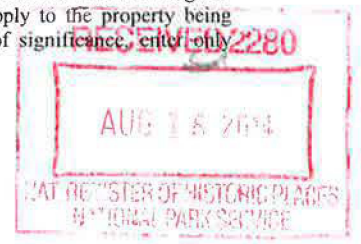


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

866

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Haskell and Barker Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Washington & Wabash Streets between Fourth & Homer Streets

City or town: Michigan City State: IN County: LaPorte

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Matt K. Zell</u> Deputy SHPO		<u>August 1, 2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
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

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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:)

Jon Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9-30-14
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>205</u>	<u>38</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>209</u>	<u>38</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church school
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related
- HEALTHCARE: medical business/office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church school
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Haskell and Barker Historic District comprises approximately twenty-five blocks lining Washington and Wabash Streets on the near west side of downtown Michigan City. The neighborhood is bordered by areas affected by demolition during the urban renewal programs of the 1960s-1980s. The district is bounded by the downtown historic district on its east side. The area was influenced heavily by the Haskell and Barker railroad car manufacturing facility adjacent to the district on its west side. The district has both grand and simple architecture that is mostly residential in nature. Some minor retail and office buildings have been constructed in the district. Some of these fall within the period of significance. The district also has several large churches and other buildings associated with religious uses. True north is skewed from the general alignment of streets in the district. Washington Street runs slightly northwest/southeast. For purposes of Section 7 northwest is described as north, southwest as west, southeast as south, and northeast as east.

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Narrative Description

Franklin Street

1501 Franklin Street. St. Stanislaus Koska Convent, Renaissance Revival, 1938. Contributing
The 1920 census for the original convent at this location included eleven sisters. Eight were teachers, two were housekeepers, and one was listed as the superior. They were ages 56-25. Seven had been born in Poland; the other four were born in Wisconsin.

1517 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1965. Non-contributing

Washington Street (west side)

401 Washington. Attorneys' offices, c. 2000. Non-contributing
This building was constructed on the site of the original Catholic Church and school, constructed in 1859. The church building was later used as a blacksmith shop by a man named Bsjewitz. The building was razed during an urban renewal program in 1968.

423 Washington. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

425 Washington. House/Commercial Building, Queen Anne/Modern, c. 1908/1958. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0001.
Typical of several homes near the business district in Michigan City, a storefront was added to the front of this house in about 1958. Edgar Mitschelen constructed the "Good Book Store" on the front of his home. The store offered religious books, recordings, and decorations. Because the change in use from residential to commercial, but building is considered non-contributing.

427 Washington. House, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0001.

429 Washington. Koniarek House, American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing. Left side of photo 0001.
The house was home to the Koniarek family. Antoni and his wife, Stanislaus, raised eight children in the home during the 1910s-1920s. The Koniarek family immigrated from Poland in 1905. He was a jailer at the state prison.

501 Washington Street. Consumers Service Company, Tudor Revival, 1922. Contributing. Right side of photo 0002.

The building was constructed in about 1922 as a gas station. Its walls are brown-colored bricks and the building has a steeply pitched roof with side gables. The building is divided into three sections. The middle section is taller than the other two. The middle section has a wood entry door and side-lites. The entry has a wood surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The middle has chimneys on its side gables. The north and south sections have gabled parapets with stone coping. The north has a large storefront wood window composed of twelve panes of glass centered in its front wall. The south section is longer and has two large storefront wood windows composed of twelve panes of glass in its front wall. The storefront windows have mansard roofs covered with metal above the windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

This site has been the location of several commercial enterprises. A saloon was located here prior to 1884. After that date the building was used as a blacksmith shop until about 1894. This gas station was

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constructed in about 1922. In 1930 it was a Continental Service Station; in 1956 it was the Bloomberg Filling Station. It is currently used as a liquor store.

511 Washington Street. Duplex, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Middle of photo 0002.

513 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1875. Contributing. Left side of photo 0002.

519 Washington Street. House, Gable-front/Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0003.

521/523 Washington Street. Duplex/Flats, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0003.

The house is two and a half stories tall with a front gable. It is divided into a duplex and has two front doors on each side of the façade. The walls are brick. The windows are 1/1 metal windows; they have rusticated stone sills and lintels. The second floor windows do not have stone lintels; a cornice board is located between the tops of the windows and the eaves on the second floor. The front gable has a low-sloped gambrel roof and wood shingles on the gable wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch with wood steps on each side of the front wall. The porch has four square columns that are covered with wood shingles on its front wall. A wood column that is round is centered in the front wall of the porch and a new wood railing is located between the columns.

The façade of the house has a two story, three-side bay centered on it. The bay has three windows on each floor. A wood entry door is located on each side of the front wall. The doors have four panels in their lower halves and a window in their upper halves. A row of three small square panels is at the top of each door. The second floor's front wall has a window on its south side. The north corner of the second floor's front wall is cut away; a porch is located in the corner. The porch has a brick wall and short, turned wood spindles. The porch wall between the spindles is shaped with an ogee and center point design. The front gable wall has a Palladian window centered in it. The window is recessed into the wall and the shingles that cover the wall curve inward to the window and cover the walls of the recessed area. The Palladian window is wood.

The house was constructed in about 1902. In 1910 W. G. and Mary Gilmore and their sons, Russell and Glen, lived in the 523 Washington apartment of the house. W. G. Gilmore was a locomotive engineer. 521 Washington Street was occupied by the Kramer family in 1910. Barney and Rose Kramer had three sons, Leon, Harry, and Russell. Barney was a salesman for a wholesale grocery. The sons were also employed as a bookkeeper and traveling salesman for the grocery store. The family also had a servant living with them in 1910.

531 Washington Street. First Congregational Church, Gothic Revival, 1881. Contributing Middle of photo 0003 and far right side of photo 0004. National Register of Historic Places The church is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of 6th Street and Washington Avenue. The building's foundation is composed of rusticated stones and its walls are of a locally manufactured brick called "Roeske" bricks. The walls have perpendicular buttresses on the corners. Most of the building's windows are pointed arches with stone sills. The top of the walls have rows of corbels, or corbelled cornices. The gabled roof is steeply-pitched and is covered with slate tiles.

Jacob Bigelow is credited with organizing the First Congregational Church in 1835. The first building was constructed in 1843 at the corner of 4th and Franklin Streets. The current building was constructed in 1881, along with the parsonage to the west of the church. The bell located in the 1843 building was placed in the current building when it was constructed. Both the Haskell and Barker families, of the railroad car manufacturing company, donated heavily to the construction of this building. A fire occurred in the building in 1907. The art glass windows were installed after the fire.

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613 Washington Street. House/Funeral Home, Queen Anne/Modern, c. 1894/1965. Non-contributing
Middle of photo 0004.

The building has an original house portion that is two stories tall and a one story c. 1965 addition on the front and north side of the house that is one story tall. The original part's walls are composed of dark brown-colored bricks. The windows in the original part are 1/1 wood windows. The front wall of the original part has a three-sided bay that is two stories tall on its north side. The front part of the original house has a hipped roof. The remaining part of the roof of the original house is gabled with a jerkin head roof on its north and south sides. The gable walls are covered with wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The addition's walls are composed of bricks. It has aluminum awning windows composed of four panes of glass. The front wall of the addition has five narrow bays cut-away from the front wall. The bays have front walls that face northeast; a window is in each bay. The building's entrance is located on the east wall of the addition's north section. The wall is composed of glass with a pair of wood entry doors centered in the wall. The addition's roof is flat. The change in use and commercial addition renders the building non-contributing.

In 1900 Sophia Miller and her daughter, Emma and Clara, lived in the home. Sophia was born in German in 1855. They had a servant girl named Susie Hoffman who also lived in the house. Sophia was not employed and her daughters were in school. In 1910 Albert and Alice Nichols lived in the home with Maria Baldwin, Alice's mother. She was 88 years old. Clara Brubach was a servant who lived with the Nichols family. Albert was the Secretary of the planning mill company in Michigan City. Since 1927 the house has been used as a funeral home. Harley Carlisle was the funeral director. The building is currently known as the Geisen-Carlisle Funeral Home. The building's bricks and some stylistic details match those of the Barker Mansion south of the house; it is unknown if a relationship existed between the families or if the same architect was used to design this home.

631 Washington Street. Barker Mansion, Jacobethan, 1858/1901. Contributing. Frederick Perkins, Architect

Left side of photo 0004. National Register of Historic Places, 1975

The house is a large, two-and-a-half story home with side gables. The foundation is composed of brown-colored sandstones. The walls are composed of dark red and dark brown-colored bricks in a Flemish bond pattern. The house has stone trim around its windows, with some stone quoins. There are brick quoins on the corners of the facade. The windows are wood casement windows with transoms; the casements and transoms are divided into multiple panes of glass. The side gables have large, shaped parapets. The parapets have tall half-rounded fields of brick at their tops. The parapets have stone coping and a large stone finial on top of the half-rounded fields of brick. The roof is covered with red-colored clay tiles.

The facade has a tall, three-story entry bay just south of the center of the wall. The entry bay has a tall stone portico. The portico is composed of an arched entry, wide Doric columns, and a tall cornice with triglyphs. A stone balustrade is on top of the cornice. The balustrade is carved in repeating ribbon patterns of c's and backward c's between large end posts. The posts have panels in their front walls and large ball finials on their tops. The entry has a pair of large wood doors with multiple panels. A pair of bronze doors and a transom with ornate grille work is located over the wood doors and transom window. Three short windows are centered in the entry bay's second floor. The top of the entry bay has a balcony for a third floor wall dormer. The balcony wall is composed of a stone cornice at its base and a carved stone balustrade with a cross pattern. The balustrade is between two brick piers that have stone caps and large ball finials on their tops. The wall dormer has a shaped parapet that matches the parapets on the side gables of the house. Three windows are centered in the wall dormer's front wall.

On the first floor, north of the entry bay, there are two large windows immediately north of the bay. There is a row of four windows near the north corner of the wall. On the second floor, north of the entry bay, there are two rows of windows. South of the entry bay there is a row of four windows on the first floor and

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a row of three windows on the second floor. Each row of windows has a stone sill course and stone hood with ears. They also have stone quoins on each side of the row. A tall parapet wall is located above the top of the second floor's wall on the front of the house. The parapet wall joins the wall dormer and has a diamond lattice pattern of dark brown-colored bricks. Stone coping is on top of the parapet wall. There are two small gabled dormers located in the roof south of the wall dormer, and one small gabled dormer located in the roof north of the wall dormer. The small dormers' walls are composed of stone and they have pedimented gables also composed of stone.

The house has a five-sided, two story bay on its south wall. The bay has windows on each side and a carved stone balustrade on its roof. There are also two massive stone chimneys located on the house. One is part of the north gable wall and the other is located on the ridge of the roof, just south of the front wall dormer.

John Barker's father, John, came to Michigan City in 1835 and established a mercantile trade. In 1855 the father started Haskell and Barker Railway Cars, and later became the president of the Harbor Company. John, the son, was born in 1844. He attended Racine College and in 1870 he returned to Michigan City to work at Haskell and Barker. The railroad car manufacturer employed approximately 2,000 people at one time and produced 10,000 cars annually. John Barker was elected mayor of Michigan City twice. He financially supported the construction of the public library and peristyle and band stand in the lakefront park. He married Genia Brooks in 1873; she and their children died by 1891. Barker remarried Katherine Fitzgerald in 1893. They had one child, Katherine. There were four servants living with the family in 1910; these included a valet, butler, cook, and a maid. The house was donated for civic use by the daughter, Katherine. Purdue North Central operated a school from this location from 1948-1967. After that time it has been used for civic functions and a museum.

701 Washington Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1990. Non-contributing

705 Washington Street. Rogers House/Michigan City School of Fine Arts, Tudor Revival, c. 1908. Contributing

The house is two stories tall with side gables. The first floor's walls are brick and the second floor's walls are covered with stucco and half-timbering. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows; some windows are divided into four or six panes of glass with wood mullions. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The facade has a porch on its north side. The porch has three large brick columns. The façade behind the porch has a large wood entry door on its south side. The door has three tall panels and a window divided into six panes of glass in its top. A pair of windows, each divided into six panes of glass, is located north of the door. A pair of windows, each divided into six panes of glass with transoms above, is located in the front wall south of the porch. The south side of the facade has a large three-sided bay. The bay's walls are composed of stucco and half-timbering. The bay has four tall wood windows with transom windows divided into two panes of glass. A narrow pent roof divided the first floor from the second floor. The south part of the roof is supported by large wood brackets; the north part is supported by the porch columns.

The second floor has two large gabled wall dormers. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is centered between the wall dormers. The south wall dormer has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in it. A pair of wood windows that are divided into six panes of glass is centered in the gable wall. The north wall dormer has a window bay centered in it. The bay has three 1/1 wood windows in its front wall. The bottom of the bay is supported by a row of wood brackets. The gable wall of the north bay has a pair of wood windows that are divided into four panes of glass centered in it. A shed dormer is located on the front of the roof between the wall dormers. The shed dormer has a pair of windows that are divided into four panes of glass.

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The house was constructed for George Peabody Roger in about 1908. George succeeded his father, Nathaniel, as the treasurer of the Haskell-Barker Car Company. Nathaniel's house was located just north of his son's home on Washington Street.

719 Washington Street. House, Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing

The house is two stories tall with a front gable. The home's walls are brick. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The gable wall has a small round vent centered in it; it was originally a window. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The facade has a three-sided window bay on its south side. The bay has one window in each of its walls and its roof is segmented. The entry is located on the north side of the front wall. It is composed of a wood door with a full window and side-lites. The entry has an arched wood transom window. The front wall's second floor has a wood door with a full window on its north side. A decorative iron railing is located in front of the door. Two windows are located south of the door. A very early, narrow addition (c. 1890) is located on the south side of the front wall. The addition is two stories tall and has a metal door centered on its first floor. The entry has a segmented arch.

The house was constructed in about 1875; it is very similar to the home constructed at 731 Washington Street. In 1910 Anna Brown and her sister lived in the home. Anna was 64 years old in 1910 and had her own income.

731 Washington Street. House, Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing

801 Washington Street. Gilmore-Gardner Building, Tudor Revival, 1925. Contributing. Photo 0005.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. The first floor's walls are brick. Stone quoins are located on each corner of the first floor and on the sides of the windows on the first floor. A course of brick soldiers forms a water table at the base of the first floor. The second floor is separated from the first floor by a row of small wood brackets. The brackets support the second floor which has a slight overhang above the first floor. The second floor's walls are covered with stucco and half-timbering. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The first floor's windows are wood and are divided into nine panes of glass. They have wood transom windows divided into three panes of glass. The window has stone lintels and sills composed of bricks. The second floor's windows are metal 6/6 windows.

The front wall is asymmetrically massed. The north side of the front wall has a large wall dormer. A group of three windows is located on the first floor beneath the large wall dormer. The large wall dormer's second floor has a wide window bay. The bay has a pair of 6/6 windows in its front wall. A small 4/4 window is located in the top of the gable wall. A smaller wall dormer is located on the south side of the front wall. A group of four windows is located on the first floor beneath the smaller wall dormer. The wall dormer's second floor has a pair of 6/6 windows. The first floor's front wall has a small vestibule with a gabled roof centered on it. The vestibule has a wood door with a full arch on its front wall. The door has a small rectangular window in it. A pair of large wood brackets supports the vestibule's roof. A 6/6 window is located in the center of the second floor's front wall, between the wall dormers. The tops of the gabled wall dormers have king posts. A chimney is centered on the south wall of the house.

A one-story wing is located on the north side of the house. Its walls are also composed of bricks. It has a wood door on the north side of its front wall. A group of three wood windows is located south of the door. Each window is divided into nine panes of glass. A balcony wall is located on top of the addition's walls. The balcony wall is covered with stucco and half-timbering. A two-story wing is located on the south side of the house. The first floor's walls are composed of bricks and the second floor's walls are covered with stucco and half-timbering. The front wall of the wing has a group of four wood windows. Each window is divided into nine panes of glass with transom windows above them. The second floor of the wing has a pair of 6/6 windows on its front wall. A narrow balcony is above the first floor of the wing. The balcony has a wall that is covered with stucco and half-timbering.

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The house was constructed in 1925 for Dr. Russell Gilmore who also operated his medical practice from the building in the north wing. Later the Gardner Medical Group, with Drs. Russell and Melvin Gardner used the building for their medical offices. The Duncan Pharmacy also operated from the home in 1956.

815 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Non-contributing

The house has had its siding replaced and the window configuration of its façade changed rendering the building non-contributing.

817 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing

825 Washington Street. David House, Tudor Revival, 1925. Contributing. Far right side of photo 0006. The house is two stories tall with a tall front gable wall. The walls are composed of brown-colored bricks. The house has 6/6 wood windows with sills composed of bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a group of three 6/6 windows centered on its first floor. A pent roof that is supported by large wood brackets is above the group of windows. The second floor's front wall has a pair of 6/6 windows centered in it. A small stone relief carving is centered in the gable wall. The entry porch to the house is located on the north side. The porch is covered by a continuation of the slope of the main roof of the house. A wide, tapered corner brick column supports the porch roof. The house's entry door is wood with four panels and a window divided into six panes of glass in its top. A small garage is attached to the northwest corner of the house. The garage has a front parapet wall with a gable. The garage door is wood with a row of windows in its top.

The house was constructed by Elias and Mae David. Elias was the owner of the E. W. David Construction Company, which was located at 720 Franklin Street. David was also the vice-president of the Peoples State Bank in downtown Michigan City.

831 Washington Street. Ford-Gittings House, Colonial Revival, c. 1895. Contributing

Second from right side of photo 0006.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a full front porch. The house's walls are brick with brick quoins on its corners. The house has wide 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches composed of bricks. The top of the second floor has a metal cornice with rows of dentils. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has a base composed of bricks. There are pairs of square wood columns on each front corner of the porch and two square columns between the pairs of columns. The porch has a short cornice with rows of modillions on the front of its roof's eaves. A decorative iron balcony railing is located on top of the porch roof.

The front wall has a very simple design. It has a wide wood door with a window in its upper half in the center of the first floor. A very short, three-sided window bay is located just north of the door. The bay's walls are divided by short pilasters. An art glass window with a fleur-de-lis design is in each of its walls. One 1/1 window is located north of the bay and one 1/1 window is located south of the door. The second floor's front wall has three 1/1 windows. The roof has two short gabled dormers on its north and south sides and three short gabled dormers on its front side. The dormers' front walls are covered with pressed metal to form short pilasters and full entablatures. The windows are short 1/1 metal windows. The south wall of the house has two two-story bays with curved walls. The bays have two windows on each floor. The cornice at the eaves follows the curved walls of the bays.

The house was built at the end of the 19th century for John S. Ford. Ford was the president of the Ford and Johnson Chair Company which manufactured Hitchcock chairs. Ford and Johnson was based in Chicago, but the cane and wood seats for their chairs were manufactured in Michigan City. H. W. Johnson was the vice president, R. A. Hitchcock was the secretary, and H. V. Hitchcock was the treasurer of the chair factory. By 1910 John Ford's daughter, Alice, and her husband Arthur Gittings were living in the house with their two children, Mary and John. Arthur Gittings was a bookkeeper for the chair factory. By 1920 Alice had become a widow and was caring for her father, John Ford, at the house. Her father's occupation was listed as insurance agent.

