

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1061

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Sablotny, Barney, House

other names/site number Barney J. Sablotny House

2. Location

street & number 501 West 47th Avenue

not for publication

city or town Gary

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46408-4517

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide X local

[Signature] 10/26/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

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

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain) _____

[Signature] 12.19.12
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
 REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: BRICK
 WOOD/Weatherboard
 STONE/Limestone
 CERAMIC TILE
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: STONE/unknown

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Sablotny House is located at 501 West 47th Avenue in the Junedale Subdivision in the Glen Park area of the city Gary, Indiana. It sits on the southwest corner of the intersection of 47th Avenue and Monroe Street. Across 47th Avenue is the Lew Wallace High School football field and campus. The areas to the south, east and west of the house are a residential neighborhood. The Sablotny House is an excellent example of an eclectic application of Colonial Revival styling. The side gabled house primarily reflects the Adam/Federal variant of the Colonial Revival style and is two-and-a-half stories high, five bays across and two bays deep. The house faces north sitting just to the east of center on one and one half city lots. Public sidewalks run along the east and north sides of the nicely landscaped lot. The natural lay of the land slopes to the east and the lot has been raised to a level grade with the higher elevation on its east end; the front entry sidewalk is accessed from the public sidewalk by three concrete steps. The lot has several hardwood trees spaced sporadically about the property, primarily in the areas adjacent to the east and west elevations. Low lying shrubs line the front of the house on either side of the entry. A garden area is located in the west yard which is enclosed by a small fence along the north and west sides. A flagstone pathway meanders through the garden to the rear of the house; this pathway was recently uncovered by the present owners and its date of installation has yet to be determined. The pathway is interrupted by a small, decorative flagstone pool.

Narrative Description

Exterior Description

North or Main Façade (Photo 1)

The two and a half story, rectangular structure is constructed with a wood frame covered with a veneer of yellow glazed brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern with a row of soldier bricks along the foundation level which encircles the entire structure.¹ It sits atop of a full poured concrete basement. The structure has two one story wings, one attached to its east elevation and the other to its west elevation. The east wing is a sunroom and covers about three-fourths the width of the elevation. A basement window opening is centered at the foundation level. It is filled with glass block and lights the basement directly under the sunroom. The soldier bricks that line the foundation follow the outline of the window. The sunroom has ribbon windows on all three sides; three on its north and south elevation and five on the eastern. These windows are each separated by a wide wood mullion and a wide wood frieze separates them from the flat roof/deck. The west wing is an in-line, pull through, two car garage. It is one automobile wide, two deep with a single garage door on both ends. The garage wing, though set back from the street the same as the east wing, extends well beyond the rear elevation of the house. The garage is accessed from both the street and the alley by the original concrete driveway. The four section, paneled, roll-up garage door is not original to the house. The roofs above both wings are flat creating two open air porches accessible from the second story interior of the house. The main façade of the house is symmetrical with five bays on each floor of the two floors; the center bay of the first floor is the entry door. Most of the structure's windows, unless otherwise mentioned, are modern metal-framed, double hung, 6/1 replacements constructed to fit the original openings; windows original to the house will be described separately. All windows in the house have limestone sills. The sills of the first floor windows on the main façade and east wing are incorporated into a limestone string course. The openings of all windows are surrounded by a raised decorative course of tan soldier bricks. The five bays on both floor levels of the center section are evenly and symmetrically placed.

¹ Note: The information of the type of construction and materials used was taken from the 1940 *Abstract of Title* which is in possession of the current owners.

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The front entry door is located in an enclosed, one story, covered way that extends forward from the main façade covering the stoop; this feature is original to the house. It is accessed by five steps covered with dark flat stones. The steps are flanked by a low wall of yellow brick with a coping of the same stone as used on the steps. The porch is covered with a front gable roof with forward projecting eaves terminated by an arched bargeboard. Below the bargeboard, flush with the front door, is a large semi-elliptical wood fan. This fan and the simple decorative elaborations of the façade give the structure its Adamesque, rather than Georgian, appearance. The fan sits above a wide wood lintel and is supported by a two Doric pilasters, one on each side of the entry, creating the door surround. Two original electric porch lamps flank the entry. On the east elevation of the main section is a large chimney extending above the roof line; it comes up from the interior of the sun room. Along the roof line, beneath the boxed eave and connecting to the soldier bricks lining the windows, is another row of soldier brick. Centered on the front slope of the side gabled roof, directly in line with the center bays on the façade, is a gable front dormer; the gable has an enclosed pediment over an original wood framed 6/6 double hung window. The dormer's pediment is supported by two wood Doric pilasters, one set to each side of the opening. The side gable roof and dormer are covered in asphalt tiles.

East Elevation (Photo 2)

The east elevation facing Monroe Street retains the same degree of detailing as the main façade. The one story sunroom is centered on the east elevation, covering three-quarters of its width. The east elevation of this room has a ribbon of five windows each separated by a wide wood mullion; they rest on the limestone string course as the first story windows on the main façade. Mounted on the wall directly below the string course is a flower box that is the full width of the window. The outer brick corner piers of the room are outlined in the same raised tan soldier brick as the front windows. The flat roof/deck sits atop of a wide wood frieze. The roof/deck is poured tar and pea gravel. A yellow brick exterior chimney is centered on the second story of the east elevation of the main house, rising above the roof ridge. Centered on each side of the chimney are two openings; to the south is a door and to the north is a window of the same size and configuration as on the main façade. The door accesses the deck area created on the roof of the sun room from the master bedroom. Centered above the door is the original bronze exterior light. A modern metal screen door protects the original wood door which is a French door of twelve lights.² Both the door and the window are edged in tan soldier bricks. The window has a limestone sill. At the attic level of the elevation, directly adjacent to the chimney, are two quarter-round windows. These windows, original to the house, have limestone sills and a raised course of tan rowlock bricks surrounding the radius of the opening. They are constructed of wood each with three sectors of glass separated by a wood muntin; they are hinged at the bottom and swing inward into the attic. The east elevation is capped by a moderately pitched roof with pent cornice returns. The chimney top is capped with sets of flush soldier brick, stone cap and a metal plate. The east wall of the garage wing has an entry door centered in the façade; originally opening up at ground level it is now not functional due to the modern patio deck extending southward past its opening. It is flanked on the right by an original bronze and glass exterior light and the opening is surrounded by a row of tan soldier bricks. The wall rises above the roofline of the garage forming a parapet that is coped with dark red barrel tiles.

