FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Elston Grove Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Michigan Boulevard, 11th Street, Pine Street, and 6th Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Michigan City ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county LaPorte code 091 zip code 46360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
215	67	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
1	0	structure
0	0	object
216	67	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
EDUCATION: library
EDUCATION: school
RELLIGION: religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: general store
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
EDUCATION: college
RELLIGION: religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: general store
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Elston Grove Historic District encompasses approximately twenty-two blocks of a mostly residential neighborhood on the east side of the historic commercial center in downtown Michigan City. While there are some larger residences that had been constructed my more affluent citizens, most of the district's architecture is medium and small scale dwellings. The district has a few neighborhood commercial buildings as well as a historic school, library, and three churches that supported life in the district. A historic brewery is also located on the east side of the district.

Narrative Description

Elston Grove is a historic development on Michigan City's east side bounded by Pine Street (a block east of the historic commercial corridor), 11th Street (also the route for the South Shore historic interurban line), 6th Street, and the historic Michigan Road which angles toward the northwest and creates a wedge-shaped district. The district is composed of mostly vernacular architecture with a high number of gable-front houses and duplexes. The earliest buildings date to c. 1860 and the latest date to the end of the 20th century. Queen Anne is the most dominant style found in the district, but there are also good examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Art Moderne.

The year of construction listed for the buildings in the district was arrived at through several sources. Sanborn maps were used to help determine year of construction; the earliest Sanborn maps for Michigan City is from 1884. City directories and federal censuses were also used to assist in determining when a residence was occupied. Finally an early lithograph bird's eye view of Michigan City from 1869 was used. Generally if buildings were located on the bird's eye view the date listed is c. 1860 unless it has a known construction date. If the buildings were not located on the bird's eye view but appear in the 1884 Sanborn maps, depending on location, the date of construction is listed as c. 1880. Generally a "circa" date falls between two issues of Sanborn maps for the city, or between Sanborn maps and city directories or federal censuses. It also seems likely that while some of the homes did not appear on certain maps, they were constructed prior to the time they appear. This was mostly due to building relocation.

The district is comprised mostly of single-family residences but also includes apartment buildings, churches, and some modern buildings. The modern buildings fall outside the period of significance and are considered non-contributing as well as a few of the other buildings due to alterations. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historical details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing. Outbuildings, such as garages, are not being included in the resource count. The district has recently undergone significant infrastructure improvements that include reproduction lighting, new sidewalks, curbs, and street pavement. In recent years, residents have undertaken a significant amount of restoration of the architecture in the district.

A descriptive list of resources in the district:

Pine Street (beginning at 6th Street, east side)
602 Pine Street. Classical Revival, 1900. Contributing. Left side of photo 0001
The building was constructed as a duplex and is nearly identical to four other duplexes in the district. Two of the matching duplexes were constructed on the same lot as this one (609 Pine and 211 6th Street) in 1900. This building is on the corner of Pine and 6th Streets and fronts Pine Street. The building is two stories tall and its foundation and walls are

composed of reddish-orange bricks. A metal entablature with a fan and bracket pattern molded into the frieze is located at the top of the street facades. The roof is nearly flat with a gradual slope to the back of the building.

The front (west) wall has a two story porch on its south side and a two story three-sided window bay on its north side. The porch has concrete steps centered on its front side with piers on each corner that support the second story porch. The porch foundation and piers are composed of molded concrete bricks. The piers have Doric capitals. The porch floors are composed of wood boards. Decorative iron railings form a balustrade for the porch walls. Decorative iron also forms corner piers on the second story porch to support the porch roof. A wood door with a full window is in the first floor wall and a 1/1 wood window is in the second floor wall. The window bay has a 1/1 wood window on each of its three sides on its first floor and 9/9 wood windows on the second floor. The bay has a simple metal cornice that continues above the second story porch. The front façade's windows and door have rusticated limestone sills and lintels.

The north wall also has a two story three-sided window bay. It is located just west of center on the wall and also has a simple metal cornice at the top of its walls. The windows on the north wall have rusticated limestone sills and segmental brick arches composed of two courses of bricks. The bay's first floor has 1/1 wood windows in its side walls and a short wood window in its front wall. The bay's second floor has 9/9 wood windows in its side walls and a short wood window in its front wall. The first floor has a 1/1 wood window in the wall west of the bay and two 1/1 wood windows in the wall east of the bay. The second floor has a 9/9 wood window in the wall west of the bay and two 9/9 wood windows in the wall east of the bay.

The building appealed to middle income wage earners. In 1900 Pheobe Eddy, a teacher, was living in one half of the building and Burton and Margaret Eddy, probably a son and daughter-in-law, were living in the other half of the building. Burton was a locomotive engineer and his wife also was a school teacher. In 1920 Theodore and Hannah Weber were living in half of the building; Theodore was a buyer for a foundry. William and Mary Seville were living in the other half of the building in 1920. William was a superintendent as the Haskell-Barker Car Company.

606 Pine Street. Classical Revival, 1900. Contributing. Right side of photo 0001

610 Pine Street. Kirschke House; Queen Anne/Gabled-ell, c. 1887 Contributing
Alexander and Anna Kirschke lived in the home during the late 1890s into the 1910s. Alexander was a native of Germany and was listed as a brick mason in 1900 and as a contractor in 1910. With the presence of a large number of homes constructed out of bricks during this time, including his own home, it is possible that Kirschke was responsible for a number of the brick buildings in the district.

636 Pine Street. Social Security Office, c. 1990. Non-Contributing

700 Pine Street. A. J. Henry House, Queen Anne, 1904/1908. Contributing. Photo 0002
The house was constructed between 1904 and 1908 for Albert J. Henry, Sr. at the corner of Pine and 7th Streets. The house is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style with a tall corner tower being its most prominent feature. The house is two stories tall. It has a foundation composed of limestone blocks and its walls are composed of red bricks. The windows and doors have limestone sills and lintels; the second story windows have no lintels but are topped by a cornice board that continues across the top of the second floor walls. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The roof is hipped with lower cross gables that face north and west. The tower is on the northwest corner of the house; it is three stories tall and has a conical roof. A porch curves around the northwest corner of the house, surrounding the tower. The house roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. A decorative metal weather vane is at the top of the tower roof.

The west wall (facing Pine Street) has the front entry door. The wall has a cross gable on its south side and the corner porch and tower on its north side. The wall below the cross gable has a broad curve with a window in the center of its first and second floors. Modillions support the cross gable on its outside corners. The gable is enclosed with a pent roof that is covered with wood shingles. Wood shingles also cover the gable wall and a Palladian window is centered in the gable. The entry door is located between the curved wall beneath the cross gable and the tower. The door is a wood door with two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The tower has three 1/1 windows in its first and second story walls and five narrow 1/1 windows in its third story wall. Its third story wall is covered with wood shingles. The porch has pairs of fluted Ionic columns that are set on wood plinths. The plinths have a recessed panel on each of their sides. A

wood balustrade with simple square balusters is between the plinths. Wide concrete steps are located at the northwest corner of the porch.

The north wall (facing 7th Street) has a cross gable on its east side and the corner porch and tower on its west side. The wall below the cross gable has a three-side bay on the first and second floors. Each bay wall has a 1/1 window on the first and second floors, except for the front wall of the second floor. It has a short window near the top of the wall. Modillions support the cross gable on its outside corners. The gable is enclosed with a pent roof that is covered with wood shingles. Wood shingles also cover the gable wall and a Palladian window is centered in the gable. The wall between the cross gable and the tower has a large arched window between the first and second floors. The window has a large stone arch with carved cushion blocks and a tall keystone. The window is composed of three sashes with stained art glass. A tall chimney is located on the hipped roof of the house on this side, east of the tower.

Albert Henry, Sr. came to Michigan City in 1881 and became a foreman at the Rawson and Root Lumber firm. Henry started his own company in 1891. It developed into a large lumber dealership in the city. Henry was also elected LaPorte County Sheriff in 1892. He married Emma Frehse in 1889. They lived at the home during the first decades of the 20th century. After Emma's death, Albert continued to live at the home into the 1930s.

714 & 716 Pine Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
The house was constructed in about 1902 as a two story duplex. The house's foundation and walls are composed of red bricks. It has 1/1 wood windows with limestone sills and lintels. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. A two and a half story three-sided turret is centered on the front wall. A 1/1 window is located on each wall of the turret on the first and second floors. The top of the turret's walls have framed wood panels with a wood window in each wall. The windows are divided into four panes of glass. The front wall on the north and south sides of the turrets are similar. They have vestibules on the first floor. The vestibule has a wood door with a panel in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A wood transom window is above the door. The second floor has a porch on its south side. The porch has slender Doric columns that are set on wood bases. The bases have recessed panels in each of their sides. A wood balustrade with turned spindles is between the bases. The porch columns support a tall wood entablature; the entablature supports a continuation of the house's hipped roof. A metal storm door is in the back porch wall. The north side of the turret does not have a porch and has a 1/1 window in lieu of a door. A thin stone belt course is located at the bottom of the second floor window lintels on the front façade.

Fred and Gertrude Spiro, natives of Germany, lived in half of the house in 1910. Spiro operated a liquor store at 513 Franklin Street in downtown Michigan City. Minard and Martha Schutt and their daughter, Garnett, lived in the other half of the house in 1910. Minard was the city's postmaster and his daughter was a librarian at the public library. In 1930, Finley and Jennie Carson lived at the house. Carson was a bookkeeper for the state prison in Michigan City.

802 Pine Street. Jared Orr House; Double-pile/Queen Anne, c. 1880. Contributing. Photo 0003, left side
The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof. Its foundation and walls were covered with stone in c. 1940. It has a symmetrical front wall with a front gable.

The house was constructed for the Jared H. Orr family. Jared came to Michigan City in 1868. In 1870 he established a law partnership known as Thornton and Orr. In 1891 he became the sole owner of the firm. He also developed a real estate and insurance company at the end of the 19th century. Orr was appointed the U. S. Commissioner at Michigan City and served for several years as the city attorney. He was also a director for the First National Bank and a stock holder of the Tecumseh Facing Mills. He married Sarah Winship in 1874.

810 & 812 Pine Street. Free Classic, c. 1902. Contributing. Photo 0003, second from left side
The house was constructed as a duplex in about 1902. It is similar to a few other duplexes in the district, but probably closest to the duplex at 714 & 716 Pine Street. The roof differs from other duplexes nearby. It has a front gambrel roof and taller cross gables centered in its side walls. The cross gables are located above three-side bays and wood shingles cover the wall of the gables. The house's foundation and walls are composed of red bricks. The doors and windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels except on the second floor. At the top of the second floor walls a cornice board continues above the top of the windows in lieu of lintels. The house has both 1/1 wood and metal windows. The roof has flared eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a full porch with steps on the north and south sides. The porch has brick walls with a stone cap. Brick piers with stone caps are on each corner of the porch; they support a flat porch roof. A two story, three-sided bay with 1/1windows on each side is centered on the front wall. The first floor has 1/1 wood windows and the second floor has 1/1 metal windows. The front walls of the bay are wider and have slightly wider windows. The top of the bay is covered by the front gambrel. A door is located on each side of the bay in the first floor wall. The doors are non-historic six panel wood doors. The second floor wall has a 1/1 metal window north of the bay. A porch that is covered by the front gambrel is located south of the bay. The porch has a simple wood pier. The front gambrel is enclosed by a pent roof that is covered with wood shingles. The wood shingles also cover the wall. A large Palladian window is deeply recessed in the gable wall. The windows composing the Palladian window are 1/1 metal replacement windows. Wood shingles wrap the side jambs of the Palladian window and a wood king post acts as a keystone at the top of the window on the gable wall.

In 1920 Horace and Rilla Gifford lived in one half of the house. Gifford was a locomotive engineer. Arthur and Josephine Parsons, both public school teachers, lived in the other half of the house in 1920.

816 Pine Street. Frank Jones House; Gable-front, c. 1917. Contributing
Frank Jones was the manager of the Michigan City Sash and Door Company. He moved to Michigan City with his father in 1884 at which time his father established the company. It was reorganized in 1887. Frank married Anna Case and they made their home at this location.

828 Pine Street. Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with a front gable. A cross gable is located at the back of the north wall, but extends only about three feet to the north. This particular house type, with its front façade arrangement and cross gable, was a popular type in the district. The cross gable may have been to provide more room in response to narrow urban lots. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The house has simple corner boards and trim around its windows. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has recently been restored.

The house has a full porch on its front façade. The porch has turned posts and a balustrade with turned spindles. The porch floor is wood. The porch roof is hipped. The entry door is located on the south side of the front wall. Two 1/1 windows are located north of the door. The second story has three 1/1 windows on its front wall. The entry door is wood and has three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The doorway is stilted with turned posts in each jamb.

Ernest and Winifielld Behler lived in the house in 1920. Behler was a brakeman for the railroad.

832 Pine Street. T-plan, c. 1880. Contributing

902 Pine Street. Kubik Doctors Office, 1953. Contributing
The building is two stories tall with a low-sloped hipped roof. It sits on a double lot but is close to the intersection of 9th and Pine Streets. The building's walls and foundation are composed of brown and tan colored bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) wall has a porch centered on the first floor. The porch has a concrete stoop and a flat roof. The roof is supported by four wood posts on the north and south sides. The entry is deeply recessed in the front wall. The entry door is aluminum and glass. A wood window is located in the first story wall on the north side of the front porch. The window is composed of a picture window in its south side and two awning windows, stacked, in its north side. It has a brick sill. Another window matching this is mirrored on the south side of the porch. A third window matching this is located in the south side of the second story wall. A small square wood window is located in the upper north corner of the second floor wall.

Dr. Francis Kubik constructed this building to serve as his medical office in 1953. He was still practicing from this location in 1965.

912 Pine Street. Free Classic, c. 1908. Contributing
916 Pine Street. American Four-Square, c. 1902. Contributing

Spring Street (beginning at 11th, west side)
1015 Spring Street. Thompson House; American Small House/Colonial Revival Cottage, 1948. Contributing.
Photo 0004, left side
The house is representative of later worker-housing that was constructed in the district. It is one and a half stories tall and has side gables. Its walls and foundation are composed of brown bricks. The house has new 1/1 metal windows and brick sills. The roof has virtually no eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (east) wall has a modern wood deck on the southern two-thirds of the wall. A pair of 1/1 windows is centered on the front wall. The entry door is south of this pair of windows. The entry door is a four panel wood door with a fan-lite window in the top of the door. A pair of 1/1 windows is located south of the entry door. A small pair of 1/1 windows is located near the north end of the front wall.

The house was constructed in 1948 for James and Mildred Thompson. James was an electrician-apprentice for the Pullman Company. They continued to live in the home through the 1950s.

1007 Spring Street. Italianate/T-plan, c. 1899/1917. Contributing. Photo 0004, second from left side

825 Spring Street & 222 9th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing
819 Spring Street. Queen Anne, c. 1899. Contributing
817 Spring Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
803 Spring Street. Queen Anne/American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing
801 Spring Street. Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing

731 Spring Street & 232 8th Street, Manny House; Colonial Revival/American Four-Square, 1902. Contributing
The house has a traditional American Four-Square form, but is elongated on its south side. It is located at the northwest corner of Spring and 8th Streets with entrances and addresses for both streets. The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof. The roof's eaves are flared. The foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 metal windows on its first floor and 1/1 wood windows on its second floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The east wall of the main portion of the house that faces Spring Street is symmetrically arranged. A small porch with a foundation composed of bricks is centered on the wall. Two Doric columns support the porch roof. The porch roof is arched and is covered with metal. The entry door is wood with a full window. A pair of 1/1 windows is located on each side of the first and second floor walls. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered in the roof. It has two wood windows in its front wall. The windows are divided into twelve panes of glass.

The south wall that faces 8th Street has a porch and entry that matches the Spring Street wall; however the porch is slightly smaller. It is located just west of center on the wall. Two 1/1 windows are located west and east of the porch. A brick chimney is located east of the two windows that are on the east side of the porch. Another 1/1 window is located east of the chimney. The second floor wall has two 1/1 windows located west of the porch roof. Two small rectangular windows are located east of the porch roof. A 1/1 window is located east of the chimney in the second story wall. The south wall has two dormers with hipped roofs. One is nearly aligned with the porch below. The other dormer is partially blocked by the chimney near the east side of the south wall. The dormers have two windows in their front walls. The windows are divided into twelve panes of glass.

The house was built by the William and Lula (Olive) Manny family in 1902. Manny came to Michigan City in 1872. He became a clerk for the Monon Railroad in 1880. By the 1890s William Manny was identified as a commercial agent for the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville Railroad. He married Olive Preist in 1888 and first lived at 216 East 6th Street. In 1920 he is identified as the president of a sand company and in 1930 as a real estate agent.

723 Spring Street. Gable-front/Queen Anne, 1900. Contributing

717 Spring Street. Striebel House; Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing

The house is two stories tall with a tall front gable. A cross gabled section is located at the back of the south wall, but extends only about three feet to the south. A cross gable is centered on the house's north wall. A full porch is located on the front wall and wraps around to the north walls. The porch has a wood skirt composed of vertical rails. The porch floor is also wood. Turned posts support the porch roof. The balustrade is composed of turned spindles and a wood handrail. Panels with Eastlake style spindles and brackets frame the tops of the openings between the posts. The porch steps are located on the south side of the porch's front wall. The house has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a wood entry door on its south side. The doorway is composed of tall Doric pilasters and a simple entablature. A wood transom window is above the door. The door has four panels framed by wood moldings. The top panels have arched tops. A wood storm door is on the outside of the door. There are two windows north of the door. The second story's front wall has three windows. The space between the middle window and the south window is slightly wider than the space between the middle and north window. This is also true of the space between the door and middle window on the first floor. A wood diamond window is centered in the gable wall.

John and Julia Striebel had this home constructed for them in about 1902. Striebel was a tinner at his own hardware shop in Michigan City through the 1920s. Julia continued to live in the home during the 1930s after she had been widowed.

701 Spring Street. Haskell-Boyd House, Queen Anne/Second Empire, 1875/c. 1917. Contributing
Photo 0005
The house is located on the southwest corner of Spring and Seventh Streets. It is two stories tall with several cross gables and a steep transverse gable that create a large half-story attic level. The house generally has a cube form with a four foot ell extension on the back half of the south wall. A two story bay is located on the west side of the north wall. A one and a half story section is located on the back of the house. The back section has a mansard roof with gabled dormers; the dormers have shaped window surrounds. Pairs of wood brackets support the mansard's eaves. The house's foundation is composed of stone blocks and a stone water table. The house's walls are composed of cream-colored bricks. The cross gable walls are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented brick hoods. The roof is covered with slate tiles.

The front wall faces Spring Street. It has a front porch that covers most of the first story wall. The porch has a rusticated limestone brick foundation and its walls are composed of bricks. The porch has brick corner piers. Both wood and aluminum 1/1 windows enclose the porch walls and the entry door and steps are located just south of center on its front wall. The porch has a low-sloped hipped roof. A 1/1 window is located on the south side of the second story wall and a wide picture window is located on the north side. The picture window has a transom window over it that is composed of art glass. A gabled dormer is located on the south side of the front wall. The dormer is enclosed with a pent roof. The dormer has a pair of small 1/1 windows.

The house was constructed in 1875 for the Haskell family. Mr. Haskell was a partner in the firm of the Haskell & Barker Car Company. Haskell and Barker manufactured train cars in Michigan City; they were the largest industry in the city and their complex covered over forty acres. By about 1900 they were employing over 1,600 workers and producing over 10,000 cars annually. Eventually the company was sold to the Pullman Car Company. The home was eventually sold to Alexander and Edith Boyd. The Boyds lived in the home from about 1905 through the 1930s. Alexander Boyd was president of Merchants National Bank in Michigan City. The house was originally constructed in the Second Empire style with mansard roofs with typical stylized dormers. The Boyds remodeled the house in the Queen Anne style in about 1917. The back section of the house retains its Second Empire features while the roof over the main part of the house displays features of the Queen Anne style.

