

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson-Monroe Terraces Historic District

other names/site number The Edison Concept Houses

2. Location

street & number District: 404-423 Jackson Street and 408-426 Monroe Street not for publication N/A
city or town Gary vicinity NA
state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46402

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

 nationally statewide X locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>30</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>30</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Concrete in the Steel City: The Edison Concept Houses of Gary, Indiana

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements:

Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

walls CONCRETE

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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)

- 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.
- 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.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ENGINEERING

INVENTION

Period of Significance

1910-1957

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Creighton, D. F.

The United States Sheet and Tin Plate Company

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Indiana University Northwest Calumet Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	16	471240	4605630	3	16	471400	4605500
2	16	471400	4605640	4	16	471240	4605500

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Baas
organization _____ date August 2007
street & number 21116 North Banbury telephone (317)877-7799
city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46062

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Various
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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Jackson-Monroe Terraces Historic District
Lake County, Indiana

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7. Description

The Jackson-Monroe Terrace Historic District is a grouping of three terraces located in the First Subdivision of Gary, Indiana. Two of the terraces are located on the opposite sides of the 400 block of Jackson Street, and the third is located on Monroe Street. Each terrace consists of ten houses. The district contains thirty contributing resources. Three non-contributing frame garages occupy the rear yards of the Monroe Street Terraces (See left side of Photo 11). Although they date from the 1920's, they are deteriorated and do not contribute to the significant themes of the nomination.

The district is located on Jackson and Monroe Streets between 4th and 5th Avenues. It is bordered on the north by 4th Avenue, the east and south by the residential lots along Jackson and Monroe Streets, and on the west by a residential alley. Fifth Avenue, Gary's primary east/west thoroughfare is located one block south, and the South Shore Rail Road and Indiana Toll Road are located two blocks to the north.

The terraces are two stories in height and have basements. The terraces at 404-422 Jackson and 408-426 Monroe have two-bedroom houses. The houses at 405-423 Jackson have a larger floor plan and three bedrooms. The exterior walls, basement walls, and the walls separating each house are constructed of formed concrete. The roof, floors, and interior partitions are constructed of dimensional lumber. Each house has a flat roof (that sheds to the building's rear), front and side parapet walls, a skylight, and a chimney. Architectural ornamentation is formed in the front façade's concrete walls. Cast details include panels, geometric ornaments, windowsills, and parapet walls capped with pediments and coping.

Each terrace is symmetrical. The center two houses are paired under the highest parapet, and flanked by four houses on each side. The monotony of the mass-produced row house is softened through the delineation of houses into single and paired units by pedimented parapets. For instance 404-422 Jackson has a central set of paired houses between two sets of four individual houses. 405-423 Jackson and 408-426 Monroe have five sets of paired houses below five parapets. However, the same designs were used on multiple terraces. Except for very minor variations of the cast details, 408-426 Monroe Street is identical to the terrace at 404-422 Polk Street, and 405-423 Jackson Street is identical to the terrace at 437-455 Polk Street (see Polk Street Terraces Historic District National Register application).

404-422 Jackson Street (2 bedroom)

The terrace is approximately 150 feet long, 35 feet deep, and has a 7-foot deep concrete porch. Each house measures 15 feet x 35 feet deep, and has a 15-foot by 7-foot porch. The porch openings were originally open. Their door openings have been enclosed with an entry door and storm door. The porch window openings have been enclosed with paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Glass block fills the voids between the doors, windows, and concrete walls. 420 Jackson Street displays fire damage and is enclosed in plywood. Each house is occupied except 408 and 420.

While the widths of the houses are identical, the monotony of the mass-produced housing is lessened by massing a large central block of two houses, and flanking it with individual houses. The symmetrical, two-story front façade has a continuous, single story porch that extends the length of the terrace. The houses are delineated by variations in the parapet roof, window spacing, and a simulated buttress that extends from the porch towards the roofline. The

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parapet's segmental arches are somewhat reminiscent of the Mission style of architecture. At the second story level, the obelisk shaped buttresses narrow in size and display diamond shapes (See Photos 1 & 2).