South Elevation (Photo 3)

This elevation, though it is the non-public side of the house, is finished with the same detailing as the east and main elevations. This elevation of the sunroom is identical in description to the north elevation of the room. The limestone string course that acts as the window sill stops, however, on the south elevation of the sun room. A basement window is centered on this elevation of the sunroom directly opposite of the one on the opposite side. On the two story section of the elevation there are four bays on the first floor, three windows and a door, and three bays (all windows) on the second. On the first floor the windows are roughly evenly spaced across the elevation although the center two are not symmetrically placed. The eastern window is a large picture window with eighteen lights and opens into the dining room. The center window, set into the elevation just to the west of center, is double hung 6/1 window and shorter in height, though the same width, as the windows on the main façade; it opens into a nook within the kitchen. The western window is a paired set of sash, with a higher set sill identical to the center window sash and also opens into the kitchen. Each of these windows has a limestone sill and a row of soldier bricks outlining the opening. The rear exterior door is placed between the paired windows and the east elevation of the garage wall that extends southward from the west end of the structure. The door is so close to the window it partly interrupts and shares its brick surround. The wood door has a full length panel of glass; it

² Note: The present owners have found the original wood storm door for this opening. They plan to restore and replace it. It is the same construction as the one that will be described in the west elevation description.

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is not original to the house. The door opening is lined on its east side by a course of tan rowlock bricks and a row of soldier bricks forms the doors lintel. The outer two second floor windows are placed roughly above the first floor counterparts; they are of the same 6/1 construction as the windows on the main elevation. The center window, opening into the bathroom, is set just to the east of center. This window is constructed of glass block, inset with an operable window and is not original to the house. The roof eaves are lined with tan soldier bricks as on the main elevation. The garage, or west wing, has a paneled four section roll up door centered in its south elevation. This end is open and the parapet walls that line the east and west walls of this wing are visible. The roof is poured tar and pea gravel.

West Elevation (Photo 4)

A course of soldier bricks line the foundation of the elevation. The wall of the garage has two openings evenly spaced across the elevation. These openings contain their original fixed wood framed windows of six lights each. Each has a limestone sill with soldier bricks outlining the remaining sides of the openings. The wall rises to a stepped parapet with a barrel coping; the southern half stepping down about one foot in height from the north end. The west elevation of the main section of the house has two openings on the second floor level; the south opening is a door the north opening a window. They are of the same construction as those described on the east elevation. They sit closer to the center of the elevation than those on the east which is due to the placement of the interior stairwells for the entire house being placed along this end of the structure. Centered in the gable end above them, at attic level, is a wood, semi-circular window. It has five sectors of glass each separated by a wood mullion and is hinged on the bottom opening inward into the attic.

Interior Description

Floor plan

The two-and-a-half main section of the house has a massed floor plan (see photo location maps). There are five rooms in the basement, a family room, laundry room, work room, utility room and bath. There is also a bed/storage room located directly under the sun room. The first floor of the main section has five rooms; a stair hall, restroom, living room, dining room and kitchen. There is a one room, the sun room, in the east wing. The second story has three bedrooms and the master bath. The attic is accessed via a stair well located in the north bedroom; it is one large unfinished room. The layout of the first floor is not as formal as is found in most Colonial Revival structures. Though it has a centered main entry it does not open into a stair hall. The covered stoop creates a vestibule that opens directly into the living room; the stair hall has been placed on the east wall of the house which is just to the west of the living room in the northwest corner of the structure. This placement is less formal than most Colonial Revival floor plans which, though they may have off centered entry ways, usually enter into a hall that formally separates the public from the private areas of the house. The first floor much more resembles the free flowing bungalow floor plan.³ A review of several plan books of Colonial homes from the 1920s and 1930s did not reveal any floor plans similar to this one. The bathroom in the stair hall is not original to the house and was placed in a passage way that originally connected the south end of the stair hall to the kitchen at the back of the house that would have fit even more into the free flowing bungalow layout. The balance and formality, familiar in the Colonial Revival, returns on the second floor with all three rooms and bath coming off a central hallway. The master bedroom is at the end of the hall, a bedroom is north of the hall and another and the bath enters off the south side of the hall.

Basement

The basement was originally constructed with two separate rooms; one large, directly underneath, and the same size as the main section of the house; a smaller room is located beneath the sunroom at the basement's east end. At the west end of the basement is the stairway that leads up to the kitchen. The stairs have a landing at ground level where a door opens into the garage. All rooms in the main section are separated by non-bearing partition walls and are not original to the house. The laundry and utility rooms and the modern restroom are in the southern one third of the main section with the largest room finished off as a modern TV room. Carpeting and painted drywall fill the rest of the basement. The laundry room is finished but the utility room is not; it has exposed wood studs on the interior of the room. Originally, as now, the utility area was located in the southwest corner of the large room where the original boiler tank can still be seen

³ John A. Jakle, et al, Common Houses in American Small Towns, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), p.171-172.

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mounted in between the floor joists above the modern water heater. The smaller room has also been finished as a bedroom with wood paneling and a drop ceiling.⁴

First floor

There are three rooms (living, dining, and kitchen) the stair hall and a bathroom in the main first floor section of the house and a large sunroom attached to the east wall. The living room, located in the northeast corner of the floor plan, is the largest first floor room; it is half the depth of the house and three quarters the width. The stairway hall, located directly west of the living room in the northeast corner of the floor plan, takes up the remaining one quarter of the width of the house. The dining room is located in the southeast corner of the plan with the kitchen directly to the west of it. The kitchen is slightly larger than the dining area. The floors in the living room, dining room, sunroom and stair hall are the original varnished hardwood floors. The kitchen floor is covered with linoleum. All rooms except for the kitchen have the original wide baseboard. The windows are modern double hung replacements that were made to fit the historic window opening; the original interior wood window dressings, consisting of plain boards with mitered back banding, surround all replaced windows. All walls retain their original plaster, with the kitchen plaster being applied to look like stucco. The living room, kitchen and stair hall have no crown molding. The dining room does but it is not original to the house and was placed there by the present owners.