631 Spring Street. Robb House; Gable-Front, c. 1894. Non-Contributing. Right background of photo 0005
Charles Robb had this home constructed for his family in about 1894. Robb was the editor and associate owner of the Michigan City Evening News. Robb lived in the city briefly before returning on a permanent basis in 1888 and formed a newspaper partnership with Ira Carpenter. Robb was appointed the Collector of Customs for the port in Michigan City. He married Josephine Webber in 1890. They had one child, Ruth. They lived in the home through the 1930s. Robb was a widower and had his daughter's family living with them in 1930.

621 Spring Street. Moderne/Colonial Revival, c. 1889/c. 1935. Contributing

615 Spring Street. Weiler House; Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing
The house was home to the Louis and Mary Weiler family. Louis was the Sergeant of the Michigan City Police department in 1900 and later had the role of desk sergeant in 1910. Mary continued to live in the home after her husband's death through the 1920s and 1930s.

611 Spring Street. T-plan, c. 1894. Non-contributing
Alfus and Fannie Couch lived at the home in 1900 with a servant named Josephine Kado. Alfus was a general commercial agent for the railroad. The large new porch with balcony renders this house non-contributing.

Spring Street, east side beginning at 6th Street
602 Spring Street. Moritz House; Classical Revival, 1911. Contributing. Left side of photo 0006
The house is located at the southeast corner of Spring and 6th Streets. Its front wall faces Spring Street. The house is two stories tall and has a hipped roof. The house's foundation and walls are composed of bricks. The north and south sides have a two story, three-sided bay centered in the walls. The house has brick quoins on its corners. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The lintels are shaped with a stepped design. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a formal appearance and is dominated by a two story porch that is located over the middle two-thirds of the front wall. The porch has steps on its north and south sides. Its walls are composed of bricks and a stone cap is located on top of the front wall. Three brick piers are on the front wall of the porch and they support the second story porch and the roof. The second floor porch is enclosed with 1/1 metal windows and aluminum siding covers the second floor porch walls. The porch roof is a pent roof with a wood balustrade on top. The balustrade is composed of turned newel posts and spindles. A shed roof dormer is centered in the house roof; its walls are covered with vinyl siding.

The front wall of the house has a pair of 1/1 metal windows with transoms on its north and south sides on the first and second floors. The pairs of windows are separated by a narrow brick pilaster. The middle of the front wall has a door on its north side and a 1/1 metal window with a transom on its south side. The door is a modern wood door with an oval art glass window.

The Moses and Alberta Moritz family had this home constructed in 1911. The Moritz family was from Germany and owned a clothing store in Michigan City by the name of Moritz and Son Clothing. Moritz was one of the oldest established clothiers in the city in 1900. The family lived in the home through the 1930s.

612 Spring Street. T-plan, c. 1902. Non-Contributing
616 Spring Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Contributing

620 Spring Street. Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing
The house was constructed as a duplex and is similar to several other two story brick duplexes constructed during this period. The house's foundation and walls are composed of dark red bricks. Its windows have rusticated limestone sills and lintels. The windows are mostly 1/1 metal windows. The roof is gable-on-hip with lower cross gables and a front gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall is symmetrically organized. A narrow gabled section is centered on the front wall. This center section has a modern wood door on the first floor and a large wood window on its second floor. The large front gable has wood shingles that cover its wall. Two story enclosed porches are on each side of the center gabled section. The first floor porch has a modern wood door and wood windows divided into multiple panes of glass that enclose the porch. The second floor porch is enclosed with wood windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The porch walls are covered with wood shingles. The porch roofs are hipped.

Geoffery and Jessie Fiedor lived in the house during the 1920s. Geoffrey was a real estate agent.

706 Spring Street. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1902. Contributing. Left side of photo 0007
The house is an outstanding, early example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It is one and a half stories tall with a side-facing gambrel roof. The house has a foundation composed of bricks. Its first story walls are covered with large wood

shakes in a staggered pattern. Its gables are enclosed with a pent roof and the gable walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof is a Dutch gambrel roof and it is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has groups of narrow wood windows that have a short top sash divided into nine panes of glass.

The front wall has a portico centered on the wall. The portico has a wood floor and steps. The portico is composed of an open pediment that is supported by a pair of fluted Doric columns. Doric pilasters are located on either side of the front door. The door has a framed panel in its lower half and a window divided into multiple panes of glass in its upper half. What appears to have been a fanlight transom is located above the door but it has been covered by wood. A group of four windows is located in the front wall north and south of the portico. A small shed dormer is centered in the roof over each group of windows in front wall. The dormers have a pair of short wood windows that are divided into twelve panes of glass. The north wall has a small rectangular bay near its west side. The pent roof enclosing the gable extends over the bay with a low arch. There are four small, narrow windows on the front wall of the bay. The south wall has a large brick chimney near its west side. A full porch is located on the south wall. The porch has a flat roof that is supported by three fluted Doric columns. The gambrel ends have a Palladian window centered in them.

Lydia Everts, a single woman, lived in the house in 1920. By 1930 John and Addie Hunt had purchased the home. They also had three roomers staying with them. John Hunt was the proprietor of s cigar store in Michigan City.

712 Spring Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Middle of photo 0007

716 Spring Street. Judge Crumpacker House; American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing. Right side of photo 0007
The house is constructed in the typical American Four-Square form. It is two stories tall and has a hipped roof. The house has a full front porch and a dormer with a hipped roof centered on its front wall. The house's foundation and walls are composed of brown-colored bricks. The house has a rusticated limestone water table and sills and lintels. The house has large 1/1 wood windows. The roof's eaves are flared and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front porch's walls are composed of bricks; the walls have a rusticated limestone cap. The porch has three large brick piers on its front wall. The piers have compressed limestone capitals. The porch roof is hipped. A wide window is centered in the south half of the first story's front wall. The entry door and a window is located in the north half of the first story wall. The door is located between the two windows; it is a wood door with a window in its upper half. It has a decorative iron storm door on its exterior. The front wall's second story has three windows. The center window is a narrow single sash. The roof dormer's walls are covered by vinyl siding. The dormer's front wall has three square wood windows that are divided into diamond-shaped panes of glass. The dormer's eaves are also flared.

Judge H. L. Crumpacker had this house constructed for his family in about 1908. Crumpacker was an attorney and a county judge during the first decades of the 20th century. He lived here with his family and a servant through the 1930s.

1008 Spring Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing
1012 Spring Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0004
1016 Spring Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0004

Cedar Street, west side beginning at 11th Street

1009 Cedar Street. Duplex, c. 1908. Contributing
Jacob and Clara Hahn lived in part of the house in 1920. Jacob was an agent for the Zorn Brewery. Jirah and Alice Kitchell lived in the other half of the house in 1920. Jirah was a masonry contractor. His wife continued to live in the home into the 1930s after his death.

909 Cedar Street. Karney House; Bungalow, c. 1928. Contributing
The house has side gables and a large gabled roof dormer. The house has a foundation composed of brown bricks. Its walls are covered with cement shingles with a scalloped bottom edge. The windows are 3/1 Craftsman style wood windows with simple wood casings. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. An incised porch is located on the north side of the front wall. The porch has wood steps and a wood floor. A tapered column that is covered with cement shingles is located on the northeast corner of the porch. A new metal entry door is located in the back wall of the porch. A pair of windows is located in the south wall of the porch. A row of four windows is centered in

the front wall south of the porch. A pair of windows is centered in the gabled dormer. Wood knee braces are located on the corners and at the top of the side gables and the front gable.

Karl and Emma Karney and their two daughters had this home constructed in about 1928. Karney was a salesman for a motor engine company. They also had a servant living in the house by the name of Alexander Histon in 1930.

907 Cedar Street. Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing

719 Cedar Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is an outstanding example of a Queen Anne cottage. It is constructed in a gabled T-plan, one and a half stories tall. The width of the legs of the T is narrow and appears to only be one room wide. The house has a brick foundation and its first story walls are covered with wood clapboards. The gable walls are covered with wood shingles with their bottom edges cut in two different patterns. The house has 1/1 metal windows in its first story walls and a 1/1 wood window centered in its front gable. The windows have simple wood casings and crowns. A five sided bay is located on the first story wall of the south-facing leg. The abutting walls of the bay against the house are very narrow. The bay has a window in each of its side walls, except for the narrow walls, and two windows in its front wall. The bay has panels framed by wood moldings above and below each window. The house's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has two windows. A porch is located on the south side of the front wall. It has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and a wood floor. The porch has turned posts and lattice panels composed of sticks on its north side of its front wall and the west side of its south wall. A trim board with a scallop design is located at the top of the porch. The porch roof is flat. The entry door is located in the back wall of the porch which is the east wall of the south-facing leg. The door is a new metal entry door.

In 1930 Alfred and Susan Becar lived in the house. Becar was a night clerk for a downtown hotel.

717 Cedar Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

711 Cedar Street. Upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Non-contributing
The house appears to have been created from joining two smaller homes on the property that are both identified on an early Sanborn map. The upright portion was a gable-front house and the wing was a one-story house with side gables until they were joined in their current configuration.

Cedar Street, east side beginning at 7th Street
718 Cedar Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
This house is similar to the duplex that is located at 620 Spring Street, but likely has been modified to enclose its two story porch on the north side of the front wall. The house is constructed in a T-plan with pent roofs that extend off the slopes of the front gable to cover two story porches on the front wall. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The house has metal 1/1 windows with wood casings and simple wood cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a pair of windows centered in the first and second story walls. A new entry door is located north of the pair of windows on the first floor. The entry has a small gabled roof that is supported by wood brackets that are braced against the wall. This entry appears to date to the time the house was covered with cement shingles, c. 1940. The south side of the front wall has a two story porch. The porch has a concrete floor and steps. Two wood piers on the south wall of the porch support the second story porch floor. These are repeated on the second story porch's south wall; they support the porch roof. Wood balustrades with simple square pickets are located between the piers on the first story and on each outside wall on the second story. An entry door is located in the back walls of the first and second story porches. The doors are new metal entry doors. The first story door has a simple wood surround with a cornice.

Arthur and Ruth Feallock lived in the house in 1930. Arthur Feallock was the proprietor of a shoe store in downtown Michigan City.

802 Cedar Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

This duplex appears to have been similar to 718 Cedar originally. At some point, porches were infilled and a different roof structure was installed. These changes radically altered the massing of the house.

804 Cedar Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

808 Cedar Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is an example of an upright and wing house type; however the front gabled section is typical of a house type found throughout the district. Both the upright and wing portions of the house appear to have been constructed at the same time, however, since the walls and foundation are composed of brick. The length of the wing portion of the house is less than half the width of the upright portion. The house's windows are 1/1 metal windows with wood sills and brick arches. The arches are segmental and are composed of two courses of bricks with a third course on top that overhangs the inside courses. The roof is covered with metal connected with standing seams. A small porch is located on the south side of the upright part of the house and across the full length of the wing portion. The porch has a concrete floor and corner piers composed of decorative metalwork. The porch roof is hipped and appears to be original to the house.

The front wall of the upright portion of the house has a door and two windows spaced equally across the first story wall. The door is located at the south side of the wall; it is a new wood door with a historic wood transom above. The second story of the upright portion has two windows in its front wall. Each window is centered above the portion of brick wall between the windows/door on the first floor. The front wall of the wing has one window centered in its first story wall.

The house was constructed in c. 1890. Edmond and Jennie Stoeckler lived in the house with their family in 1910. Edmond worked for a steam railroad. In 1920 Samuel and Frances Nicholson lived in the house. Samuel was an instructor at a local company. The Roy and Mabel Bluhm family lived at the house in 1930. Roy was a foreman for a tool factory in the city.

810 Cedar Street. Schroeder House; American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing
The house is an American Four-Square with a full front porch. The house's foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. The windows and door have stone sills and lintels. The windows are new Craftsman-styled metal windows. The house has a hipped roof and a gabled roof dormer in the center of the front wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has a concrete floor and steps on the north side of its front wall. The porch has brick walls with a stone cap and brick piers with stone caps on its corners. Two Doric columns are set on the front porch wall to support the porch roof with the piers. The porch has a hipped roof.

The first story's front wall has a wood door on its north side; it has a metal storm door on its exterior. A group of three windows is centered in the first story wall south of the door. The second story's front wall has four windows. The middle two windows are shorter than the other two windows. The roof dormer centered on the front of the house has three windows in its front wall. The middle window is taller and wider than the other two. They have wide wood casings and simple wood cornices.

The home was constructed for the William and Martha Schoeder family in about 1917. William Schroeder worked for a downtown druggist known as Otto Klopsch & Son.

818 Cedar Street. American Four-Square, c. 1917. Non-contributing

1010 & 1012 Cedar Street. Apartment Building, c. 1915. Contributing
In 1920 Charles and Eva Passel, Charles and Mary Lambka, Alva and May Parsons, and William and Grace Huston lived in the apartment building. Passel was the secretary of the newly formed Michigan City YMCA. The other tenants all worked various jobs with the railroad.

Lafayette Street, east side beginning at 11th Street
314 Lafayette Street. Reichar House; Queen Anne, c. 1905. Contributing
The house is at the corner of Lafayette and 11th Streets and faces Lafayette. The house has side gables and a large, high-pitched, front facing gambrel roof on its north side. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall

of the house has a porch over its south half. The porch has a wood floor and steps on the north side of its front wall. The porch has three brick piers with stone caps that support Doric columns on its front wall. A balustrade composed of wood pickets is located between the piers. The porch has a hipped roof.

The front wall has a wood door with a window in its upper half on the south side of the front gabled section. The north corner of the front gabled section is cut away and a window is located in its wall. Another window is centered between the door and the cut-away section on the first floor of the front gable. The gambrel is enclosed with a pent roof that is covered with vinyl siding. A pair of windows is centered in the front gable. The top of the gambrel is enclosed with a pent roof and a wood fanlight is located in the enclosed wall. The first story wall south of the front gable has a window centered in it. A through-cornice wall dormer with a window is positioned in the roof above the window on the first floor. The wall dormer has a pedimented roof.

The house was constructed in about 1905 for the Reichar family. William Reichar was a native of Germany. He and his wife Bertha lived in the home through the 1930s. William was listed as a laborer for the railroad in 1920 and a steam engine repairman in 1930.

308 Lafayette Street. American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing
210 Lafayette Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

206 Lafayette Street. Michigan City Accounting Service, International Style, 1953. Contributing
The building is a small one story building in an ell plan with a flat roof. The building has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and its walls are covered with vinyl siding and wood. The windows are vertical rows of wide rectangular wood windows. The roof has wide overhanging eaves.

The leg that projects toward the street is located on the south side of the building. Its front wall is covered with vinyl siding. It has two rows composed of two windows stacked vertically. The windows stretch between the south corner and the center of the wall. The front wall of the north leg of the ell plan is covered with wood planks installed vertically on the wall. A base composed of bricks is located at the bottom of this wall. A brick planter is located at the north corner of the wall. A door is located at the north end of this wall. The door is wood with a small square window centered in the top of it. Two rows composed of three windows stacked vertically are centered in the wall south of the door.

The building was constructed in 1953 and was the offices for the Michigan City Accounting Service. It continued as an accounting office through the 1960s. Bruce McGee was an accountant at the firm in 1965.

York Street, west side beginning at 8th Street
York Street (brick street/structure), c. 1910. Contributing
York Street is paved with large bricks through the district. The bricks are dark red in color and were installed in about 1910.

107 York Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1860. Non-contributing
The gabled-front portion of the small one story house appears on the 1869 lithograph map of the city. A large modern addition disrupts the original simple plan.

113 York Street. Zorn Brewery Building, c. 1894. Contributing
The building is part of the Zorn Brewery complex. It is a parapet-front building with its walls and foundation composed of common bricks. Its window locations have been changed or reduced in size; however the original segmented arches are extant.

205 & 207 York Street. American Four-Square Duplex, c. 1917. Contributing

209 York Street. Weigman House; Craftsman/Gabled-ell, c. 1900/1925. Contributing
The house is in the form of a gabled-ell and was constructed prior to 1905. It appears to have been remodelled in about 1925 to include Craftsman style windows and brick walls. The house's foundation and walls are composed of brown

bricks. Its windows are 3/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a front gable on its north side. The gabled wall has a group of three windows centered in its first story wall. The middle window is much wider than the other two windows. The second story wall of the gable has a pair of windows centered in it. A vestibule is located in the inside corner of the ell. A porch with a concrete floor and steps is in front of the vestibule. The vestibule has a flat roof that extends over the porch. The bottom of the roof extension is shaped with a slight curve; the extension is supported on its the south side by a wood scrolled bracket. A door is located in the front wall of the vestibule. The door is wood and has two panels with a window in the top of the door. The door has a stone lintel.

William and Emma Weigman lived in the home during the 1920s and 1930s. William was a money order clerk at the post office in Michigan City during this time.

York Street, east side beginning at 8th Street
112 York Street. Zorn Brewery Malt House, Italianate, c. 1877. Contributing. Photo 0023, background
The Zorn Brewery Malt house is four stories tall and has parapet walls. The building's foundation and walls are composed of bricks. The building has new metal and glass windows in its original window locations. The windows have stone sills and segmented arches on its bottom three floors and full arches on its fourth floor windows. The building has massive corner pilasters on its west wall and west of center on its north and south walls. The pilasters are composed of bricks, with stone capitals. A narrow metal cornice is located at the top of the capitals and forms the bottom of the parapet wall. The north wall has two windows on each floor. The north and south walls have a window on each floor between the pilasters (on the east side of the wall) and a window on each floor on the west side of the wall. The center of the south wall has a two story tall window with a full arch on its third and fourth floor.

114 York Street. Zorn Brewery, Italianate, c. 1877. Contributing. Photo 0023, foreground
The building is composed of three tall parapet-front sections that front York Street. Its walls and foundation are composed of bricks and the building's windows are aluminum and glass with segmented arches and stone sills. The first floor has two deeply recessed doorways with full arches in the center section. The south section of the building has several oculus windows on its front wall. The middle section has three windows on the upper part of its front wall. The north and south sections have a brick corbel table at the top of their walls. The corbel table has rows of corbels and above this, a course of brick dentils. The middle section has a stepped parapet composed of dark red bricks. The bottom of the parapet wall has an arcaded corbel table. The top of the parapet wall is enclosed with corbelled courses of bricks. The enclosed area has a wide, raised segmented arch with a pilaster through the center of it that extends to the top of the wall.

114 York Street (9th Street side). Zorn Brewery, Gable-Front, c. 1877. Contributing.
A small building with a front gable that faces 9th Street is attached to the rear of the main brewery building. The small building has a foundation and walls composed of common bricks. It has a doorway in its front wall; the door is covered with wood. The roof is covered with asphalt.

The Zorn Brewery was established in 1877 by Phillip Zorn. Zorn was an expert brewer who immigrated to the United States in 1871 from Wurtenberg, Germany. The Zorn Brewing Company's products were widely known and distributed to the leading hotels, clubs, and private families in Michigan City. At one time there were eighty saloons that operated on Franklin Street in downtown Michigan City. At the height of its production the brewery was producing over 15,000 barrels of beer annually. Phillip's sons, Charles and Robert, were the treasurer and secretary & superintendent of the brewery. Phillip Zorn organized the Citizens Bank in Michigan City and assisted in organizing the telephone company. He became the president of the Indiana Brewer's Association. During prohibition the brewery produced soda pop. The brewery closed in 1934.