The central section has two houses (412 and 414) and displays a pedimented parapet roof that is slightly taller than the flanking houses. The parapet transitions down in height to the level of the adjacent houses in a series of elegant steps and curves. Ornamentation that resembles a cross (or perhaps an arrow or hammer) is located at its crown. The upper story of each house has two one-over-one double-hung windows with concrete sills. Ornamentation resembling the letter "V" is located between each window. A buttress that extends from the porch to the roofline is located on each of the section's outer edges.

Two sets of paired houses (408, 410, 416, and 418) flank the central section. They have a pedimented parapet with a segmental arch crown that flares to stepped ends. The pediments have cast ornamentation similar to the cross motif in the central section. An obelisk-like simulated buttress with cast diamond ornamentation separates each house. The upper story of each house has two one-over-one double-hung windows with concrete sills. Ornamentation resembling the letter "V" is located between each window.

The houses at the ends of the terrace (404, 406, 420 and 422) have a parapet roof with a squared crown that slopes down to stepped ends. The pediments have cast star ornamentation. An obelisk-like simulated buttress with cast diamond ornamentation separates each house. Each upper story has two one-over-one double-hung windows with a concrete sill. Ornamentation resembling the letter "V" is located between each window.

Each house has a raised porch with a flat roof that covers the façade's ground story. Concrete steps with concrete sidewalls access the porch. An opening to the basement's coal room is located next to each stair. The porch's frieze displays cast rectangular depressions with triangular tassels. The porch's end corners display cast geometric ornamentation.

The terrace's north and south facades, or "ends," are windowless concrete walls that display the roof's sloping side parapet wall, and the skylight well.

The terrace's rear (west) façade is divided into five projecting wings by narrow, two-story courtyards that allow light and air into the sides of each house (See Photo 3). Each wing and courtyard serves two houses. The ground story of the wing's rear façade displays two doors between two one-over-one double-hung windows. The second stories have two one-over-one double-hung windows located over the first-story doors. The courtyard's sidewalls display a single, small one-over-one double-hung window on the first-story, below a larger second-story one-over-one double-hung window. The courtyard's rear wall is "flat" (as oppose to the forty-five degree angles of the three bedroom terraces), and display one-over-one double-hung windows on each story. The courtyard's historic basement entry has been enclosed. Each house has a modern wood deck, and the yards are divided by chain-link fence.

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405-423 Jackson Street (3 bedroom)

The terrace is approximately 150 feet long, 42 feet deep, and has a 7-foot deep concrete porch. Each house measures 15 feet x 42 feet, and has a 15-foot by 7-foot porch. The porch openings were originally open. Their door openings have been enclosed with an entry door and storm door. The porch window openings for 405-417 have been enclosed with a large, single light window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The porch window at 419 has been enclosed with a bay window. Each house is occupied except 421 and 423, which are enclosed with plywood.

Although all the houses are equal in width, massing of a larger central block between four sets of paired houses lessens the monotony of the mass-produced housing. The symmetrical, two-story front façade has a continuous, single story porch that extends the length of the terrace. It has a tall, central section containing two houses that is flanked on each side by two sets of paired houses. The paired houses are defined by variations in the parapet roof, window spacing, and column-like bands of concrete (See Photo 4).

The central section has two houses (413 and 415) and displays a pedimented parapet roof that has a squared crown that steps and slopes down to the flanking houses. It displays a cast vertical rectangle, flanked by diamonds. The second-story of each house has two six-over-one double-hung windows that share a concrete sill.

The four flanking houses (409, 411, and 417, 419) have a flat parapet with a coping. The parapets have cast diamonds like the central section. Each of the house's upper story has two six-over-one double-hung windows with concrete sills.

The houses at the ends of the terrace (405, 407, and 421, 423) have a parapet roof with a broad crown that slopes down to flat ends. The pediments have a cast rectangle with a shallow alcove. Each upper story has two six-over-one double-hung windows with a shared concrete sill.

Each house has a raised porch with a flat roof that covers the façade's ground story. Concrete steps with concrete sidewalls access the porch. An opening to the basement's coal room is located next to each stair. The porch's frieze displays a cornice-like linear coping with openings for downspouts.

The terrace's north and south facades, or "ends," are windowless concrete walls that display the roof's sloping side parapet wall, and the skylight well.

