




United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

December 27, 2010

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1077



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 (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Allman, Walter, House

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 102 S. East Street

N/A

not for publication

city of town Crown Point

N/A

vicinity

State IN code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46307

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

James E. Hester
Signature of certifying official

11/3/2010
Date

Title _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

Title _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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): _____

for
Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12-27-10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	Objects
0	0	buildings
2	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Limestone _____
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard _____
WOOD: Shingle _____
roof: ASPHALT _____
other: CONCRETE _____

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 Walter Allman House located at 102 South East Street, Crown Point, Lake County, IN, was built in 1902 according to plans provided by architect William Lambert of Nutley, NJ. The three-story frame house is an example of the Shingle Style. The outstanding exterior feature of the Walter Allman House is its imposing, gambrel roof which sweeps down the west façade of the house to encompass the porch (photo 1). The east side of the gambrel is intersected by a lower hip roof that covers the second floor (photo 7). The south elevation is enlivened by a gable over the dining room and a flat roof on the extension of the parlor. A brick chimney protrudes from the center of the gambrel roof (Photo 5).

The exterior finish of the house is horizontal clapboard shingles with no corner boards. All the exterior trims are typically made of painted wood. The cut limestone foundation of the house is 18" thick. The basement windows have their original screens and some of the glass is also original.

Narrative Description

Across the width of the house on the west side is a deep porch which includes a porte-cochere on the northern end (photos 1,7). The crawl space beneath the porch is hidden by wooden lattice work. Four broad wooden steps lead up to the porch which has a wooden floor and beadboard ceiling, all constructed of North Carolina pine. The balustrade is composed of a wood railing with 13 balusters in each section. Four unfluted columns spaced across the porch support the roof and a cornice with dentil molding. Each column is supported by a stone foundation pillar. The entry is slightly off-center to the north. To the north of the entry on the first floor is a triple double-hung sash bay window with narrow window panes longer than they are wide. To the south is one double-hung sash window consisting of four panes and a smaller one to the south of that with two panes. Both of these are the same length as the bay windows, but wider and heftier in feel. The door surround (photo 2) includes a 6-inch fluted pilaster on either side, inside of which are molded panels on the bottom and lights on the top. The panels have molded caps. Above the door is a plain wood molding decorated with a papier maché wreath. The bottom four-fifths of the door is made of paneled oak, while the top fifth consists of three panes of beveled glass.

Approximately fifty percent of the west façade (photo 1) is a shingled gambrel roof. The second story behind the roof (Photos 1, 2) is centered on a gambrel dormer with deep eaves set at right-angles to the main north-south gambrel. It features a Palladian window surmounted by a demi-lune. The molding over the demi-lune is deep and has a keystone at center. Below that is a deep cornice molding which surmounts the three sash windows. The face of the center dormer is finished with horizontal wooden shingles running the entire width in the lower three-fourths. The top fourth is separated by a white board above which is a section of diamond-patterned shingles. The cornice of the gambrel eave is plain, painted wooden molding.

On either side of the gambrel dormer is a modified eyebrow shed dormer denoting the third floor or attic of the house. Each has an oval window with clear glass and cobweb leading.

The foundation of the south façade (Photo 3) is divided into three sections. The westernmost is made of concrete. There are two double-pane basement casement windows in the center of it. The next two sections of the foundation were created of stone. The center one has two double-paned casement windows separated by several rows of limestone. The eastern-most section has no windows.

The first story of the south façade is segmented into wings or sections (Photos 3,5). The first floor of the western section has a pair of double-hung sash windows. The center wing has a set of three single-hung windows, of approximately the same width and length as the previous ones. Each of these windows has a fixed panel of stained glass on top. The

windows of the southern section are paired and single hung. They are much wider and topped with fixed panels of clear, leaded glass. They are fitted with storm windows which appear in the photo.

Above the western section is a wooden parapet and an eave roof that begins at the west end of the porch (Photo 4). It continues around this ell where it dies into the wall of the house. The little pent eave roof appears again on the front of the center section which also has a gable roof. In the gable a decorative pattern of diamond shingles is present. There is an attic vent at the top of the gable. The eave and cornice are finished with plain molding. On the southern section, the eave roof becomes the low-pitched hip roof of the south section of the house.

The second floor of the western or gambrel section of this façade is set well back from the front of the western section. It is pierced by two pairs of the typical double-hung sash windows with plain trim and wide header. The hip-roof section to the east is also set back. There is only one window in this section and it is shorter than the others and set well to the east end of the section.