214 York Street. Cottage, c. 1917. Non-contributing
306 York Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing
316 York Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1885. Contributing

Oak Street (no sites)

Maple Street
102 Maple Street. Coca Cola Garage, Art Moderne, 1942. Contributing

The building is one story and has a low sloped barrel vaulted roof. It has a limestone foundation and its walls are composed of tan colored bricks. The walls have six recessed bands of a single course of brick to give a ribbon effect to the wall surface. The walls have limestone coping on their tops. The north side of the front wall is recessed and has a metal garage door centered in it. A portion of wall is angled toward the recessed section and faces south. It has a metal door in its west side and a pair of steel windows divided into multiple panes of glass east of the door. The main wall that fronts Maple Street has a large metal garage door centered in it. A large window composed of forty-five glass blocks is located on each side of the garage door. They have stone sills. A limestone building name block is centered above the garage door. It is engraved with Coca Cola Bottling Company in their trademark script design.

The building was the garage for the local Coca Cola Bottling Company and was constructed in 1942. It served that purpose until the mid 1950s. This building was connected to a building that fronted Michigan Boulevard and served as part of the Coca Cola operations during the late 1920s and 1930s.

106 Maple Street. Immanuel Lutheran Parsonage; American Four-Square, c. 1920. Contributing

Michigan Boulevard, west side beginning at 7th Street

703 Michigan Boulevard. Burchardt/Burkhart House; Gabled-ell, c. 1880 Contributing
The house is two and a half stories tall. Its first story resembles a tall basement with walls composed of bricks. The walls are covered with wood clapboards above the first story. The house has 1/1 wood windows; the first story's windows have segmented arches and stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front gabled wall has a door on the north side of the first story. The door is a non-historic wood door with steps that lead down into the first story level. Two windows are in the first story front wall south of the door. The second story has two windows on its front wall and a small window is located in the gabled wall. A tall wood staircase is located on the north wall of the front gable. It leads to a small porch in the corner of the ell. The porch has carved pilasters against the house walls and a wood post on its outside (northeast) corner. The porch has a hipped roof. A door is located in the east wall of the ell; the door is wood with three panels in its lower half and a window divided into three panes of glass in its upper half. The north (gabled) wall of the ell has a three-sided bay with windows on the first and second story walls. Windows with stone sills and brick arches are on each side of the bay's first story. A window is located on each side of the bay's second story.

The house appears to be the original home of the Burchardt/Burkhart family from Mecklenburg, Germany. Jacob and his wife Annie Burkhart lived in the house in 1880 through about 1910. Jacob Burkhart was a contractor and may have constructed this house for his family. John and Lindie Haas lived in the home in 1920. Haas was listed as a laborer. In 1930 Earl and Ellizabeth Ludington lived in the home. Earl was a truck driver for a coal company.

707 Michigan Boulevard. Kimball House; Gable-front, c. 1870. Non-contributing
The house appears to have been first occupied by the Christian Kimball family. Christian and his wife, Margaret, were natives of Germany. They were living in the home from 1870 into the 1910s. Christopher's occupation was listed as a blacksmith in 1870. Their son, Louis, lived with them in 1900 and his occupation was a fisherman. An elder Christian Kimball lived nearby in 1870. He also was a native of Germany and his occupation was listed as a retired brewer.

711 Michigan Boulevard. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

729 Michigan Boulevard. Berhndt House; Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing
Albert and Ida Berhndt, natives of Germany, lived at the house in 1900 through the 1910s. Albert (John) had saloon keeper listed as his occupation in 1900 and foreman of the car factory in 1910. They had three sons: Alfred, Fred, and George.

817 Michigan Boulevard. T-plan, c. 1902. Contributing

903 Michigan Boulevard. Free Classic/T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0025, right side
Charles and Francis Hamann lived in the home during the early part of the 20th century. Hamann was the head janitor of the city schools.

905 Michigan Boulevard. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing. Photo 0025, second from right side
The house is typical of several gable-front one and a half story homes in the district. The general plan and configuration of the front façade is identical to the homes at 903 and 907 Michigan Boulevard, on either side of this house. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The house has simple trim boards on its corners and windows. It has 1/1 wood windows with decorative window hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a full porch. The porch has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and a concrete floor. Four decorative metalwork piers support the porch roof. The porch roof is flat. Concrete steps are on the north end of the front porch wall. The entry door is on the north end of the front wall. The door is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A transom is located above the door. Two windows are located south of the door on the first story's front wall. Two windows are located in the gable wall.

Linetta Westphal, a retired woman in her 70s, was living in the house in 1920. She was a native of Germany.

907 Michigan Boulevard. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing. Photo 0025, third from right side
The house is nearly identical to the home at 905 Michigan Boulevard, to its north. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with cement shingles except for an area of wood clapboards on its first story's north wall. The house has 1/1 wood windows with entablature headers. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch that wraps around the north corner and continues on the north wall of the house. The porch has piers composed of bricks that support a wood floor. Concrete steps are located on the north end of the porch's front wall. Five Doric columns support the roof; three are located on the porch's front wall. The porch roof is flat.

The entry door is on the north end of the front wall. The door is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A transom is located above the door. Two windows are located south of the door on the first story's front wall. Two windows are located in the gable wall. Decorative arched gable brace is located at the top of the front gable.

Charles and Julia Krueger lived in the home during the 1910s-1920s. Charles Krueger was an iron molder at the local foundry.

919 Michigan Boulevard. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is a T-plan with shallow side gables. It is two stories tall. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The house has 1/1 metal windows with simple wood casings and cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch. The porch's foundation is composed of concrete blocks and it has a concrete floor. There are five wood posts with a wood balustrade composed of pickets on the porch's front wall. The porch roof is flat. The front wall has an entry door on its south side. The door is a metal door with a fanlight window. A large wood window is centered in the wall north of the door on the first story. It is divided into nine panes of glass. The second story's front wall has a window just north of center in the gable wall. A tower is located on the south side of the gable; it is above the entry door on the first story and has a window just north of center on its front wall. The tower has a short pyramidal roof with flared eaves. It has a metal finial on top of its roof.

This house type is repeated in a few other locations in the district. Examples are located at 421 and 506 8th Street. It seems likely the same builder constructed all three homes. Alfonza and Mary Hart, in their 70s, lived in this home in 1920 with their son, Charlie. Alfonzo and Charlie are identified as house carpenters.

921 Michigan Boulevard. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing
923 Michigan Boulevard. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

929 Michigan Boulevard. Petti Grocery. Queen Anne Commercial Block, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 0026, right side

The building is a corner grocery store with its entrance on the southeast corner facing the intersection of Maple Street and Michigan Boulevard. The building is two stories tall and its walls are composed of bricks. The Michigan Boulevard's first story wall is composed of wood boards and aluminum and glass windows. A storefront window is located at the south side of the wall and an aluminum and glass stairway door is located at the north side of the wall. The second story wall of the Michigan Boulevard side has three 1/1 metal windows with rusticated limestone sills and lintels. A simple pressed metal cornice is at the top of the wall. The corner entry is composed of a pair of aluminum and glass doors. A five-sided turret is cantilevered on the second story above the entry. The turret has narrow 1/1 metal windows on each of its sides. The turret's walls are metal and a pressed metal panel is located above and below each window on each side. The pressed metal cornice continues across the top of the turret.

The south wall, facing Maple Street, is composed entirely of bricks. A doorway and window at the south end of the wall has been covered with wood and filled in with bricks, respectively, on the first story. The second story has three 1/1 metal windows in its west half. A three-side bay is located east of the windows. It has a 1/1 metal window in each of its walls with a pressed metal panel above and below each window. Another 1/1 metal window is located between the bay and the turret. The south wall has a stepped parapet wall with tile coping.

The grocery was managed by Arthur and Lizzie Stibbie in 1920, but since the late 1920s until this current time the building has been known as Petti's Fruit Market and Grocery. Joseph Petti was the proprietor of the fruit market in 1929-1930.

1001 Michigan Boulevard. Luchtman Building; Queen Anne Commercial Block, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 0026, left side
The building is a corner grocery store with its entrance on the northeast corner facing the intersection of Maple Street and Michigan Boulevard. The building is two stories tall and its walls are composed of bricks. The Michigan Boulevard's first story wall is composed of wood boards and two small non-historic windows. The second story wall of the Michigan Boulevard side has two 1/1 wood windows with rusticated limestone sills and lintels. A metal cornice is at the top of the wall; it has rows of corbels that support the top of the cornice. The corner entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door and side-lites. A three-sided turret is cantilevered on the second story above the entry. The turret has 1/1 wood windows on each of its sides. The turret's walls are covered with wood. The metal cornice continues across the top of the turret. The north wall, facing Maple Street, is composed entirely of bricks. A doorway and two windows are located on the first story. The second story has five 1/1 wood windows. The north wall has a stepped parapet wall with tile coping.

In the early 1900s the building had two occupants. In 1909-1910 Otto Voss operated a saloon from one part of the building and William Luchtman operated a grocery store from the other half. By 1920 the entire first floor of the building was being used as a grocery by the Luchtman Brothers, who also sold soft drinks. Harry and Mimie Lantz lived in the second floor apartment in 1920. Harry worked at the freight yard.

1003 Michigan Boulevard. Commercial Block, c. 1908. Contributing
The building is two stories tall with a front parapet. The building's walls are composed of molded concrete blocks. The building's storefront and stairway door (on the north side of the front wall) are covered with wood. The second story wall has two 1/1 wood windows in its north half and a three-sided oriel bay on its south half. The bay has wood covering its walls and a 1/1 wood window in each of its walls. The building's parapet has four concrete ball finials equally spaced across its top. J. C. Hurst sold batteries from the building in 1929.

1005 Michigan Boulevard. Standard Bottling Company; Commercial Block, c. 1928. Contributing
The two story building connects to the Coca Cola garage building on the south side of Maple Street. The building served as the Standard Bottling Company and Coca Cola plant beginning in about 1928.

1009 Michigan Boulevard. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

11th Street, beginning at Pine Street (north side of road)
202 11th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1880. Contributing
The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with large wood shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and crowns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gabled section of the

house is one and a half stories tall and is on the west side of the front wall. It has two windows on the first and second floors. A three-sided bay is centered in the west wall's first story. The wing section of the house is one story tall and has a full porch on its front wall. The porch has been enclosed with a row of 6/6 metal windows. A metal entry door is located on the west side of the porch's front wall.

Charles and his wife, Anna, Baker lived in the home during the 1920s through the 1930s. Charles was a locomotive engineer.

206 11th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1880/1917. Contributing
210 11th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1880. Contributing
214 11th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1908. Non-Contributing
218 11th Street. Upright and wing, c. 1908. Contributing
222 11th Street. Upright and wing, c. 1880. Non-contributing
304 11th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1908. Non-contributing
306 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1902. Non-contributing
314 11th Street. Contemporary, c. 1940. Non-contributing

322 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1908. Contributing
The house is a small one and a half story tall gable-front home with a full porch. The house's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has 6/6 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front porch has a foundation composed of bricks arranged in a lattice pattern to allow ventilation beneath the porch. The porch walls are enclosed with rows of aluminum and glass windows. A wood and glass porch door is located in the west wall of the porch. The porch roof is hipped. A 6/6 window is centered in the gable wall of the house.

Homer and Mable Womble lived in the house in 1920. Homer was a brakeman for the railroad. In 1930 Frank and Emma Wilson lived in the house. Frank was a printer for the newspaper.

328 11th Street. Apartment Building, Classical Revival, c. 1917. Contributing. Photo 0010, right side
The building is two stories tall and has four dwelling units. The building's foundation and walls are composed of bricks. The building has 1/1 metal windows with cast concrete sills and lintels. The building has brick quoins on its corners and a pattern composed of bricks in the top of the wall that resembles a row of large dentils. The building has a parapet wall with concrete coping.

The front façade is symmetrical. It has a center entrance with a wood door, side-lites, and a transom window. The door has four panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A small 1/1 wood window is above the door between the first and second stories. East and west of the doorway are incised porches that are two stories tall. The porches on the first story have wood covering the bottom of their walls; the top is enclosed by wood windows. The porches on the second story have wood lattice covering the bottom of their walls; the top is open. A pair of windows is located on the first and second floors to the outside of the porches. The building has four basement windows on the front wall. Two located west of the entry door are covered with wood. The two east of the entry door are wood and are divided into two panes of glass.

In 1920 Mamie Durbin and Adin and Hilda Seward lived in one apartment. Adin Seward was a brakeman for the railroad. Carl Carlson, a native of Sweden, was a fireman and lived in another apartment. A retired woman, Ellen Haddock, lived in a third apartment, and Charles and Maymie Rolfe lived in the fourth apartment. Charles Rolfe was a conductor for the railroad.

410 11th Street. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing

11th Street beginning at Maple Street to Cedar (north side)
802 11th Street. Gropp House; Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
The house was occupied by R. J. Gropp, a contractor in the city, during the 1920s.

802 11th Street (rear). Garage/Apartment, c. 1920. Contributing

718 11th Street. Klinkenberg House; Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing. Photo 0026, middle background
Hercules J. and Lillie Klinkenberg lived at the home during the 1920s. Hercules was a guard at the state prison.

716 11th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
710 11th Street. Contemporary, c. 1945. Contributing
706 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
702 11th Street. T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing

622 11th Street. Major Apartments (3 buildings on 11th), 1965. Contributing. Photo 0030, right side
The Major Apartments were constructed in 1965 on a large section of the block between 11th and 10th Streets, west of Oak Street. The apartment complex is composed of four two story buildings; three front 11th Street and one fronts 10th Street. The buildings' narrow ends front the streets. The buildings' walls are composed of tan bricks with limestone ashlars on their corners. The buildings have a second floor balcony with concrete stairways at each end that provide access to the second story apartments' front doors. The buildings have metal and glass windows and metal doors. The windows have limestone sills. The balcony and the stairs have decorative iron work balustrades and piers. The piers support the balconies and roofs. The roofs are flat. A courtyard with landscaping is located between the western two apartment buildings located on 11th Street.

The Major Apartments were the last significant building project in the district. They were constructed in 1965.

610 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing. Photo 0030, middle
606 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0030, left side
524 11th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing

520 11th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing
The house was constructed as a mirror image of the house at 524 11th Street. It is one story tall and has a foundation composed of bricks. Its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The house has wood windows with simple trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A slender chimney is located near the east end of the ell at its ridge. The front wall of the gabled section of the house has a large fixed window centered in it. The gable end has a small window centered in it. The front wall of the ell has a full porch. A metal entry door with a fanlight window is located at the west end of the ell's front wall. Two 1/1 windows are located east of the door. The porch has three wood posts on its front wall and wood lattice between the posts. Large scroll brackets frame the tops of the openings between the porch posts.

Louis Bicke lived in the home in 1920. Bicke was a machinist at the freight car factory. Grover and Myrtle Cook lived in the home in 1930. Grover was a laborer in the steel factory.

516 11th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
510 11th Street. House, c. 1890. Non-Contributing
506 11th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1885. Contributing

10th Street, beginning at Cedar Street (south side of road)
323 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Non-contributing

319 10th Street. I-House, c. 1902. Contributing
The house is a modified two-thirds I-house with a steeply sloped roof and side gables. The house has a foundation composed of bricks. The walls of the house are covered with vinyl siding. The house has tall 1/1 metal windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A slender chimney is located in the west third of the ridge. The house has a full front porch with folk Victorian details. The porch has a wood floor supported by brick piers. The porch has three turned spindles on its front wall and a balustrade composed of square pickets and a handrail between the posts. Panels with small turned spindles are located between the posts at the tops of the openings. The porch roof is flat. The front wall of the house has a door on its west side. The door is a wood door with two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A pair of windows is centered in the front wall east of the door. The second story has two windows; the west window

is shorter than the other windows in the house. The house has a window centered on the first floor and in the gable wall of each side gable.

Four siblings lived in the home in 1910. Alice, Sadie, Amelia, and George Smith were identified as a teacher, dressmaker, helper, and a laborer respectively in the 1910 census. Likely they inherited the home from their parents. By 1930 Perry and Myrtle Wyant were living in the house. Perry ran a machine shop.

315 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
309 10th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1908. Non-contributing
301 10th Street. Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing
227 10th Street & 1005 Spring Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0013, left side

221 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0013, middle
The house is nearly identical to the homes on each side of it at 227 and 219 10th Street. It represents a popular housing type in the district: One and a half story, gable-front with a shallow wing and an entry on the side of the front wall. This house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with c. 1940 composite shingles. The house has 1/1 metal windows with simple wood trim and crowns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a concrete stoop on its west side. The stoop has decorative metal railings and balustrade. The entry is located on the west side of the front wall. It is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The door is composed of two large panels. The side-lites have a panel in their lower halves. A mansard roof with flared eaves is attached to the front wall over the doorway to create a porch roof. Two windows are located in the wall east of the doorway. The second floor's front wall has two windows in the gable end. The front wall of the wing, on the east side of the house, has one window in the first story wall.

The house was home to the John and Caroline Albright family during the 1920s and 1930s. John was a patternmaker for the local foundry.

219 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0013, right side
The house's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 metal windows; the trim has been covered with aluminum. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a concrete stoop on its west side. The stoop has decorative metal railings and balustrade. The entry is located on the west side of the front wall. It is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The door is composed of six panels. The side-lites have a panel in their lower halves. A semi-elliptical transom is above the door and side-lites and an arched surround frames the doorway. Two windows are located in the wall east of the doorway. The second floor's front wall has three windows in the gable end. The front wall of the wing, on the east side of the house, has one window in the second story wall.

Joseph and Minnie Hurst lived in the home during the 1920s. Hurst was a locomotive engineer. During the 1930s Floyd and Bytha Peters lived in the home and rented part of it to a widow named Mary Hibbs. Floyd was a switchman for the steam railroad.

215 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Non-contributing

209 10th Street. Dr. Ginther House; Art Moderne, 1940. Contributing. Photo 0014
The house is composed of two parts: a two story cube with a hipped roof and a single story section with a flat roof that partially envelopes the cube. The house's foundation and walls are composed of brown-colored bricks. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cube is located on the west side of the house. The front wall of the cube has a band of three windows that extends from the corner of the first story wall to a point just west of center on the front wall. The second story wall has a pair of windows in the west side and one window in its east side. The front wall of the one story section partially covers the east side of the cube's front wall and the cube's entire east wall. The entry is recessed into the west wall of the one story section where it envelopes the cube. The front wall of this section has a tall, narrow window composed of glass blocks on its west side and a pair of windows on its east side. A balcony is located on the rooftop of the one story section. The balcony has a curved cantilevered portion that creates a roof above the entry. A simple metal pipe handrail is located around the perimeter of the balcony.

Dr. Lawrence Ginther and his wife had this home constructed in the Art Moderne style in 1940. Dr. Ginther was a dentist who lived in the home through the 1960s.

205 10th Street. Italianate, c. 1880. Non-contributing
201 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Contributing

10th Street, beginning at Pine Street (north side of road)
212 10th Street. Miller House; American Four-Square/Colonial Revival, c. 1928. Contributing. Photo 0015, left side
The house is one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. Its foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. The house is a two story cube and has a hipped roof. The windows are wood 6/1 with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a sun porch with a hipped roof on its west wall and a garden wall that continues off the west wall of the sun porch and the front wall to create a small enclosure on the southwest corner of the house.

The front wall is symmetrically arranged. A vestibule is centered on the front wall; the roof is arched with flared eaves. The entry has a stoop with flanking walls composed of dark brown bricks. The doorway has a surround composed of dark brown brick quoins and a full arch. The entry door is a new wood door with a large elliptical art glass window. It has an arched wood transom window above it. A pair of windows is on each side of the front wall. The second story front wall has a narrow arched wood window with art glass divided into a diamond pattern centered above the vestibule. It has a brick arch with stone cushion blocks and a keystone. A stone balcony with a decorative iron railing is in front of the arched window. Each side of the second story's front wall has a modern 6/1 wood window. The east window has a pair of historic wood shutters on it. An eyebrow dormer with a wood vent in its front wall is centered on the front of the roof.