The terrace's rear façade is divided into five projecting wings by narrow, two-story courtyards that allow light and air into the sides of each house (See photo 5). Each wing and courtyard serves two houses. The ground story of the wing's rear façade displays two one-over-one double-hung windows between two entry doors. The second story has two one-over-one double-hung windows. The courtyard's side walls display a single one-over-one double-hung window on the first story, and two on the second. The lower story of the courtyard's rear wall connects to the sidewalls at two forty-five degree angles, and displays a one-over-one double-hung window. The upper story is "square" to the main structure, and displays a one-over-one double-hung window. Except for 421 and 423, each house has a modern wood deck, and the yards are divided by chain-link fence.

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408-426 Monroe Street (2 bedroom)

The terrace is approximately 150 feet long, 35 feet deep, and has a 7-foot deep concrete porch. Each house measures 15 feet x 35 feet deep, and has a 15-foot by 7-foot porch. The porches have been enclosed with a variety of doors, windows, and infill. Of interest, the porch windows that enclose 408, 416-422, and 426 are, or were, enclosed with a ribbon of Craftsman style three-over-one double hung windows, indicating that, perhaps at one time, all the porches were enclosed simultaneously and identically. This might have happened as soon as a decade or two following their construction. Five of the ten units are occupied (410, 416, 418, 420, and 422).

The symmetrical, two-story front façade has a continuous, single story, porch that extends the length of the terrace. The terrace has a massing of paired houses in the center and on each end, with two sets of two individual houses in-between. The paired houses are delineated from the individual houses by variations in the parapet roof, window spacing, and cast ornamentation (See Photos 9 & 10). All the houses are separated by a buttress-like detail that extends from the porch to near the bottom of the pediments. Their peak displays a cast square. The porch of the central section has a pedimented parapet with cast lines that simulate a triangular panel. The remainder of the porch has a flat roof with a frieze that displays a rectangular panel-like detail.

The central section has two houses (416 and 418) and displays a pedimented parapet roof with a coping that steps and angles down to the adjacent houses. It displays three vertical rectangles in the peak, and a tassel-like detail of a square with a cross, located over a linear band.

Four individual houses (412, 414, and 420, 422) display a simple pedimented parapet of angles and steps. The pediments have the same cast tassel ornamentation as the central section. Each upper story has two one-over-one double-hung windows. The windows at 412 have a metal hood.

The paired houses at the ends of the terrace (408, 410, and 424 and 426) are similar to the central section, except the parapet displays a flat crown with raised and squared ends, and a cast horizontal rectangle. It does not display the coping detail seen on the central section.

Each house has a raised porch with a flat roof that covers the façade's ground story. Concrete steps with concrete sidewalls access the porch. An opening to the basement's coal room is located next to each stair. The porch's frieze displays alternating square depressions (that house downspouts), and cast geometric ornamentation.

The terrace's north and south facades, or "ends," are windowless concrete walls that display the roof's sloping side parapet wall, and the skylight well.

The terrace's rear (west) façade is divided into five projecting wings by narrow, two-story courtyards that allow light and air into the sides of each house (See Photo 11). Each wing and courtyard serves two houses. The ground story of the wing's rear façade displays two entry doors between two one-over-one double-hung windows. The second stories have two one-over-one double-hung windows located over the first-story entry doors. The courtyard's sidewalls display a single, small one-over-one double-hung window on the first-story, below a larger second-story one-over-one double-hung window. The courtyard's rear wall is "flat" (as oppose to the forty-five degree angles of the three bedroom terraces), and displays one-over-one double-hung windows on each story. The courtyards have doors to the

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basement.

House Plans and Interiors

The houses within each terrace have identical interior layouts in alternating, mirrored plans. The plans for the two-bedroom 404-422 Jackson and 408-426 Monroe are identical. The plan for the three-bedroom 404-423 Jackson is approximately 7 feet deeper from front to back.

The ground story for both types consists of an entry porch, a living room at the front of the house, a dining room in the center, and a kitchen in the rear (See photo 6). Entry doors are located from the porch into the living room, and from the rear yard into the kitchen. The second stories consist of bedrooms and a bathroom clustered around a hallway and stairwell. The two-bedroom plans have bedrooms located at the front and back of the house, with the hallway, bath, and closet in-between. The extended length of the three-bedroom plan allows for a bedroom along the hallway.