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901 Washington Street. Norton Barker House, Colonial Revival, c. 1894. Contributing
Third from left side of photo 0006.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall. Its walls are composed of auburn-colored brick. The windows are wide 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The top of the walls has a cornice with wide overhanging eaves supported by modillions. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch with five square brick columns. Wood handrails with turned spindles are located between the columns.

The facade has two windows on its first floor. The entry is located on the north side of the front wall, but is located in a cutaway section of the first floor. The door is wood with a window in its top half. The second floor's front wall has three windows. A gabled dormer is located on the front slope of the roof. The dormer has wood shingles on its walls and a pair of 6/6 wood windows centered in its front wall. An arched fan-lite is centered above the pair of windows in the dormer. A broken cornice with brackets is on the front dormer wall. The house has a large, two-story bay on its north wall. The bay's wall is curved and has three windows on each floor.

The house was constructed for Norton Barker. Norton was the grandson of John Barker, Sr. who had established the Barker-Haskell Car Company. He came to live with his uncle, John, in Michigan City after his father drowned in a boating accident. Norton married Marjory and had a son named Wallace. In 1900 the family was living in the house with a servant. Norton was listed as a student in that census. By 1920 Charles and Elizabeth Wilcoxson were living in the home. Charles was the general manager of the electric railroad line in Michigan City.

907 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0006.

The home was constructed for Finley and Jennie Carson in about 1894. The Carsons had a servant also living with them in 1900. Finley was a lumber dealer in the city. They lived in the home into the 1910s. In 1920 Marlin and Corrine Karpin lived in the house with their five children and two servants. Marlin was listed as a "manufacturer of furniture" in the census.

913 Washington Street. Porter-Kerrigan House, Queen Anne, 1895. Contributing. Left side of photo 0006.

The house is a large, two-and-a-half story home with a three story round tower on its southeast corner. The house has a rusticated stone foundation and its first floor's walls are composed of bricks. Its second floor's walls are covered with wood clapboards. A tall frieze board with a swag relief carving is at the top of the second floor's walls. The house's windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The house's roof is hipped and the tower's roof is conical. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full front porch that wraps around the southeast corner and tower. The porch has a rusticated stone base and nine Ionic columns composed of wood. The columns have a wood handrail with turned spindles between the columns. A wide set of steps is centered on the front porch.

The entry is centered on the facade. The entry has a pair of large wood doors and side-lites. The doors have small windows in their tops. A very wide 1/1 window is located in the north side of the first floor's front wall. Three 1/1 windows are located in the tower's first and second floor walls. The second floor of the front wall has a wide bay on its north side. The bay's front wall has a broad, curved surface with two 1/1 windows. A group of three windows is centered on the second floor's front wall. The middle window is slightly wider and taller than the other two windows. Small, fluted Ionic pilasters are located between the windows. The three windows have removable muntins. A wide art glass window is located between the group of windows and the tower on the south side of the front wall.

The third floor of the tower has three full-arched windows with removable muntins in its top sash. A row of modillions supports the tower roof's eaves. A metal finial is on top of the tower roof. A hipped roof extends over the bay on the north side of the front wall's second floor. A gabled dormer is centered on

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the front of the roof between the hipped roof extension and the tower. The dormer has a pair of windows in its front wall. The windows have removable muntins. The gable wall of the dormer is enclosed with a pent roof; the roof is supported by a row of modillions. The gable wall has a relief carving of a wreath and ribbon.

The house was constructed for Charles and Jessie Porter. They had three daughters: Louise, Julia, and Jessie. Charles was the foreman of the Barker-Haskell Car Company. By 1910 Walter and Agnes McBride lived in the home with their daughter and four servants. Walter was a native of Ireland and was the manager of the Barker-Haskell Car Company. By 1930 the house became home to the Kerrigan family. Dr. John J. Kerrigan was born in Massachusetts in 1856. He was educated in Chicago and came to Michigan City in 1896. He married Mary Ladner in 1885. He established a medical and surgical practice from the Mullen Hospital, which had been located a few blocks north on Washington Street. They had four children that included two sons, John and Robert, who also were doctors, and a daughter, Lucille, who was a clerk in the medical building. They also had a servant living in the home. The house is featured in Wilbur Peat's book on Indiana residential architecture.

1001 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof. The walls are composed of bricks. The windows are 1/1 metal windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The house has a two-story porch on the south side of its front wall and a two-story, three-sided bay on the north side of its front wall. The porch's base is composed of bricks and its floor is concrete. The porch has two tall square columns, one on each corner, that support a pent roof. The bay has three windows on each story. A section of gabled roof extends over the top of the bay. The bottom of the gable wall is enclosed with a short section of roof. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles and a wood window is centered in it. The front wall south of the porch has two entry doors on the first floor. The entries have fluted pilasters and a broken pediment surround. Note that the porch and Georgian entrance are later Colonial Revival changes. The entry doors are wood with a full window. A window is centered on the front wall's second floor above the entries. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was likely constructed as a duplex. It is nearly identical to the house located at 1005 Washington Street (to the south of the house) and the house constructed at 212 10th Street (to the west of the house). These appear to have been constructed all about the same time, c. 1908. Only the entry doors and porch configurations and columns differ.

1005 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

1007 Washington Street. Office building, Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing

1015 Washington Street. House, Bungalow, 1923. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. Its walls are composed of bricks with stone trim. It has a full front porch that is incised. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by large wood brackets on the side gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall of the porch has four large square columns that are composed of bricks that support the roof. The porch has walls composed of bricks between the columns. The porch is enclosed with screens. The front wall of the house has a wood door with a full window centered in it. A group of windows composed of a wide center window is located on the north and south sides of the front wall. A gabled roof dormer with a low-pitched roof is centered on the front of the house. The dormer's walls are covered with wood clapboards. A row of four 1/1 windows are located in the front wall of the dormer. The dormer has three large wood brackets that support the roof overhang on the front of the dormer.

The home was constructed in about 1923 for Julia Keefe, who was a widow. She lived in the home until about 1929. Marie Phelps then lived in the home until about 1960.

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1101 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

1105 Washington Street. Gottlieb & Ernestine Gloff House, Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing

1109 Washington Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

Servay and Paulina Klosiinsky lived in the home in 1900. Their daughter, Tressie, and Servay's brother, Jacob, also lived in the house. They were natives of Poland and were listed as "day laborers" in the census.

1115 Washington Street. Apartment building, c. 1990. Non-contributing

1203 Washington Street. House, Colonial Revival, c. 1900. Contributing

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall and has a tall hipped roof with flared eaves. Its foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with aluminum. The home's windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall is symmetrical. A porch is located in the middle of the front wall. It has four square wood posts on its front wall to support the roof. The entry door is centered on the wall. The door is a wide wood door with a full window. A small 1/1 window is located on each side of the door. There are three-sided bays with cutaway corners on each side of the first floor and in the middle of the second floor. Each wall in the bays has a window. The window in each of the front walls of the bays is divided into two narrow 1/1 windows. A wide 1/1 window is located on the second floor and is centered above the bays on the first floor. A dormer with a tall hipped roof and flared eaves is centered on the front of the roof. The dormers walls are covered with aluminum. It has two 1/1 windows on its front wall.

The home was constructed for the Francis Root family in about 1900. Francis and his wife, Mary, lived in the home with their son James. Francis Root was a superintendent of the street car company in Michigan City.

1209 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

1215 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing. Far right side of photo 0007.

1305 Washington Street. Charles E. Arnt House, Colonial Revival, 1897. Contributing

Second from right side of photo 0007.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a steeply pitched roof and side gables. The house's foundation is composed of bricks. Its first floor walls are covered with wood clapboards and its second floor walls are covered with wood shingles. The windows are mostly wood double-hung windows with the upper sash divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Metal cresting is located on the ridge.

The front wall has a front gable with a gambrel roof on its north side and a porch on its south side. The front gable's second floor walls are sloped inward to form the bottom part of a steeply pitched gambrel roof. The front gable has a pair of windows divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass on its first floor. The front gable's second floor has a three-sided window bay with 1/1 windows in each wall. The top of the front gable wall has an oval art glass window. The window has a wide surround with four long pointed finials around it. The porch on the south side of the front wall has wood clapboards on its walls and pairs of short fluted columns that support the porch roof. Rows of dentils are located on the cornice of the porch roof. Pairs of short wood balusters extend above the roof to form a balcony partial railing. The railing was removed sometime in the last twenty years. The entry is centered on the front wall. It has a wood door and side-lites. The door has four panels and an art glass window in its top. The side-lites have two panels and an art glass window in their tops. A pair of windows divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass is located immediately south of the entry. The second floor wall south of the front gable has a group of three windows centered in the wall. The middle window is a 1/1 window. The other two windows are short windows that are divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass. A dormer is

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centered on the front of the roof south of the front gable. The dormer has a short 1/1 window on its front wall. The dormer's roof is hipped and a metal finial is located on its ridge.

The house was built for the Charles Arnt family in 1897. Charles Arnt was born on a family farmstead in LaPorte County in 1862. During his late teenage years he worked at the Haddock Drugstore in Michigan City as a clerk. He remained there until 1883 when he accepted a position in the Lumberman's Bank, where he served until 1884. At that time he moved to Chicago and worked at the Community National Bank until 1888. He then moved back to Michigan City and became the cashier of the Citizens Bank downtown. He became the president of the bank in about 1900. He married Aimee Hutchinson, the daughter of Senator William Hutchinson of Michigan City. They raised two children and had three servants living with them by 1920.

1311 Washington Street. Storm House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0007.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a steeply-pitched asphalt-shingled roof. The walls are covered with metal siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with transom windows on the first floor. The upper sashes of the windows are divided into small panes of glass in varying patterns of mullions that form x's or small rectangles and ellipses. The house has a full front porch. Groups of wood posts on stone piers are located on the front corners of the porch and on each side of the center steps. An enclosed gable section of the porch roof is above the steps.

The façade has a wide wood entry door and transom in the center of the wall. The door has a window in its upper half. A pair of 1/1 windows with a transom window is located in the front wall south of the door. A 1/1 window with a transom window is located north of the door. The north corner of the wall is cut-away and has a 1/1 window. The second floor has a wide front gable that extends from its south side to north of the center of the wall. The front gable has two bays with short sections of walls that are built out of the porch roof. The south bay has a wide 1/1 window whose upper sash is divided into a rectangular and ellipse mullion pattern. The north bay has a pair of smaller 1/1 windows with upper sashes that match the south bay's window. The top of the front gable extends out above the tops of the bays and forms a gabled wall dormer. The gabled dormer's front wall has a Palladian-influenced window. The window's center arched window is narrow and very tall. Its other two windows have an x mullion pattern in their upper sashes.

The house was constructed for the Storm family in about 1895. Frank and Maude Storm lived in the home until about 1910. Frank Storm was a piano dealer who represented the Crown Piano Company in the LaPorte and Porter Counties district in northwest Indiana. Crown Pianos were manufactured by George Bent of Chicago. After 1910 the home was lived in by the Adolf and Cora Vaulspauga family. They were natives of Holland and Adolf was employed at the local brick plant.

1317 Washington Street. Hitchcock-Collins House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Left side of photo 0007.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a steeply-pitched roof and side gables. The walls are covered with wood clapboards. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood or metal windows with simple trim boards and crown moldings. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall is dominated by a wide, two story rounded bay centered on the wall. The bay has a tall, conical roof. The bay's eaves are flared and a metal finial is on its top. The bay has a row of three wood windows on its first floor. The windows have art glass transom windows above them. The bay's second floor has three 1/1 metal windows. The front wall has a porch on each side of the tower. The porch has a broad arched opening in its front and side walls. The walls are also covered with clapboards. Wide wood entry doors are located on the back walls of the porches. The doors have full windows divided into multiple panes of glass by wood mullions. An incised porch is located on the second floor above the first floor's south porch. The second floor porch's walls are covered with clapboards. Wood columns with an exaggerated entasis support the porch roof. A wide 1/1 wood window is located in the front wall of the second floor south of the tower. The first floor's north porch has a sleeping porch above it on the second floor. The sleeping

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porch is enclosed with pairs of wood windows; the tops of the windows are divided into three small rectangular panes of glass.

The house was constructed for the Henry Hitchcock family in about 1895. Henry and Grace Hitchcock had two sons, Henry and John. In 1900 Henry's father, Henry Sr., was also living in the house. Henry Sr. was the treasurer of the Ford and Johnson Chair Company. Henry Jr. was the manager of the chair company. The family also had Henry Jr.'s sister, Clara Hitchcock living with the family in 1900, and two servant girls whose last names were Clossen. By 1910 the Cornelius and Cecilia Collins family was living in the home. Cornelius was a native of Ireland and was an attorney with a practice in the city. They had three children and a servant who lived in the home. Cornelius's brother, Jerry, also lived with the family during the 1920s.

1401 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing

In 1910 Rudolph and Mary Krueger lived in the home with their four sons, Joseph, Walter, Paul, and Donald, and their daughter Floratine. Mary's father, John Glasscott, also lived in the house. The family lived here during the 1920s with Mary's brother, Thomas Glasscott.

1405 Washington Street. Henry & Mary Purdy House, Queen Anne, c. 1902, Contributing

1413 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing

1415 Washington Street. Valentine House, T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing

Ida Valentine and her children, May and Edward, lived in the house during the early 1900s. Ida was a music teacher. May was the director of the opera house and Edward owned his own tire vulcanizing shop during the 1920s.

1501 Washington Street. Odell House, American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing

The house is two stories tall and has a hipped roof with flared eaves. The walls are composed of light-brown colored bricks. A stone water table course is at the bottom of the first floor. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The facade has a full porch with four brick square columns.

The house was constructed for the Odell family in about 1908. Harry Vernon and Zada "May" Odell lived in the home with their two children in 1910. May's father, whose last name was Preston, also lived with the family. Harry Odell was the superintendent of the public high school in 1910, but by 1920 had gone to work for the car company as a foreman.

1507 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1902. Contributing

1511 Washington Street. Forrest and Minnie Hughes House, Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

1515 Washington Street. House, Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. The asphalt-shingled roof has a very low-sloped pitch. A broad gabled dormer is centered on the front of the house. The house also has a full porch. The house's foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with stucco. The house has wood windows with wide wood trim boards. The trim boards include corner blocks that are carved with an acanthus leaf design. The front porch has five square columns that are set on piers composed of bricks. The columns are tapered and are covered with stucco. A wood balustrade is located between the piers.

The front wall's first floor has a wide pair of windows on its north side. The windows have transom windows that are divided into small square of glass by wood mullions. The entry is located just north of the center of the front wall. The entry is composed of a new metal door and wood side-lites. The side-lites have three panels in their lower halves and a window in their upper halves. A pair of windows with transoms that match those on the north side of the front wall is located south of the entry. The south end

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of the front wall is the front wall of an enclosed porch. The enclosed porch wall is composed a pair of wood doors with side-lites. The doors and side-lites have full windows that are divided into multiple panes of glass by wood mullions. The gable wall of the dormer has a pair of short 1/1 metal windows with wood trim boards.

In 1920 the Mach family lived in the home. Lathrop and Roberta Mack had four children. He was a chemist at the car factory.

1601 Washington Street. House, Tudor Revival, c. 1908. Contributing. Right side of photo 0008.

1607 Washington Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1905. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0008.

1613 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1895/1925. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0008.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a T-plan. It has a two story entry tower on the south side of its front gable. The house's foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with metal siding. The windows are mostly wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front gable has an enclosed porch on its first floor; the porch has a hipped roof. The enclosed porch has a row of five windows with transoms. The windows are divided into multiple panes of glass by wood mullions. The transoms are divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass by wood mullions. The second floor of the front gable has a pair of 1/1 wood windows. A porch is located on the south side of the front wall. It has a large square post on its southeast corner. The entry is on the back wall of the porch which is the front wall of the tower. The entry has a new metal door. The front wall of the tower's second floor has a 1/1 metal window centered in it. The tower's roof has flared eaves. This house type is found in large numbers throughout Michigan City's older residential neighborhoods.

1615 Washington Street. House, T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing. Left side of photo 0008.

Washington Street (east side)

414 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing

The house is two stories tall and has a tall pyramidal-shaped roof. The walls brick. The windows are wood and have stone sills. The roof has rows of modillions that support its eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The facade has front gable on its south side and a full porch. The porch has three Doric columns on its front wall. The columns support a hipped roof. The porch steps are located on the north side of the front wall of the porch. An enclosed gable is centered above the steps in the porch roof. The gable's wall has a low relief carving on it. The front gable's first floor has a large window centered in it. The bottom sash of the window has art glass. The second floor of the front gable has two windows. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. It has a pair of short windows centered in it.

The front wall's first floor north of the front gable has a wood entry door on its south side. The door has a window in its upper half. A short window is located north of the door. The front wall's second floor north of the front gable has two small 6/6 windows centered in it. The windows have brick jack arches.

In 1900 Albert and Lucy Barnes lived in the home. They were in their 60s and were natives of New York State.

418/422 Washington Street. House/Funeral Home, American Four-Square, c. 1917. Non-contributing

The building is actually two houses that were joined by an addition in about 1977. The house on the north side was a two story Queen Anne style home that was constructed in about 1900. The house on the south side is a two story American Four-Square that was constructed in about 1917. A one story addition was created in about 1977 on the front of the north house; it also filled in the space between the

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two houses and also connected the houses internally. The addition has a front gable that is covered with stone and bricks and includes the name of the funeral home that operates from this location. The two are being counted as one resource.

The American Four-Square's walls are composed of light-brown colored bricks. It has 3/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is hipped and has wide-overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a one story section on its first floor. It has a row of three windows on its north side and a porch on its south side. The porch has a gabled roof and Doric columns on each of its front corners. The gable wall is covered with wood clapboards. The south side of the front wall has two wood entry doors. The doors have full windows. The second floor's front wall has a row of three windows on its north side and a pair of short 1/1 windows on its south side. The front of the Four-Square's roof has a dormer with a hipped roof centered in it. The dormer has wood on its walls and a short pair of wood windows in its front wall.

The property has a long history as a funeral home. By 1920 Aloysius Ott, identified as an undertaker, operated his funeral home from 422 Washington Street. The Ott mortuary began in 1876 on Franklin Street. It moved to the house at 418 Washington Street prior to 1900. Aloysius Ott and his wife Elizabeth raised five children in the home. In 1977 the Ott funeral home was purchased and it became known as the Ott/Haverstock Funeral Chapel.

722/724 Washington Street. Duplex, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing

The building is two stories tall and was constructed as a duplex. The building's walls are composed of brick. The building has 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. A metal cornice tops the walls and the roof slopes to the rear. The front wall has a two story, three-side bay on its north side. The bay has windows on each face on both floors. The middle windows are wide picture windows with transoms that have art glass in them. The bay has a segmented roof above the metal cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt. A porch is located on the south side of the facade. The porch has a base of brick and three square wood columns. The back wall of the porch has two entry doors. The entry doors are wood and have two panels. The doors have a wood surround with a wood cornice above them. The second floor south of the bay has a wide picture window with an art glass transom.

In 1910 E. G. Toney and his wife, Katherine, and his nephew, William Gregory, lived in the 722 Washington Street apartment. Toney was an engineer with the railroad. The apartment at 724 Washington Street had the Disher family living in it. Henry and Minnie Disher, and Henry's brother Otto, were living in the apartment in 1910. Henry was a retired merchant at 40 years of age. His brother Otto was the manager of the opera house. The Dishers were of German ancestry. This building type is also common in many of Michigan City's older residential neighborhoods.

902 Washington Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing. Left side of photo 0024.

908 Washington Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0024.

910 Washington Street. Keppen House, Spanish Eclectic, 1926. Contributing

Third from left side of photo 0024.