Wilford and Betty Miller had this home constructed for their family in about 1928. Wilford Miller was a furniture merchant with a store in downtown Michigan City.

214 10th Street. Striger House; Craftsman, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0015, second from left side
The house is two stories tall and constructed with an L plan. Its foundation and walls are composed of dark brown bricks. It has a tall hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The home's windows are 6/1 and 9/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of bricks.

The front wall of the portion of the ell that extends forward toward the street has a two story, three-sided bay centered on it. The bay's front wall is slightly wider than its side walls that are angled back to the front wall of the house. The corners of the bay have the ends of the bricks exposed to create an interesting shadow line. The front wall of the bay has 9/1 windows and the side walls have 6/1 windows. The front wall of the ell, located on the east side of the house, has a full porch with a concrete stoop on its west side. The porch is enclosed with an entry door and side-lites and a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The door is a new wood door with a full window; the side-lites are wood. The porch has two brick piers that support a flat roof. A brick wall is between the piers and below the pair of windows. The second story wall of the ell has two 6/1 windows.

The house was constructed in about 1908. William and Lydia Striger lived in the home during the 1920s and 1930s. William Striger was a retail hardware merchant in the city.

218 10th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing. Photo 0015, second from right side
The house is a large example of an American Four-Square. Its foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. It has an incised two story full front porch; the second story of the porch is enclosed. The house has a tall hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 3/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The porch has a concrete floor and steps located on the west side of the front wall. The front wall of the porch has three tall brick piers that support the second story porch and the roof. The second floor porch has brick walls with a stone cap that forms a stone belt course on each side wall of the house. The porch is enclosed with windows divided into two panes of glass. The front wall of the house's first floor has a doorway on its west side. It is composed of a large wood door and wood side-lites. Three windows are grouped together and centered in the wall east of the door. A dormer with a hipped roof is

centered on the front of the house. Its front wall has a pair of short windows that are divided into multiple small square panes of glass.

The house was constructed in about 1917. In 1920, Emma George, and her daughter, Bertha, were living in the home. Emma was widowed and her daughter was a librarian at the public library. J. J. and Hanah Fogarty lived in the home in 1930. Fogarty was an engineer for the steam railroad.

222, 224, 226, 228 10th Street & 909 Spring Street. Sherman Apartment Building
Renaissance Revival, 1921. Contributing. Photo 0015, right side
The building is a large three story apartment building planned with eighteen dwelling units. The foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks and have stone trim. The bricks are laid in an English bond pattern. The building has a tall base with a stone drip ledge. Its corners have large brick quoins. A stone cornice creates a sill course for the third story windows. The windows are mostly 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and brick lintels.

The front wall is divided into three parts. A narrow center section, recessed back from the main wall, has an 8/8 window on each floor. The second story window has a keystone lintel. The remaining two parts of the front wall are identical with each being symmetrically organized. They have a doorway centered in the wall. The doorway has a large stone surround with a broken pediment. A 6/6 window directly above the pediment has a stone surround that connects to the back of the broken pediment. An arched window is centered above the entry between the second and third floors. It breaks the sill course and is composed of a bottom sash that is divided into eight panes of glass and a top sash with one piece of glass. A stone block is centered above the arched window near the top of the wall. On each floor, on each side of the wall, is a group of three windows. Each group is composed of a 6/6 window in the middle and narrow windows on each side that are divided into four panes of glass. The second story windows have soldier brick lintels with keystones. The Spring Street wall also has a front wall with an entry identical to the 10th Street wall on its north side.

When the building was only nine years old there were eighteen apartments being occupied. The following is a list of the occupants, some of their occupations and counties of origin, in 1930. Many were immigrants. Cornelius and Martha Dalap, city police officer; Walter and Luella Krueger, bank vice-president; Ben and Betty Brown, Russian, manager of a chain store; Alfred and Myrtle Hausen, editor of city newspaper; Myron Wilson, owner of a garage; Michael and Ann Carroll, Canadian, foreman of the iron foundry; Hattie Meese, retired; Rebecca Rubin, Russian, retired; Sarah Sloan, retired; Maurice and Laura Rubin, Russian, owner of a picture theater; Charlotte Barstow, retired; Lillian Hoodioni and her servant, Russian, owner/manager of the box factory; Clarence and Gertrude Brown, assistant manager of a hotel; Frank and Melinda Schutt, sales engineer for heating company; Charles and Irene Hostetler, accountant; Albert and Rose Rosenwarser, Hungarian, furnace salesman; Liam and Georgia Morrow, travelling representative for a newspaper; Herbert and Mosetta Levin, wholesale merchant for newspapers.

314 10th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing. Photo 0016, left side
The house is similar to several other gable-front one and a half story homes built in the district in the late 1800s. It has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. It has 1/1 wood windows with simple casings and cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps the west corner of the house and continues across the full west wall. The porch has brick piers that support turned wood posts. The porch floor is wood and wood steps are located at the west end of the porch's front wall. The porch has milled brackets on the fronts and sides of each post. A spindle frieze of jigsawn panels and short spindles are located between the tops of the posts.

The front wall has a doorway on its west side. The doorway is composed of a wood door and transom window. Two windows are centered in the wall east of the doorway. Two windows are centered in the gable wall. A decorative arched gable is located in the top of the front gable. It is composed of jigsawn wood panels and turned posts.

Ford and Hattie Wagner lived in the home in 1910; Ford was a laborer at the chair factory. In 1920 the Albert and Mary Meyer family lived at the home. Albert was a laborer at an automobile garage.

320 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890.	Non-contributing.	Photo 0016, middle
324 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890.	Non-contributing.	Photo 0016, right side

10th Street, beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar (north side)
720 10th Street (faces Maple Street). T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing
714 10th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0027, right side
712 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1908. Non-contributing

710 10th Street. Dutch Colonial Revival, 1911. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and is constructed in a T-plan. The front elevation of the house is only one and a half stories tall and has a gambrel roof. The house's foundation and walls are composed of red bricks. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The sides of the house have taller gables. The west side has two narrow gables and the east side has a gabled wall with its corners cut away to form a two story bay.

The front wall has a full porch with a flat roof. The porch has three brick piers; two are on each side of the entry on the east side of the porch's front wall. The porch has a brick wall and is enclosed with 1/1 storm windows with transoms above. The entry is composed of a metal door with wood Craftsman style side-lites. Transom windows are above the door and side-lites. The front gable wall has three 1/1 windows.

Morgan and Lillian Shieler were living in the house in 1920. Morgan was a conductor for the electric railroad that was located in the center of 11th Street.

706 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1908. Non-contributing
616 10th Street. Apartment Building, c. 1968. Non-contributing
614 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing
612 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing
610 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing
602 10th Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1917. Contributing
524 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0028, right side
518 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0028, second from right side
514 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
510 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
502 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
424 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0028, left side (background)

422 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is a small one and a half story home with a front gable and full front porch. The home's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The front porch has a concrete floor and steps on the east side of its front wall. The porch has walls and three piers composed of molded concrete blocks. The porch roof is flat. The front wall of the house has a metal storm door on its east side and three 1/1 metal windows in the wall west of the door. The westernmost window is in a section of wall that has been added to the west side of the house. A short 1/1 metal window is located in the front gable wall.

William and Nettie Ely lived in the house in 1920. William was listed as a laborer at the powerhouse. Elmer and Minnie Ely, possibly a son, lived in the house in 1930. Elmer was a guard at the state prison.

418 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is a small one and a half story home with a front gable and full front porch; it is nearly identical to the house at 422 10th Street. The home's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The front porch has a concrete floor and steps on the east side of its front wall. The porch has walls composed of concrete blocks. There are three wood columns on the wall that support the roof. The porch has a hipped roof. The front wall of the house has a new wood door on its east side; the door has a fanlight in its top. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is west of the door. A 2/2 wood window is west of the pair of windows. A short 1/1 metal window is located in the front gable wall. The windows have simple pedimented wood hoods.

Henry and Emma Hibner were living in the house in 1920. Henry was a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery. In 1930 Walter and Florence Lutz were living at the home. Walter was a fisherman for the local fisheries.

414 10th Street. Bungalow, 1921. Contributing
410 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing. Photo 0029, second from left side

408 10th Street. Miller Building; Parapet-front Commercial Block, c. 1900. Contributing. Photo 0029, left side
The building is a one story parapet-front commercial building. The building's foundation, sides, and front corner piers are composed of bricks. The front wall has a recessed storefront entry. The entry door is a metal door. The storefront and transom area are covered with wood with false half-timbering. The parapet wall is covered with wood shingles and a metal cornice is at the top of the parapet wall.

In a 1909-1910 business directory the establishment was operated by Nellie Miller. The building had a soda fountain that offered ice cream and soft drinks. The store also offered cigars and tobacco. The 1910 census lists Nellie Miller living at the store which was classified as a confectionary. Nellie was of Yiddish/Russian background.

406 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
402 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

10th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan (south side)
401 10th Street. I-House, c. 1880. Contributing
The house has an I-house plan with a rear wing. It is unclear if the rear wing always functioned as the entry since it fronts Cedar Street, however the extant entry is on the west side of the house in the west wall of the rear wing. The house is two stories tall with a center cross gable. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The windows are 1/1 metal windows with simple wood trim and cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has three windows on its first floor. The center window is west of center on the wall. The second story of the front wall has two windows in its wall. The west wall of the house has a 2/2 wood window in the first floor of its side gable and two 1/1 windows in its gable wall. A porch is located across the full side gable. It has a low wall and wood posts that support the roof with short transom windows between the posts.

John and Elizabeth Smelter, who were retired and in their 70s, lived in the home during the first part of the 20th century. They were natives of Germany.

407 10th Street. Schneider House; Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing
The house was constructed by August Schneider, a native of Germany. August was a well-known contractor in the city who built sidewalks, streets, and sewers. In 1872 he married Lena Pottratz.

413 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

423 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and has a wide front gable. The house's foundation is concrete and its walls are covered with large wood shingles. The house has 2/2 wood windows with wood trim boards and pedimented hoods. The house has a full front porch with a concrete floor and steps on the west side of its front wall. The porch has three large turned wood posts. The posts have large curved braces on their sides. The porch has a low-sloped hipped roof. The front wall of the house has an entry door on its west side. The door is a wood door with three windows in its upper half. Two windows are located east of the door in the first story wall. The front wall of the second story has three windows.

In 1910 Arthur and Maude Clark lived at the home. Arthur was an engineer at the powerhouse. William and Ona Warren lived at the home in 1920. William was a machinist at the car factory. In 1930 Joseph and Alice Silcox lived at the house. Joseph was a conductor for the steam railroad.

501 10th Street & 306 Lafayette Street. Archer Building; Queen Anne Commercial Block, c. 1895 Contributing
Photo 0029, right side

The building is a corner grocery store with its entrance on the northeast corner facing the intersection of Lafayette Street and 10th Street. The building is two stories tall and its walls are composed of bricks. The storefront facing 10th Street has been filled in with brick. A metal stairway door is located at the east side of the north wall. The second story wall of the 10th Street side has two 1/1 wood windows with rusticated limestone sills and lintels. A simple pressed metal cornice is at the top of the wall. The corner entry has a new wood door. A four-sided turret is cantilevered on the second story above the diagonal entry. The turret has narrow 1/1 wood windows on each of its sides. The turret's walls are metal and a pressed metal panel is located above and below each window on each side. The pressed metal cornice continues across the top of the turret.

The west wall, facing Lafayette Street, is composed entirely of bricks. There are two non-historic windows on the first floor and two non-historic windows in original openings on the first floor. An original wood window is also located on this wall. A doorway is located at the south end of the wall; it has a new wood door. The second story has three 1/1 wood windows in its south half. A three-side oriel bay is located north of the windows. It has a 1/1 wood window in each of its walls with a pressed metal panel below each window. The west wall has a stepped parapet wall with tile coping.

Fred Archer operated a grocery from this location during the first years of the 20th century.

503 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1908. Contributing
507 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

515 10th Street. Colonial Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with side gables. Its foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. The house has 1/1 metal windows with sills and lintels composed of bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The asymmetrical front wall has an off-center porch stoop with brick walls on the west side of its east half. The entry door is a wood door with three narrow windows in its upper half. A metal canopy creates a roof for the stoop. A large picture window is east of the door. A group of three windows is centered in the front wall's first floor's west half. The second floor's front wall has a window centered in it and pairs of windows centered over the lower openings in each side.

519 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
523 10th Street. Eclectic, c. 1928. Contributing

601 10th Street. Weigel House; Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
The house was constructed for George Weigel, a native of Germany. Weigel was a veteran of the Civil War who came to Michigan City in 1882. He opened a meat market and then in 1890 he opened a saloon. He was elected to the Michigan City Council in 1898.

611 10th Street. Major Apartments (north building), Modern, 1965. Contributing
617 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
623 10th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
701 10th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing

705 10th Street. Craftsman, c. 1905. Contributing
The house is one and a half stories tall with a front gable and a jerkin head roof. The foundation is composed of bricks and the walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 metal windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a full porch. The porch is enclosed with Craftsman style wood windows and wood transom windows. The porch has a storm door in the center of its front wall and concrete steps. The porch has a low-sloped hipped roof. The front gable wall has two windows. Cross gables with jerkin head roofs are centered on the sides of the house.

John and Mary Doherty lived in the house in 1920. John Doherty was a native of Ireland and worked as an engineer for the steam railroad.

707 10th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

711 10th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing. Photo 0027, third from left side

The house is a small bungalow with a hipped roof. Its foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. It has 1/1 wood windows composed of Craftsman style top sashes over sashes with a single pane of glass. The windows have stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has an incised porch that is enclosed on its east half and a pair of windows in its west half. The porch has a brick corner pier and three 1/1 storm windows that enclose it. A wood door with a full window is west of the storm windows. The house has a dormer with a hipped roof on the front. The dormer has a pair of small Craftsman windows.

Herman and Sra Knoff, natives of Germany, lived in the house with their family in 1920. Herman was an engineer for the steam railroad.

713 & 715 10th Street. American Four-Square Duplex, c. 1920. Contributing. Photo 0027, second from left side
The house was constructed as a duplex. It is two stories tall and has a hipped roof. Its foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof has flared eaves and it is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch. It has walls and four piers on its front wall composed of bricks. The walls and piers have stone caps. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The steps are centered on the front wall. The porch has a hipped roof. A large dormer with a hipped roof that has flared eaves is centered on the front of the house. It has four small windows on its front wall. The dormer's walls are covered with wood shingles.

The east and west sides of the front wall are mirrored. A small window composed of a single pane of glass is located just west of the center of the first story's front wall. A storm door is located west of the small window. A wood fixed window is centered in the wall west of the door. It is composed of a large bottom window that is divided into two panes of glass and a transom window that is divided into four panes of glass. The second story's front wall has two 1/1 wood windows in its west half. The east half is mirrored on both the first and second floors.

In 1920 C. Wilbur and his wife Martha lived in one half of the house. He was a mailman for the electric railroad. Harry and Bessie Stein lived in the other half of the house. He was a conductor for the electric railroad.

717 10th Street. Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church; Late Gothic Revival, 1921/1970. Non-contributing
Photo 0026, middle & photo 0027, left side
The building is a simple gable-front church building with a steeply sloped roof. The building's foundation and walls are composed of salmon-colored bricks. The church's roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a tall, narrow front wall. It has concrete steps centered on the wall. The steps lead to a shallow vestibule extension from the front wall. The vestibule has a gable. The front wall of the vestibule has a pair of doors and a tall pointed arch transom. The doors are new wood doors with six panels and a small arched window in their tops. On each side of the front wall is a metal window divided into three panes of glass. Each pane has art glass in it. The art glass forms small diamonds and a pointed arch. The windows have stone sills and lintels. A large oculus window is centered in the gable wall. It has been covered with wood. A short bell cupola is on the roof's ridge near the front of the building; it has a slight base and a pyramidal roof. The cupola's walls are covered with boards installed vertically on its walls. A pointed arched opening with wood louvers is centered on each wall of the cupola.

The building was constructed by the Immanuel Lutheran congregation in 1921. The Lutherans used the building until 1967. It became the home of the Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist congregation in 1970. The building's walls were covered with bricks at that time.

719 10th Street. Commercial Block, c. 1920 (faces Maple Street). Non-contributing

9th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Pine, south side
323 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing

319 9th Street. Queen Anne/Gabled-ell, c. 1902. Contributing. Photo 0017, left side
The house is a gabled-ell with an entry tower in its northwest corner. Its foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located across the front of the entry tower and wraps around the west side of the house. The porch has a wood floor and

steps. The steps are located in front of the entry tower. The porch has wood posts and a balustrade composed of wood spindles and a handrail. The porch has a hipped roof.

The front wall has the entry tower on its west side. The entry door is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A 1/1 window is centered in the front wall of the tower's second floor; it has simple wood trim and a cornice. The tower has a pyramidal roof with flared eaves. It has a ball finial on its top. The front wall of the front gable has a group of three windows centered on the first floor. The windows have a pent roof over them; the roof is supported by small, carved brackets. The gable wall has a group of three windows centered in it. The windows have a wood cornice that is supported by four carved brackets. A carved fan is centered on top of the cornice giving the window group the appearance of a Palladian window. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles.

The owners of the house in 1910 were Jacob and Edith Staufer. Jacob was identified as a superintendent of a factory in the census. In 1920 John and Ella Schaeffer were living in the home. John was a laborer at a factory. The Leroy and Ada Ludwig family lived in the house in 1930. Leroy was a furnace contractor.

315 9th Street. Schuster House; Queen Anne/Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing. Photo 0017, middle
The house has a gable-front plan with a lower cross gable on its east side and a partial hip roof on its west side. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with wood trim. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch that wraps around the east side of the house to an entry recessed from the main front wall. The porch has a wood floor and steps; the steps are located on both sides of the front wall. The porch has Doric columns that support a hipped roof. The porch roof has a cross gable centered in it; the gable has decorative trim on its front wall.

The front wall has a two story, three-sided bay centered on it. The front walls of first and second floors have large picture windows with transoms. The side walls of the bay have 1/1 windows. A door is located on the west side of the front wall. It is a wood door with a panel in its lower half and two windows in its upper half. An entry is located in a wall recessed from the front wall east of the bay. It is a wood door with a panel in its lower half and two windows in its upper half. The second floor has a porch above the recessed entry area. The porch has turned wood posts that are fluted and a wood balustrade between the posts. A porch door is located in the back wall of the second floor porch. The front gable wall is covered with wood shingles. Due to the chamfered bay below, the gable has overhangs at the corners. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The gable has a bargeboard on its eaves and scrolled brackets are located at the bottom corners of the gable.

The John and Nellie Schuster family, natives of Germany, lived in the home from the 1900s through the 1930s. John worked at the car factory as a store keeper and receiving clerk. The William Marshall family lived in the other half of the house during the 1930s. William was a bank teller.

309 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing. Photo 0017, right side

301 9th Street. First Baptist Church, Classical Revival, 1914. Contributing. Far left side of photo 0018
& 305 9th Street. First Baptist Church Education Wing, International Style, 1958. Contributing
The building has an entry tower on its northwest corner, but generally the building has a large rectangular plan with a low-sloped hipped roof. The building has a stone foundation and its walls are composed of dark brown bricks. A stone belt course is located at the division of the basement level and first floor. The building has wide, shouldered stone trim around its doors and windows. The windows have large stone surrounds with keystone lintels and stone corbels below the sills. The windows are composed of 1/1 wood windows with art glass. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The entry tower is short and has a crenellated parapet wall. The front wall of the tower has a large portico with a full pediment supported by unfluted Doric columns. The portico shelters wide steps on the front of the building. The doorway is composed of a stone surround with a full pediment and a pair of tall wood doors with small windows in their tops. A wood transom that is divided into diamond-shaped panes of glass is above the doors. A large wood window divided into two panes of glass is in the front wall near the top of the tower. The front wall of the church, east of the tower, has a gabled wall in its center that extends toward the street. The wall has brick pilasters on each corner. The gable forms a broken cornice. The gable wall has a large window composed of three 1/1 windows; the upper sashes of the windows have a pointed arch within the sash. The gable has a large arched opening with a keystone. The opening has wood

louvers in it. The front wall has a large 1/1 window on each side of the gabled wall. The Spring Street side of the church has similar detailing with a gabled wall in the area of the sanctuary.