The living room (Photos 5-7) is entered from the exterior of the house through a small foyer (see right side of photo 5) The foyer was created by the enclosure of the front door stoop when the house was built. On the west wall of the foyer is one of the original iron steam heating radiators and on the east wall is a coat closet. The closet retains its original full length panel door and wood trim and is painted white as is the door's trim: white trim is an Adams/Federal trait.⁵ The front door, not original to the house, is a modern steel fire door placed there, according to the present owners, c.1970; it is trimmed with the original wood molding. The original bronze and crystal entry light remains on the ceiling. (Photo 6) The living room has four passage way openings, one each leading into the entry foyer (centered in the north elevation), dining room (located near the east end of the south elevation), stair hall (located on the west wall) and sunroom (located to the north of center on the east wall). All are half-oval arched with the ones leading into the stair hall and dining room being twice the width of the other two. There are three window openings in the north wall; one to the right, or east, of the door and one to its left. Underneath each of these window openings is a large cast iron radiator that is original to construction. All four walls have a painted on stripe that resembles a chair rail. On the south wall of the room are two bronze sconce lamps that are original to the house (see upper right hand corner of Photo 7). The gilded metal and cut glass chandelier ceiling lamp (Photos 5 & 7), though historic, is not original to the house; it is a period piece that the present owners found to replace a non-historic lamp placed there by the previous owner.

The stairway hall (Photo 8) is accessed through a wide, arched entryway located in the west wall of the living room. These double-L stairs, constructed in an open string fashion, are placed against the west wall of the main section of the house. Each turn of the stairs has a quarter space landing. The step treads and landings are a light varnished wood, probably pine, while the stringboard and risers are painted white; as is all trim in the house. The newel post and balusters are also painted white. The balusters, there are three per tread, are small and delicate in construction. They are turned and taper from the top to the bottom where they are finished with a small square base. The newel post is of a larger diameter with the upper two-thirds turned, though not tapered, with the bottom third a square base. The molded hand rail is terminated by a curtail, or volute, that curves around, terminating atop the newel post. A window, identical to those in the living room, is located in the north wall of the hall at the base of the first landing. On the west wall, at the second landing level, is another window identical to that on the first landing. Located in the south end of the wall of the hall, adjacent to the stairs, is a small washroom (Photo 9). According to the present owners this placed there by the second owners of the house, the Gannons, who started living there in the early 1940s. Originally this room was a passage hall leading from the stair hall into the kitchen; this allowed for a circular traffic flow in the house. A small porcelain sink and stool were used to accommodate the space allowed; they are from the original construction. The floor is covered with modern carpet. It is enclosed by the original wood, recessed panel door that closed off the original passageway; it retains its original bronze door knob and lock plates.

⁴ Note: The current owners believe this was finished by the previous owners who lived there during the 1960s. The acoustic drop style ceiling and wood paneling do appear to be of this era.

⁵ Wilbur D. Peat, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*, (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Society, 1962), p.19.(Hereafter referred to as Peat)

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The wide arched opening in the east end of the living room's south wall leads into the dining room (Photo 10). This room is finished with the window trim and base boards as in the living room except for the modern crown molding added at a later date. It has three door openings; the large arched opening into the living room near the western termination of its north wall, a smaller arched opening in the north end of the east wall opening into the sunroom and one just north of center of the west leading into the kitchen. The multi-lighted door and dark wood trim on this door is not original to the house and was placed there by the present owners. Centered in the south wall of the room is a large multi-lighted picture window; this window is not original but fits the historic opening. Underneath this window opening is one of the structure's original cast iron radiators. In the southwest corner is a beautiful built in corner cupboard. This maple cabinet is finished in a colonial fashion with a set of fluted pilasters lining the front edges of the cabinet. It is the most stunning feature in the room. The top is capped with a swan's neck pediment. The cabinet is built with two openings. The upper two-thirds is a round arch opening that is covered by a glass door that covers the opening. This door has twelve lights in its lower rectangular section and a small half-round glass with three sectors of glass filling the round arch upper portion creating a fanlight effect. Each of the lights of glass is separated by a narrow wood muntin. The lower opening has two doors, each filled with a recessed wood panel.

The kitchen (Photos 11, 12, 13) is accessed through the door in the west wall of the dining room. This room has three doors, one from the dining room in the north end of the east wall, a basement stair and garage access door in the west end of the north wall and the rear exterior door in the west end of the south wall. It also has two window openings; one in the southeast corner of the room and a set of paired windows, also in the south wall and located above the sink and adjacent to the exterior door. The kitchen's floor has modern linoleum tile. The walls are the original plaster wall that has been given a textured appearance similar to stucco. Along the north wall, adjacent to the dining room entry, are the original wood kitchen cabinets, countertop and cupboards. (Photo 11) The wall and floor cabinets have four openings each; the lower cabinet doors are solid wood and the upper wall cabinet doors are glass filled. The varnished wood counter top is original. The cabinets are painted. Modern wood cabinets have been placed along the east and south walls of the kitchen. In the southeast corner of the kitchen is a small reading nook that is original to the house; this may have originally been part of a breakfast nook. Along the north wall between the historic cabinets and the basement access door are modern appliances. It was in this area that the passage way that originally connected the stair hall to the kitchen was located. Dividing this area from the historic cabinets is a small wing wall that extends south ward from the north wall. The present owners found and restored the original laundry chute that was located in this wall. The chute's door faces east towards the cabinets and is covered by a wood door of the same material and style as the doors on the cabinet (Photo 12). The present owners also found the original built in wood ironing board cabinet; it is just to the north of center on the west wall (Photo 13). Its original door panel is not present.