The house is one story an L-shaped plan with a short tower at the crossing. It has a two story entry tower/porch on the south side of its front gable. The house's walls are covered with stucco. The windows are arched wood windows composed of arched fan-lites and casement windows that have a Craftsman style mullion pattern. The roof is covered with clay Spanish tile. The tower has an arched-shaped opening on its front and south walls. The first floor of the tower is a covered entry porch. The opening on the south side leads to a terrace. The tower's second floor has a small arched window with a wood balcony railing over the bottom of the window. The tower has a low-pitched pyramidal-shaped roof.

The wing has three windows centered in it. The middle window is slightly larger than the other two windows. The front gable also has three windows. The center window is also slightly larger than the

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other two windows. Spiraled columns are located between the windows. An oculus window that is divided into four panes of glass is located in the top of the gable wall. The window has four pointed finials around the outside of the window's trim. There are three shaped viga-like rafter ends that support the gable roof's overhang.

The home was constructed for the Hugo F. and Mamie Keppen family in about 1926. Hugo was the president of the Peoples State Bank in downtown Michigan City. His son, Frank, was a bookkeeper for the bank. His other son, Ford, was a salesman for the Michigan City Maytag Company. Both sons were living in the house in 1930. Mamie continued to live in the house after she was widowed, well into the 1950s.

916 Washington Street. Kerrigan Physicians Offices, Neo-classical, 1921. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0024.

The building is one story tall and has a flat roof. The building's walls are composed of dark red and dark brown-colored brick with stone trim. The bottom course of bricks is a brick soldier course. The building has metal windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The arches are composed of two courses of brick soldiers and limestone keystones. A stone belt course is at the top of the first floor. A metal cornice with rows of corbels is located at the bottom of the building's parapet wall. The parapet wall has sections of short limestone balustrades and stone coping.

The facade is symmetrical. It has four windows and a formal entry centered on the wall. The entry is composed of a stone surround with a pair of pilasters and a cornice. The entry door is aluminum and glass. The front walls parapet is broken by three stone balustrades; the middle balustrade is wider than the other two.

The building was constructed as physicians' offices for the Kerrigans. Dr. J. J. Kerrigan and his two sons, J. V. and R. L. practiced medicine from the building beginning in about 1921 through the 1950s. The Kerrigan family lived in a home on the west side of Washington Street.

1112 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1904. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0025.

1116 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1904. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0025.

1204 Washington Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

1208 Washington Street. House, Dutch Colonial, c. 1925. Contributing. Left side of photo 0026.
The house is two stories tall with a gambrel roof and a second floor dormer. The house's foundation is composed of bricks. The house's walls are covered with wood clapboards. The windows are 6/1 wood windows on the first floor and 6/6 wood windows on the second floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. One story wings are located on the north and south sides of the house. The front walls of the wings have rows of windows that are divided into multiple panes of glass. The facade of the house is symmetrical. The entry is centered in the wall. It has a new wood door with an elliptical window. The door has an arched transom window with art glass. A porch roof with an arched ceiling covers the stoop in front of the door. The roof is supported by large wood scrolled brackets. The second floor's dormer has two 6/6 windows and a pair of small windows centered in the wall.

The house was built in about 1925. Lillian Lubs, a single woman, lived in the home from the 1920s into the 1950s.

1302 Washington Street. Mark Moorman House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a steeply-pitched gambrel roof. The house's front wall faces north (Warren Street) and has a gable. The house's foundation is composed of bricks. Its walls are covered with vinyl. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The upper sashes of the windows are

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divided into large diamond-shaped panes of glass. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (north) wall has an enclosed porch on its west side. The porch is enclosed with a row of 1/1 windows and a metal door on its west side. A three-sided, two story bay is located on the east side of the front wall. The bay has a 1/1 window in each of its walls on both floors. The bay has a steeply-pitched segmented roof. The second floor's front wall (above the porch) has a pair of 1/1 windows. The top of the gable wall has a wide arched window. The west wall, that fronts Washington Street, also has a three-sided, two story bay. It has a gabled roof. An eyebrow window is located in the roof north of the bay.

The house was constructed for Mark Moorman in about 1895. By 1900 the J. Frederick Kriedler family was living in the home. Kriedler and his wife, Pearl, were in their late 20s and early 30s in 1900. They had a servant who also lived in the house. Her name was Augusta Theirn.

1404 Washington Street. House, Free Classic, c. 1902. Contributing. Left side of photo 0027.

1408 Washington Street. Hitchcock-Miltenberger House, Colonial Revival, 1903. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0027.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a gambrel roof with flared eaves. It is covered with asphalt shingles. The walls are covered with clapboards. The front wall of the house is symmetrical. It has a porch with a low-pitched gable roof. The porch has large fluted columns on each of its corners. The gable wall of the porch roof is covered with wood shingles. The porch roof's gable wall is enclosed at the bottom by a short section of roof. The entry is composed of a wood door with side-lites. The door has a window in its top that is divided into small panes of glass. The side-lites have two panels in their lower halves and a window in their upper halves. The window is divided into small panes of diamond-shaped art glass. A metal storm door is on front of the wood door. The front wall of the first floor has two Palladian windows. Each window is composed of three windows; the middle window is arched and has diamond-shaped art glass in its top sash. The other two windows also have diamond-shaped art glass. The windows are divided by wood pilasters.

There are two dormers in the roof's front side. The dormers have hipped roofs with flared eaves. The dormers' walls are covered with large asphalt shingles (c. 1940) in a French-cut pattern. Each dormer has a pair of 6/1 wood windows with wood trim and simple crowns.

The house was constructed for the Herbert and Mary Hitchcock family in about 1903. Herbert was the treasurer of the chair factory. They had a servant living with them in 1910. By 1920 Ellis and Georgia Tess and their three children were living in the home. Ellis was a mechanical engineer for the car factory.

1412 Washington Street. House, c. 1902. Contributing
Third from left side of photo 0027.

In 1920 Harry and Bessie Shou lived in the home with their three children and a servant. The Shous were Russian Jews and had emigrated from Russia in 1902. He was the owner of a retail clothing store in the city.

1500 Washington Street. St. Stanislaus Koska School, Renaissance Revival, 1940. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0027.

The building is two stories tall. Its base is concrete and its walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick. The building has wide wood windows composed of a short awning bottom sash and a large upper sash. The windows have stone sills. The tops of the windows are partially covered by wood panels. The building has a simple cornice on its eaves. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The facade is divided into five bays that are two stories tall with arched tops. The arches are composed of three courses of brick rowlocks. The center bay has an entry on its first floor. The entry has a stone cornice with a name block engraved with "1940 St. Stanislaus School". The cornice has an arched top in the center. A stone cross is at the top of the center arch. The entry has a metal canopy above the doors and at the base of the stone cornice. A pair of metal doors is located in the entry. The second floor of the

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center bay has two arched windows divided by a brick pilaster. The pilaster has a stone base and capital. The arched windows are composed of 1/1 wood windows with an arched transom window. The transom window is composed of art glass. A round stone inset is above the pair of arched windows. The other four bays have pairs of 1/1 windows with awning sashes on the first floor. The second floor of the bays match the center bay's arched design, but does not have actual windows in the pair of arched openings. The building's cornerstone is located on the north side of the front wall.

1514 Washington Street. St. Stanislaus Koska Catholic Church, Lombard Romanesque Revival, 1922/1926. Contributing
Right side of photo 0027.

The building is constructed in a traditional cruciform plan with a long nave and transepts. The building is tall and its height is reinforced by its position at intersecting streets where both Washington Street and Ann Street fall away in grade to the south and west. The building has a low foundation composed of stones. The building's walls are composed of brown-colored bricks with stone trim. The windows are arched and have art glass in them. The roof is covered with red clay tiles.

The facade is symmetrical and is dominated by a pair of tall towers flanking the tall gabled parapet. In front of the building a tall concrete and stone terrace with a wide set of steps rises from the sidewalk. The center portion of the facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters. There are three entries that are deeply recessed into the wall and are arched. The center entry is slightly wider and is more elaborately decorated with stone trim. Tall brick piers that have carved stone angels flank this entry. Above the arched entry is a wide arched tympanum that contains a stone carving of the resurrection of Christ. The center entry has two pairs of aluminum and glass doors and transoms. An arched tympanum window is at the top of the entry. It is divided by stone tracery. The other two entries each have a pair of aluminum and glass doors with transoms.

A large rose window with art glass is centered in the upper part of the facade. It is flanked by two compound arched windows with art glass. A stone course runs above the arched windows and the rose window, but is broken by the brick pilasters. Relief carvings of shields with crosses are located in each side bay. A second stone course, located above, is interrupted by three brick niches in the center bay. The niches are arched; the center niche, being taller and having a pointed arch, contains a stone likeness of St. Stanislaus. The gable's raking cornice is supported by a corbel table. The towers have open belfries. The tower roof is a low-pitched pyramidal roof. Tall metal crosses are on top of both of the towers' roof.

By 1890 the Polish population had grown to the point that a congregation composed of Catholic Poles was organized. They first met at St. Mary's Church, but by 1892 they had constructed a two story frame building at the location of the present St. Stanislaus School. The school was dedicated at this location in 1891 and a convent was constructed in 1892. In 1906 the convent was enlarged. The current church building was constructed in 1926. A new convent and rectory were constructed in 1938 and a new school was constructed and dedicated on the original church site in 1940.

Homer Street (north side)

213 W. Homer Street. Hazelfeldt House, Gable-front, c. 1885. Non-contributing
The house has had substantial changes to the façade's window configuration rendering the house non-contributing.

217 W. Homer Street. Physicians Offices, Modern, 1961. Non-contributing

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Ann Street (north side)

Brick Street, c. 1900. Contributing (structure)

223 W. Ann Street. House, American Small House, c. 1935. Contributing

219 W. Ann Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1925. Non-contributing

The house's front porch has been enclosed, new windows and doors have replaced original windows and doors. These changes render the house non-contributing.

213 W. Ann Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing

211 W. Ann Street. Stauffer House, American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing

The home was constructed for the Jacob and Edith Stauffer family. They had three children. Jacob was the superintendant of the local shirt factory.

109 W. Ann Street. St. Stanislaus Koska Catholic Church Rectory, Renaissance Revival, 1938.
Contributing

The building is two stories tall with side gables. It has a front gable on its west side. The walls are composed of bricks. The windows are arched and have stone surrounds. The windows are metal and are divided into thirteen panes of glass. The center pane at the bottom of the window is an awning sash. The roof has copper gutters and downspouts. The roof is covered with clay Spanish tiles.

The entrance on the facade has a pointed stone arch and is deeply recessed into the wall. The entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door and side-lites and a pointed-arch transom window. The transom window is divided into four panes of art glass. There are two windows west of the entry door. The front gable's second floor has three windows. An arched attic vent with a stone surround is centered in the gable wall. The front wall's first floor, east of the front gable, has a pair of windows on its west side and one window on its east side. The facade's second floor has three windows.

Ann Street (south side)

214 W. Ann Street. Noverski House, Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing

The house was constructed for the Noverski family. Nicholas and Mary Noverski and their son, Eugene, lived in the house in 1920. The Noverskis were natives of Poland. Nicholas was a yard conductor for the Michigan City Railroad. Eugene was a designer for Karpen and Brothers. Mary continued to live in the home after her husband's death, into the late 1950s.

210 W. Ann Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows. The porch posts and railings are also not original. The window in the gable is a modern large arched window. These changes render the house non-contributing. In 1920 Stanly and Mary Dolerubo lived in the house with their five children. They were natives of Poland. Stanley was a molder for the car factory.

Ripley Street (north side)

Brick Street, c. 1900. Contributing (structure)

115 W. Ripley Street. Hunzicker House, Queen Anne cottage, c. 1908. Contributing. Photo 0029

The house is a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne cottage. The foundation is brick and its first floor's walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and crowns. A front gable with a jerkin-head roof is located on the east side of the facade. The first floor's corners are

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cutaway to form a three-sided bay. The bay has windows in each of its walls; the front wall's window is wider than the other two. Wood brackets are located at the top of the cutaway corners to support the second floor. The second floor's walls are covered with wood shingles. The wall has a large window centered in it.

The west side of the facade has a porch with a wood floor. The porch has a thin brick column on its southwest corner. The back wall of the porch has an entry door. The door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. A small dormer is centered in the roof above the porch. It has a small arched wood window. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. A tall thin brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge.

The house was constructed for the Hunzicker family. George and Ida Hunzicker and their three daughters lived in part of the house and Henry and Lizzie Hunzicker, siblings to George, lived in another the house in 1910. George was a ward commissioner for the city and Henry was a bookkeeper at a bank. In 1920 only the George Hunzicker family occupied the home. Henry and his sister, Elizabeth, lived in a home next door. By this time George had become a mail carrier and Henry had become a cashier with the bank.

119 W. Ripley Street. House, T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing

211 W. Ripley Street. Theodore and Lottie Komaskinski House, Ranch, 1954. Contributing

215 W. Ripley Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

217 W. Ripley Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

Ripley Street (south side)

214 W. Ripley Street. Pecknic House, Ranch, 1951. Contributing

John Pecknic was the president of the city's department of water works during the 1950s through the 1960s.

220 W. Ripley Street. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

224 W. Ripley Street. House, T-plan, c. 1908. Contributing

William Street (north side)

Brick Street, c. 1900. Contributing (structure). Photo 0009 and 0018

311 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

219 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Left side of photo 0009.

217 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0009.

215 W. William Street. Kelley House, Ranch, 1958. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0009. John and Lea Kelley had this home constructed for them in 1958. He was a consulting engineer and surveyor with his office in the Warren Building in the downtown.

127 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

119 W. William Street. Hunsucker House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

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The house was constructed for the Samuel and Sophia Hunsucker family prior to 1900. They were natives of Switzerland who immigrated to the United States in 1864. They had three children; Samuel was a school teacher.

117 W. William Street. House, Upright & wing, c. 1900. Contributing

115 W. William Street. House, Upright & wing, c. 1900. Contributing

109 W. William Street. Petersen House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

The house was constructed for the August and Emma Petersen family prior to 1900. They were natives of Sweden who immigrated to the United States in 1880. They had three sons living with them in the home in 1900 and 1910. By 1920 only one son, Walter, and his wife Lotta, were living with the parents. August was a merchant-tailor.

103 W. William Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a low-pitched front gable. The walls are composed of bricks. A rusticated stone water table is at the top of the home's brick foundation. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The front wall has an incised porch on its east side. The porch has a brick column on its southeast corner. The column has a rusticated stone capital. A metal cornice is located at the top of the porch opening. The porch's back wall has a wood entry door on its west side; the door has a small diamond-shaped window in its top half. A wood transom window is above the door. A short window at the top of the porch's back wall is located east of the door. The front wall's first floor, west of the porch, has a wide picture window with a transom window centered in it.

The front wall's second floor has a narrow window centered in it and a window located in the east half of its front wall. A three-sided bay is centered in the west half of the front wall's second floor. The bay's walls are covered with metal. The bottoms of the bay's walls have a panel in them. A 1/1 window is located in each of the bay's walls. The bay has a segmented roof. The front gable wall is enclosed with a short piece of roof. The wall is covered with wood shingles. A Palladian window is centered in the gable wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was constructed for Henry and Appolonia Kritzke and their four children. Kritzke was a proprietor of a grocery store on Franklin Street. In 1920 Wilburt and Anna Shepherd and their two children lived in the home. Shepherd was an engineer for the electric railroad.

William Street (south side)

226 William Street. House, Gable-front/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing. Right side of photo 0018.

222 W. William Street. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0018.

218 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Third from right side of photo 0018.

216 W. William Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Fourth side from right side of photo 0018.

212 W. William Street. House, Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Fifth from right side of photo 0018.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a tall front gable. The walls are composed of bricks. The front gable is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is also covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a full porch that is incised. The porch has four brick piers with rusticated stone caps on its front wall. The piers support four tapered wood columns. A wood balustrade is located between the brick piers. Steps are centered between the two middle piers. The first floor's front wall has a wide entry on its

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west side. The entry has a segmented arch and is composed of a wood door with two panels and side-lites. The side-lites have a panel in their lower half and a window divided into diamond-shaped panes of glass in their upper half. There are two 1/1 windows with rusticated stone sills and segmented arches east of the entry.

The front gable has a flared section of wall just above the porch and below the second floor. Cornice returns are located on the front gable. A short flared section of wall is located between the cornice returns. A group of three 1/1 metal windows is centered in the gable wall. They have a wood cornice with a carved fan centered on the cornice. The top of the gable wall extends out from the second floor's wall. It is supported by a row of wood corbels. A small 1/1 window is centered in the top of the gable wall. It is divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass.

The home was constructed for an attorney and his family in about 1900. Worth People and his wife, Eloise, and their two daughters lived in the home in 1910. Walter Ogden and his housekeeper, Kate Daly, lived in the home in 1920. Ogden appears to have been retired with no income or occupation listed in the census.

118 W. William Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

116 W. William Street. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

Warren Street (north side)

125 W. Warren Street. House, American Four-Square, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0026.

115 W. Warren Street. House, Renaissance Revival, 1925. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0026.

The house is two stories tall and has a low-pitched hipped roof. The house's walls are composed of bricks. The house has wood windows with stone sills. A full terrace is located in front of the house. The terrace walls are composed of bricks and have a stone cap. The front wall is symmetrical. A wide entry is centered on the first floor. The entry is composed of a pair of wide patio doors. The entry has an arch composed of bricks and a keystone carved into a scroll. The area above the doors has a carved stone panel. A window divided into three casements is located in the wall on each side of the door. The windows have arches and stone panels that match the entry.

The second floor's front wall has a stone sill course and two pairs of windows. The windows are divided into multiple panes of glass. A wide stone flower box is located beneath each pair of windows. A carved stone medallion is centered in the second floor's front wall. The roof has open eaves with carved wood brackets. The roof is covered with green-colored clay tiles.

The house was built for William and Pearl Dingler. William was the owner of a meat market with his brothers. It was known as Dingler Brothers Meats.

113 W. Warren Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0026.

111 W. Warren Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Right side of photo 0026.

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Warren Street (south side)

222 W. Warren Street. Apartment building, c. 1935. Non-contributing

The building has new vinyl siding and metal windows that have changed the original proportions of the openings. The building also has a small enclosed vestibule with a metal door centered on its façade that is not original to the building. These changes render the building non-contributing.

124 W. Warren Street. Young House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

The home was constructed for the Grant and Jessie Young family prior to 1900. They had several children and a servant living in the house. Grant was a dealer in lumber and coal. By 1920 only Jessie was living in the house with four children and her mother, Ella Corbly. The oldest two daughters were teachers in the public school.

118 W. Warren Street. Lell House, Gable-front/Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories with a front gable. The front wall is covered with clapboards. Narrow pilasters are located on the front corners. The top of the gable wall has a tall cornice board. A small piece of trim encloses the bottom of the gable wall. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. The front wall's first floor has an entry on its east side. The entry is composed of pilasters and a pointed hood. The entry door is a wood door with a window in its top half. The window is divided into multiple panes of glass. There are two 1/1 metal windows west of the door. The windows have simple trim boards and hoods. A small 1/1 metal window is centered in the gable wall. The window has simple trim boards and a pointed hood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

In 1900 Sophie Lell and her daughter, Harriet, lived in the home. Sophie was a native of Germany. By 1910 Harriet had married Roy Lay and both were living in the home with Sophie. In 1920 the Lay family grew to include two children, Alice and Edward. Sophie continued to live in the home. Harriett was a milliner.