An education wing addition was made to the east side of the building in 1958. The addition is connected by a tall narrow metal and glass window composed of ten panes of glass. The addition is three stories tall and its walls are composed of tan bricks. The west side of the addition's front wall has a tall narrow metal and glass window centered in it. It is composed of twenty-four panes of glass. The east half of the addition's front wall extends toward the street approximately four feet. The first floor's walls are covered with brick and the upper two floor's walls are covered with stone. A recessed entry is located on the first floor's west side. It is composed of aluminum and glass doors and windows. Three square metal windows are located on the first floor's east side. Eight rows of four small square windows are grouped together and located in the west side of the second and third floors.

Several attempts were made at establishing a Baptist church in Michigan City, beginning in 1837. Churches were established in 1889 and 1897. This building became the permanent home to the congregation when it was constructed in 1914.

225 9th Street. Robert Zorn House; American Four-Square, 1907. Contributing
Photo 0018, second from left side
The house is a large example of an American Four-Square. The house is two stories tall and has a full front porch that wraps around the east corner of the house and continues across the east wall. The foundation and walls are composed of light brown bricks. The house has 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a hipped roof with flared eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A tall slender chimney is located on the east side of the house. The porch has a brick foundation with bricks staggered to allow ventilation beneath the porch. The porch has a wood floor and steps. The steps are centered on the front wall. The porch has three brick piers with stone caps on the front wall and a short pier on the west side of the steps. A wood balustrade is between the piers. The porch has a hipped roof.

The front wall of the house has a three-sided bay on its east side and a window on its west side. The bay has a window in each of its walls. The entry door is centered on the front wall. It is a wood door with a window in its upper half. The second floor's front wall has a window on each side and a narrow arched window in the center of the wall. The arched window has art glass in it. It has a stone hood with individual voussoirs and cushion blocks. The window has a carved sill that resembles a shelf for a niche. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the front façade. The dormer's roof also has flared eaves. The dormer has three windows in its front wall; the windows are divided into a diamond pattern with wood mullions. The dormer walls are covered with metal siding.

The house was constructed in about 1908 for the Robert and Flora Zorn family. Robert Zorn was the son of Phillip Zorn, founder of the Zorn Brewery. Robert ran the brewery at the end of the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century. By 1920 the Zorns were retired.

219 9th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0018, third from left side
215 9th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0018, second from right side

207 & 205 9th Street. Lowe Apartments, 1931. Contributing. Photo 0018, right side
The building is two stories tall and has a low-sloped hipped roof. The building has a concrete foundation and its walls are composed of brown bricks. It has 3/1 metal windows with stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two chimneys are located on the ridge of the roof.

The front wall is symmetrical. It has a portico composed of a pair of Doric columns that support a full entablature and a flat porch roof. The porch roof has a metal balustrade. The doorway is composed of a new wood door and side-lites. The door has an elliptical window with art glass. A window is centered above the porch roof between the first and second floors. The first and second floors have on each side of the front wall a group of three windows, closest to the portico, and a pair of windows toward the outside corner of the front wall.

Ardelia Kemenski, a native of Germany lived here during the 1930s and 1940s. Louis and Alice Adamson lived in one of the apartments during the 1940s. Louis was the proprietor of a plumbing shop.

9th Street, beginning at Pine Street to Cedar, north side

206 9th Street, Garage/Apartment Building, c. 1917. Contributing
The building is an unusual combination of a three stall garage with an apartment above the garage. The foundation and walls are composed of molded concrete blocks. The walls have rusticated blocks with panel-faced blocks used for quoins and around openings in the walls. The building has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is a hipped roof that extends out to cover a second floor balcony. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has three pairs of garage doors on its front wall. The doors are wood with x-bracing and windows divided into six panes of glass. A full balcony is on the front wall and is supported by four piers composed of panel-faced concrete blocks. The piers form bases on the balcony level for molded columns which support the roof. The balcony has low walls that are covered with clapboards. A wood staircase is on the west side of the balcony. The front wall of the second floor has a door in the center and a window on each of its sides. The door has two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half.

214 9th Street, Ranch House, c. 1968. Non-contributing
The house is one story with a low-sloped hipped roof. It has a wainscot on the front wall composed of rusticated stone veneer. The walls above the wainscot are covered with wood boards and battens. The west side of the front wall has a wall that extends toward the street approximately two feet. This wall has a Chicago style wood window centered in it. East of the wall is the entry door. It is a metal door with four panels framed with moldings in its lower half and two windows in its upper half. Centered in the wall east of the door are four short rectangular wood windows that are grouped together stacked in two rows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house's date of construction falls outside of the period of significance.

9th Street beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar, north side

516 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing. Photo 0024, right side

510 9th Street. Greek Revival/Hall and Parlor, c. 1880/c. 1950. Contributing. Photo 0024, second from right side
The house is one story tall with side gables. It has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with large wood shingles. The roof has wide fascia boards and cornice returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a front porch with a pent roof. The porch has been enclosed with walls that are covered with wood shingles and a group of nine wood windows. The front door to the house is located on the east wall of the porch. It is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and two windows in its upper half. Modifications to the house appear to date to c. 1950.

In 1920 James and Bertha Carver, retired farmers, were living in the house. John and Mildred Schlundt were also living in the house. John was a salesman at the Ford store. In 1930 Walter and Ethel Thomas lived in the home. Walter was a laborer in the car factory.

506 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0024, third from right side

502 9th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0024, fourth from right side
The house is an upright and wing with the wing extended off the east side of the upright section of the house. The upright section is one and half stories tall and the wing is one story tall. The upright section has a concrete block foundation and the wing section has a brick foundation. The house's walls are covered with clapboards. Its windows are 1/1 metal windows with simple wood trim and pedimented hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall of the upright section has a doorway on its east side. The doorway is composed of a wood surround with a pedimented hood and a metal door with a small arched window in its top. The area around the door inside the surround is filled in with wood. A new wood stoop and steps is located in front of the door. There are two windows in the front wall west of the door and two windows are centered in the gable wall. The front wall of the wing has four windows. The easternmost window is separated from the other three and is near the east side of the wall.

In the 1920s and 1930s Herman and Anna Homann lived in the home. Herman was a drayman in 1920 but was retired by 1930.

428 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing. Photo 0024, left side
426 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

422 9th Street. Cross-plan, c. 1885. Non-contributing
The house has a cross plan and is one story tall, but has a basement that is partially above the ground. The house's foundation and walls are composed of brick, but they have been covered by metal siding. The house has short 2/2 wood windows with stone sills in its basement and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills on its first floor. The house has a porch on its northeast corner. The porch has a concrete floor and steps on its front wall. Its east wall and a corner pier are composed of bricks. The porch has a hipped roof. A wood door with four panels and two small windows is located in the back wall of the porch. The front gable wall has two basement windows and two windows on its first floor. The house's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

In 1910 Charles Behn and his children lived in the home. Charles was a laborer at the car factory. Frank and Hendricka Troth lived in the house in 1920; he also worked at the car factory. In 1930 Frank and Francis Estes lived in the home with their family. Frank was a foreman at the car factory.

416 9th Street. Free Classic, c. 1908. Contributing
416 9th Street (rear). Carriage House/Apartment, c. 1908. Non-contributing
414 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
410 9th Street. House, c. 1895. Non-contributing
408 9th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

406 9th Street. T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0011, left side
The house has a T-plan and is one and a half stories tall. Its foundation and walls are composed of bricks. It has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental brick arches. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has two windows on each of its gabled walls. The front gable (facing south) has a window that is covered with wood. An enclosed porch is located on the southwest corner of the house. Its walls are covered with wood. The entry door is in the south wall of the porch. The door is a metal door. The porch roof is a shed roof.

Martin and Gertrude Pantes lived in the house in 1930. The Pantes were natives of Greece and Martin was the manager of a restaurant.

9th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan (south side)
401 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing. Photo 0011, right side
405 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-Contributing
409 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
413 9th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing
417 9th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

425 9th Street. Schmuhl House; Bungalow, c. 1928. Contributing
The house is a bungalow with side gables. It is one and a half stories tall and has a porch on its northeast corner. The foundation and walls are composed of brown bricks. The windows are 3/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has an enclosed porch on its west side. The porch has a row of four windows; the remaining wall is composed of bricks. The enclosed porch has a hipped roof. A porch with a gabled roof is on the east side of the front wall. The porch has a concrete floor and steps on its west side. The porch has walls and corner piers composed of bricks. A short pier is on the east side of the steps. The piers and the porch walls have stone caps. The gable covering the porch has vinyl siding covering its gable wall. A small wood window divided into three panes of glass is centered in the porch roof's gable wall. The back wall of the porch has a Craftsman style wood door on its west side and a small wood window on its east side.

The house was constructed for the Schmuhl family in about 1928. William and his wife Louise lived in the house in 1930. William was a salesman for the lumber yard.

427 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing
501 9th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing

505 9th Street. Arts and Crafts, c. 1928. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof. The house has two joined rectangles that create the footprint. The larger rectangle is the back of the house and the second rectangle is to the front and offset to the east. The house foundation and its walls are composed of brown bricks. A soldier course of bricks forms a belt course between the basement and first floor levels. The belt course has stone corner blocks. The house has 6/6 wood windows and Chicago style wood windows. The Chicago style windows are composed with a large middle picture window with narrow windows on each side; the narrow windows are divided into fifteen panes of glass. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a porch on its east side. The porch has walls and corner piers composed of bricks. Stone caps are on the walls and piers. The porch has a concrete floor and steps; the steps are located on the west side of the porch. The porch has a flat roof with a wide overhang. The entry door is on the east side of the front wall. The door is a metal door. The west side of the front wall has a Chicago window on its first floor. The second floor has a 6/6 window centered above the porch on the east side of the front wall and a Chicago style window on the west side of the wall.

Arthur and Laura Hillman appear to be the first residents of the house. It was constructed in 1928 and they are listed at this address in 1930. The Hillmans were school teachers and a piano teacher.

513 9th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing

515 9th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
This house represents one of the last types of houses constructed in the district and is similar to two others. The house is a single story cottage with side gables. The roof has minimal overhanging eaves except on the west half of the front wall where it partially covers a front stoop. The house has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a door west of center on the wall. The door is a metal door with a fanlight window in the top. A Chicago style window is centered in the wall west of the door. A pair of 1/1 windows are centered in the wall east of the door.

517 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

521 9th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing
The house is a one and a half story, gable-front home with a front wall design similar to many of the homes in the district. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and crowns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a concrete stoop and steps on its east side. The doorway has a metal door and a wood transom in a simple wood surround. Two windows are located in the wall west of the door and two windows are centered in the gable wall. A chimney is centered on the roof ridge.

The house was occupied by Ford and Enstrena Eggert in 1910. Ford was a section hand for the railroad. In 1920 Harry and Clara Campbell lived in the house with their family. Harry was an engineer for the electric railroad. Oscar and Martha Nicholson lived in the house in 1930. Oscar was a laborer in the car factory.

605 9th Street. Zorn Brewery Stables, c. 1894. Contributing
The Zorn Brewery Stables is a two story, parapet-front building. Its walls and foundation are composed of common bricks. The front wall of the building has a large arched opening in the center of the first floor. The opening has been filled in with metal windows and a base covered with wood. The arch is segmented and is composed of two courses of bricks. A window is located on each side of the arched opening. The windows are new metal windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. A door with a rusticated stone lintel is on the west side of the front wall. The door is a wood door

with four panels and a fanlight window in its top. The front wall of the second floor has three metal windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The parapet wall is composed of cream colored bricks with a row of brick corbels. The building was converted into offices.

8th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Pine, south side
301 8th Street. Central School, Art Moderne, 1950-1951; Boyd Phelps, architect. Contributing. Photo 0008
The building is a large L-shaped plan that fronts both Spring Street and 8th Street. Its main entrance faces the intersection of those two streets. The building and its parking lot occupies the entire block. The building has two levels; the lower level is partially below ground. The building's foundation and walls are composed of tan bricks. It has metal ribbon windows and stone sills. The roof is flat.

The main entrance that faces the intersection of Spring and 8th Streets is covered with large, smooth limestone panels. The entrance is angled to the intersection and has wide steps that lead to the doorway. The wall with the doorway steps out from the angled wall. It also is taller than the angled wall and its outside corners have wide, vertical bands of stone that resemble pilasters. The doorway is recessed; the walls framing the recessed entry are curved and appear fluted. The doorway is filled in with glass blocks. "Central School" is carved into the limestone above the recessed entry. The letters are carved in the Art Moderne style.

215 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Non-contributing
207 8th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1928. Contributing

8th Street, beginning at Pine Street to Cedar, north side
214 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
216 & 218 8th Street. Donnelly House; Gable-front, c. 1899. Contributing
The house was occupied by the Donnelly family through most of the first half of the 20th century. Patrick and Mary, natives of Ireland, lived at the home from 1900 through the 1920s. Their daughters Loretta and Francis lived in the home during the 1930s. Patrick Donnelly was a laborer at the car factory.

220 8th Street. Monroe House; Colonial Revival/Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
John and Louise Monroe, natives of Canada, had this home constructed for them in about 1895. John Monroe was the Superintendent of Public Schools for Michigan City. They were living in the home with a servant girl named Luella Davis in 1900.

312 8th Street, The Public Library, Neo-Classical, 1896-97. Contributing. Photo 0009
Reed & Stem, architects
The building is two stories tall with a broad front wall and a hipped roof with a low pitch. The building's foundation and walls are composed of smooth limestone. The building has a tall stone base with a drip ledge on its top that forms a sill course for the first floor windows. The first floor walls are composed of large horizontal channeled, rusticated stone courses. A stone cornice is located at the division of the first and second floors. The front wall of the building is symmetrical. A portico with steps is centered on the front wall. The portico is composed of pairs of Doric columns on bases that support a full entablature. The entablature has triglyph and metope carvings in the frieze. A stone balustrade is on top of the cornice. The doorway has a carved surround with a pair of brackets that support a cornice. The brackets have faces carved into their bases. The cornice has egg and dart molding. The doorway has a pair of large metal and glass doors and a transom window. Two windows are located in the first floor wall on each side of the entry portico. The front wall of the second floor has five windows and four pairs of composite order pilasters. The pilasters separate the building into three bays with two windows in the east and west bays and one window in the center bay. The window in the center bay has a large high relief cartouche carving on top of its cornice. The carving is composed of a shield surrounded by acanthus leaves and branches.

The second floor walls are composed of a stone base with smooth limestone walls above the base. The top of the walls have an entablature with a cornice embellished with rows of dentils and egg and dart trim. The frieze has these words carved into it: PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILT BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN CITY. The year 1896 in Roman numerals follows the engraving. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. Windows on the first floor have no surrounds. Windows on the second floor have surrounds composed of modillions that support the sills and cornices that

are supported by carved brackets. The bases of the brackets have small faces carved into them. The building has large chimneys centered on each of its sides. The roof is covered with slate tiles.

This building served as Michigan City's main public library until 1975. In 1978 it became an arts center, but is now vacant.

320 8th Street. Queen Anne/Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
322 8th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

8th Street, beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar, north side
514 & 516 8th Street. Late Queen Anne duplex, c. 1917. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a hipped roof. The foundation and walls are composed of tan bricks. The house has 3/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps around the east and west sides of the house to the entry doors that are located on the east and west walls of the house. The porch has a wood floor and wood steps on the west side of its front wall and concrete steps on the east side of its front wall. The porch has brick walls and piers. The walls and piers have stone caps. There are three piers on the front wall of the porch. The porch has a hipped roof.

The front wall is symmetrical. It has two bays with three windows on the first floor. The bays have a 3/1 window on the front wall and a 2/1 wood window on each side wall. Each side of the second floor's front wall has a 3/1 window near the outside corner of the wall and a pair of 3/1 windows to the inside of the single window. The front wall has two pediment-like cross gables. The dormers' gable walls are covered with wood shingles. A wood Palladian window is centered in each of the gable walls.

During the 1920s the W. Lloyd family lived in one half of the house. He was a superintendent for the South Shore Railroad. Barney and Rose Kramer lived in the other half of the house. He dealt in wholesale groceries.

512 8th Street. Arndt Cottage, c. 1928. Non-contributing
The house is one story with a broad front gable. The house has a jerkin head roof. The foundation is composed of concrete blocks and the walls are covered with metal siding. The house has two large metal picture windows on its front wall. The entry door is located on the west wall of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

In 1930 Charles and Mary Arndt were living in the house. They were retired and were natives of Germany. Mr. Arndt was living alone in the home in 1939. Russ Weaver, a jeweler with Olsen and Ebann in Michigan City, was living in the house in 1947.

506 8th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The application of a contemporary stone veneer has rendered this house non-contributing.

502 8th Street. Behrens House; Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is a gabled-ell with the front gable on the west side of the house. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 2/2 metal windows with simple trim board and large pedimented hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has an enclosed porch on the front wall of the ell and the east corner of the front gabled wall. The porch's walls are covered with clapboards and it is enclosed with 4/4 metal windows. The door is located on the west side of the porch's front wall. The door is a wood door that is divided into multiple panels. A small gabled dormer is located above the door in the porch roof. It has clapboards on its gable wall. The porch roof is hipped on its west side.

The front gabled wall has two windows west of the porch and entry door. There are two windows centered in the gable wall. There is a shed dormer on the front of the ell. The dormer has a pair of wood and glass balcony doors and 2/2 metal windows. The small balcony has a balustrade composed of wood newel posts and square pickets.

The house was occupied by the Charles and Sophia Behrens family in 1900. Charles was a blacksmith. By 1910 only Sophia Behrens was living in the house. S. E. and Mamie Rolston lived in the home in 1920. He was the chief engineer

with the South Shore Railroad. In 1930 Carter and Ada Manny lived in the home. Carter was the proprietor of a sand and lumber yard in the city.

440 8th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1880. Contributing
The house has a traditional upright and wing composition. The upright section is one and a half stories tall and the wing is one story. The front gabled wall is on the east side of the house and the wing extends to the west. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has metal 4/4 windows with simple wood trim and cornices. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front eave of the wing section of the house has a wide overhang and is supported by a wood bracket on the west corner of the wing's front wall.

The front wall of the upright section of the house has a doorway on its west side and two windows east of the door on its first floor. The doorway has a concrete stoop and steps. The stoop has a portico with an open pediment; the wood columns have been replaced by decorative metalwork. The door is a new metal door with an arched window in its top. The second floor of the upright section has three windows in the gable wall. The front wall of the wing has a short 1/1 window in its east side and two 4/4 windows in its west side.

Younger and Libbie Shafer lived in the house in 1900. Younger was a grocery clerk. In 1930 the Lathrop and Roberta Mack family lived in the house. Lathrop was a chemist at the car factory.

436 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is a two story T-plan with a tall octagonal entry tower located in its southeast corner. Its foundation is composed of concrete blocks and its walls are covered with cement shingles. The house has 1/1 metal windows with simple wood trim boards and cornices. The roof has exposed rafter tails that are scrolled. The gables have scalloped bargeboards and a decorative arched truss at the apex. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The tower has a polygonal roof with a metal finial on top.