Wings

The sunroom (Photo 14), attached to the east end of the house is accessed from the main section of the house through two segment arch doors; one from the living room and one from the dining room. Both of these openings are the same size. The sunroom has a fireplace centered on its west wall between these two openings (Photo 15). The floor is the original varnished hardwood with a dark brown ceramic tile hearth that extends outward approximately eighteen inches from the firebox. These tiles are one by two inches and are laid in pairs in an alternating pattern creating a checkerboard effect. The fireplace is constructed of brick and painted red; its brick is laid in various bonds and has two soldier course lintels with mitred ends. It is very Prairie style in its appearance. The mantel is wood. Located on the floor adjacent to the left, or south side, of the hearth is an original electric floor fixture; its plate and outlet covers are bronze. The base boards and window trim are the same as in the other rooms.

The drive through garage creates the west wing of the house. (Photo 16) The garage is one car wide, two car deep, pull through in its construction; a rather unusual configuration. The interior walls are red brick. The west wall has two small original wood, six light, windows evenly spaced along the elevation. The east wall has two doors directly across is original to the house. The southern door exits into the back yard near the rear entry to the house. The historic four panel wood door, though in place, is not presently accessible from either the interior or the exterior side due to the placement of the patio deck on the south elevation. Between these doors, mounted on the wall, is a radiator that is original, making this a heated garage.

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Second Floor

The second story hall (Photo 17), running east/west down the center of the floor plan, traverses two-thirds the width of the house. It is accessed at its west end by the two steps coming up from the stairway's second landing. The floors are varnished hardwood and the base board and trim is the same as used on the first floor. All rooms except for the bath retain their original hardwood floors. The walls retain their original plaster finish, as do all of the rooms. The original porcelain light fixture remains centered in the ceiling above the hall; it is missing its decorative cover. There are four doors opening from the hall; one at its east end, two on the south side, and one on the north.

The door opening off the hall's north wall leads into the southwest corner of the front bedroom (Photo 18). This door is the original. It is constructed of stained and varnished wood with a full length recessed panel. The door retains its original bronze hardware and cut glass door knob; all doors on the second floor, with the exception of the exterior deck doors, are constructed the same. There are three other openings in this room. Near the north end of the east wall is a door opening into a closet. Evenly space along the north wall are three double hung windows; identical in size, construction and finish as those on the first floor. All windows on the second floor are constructed the same except for the bathroom. Along the west wall of the room is the boxed enclosure of the stairwell that leads to the attic. There is a small alcove located in the northwest corner of the room, on the south wall of this alcove is a door that opens to the stairs leading to the attic.

The west door located on the south wall of the hall enters into the northwest corner of the rear bedroom. There are three other openings in the room. In the north end of the east wall is a closet door. On the south wall, near its east end, is a window and on the west wall just to the north of its center is an exterior access door leading out to a deck that is also the roof of the garage. The door is the original French door with a panel of twelve lights. The door retains its original bronze hardware and cut glass door knob.

The east door on the south wall of the hall enters into the original bathroom (Photo 19). Besides the entry door there are two openings in this room. One is located at the north end of the west wall opening into a closet; on the floor of the closet is the original laundry chute door. Centered in the south wall is a square window filled with glass block, probably not original to the construction and believed by the present owners to be added when the Gannons added the restroom down stairs. The floor is covered with the original one by two inch, black and white, ceramic tiles that have been laid in alternating pairs in a checkerboard pattern. The walls are covered approximately two-thirds their height with four inch square glazed, white, ceramic tiles with a border trim of black tiles. The room also retains its historic wash and toilet fixtures: the white porcelain pedestal sink (its faucet fixtures have been replaced), and the mirrored medicine cabinet with its fluorescent light fixtures. The bathtub, though historic, may not be the original construction. The current owners believe the tub was installed by the Gannons; its styling is different from the sink and commode and resembles closely the fixtures in the downstairs bathroom that the Gannon's installed.

At the east end of the hall a door opens into the master bedroom. This is a large room occupying eastern one-third of the second floor. The door enters into the center of the east wall. On the same wall, adjacent to this door, is another door that opens into a closet. Both the north and south walls of the room have two evenly space windows. Centered on the east wall, directly across from the entry door, is a fireplace with its original stained wood mantel done in a plain classical style (Photo 20). To the north of the fireplace is a window. To the south of the fireplace is the exterior door leading to the deck on the roof of the sunroom; the door is constructed the same as the one described in the rear bedroom. The original enameled, stamped metal, three bulb light fixture remains in the center of the ceiling.

Attic

The attic (Photo 21) is entered through the door in the south wall of the alcove in the northwest corner of the front bedroom. The stairs are unfinished as is the entire attic except for the wide, unfinished pine board flooring. The stairs enter the attic along its western wall. The attic is one large room. Located in the gable on the east end are the two quarter round windows described in the east elevation description. The west gable end has the half-round window described in the west elevation description. Centered on the north slope of the roof is the gabled window described in the main façade description.

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This house if visited today by its builder, John Largura, or its two earliest owners, the Sablotny and Gannon families, would easily be recognized by them.

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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928 - c.1940

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Largura, John

Period of Significance (justification)

The justification is established from the year 1928 when house was built to c. 1940, when the Gannon family made several minor modifications to the house that complement its historic character. In 1961 the home passed to its third

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owner. The first two owners, the Sablotnys and the Gannons, had the greatest effect upon the development of the house as it appears today.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

During the boom years of Gary's growth (1906-c.1930) many Colonial Revival style houses were constructed within the new city. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson states that the Colonial Revival style accounted for over fifty percent of the houses designed in the United States between 1922 and 1925 and that number is highly representative of Gary during that era. In the decades since many of these structures have been altered, either to modernize them or expand them. Also, economic situations in Gary have left many of these structures neglected. The Sablotny House is an excellent example of the use of the Adamesque, or Federal, style in Colonial Revival architecture for an upper middle class house and has been respectfully maintained throughout its years. With the exception of a considerate replacement of several of the original windows, the structure's interior and exterior architectural attributes have been well maintained and demonstrate the delicacy and refinement associated with the historic Adamesque style. The automobile was a key consideration when the house was designed. By the mid-1920s the auto had become the major mode of transportation in the United States. A heated, two car, pull through garage was part of the original design of the Sablotny House; a unique design for this era. The house is an excellent example of the work of the highly skilled master brick mason and builder working in Gary and the Calumet Region, John Lagura. Lagura's abilities are locally acknowledged for his high quality craftsmanship (see National Register Nomination #94001353, for the *Gary Schools Memorial Public Auditorium*). In addition to being a contractor for major public structures, Lagura operated as a speculative home builder during Gary's period of great growth in the 1920s. The Sablotny House is an excellent example of Lagura's abilities applied to a residential structure.