116 W. Warren Street. Weiler House, Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

George and Anna Weiler lived in the home from the late 1890s into the 1920s. George was a boot and shoe dealer in the city.

112 W. Warren Street. Kenneninski House, Upright & wing, c. 1880. Contributing

The house is a classic example of an upright and wing home. The house's front gable is located on the east side of the front wall; it is one-and-a-half stories tall. The wing is located on the west side of the front wall. It is one story. The house has a foundation composed of bricks. The walls are covered with large cement composite shingles. The house has 2/2 wood windows with pointed hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front gable has an entry on its west side. The entry has a pointed hood. The door is a wood door with a small window in its top. Two windows are located in the first floor of the front gable, east of the door. A window is centered in the gable wall. The front wall of the wing has an entry on its east side. The entry has a pointed hood. The door is a new wood door with an original wood storm door. The storm door has a full window that is divided into six panes of glass. Two windows are located in the front wall of the wing, west of the door.

The house was home to the Kenneninski family. Cashmier and Bridget Kenneninski emigrated from Germany in 1861. Cashmier was about 30 years old when he immigrated. In 1900 their son, Joseph, who was a carpenter, lived with them and they were retired. In 1910 their daughter, Anna, lived with them. Anna Kenneninski was the only one living in the home in 1920. She was a seamstress at a shirt factory in Michigan City.

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Green Street (north side)

207 W. Green Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0010
Though the façade proportions have not been altered, the house has new vinyl siding and metal windows and doors. The changes render the house non-contributing. In 1900 the house was used by August Wilke as a bakery and store with a full line of all kinds of staple and fancy groceries

213 W. Green Street. House, T-plan, c. 1902. Non-contributing. Second from right side of photo 0010.

215 W. Green Street. House, Log single-pen/Gable-front, c.1850/1890. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0010.

The house is a very simple one-and-a-half story front gable building. Its walls are covered with clapboards. It has a 6/6 wood window centered on the front wall's first floor. The gable has a short 1/1 wood window centered in it. There is lace-like gable trim on the front wall. The entry door is located on the south end of the west wall. It is a wood door with a window in its top half. The window is divided into nine panes of glass. The LaPorte County survey of historic sites and structures identifies this as a log single-pen building, c. 1850. The building's shape is comparable to such a building type, however no evidence has been found to indicate it is log construction and a map of Michigan City from 1869 does not show buildings in this general area. If it is a log building, it may have been relocated to this site very early.

Julius and Lizzie Kriesel lived in the house in 1900. He was listed as a day laborer in the census. In 1910 George and Lora Thode lived in the home. He was a machinist at the car factory. By 1920 George and Anna Alford lived in the house. They were in their twenties; George was a car repairman for the steam railroad.

217 W. Green Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1894. Contributing. Left side of photo 0010.

Green Street (south side)

114 W. Green Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

118 W. Green Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

124 W. Green Street. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The front half of this house was demolished in 2012 and was reconstructed, rendering the house non-contributing.

128 W. Green Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has had significant changes to its façade including new porch, doors, and windows and their proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

208 W. Green Street. Knoll-Logeman House, Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing
Left side of photo 0019.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a front gable. Its foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with cement composite shingles. The windows and door have simple trim boards and wide cornices. The front wall's first floor has an entry on its east side. The entry has a wood door and transom window. The door has three panels in its lower half and a window divided into three panes of glass in its upper half. There are two windows on the first floor's front wall. The windows are 1/1 metal windows. The gable wall has two 2/2 wood windows centered in it. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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Fred and Christina Knoll lived in the house with their son, Henry, in 1900. Fred was listed as a day laborer in the census. They emigrated from Germany in 1886. A stepson's family was also living in the house. George Logeman, the stepson, and his wife Hattie, and a boarder, lived in the house in 1900. By 1920 Christina Knoll was 70 years old and widowed. She had a grandson's family living with her. Maurice and Florence Childers and their daughter lived in the home. Maurice was a millwright at the car factory. The house is identical to the home located next to it at 212 Green Street. This house type was common throughout Michigan City's middle-class neighborhoods of the late 19th century.

212 W. Green Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing. Middle of photo 0019.

214 W. Green Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0019. The front addition to the house renders it non-contributing.

220 W. Green Street. House, Upright & wing, c. 1895. Contributing

224 W. Green Street. House, Upright & wing, c. 1895. Non-contributing
Most of the façade's windows have been covered with siding, or changed in proportion. The porch has also been enclosed and the house has vinyl siding. These changes render the house non-contributing.

228 W. Green Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

11th Street (north side)

411 W. 11th Street. St. Mary's Rectory, Queen Anne, c. 1925. Contributing
The building is two stories tall and has a hipped roof. The walls are composed of dark red-colored bricks. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of a row of brick soldiers. The roof has copper gutters and downspouts on its eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rectory is connected to St. Mary's Church on its east side.

The front wall has stone quoins on its corners. A two-story bay with cutaway corners is located on each side of the front wall. The bay's two floors have pairs of windows in their front wall and a single window in each of their side walls. The bays have a gabled roof. A course of brick soldiers is at the bottom of the gable walls. A metal vent is centered in the gable wall. The entry is located just east of the center of the front wall. The entry is composed of a large arched stone surround with pilasters on each side and a carved stone relief centered in the top of the surround. The relief carving is of a shield and cross. The relief carving is on a stone panel that is carved into small diamond-shapes. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The door has a full window. A wood window with art glass is located in the wall to each side of the entry. A window is located in the first floor's front wall between the west bay and the west window with art glass. The second floor has a pair of 1/1 windows centered above the entry. A window is located in the second floor's front wall to each side of the pair of windows. Another window is located in the second floor's front wall west of the west bay.

11th Street (south side)

312 W. 11th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing
The house has had significant alterations to the window configuration on the façade including the removal of several windows. The changes render the house non-contributing.

308 W. 11th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

228 W. 11th Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1894. Contributing. Left side of photo 0017.

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224 W. 11th Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1894. Contributing

218 W. 11th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

214 W. 11th Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing

210 W. 11th Street. House, American Four-Square, c. 1917. Contributing

124 W. 11th Street. House/Commercial Building, Queen Anne, c. 1894/1955. Non-contributing
Left side of photo 0025.

The house is two stories tall with a small, one story commercial building connected to its east side. The front of the house is gabled. The house has vinyl covering its walls and its windows are mostly 1/1 metal windows. The gable has two patterns of wood shingles in alternating courses and a rectangular wood window. A porch with a rock-faced concrete block wall runs along part of the west elevation and north elevation. There are two entrances on the 11th Street elevation; one gives access to the porch while the other opens into the first floor of the house. The second floor has a pair of glass and wood patio doors. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The one story commercial building is attached to the east side of the front of the house and covers the east side of the front wall. The front wall is covered with clapboards. There are two large metal and glass display windows and one small wood window in the store's front wall. The small window is centered on the wall. A canvas awning is at the top of the store wall.

The house had been converted into a duplex by 1900. Fred and Louisa Cook lived in part of the house with their three children and Louisa's mother. Fred was a day laborer. Henry and Bertha Hapke lived in the other part of the house. The Cooks lived in the house into the 1920s. Fred became a night watchman at the car factory. Joseph and Alice Pocholke and their daughter lived in part of the house in 1920. Joseph was a foreman at the car factory. Shirley's Beauty Salon opened at this location when the small commercial building was added to the house in about 1955. The change of use and commercial addition renders the house non-contributing.

122 W. 11th Street. House, T-plan/Commercial Building, c. 1894/1960. Non-contributing
The changes of use and commercial building addition renders the house non-contributing.

10th Street (north side)

227 W. 10th Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing

223 W. 10th Street. House, Free Classic, c. 1899. Contributing

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. Its foundation is brick. The walls are covered with metal siding. The house's windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation has a steep gabled wing on its west side with a pair of windows centered on its first floor wall. The side walls of the wing's second floor are steeply pitched inward to form a gambrel roof. The wall is covered with asphalt shingles. A three-sided bay is centered on the second floor. It has a 1/1 window in each of its walls. The top sash of the windows is divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass. The gable extends out above the bay; the bottom is supported by two wood brackets on each side of the bay. A small 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The top sash of the window is divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass.

A porch with brick corner piers runs along the east side of the front elevation. The porch is enclosed with wood windows and a wood entry door. The second floor has a 1/1 window centered in it. The top sash of the window is divided into small diamond-shaped panes of glass. A dormer with a hipped roof and 1/1 window is centered in the roof east of the front gable.

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The home was constructed for the Blinks family in about 1899. Walter and Elmira Blinks had a newborn son that was not yet named when the 1900 census was taken. Walter was the superintendent of the gas company. They had a servant girl living with them. Her name was Anna Olson and her parents were both natives of Sweden. By 1910 John and Evangeline Glasscott were living in the home with their four children. They were natives of Ireland and John was a trader for the coal company. They were still living in the home in 1920. John had become an insurance agent with life, fire and accident policy coverage.

217 W. 10th Street. Barnes-Carson House, Gable-front/Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing
The home was constructed in about 1894 for the Harry and Ella Barnes family. Harry was a stenographer. By 1910 Robert and Maliza Carson lived in the house with their three children. The Carsons were natives of Scotland who immigrated in 1890. He was a manager at the chair factory.

215 W. 10th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

211 W. 10th Street. Otto Aicher House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing

10th Street (south side)

110 W. 10th Street. House, T-plan, c. 1886. Contributing
Left side of photo 0020.

The house is two stories tall and is constructed in a T-plan. The home's foundation and walls are brick. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches composed of bricks. The house has a simple wood cornice board at the top of its walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The facade has a gable. Based on ghost-markings on the building, the house at one time had a full porch. The entry is located on the east side of the front wall. The entry has concrete stoop and a small gabled roof above it. They appear to date to c. 1930. The gable is supported by large wood brackets. The entry has door and an arched transom window that is wood. The door is wood and has a full window. The front wall has two windows located west of the door on its first floor. There are two windows centered on the front wall's second floor.

In 1900 Albert and Minnie Oshwing lived in the house. They were natives of Germany. Albert was in his 50s and was listed as a stone mason in the census. During the 1910s and 1920s the Taylor family lived in the house. Clyde and Linda Taylor lived in the home with their two children. Clyde was the proprietor of a laundry in 1910, but had become a teller at a bank by 1920.

118 W. 10th Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0020.

122 W. 10th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0020.

128 W. 10th Street. Medical Office Building, Modern, 1950. Contributing
Right side of photo 0020 and 0024.

The building is two stories tall and is located on the southeast corner of 10th Street and Washington Avenue. The building has entrances located on both street sides. The building's walls are composed of tan-colored bricks. The front (north) wall has an entrance centered in the wall. The entrance is composed of an aluminum and glass door and side-lite that is recessed into the wall. Ribbon windows composed of four aluminum and glass awning windows are located in the wall to each side of the entry. The ribbon window has stone surrounding it. The wall below the windows is also stone. The front wall's second floor has a ribbon window composed of ten aluminum and glass awning windows. The ribbon window has stone surrounding it.

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The building was constructed as a physicians and medical office in 1950. Wayne Dunlop, a dentist, and Charles Hillenbrand, a physician, had offices in the building during the 1950s and 1960s. The Prudential Insurance Company also had an office in the building during this time. Prior to the construction of this building, the site had an octagonal house that was the original parsonage of the nearby Lutheran church. It appears on an 1869 map of the city. The house later served as the lodge hall for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

212 W. 10th Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

218 W. 10th Street. Hutchinson House, Queen Anne, 1875. Contributing. Photo 0021

This is a two-and-a-half story, red brick, gable-front house with a semi-octagonal tower on its northwest corner. The house also has a projecting, frame, second story bay on its east elevation, a semi-octagonal one story bay at its southeast corner, and a two-story wing that projects from the rear of the house on the west side. A porch runs along the front of the house (minus the tower) and the east elevation terminating in a port cochere'. The 1/1 windows in the brick sections of the house have heavy stone hood molds.

William Butler Hutchinson was a financier who established the Citizens Bank in Michigan City, of which he became president. He was born in Ontario, Canada in 1840. He was engaged in the lumber trade for a number of years and was the president of Hutchinson Lumber and Supply Company of Cordele, Georgia. He was elected mayor of Michigan City in 1876 and 1878. In 1880 he was elected state senator. The family was known for their world travels and the items they furnished their home with from their travels. They had a son named William and a daughter named Emma. William Sr.'s mother-in-law, Ellen Snyder, also lived with the family. She was a native of Switzerland. They also had a servant, Minnie Grott, living with them in 1900. The children donated an impressive fountain to the city in memory of their father. It is located on the grounds of the lighthouse.

The property became home to the National Spiritualists Association during the middle part of the 20th century. It is now a bed and breakfast. The house underwent a substantial renovation in about 1900. Prior to 1900 the house had Italianate features and large vergeboards in the gables. The porch was also changed from a Queen Anne style to the current appearance about the same time.

218 W. 10th Street (rear). Hutchinson Carriage House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Background, left side of photo 0021.

A two-and-a-half story carriage house is located at the rear (11th Street) side of the property. The building is a gabled-ell with the gable on the west side of the building. The building's walls are brick. The windows are 4/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An octagonal cupola is centered on the ridge of the front-gabled part of the building. The cupola's walls are covered with clapboards. Its primary walls are wider than its angled walls and it has a segmented roof that matches the tower on the house. A small 4/1 wood window is in each of the primary walls of the cupola. The cupola roof has a metal finial with a weather vane.

The south wall, facing 11th Street, has a wood entry door on its west side. The door has three panels in its lower half and a window divided into four panes of glass in its top. A group of three windows is centered on the first floor of the front wall's front gable. A short window is located west of the group. A pair of windows is located in the second floor of the front wall's front gable. A window is located west of the pair of windows. A small 4/1 arched window is centered in the top of the gable wall. The front wall of the ell has two small windows on its first floor. A wall dormer with a pent roof is centered on the front wall of the ell. The dormer has three windows in its front wall.

The building served not only as a carriage house for the Hutchinson family, but also as a servant's quarters. In 1920 the Fabian family lived in the house. Carl Fabian and his wife Emma lived in the home with his mother-in-law and brother-in-law. Carl was the janitor for the family.

224 W. 10th Street. Boothroyd House, American Four-Square, c. 1925. Contributing

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228 W. 10th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

300 W. 10th Street. Marquette High School, Modern, 1954. Contributing
Left side of photo 0028.

The building is two stories tall and is located on the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and 10th Street with the façade facing 10th Street. The building's foundation is composed of stone. The building's walls are light tan-colored brick. The windows are mostly aluminum frame hopper windows with stone sills. There is a two story entrance on the façade's west end and a smaller entrance on its east side. The main entry is framed with stone. Tall, narrow windows composed of glass blocks flank the entry bay. The entry is composed of four metal doors and has a metal canopy above the doors. Four windows are located above the canopy on the first floor and four short awning windows are located on the second floor. A stone cross in relief is centered at the top of the entry bay.

There are two rows of three windows on each floor between the two entries. The east entry has a large stone surround with a deeply recessed porch. The entry has a pair of metal doors and a tall transom window composed of glass blocks. Stylized metal letters that spell "Marquette High School" are mounted to the wall above the entry. A window with a stone and glass block infill surround is centered in the second floor wall above the entry. Large windows composed of glass blocks are located on the first and second floors east of the east entry.

318 W. 10th Street. St. Mary's School, Neo-classical, 1886/1932. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0028.

The building is two stories tall and has a symmetrical facade. Its foundation is composed of rusticated stone. The building's walls are dark brown-colored brick. The original window openings contained paired, double-hung sash which have been replaced by pairs of short sliding metal frame windows topped by metal panels. The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a copper cornice, gutters, and downspouts.

The façade is symmetrical around a town-story, pedimented central pavilion. The first floor of the pavilion is articulated by a Palladian window motif with pairs of Corinthian pilasters flanking the central arched opening containing the transomed entrance and arched light above. A pedimented cornice completes the Palladian theme. The second level of the pavilion employs a tetrastyle temple motif with a broken pediment framing a blind arch and central roundel.

The façade on each side of the center bay has two windows on each floor. The windows have rows of brick corbels above their lintels. A stone cornice is at the top of the first floor. It is only above the windows and it is connected to the cornice at the top of the center bay's first floor. The second floor's windows have a stone sill course that is connected to the sill course on the center bay. The row of brick corbels above the second floor windows continues to the outside corners of the building.

St. Mary's School and Convent were constructed under Father John Bleckman, a Notre Dame graduate, who served the parish from 1885 through the early 1900s. The first school was constructed at this location in 1886. In 1905 a new rectory was constructed. Marquette Hall was built in 1914; it had an auditorium, reception hall, and meeting rooms. A new convent was built in 1928.

406 W. 10th Street. St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Gothic Revival, 1868.
Contributing

John Renkowitz, architect. Second from right side of photo 0028.

The building was constructed in a traditional cruciform plan with a bell tower and spire centered on the front gable. The building's walls are composed of brick that was covered with rusticated stone in 1930. The façade is symmetrical around the central tower. Two shorter octagonal towers with conical roofs flank the façade. The church has three entrances on its west front, the center one being larger than those on either side. The side aisle entrances have single lancet windows above their enframing and the central entrance has double lancet windows above it. The uppermost section of the tower has a louvered

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lancet opening. The tower is capped by the main spire which flares at its junction with the square-shaped tower.

Two Catholic congregations merged in 1867 and this building was constructed in 1868. The church was constructed at a former Catholic cemetery site. The graves were relocated to Calvary Cemetery to permit the church's construction. The building was consecrated in 1869. In 1930 the church was renovated and enlarged on its south side to its current appearance.

No Address/W. 10th Street. Christ the Comforter Statue, 1919. Contributing (object)

Seen between the church and convent in photo 0028.

A stone monument is located on the lawn between the church and convent. The base of the monument is composed of gray granite with a verse inscribed on the front of the base stone. A bronze plaque with the names of the four men of the parish who died during World War I is located on the front of the base. Above is a large sculpture of Christ with outstretched hands composed of white stone.

412 W. 10th Street. St. Mary's Convent, Queen Anne, 1905. Contributing

Right side of photo 0028.

The building is three stories tall and has a hipped roof. The walls are brick and the windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The eaves are wrapped with a metal cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a full porch supported by four brick columns that wraps around its west side. The porch's walls are also composed of brick. They have a stone cap. A wide set of steps is centered on the front of the porch.

The first floor of the façade has a pair of wood doors with transom centered on the wall. The doors have full windows. A stone lintel is above the transom window. Two large windows are located on each side of the door. The windows have stone sills and lintels and small stone quoins on their sides. A one story wing is located on the building's east side. It has a wood door with a full window and transom. The second floor has five 1/1 windows. The windows have stone sills. A stone lintel course is above the windows. Small stone quoins are on the sides of the windows. The third floor has five smaller 1/1 windows. The windows have stone sills. The center window has a metal fire escape with a landing and stairs. A small gabled wall dormer is centered above. It has an oculus window and is divided into six panes of glass.

9th Street (north side)

121 W. 9th Street. First Presbyterian Church, Modern, 1967. Non-contributing

The building has a large front gable and an ell that faces Washington Street. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A large bell tower with a pent roof is located on the southwest corner of the building. The upper half of the tower is the belfry and is open. The gable wall has a recessed entry centered on the wall. The front of the building is ribbed with narrow slit windows located between the ribs in the top of the gable wall.