The front gable has three windows centered together in its first floor wall. The second floor has a pair of windows centered in its wall. The pair of windows has art glass in them. A small triangular wood window is in the top of the gable wall. A porch with a pent roof is on the east side of the house. The porch floor is concrete. A simple wood post is on the outside corner of the porch and supports the roof. The roof has exposed rafters that have scrolled tails. The entry is in the front wall of the tower. The entry is composed of a wood door with a full window and a wood transom window and side-lite on the east side of the door. The tower has a 1/1 window in each of its second floor walls. The house was once located in the downtown area but was moved to this location in the middle part of the 20th century.

432 8th Street. T-plan, c. 1890. Non-contributing

426 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing. Photo 0021, right side
The house is two and a half stories tall with a symmetrical front wall. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has a variety of window types including new 1/1 metal windows, old 1/1 wood windows, and possibly original 4/4 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A large concrete stoop is on the front of the house. A metal door is centered on the front wall and a window is located in the first floor's wall on each side of the door. The second floor of the front wall has three windows; each is aligned with the window or door on the first floor. A window is centered in the gable wall in the attic level of the house.

The house has windows and doors and general proportions organized in what would be expected of a formal Greek Revival styled home. No Greek Revival trim details are extant however. The house appears on an 1869 lithograph map of Michigan City.

424 8th Street. Queen Anne/T-plan, c. 1885.	Contributing.	Photo 0021, second from right side
422 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890.	Contributing.	Photo 0021, third from right side
420 8th Street. T-plan/Queen Anne, c. 1895.	Contributing.	Photo 0021, fourth from right side
418 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1908.	Contributing.	Photo 0021, fifth from right side
414 8th Street. Gabled-front, c. 1895.	Contributing	
412 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1895.	Contributing	
408 8th Street. T-plan, c. 1890.	Contributing	

402 8th Street, Feallock (Frederick Vielhack House) House, 1866. Gable-front, Italianate. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with a front gabled wall. Its foundation and walls are composed of common bricks. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches. The eaves are supported by pairs of decorative wood brackets arranged along plain frieze boards. A porch is located on the west side of the front wall and extends approximately four feet west of the front wall. The porch has a foundation composed of bricks and a wood floor. Steps are centered on the front wall of the porch. The porch has groups of three square wood columns on each corner. The columns have simple bases and capitals. The porch roof is flat.

The front wall has a doorway on its west side. The doorway is composed of a wood door with six panels, wood side-lites, and wood transoms above the door and each side-lite. The doorway has a segmented arch. There are two windows on the first floor of the front wall east of the doorway. The second floor's front wall has three windows. A wood fanlight is centered in the top of the gable wall. Five pairs of brackets support the front gable's eaves.

The Feallock family, natives of Germany, constructed this home in 1866. Frederick and Sophia Feallock lived in the home in 1900. Fred founded Feallock Shore Store in 1855. His son William and his wife Katherine lived in the home during the first decades of the 20th century. William Feallock began a partnership in a shoe store in the late 1800s and later became the sole proprietor in 1895.

8th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan, south side

407 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1908. Contributing
411 8th Street. American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing
413 & 415 8th Street. Duplex, c. 1900. Contributing
417 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

421 8th Street. Smelter House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is typical of other homes constructed in the district in a T-plan with a corner entry tower. This home has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple wood trim boards and a variety of header designs. The bottom corners of the gable roofs are supported by large scroll brackets. The gables have bargeboards on their eaves and a very ornate decorative truss at the top of the gable. The gable truss has small spindlework and pierced panels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps around the east and west corners of the house. The porch has a wood floor and concrete steps on the west side of its front wall. The porch is under restoration and has wood posts in place of columns. The porch roof has also been reconstructed and is a hipped roof.

The front wall has a large fixed window centered on the first floor. The window is divided into several panes of glass by wood mullions. The west side of the front wall is the front wall of the entry tower. It has a doorway with simple trim boards and a pedimented hood. The door is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The front wall's second floor has a window centered in the gable wall. The window has a pedimented hood. The front wall of the tower's second floor also has a window with a pedimented hood centered in it. The tower has four sides and its walls are covered with wood shingles. The tower's roof is pyramidal with flared eaves.

Christian and Agnes Smelter lived in the home during the 1920s and 1930s. Christian was a switch tender for the railroad. Agnes was living alone in the home by 1930.

423 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0022, fourth from left side
427 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-Contributing. Photo 0022, third from left side
431 8th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing. Photo 0022, second from left side

433 8th Street. Albert Henry Jr. House; Renaissance Revival, c. 1921. Contributing. Photo 0022, left side
The house is two stories tall and is built with an L-shaped plan. The house has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The eaves are supported by wood modillions. The roof is covered with clay tiles. The home's foundation and walls are composed of light brown bricks. The windows are wood casement windows; each window is divided into eight panes of glass. The windows have stone sills; the first floor windows have arches composed of bricks and the second

floor windows have lintels composed of bricks. The tympanum created by the arch above the windows on the first floor is covered with plaster. The windows have historic wood shutters. A belt course composed of a brick soldier course is located near the division of the first and second floors. A large chimney is located in the northeast corner of the house in the ell.

The ell is located on the east side of the house. It has one window on the front wall of the first and second floors. The main part of the front wall has a doorway and concrete stoop on its west side. The doorway has a full arch and a pair of arched wood doors. The doors have three panels in their lower half and a window divided into four panes of glass and a panel in its upper half. The stoop is covered by a gable roof; the roof is supported by large wood brackets attached to the front wall of the house. A small wood window with art glass is west of the door. It has decorative metalwork covering it. There are two windows in the first story wall east of the door. Three windows are located on the front wall's second floor.

The home was constructed in about 1921 for the Albert and Mildred Henry Jr. family. They lived here with their son, Albert, and their servant Della Griener in 1930. Henry was heir to his father's large retail lumber yard in Michigan City.

501 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
505 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing
515 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing
519 8th Street. Upright and Wing, c. 1880. Contributing
523 8th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing

7th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Pine, south side
321 7th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
317 7th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
Anna Coles and her son Harry lived in the house in 1900. Anna was a native of England. Harry was a clerk for the railroad.

313 7th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

311 7th Street. Parks House; Free Classic, c. 1902. Contributing. Photo 0019, left side
The house is one and a half stories tall with tall side gables. The foundation and first floor walls are composed of dark red bricks. The gable walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches composed of bricks. The second floor window trim has been covered with vinyl siding. The roof's front slope has long, sweeping flare eaves. The house has an incised porch on the east side of its front wall. The porch has a wood floor and steps on the west side of its front wall. The porch has four fluted Ionic columns that support the roof. A frieze board with dentils is located at the top of the porch and continues across the top of the front wall of the house.

The back wall of the porch has a wood door on its west side. The door has a full window. A small window with a segmented arch is located east of the door. The west half of the front wall has a three sided bay. The bay has a window in each of its walls; the front wall has a piece of art glass in the top of the window. The front of the house has a roof dormer with a hipped roof. The front wall of the dormer has its corners cut away to resemble a small turret. The front wall of the dormer has a pair of windows. The corner walls of the dormer have small wood windows divided into elongated hexagonal and triangular panes.

The house belonged to Oscar and Emma Parks who lived at the home through the 1930s. In 1920 William and Lucy Kendrick also lived at the house.

309 7th Street, Louisa Brinckmann-Ebert House, Dutch Colonial Revival, 1909. (Indiana State Register of Historic Places) Contributing. Photo 0019, right side
The house is two stories tall with a front gable. The roof is a Dutch gambrel. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows and wood storm windows. The windows have simple wood trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch. The porch has wood pickets that enclose the area beneath the porch. The porch floor is wood and concrete steps are located just east of center on the porch's front wall. The porch has brick piers that support the floor. Doric columns are located

on the floor above each pier. There are four columns on the front wall of the porch: one on each corner and one on each side of the steps. A wood balustrade with square pickets is between each of the columns. The porch roof is flat.

The front wall of the house has a doorway located just east of center. The door is wood and has a full window. The doorway has simple wood trim and a cornice. A small window is centered in the front wall east of the doorway. A three-sided bay is located in the wall west of the doorway. The bay has a window in each of its walls. Three windows are located in the front gable wall. A cornice board is at the top of the windows and encloses the top of the gable wall. The enclosed gable wall is covered with wood shingles. A small wood window with a full arch is centered in the top of the gable wall. It has a wood sill supported with wood corbels. The window is divided into five panes of glass.

The John and Louisa Ebert family had this home constructed for them in 1909. John Ebert was a sales clerk in a dry goods store. The pastor of the Christian Science Church nearby also lived here in 1920; he was identified as Brother Richer. In 1930 George and Anna Warkentine lived in the home. George was a clerk at the post office and his wife was the proprietor of a ladies apparel shop in Michigan City.

215 7th Street. James House; American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing
The house is a traditional two-and-a-half story American Four-Square with Colonial Revival details. The house has a foundation composed of bricks and its walls are covered with large wood shingles. The windows are wood with simple wood trim boards. The roof is pyramidal and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch has a wood floor and steps; the steps are located on the west half of the front wall. The porch has three Doric columns on its front wall. A balustrade composed of wood handrails and pierced wood pickets is located between the columns. The porch roof is flat.

The front wall of the house has a door west of center on the first floor. The door has two long vertical panels and a window in its top. A small window is located in the wall west of the door. The window is divided into multiple small square panes of glass. A group of three windows is centered in the wall east of the door. The middle window has a short top sash that is divided into multiple square panes of glass. The other two windows are narrow and have a top sash also divided into multiple square panes of glass. The front wall's second floor has two pairs of 1/1 windows. The front of the house has a small dormer with a hipped roof. The dormer's walls are covered with wood shingles. A wood window is centered in the front wall of the dormer. The window is divided into multiple square panes of glass.

In 1920 Perceval and Helen James were living in the house. It was constructed for the couple in about 1917. Perceval was the assistant general manager of the car factory in Michigan City.

211 7th Street. Queen Anne/Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing

7th Street, beginning at Pine Street to Cedar, north side
218 & 220 7th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
The house was constructed as a duplex in about 1902. It is two and a half stories tall and has a tall gable-on-hip roof with several lower cross gables. The house has a foundation composed of bricks. Its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 metal windows. The roof has flared, wide overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small gabled roof is located on top of the main roof; it has vinyl siding covering its front wall. Bays that are two stories tall are centered on the buildings east and west walls. The bays have curved walls with two windows on each floor. A large cross gable overhangs across each bay.

The house has a porch on its front wall. The porch has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and concrete steps in the center of its front wall. The porch has a concrete floor. Four square posts are located on the front wall of the porch. The porch has a hipped roof and a small gabled dormer is located in the roof above the steps. The east and west sides of the front wall are mirrored. The west side has a metal door just west of center on the first floor. A short 1/1 window is west of the door and a large 1/1 window is near the west side of the front wall. The second floor has four 1/1 windows on the front wall. The outside two windows are centered in the east and west halves of the wall. Two cross gables are on the front of the house. They are enclosed with a pent roof. They have a 1/1 window centered in the gable wall.

In 1910 Otto and Bertha Kloepffer, natives of Germany, lived in one side of the house. Otto owned a drugstore in the downtown. Elijah and Fannie Behran lived in the other half of the house. They were retired. Henry and Charlotte Riber lived in the house in 1930. Henry was an electrician with the railroad and Charlotte operated a beauty shop. John and Martha Medaris lived in the other half of the house. John was the keeper of a local lodging house.

312 7th Street, Root Funeral Home, Queen Anne/Contemporary, c. 1908/1960. Non-contributing. Photo 0012, left side
The Root Funeral Home has operated from this location since the 1930s. H. A. Root lived at the house as early as 1929. The original house was expanded to accommodate the business in c. 1960.

316 7th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1917. Contributing. Photo 0012, second from left side
318 7th Street. Gable-front, c. 1902. Contributing. Photo 0012, second from right side

320 7th Street. Adventist Church/Christian Science Church, Early Classical/Greek Revival, c. 1860. Contributing
Photo 0012, right side
The building is two stories tall with side gables. The dominant feature of the building is a full height entry porch. The building's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are combinations of 1/1 and 12/1 wood windows with surrounds ornamented by a paneled entablature on the front wall's windows. The building has pilasters on its corners; the pilasters are paneled and have simple capitals and bases. The corner pilasters set on brick piers that are integrated with the foundation. The tops of the walls have an entablature and cornice with a row of wood modillions. The cornice is broken on the side gables, but the dentils continue on the eaves. The windows lack any formal organization in the side gabled walls. A one story addition is on the back of the building. It also has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is located on the east and west ends of the roof ridge.

The front wall of the building is symmetrical. The entry porch has wide concrete steps and a concrete floor. Four Doric columns are located on the front of the porch. They support a full pediment. The pediment's wall is covered with clapboards. The entablature and raking cornice match those of the main walls. Pilasters are located on the back wall of the porch. The doorway has a large wood door with six panels and a wood transom window that is divided into four panes of glass. The doorway surround has simple trim boards and a cornice. A tall 12/1 wood window is located on each side of the doorway. They have surrounds that match the doorway. Three short windows are located in the top of the wall above the door and the 12/1 windows. The windows are divided into six panes of glass and their surrounds have trim boards that form ears on the top of the windows. On each side of the entry porch is a stilted arched bay; the arch is composed by boards shaped to resemble an arch on pilasters. A 12/1 window is centered in the arched bay. The window has a surround with a wood panel above the window and a cornice. The window in the west bay is a 1/1 wood window.

The building is an example of one of the earliest homes constructed in the district and is the best representation of early architectural styles found in the district. The building appears on an 1869 lithograph of the city. It was converted to a church for a Christian Science congregation by 1912 and was used for that purpose until the middle part of the 20th century. It is currently the home of a Seventh Day Adventist congregation.

7th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan, south side
401 7th Street, C. Voss House, Italianate, 1870. Contributing. Photo 0020
The house is two stories tall with a front gable. It is very similar to the Feallock house on the opposite (south) side of this block and was constructed within a few years of that house. The foundation and walls are composed of common bricks. The house has 6/6 metal windows with stone sills and segmental arches. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by pairs of decorative wood brackets with a freize board underneath. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a concrete stoop and steps on the west side of the wall. The doorway is recessed and has a wide segmental arch. The walls of the recessed entry are wood and are divided into three panels. The ceiling of the recessed entry is also wood and is divided into two panels. The doorway has a large stone sill. There are two wood doors in the doorway. They have a panel in their bottom halves and an arched panel in their top halves. The doorway has a wood transom window. Two windows are located east of the doorway on the first floor. Three windows are located on the front wall's second floor. A small wood oculus window is centered in the top of the gable wall. There are five pairs of decorative brackets on the front gable.

The house was constructed by the C. Voss family in 1869-1870. John and Mary Voss Taylor lived in the home from the late 1890s through the 1930s. John Taylor was a real estate dealer in the city.

413 7th Street. Gable-front, c. 1890 Non-contributing
425 7th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880 Non-Contributing

427 7th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing
The house is two and a half stories tall with several cross gables. The foundation and walls are composed of red bricks. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with short top sashes. They are covered with wood storm windows and have rusticated stone sills and lintels. The gable walls of the house are covered with wood shingles; the gable walls flare out to enclose the gable. The eaves are supported by decorative corner brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps around each side of the front gabled wall. The porch has brick piers that support its wood floor. Wood steps are located on the east side of the porch's front wall. The northwest corner of the porch is cut away. Doric columns support the porch roof. A wood balustrade with turned spindles is between the columns. The porch has a hipped roof. Cross-gable pediments are located in the porch roof above the steps and at the northwest corner.

The front wall of the house has a gabled wall with its corners cut away to form a bay. The front wall of the bay has a large 1/1 window with a short top sash. The corner walls have 1/1 windows. These are repeated on the second floor however the top sash in the front wall has art glass. The gable wall has a wood Palladian window centered in it. The front wall east of the gabled wall has a door on its west side. The door is a wood door with a panel in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A small window composed of one pane of glass is located east of the door. The second floor wall east of the gabled wall has a group of three wood windows centered in it. The windows are divided into panes of glass by mullions in a diamond pattern. A small gabled roof dormer is located above these windows. Wood shingles cover its wall.

The house was occupied by two Russian immigrant families who were the proprietors of a dry goods store in the city. Herman and Sarah Bauer lived in the house in 1900 and Louis and Anna Solberg lived in the house in 1910. Both were identified as merchants for a dry goods store.

429 7th Street. Sack House; T-plan, c. 1880. Contributing
The house is one story tall and is a T-plan. It has a foundation composed of stones and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 2/2 wood windows with simple wood trim board and cornices. The front gabled wall has two windows. The front wall of the leg extending west on the house has one window. The leg extending east of the house is considerably longer. It has a small wood porch on its front wall's west side. The wall has a pair of short 1/1 wood windows on its west side and a short 1/1 wood window on its east side. The entry door is on the east wall of the front gabled wall. It is a metal door.

Andrew and Gertrude Sack lived in this house from at least the late 1890s through the 1920s. The Sacks were natives of Germany and Andrew was a foreman for the car factory.

431 7th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing
439 7th Street. Free Classic, c. 1895. Contributing

6th Street, beginning at Cedar Street to Pine, south side
313 6th Street. Art Moderne, c. 1940 Contributing
The house is a two story cube with a flat roof. The foundation is composed of concrete blocks and the walls are composed of cream colored bricks. The house has new metal casement windows and sills composed of brick rowlocks. The front wall has a vestibule and garage that extend from the main cube toward the street; the vestibule slightly further north than the garage. A second story balcony is located on the vestibule. Its floor curves outward to form a roof above the entry door. The balcony has simple metal railings. The entry door is east of center on the front wall of the vestibule. The door is a wood door with a small square window in its top. A small wood window is west of the door; the window is divided into two panes of glass. A group of three casement windows are located immediately east of the vestibule on the front wall. A garage door is located immediately west of the vestibule. The front wall's second floor has a group of three windows on its east side. A pair of windows is located on the west side of the second floor's front wall. A brick chimney is

located on the east wall of the house. The house was relocated to this address in the last twenty years. It is compatible with the scale, time period, and residential nature of the district. It is therefore considered a contributing resource.

309 6th Street. Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing
305 6th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1894. Non-contributing
231 6th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Right side of photo 0006
223 6th Street. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing
221 6th Street. Gable-front (carriage house converted), c. 1902. Non-contributing

219 6th Street. Gray House; American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
J. K. and Margaret Gray lived in the home in 1952.

213 6th Street. Bramhalt House; Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing
Martin and Clara Bramhalt lived in the home during the 1890s through the 1910s. Martin was a carpenter/contractor and later worked for the car factory.