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

Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson writes that the rising Nationalism of the 19th century is the basis for the popularity of Colonial Revival architecture. With the evolution of the modern nation-state in the eighteenth century loyalties were realigning from church and king towards the nation and its citizens. To enhance and strengthen this bond there was a need to identify and celebrate certain cultural aspects individually specific to the nation so as to create and stir the national conscience, or patriotism. National holidays honoring important nationally significant dates (ie: Bastille Day, Guy Fawkes Day), was one tool used to do this.⁶ Europe had architectural styles that were uniquely identifiable to their various cultures and they embraced them to help identify and solidify the national bond. The United States, being one of the youngest nations, found itself needing an identity as well as a history for its citizens to embrace. The Colonial Revival style, popular from the 1880s to the 1950s, is a rebirth of early American architecture that provided this connection. The Philadelphia Centennial Celebration in 1876, with several of its buildings loosely based on early colonial architecture, is credited with starting the resurrection of an interest in our nation's early architecture.

Architects such as Robert Peabody and Charles McKim began studying and experimenting with the style around the time of the nation's centennial.⁷ It was another celebration, the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, which heralded the ascendancy of the Colonial Revival style in the United States. The "White City" served as a stage to the nation and world for American architecture and many styles were represented at the exposition. The Colonial Revival style was used by several of the individual states in the design of their pavilions for the fair. In 1893 architect critic Howard Crosby Butler, after seeing these pavilions, wrote an article for *Critic* magazine titled, "An American Style of Architecture," where he observed that, "the Colonial should be our national style; it originated here, is distinctly American and may be easily adapted to all the requirements of American life."⁸ The style was further embraced in 1905 by another architectural critic, A.

⁶ Richard Guy Wilson, The Colonial Revival House, (New York: Abrams, 2004), p.14-15. (hereafter referred to as Wilson)

⁷ Wilson, p. 36.

⁸ Wilson, p. 49-50.

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C. David, who expressed in the *Architectural Record* that the historic colonial Georgian homes of the eighteenth century had represented the "rising importance of the businessman...and the well-to-do English Bourgeois" and that the Colonial Revival style was entirely appropriate for twentieth century American adaptations.⁹ A study of styles published in architectural magazines between 1922 and 1925 revealed that between those years that nearly fifty percent of the houses shown in them were in the Colonial Revival style, demonstrating it to be the nation's most popular style.¹⁰ In the next four decades it would become one of the most popular architectural styles across the nation.

There are two periods in this revival, 1880-1915 and from 1915 into the 1950s. The earlier period did not concentrate on being an exact replication of the earlier forms and were often entirely incorrect in their interpretation of the historic styling.¹¹ Architectural studies in the early decades of the twentieth century revealed a better understanding of the form and style. Later designs offered better interpretations of the historic architecture. The later period of the Colonial Revival style is well represented within the Sablotny House built in 1928.¹²

Colonial Revival styling encompasses several national variations; such as the English Georgian and Adam (often interchanged with Federalist) style, and the gambrel roofed Dutch style. Each of these have commonalities and distinct differences. Yet, often these variations were intermixed creating an eclectic combination. The Sablotny House is primarily Adamesque in its detail. It shows the balance and symmetry of Palladian architecture common to both the Georgian and Adam styles but reflects the delicacy and lightness found in the Adam style.¹³

Colonial Revival style houses can include entries flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a pediment. Typical Colonial Revival entries include wood doors with multiple panels and door surrounds that may include sidelights or be capped with a fanlight. Covered porches, supported by slender columns often cover the entry. The style incorporates rectangular glazed, double hung windows, often with six to twelve lights per sash; the windows are sometimes set in pairs and often flanked by shutters. The roofs can be hipped, side gable or gambrel in construction, often with dormers. Decorative molding, dentils or modillions often accent the cornice. Colonial Revival homes often have one story wings on one and sometimes both sides of the structure.¹⁴ The Adams style, often interchanged in American architecture with the Federalist style, follows the Georgian style in its classical form and balance. The primary differences in the two styles are in the application of decorative elements. The Georgian at times is loaded with decorative elements where the Adams style is characterized by its clarity of form, elegance and lightness.¹⁵ Architectural historian, Wilbur Peat, describes the historic Federal structure as being oblong structures with the exterior ornamentation reduced to a minimum, even to the point of being sedate or stark in their lack of embellishments.¹⁶ The Sablotny reflects this sedateness. It is very plain in its detailing and even lacks the window shutters so common in many Colonial Revival structures. Its massing, small portico, plan, and simple exterior and interior details are representative of an upper middle class Colonial Revival house of its era.

Within Gary there are many examples of the Colonial Revival style. While many American Small House residences in the Gary area have Colonial detailing, the survey identified nineteen relatively high-style Colonial Revival houses built between 1906 (Gary's founding) and 1945. The 1996 Lake County Historic Sites and Structure Survey Interim Report list several of these structures as either being "outstanding" or "notable" in its inventory of Gary. In the sixteen years since the survey many of these would no longer achieve these ratings; one is gone, three have been abandoned and are boarded up, several of those rated "outstanding" have had their historic windows replaced (some very poorly done by partially filling in the historic window openings), and many have had their decorative elements enclosed, or covered, by modern siding, or have had a non-complimentary addition made to them. Of the nineteen reviewed only one "outstanding" remains as it was built. The Sablotny house remains as inventoried during the 1996 survey. The structure embraces the concepts of the small, or modern, house movement in its design. The first floor plan of the structure is unique from the normally formal Colonial Revival floor plan, combining the classical decorative attributes of the Colonial Revival style with the free

⁹ Wilson, p. 40.

¹⁰ Wilson, p. 89.

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984), p. 326. (hereafter referred to as McAlester)

¹² Construction date from *Abstract of Title* prepared for Charles W. and Ethel Gannon, 23 February 1940. Original copy in possession of current home owners Ronald and Betty C. Hamlin.