Presbyterian services were held as early as 1832 in Michigan City; however a formal congregation was not organized until 1871. The Congregationalist church and the Presbyterians separated in 1841 and a church identified as Presbyterian is located in Michigan City as early as 1856. It was located on Franklin Street near the north end of the downtown. A new building was constructed on the current building's site. It served until 1904 when it burned down. A new building was constructed at the same location between 1907 and 1910. That building served the congregation until it was razed to make way for the current building which was constructed in 1967.

205 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing. Right side of photo 0012.

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209 W. 9th Street. Hartke House, Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1860. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0012.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a front gable. The walls are covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The home's windows are 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and crowns. The house has narrow corner boards and wide frieze boards at the top of its walls. The façade has a full porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch has simple square wood posts. The first floor of the façade has two tall windows with the entry located on the west side. The entry is composed of a pair of pilasters, a wood door with narrow side-lites, and transom. The side-lites have a panel in their lower halves and a window divided into four panes of glass in their upper halves. The transom is also divided into four panes of glass. The door has two large panels and no window. The second floor has two windows.

The Hartke family lived in the house from at least the late 1890s through the 1920s. Catherine Hartke was born in Germany and was a widow by 1900. Her sons Wilfred and Edward lived in the home with her in 1900. She and Wilfred were involved in the undertaking business which operated from the house. Edward Hartke was an upholsterer and furniture repairer. His shop was located behind the house at 211 9th Street. By 1910 Edmund Hartke, another son also involved in the upholstering business, lived in the house with his family and a brother named William (William and Wilfred may have been the same man). Edmund's children's names were Catherine and Edward. Edmund was listed as the proprietor of a furniture repair shop in the 1910 census. In the 1920 census Edmund was listed with four children but no wife. His brother William was still living in the house; both were listed as upholsterers at the chair factory. William Hartke operated the house as a funeral parlor prior to 1920.

211 W. 9th Street. House, I-house, c. 1860. Contributing. Third from right side of photo 0012.
The house is two stories tall with side gables. Its walls are covered with large cement composite shingles. The house has 6/6 wood windows with simple wood trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a full porch. The porch has a concrete floor and three Doric columns. The porch roof is hipped. The front wall's first floor has three windows. A new wood door is on the front wall's west side. The front wall's second floor has four windows.

211 ½ W. 9th Street. Hartke Furniture and Upholstery Repair Shop, c. 1894. Contributing

213 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1860. Contributing. Fourth from right side of photo 0012.

During the late 1890s and early 1900s the house was used as a boarding house. It was operated by Catherine Bush and her son, Walter. Walter was also a fireman for the railroad. They had four boarders in 1900 who were listed as day laborers in the census. The boarders included two brothers. The men were all between the ages of 19 and 26.

215 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

217 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

223 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

301 W. 9th Street. Apartment building/flats, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing

305 W. 9th Street. Apartment building/flats, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing
The building is two stories tall and has a roof that slopes to the north (back) of the building. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and concrete lintels. The front wall has a three-sided two story bay on its east side. The bay has a window in each wall on its first and second floors. The west side of the front wall has a porch with a concrete floor. The porch has two Doric columns that are set on short piers composed of bricks. A metal door is located on the back wall of the porch. A window is located in the second floor's wall above the porch. The top of

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the front wall has a metal cornice with a pressed swag pattern. The cornice continues across the top of the bay.

The building is typical of several duplexes that were developed in the city's neighborhoods at the turn of the century. This building is one of four similarly constructed buildings in a row on 9th Street. A few other examples of this building type are located in the district.

9th Street (south side)

222 W. 9th Street. Apartment building, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0022.

218/220 W. 9th Street. Brooklyn Apartment Building, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0022.

The building is two stories tall and is a duplex. Its front wall is symmetrical. It has a roof that slopes to the back (south) of the building. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and arches composed of bricks.

The two-story building has two semi-octagonal bays flanking the gabled center section of the façade. The bays have tall, pointed roofs with metal finials. The front wall between the bays has a two story porch. The porch has three two-story, fluted Ionic columns. There are two entry doors with arched transom windows. The doors have three panels in their lower halves and a window in their upper halves. The second floor has two porch doors with arched transom windows. A metal cornice with rows of dentils and brackets runs along the roofline.

The 1910 census lists Frank Arnt and his wife, Sarah, and their four children living in half of the house. Arnt was a contractor for the car company. Edmund Hood and his wife, Martha, and their daughter lived in the other half of the house. In 1920 Edward and Hattie Schlene and their son lived in one half of the house. Edward was a police detective with the city. Arthur and Dorothy Hawkes and their son lived in the other half of the house in 1920. Arthur was a mechanical draftsman.

216 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Non-contributing. Fourth from right side of photo 0022.

210 W. 9th Street. House, Free Classic, c. 1902. Contributing. Fifth from right side of photo 0022.

120 W. 9th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a front gable. Its walls are composed of bricks. The windows are 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches composed of bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a semi-circular porch with two Doric columns and a flat roof. The door is a new wood door with an arched window. The front wall's first floor has two windows in it. The second floor has three windows in it and a small arched window in the top of the gable wall. The peak of the gable has lace-like trim with a king post.

Henry and Arina Opperman, both natives of Germany, lived in the house in 1910. Opperman was retired. In 1920 The Kull family lived in the house. Matthew and Ina Kull, their four children, and his nephew lived in the house. Matthew was a machinist with the car factory. His nephew, Raymond Jones, was an electrician at the car factory.

8th Street (north side)

227 W. 8th Street. House, Gable-front/Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing

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221 W. 8th Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing

217 W. 8th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

215 W. 8th Street. House, T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing

211 W. 8th Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing

8th Street (south side)

214/216 W. 8th Street. House, Free Classic, c. 1902. Contributing

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. Its walls are brick. The house has 1/1 metal windows with rusticated stone sills. The first floor's windows have segmented arches composed of bricks. The house has a cornice at the top of its second floor with rows of dentils and modillions. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch that wraps around its east and west sides. The porch has a wood floor and nine Ionic columns that support the roof. A short wood balustrade is located between the columns. A cornice with rows of dentils is at the top of the porch.

The facade of the house is symmetrical. It has a wide center bay with a gabled wall dormer. The center bay's outside corners are cut away on the first floor. There are two wide windows on the center bay's first floor and a window in each of the cutaway corner walls. There is an entry door on each side of the center bay. Each door has three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The outside corners of the facade are cutaway. A window is located in the cutaway corner walls. The second floor has four windows in the center bay and one window on each side. The gabled wall dormer is enclosed at the bottom of the wall by the cornice. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. It has a shaped opening that forms a balcony in the center of the dormer. Small dormers with hipped roofs and flared eaves are located to each side of the wall dormer.

Avis Reynolds had the home constructed for his family in about 1902. In 1910 Avis was widowed and had two daughters who lived in the home. There were also four boarders and two servants living in the house at that time. Avis was retired. Schuyler and Viola Powell lived in the other half of the house in 1910. Schuyler was the superintendent of the stove manufacturing company in Michigan City. By 1920 the house was occupied by Adolpha and Bertha Rosenack. They had five children and his mother-in-law living in the house. Adolpha was a native of Hungary and his wife was a native of Slovakia. Johanna Lillianthal, Adolpha's mother-in-law, was 79 years old in 1920. She was a native of Vienna. Joseph and Bugusta Hirshstein, their two children, a sister, and a servant lived in the other half of the house in 1920. They were natives of Germany. Joseph was the president of the foundry in Michigan City.

222 W. 8th Street. Service Station, Cashbaugh Brothers Service Station, 1930. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015.

The building is one story tall with three service bays on its east side and an office on its west side. The walls are composed of concrete blocks that are covered with stucco. The front wall is divided into three bays by four wide pilasters. The east and middle bays have parapets at the tops of their walls. The east bay is wide and is divided into two service bays. The service bays have large openings in the wall with a lintel. The service bay opening is filled in with screen windows and a screen door. The middle bay has a service bay with a metal garage door. The top of the service bay opening, above the garage door, is covered with wood. A window with a concrete sill is located in the front wall, west of the garage door. The window has been filled in with blocks.

The west bay was the station manager's office. It has a gable wall that is enclosed at the bottom of the wall by a short pent roof. The front wall of the west bay has an entry with a metal door. A transom window is above the door, but it is covered with wood. A wood window with a concrete sill is located in the front wall on each side of the door. The pent roof is covered with metal shingles in the shape of

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Spanish tiles. The pent roof has exposed rafter tails. The front gable wall is covered with clapboards. The roof of the manager's office is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is located in the center of the ridge.

The building was first known as Cashbaugh Brothers Service Station, beginning in 1930. By 1934 it had become the McAlpine Service Station. During the 1950s it was known as Bill's Super Service Station. Currently the building serves as a farm and garden market.

7th Street (north side)

119 W. 7th Street. House, Upright & wing/Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing. Photo 0013

The house is an unusual example of an upright-and-wing house with Italianate details. The front gable section of the house is one-and-a-half stories tall with a low-pitched gabled roof. The wing is one story and is located on the west side of the house. The walls are composed of Roeske bricks, which were locally manufactured during the 1880s. The windows are 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and arches composed of bricks. The asphalt-shingled roof of the front gable has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by pairs of decorative wood brackets. The wing has an addition composed of tan-colored brick. The front wall of the addition has a metal door on its east side and two 6/6 windows centered on the wall. A tall chimney is located on the west end of the wing's roof ridge.

The front gable wall has a pair of windows with segmented arches centered on its first floor. The windows are separated by a brick pilaster. A broad arch and keystone composed of bricks is above the pair of windows. Stone trim is beneath the broad arch and above the pair of windows. A window with a half-round arch is located in the east and west sides of the front wall. The arch has a keystone; both are composed of bricks. The front wall's second floor has a window with a half-round arch centered in the wall. The arch has a keystone; both are composed of bricks. An oculus window is in the east and west sides of the front wall's second floor. The windows are divided into four panes of glass by wood mullions. The entry is located on the east side of the building off of the alley. It is a metal door with an arched transom window.

The house belonged to Henrietta Schenemann in 1900-1910s. Her sister, Fredericka Wilke, lived with her. Both were born in Germany in the 1830s and immigrated to the United States in 1848. Schenemann's daughters, Emma Schenemann and Henrietta Hartke, also lived in the house during this time. While the house has the appearance of a commercial or public building, like a depot or schoolhouse, no evidence suggests that it was anything other than a residence.

121 W. 7th Street. National Tea Company Grocery/National Food Store, 1951. Non-contributing
Changes to the exterior of this building prevent it from conveying its 1951 era of construction.

227 W. 7th Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1894. Contributing

231 W. 7th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

7th Street (south side)

218 W. 7th Street. Commercial building, Parapet-front, c. 1970. Non-Contributing

6th Street (north side)

223 W. 6th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

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The house is one story tall with side gables. Its walls are covered with vinyl and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The house has a full porch that is enclosed. It wraps around onto the east side of the house. The porch's walls are composed of concrete block. The porch, constructed in c. 1930, has five square columns composed of brick and is enclosed with pairs of metal windows with screens. A small gabled dormer is located in the porch roof above the door and steps.

Joseph and Betty Oliver were living in the house in 1900. Joseph had been born in England in 1834 and immigrated to the United States in 1854. He was retired in 1900. His son George lived next door at 223 6th Street with his family. George's occupation was listed as blacksmith in 1910.

215 W. 6th Street. First Congregational Church Parsonage, Italianate, 1881. Contributing. Left of church in photo 0003.

The house is two stories tall and has a cross gable roof. The walls are composed of brick. The windows are 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and segmental arches. The asphalt-shingled roof has decorative brackets under its eaves and vergeboards with quatrefoil piercings on its gables.

A small segmental arched window is centered in the top of the gable wall. The window is wood and is divided into small square art glass panes that frame a larger square pane. West of the gabled wall there is a porch with a concrete floor. The entry is a new wood door with side-lite. The second floor has a window centered in its west wall. An enclosed sun porch is on the east side of the house.

The house was constructed as the parsonage for the Congregational Church. In 1900 Frank Knopf was the minister of the church and lived in the house with his wife, Addie, and their six children. Their children's names were Margaret, Harold, Paul, Dorthia, Kenneth, and Thrillia.

130 W. 6th Street. Kroger Company Grocers, 1951. Contributing

The building is one story tall and has a broad barrel vaulted roof. Its walls are brick. The facade has a row of twelve aluminum and glass storefront windows and a parapet with a metal cap. A taller section of wall extends above the parapet on the north side of east wall. A pair of aluminum and glass entry doors is located in the tall wall.

The Kroger Company Grocers opened a store at this location in 1951. Currently it is Flanigan Tire Company.

5th Street (north side)

231 W. 5th Street. Commercial building, Gable-front, c. 1990. Non-contributing

225 W. 5th Street. Commercial building, Gable-front, c. 1990. Non-contributing

4th Street (south side)

232 W. 4th Street. Haskell-Barker Car Shop House, Shotgun house/Italianate, c. 1879. Contributing
Right side of photo 0023.

The house is one story tall with a front gable. Its walls are covered with clapboards; the house has corner boards and frieze boards at the top of its walls. The windows are 2/2 wood windows with simple trim boards and wide pointed hoods. The entry is located on the east side of the front wall. It is composed of a wood door with four panels, a wood transom window, and a pointed hood. There are two windows in the front wall; one is centered on the wall and the other is located in the west side of the wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A short chimney is centered on the roof ridge.

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The house was constructed in about 1879 for employee housing for the Haskell-Barker Car Manufacturing Company. In 1900 William and Allis Warner lived in the home. William was 40 years old and was a laborer for the car company. Adam and Martha Cramer lived in the house in 1910. Adam was 73 years old and was retired. In 1920 Francis and Harriet Duncan lived in the home. Francis was 68 years old and was also retired.

228 W. 4th Street. Haskell-Barker Car Shop House, Shotgun house/Italianate, c. 1879. Contributing
Left side of photo 0023.

The house is one story tall with a front gable. Its walls are covered with clapboards; the house has corner boards and frieze boards at the top of its walls. The windows are 2/2 wood windows with simple trim boards and wide pointed hoods. The entry is located on the east side of the front wall. It has a metal door, a wood transom window, and a pointed hood. There are two windows in the front wall; one is centered on the wall and the other is located in the west side of the wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A short chimney is centered on the roof ridge and on the back wall.

In 1900 George W. and Mame Culver lived in the house with their daughter, Gertrude. He had been born in 1844 in New Jersey. His occupation was listed as rail-riding. By 1910 Gertrude had married Henry Hement and was living in the house with her parents. Henry was a salesman. In 1920 Harry and Ella Kapka were living in the home with their five children. He was employed with the car factory. At one time there were five identical shotgun homes located in a row on 4th Street; three of these remain.

222 W. 4th Street. Commercial building, gable-front/contemporary, c. 2000. Non-contributing

218 W. 4th Street. Haskell-Barker Car Shop House, Shotgun house/Italianate, c. 1879. Contributing

130 W. 4th Street. House, c. 1886. Contributing

126 W. 4th Street. Commercial building, parapet-front, c. 1925. Contributing

124 W. 4th Street. Commercial building, Parapet-front/Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

Wabash Street (east side)

410 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Non-contributing. Left side of photo 0014.

The house has new siding, windows, door and a new front porch. The changes render the house non-contributing.

412 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875/1894. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0014.

418 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Non-contributing. Second from right side of photo 0014.

424 Wabash Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing. Right side of photo 0014.

The house is one story with a low-pitched gabled roof. The house's walls are covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 2/2 wood windows with simple trim boards and crowns. The front gable wall has two windows in it. A row of dentils is located on frieze boards at the top of the gable wall. An enclosed porch is located on the south side of the front gable. The porch has a pair of short 1/1 windows in its front wall. The porch has a pent roof. A small porch is located on the south side of the enclosed porch. That porch has turned columns and a wood balustrade. The entry door is located in the back wall of the porch. The entry has a wood door and a metal storm door.

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There were two families living in the house in 1900. They were the Benjamin and Joseph Mow families. Benjamin and Joseph were likely twin brothers; they had been born in 1864. Benjamin's wife was Elmira and they had three children. Joseph's wife was Lizza and they also had three children. Each family had an additional boarder who lived with them in the small house. By 1910 Eliza Paschack and her two sons lived in the house. She was a dressmaker and her sons, Arthur and Edward, worked at a grocery store. Eliza Paschack was still living in the house in 1920. Her son Edmund, who was a ticket agent, and her mother Willamina, who was 84 years old and had been born in Germany, were also living in the house.

508 Wabash Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing

516 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Non-contributing
The house has new siding, windows, and door, rendering the house non-contributing.

522 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

604 Wabash Street. Lighthouse Restaurant, c. 2000. Non-contributing

618 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1865. Contributing

624 Wabash Street. House/Commercial building, Gable-front/parapet-front, c. 1865/1957. Non-contributing

The storefront was added in 1958. It was a floral shop operated by Edward Dorshak and was called Flora-Dor Flower Shop. The change in use and addition on the front of the building render the building non-contributing.

718 Wabash Street. Tuthill House, Greek Revival/Classical Revival, c. 1860/1902. Contributing

The house is two stories tall and is constructed in a gabled-ell plan. The foundation is composed of brick. The walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. A tall cornice board is located at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch on its front wall that wraps around the south side of the front gabled wall. The porch has a wood floor and Doric columns.

The front gable has wide pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The entry doorway located on the south side of the front gable, has a simple entablature with wide pilasters. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The ground floor has two windows north of the entry. The second floor of the front gable has three windows. The gable wall has cornice returns. A semi-circular window is centered in the gable. The window is divided into three panes of glass by wood mullions. The front wall of the ell has an entry door on its first floor and a window is located in the second floor front wall. A two-story rounded bay is located on the north wall of the house. It has three windows in the walls of each floor. It has a flat roof.

Based on extant Greek Revival details the house appears to date to c. 1860. A renovation in about 1902 by the Tuthill family added Classical Revival details to the home. H. B. Tuthill was the judge of the LaPorte County Superior Court located in Michigan City. He was also a partner in the law firm of Tuthill, Williams, and Williams in 1930. His wife's name was Alice and his son, Ralph, also lived with them in 1910. Ralph was the superintendent of Diamond Machine Works. The Tuthills lived in the home from the 1900s through the 1940s.

810 Wabash Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing

Second from left side of photo 0015.

The house is two stories tall and has a hipped roof with projecting gables on the west and north and a shed dormer on the south. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 metal windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The front wall has a two story bay with a gabled roof. The bay has cutaway corners on both of its floors and windows in each of its walls on both floors. The window in the second floor's front wall is composed of glass block. The

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gable is covered with wood shingles. A porch with square columns is located south of the bay. The porch columns and its walls are composed of bricks. Concrete steps are located on the north wall of the porch. The entry door is on the north side of the porch's back wall. The door is wood and has a full window. A short window is located in the south side of the porch's back wall. A window is located in the front wall of the second floor, south of the bay.

The house belonged to Richard and Helen Street in 1910. They had four children, including an adult son named Richard Jr. Richard Sr. was the general manager of the Burnham Glove factory. His son, Richard Jr., was a clerk at the glove factory. By 1920 the James and Anna Cole family lived in the house with their two children. James was a marine engineer. The house next door at 812 Wabash Street is a duplicate of this house.

814 Wabash Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0015.

818 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing. Fourth from left side of photo 0015.

820 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing. Fifth from left side of photo 0015.

902 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing. Left side of photo 0016.