211 6th Street. Duplex, 1900. Contributing

A *complete List of addresses/resources and contributing status:*

Pine Street (beginning at 6th Street, east side)
602 Pine Street. Contributing
606 Pine Street. Contributing
610 Pine Street. Contributing
636 Pine Street. Non-Contributing
700 Pine Street. Contributing
714 & 716 Pine Street. Contributing
802 Pine Street. Contributing
810 & 812 Pine Street. Contributing
816 Pine Street. Contributing
828 Pine Street. Contributing
832 Pine Street. Contributing
902 Pine Street. Contributing
912 Pine Street. Contributing
916 Pine Street. Contributing

Spring Street (beginning at 11th Street, west side)
1015 Spring Street. Contributing
1007 Spring Street. Contributing
825 Spring Street & 222 9th Street. Contributing
819 Spring Street. Contributing
817 Spring Street. Contributing
803 Spring Street. Contributing
801 Spring Street. Contributing
731 Spring Street & 232 8th Street. Contributing
723 Spring Street. Contributing
717 Spring Street. Contributing
701 Spring Street. Contributing
631 Spring Street. Non-Contributing
621 Spring Street. Contributing
615 Spring Street. Contributing
611 Spring Street. Non-contributing

Spring Street (beginning at 6th Street, east side)

602 Spring Street. Contributing
612 Spring Street. Non-Contributing
616 Spring Street. Contributing
620 Spring Street. Contributing
706 Spring Street. Contributing
712 Spring Street. Contributing
716 Spring Street. Contributing
1008 Spring Street. Non-contributing
1012 Spring Street. Contributing
1016 Spring Street. Non-contributing

Cedar Street (beginning at 11th Street, west side)
1009 Cedar Street. Contributing
909 Cedar Street. Contributing
907 Cedar Street. Contributing
719 Cedar Street. Contributing
717 Cedar Street. Contributing
711 Cedar Street. Non-contributing

Cedar Street (beginning at 7th Street, east side)
718 Cedar Street. Contributing
802 Cedar Street. Non-contributing
804 Cedar Street. Non-contributing
808 Cedar Street. Contributing
810 Cedar Street. Contributing
818 Cedar Street. Non-contributing
1010 & 1012 Cedar Street. Contributing

Lafayette Street (beginning at 11th Street)
314 Lafayette Street. Contributing
308 Lafayette Street. Contributing
210 Lafayette Street. Non-contributing
206 Lafayette Street. Contributing

York Street (beginning at 8th Street, west side)
York Street (brick street). Contributing (Structure)
107 York Street. Non-contributing
113 York Street. Contributing
205 & 207 York Street. Contributing
209 York Street. Contributing

York Street (beginning at 8th Street, east side)
114 York Street. Contributing
114 York Street (facing 9th Street). Contributing
112 York Street. Contributing
214 York Street. Non-contributing
306 York Street. Contributing
316 York Street. Contributing

Maple Street
102 Maple Street. Contributing
106 Maple Street. Contributing

Michigan Boulevard (beginning at 7th Street)
703 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing

707 Michigan Boulevard. Non-contributing
711 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
729 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
817 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
903 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
905 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
907 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
919 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
921 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
923 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
929 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
1001 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
1003 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
1005 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing
1009 Michigan Boulevard. Contributing

11th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Lafayette Street)
202 11th Street. Contributing
206 11th Street. Contributing
210 11th Street. Contributing
214 11th Street. Non-Contributing
218 11th Street. Contributing
222 11th Street. Non-contributing
304 11th Street. Non-contributing
306 11th Street. Non-contributing
314 11th Street. Non-contributing
322 11th Street. Contributing
328 11th Street. Contributing
410 11th Street. Contributing

11th Street (beginning at Maple Street to Cedar Street)
802 11th Street. Contributing
802 11th Street (rear). Contributing
718 11th Street. Contributing
716 11th Street. Contributing
710 11th Street. Contributing
706 11th Street. Contributing
702 11th Street. Contributing
622 11th Street. Major Apartments (3 buildings on 11th) Contributing
610 11th Street. Non-contributing
606 11th Street. Contributing
524 11th Street. Non-contributing
520 11th Street. Contributing
516 11th Street. Contributing
510 11th Street. Non-Contributing
506 11th Street. Contributing

10th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Pine Street, south side)
323 10th Street. Non-contributing
319 10th Street. Contributing
315 10th Street. Contributing
309 10th Street. Non-contributing
301 10th Street. Contributing
227 10th Street & 1005 Spring Street. Contributing
221 10th Street. Contributing

219 10th Street. Contributing
215 10th Street. Non-contributing
209 10th Street. Contributing
205 10th Street. Non-contributing
201 10th Street. Contributing

10th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Cedar Street, north side)
212 10th Street. Contributing
214 10th Street. Contributing
218 10th Street. Contributing
222, 224, 226, 228 10th Street & 909 Spring Street. Contributing
314 10th Street. Contributing
320 10th Street. Non-contributing
324 10th Street. Non-contributing

10th Street (beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar Street, north side)
720 10th Street. Contributing
714 10th Street. Contributing
712 10th Street. Non-contributing
710 10th Street. Contributing
706 10th Street. Non-contributing
616 10th Street. Non-contributing
614 10th Street. Non-contributing
612 10th Street. Non-contributing
610 10th Street. Contributing
602 10th Street. Contributing
524 10th Street. Contributing
518 10th Street. Contributing
514 10th Street. Non-contributing
510 10th Street. Non-contributing
502 10th Street. Non-contributing
424 10th Street. Contributing
422 10th Street. Contributing
418 10th Street. Contributing
414 10th Street. Contributing
410 10th Street. Non-contributing
408 10th Street. Contributing
406 10th Street. Contributing
402 10th Street. Contributing

10th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan Boulevard, south side)
401 10th Street. Contributing
407 10th Street. Non-contributing
413 10th Street. Non-contributing
423 10th Street. Contributing
501 10th Street & 306 Lafayette Street. Contributing
503 10th Street. Contributing
507 10th Street. Contributing
515 10th Street. Contributing
519 10th Street. Contributing
523 10th Street. Contributing
601 10th Street. Contributing
611 10th Street. Major Apartments (north building). Contributing
617 10th Street. Contributing
623 10th Street. Contributing

701 10th Street. Non-contributing
705 10th Street. Contributing
707 10th Street. Contributing
711 10th Street. Contributing
713 & 715 10th Street. Contributing
717 10th Street. Non-contributing
719 10th Street. Non-Contributing

9th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Pine Street, south side)
323 9th Street. Contributing
319 9th Street. Contributing
315 9th Street. Contributing
309 9th Street. Non-contributing
301 9th Street. Contributing
& 305 9th Street. Contributing
225 9th Street. Contributing
219 9th Street. Contributing
215 9th Street. Contributing
207 & 205 9th Street. Contributing

9th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Cedar Street, north side)
206 9th Street. Contributing
214 9th Street. Non-contributing

9th Street (beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar Street, north side)
516 9th Street. Non-contributing
510 9th Street. Contributing
506 9th Street. Contributing
502 9th Street. Contributing
428 9th Street. Contributing
426 9th Street. Non-contributing
422 9th Street. Non-contributing
416 9th Street. Contributing
416 9th Street (rear). Non-contributing
414 9th Street. Contributing
410 9th Street. Non-contributing
408 9th Street. Contributing
406 9th Street. Contributing

9th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Michigan Boulevard, south side)
401 9th Street. Contributing
405 9th Street. Non-Contributing
409 9th Street. Contributing
413 9th Street. Contributing
417 9th Street. Contributing
425 9th Street. Contributing
427 9th Street. Non-contributing
501 9th Street. Non-contributing
505 9th Street. Contributing
513 9th Street. Non-contributing
515 9th Street. Contributing
517 9th Street. Contributing
521 9th Street. Contributing
605 9th Street. Contributing

8th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Cedar Street, north side)
214 8th Street. Contributing
216 & 218 8th Street. Contributing
220 8th Street. Contributing
312 8th Street, Contributing
320 8th Street. Contributing
322 8th Street. Contributing

8th Street (beginning at Michigan Boulevard to Cedar Street, north side)
514 & 516 8th Street. Contributing
512 8th Street. Non-contributing
506 8th Street. Non-contributing
502 8th Street. Contributing
440 8th Street. Contributing
436 8th Street. Contributing
432 8th Street. Non-contributing
426 8th Street. Contributing
424 8th Street. Contributing
422 8th Street. Contributing
420 8th Street. Contributing
418 8th Street. Contributing
414 8th Street. Contributing
412 8th Street. Contributing
408 8th Street. Contributing
402 8th Street. Contributing

8th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Michigan Boulevard, south side)
207 8th Street. Contributing
215 8th Street. Non-contributing
301 8th Street. Contributing
407 8th Street. Contributing
411 8th Street. Contributing
413 & 415 8th Street. Contributing
417 8th Street. Contributing
421 8th Street. Contributing
423 8th Street. Contributing
427 8th Street. Non-Contributing
431 8th Street. Contributing
433 8th Street. Contributing
501 8th Street. Contributing
505 8th Street. Non-contributing
515 8th Street. Non-contributing
519 8th Street. Contributing
523 8th Street. Non-contributing

7th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Pine Street, south side)
321 7th Street. Contributing
317 7th Street. Contributing
313 7th Street. Contributing
311 7th Street. Contributing
309 7th Street. Contributing
215 7th Street. Contributing
211 7th Street. Contributing

7th Street (beginning at Pine Street to Cedar Street, north side)

218 & 220 7th Street. Contributing
312 7th Street. Non-contributing
316 7th Street. Contributing
318 7th Street. Contributing
320 7th Street. Contributing

7th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Michigan Boulevard, south side)
401 7th Street. Contributing
413 7th Street. Non-contributing
425 7th Street. Non-Contributing
427 7th Street. Contributing
429 7th Street. Contributing
431 7th Street. Non-contributing
439 7th Street. Contributing

6th Street (beginning at Cedar Street to Pine Street, south side)
313 6th Street. Contributing
309 6th Street. Contributing
305 6th Street. Non-contributing
231 6th Street. Contributing
223 6th Street. Contributing
221 6th Street. Non-contributing
219 6th Street. Contributing
213 6th Street. Contributing
211 6th Street. Contributing

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
C. 1860 – 1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Reed & Stem
Phelps, Boyd

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c. 1860 and ends in 1965. The earliest known date of construction for an extant building in the district is 1866 at 402 East 8th Street; however, a few buildings appear to have been constructed prior to

this date based on their architectural style. The period of significance ends in 1963. The year the Major Apartments were constructed at 622 East 11th Street is 1965. While this year is beyond the fifty year mark for eligibility, the apartments represent the last major construction project in the district and support the district's historical role in apartment living.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Elston Grove Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A and C. It qualifies under criterion A due to its inclusion of a significant industry and two significant educational buildings. The Zorn Brewery (c. 1877) was a large employer and is the oldest brewery industry complex in Michigan City. The development of the area included important institutions for the neighborhood including the city's first public library and a public school, qualifying the district for Education as an area of significance. The district also developed some small commercial enterprises which supported neighborhood life. The district qualifies under criterion C for the many examples of architectural styles representative of the district's period of significance, qualifying the district for Architecture as an area of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Types

The architectural types found in the district can be divided into three broad categories: residential, commercial, and public. The public architecture of the district includes the city's public library, Central School, and two church buildings. There are three churches in the district; however, the church at 320 East 7th Street was originally constructed as a house. The commercial/industrial architecture of the district includes a few neighborhood commercial buildings, small office buildings, and buildings associated with the Zorn Brewery. The residential architecture of the district includes a broad range of single dwelling types, a large number of historic duplexes, and a few apartment buildings.

The broad range of single dwelling types in the district is composed mostly of vernacular building types. Gable-front houses have the largest concentration in the district. There are also examples of upright and wing, gabled-ell, T-plan, American four-square, bungalow, and cottage houses. Very few examples of the hall and parlor, central gable, cross-gable, I-house, and ranch houses are found in the district.

The gable-front house has strong historical roots in Michigan City. An 1869 lithograph bird's eye view of the city shows a large number of one and two story gable-front dwellings throughout the city. Very few dwellings in the lithograph appear to have side gables, like I-house and hall and parlor examples, or Italianate cubes. The prevalence of gable-front houses and adaptations to this house type that include upright-and-wing and gabled-ell variations, and the absence of other 19th century house types may be indicative of the region's cultural ties to New England versus the Ohio River valley, Midwest or South. Because of Michigan City's situation as a port city at the southern tip of Lake Michigan, the community became a destination for settlers from states that had access to waterways in the northeastern part of the country. These settlers brought their knowledge of building practices and design that reflected their New England roots.

The gable-front houses in the Elston Grove Historic District are mostly one and a half and two stories tall. A few of these are visible in the 1869 lithograph (401 7th Street and 402 and 426 8th Street). Gable-front house design lends itself to narrow urban building lots unlike houses with side-gables who broad front walls are parallel with the street. In a city whose population was growing rapidly and land was quickly being platted into building lots, gable-front houses were not only the culturally familiar choice, but also the logical choice of builders.

A large number of gable-front houses have a similar design and may be the product of speculative house-building in the district. This specific type of gable-front house is one and a half stories tall, sometimes with a short wing on one side, and an entry door on one side of the front wall. Two windows are to the side of the front door on the first floor and two windows are centered in the gable wall. There are forty-three examples of this type in the district. These are sometimes located in rows, for example on the 200 block of East 10th Street (photo 0013) and the 900 block of Michigan Boulevard (photo 0025). A few of these houses have Queen Anne or Italianate details, but most are simple vernacular construction with carpenter details. These homes were constructed between about 1866 and 1900. The largest majority of these homes appear to have been constructed during the 1880s. These homes also appear to have been constructed for the middle working class.

In larger gable-front homes that were constructed in the districted, builders added features to increase floor space to the home. The design features include short ells or the adaption of T-plans with short side legs to increase living space. A number of later gable-front homes added one and two story bays on their side walls. The width and height of the front walls were also increased for additional windows and higher ceilings. These homes appear to have been constructed for the upper middle class of Michigan City.

Other examples of dwelling types occurred in small numbers in the district. The upright and wing house is the second most popular type in the district. Several examples are concentrated together on East 11th Street and on East 8th Street. There are also a number of examples of American four-square houses that were constructed after 1900. There are several examples of this type of house concentrated together in the 200 blocks of East 9th (photo 0018) and 10th Streets.

A few of the typical house types were adapted to duplexes. Several houses with front gables were designed with entry doors on each side of the front wall. A good example of this is located at 810 & 812 Pine Street. Adaptations of this particular building type are located at 714 & 716 Pine Street, 620 Spring Street, and 718 Cedar Street. The American Four-Square was also adapted for duplex use in the district at 713 & 715 E. 10th Street (left side of photo 0027). Other examples of historic duplexes are located at 216 & 218 E. 8th Street and 514 & 518 E. 8th Street. An urban duplex design was also constructed in the district at several locations. The buildings are two stories with walls composed of bricks and a flat roof. The buildings have metal cornices and most have two story porches and bays. There are five examples of this building in the district; three are located on the same lot on the southeast corner of Pine and East 6th Streets (photo 0001). It is possible this type was influenced by similar examples in Chicago, were the type was popular.

Historic apartment buildings are also included in the district. The earliest two are located at the intersection of Cedar and East 11th Streets (photo 0010). They appear to have been constructed in c. 1910. Another apartment building was constructed at 205 & 207 East 9th Street in c. 1930 (right side of photo 0018). An apartment building constructed for more affluent residents was constructed in 1921 at the northwest corner of Spring and East 10th Streets (right side of photo 0015). The large apartment building was designed with Renaissance Revival style details. An apartment complex was constructed in 1965 at the corner of Oak and East 11th Streets (right side of photo 0030). Known as the Major Apartments, the complex contains four buildings with eight units in each building.

One design feature that was included on many of the houses and duplexes in the district, regardless of style or type, is a bay with windows. The bays typically have three sides with their corners cut away for form walls angled at forty-five degrees with the front wall of the bay. The bays have windows in each side and are one and two stories in height. A few bays in the district have curved walls. The bays are typically located on the sides of the house. An example is located at 602 Pine Street (photo 0001).

Architectural Styles

Although the majority of the district's buildings lack specific stylistic details that would classify them into styles popular during the period of significance, there are still a large number of examples of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. The dominant style in the district is the Queen Anne style and its related form, the Free Classic style. There are also a few examples of the Italianate, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Craftsman styles. The modern movement of architecture is well represented with a few examples of the Art Moderne style.

Italianate

The Italianate Style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

There are only five examples of the Italianate style in the district. The best examples are the Feallock and Voss houses, located on opposite sides of the block at 402 East 8th and 401 East 7th Streets, respectively (Voss House: photo 0020). The houses were constructed in 1866 and 1870. They have front gables and pairs of decorative wood brackets that support the eaves. The Feallock House also has a front porch with simple square columns. An unusual example of the style is found at the Zorn Brewery complex located at the north end of York Street (photo 0023). The malt house and main building both have Italianate details. The malt house is four stories tall with large corner pilasters. It has arched windows on its top floor and large arched entryways on its first floor. The main building has a tall cornice composed of bricks with rows of corbels and a stepped parapet wall in the center of the front wall. The corbels in the parapet wall meet at their tops to form small arches and a broad, segmented arch is a relief feature in the top of the wall.

Queen Anne/Free Classic
The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.

Approximately one-fifth of the buildings in the Elston Grove Historic District are examples of the Queen Anne or Free Classic styles. The style's elements were applied to all types of buildings including gable-front, gabled-ell, T-plan, and American Four-Square houses, duplexes, and also to commercial buildings. The district has several excellent examples of the style. A few of the residential examples include towers in their designs, such as the Albert Henry Sr. house at 700 Pine Street (photo 0002), and houses at 436 and 421 East 8th Street. The Henry house is one of the best examples of the style in the district. It has a large three story round tower on its corner with a wrap-around porch. The house as 436 East 8th Street has a tall slender octagonal entry tower and decorative gable trim. The house as 421 East 8th Street has a two story square entry tower; the house design is repeated in three other locations in the district. This house has a full wrap-around porch and decorative gable trim. The tower has wood shingles on its second floor and flared eaves on its roof. A house at 311 East 7th Street has a turret centered on its front wall and a porch with classical details that includes Ionic columns (left side of photo 0019).

The Queen Anne style is also represented by its typical lower cross-gables with several examples in the district. Two are located at 712 Spring Street (middle of photo 0007) and 427 East 7th Street. Both have hipped roofs with cross gables and lower front gables. Their gable walls are covered with wood shingles and the example at 427 East 7th Street has a Palladian window in its front gable. A small, but well-designed house with Queen Anne details is located at 314 Lafayette Street. It has an asymmetrical front wall with a front gable with a gambrel roof and a fanlight in its gable wall. A gable-front house located at 314 East 10th Street is an example of Queen Anne porch details and gable trim being applied to a simple vernacular form that is common throughout the district. An excellent example of a Queen Anne cottage is located at 719 Cedar Street. The house has simple porch details, wood shingles covering its gable walls, and a bay with windows on its south wall.

A number of duplexes were constructed in the district during the late 1890s and early 1900s. Several were designed in the Queen Anne or Free Classic styles. Duplexes at 714 & 716 (right side of photo 0002) and 810 & 812 Pine Street (second from left side in photo 0003) have similar plan arrangements; however the 714 & 716 Pine Street example has a

hipped roof while the example at 810 & 812 Pine Street has a front gable with a gambrel roof. Both have second story porches. Another duplex, located at 514 & 516 East 8th Street, has a wide, symmetrical front wall and a hipped roof. It has two cross gables on its front wall; they have wood shingles covering the gable walls and Palladian windows centered in the gable walls.

The popularity of the style during the time the neighborhood was quickly developing led to its use in the design of three neighborhood commercial buildings as well. The buildings at 929 and 1001 Michigan Boulevard (photo 0026) and 501 East 10th Street (right side of photo 0029) each have a second floor corner turret and large metal cornice on the top of their front wall. The buildings at 929 Michigan Boulevard and 501 East 10th Street also have three-side bays with windows centered on their second floor's side walls.

Classical Revival
The Classical Revival Style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

The district has a few interesting examples of the Classical Revival style. One of the oldest buildings in the district was designed in the early Classical Revival movement. It is located at 320 East 7th Street (right side of photo 0012) and was constructed in c. 1860; it blends some Greek Revival details with the heightened formality of Classical elements. The house, which has been used as a church for more than one hundred years, has a formal, symmetrical façade with a full-height entry porch with a full pediment. The building has wood dentils on its eaves, cornice returns on its side gable walls, and an unusual blind arch-shaped panel to each side of the porch. A house at 602 Spring Street (left side of photo 0006) is also designed in the style. It has a full height front porch and quoins. It is similar to two apartment buildings at 328 East 11th Street (photo 0010) and 1010 & 1012 Cedar Street, which are lesser examples of the style. The Baptist church, located at 301 East 9th Street (background of photo 0018) is a blend of the Classical Revival style with both Late Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles. The building has art glass with pointed arch windows with keystone and lintel hoods. The church has a formal stone portico with a full pediment and a crenellated corner tower.