¹³ McAlester, p. 154.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 324-326.

¹⁵ Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), p.2.

¹⁶ Peat, p.10.

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flowing floor plan of the bungalow. The Sablotny House embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction, and qualifies for listing on upon the National; Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival Style within the City of Gary.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The city of Gary sits at the southern end of Lake Michigan in the northeast corner of Lake County, Indiana. It is part of what is called the Calumet Region which was once a succession of sand dunes and wet lands that made settlement difficult. It was also protected from settlement as part of the Indian Treaty lands and it would be after the Indian removal in the 1830s that the Calumet Region was officially opened to settlement.¹⁷ Early settlement in the region of Gary was sparse and slow to develop. The primary occupation was hunting, trading and agriculture on small farms. The area around Gary had very little arable land to sustain a dense population through this form of enterprise.¹⁸ However, there was some early settlement in the region and the earliest in the Gary area were the Gibson's, Thomas and Anna, who opened an inn on the stage route that traversed the area along the old Chicago-Detroit Road, which roughly paralleled modern Gary's Fourteenth Avenue.¹⁹

The modern City of Gary, however, owes its origins to industry, the United States Steel Company, but this was not the first industry to locate in the area. In 1881 the Aetna Powder Plant, a gunpowder mill, was built amongst the dunes in vicinity of what would become modern Gary; the site was chosen because its remoteness from more the densely populated areas of Chicago and therefore lessening the possible damage that could be caused from accidental gunpowder explosions.²⁰ In the 1890s large tracks of land were purchased in the vicinity by stockyards of Chicago as a possible relocation site, but the plans never came together.²¹

In 1895 the Wabash Railroad was built through the Aetna area making it easier to ship finished products to market.²² With the coming of the railroad the area began to grow and expand industrially. In 1904 U.S. Steel began looking for a place to build a new plant in the Lake Michigan area. They initially thought of locating it in the Waukegan, Illinois vicinity and sent Judge Elbert Gary, an attorney for the corporation, to investigate that location. He found the Waukegan location too populated and recommended the unoccupied lands at the south end of Lake Michigan. This suggestion was adopted by U.S. Steel and led to the establishment of the City of Gary, named in honor of Judge Gary, in 1906. The Gary Land Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, was organized the same year and began surveying and laying out the streets and lots for the newly created city. People began to migrate into the area seeking employment.²³ The U.S. Steel Gary Works opened in 1908.²⁴ Gary was on its way to becoming the largest city in the Calumet Region.²⁵ The city grew quickly and by 1910 had a population of 16,802 and by 1930 had topped the 100,000 mark. Gary was to become an integral part of one of the largest industrial complexes in the world that spread along the southern shores of Lake Michigan.

The establishment of a new industrial city attracted many new settlers to the area. White native born Americans, European immigrants and African Americans, coming north during the Great Migration, all came seeking employment in the mills or in some way to make a living off the industry. Gary was the proverbial American melting pot. Yet, Gary experienced the class struggles that dominated American culture during this era. The European immigrants experienced some problems with assimilation into the new society in Gary. Unfortunately African Americans faced social restrictions through racial prejudice. This, however, was not a permanent situation for the immigrant; who by learning the language

¹⁷ Kenneth J. Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), p.58. (hereafter referred to as Schoon)

¹⁸ W.P.A. Writers Program, The Calumet Region Historical Guide, (Place of publication unknown: Garman Printing Co., 1939), p. 150. (hereafter referred to as Writers Guide) Copy available at Calumet Archives Indiana University Northwest.

¹⁹ Schoon, p. 152.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Writers Guide, p.151.

²² Schoon, p. 152.

²³ Writers Guide, p.151-153.

²⁴ Schoon, p. 156.

²⁵ Schoon, p. 152.

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and customs of their new adopted society they could eventually be assimilated into it.²⁶ Many of these immigrants to Gary became successful business men and built their homes and raised their families in the city. Barney Joseph Sablotny, first occupant of the Colonial Revival house at 501 W. 47th Avenue, was one of these.

The Glen Park area of Gary began to develop in 1894 when two real-estate salesmen, William Ressig and Charles Williams, platted a town they called Kelly near the intersection of two major rail lines, this was before the establishment of Gary. By 1900, for no determinable reason, the town was being called Glen Park. Soon after the incorporation of the City of Gary the northern half of Glen Park (up to 45th Street) was annexed into the city and in 1926 the southern half joined the city.²⁷ It was here that Sablotny built his family home in 1927.

An *Abstract of Title* dated February 23, 1940 was compiled for the second owners, Charles W. Gannon and his wife Ethel, when they were purchasing the house. The abstract shows the land on which the house stands was originally part of an eighty acre tract deeded to George Deitrick by the United States government on March 1, 1854.²⁸ The property later passed to his widow and her new husband, Martin Stifler, on January 8, 1868.²⁹ The land remained agricultural until purchased by the Junedale Realty and Development Company on September 12, 1925.³⁰ The Sablotny House sits on Lot 6 and the east half of Lot 5 in Block 6 of this sub-division.³¹ The lot was not developed until 1928. It appears that some problems existed within Junedale Realty and it was reorganized with all new officers by January 1928 when the lot was sold undeveloped to John and Mary Szikora on January 9, 1928 for the sum of \$1.00.³²

Mr. Szikora was a prominent local merchant moving from Chicago to Gary in 1906 where he had lived since emigrating from central Europe in 1898. He ran a successful retail grocery and meat shop southwest of downtown Gary and dabbled in politics until his death in 1929.³³ Why Szikora received this property for the amount of \$1.00 is not known but he did not hold onto the property very long. He sold it the same day to a man and wife by the name of John and Ida Largura also for the sum of \$1.00; reason unknown.³⁴

John Largura was an Italian immigrant arriving in Gary in 1906 looking for opportunity in the new city. This opportunity immediately arose in the steel mills then being constructed in the city where he installed the masonry for the first blast furnace being constructed in Gary a town that would become known as the Steel City.³⁵ Largura was a skilled mason whose company built many private and public buildings within Gary and throughout the United States. Among these in Gary were the Gary Schools Memorial Public Auditorium, the Aldering Settlement House, the Emerson School Shops as well as many apartment buildings and houses. He also constructed post offices in Logansport, Indiana; Rockford and Oak Park, Illinois; Benton Harbor, Michigan; Clarksburg, West Virginia; and Manchester, New Hampshire.³⁶ One of his Gary structures, the Gary Schools Memorial Public Auditorium, was placed upon the National Register of Historic Places in 1994; listing #94001353.