906/908 Wabash Street. Duplex, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0016.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a front gable. The house was constructed as a duplex and is a common house type found throughout Michigan City's residential neighborhoods from the turn of the century. The house's walls are composed of brick. Most of the windows are 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt. The house has a full porch on its front wall. The porch has a wood floor and two sets of concrete steps on each side of its front wall. Four Doric columns are located on the front wall of the porch.

The front wall has a central bay with cutaway corners on both floors. Windows are located in each wall of the bay on both floors. The front windows are single pane windows with art glass transoms. A wood entry door is located on each side of the bay. The doors have windows in their upper halves. The second floor has a porch on the north side of the bay. The porch wall is composed of bricks and has a stone cap. A short Doric column is located on the outside corner of the porch. A wood door is located in the back wall of the porch. The door is wood with a window divided into multiple panes of glass in its top half. The gabled roof extends over the porch and center bay. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. The bottom of the gable wall is flared and is also covered with wood shingles. A Palladian window is centered in the gable wall.

In the 1910 census only one side of the house was occupied. Fred and Beryle Zohn lived at the 906 Wabash Street address. Zohn was a switchman for the railroad. In 1920 Nancy Bundy and her daughter Wanda lived at 906 Wabash Street. A boarder by the name of Rebecca Christophel also lived with the Bundys. Wanda and Rebecca were public school teachers. James and Anna Lewis lived at the 908 Wabash Street address in 1920. James was a conductor for the electric railroad.

1010 Wabash Street. Duplex, American Four-Square, c. 1925. Contributing

1016 Wabash Street. Kolody House, Cottage, 1952. Contributing
The house was under construction in 1952. Andrew Kolody was employed with Pullman-Standard Company.

1108 Wabash Street. House, Queen Anne, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0017.

1112 Wabash Street. Apartment building, Tudor Revival, 1925. Contributing

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Third from left side of photo 0017.

The building is two stories tall on a raised basement and has a roof that slopes to the rear of the building. The walls are composed of brown-colored brick with stone trim. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The front wall has a crenellated parapet with a stone cap. A stone cornice sets off the parapet wall. The front has a wide semi-octagonal bay that runs the full height of the front wall. A sill course runs beneath the bay windows. Decorative shields enhance panels in the bay and above the entrance.

The front wall's south side has an entry on its first floor. The entry has a stone surround with a pointed arch above the door. The surround has drip molding over the top of the door. A stone shield is centered on top of the drip molding as part of the surround. The door is a metal door with a window in its top half. A window is centered in the second floor wall above the door.

The apartment building was constructed in about 1925. In 1930 Clifford and Winona Yohe lived in one of the apartments. Clifford was the manager of the S.S. Kresge Company store in the downtown. Andrew and Mary Gutsell also lived in the apartment building in 1930. Andrew was the secretary-treasurer of the Michigan City Trust and Savings Bank, also located downtown.

1116 Wabash Street. House, T-plan, c. 1894. Contributing. Fourth from left side of photo 0017.

1210 Wabash Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1900/1925. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and is constructed in a gabled-ell plan. The house's foundation is composed of concrete blocks. The walls are covered with metal. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front gable is located on the south side of the front wall. A large, elliptical bay window is located in the wall's first floor. The window is wood and is divided into multiple panes of glass. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is centered in the gable wall. A gabled vestibule is centered on the front wall. The vestibule's walls are composed of brick and randomly-placed stone ashlar. The front wall of the vestibule has two narrow windows composed of glass block. A wood door is located in the west side of the vestibule's north wall. The door has a window in its top half. The front wall of the ell is composed of bricks and randomly-placed stone ashlar. The front wall of the ell has a window composed of three wood casement windows and a stone sill. The casement windows are divided into eight panes of glass. A gabled dormer is located in the front of the ell's roof. It has a pair of 1/1 windows centered on its front wall.

The Seimetz family lived in the house during the 1910s-1920s. Margaret Seimetz and her three children lived in the home in 1910. In 1920 she and her two sons, and the Clarence Burkhart family lived in the house. By 1930 Elsie Harman lived in the house. She was employed as a clerk for the National Tea Company located in the downtown.

1214 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

1302 Wabash Street. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

1306 Wabash Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

1308 Wabash Street. House, T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

1310 Wabash Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing

The house was constructed for the Michael and Mavie Bolera family in about 1905. The Boleras were natives of Poland. He worked at the car factory. The house passed to their son, Frank, by 1920. Frank and his wife, Frances, and their three children lived in the home with his father, Michael. Frank was a foreman for the car factory. Michael was still working as a blacksmith.

1312 Wabash Street. House, Upright & wing, c. 1900. Contributing

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1316 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

1418 Wabash Street. Krebs House, American Four-Square, 1921. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and has a hipped roof. The walls are composed of brown-colored brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The front of the house has an enclosed full porch with large square columns on its outside corners. The porch walls and the columns are brick. The porch entry has a pair of French doors and side-lites. The doors are new wood doors that are divided into multiple panes of glass. The second floor of the facade has three windows in it while the roof has a hipped roof dormer with a row of three wood windows. Each window is divided into six panes of glass.

The home was constructed for Frank and Mary Krebs. Frank Krebs was the president of Krebs Service Inc. Tire Company that was located on Michigan Boulevard.

1512 Wabash Street. Kolanczyk House, Ranch, 1957. Contributing
The house is one story tall and has a low-pitched hipped roof. The walls are composed of limestone ashlar and bricks. The windows are wood and they have stone sills. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a garage wing on its north side and a bedroom wing on its south side. The garage and bedroom wings' walls are composed of bricks. The front wall of the garage has a wood garage door. The front wall of the bedroom wing has a row of four short windows at the top of the wall. The front wall of the house located between the wings is composed of stone ashlar. It has a porch on its north side. The roof covers the porch and is supported on its outside corner by decorative ironwork. The door is a wood door with three square windows in it. The front wall south of the porch has a short landscape terrace wall also composed of stone ashlar. Three large picture windows with short awning windows below each picture window are centered in the front wall south of the porch. A large chimney composed of stone ashlar is on the south end of the wall and divides the main front wall from the bedroom wing.

The house was constructed in 1957 for Paul and Apolonia Kolanczyk. They were retired and lived in the home through the 1960s.

Wabash Street (west side, beginning at the south end)

1313 Wabash Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

1309 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

1307 Wabash Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

1305 Wabash Street. American Small House, 1951. Contributing

1303 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

1223 Wabash Street. House, T-plan/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

1221 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

1215 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

1207 Wabash Street. House, Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

1201 Wabash Street. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing. Left side of photo 0011.

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1117 Wabash Street. House, Tudor Revival, 1925. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0011. The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and has side gables. The walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick. A soldier course of brick is located at the top of the foundation. The windows are 9/1 wood windows with stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a wide front gabled section projecting from the front wall. The first floor of this section is an enclosed porch. The porch has square corner piers. Two wood flower boxes that are resting on pairs of brick corbels are on the porch's front wall. The front wall of the porch is enclosed with five 1/1 metal windows. The second floor of the front gable has stucco and half-timbering that covers the gable wall. A small 9/1 window is centered in the top of the gable wall. A wood door and side-lites is centered in the back wall of the porch. They have full windows. A pair of 9/1 windows is located in the front wall on each side of the front gable. A dormer with a hipped roof is located in the roof on each side of the front gable. The dormers have stucco on their walls and a small 9/1 window centered in the dormers' front wall. A chimney is located on the south wall of the house.

The home was constructed for Clarence and Ella Miller in 1925. Clarence Miller was the president of Miller Brothers Furniture store in the downtown. During the 1950s Clarence also served at the vice-president of the First Federal Savings and Loan on Franklin Street downtown.

1115 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0011.

1107 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing. Right side of photo 0011.

1101 Wabash Street. House, c. 1890/1930. Contributing

The house is two stories tall and has side gables. A two story hipped roof wing is located on the south side of the house. The walls of the main part of the house are brick and the wing's walls are covered with wood shakes. The gabled roof and hipped roof are both covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 metal windows and wood single pane windows. The windows have stone sills. The front wall has a full porch on the main part of the house. The porch's foundation is composed of concrete blocks. The porch has a concrete floor. The porch has nine wood posts that support a pent roof. The entry to the main part of the house has a wood door with a fan-lite in its top. A small gabled roof is above the door. It is supported by wood brackets. A large picture window is located in the front wall north of the door. A short 1/1 window is located in the front wall south of the door. The front wall of the second floor has the same configuration of windows on the first floor, but has a window in place of the door near the center of the wall.

The front wall of the wing has an entry with a concrete stoop. The entry has a gabled roof supported by brackets that matches the roof above the entry on the main part of the house. The entry also has a wood door with a fan-lite that matches the main entry door. The north wall has two windows on each floor and an oculus window in the top of the gable wall. The south wing, square windows, and gabled roofs above the entries appear to date to c. 1930.

913 Wabash Street. Carlson Apartments, Craftsman, 1930. Contributing

The house is two stories tall. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Its walls are composed of bricks and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 metal windows with stone sills. They have lintels composed of soldier courses of bricks. A wide chimney is centered on the back of the roof.

The front wall is symmetrical. A portico composed of a pair of Doric columns and a tall cornice is centered on the front wall. A short balustrade is on top of the cornice. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The door and side-lites have full windows divided into small panes of glass. The front wall on each side of the portico has a pair of windows near its outside corners and a group of three windows between the pair of windows and the portico. The front wall's second floor has the same

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configuration of windows as the first floor, except a small 1/1 window is centered in the wall in place of the entry.

Richard Carlson, a real estate agent in Michigan City, acted as the developer of the four-unit apartment building when it was constructed in 1930. Carlson and his wife, Louise, lived in the building. Two other apartments were occupied during the 1930 census. Rollen and Fayne Waterson lived in one of the units. Rollen was the manager of the Publix-Fitzpatrick-McElroy Company who operated the Tivoli and Starland Theaters on Franklin Street. The third apartment was occupied by Monroe and Edna Dreyfus. Monroe was the manager of the Michigan City Maytag Company store on Franklin Street.

901 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front/Italianate, 1883. Contributing (faces 9th)

The house is two stories tall and has a front gable that faces 9th Street. The house is located on the southwest corner of 9th Street and Wabash Street. The house has a one story gabled wing on the back (south) side of the house. The walls are composed of bricks and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches composed of bricks. The top of the walls have a tall cornice board. The front (north) wall has a wide gable wall. The front wall's first floor has an entry on its east side. The entry has a set of concrete steps and a stoop. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors and a wood transom window. The doors have a panel in their bottom halves and an arched panel in their top halves. The wall and ceiling of the entryway has panels, including an arched panel that matches the top panel in the doors. There are two windows in the first floor wall west of the entry. The front wall's second floor has three windows. The front wall's windows also have wood shutters with arched tops. An oculus window is in the top of the gable.

The east wall of the house has a bay with three sides on the south side of its first floor. The bay has a window in each of its walls. The east wall's second floor has a window centered in its wall and two other windows in its south side. These windows also have wood shutters that are arched. The east wall of the rear wing has a full porch with a concrete floor. The porch has three square columns that support a pent roof. A wood door with a full window is located on the north side of the wing's east wall. A large picture window is located in the wall south of the door. A 1/1 window is located on the south side of the wing's east wall.

825 Wabash Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

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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 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1860-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Renkawitz, John

Perkins, Frederick

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c. 1860. A small group of gable-front homes on 9th Street appear to date to this period and also appear on an 1869 map of Michigan City. The first documented building date is 1868 for St. Mary's Catholic Church at 406 10th Street. The period of significance ends in 1958 when the majority of residential construction ended and the district had attained the character that makes it architecturally significant. After that time development and building activity slowed considerably until the late part of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Haskell and Barker Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C, under Architecture as an area of significance. The district has, unarguably, the largest concentration of the finest examples of residential architecture in the city. The best examples of architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, and Tudor Revival.

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

ARCHITECTURE

There are a broad range of architectural styles and house types in the district. The district has a wide range of the most common architectural types found in residential neighborhoods of the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. The styles found in the district also include a broad, almost all-inclusive, range of architectural styles popular during the development of the city. In many cases the styles in the district are some of the finest examples of the styles found in the city.

House Types

Gable-Front

Gable-front houses became popular as towns were platted and small lots were created with their narrow sides facing the street. The gable-front house adapted a house with side-gables to narrow city lots and placed an entry on what would previously have been the side of the house. There are sixty-six examples of gable-front houses in the district making it the most popular house type in the district. In some cases the homes were decorated with details of styles popular during the time of their construction, in other cases the gable-front homes lack any strong architectural style. A number of gable-front homes are located on the side streets between Washington and Wabash. Green Street has a significant number of gable-front homes that date to c. 1860-1880. These are the oldest buildings in the district (see photo 0019).

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Good examples of gable-front houses are located at 719 and 731 Washington Street. These houses were constructed next to each other in c. 1875 and are nearly identical. They are two stories tall, their walls are composed of bricks, and they have Italianate details. Several similar examples of these houses are located throughout the city. A smaller example of the gable-front house is located at 118 Warren Street. It is one-and-a-half stories tall and has details of the Queen Anne style. It was constructed in about 1890. Another very common design of the gable-front house found in Michigan City is represented by side-by-side examples located at 208 and 212 Green Street (see photo 0019). The houses are one-and-a-half stories tall with a slightly wider than typical front gable. The entries are located on the side of the front wall. Two windows are located on the front wall's first and second floors. The houses typically lack any strong architectural style. These examples have simple trim boards and wide crowns above their windows and doors.

Upright & Wing

The upright-and-wing house was thought to have evolved from the common gable-front house with a wing added to one side of the house. This may have occurred as a result of accumulating prosperity by the family, and may have occurred in reverse order where the wing was actually a small house with side gables and a one-and-a-half or two story front gable was added later. This may be true of one example of an upright-and-wing house in the district located at 112 Warren Street. The house lacks any details of a specific architectural style, but is one of the best examples of the house type in the district. It was constructed in about 1880. It has a one-and-a-half story gable-front section and a one story wing on its west side. Another excellent, and somewhat unique, example of the type is located at 119 7th Street. Its gable-front section is one-and-a-half stories tall and the wing, located on the west side of the house, is one story. The front gable is wider than typical of most front gables. Its walls are composed of bricks and it has Italianate style details. There are seven examples of the upright-and-wing house in the district.

Shot-Gun

The shot-gun house type is not often found in northern Midwestern towns and cities. The type is essentially a gable-front, but narrower and usually only one or one-and-a-half stories tall. The houses have a series of rooms, front to back, one room wide. The term comes from the idea that one could shoot a shotgun from the front door out the back door without hitting any walls. The three examples of the house type in the district were developed by the Haskell and Barker railroad car manufacturing company in about 1879. The company was a huge employer located just west of the district. The three houses are located at 218, 228, and 232 Fourth Street (see photo 0023). There were once five of these homes in a row on this block. All three examples have two windows on their front walls and a door on the east side of their front walls. The walls of the houses are covered with clapboards and the windows have pointed hoods. They are very well-preserved.

Gabled-ell

This house type developed later in the 19th century and may have been the result of the financial means to construct larger, more elaborate homes than simple gable-front houses or upright-and-wing homes. The gabled-ell has a front gable and an ell with a side gable. In most urban situations the plan was fairly compact with a short ell. Because of the lateness of the popularity of this house type, Free Classic and Queen Anne style details are often applied to the houses. There are ten simple, vernacular examples of the gabled-ell in the district. Several are located on Wabash Street and include 1210 and 1310 Wabash. These were constructed during the first decades of the 20th century. Both are one-and-a-half stories. There are also two examples next to each other at 224 and 228 11th Street. These were constructed in about 1900 and are also one-and-a-half stories tall. They have full porches and are very similar, only mirrored to each other.

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T-Plan

Similar to the gabled-ell house type, this house type also developed later in the 19th century. T-plans formed a plan similar to the capital letter "T"; the long leg of the T was a front gable. Again, Free Classic and Queen Anne style details were often applied to these houses. This house type was extremely popular in the district. There are about twenty-five examples of the T-plan that are simple, vernacular examples of the type. Their construction dates range from about 1885 through about 1905. Two small examples are located at 513 Washington Street and 424 Wabash Street. Both houses are one story tall with porches on one of the sides of the house. The house at 513 Washington Street has an arched window in the top of its front gable, which hints at its construction during the period of time the Italianate style was popular, c. 1875. The house at 424 Wabash Street was constructed in about 1894. A large two-story example of the house type is located at 413 Washington Street. It has a full porch and some carpenter-applied Victorian details.

American Four-Square

The American Four-Square enjoyed its popularity during the first three decades of the 20th century. The term is derived from the general configuration of four rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor. The house is typically cube-shaped, from which it gained its other name "Midwest/Corn Cube", and has a low-pitched pyramid-shaped roof. The houses frequently had full porches and an attic dormer on their fronts. The district has ten examples of the American Four-Square. The high majority of these were constructed between about 1917 and 1925. The examples have walls either composed of bricks or they are covered with clapboards or stucco. A large, early example is located at 1501 Washington Street. It has a broad front wall and a hipped roof. More typical examples are located at 418/422 Washington Street, 211 Ann Street, 125 Warren Street, and 1418 Wabash Street. A notable example of an American Four-Square adapted for a duplex is located at 1010 Wabash Street. It has porches on the southwest front corners of each of its floors.

Ranch

A house type that was both simple and economical to construct developed during the 1950s throughout the United States. Its popularity continued into the 1980s. The ranch house was one story and could be constructed with a front gable, side gables, or in a gabled-ell plan. The type most frequently had a long hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and usually some form of broad grouping of picture windows or a window bay centered on its front wall. The overall concept borrowed heavily on a romantic idea of houses of western American ranches.

There are four examples of the ranch house constructed in the district. They were built between 1951 and 1958 in the south end of the district. The first one, constructed at 214 Ripley Street in 1951, is a U-shaped plan with a hipped roof. Its walls are covered with metal. The second ranch house was constructed across the street in 1954 at 211 Ripley Street. Its walls are composed of tan-colored bricks, it has a hipped roof, and its narrow wall faces the street. The third ranch house constructed in the district was the most elaborate. It was built in 1957 at 1512 Wabash Street. Its walls are composed of tan-colored brick and Indiana limestone ashlar. Indiana limestone or "Bedford stone" was a popular choice for ranch houses constructed in Indiana. The last ranch house constructed in the district represents a slight shift from the traditional ranch to a slightly more modern interpretation. It was constructed in 1958 at 215 William Street (right side of photo 0009). Its walls are composed of bricks and it has a front gable. The eaves of the front gable are supported by large roof timbers extended through the gable wall.

Duplex

The district also has thirteen examples of houses that were constructed as duplexes or small apartment buildings. Many of these are duplicated throughout the late 19th and early 20th century neighborhoods in Michigan City. Most of these examples date to between about 1902 and 1908 and their walls are composed of brick. There are three examples that are nearly identical to each other and have Queen

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Anne details. They are located at 511 Washington (photo 0002), 521/523 Washington (photo 0003), and 906/908 Wabash Street (photo 0016). The duplexes are two stories tall with a front gable. They have a center bay that is also two stories tall and full porches. The example at 521/523 Washington Street has a low-pitched gambrel roof versus the more typical gabled roof.