The interior walls, floors, and partitions are wood frame construction. The ceilings and walls have plaster applied to weaved lath, likely prefabricated and installed in panels. The terraces have Arts and Crafts inspired details. Where historic material remains, the floors are wood, and the baseboards are a plank topped with a simple molding. Door surrounds simulate a classical entablature supported by column-like jambs (See photo 14). The doors display a large panel over a smaller panel.

The living room has a fireplace constructed of concrete (although as seen in Photo 8, several have been covered in drywall). It is topped with a plain wood mantel supported by small brackets. The firebox displays a decorative cast iron insert (See Photo 13). The stairs are also located in the living room. They are enclosed on one side by the house's outer wall, and are open to the living room. The newel post is a paneled, square column on a base, and is capped by layers of molding in receding sizes. The handrail is supported by thin, rectangular balusters (See photo 7).

The dining room has built-in shelves over a cabinet base. The courtyard corner of the room (in the three-bedroom plans) is constructed on a forty-five degree angle. The small kitchen has a door to the rear yard, and built-in cabinets. A square skylight illuminates the stairwell. The basement has a coal room beneath the porch, and utility spaces for the furnace and laundry machines.

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Jackson-Monroe Terraces Historic District
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8. Statement of Significance

The Jackson-Monroe Terrace Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an example of the historic trends in the development and growth of the City of Gary. It represents a novel concept for house construction designed, patented, and promoted by inventor Thomas A. Edison, and refined by other architects and inventors. Their construction was regarded as the country's first experiment of this type of large-scale housing production. Constructed for the employees of the U.S. Sheet and Tin Plate Company, they are also representative of one solution to the city's housing shortage caused by the influx of workers to the new mills. The district is eligible under Criterion C as an outstanding example of early twentieth century company-supplied worker housing that utilized experimental methods and materials of house construction. The houses were designed by architect D. F. Creighton of Ambridge, Pennsylvania. They exhibit simple, efficient, and homey spaces. The exterior use of building heights, organization and grouping of houses, and cast details shows the architect's understanding of the need for variation to lessen the monotony of mass production. The terraces are identified in the Lake County Interim Report and received an Outstanding rating.

The district's period of significance is 1910-1957. Terrace construction began in 1910, and the fifty year benchmark for eligibility is 1957. City directories indicate the mill continued to rent the houses into the early 1970's. Rental periods appear to have been as short as a year and for up to decade or more in length. Some units continued to be rented for several years to the widows of mill workers.

The district is one of five included in the *Concrete in the Steel City: The Edison Concept Houses of Gary, Indiana* (2007) Multiple Property Document within the historic context of *United States Sheet and Tin Plate Company Concrete Houses of Gary, Indiana, 1910-1957*. By 1910, Gary's private enterprises could not meet the housing demand caused by the new U.S. Steel mill works and its subsidiaries. To help speed the transfer of management level employees, the subsidiary U.S. Sheet and Tin Plate Company constructed worker housing in terraces of formed concrete.

The houses are the first large-scale attempt of employing Thomas Edison's concept of providing affordable and sanitary housing for the working classes. Beginning in 1906, Edison patented metal forms and a process for casting a house in a single pour. While Edison never successfully employed his invention, the concept was assumed and developed by others, including the Reichert Manufacturing Company (that patented the forms used in Gary). The method was described in 1920 as "small, light-weight unit steel forms."¹ Their advantage over other concrete forming systems (for instance wood or hydraulic forms) was the ability to be assembled with unskilled labor in repeated applications. The forms were invented and patented in Milwaukee, Wisconsin by August Reichert in 1911, and sold under the name of Reichert Adjustable Metal Forms. Apparently, it was further refined about 1919 and renamed Metaforms. The company is still actively producing concrete related products.

¹ Whipple, *Concrete Houses: How They Were Built*, 10.