The best example of the Classical Revival style is the Public Library building located at 312 East 8th Street (photo 0009). The building is blended with Beaux Arts details. It has a rusticated first floor and paired pilasters on its second floor. Its entry has a portico with a balustrade window directly above the portico. The window has a large floral design with a cartouche above it. The building's walls and ornamentation are composed entirely out of limestone. It has a hipped roof that is covered with slate tiles. Built in 1895, it is also one of the earliest examples of monumental classicism in the county.

Colonial Revival-Dutch Colonial Revival
The Colonial Revival Style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation.

There are relatively few examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. Some of the examples are the style's associated form, the Dutch Colonial Revival style which is best known by its gambrel roof design. There are ten examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. Three of those examples are Dutch Colonial Revival, four are adaptations of the American Four-Square, and two are small cottages. The best example of the Colonial Revival style is the 1928 Miller House, at 212 East 10th Street (left side of photo 0015). The house has a symmetrical front wall and an arched entryway. The arch is repeated in the entryway's roof and in an eyebrow dormer on the front of the roof. The Dutch Colonial Revival examples located at 309 East 7th Street (right side of photo 0019) and at 706 Spring Street (left side of photo 0007) are good examples of the style. They were constructed in 1909 and c. 1902, respectively. The house at 309 East 7th Street has a front gable and full porch. The house as 706 Spring Street has side gables that are covered with wood shingles and have Palladian windows centered in their walls. It also has a portico.

Renaissance Revival
It is speculated that the Renaissance Revival style resulted from the many American architects and their clients who made visits to Italy at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. With first-hand knowledge of the architectural models, the style could be expertly interpreted in the United States. There are two examples of this style in the district; both are excellent examples of the style. The Sherman apartment building, constructed in 1921 on the northwest corner of Spring and East 10th Streets (far right of photo 0015), has impressive entry surrounds with broken pediments and implied second floor balconies above the entries. The building has a rusticated base (composed of bricks) with a stone belt course and brick quoins. The other example is the Albert Henry Jr. house at 433 East 8th Street (left side of photo 0022); it also was constructed in about 1921. The house's windows and entry door on the first floor have arches. The roof, which is covered with Spanish tiles, has wide overhanging boxed eaves that are supported by modillions.

Craftsman/Bungalow
The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. In New York State, Gustav Stickley began publicizing and creating art and crafts furnishings and housing. His magazine, The Craftsman (1901-1916), became synonymous with Arts & Crafts housing and furnishings. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are seven bungalow and three Craftsman style homes in the district. A good example of a bungalow is the Karney House at 909 Cedar Street. It has an incised corner porch, exposed rafter tales, and a large gabled dormer on its front wall. The Klinkenberg House (718 East 11th Street) is a classic example of a brick bungalow with a hipped roof, incised front porch, and roof dormer. There are several houses with Craftsman style doors and windows; however the best example of the Craftsman style is located at 214 East 10th Street (second from left side of photo 0015). It has a steeply pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves that are supported with exposed rafter tails.

Art Moderne
The Modernistic styles that included both Art Deco and Art Moderne made their first popular appearance in the United States when Eliel Saarinen, a Finnish architect, entered a design competition in Chicago in 1922. This new style that broke with all traditional American styles, quickly grew in popularity. It gained in popularity as automobiles, aircraft, and other modern technology created an industrial streamlined design. This later influence began to occur in the 1930s and lasted well into the 1950s. The Art Moderne style is most influenced by streamline design. The style's smooth and often curved wall surfaces, horizontal bands, and flat roofs were popular features for homes and public buildings.

The Art Moderne style is unusually well represented in the Elston Grove District for a late 19th century neighborhood. There are five examples of the Art Moderne style: two houses, a school, and two commercial buildings. The two houses (313 East 6th and 209 East 10th Streets) were constructed in about 1940 and have similar details (Ginther House/209 East 10th Street: 0014). Both have two story cubes with one story sections with flat roofs added to the cubes. The one story pieces have rooftop balconies with simple metal railings that curve with a curved roof deck. Coca Cola's Bottling facility on Michigan Boulevard and Maple Street also was designed in the Art Modern style. The building at 1005 Michigan Boulevard was constructed in about 1928; it has a broadly curved two story wall on its north side. The building at 102 Maple Street was constructed as Coca Cola's garage in 1942. It has walls composed of bricks formed with large horizontal grooves to create a banded appearance. The Central School building (photo 0008) was constructed in 1950-1951 on the northwest corner of East 8th and Spring Streets. It has a recessed front entry whose walls are curved inward toward the doors. The building's southwest corner that faces the intersection of Spring and East 9th Streets is also curved.

EDUCATION

The public role of education is well-evidenced in two of the largest buildings in the district. The Public Library and the Central School (photos 0008 and 0009) were constructed on opposite sides of East 8th Street at the intersection with Spring Street. While other schools were constructed in Michigan City, Central School supported the promotion of academics for children in the Elston Grove neighborhood since the first building was constructed on the site in 1876. At that time the entire block was allocated for use of a public school. The original building burned in 1896 and was replaced with a new building. That building was later razed and the existing Central School building, then only an elementary school, was constructed in 1950-1951. George Ames, one of the city's leading founders and philanthropists, beautified the grounds of the second school, which was constructed across the street from another of his philanthropic projects, the Public Library constructed in 1897. Central School continues to serve educational purposes as a hub for a vocational and technical college.

Extant school buildings in the Michigan City area that were either contemporaries of the 1950 Central School, or older, should be noted. Educational opportunities in Michigan City included several parochial religious schools near the downtown. These are St. John's Lutheran School (extant building constructed in 1882), St. Paul's Lutheran School (c. 1885/extant building constructed in 1957), St. Stanislaus Catholic School (c. 1895/extant building constructed in 1940), and St. Mary's Catholic School (1886/extant buildings constructed in 1932 and 1954). These were constructed by their respective congregations and were primarily attended by children of the city's high number of German and Polish immigrants. Extant public school buildings in the Michigan City area include what would have been a rural school, Freyer School, northeast of the city on Eastwood Road (1915) and Coolspring Township School, also a rural township school, on the south edge of the city on Coolspring Avenue (1937, John Lloyd Wright, architect).

The desire for educational opportunities for all ages, and a well-informed citizenry, led to the establishment of "The Public Library" in 1897. The large building served as a library for not only the Elston Grove neighborhood, but the entire city until 1975 when a new building was constructed nearer the downtown. The Public Library building was the philanthropic project of George Ames, an early city founder, and John Barker, an industrialist who was a partner in the railroad car company of Haskell & Barker. George Ames' donation of $5,000 in books and John Barker's matching challenge of $25,000 provided the capital necessary to construct the building. The building was completed with public subscriptions. The district has significance in educational history due in part to the singular role of this building as the community's library.

INDUSTRY

Industry also played a role in community life in the district. A brewery was established early in the history of the district, during the 1870s, on its east side. The Zorn Brewery (photo 0023) was established in 1877 by Phillip Zorn. Zorn was an expert brewer who learned the craft from his father, Phillip Zorn Sr. in Germany. The younger Zorn immigrated to the United States in 1871 from Wurtenberg, Germany. The brewery expanded during the late 1800s and into the first part of the 1900s and constructed a complex of buildings, four of which are extant. The main building and malt house were converted to office/commercial space in the 1970s, but are currently vacant. The two other buildings are located on opposite sides of the streets on which the main buildings are located. They have been converted to office and commercial uses. A number of the people employed by the Zorn Brewery, including its owners, lived in the district.

Industries involving the brewing of beer were often small operations throughout northern Indiana during the mid-to-late 1800s. Most of these breweries were established by German immigrant families who brought the knowledge and skill of brewing beer from their native land, and who had a large base of fellow German immigrants to purchase their products. A few of these breweries became large operations in high population areas of northern Indiana, with impressive complexes of buildings that produced a large volume of beer. Hammond, South Bend, Mishawaka and LaPorte, along with Michigan City, had large industrial-scale breweries. LaPorte County at one time had as many as five breweries operating in it: four in the city of LaPorte and Zorn in Michigan City. Prohibition ended many brewery operations during the late 1920s. The Kamm & Schellinger Brewery constructed in Mishawaka in 1870, South Bend Brewing Association and the Muessel-Drewry Brewery constructed in South Bend in c. 1865-1875 join the Zorn Brewery in Michigan City as the region's only extant historic brewing facilities.

The Zorn Brewing Company's products were widely known and distributed to the leading hotels, clubs, and private families in Michigan City. At one time there were eighty saloons that operated on Franklin Street in downtown Michigan

City. Many of these catered to the city's large German population. German migration to the city was at its height between about 1850 and 1880. The high number of German settlers resulted in saloons, industries such as Zorn, and schools and churches being established in the city to cater to the immigrant group. At the height of its production, Zorn Brewery was producing over 15,000 barrels of beer annually. In 1904 the company employed twenty workers in the production of beer. Phillip's sons, Charles and Robert, were the treasurer and secretary & superintendent of the brewery. Phillip Zorn organized the Citizens Bank in Michigan City and assisted in organizing the telephone company. He became the president of the Indiana Brewer's Association. During prohibition the brewery produced soda pop. The brewery closed in 1934.

Neighborhood Commerce
The eastern part of the neighborhood was far enough removed from the main commercial district that for the sake of convenience a few retail operations were established. Four buildings that served as groceries, meat markets, fruit markets, saloons, and confectionaries were constructed on East 10th Street and at the intersection of Michigan Boulevard and Maple Street. The retail establishments supported basic neighborhood life with the convenience of providing fresh food goods or camaraderie found at a corner saloon. The buildings at 929 and 1001 Michigan Boulevard (photo 0026) and 501 East 10th Street (right side of photo 0029) each had a grocery operating from the building throughout the first half of the 20th century. They were operated by their respective proprietors named Petti, Luchtman, and Archer. The Petti Grocery & Fruit Market (right side of photo 0026) has been in operation since the 1920s. A saloon was also operating at 1001 Michigan Boulevard during the early 1900s. A small building at 408 East 10th Street (left side of photo 0029) was operated by Nellie Miller. The building had a soda fountain that offered ice cream and soft drinks. The store also offered cigars and tobacco. In 1910 the store was classified as a confectionary.

Though the district is not significant in the area of commerce, its collection of small-scale businesses served the neighborhood. They are an important aspect of Elston Grove's historic feeling.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1831 Isaac Elston of Crawfordsville, Indiana purchased that land that would become Michigan City from the State of Indiana. A year later he platted the town of Michigan City. The new town was platted at the location surveyed by the State of Indiana in 1829 as the northern terminus of the Michigan Road; though the road was not constructed through LaPorte County until 1834. The road connected Madison, on the Ohio River, with what was believed would be the best harbor on Lake Michigan for the state. The mouth of Trail Creek at Lake Michigan was thought to offer an adequate harbor although only small boats were able to moor until improvements were made in the harbor between 1836 and 1852. The first settlers arrived in 1833 and by 1836 over 3,000 people lived in Michigan City. By 1880 the population was over 7,000 and it more than doubled to 14,850 by 1900.

Isaac Elston's original plat of Michigan City was enlarged during the 1850s on the east and west sides. Much of the original plat, which extended to Cedar Street, and later additions were developed by the Michigan City Land Company. The east side became the Elston Grove neighborhood which was platted in its final form by 1869. Only about five buildings date to this early period in the district. Most of the housing developed with the increase demand for labor during the city's industrial boom of the late 1800s.

During the 1850s through the 1870s the city became a railroad hub for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. An interurban line was also constructed through the city (on 11th Street near the district) during the early 1900s. It connected South Bend with the Calumet Region and Chicago. In 1857 the State of Indiana established the Northern State Prison on the southwest side of the city; it was completed in 1868. A number of industries were established in Michigan City including lumber and furniture companies, refrigerator and railroad car manufacturers, and the Zorn Brewery in 1877. Due to the city's position on Lake Michigan also developed a fishing industry. The impact of these industries is well represented in the district by the number of worker-class housing and upper-class housing constructed by the leaders of these industries. References to occupations related to the railroads (both steam and electric), fishing, the brewery, the lumber industry and furniture making, and probably most prolific, the Haskell and Barker Car Company, makers of railroad cars, are documented in federal censuses for the district.

Also documented in federal censuses is the large number of immigrants that lived in the district. The largest number of immigrants were natives of Germany; this migration appears to have occurred between about 1850 and 1880. Places of nativity for the residents of the district also included Ireland, England, Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Canada. The demand for labor by the booming industries in Michigan City attracted immigrants and the city's position as an entry port from the Great Lakes seemed to assist in making it a melting pot during the late 19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Oglesbee, Rollo. History of Michigan City, Indiana. LaPorte: Edward J. Widdel, LaPorte Printing Co., 1908.

Sanborn map series for Michigan City: 1884, 1889, 1899, 1905, 1912, 1922.

United States Federal Census: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 091-406-18001-18143, 091-406-180077, 091-406-18079, 091-406-18082-18084

10. Geographical Data

Elston Grove Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Acreage of Property 92
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	508317	4618340	3	16	509450	4617930
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	508662	4618481	4	16	508526	4617777
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Pine Street and 6th Street, face southeast and continue in a line southeast with the east edge of Pine Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of Pine Street and East 11th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line northeast with the north side of 11th Street to the east boundary of 802 East 11th Street. Turn north and continue in a line north with the east boundary of 802 East 11th Street to its northeast corner. Turn north and continue in a line that is a continuation of the east property line of 1009 Michigan Boulevard to its intersection with the west curb of Michigan Boulevard. Turn northwest and continue in a line northwest with the west edge of Michigan Boulevard to the southwest corner of the intersection of Michigan Boulevard and East 7th Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the south edge of East 7th Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of East 7th Street and Cedar Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line northwest with the west side of Cedar Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Street and East 6th Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the south edge of East 6th Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of East 6th Street and Pine Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above are the historic boundaries of the Elston Grove neighborhood excluding its northern blocks that have had significant changes in recent years. The boundaries include all of the historic neighborhood's resources including its homes and establishments that supported living in the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Michigan City Redevelopment Commission date August 8, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Corner of Pine and East 6th Streets, looking southeast

1 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Albert Henry, Sr. House, looking southeast

2 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Pine and East 8th Streets, looking southeast

3 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Spring and 11th Streets, looking north

4 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Haskell-Boyd House, looking northwest

5 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Spring and 6th Streets, looking south

6 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Spring and East 8th Streets, looking northeast

7 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Central School, looking southeast

8 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Former Public Library, looking north

9 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Cedar and East 11th Streets, looking northwest

10 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 East 9th and Cedar Streets, looking east

11 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Cedar and East 7th Streets, looking northwest

12 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Spring and East 10th Streets, looking southwest

13 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Dr. Ginther House, looking southeast

14 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 200 block of East 10th Street, looking northeast

15 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 300 block of East 10th Street, looking northeast

16 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 300 block of East 10th Street, looking southeast

17 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 200 block of East 9th Street, looking southeast

18 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 309 & 311 East 7th Street, looking southwest

19 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Voss House, looking southwest

20 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 East 8th and Lafayette Street, looking northwest

21 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 East 8th and Lafayette Street, looking southwest

22 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 Zorn Brewery, looking northeast from East 9th Street

23 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 York and East 9th Streets, looking northwest

24 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025 Michigan Boulevard and Oak Street, looking southeast

25 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026 Michigan Boulevard and Maple Street, looking southwest

26 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027 Maple and East 10th Streets, looking west

27 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028 York and East 10th Streets, looking west

28 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Elston Grove Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029 Cedar and East 10th Streets, looking east

29 of 30.

Name of Property: Elston Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 25, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0030 600 block of East 11th Street, looking northeast

30 of 30.

Property Owner:

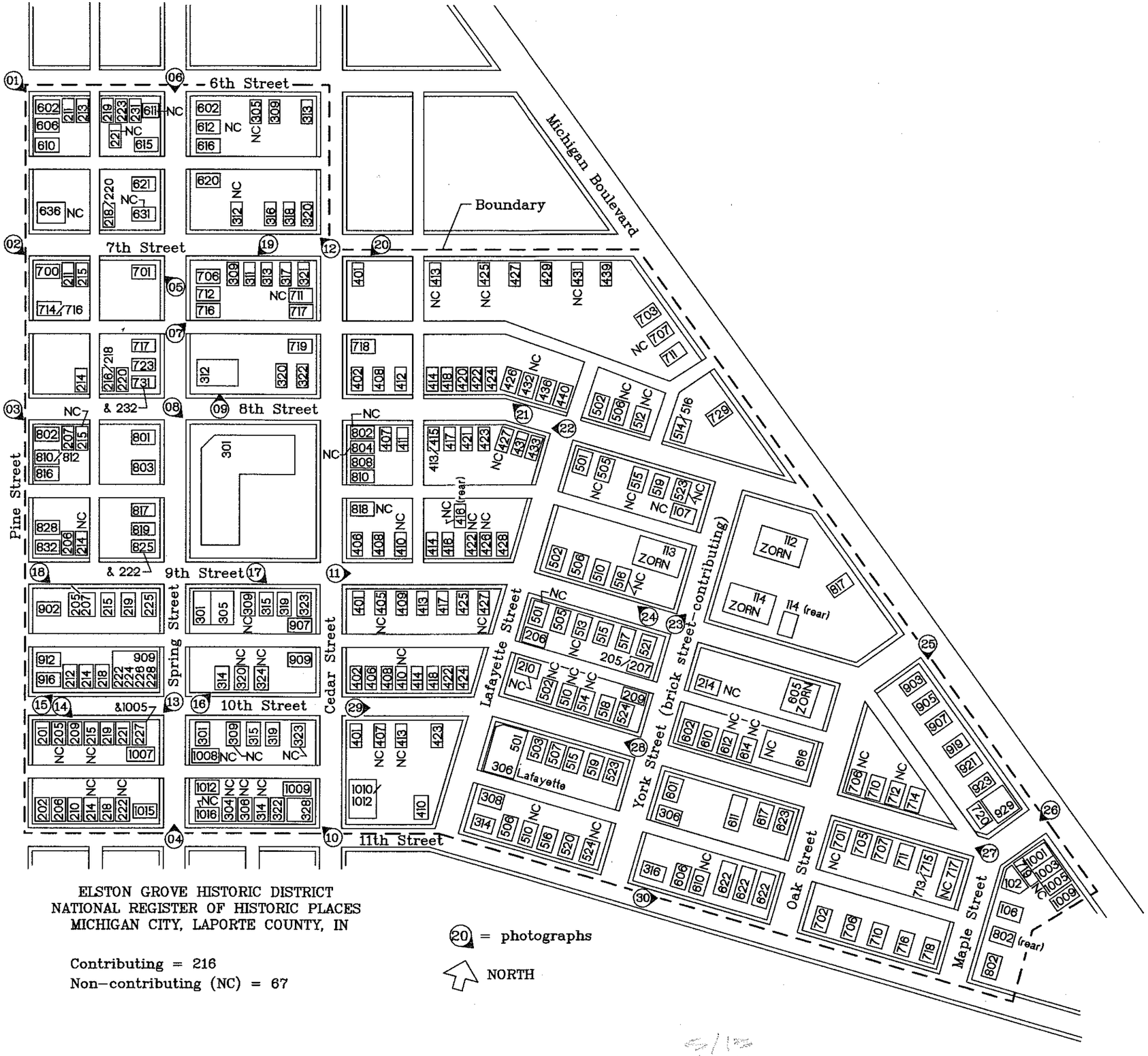
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



ELSTON GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY, IN

Contributing = 216
Non-contributing (NC) = 67

20 = photographs

NORTH

FINAL

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0002

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0006

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0009

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0010

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0013

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0015

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0018

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0020

Elston Grove H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0025