Three nearly identical duplexes are located on the same corner at 1001 and 1005 Washington Street and 212 10th Street. These appear to have been constructed at the same time, probably by the same developer. They have two story porches on one side of their front walls and two story bays on the other side of their front walls. They have hipped roofs. The third commonly used duplex type in the district is two stories tall with a front parapet and a two story bay on one side of their front wall. These buildings were identified as flats in Sanborn fire insurance maps of the city. The parapets have pressed metal cornices and some of the bays have roofs like turrets. Examples of this type of duplex are located at 301 and 305 9th Street, 222 9th Street (see photo 0022), and 722/724 Washington Street. The last example is the most elaborate; it has an ornate cornice and a roof on its front bay. The Brooklyn Apartment building at 218/220 9th Street (see photo 0022) is essentially this last duplex type, but mirrored on itself with a very elaborate porch. The bays have steeply-pitched roofs and the porch is two stories with impressive Ionic columns and balustrades.

A duplex with Tudor Revival details was constructed in 1925 at 1112 Wabash Street (third from left side of photo 0017). It has a very wide, two story bay on one side of its front wall. It also has a stone entry surround and parapet wall that is crenellated. The duplex adapted from an American Four-Square, and constructed in about 1925 at 1010 Wabash, was previously mentioned. The only sizable apartment building with more than two units was constructed at 913 Wabash Street. The Carlson Apartments have four units and were constructed in 1930. The building is two stories tall and has a low-pitched hipped roof.

Architectural Styles

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 about a dozen examples of the Italianate style in the district. Several of these have similar details, construction materials, and floor plans. These are two-story, gable-front houses whose walls are composed of brick. These are located at 719 and 731 Washington Street, 901 Wabash Street, and 227 8th Street. They were constructed in c. 1875. These houses have windows and entries with segmented arches composed of brick, some have decorative wood brackets under their eaves and semi-circular or oculus windows in the top of the gable walls. Several also have three-sided bays on their front or side walls. A few houses have simple Italianate style details. The shot-gun houses located on 4th Street have pointed hoods on their windows, but little other stylistic details. They were constructed in about 1879. The best example of the Italianate style is located at 119 7th Street (photo 0013). It is an upright-and-wing house that has a wider than typical front gable. It was constructed in about 1882; its walls are composed of locally manufactured bricks. The house has pairs of decorative wood brackets under its eaves. The front wall has windows with half-round arches set into arched bays that are recessed into the front wall.

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Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, the first plan book. The style had larger appeal when Davis's friend, Andrew Jackson Downing created two pattern books in 1842 (*Country Cottages*) and 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*). The Gothic Revival style was popular between about 1840 and 1870, but still not as common as the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Its roots can be traced to England where medieval stylistic features had begun to be used as early as 1749.

While the examples of this style are limited to two church buildings located in the district, they are two of the most impressive buildings in the city. St. Mary's Catholic Church (photo 0028), constructed in 1868, and the First Congregational Church (photo 0003), constructed in 1881, both have windows with pointed arches and steeply-pitched roofs. These features make the buildings good examples of the Gothic Revival style.

Queen Anne

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 preceding 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 Free Classic subtype, as an American interpretation, became a common 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.

The Queen Anne and Free Classic styles have the most examples of any style found in the district. More than fifty examples of the Queen Anne style are located in the district and four examples of the Free Classic style are located in the district. Most of these were constructed between about 1885 and 1910; however a few examples of the style were constructed later on the campus of St. Mary's Church. The style's details were applied on simple gable-front houses and duplexes, as well as more elaborate building plans. The Hutchinson house (photo 0021) was constructed with Italianate and Stick Style details, however it was remodeled in about 1900 with Queen Anne details. These include a three story corner tower and a large wrap-around porch.

Two examples of the style on Washington Street are also notable. They are located at 913 and 1317 Washington Street. Both are large examples with round towers. The house at 913 Washington (left side of photo 0006) has a large wrap-around porch and a three story corner tower with a conical roof. The house has a tall frieze board at the top of its walls with a swag pattern. The house at 1317 Washington Street (left side of photo 0007) has a rounded bay in the center of its front wall with a steeply-pitched conical roof and finial. The house has porches on each side of the bay. The porches have large arched openings in their front walls. Another example of the style with a corner tower is located at 1613 Washington Street (second from left side of photo 0008). The house is much simpler and the tower is two stories tall and is square. Houses similar to this one are wide-spread throughout the city's older neighborhoods. Another example similar to this is located at 227 7th Street. A small cottage version of the Queen Anne style is located at 115 Ripley Street (photo 0029). It has a front gable on the east side of its front wall. The gable wall is covered with a variety of wood shingle cuts and it has a jerkin-head roof. The first floor of the gable wall has cutaway corners with slender decorative wood brackets.

The style was also used extensively in Michigan City as a demand for duplexes rose during the turn of the century. The most elaborate examples of duplexes with Queen Anne details are located at 521/523 Washington Street (second from left side of photo 0003) and 906/908 Wabash Street (second from the left side of photo 0016). Both have center bays on their front walls that are two stories tall. The bays have cutaway corners on both floors and a wide front gabled roof that extends over the bay. The

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example on Washington Street has a gambrel roof. Both have full porches and a second floor corner porch. The gable walls are covered with wood shingles and have Palladian windows centered in them. The Queen Anne style was also used when developers created two story "flats" in the city (second from the right side of photo 0022). Several examples of this duplex type are located in the district. The best example is located at 722/724 Washington Street. It has a two story, three-sided bay on one side of its front wall. The bay has a steeply-pitched roof. A pressed metal cornice is at the top of the building's front wall. The most elaborate duplex/apartment building in the district is also an example of the Queen Anne style. The Brooklyn apartment building is located at 218/220 9th Street (third from the right side of photo 0022). It is similar to the flats building concept, but is mirrored on itself and has a wide, two story front porch. The porch has massive, fluted Ionic columns that support a pediment that extends from the main roof of the house.

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.

There are only three examples of the Classical Revival style in the district. They are the Tuthill house located at 718 Wabash Street, St. Mary's School located at 318 10th Street, and the Kerrigan physicians' office building located at 916 Washington Street. They were constructed in 1902, 1932, and 1921. They all have very formal facades. The Tuthill house has two-story tall corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals. A semi-circular window is in the top of its front gable. The house may have been an earlier home that was adapted with Classical details. The Kerrigan building (right side of photo 0024) is a modest example of the style. It has a formal front entry composed of stone pilasters and a cornice. It also has a cornice at the top of its walls and sections of stone balustrades in its parapet wall. St. Mary's School (second from the left side of photo 0028) is the best example of the style, though it does not have elaborate details of the style. The building's front and back walls are nearly identical. They have a wide center bay with entries. The first floor of the bays has stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals and a large arched entry. The top of the center bays have broken pediments and a large arched window centered in the gables.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 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 seven examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. They are all located on Washington Street between 8th Street and Ripley Street. With the exception of a Dutch Colonial Revival house at 1208 Washington Street, they were all constructed between about 1894 and 1903. This was the period during which this area of the district was being developed. The Dutch Colonial example at 1208 Washington Street was constructed in about 1925 (left side of photo 0026). It has side gables with a gambrel roof and a full dormer on its second floor's front wall. An early example of a Dutch Colonial house is located at 1408 Washington Street (second from the left side of photo 0027). It also has side gables and a gambrel roof, but instead of a full dormer on its front wall it has two dormers with hipped roofs. The house has a Palladian window on each side of its front wall's first floor and a large front porch with fluted Doric columns. The Palladian windows and the entry's side-lites have art glass composed of small diamond-shaped panes of glass.

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The Colonial Revival style examples located at 831, 1203, and 1414 all have formal, symmetrical front walls and hipped roofs. The house at 831 Washington Street is an exceptional example of the style. It has a full porch on its front wall, quoins on its corners, and rows of dentils on a metal cornice at the top of its walls, and small gabled dormers in its roof. The example at 901 Washington Street also has a formal front wall and hipped roof. It has large gabled dormers on each side of its roof. The house located at 1305 Washington Street is very similar to a house constructed with Free Classic details at 223 10th Street, but has more prominent Colonial Revival style details that include diamond-shaped panes of glass in its windows and rows of dentils on its porch cornice.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s.

The Tudor Revival style's influence during a period of new growth in the district is most evident on Washington Street where five of the seven examples of the style in the district are located. Two large examples are located at 705 and 801 Washington Street (see photo 0005 for 801 Washington). These were constructed in about 1908 and 1925. They have steeply pitched roofs and stucco and half-timbering on their second floor walls. They have side gables and several gabled wall dormers on their front walls. An interesting example is located at 825 Washington Street. Its walls are composed of bricks and it has a tall front gable. It was constructed in 1925 and was the home of Elias and Mae David. Elias owned a construction company, though it is unclear if he was responsible for the Tudor influence in the neighborhood. A quaint example of the Tudor Revival style is located at 1117 Wabash Street (middle of photo 0011). It is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables and a gabled bay centered on the front of the house. It was constructed in about 1925. The style was used for the construction of a duplex located at 1112 Wabash Street in about 1925 and for a gas station located at 501 Washington Street in 1922 (right side of photo 0002). The duplex's strongest ties to the style are represented by stone shields in the front wall and the drip molding stone surround of the entry. The gas station has the appearance of a small English cottage. It has a very steeply-pitched roof and side-gabled walls with chimneys centered on them.

Spanish Eclectic

The Spanish influence in architecture likely developed from adaptations of the Mission style. After the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915, more elaborate and precise attention to Spanish architecture began to develop. The exposition was developed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue who had authored a study of Spanish Colonial architecture. As precedents were studied and the architectural styling was developed and adapted, the style became known as Spanish Eclectic. Only one example of this style is located in the district. It was constructed for a local bank president at 910 Washington Street in 1926 (second from right side of photo 0024). Its walls are covered with stucco and the roof is covered with Spanish tiles. The house has an entry tower that has an open vestibule on its first floor. A terrace is located on the home's front wall, as well as windows with half-round arches.

Bungalow/Craftsman

The Craftsman Style was inspired in part 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. 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

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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 nine examples of the bungalow style in the district and one additional Craftsman style apartment building located at 913 Wabash Street. The best example of Craftsman architecture is a bungalow that is located at 1515 Washington Street. It has a very wide gabled dormer with a low-pitched roof on the front of the house. The house's walls are covered with stucco and it has a full front porch. More typical bungalows are located at 1015 and 1105 Washington Street. The former has side gables and an incised front porch. The latter has a hipped roof with a dormer on the front of its roof; it also has a hipped roof. Most of the bungalows are located in the south end of the district; their construction dates range from about 1917 though 1925.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

In 1831 Isaac Elston of Crawfordsville, Indiana purchased the 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 south, east, and west sides. The original plat only extended to Fifth Street, which he called Market Street. 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 through 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 company by the name of Haskell and Barker began manufacturing railroad cars in the city. It grew to be the largest industry in the city and their complex covered over forty acres. By about 1900 they were employing over 1600 workers and producing over 10,000 cars annually. Eventually the company was sold to the Pullman Car Company. The district, which was bordered on its west side by the plant, reflects this industrial influence by the number of both white and blue collar workers who lived in the district. These included worker homes constructed by Haskell and Barker on 4th Street and John Barker's home on Washington Street. A number of other industries were also established in Michigan City including lumber and furniture companies and the Zorn Brewery in 1877. The city's position on Lake Michigan also allowed for the development of a fishing industry. Christopher Roeske started brickyard in about 1882. It produced 30,000 bricks a day at its height. Many of the city's buildings were constructed using this locally made brick.

The real boom time for the city occurred during the early decades of the 20th century. It was at that time industry flourished in the city and the area became a financial center for the region. That continued until the Great Depression. The city recovered after World War II with slow, but steady population growth. Due to its location as a port city, many early inhabitants were emigrants from Europe. In 1938, the population breakdown of foreign born individuals in Michigan City show 1,336 German-born individuals, 776 Polish-born individuals, and 167 Swedish-born individuals. Approximately 200 individuals were born in Russia and Eastern Europe.

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One of the most striking features of the district is the number of large churches with tall towers or spires. There are four large churches in the district: St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Stanislaus Catholic Church, the First Congregational Church, and the First Presbyterian Church. Both Catholic churches have campuses that include other buildings that support the work of their congregations. All of the churches are excellent examples of their respective architectural styles.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, at 406 10th Street, is the oldest church building in the district. It was constructed in 1868 after two Catholic congregations merged. The congregation had previously met in a building on the southwest corner of Washington and 4th Streets. That building had been constructed in 1859. It became home to a Catholic school after the present building was constructed in 1868. It remained a school until a new school was constructed on the St. Mary's campus in 1886. The original Catholic church was razed in 1968. A convent, rectory, and Marquette School were added to the St. Mary's campus. See photo 0028. Marquette School has expanded on the north side of 10th Street where classes continue to be held.

The immigrant Polish population had grown in such large numbers that it was determined a congregation composed of Catholic Poles should be organized in 1890. Originally they met at St. Mary's Church, but by 1892 they had constructed a two-story frame building on their present campus. Much like the campus at St. Mary's, the needs of the congregation included a school, convent, and rectory, all of which were constructed between 1938 and 1940. The impressive church building was constructed in 1926. See the right side of photo 0027. Classes are still held at the school. The number of Polish-Americans that settled in the neighborhood surrounding St. Stanislaus is also important to note. Section 7 of this document identifies several Polish immigrants who lived near the church during the first half of the 20th century.

The First Congregational Church and Parsonage (photo 0003), located at 211 and 215 6th Street respectively, are testaments to the benevolence of several leading members of the community. Jacob Bigelow organized the First Congregational Church in 1835. The first building was constructed in 1843 at the corner of 4th and Franklin Streets. The current church and parsonage were constructed in 1881. Owners of the Haskell and Barker Car Company made substantial donations to the construction of the church. John Barker, Sr. lived only one block south of the new church's building location.

Presbyterian services were held as early as 1832 in Michigan City; however a formal congregation was not organized until 1871. The Congregational church and the Presbyterians separated in 1841 and a church identified as Presbyterian is located in Michigan City as early as 1856. It was located on Franklin Street near the north end of the downtown. A new building was constructed on the current building's site, at 121 9th Street. It served until 1904 when it burned down. A new building was constructed at the same location between 1907 and 1910. That building served the congregation until it was razed to make way for the current building which was constructed in 1967. While the building falls outside of the period of significance, the First Presbyterian Church should be evaluated again after it passes the fifty year mark for eligibility. The building's presence in the district and the congregation's historic connection to the district are both important to note. The building's architecture is also an impressive example of contemporary ecumenical design.

Michigan City's Catholic hospital was originally located in the southwest part of the district. Another small hospital, the Mullen Hospital, operated from a building on Washington Street in the north part of the district during the late 1800s. This may have led several physicians to establish offices in the district in the first half of the 20th century. In 1921 the Kerrigan physicians' offices were established at 916 Washington Street (right side of photo 0024). The building was used exclusively for the medical practice of Dr. John Kerrigan, who came to the city in 1896, and his two sons who were also doctors, John and Robert. Dr. John Kerrigan lived across the street at 913 Washington Street. He began his medical and surgical practice from the Mullen Hospital. In 1925 Dr. Russell Gilmore constructed his large home at 801 Washington Street (photo 0005) with a medical office wing. Later Drs. Russell and Melvin Gardner

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purchased the home and established the Gardner Medical Group in the building. It included a pharmacy called the Duncan Pharmacy, during the 1950s.

In 1950 a large building that included medical offices was constructed at 128 10th Street, on the corner of 10th and Washington Streets (far right side of photo 0024 and right side of photo 0020). It housed the physician's office of Dr. Charles Hillenbrand and the dentist's office of Dr. Wayne Dunlop. Once a new hospital had been constructed on the west side of Wabash Street, another physician's office opened on Homer Street. Dr. Joseph Bergan constructed a building at 217 Homer Street in 1961, at the corner of Homer and Wabash Streets, across from the new hospital.

The Haskell and Barker Historic District responded to the development of new modes of transportation like most neighborhoods of the early 20th century. The development of better roads in the district was needed to satisfy, and maybe compliment, the class of homes being constructed in the area at the turn of the century. Three streets in the south end of the district are still paved with large street bricks. William (photos 0009 and 0018), Ripley, and Ann Streets have brick pavers and concrete curbs. The brick streets are in excellent condition. These streets are in the part of the district that was being newly platted near the end of the 19th century. Most of the homes date to about the same period of time the streets were paved with bricks, c. 1900. The first street in Michigan City to be paved with bricks was Franklin Street, the city's main commercial corridor. That occurred in 1897. These streets were probably paved with bricks shortly after. Although not counted as a resource, tracks were laid down the center of 11th Street in 1908 when the South Shore electric railroad was established between South Bend and Chicago. See photos 0017 and 0025.

The other response to a change in transportation is evidenced by two automobile service/gas stations near the north end of the district. These were constructed in solidly residential neighborhoods, but on the fringe of both the downtown district and industrial area on the west side of the city. The service stations were constructed at 501 Washington Street (right side of photo 0002) and 222 8th Street (left side of photo 0015). The station on Washington Street was a Consumers Service Company constructed in 1922. The owner attempted to reflect the residential character of the neighborhood by using the Tudor Revival style on the building. The style was becoming fashionable on Washington Street at the time the station was constructed. The gas station on 8th Street was known as Cashbaugh Brothers Service Station. It opened in 1930. The station manager's office made some attempt at fitting into the residential fabric with a Spanish cottage appearance, but the service bays have a utilitarian design. The technology of earlier transportation needs also was found on Washington Street. Blacksmith shops were once located at 401 and 501 Washington Street; they operated during the last few decades of the 19th century.

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1869 Bird's Eye View of Michigan City, LaPorte County, IN. Foster Printing Service, Inc.

Caron's Directory of Michigan City, Indiana. Caron Directory Company, Publisher. Louisville, KY
1919-20, 1921-22, 1923-24, 1925-26, 1927-28, 1929-30, 1931-32, 1934-35, 1936-37, 1938-39, 1940-41,
1942-43, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1970.

Chapman, Charles C. C., History of La Porte County, Indiana. Chicago: C. C. Chapman & Co., 1880.

Daniels, Rev. Edward. A Twentieth Century History & Biographical Record of LaPorte County, Indiana.
Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1904.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Michigan City: First 150 Years. Michigan City: Dispatch Publishing Co., 1983

Michigan City Illustrated. Michigan City: *The Evening News*, Robb & Carpenter, 1900.

"Michigan City, Indiana", *Headlight*. Chicago: Chicago Photographic Engraving Co., 1894.

Nicewarner, Gladys Bull. Life of a Town. Roswell, GA: Whippoorwill Publishing Co., 1980

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

Packard, Jasper. History of LaPorte County, Indiana. LaPorte: S. E. Taylor & Co., 1876

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

United States Federal Census: 1900, 1910, 1920

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 # _____

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

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): 091-406-17001-180, 091-406-21043-054

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 51.4 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 507810	Northing: 4618410
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 508087	Northing: 4618510
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 508623	Northing: 4617283
4. Zone: 16	Easting : 508289	Northing: 4617147

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of W. 4th Street and Wabash Street, face northeast and continue in a line northeast with the north edge of the curb to the west side of the alley dividing the block between Franklin and Washington Streets. Turn southeast and continue in a line southeast with the west side of the alley to the south side of West 9th Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest to a point from a line extended northwest from the east property line of 120 W. 9th Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line southeast with the east property line of 120 W. 9th Street to the south side of W. 10th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line northeast with the south side of the curb to the east property

Haskell and Barker Historic District

LaPorte County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

W. 10th Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line southeast with the east property line of 110 W. 10th Street to the north side of the alley dividing 10th and 11th Streets. Turn southwest and continue in a line with the north side of the alley to a point from a line extended from the east property line of 122 W. 11th Street. Turn southeast and continue in the line extended from the east property line of 122 W. 11th Street to the south side of Green Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line with the south curb of Green Street to the east property line of 114 W. Green Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property line of 114 W. Green Street to the south side of the alley dividing Green and Warren Streets. Turn northeast and continue in a line to the east property line of 111 W. Warren Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property lines of 111 and 112 W. Warren Street and 109 W. William Street to the north property line of 103 W. William Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line with the north property line of 103 W. William Street to the east property line of 103 W. William Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property line of 103 W. William Street to the north side of William Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line with the north side of William Street to a point from a line extended northwest from the east property line of 116 W. William Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the line extended from the east property line of 116 W. William Street to the north side of Ripley Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line northeast with the south curb of W. Ripley Street to the west side of Franklin Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line southeast with the west curb of Franklin Street to the north side of W. Ann Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the north side of W. Ann Street to the west side of Washington Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line southeast with the west curb of Washington Street to the north side of W. Homer Street.