A review of the Lake County Indiana Deed Record Index reveals that during the 1920s Mr. Largura bought many undeveloped parcels of property reselling them at a much higher price indicating that that he had made improvements to the lot. Like many independent builders during this time of relative economic prosperity, Largura built speculatively, a few houses at a time, in different locations, in contrast to the merchant-builders or neighborhood developers who operated at

²⁶ Raymond A. Mohl and Neil Betten. *Steel City: Urban and Ethnic Patterns in Gary, Indiana, 1906-1950*, (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1986), p.49.

²⁷ Schoon, p.164.

²⁸ *Deed Record Book H*, p.356. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

²⁹ *Deed Record Book C*, p.601. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

³⁰ *Plat Record Book 19*, p. 3. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

³¹ *Deed Record Book 42*, p.459. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

³² *Deed Record Book 412*, p.407. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

³³ "Pioneer Gary Man Victim of Heart Attack," *Gary Post Tribune* 12 November 1929, p. 5, col. 1.

³⁴ *Deed Record Book 412*, p.401. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

³⁵ Thomas Cannon, ed., *History of the Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana, vol. II*, (Indianapolis, Historian Association Publishers, 1927), p. 520. (hereafter referred to as Cannon)

³⁶ "John Largura Rites-obituary," *Hammond Times* 10 December 1940, p. 2 col. 3.

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a larger scale, in a fixed neighborhood. This is what appears to be the situation with the Sablotny House; he purchased it for \$1.00 with deed restrictions in force describing the minimum investment cost for the construction of a single or multiple residences. He then sold the property to Joseph Sablotny on 28 March 1928 for \$10,000.00.³⁷ This Warranty Deed no longer list the restrictions pertaining to the type of structure but states, "with all buildings" indicating that Lagura sold the property to Sablotny fully developed.

Barney J. Sablotny was another immigrant who found success in early Gary. Born in Germany in 1891 he immigrated with his mother and siblings to the United States in 1902, soon after his father's death.³⁸ Sablotny lived on the south side of Chicago working for the railroad and then in the retail grocery business before becoming as a salesman for the Tapajna Paper Company of Gary in 1917. He moved to Gary in 1921 when he accepted the position as the company manager. It was in 1928, while he was in this position at Tapajna, that he bought the house at 501 West 47th Avenue in Gary.³⁹ He left Tapajna to form his own company, the Gary Paper and Supply Company, in 1930.⁴⁰ The *Abstract of Title* indicates that the next few years were financially tough on Mr. Sablotny. It shows a foreclosure action taken against the Sablotnys on April 27, 1936 by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Ft. Wayne against Barney and his wife. On August 4, 1937 the courts found in favor of Lincoln National Life in the sum of \$12,034.71.⁴¹ This was for more than the original price paid to Lagura when he bought the house in 1928 indicating that he had re-mortgaged possibly to leverage his own business venture. Lincoln National Life put the house up for sale in the Lake County newspapers in February 1938. Sablotny died less than three months later with his residence still listed at this address.⁴² It has been told to the current owners that Mrs. Sablotny was allowed to live there until the house was sold to Judge Charles Gannon in May 1940.

Judge Charles W. Gannon and his wife, Ethel, purchased the property on May 17, 1940. He paid \$10,000.00 for the property (\$6500 in cash and a house which he owned at 3701 Jackson in Gary assessed at \$3500).⁴³ Gannon was a former Lake County Prosecuting Attorney, Lake County's first Juvenile Court Judge.⁴⁴ In 1946, while residing in the house, he ran for a seat in the 80th United States Congress losing to incumbent Ray. J. Madden. The Gannons remained in the house until c.1961 when they sold the property to Jack and Lillian Shadwell. Mr. Shadwell was an Allstate Insurance agent.⁴⁵ They remained in the house until 1987 when they sold to the present owners, Ronald and Betty Hamlin.

Today the Sablotny House retains its historic appearance and is an excellent example of the use of eclectic applications of the Colonial Revival style in architecture in both its interior and exterior attributes. Though in a primarily working class neighborhood, the house reflects the status of its several upwardly moving occupants within the city of Gary during its golden era of development and growth. For these reasons the house should be placed upon the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

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Harris, Cyril M. American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.

³⁷ Deed Record Book 422, p.459. Lake County, Indiana, Recorder's Office.

³⁸ "Barney Joseph Sablotny," From: Charles Roll, Indiana One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development, vol.5. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1931) Accessed at Indiana Biographies website at <http://debmurray.tripod.com/indiana.indbioref-39.htm>. Last accessed 7 December 2010.

³⁹ "Sablotny Dies on Day Before 47th Birthday" Gary Post Tribune, 4 May 1936, p. 26 col.4.

⁴⁰ "To Start New Paper Supply Company Here," Gary Post Tribune, 18 November 1930, p. 1 col.4.

⁴¹ Cause #11147, 27 April 1936, Porter County Court Record, Valparaiso, Indiana.

⁴² Sablotny Dies on Day Before 47th Birthday" Gary Post Tribune, 4 May 1936, p. 26 col.4..

⁴³ Lake County Mortgage Record Book 513 p. 227. Lake County, Indiana, Recorder's Office.

⁴⁴ "Gannon, Charles W. Sr." Gary Post Tribune 15 September 1966. (hereafter referred to as Gannon Obit)

⁴⁵ Polk's Gary City Directory-1962, p.737.

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Newspapers

Gary Post Tribune, 12 November 1929.

Gary Post Tribune, 18 November 1930.

Gary Post Tribune, 4 May 1936.

Gary Post Tribune, 15 September 1966.

Hammond Times, 10 December 1940.

Records and Documents

Cause #11147. Recorder's Office, Porter County, Indiana.