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The houses in the Jackson-Monroe Terrace display a range of owners and conditions. The not-for-profit Horace Mann-Ambridge Neighborhood Improvement Association owns 14 of the 20 Jackson Street houses, and rents them for public housing. Beginning in the 1980s, the Association rehabilitated terrace houses on Jackson and Polk Streets. The exteriors were painted, and the interiors were modernized with carpeting, drywall, and modern kitchens. While much of the interior's historic materials were removed, the houses still display the original plans and details, evident in woodwork, stairs, and fireplaces. Twelve of the houses are privately owned, some uninhabited. The City of Gary owns 4 houses that are currently uninhabited (1 on Jackson Street, and 3 on Monroe). The private and city owned houses, most notably the entire Monroe Terrace, largely maintain their historic layouts and materials. While several of the houses have occupants, several are either absent of residents, or are currently uninhabitable. The owner of 416 Monroe explained that several houses were abandoned because residents could not afford utility and property taxes. 420 Jackson Street, and 424 and 426 Monroe Street display fire damage. Unfortunately they have been boarded shut, or their questionable conditions prevented determining the extent of the damage and affect on integrity. It does appear that, at the very least, a roof structure is in place and the concrete walls are sound.

The Multiple Property Document presented the houses' historic context, significance, and conditions for listing. To be eligible, the district, must display the integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall design of the district's terraces is intact. Their exterior appearance and interior spaces represent original design and construction. The concrete building material has not been covered or altered, and a representative portion of the historic interior woodwork and details remain. While the porches have been enclosed, they are readily identifiable as porches. The terraces are in their original location, and its historic, residential, First Subdivision context remains relatively intact. The terrace's materials represent the workmanship of materials, most notably the concrete walls, cast details, woodwork, plaster, and windows.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Baas, Christopher. *Concrete in the Steel City: The Edison Concept Houses of Gary, Indiana* Multiple Property Document, 2007.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. *Lake County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*. Indianapolis, 1996.

Whipple, Harvey. 'How Will the Individual Owner Get a Concrete House?' in *Concrete Houses: How They Were Built*. Detroit: Concrete-Cement Age Publishing Company, 1920.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Jackson-Monroe Terrace Historic District starts at a point of beginning on the northwest corner of 404 Jackson Street; then east to the west curb line of the alley between the 405-423 Jackson Street and 408-426 Monroe Street terraces; then south to a point even with the northwest corner of 408 Monroe Street; then east to the northeast corner of 408 Monroe Street; then south to the southeast corner of 426 Monroe Street; then west to the west curb line of the alley between the 405-423 Jackson Street and 408-426 Monroe Street terraces; then north to a point even with the southeast corner of 423 Jackson Street; then west to the southwest corner of 422 Jackson Street, then north to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary uses easily identifiable points to define its limits. It includes all contributing resources, and excludes neighboring properties.

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Photo Log

Jackson-Monroe Terrace Historical District (City of Gary)

Lake County, Indiana

Photographer: Christopher Baas

Photographic CD Location: Indiana SHPO

1. 404-422 Jackson Street looking southwest. Photographed August 28, 2006.
2. 410-416 Jackson Street looking west. Photographed July 27, 2007.
3. 404-422 Jackson Street looking northeast. Photographed July 27, 2007.
4. 405-421 Jackson Street looking southeast. Photographed July 27, 2007.
5. 405-421 Jackson Street looking southwest. Photographed July 27, 2007.
6. 415 Jackson Street living room, dining room, and kitchen looking southeast. Photographed July 27, 2007.
7. 415 Jackson Street stairs looking southeast. Photographed July 27, 2007.
8. 415 Jackson Street fireplace looking north. Photographed July 27, 2007.
9. 408-426 Monroe Street looking northwest. Photographed July 27, 2007.
10. 416-422 Monroe Street looking west. Photographed July 27, 2007.
11. 416-420 Monroe Street looking east. Photographed July 27, 2007.
12. 408-426 Monroe Street looking north at south façade of 426 Monroe Street. Photographed July 27, 2007.
13. 416 Monroe Street looking north at fireplace. Photographed July 27, 2007.
14. 418 Monroe Street looking east. Photographed July 27, 2007.



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 1



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 2



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 3



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 4



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 7



Jackson – Monroe Terraces Historic District, Lake County IN
Photo 9