At the intersection of W. Homer Street and Washington Street, turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the north curb of W. Homer Street to the east side of Wabash Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line northwest with the east curb of Wabash Street to the north side of W. William Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the north curb of W. William Street to the east side of the alley between Wabash and Buffalo Streets. Turn northwest and follow the east side of the alley to the north side of the alley between William and 11th Streets. Turn east and follow a line with the north side of the alley to the west property line of 1223 Wabash Street. Turn north and follow a line with the west property line to the south property line of 1221 Wabash Street. Turn southwest and follow the south property line to the east side of the alley between Wabash and Buffalo Streets. Turn northwest and follow a line with the east side of the alley to the north side of W. 11th Street.

Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the north curb of W. 11th Street to the east side of Manhattan Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line northwest with the east curb of Manhattan Street to the south side of W. 10th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line northeast with the south curb of W. 10th Street to a point on a line extended southeast from the west side of 913 Wabash Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the west side of 913 Wabash Street to the south side of W. 8th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line northeast with the south curb of W. 8th Street to the east side of Wabash Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line northwest with the east curb of Wabash Street to the south side of W. 4th Street, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundaries have been selected due to the concentration of significant homes and religious buildings in the neighborhood located on the near west side of Michigan City's downtown. The boundaries have been developed from those identified in the LaPorte County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (1989) and from the boundaries established by Michigan City's Historic Preservation Commission. The city's commercial historic district borders most of the east side of this district. Urban renewal programs during the 1960s through the 1980s created a clear division between this district's historic character and new development on the west and north sides of the district.

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Michigan City Redevelopment Commission
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: January 28, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN

Haskell and Barker Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Washington Street, looking northwest from 5th Street

1 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 500 block of Washington Street, looking northwest

2 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Washington Street, looking northwest from 6th Street

3 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Washington Street, looking northwest from 7th Street

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

4 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Looking west at 801 Washington Street

5 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Washington Street, looking northwest from 10th Street

6 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Washington Street, looking northwest from William Street

7 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Washington Street, looking northwest from
Homer Street

8 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 William Street, looking northeast from Wabash
Street

9 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Green Street, looking northeast from Wabash
Street

10 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 1200 block of Wabash Street, looking northwest

11 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 9th Street, looking northwest from Washington Street

12 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Looking northeast at 119 W. 7th Street

13 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Wabash Street, looking northeast from 5th Street

14 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

Haskell and Barker Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property
City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Wabash Street, looking southeast from 8th Street
15 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 Wabash Street, looking southeast from 9th Street
16 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Wabash Street, looking southeast from 11th Street
17 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Haskell and Barker Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018
Street

William Street, looking southeast from Wabash

18 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019
Washington Street

Green Street, looking southwest from

19 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020
Street

10th Street, looking southeast from Washington

20 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021

Looking southwest at 218 W. 10th Street

21 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 9th Street, looking southeast from Wabash Street
22 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 4th Street, looking southeast from Wabash Street
23 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 Washington Street, looking southeast from 9th Street
24 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District
City or Vicinity: Michigan City
County: LaPorte State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025 Washington Street, looking southeast from 11th
Street

25 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026 Warren Street, looking northeast from
Washington Street

26 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027 Washington Street, looking southeast from
William Street

27 of 29

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028 10th Street, looking southeast from Manhattan
Street

28 of 29

Haskell and Barker Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Haskell and Barker Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 10, 2012

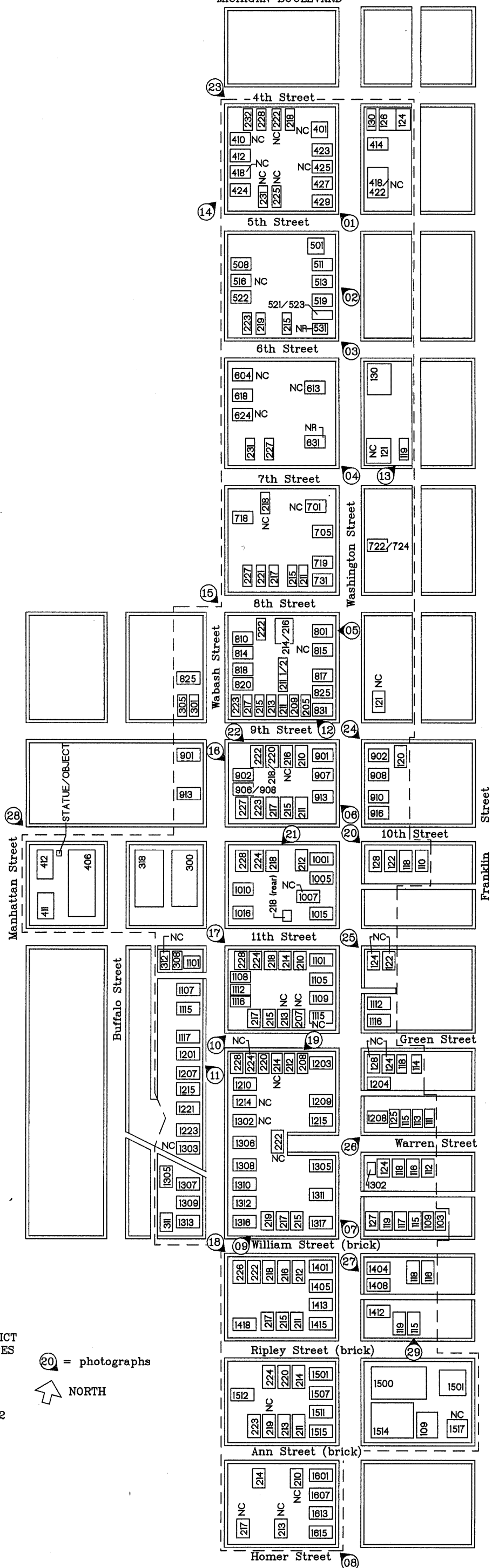
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029 Looking north at 115 W. Ripley Street

29 of 29

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 100 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.

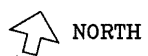
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD



HASKELL AND BARKER HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY, IN

Contributing = 209
 Non-contributing (NC) = 38
 National Register Properties (NR) = 2

20 = photographs

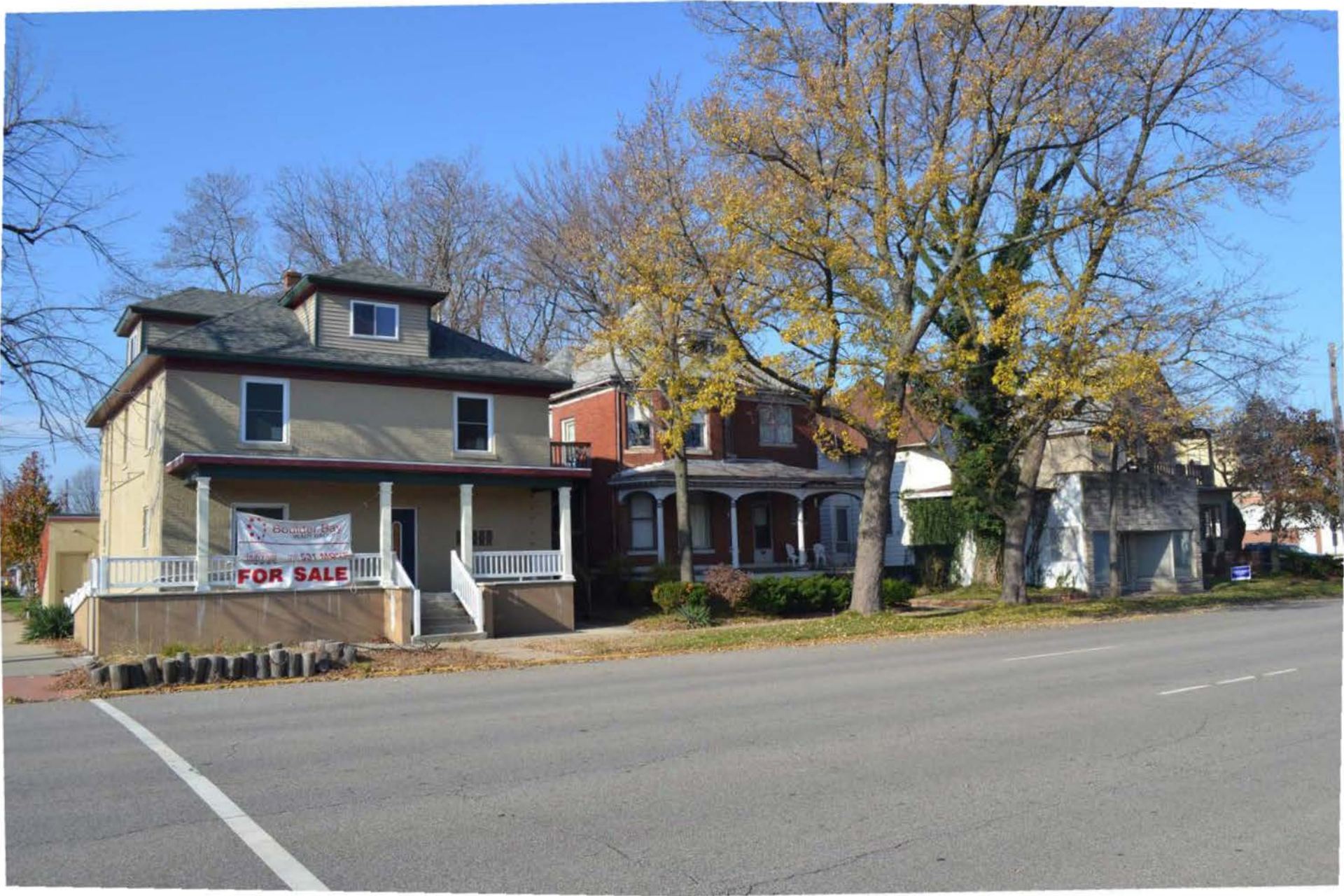


MICHIGAN CITY WEST QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

'06 '55' '08 550 000 FEET '09 '10 86°52'30" 41°45'



HASKELL AND BARLER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
LAPORTE COUNTY, IN
NAD 83 UTM'S
D16 507810 4618410
E16 508087 4618510
42'30"
E16 508623 4617283
D16 508289 4617147
MICHIGAN CITY
WEST QUAD



Boulder Realty
FOR SALE





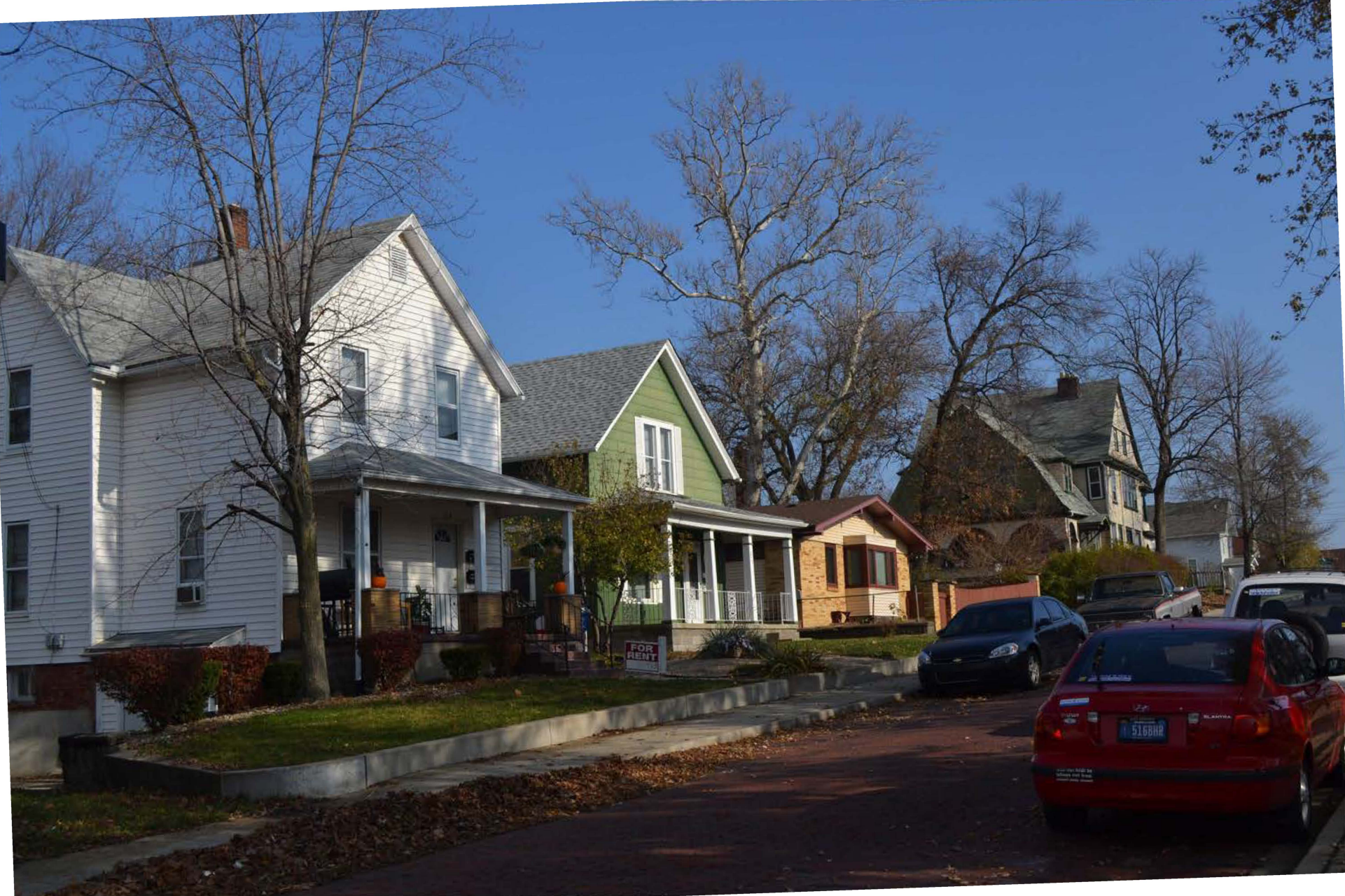




















WALL
CONSTRUCTORS
EST. 1925

119





SEVICK GARDENS
FARM MARKET

HELP THE
LIVES OF THOSE THAT
ARE 405-511





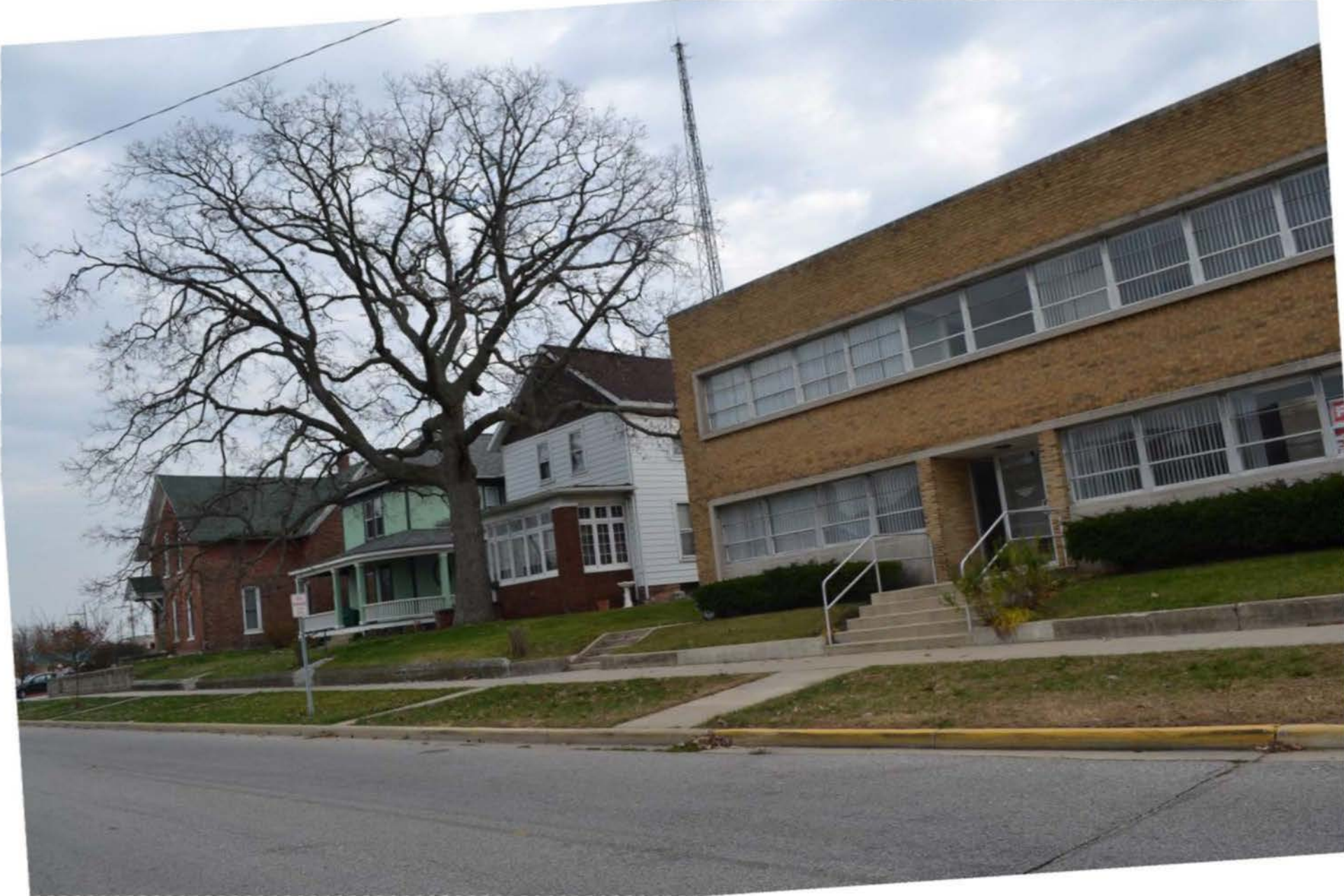


WABASH ST.

11TH













YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU
By Business By Service
For Children's Character

The
GOLDEN
LEAF
CIGAR OUTLET
SMOKING LOUNGE
& GIFTS

CIGAR

OPEN

OLD
CITY





WASHINGTON ST.

11TH ST.

NO TURN ON RED

ONLY

ONLY

NO TRUCKS



SPEED
LIMIT
30

WILSON ST







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Haskell and Barker Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, La Porte

DATE RECEIVED: 8/15/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/01/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000806

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.30.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

July 28, 2014

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005



Re: Haskell and Barker Historic District, Michigan City, LaPorte County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Haskell and Barker Historic District, Michigan City, LaPorte County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Haskell and Barker Historic District (LaPorte County, Indiana) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package