Deed Record Book C. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

Deed Record Book H. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

Deed Record Book 42. Recorder's Office . Lake County, Indiana.

Deed Record Book 412. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

Deed Record Book 412. Recorder's Office , Lake County, Indiana.

Plat Record Book 19. Recorder's Office, Lake County, Indiana.

Electronic

Indiana Biographies website at <http://debmurray.tripod.com/indiana.indbioref-39.htm>. Last accessed 7 December 2010.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

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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 # _____

Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 089-520-24709

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .32 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>471532</u>	<u>4597998</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Property is located on the southwest corner of 47th Avenue and Monroe Street in Gary, Indiana. It sits on lots 5 and 6 of block 6 of the Junedale Subdivision. Starting at a point on the southwest corner of the intersection of the public sidewalks, that parallel 47th Avenue and Monroe Streets, proceed west along the south side of the east/west running sidewalk to a point at one hundred fourteen feet from start, turn south and proceed one hundred twenty-five feet to a point just north of the east/west running alley, turn east and proceed along the north side of the alley to where the alley intersects with the north/south running public sidewalk that parallels Monroe Street and turn north proceeding along the west side of the sidewalk back to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary set by the Lake County legal description for the property as in records of the Lake County, Indiana Assessor's Office.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregg Abell
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date December 13, 2010
street & number 8167 Patterson Ave. telephone 813-312-3483
city or town Dyer state Indiana zip code 46311
e-mail gabell@bsugmail.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Sablotny House

City or Vicinity: 501 W. 47th Ave., Gary

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Gregg Abell

Date Photographed: 30 June 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 21 North, or main, façade. View to south.
- 2 of 21 Perspective of east elevation. View to southwest.
- 3 of 21 South, or rear elevation. View to the north.
- 4 of 21 Perspective of west elevation. View to northeast.
- 5 of 21 Perspective of living room. View to northwest.

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- 6 of 21 Original entry hall light fixture. View to north.
- 7 of 21 Perspective of living room. View to southeast.
- 8 of 21 Perspective of stairway hall. View to northwest.
- 9 of 21 Restroom in stair way hall. View to south.
- 10 of 21 Perspective of dining room, towards kitchen. View to southwest.
- 11 of 21 Perspective of kitchen, towards dining room. View to northeast.
- 12 of 21 Original laundry chute. View to west.
- 13 of 21 Original built in wood ironing board. View to west.
- 14 of 21 Sun room. View to north.
- 15 of 21 Perspective of fireplace in sun room. View to northwest.
- 16 of 21 Perspective of garage west wall. View to southeast.
- 17 of 21 Upstairs hallway towards master bedroom. View to the east.
- 18 of 21 Perspective of front bedroom, towards hall. View to southeast.
- 19 of 21 Upstairs bath room. View to south.
- 20 of 21 Fireplace in master bedroom. View to east.
- 21 of 21 Attic. View to east.

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Property Owner:

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

name Ronald and Betty Hamlin
street & number 501 W. 47th Street telephone 219-981-2377
city or town Gary state Indiana zip code 46408

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photograph Location Maps - Exterior

Photo Position Map

Property Name	SABLOTNY	Room	EXTERIOR
Address	521 W. 47TH BARY, IN	Floor	PHOTOS
Date	7-14-10		

MAP DRAWN BY GREGG ABELL - NOT TO SCALE

The map shows a rectangular property layout on a grid. At the top, '47TH ST' is labeled with a downward arrow. On the right side, 'MONROE ST' is labeled vertically. At the bottom, 'ALLEY' is labeled. The main structure is labeled 'HOUSE'. To the right of the house is a smaller structure labeled 'SUN ROOM' with 'W104' written below it. In the bottom left corner, there is a diamond-shaped area labeled 'SHED'. Four numbered camera locations are marked: (1) at the top center with a downward arrow; (2) at the top right with a rightward arrow; (3) at the bottom center with an upward arrow; and (4) at the bottom left with a rightward arrow. Two north arrows are present: one on the left and one on the right.

Notes

(#) = PHOTO NUMBER, APPROXIMATE CAMERA LOCATION AND DIRECTION

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Photograph Location Maps - Basement

Photo Position Map

Property Name	<u>Sablotny House</u>	Room	
Address	<u>501 W. 47th</u> <u>GARY, IN</u>	Floor	<u>Basement</u>
Date	<u>7-10-10</u>		

MAP DRAWN BY GREGG ABELL - NOT TO SCALE

A hand-drawn floor plan of a basement on a grid. A north arrow is in the upper left. The plan shows a central 'FAMILY ROOM' with a staircase labeled 'UP' and 'DOWN' on the left wall. Below the family room are a 'LAUNDRY' room and a 'BATH'. To the right of the bath is a 'BOILER' room, and further right is a 'STORAGE' area.

Notes

NO BASEMENT PICTURES INCLUDED

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Photograph Location Maps - 1st Floor

Photo Position Map

Property Name	SABLOTNY HOUSE	Room	
Address	501 W. 47 TH GARY, IN	Floor	1 ST FLOOR
Date	7-14-10		

MAP DRAWN BY GREGG ABELL, NOT TO SCALE

Notes

① = PHOTO NUMBER, APPROXIMATE CAMERA LOCATION AND DIRECTION

Sablotny House
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Photograph Location Maps - 2nd Floor

Photo Position Map

Property Name	<u>SABLOTNY HOUSE</u>	Room	
Address	<u>501 W. 47TH</u>	Floor	<u>2nd Floor</u>
<u>GARY, IN</u>			
Date	<u>7-14-10</u>		

MAP DRAWN BY GREG AZELL - NOT TO SCALE

Notes

① = PHOTO NUMBER, APPROXIMATE CAMERA LOCATION AND DIRECTION

Sablotny House
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Photograph Location Maps – Attic Floor

Photo Position Map

Property Name <u>SABLOTNY HOUSE</u>	Room <u>ATTIC</u>
Address	Floor
Date <u>7-14-10</u>	

MAP DRAWN BY GREGG ABEL . NOT TO SCALE.

Notes

(#) - PHOTO NUMBER, APPROXIMATE CAMERA LOCATION AND DIRECTION