The south façade is dominated by the profile of the gambrel roof of the western section of the house which comes down to the top of the west porch. To the east of the gambrel section is a hip-roofed section. The third floor of the gambrel (west) section has a pair of double-hung sash windows which are about as wide as the others, but much shorter which makes them look squat in comparison. Above these windows is a section of diamond shingles similar to that on the west façade of the gambrel dormer. The eave and cornice are finished with plain molding. The hip-roof or eastern section has no third floor fenestration or siding.

The stone foundation continues along the east façade (Photo 5). There is one typical basement window on the north section of this façade (Photo 6). Access to the basement from the outside is provided by a door in the south section of the building. It is of wood with six panels of glass. Above it is a four-paneled casement window trimmed with wood. To the south of this is the same type of window seen on the south elevation of this hip-roofed section. To the north of the door-and-window is a small, narrow double-hung sash window trimmed in the same fashion as the others. North of this is the door to the first floor. In front of it is a wooden porch protected with a lean-to roof. The door is made of metal. To the north and in the center of its section is a small double-hung sash window with the typical trim.

The second floor of the east façade appears to have had one window or door in its center at one time. This has been filled in with clapboarding although the trim is still seen. The cornice and eave are treated simply with painted wood molding.

At the basement level of the north façade (Photo 7), there are three typical basement windows set roughly in the center of the stone foundation. There are two fireplace chimneys on this façade, one near the eastern end the other at the western end of the façade. Both were built of dressed limestone at the basement and first floor levels, but are brick as they continue above roof level.

At the east section, on the first floor (Photo 8), there is one double-hung sash window with typical trim on either side of the chimney. There is a fascia board above the southern window. At the center of the first floor is a round window of clear, leaded glass trimmed with painted wood. To the west and higher up than the round window (Photo 9) is another small, double-hung sash window. It has the same simple trim around it. However, the glass is stained glass and there is the ghost of a broken pediment molding above it. Finally, on either side of the western chimney is a small arched window with white trim and stained glass. The roof of the porte-cochere ties into the building at the arch of the western-most of these stained glass windows (Photos 9, 10).

The foundation of the port-cochere (Photos 10, 11) is built of thin slabs of limestone. One column at either end, similar to those on the west porch, support the roof which ends in a gable on this facade. The cornice is finished with dentil molding. The gable is finished with the typical diamond motif shingling. The eave and cornice are typical of the rest of the building. A metal and glass lantern hangs from the wooden ceiling.

At the east end, the second floor is set back toward the west (Photos 8, 9). Both chimneys are worked in brick at this level. As they angle-in on one side, an elongated, triangular

stone piece is set on the inside ends of the limestone. The brickwork begins next to this triangle. Above that, the brick work is corbelled inward with bricks and cut stones about half way up the second floor. After that the brick stack is straight until the very top, where three courses are corbelled inward.

West of the chimney is a long, narrow, stained glass, double-hung window. The trim is typical, with a mullioned demi-lune above the window.

On the second floor of the gambrel or western section is another pair of double-hung sash windows with the typical trim (Photo 9). Above them is a pair of the "squat" windows mentioned on the south side of the third floor. The siding and eave treatments are the same as on the south side of the building.

The interior of the house is accessed from the west porch through a vestibule. The wainscoting (Photo 14) is made of stamped plaster in a geometric design bordered at top with a plain wood molding of quarter-sawn oak. The rest of the wall is painted plaster finished at the bottom with a wooden baseboard. The glazing on either side of the door is cut and beveled glass set in zinc. The interior door (Photo 15) is constructed of paneled-oak with the top panel being glass. The glazing and brass hardware is original. The ceiling lamp (Photo 35) is also original and composed of metal fitting with a soft, dark brown, matte finish and two ruffled, glass shades.

From the vestibule, one enters the reception hall paneled with red oak throughout. The fireplace, located on the south wall, is constructed of glazed brick with a soft, brownish-pink matte finish and rounded corners (Photo 16). Its outstanding feature is the Richardsonian arch which is echoed by the wooden arches between the reception hall and the den. The arch and the mantel are composed of rows of bull-nosed trim bricks with the center row featuring a leaf-like motif. The hearthstone, pink granite, is new. It has replaced a hearth of square, ceramic fire bricks.

Ceilings throughout the house are typically 9'3" high.

When facing the fireplace and looking up, one may see beams radiating from the sides of the chimney. Both the chimney and the beams are boxed and finished with plaster. The beams run from the fireplace on an angle to the opposite wall. The ceiling in between the beams is plastered and painted. The ceiling lamp in the middle of the hall is original, but has been rewired. (Photo 36)

Across the reception hall to the north are two steps up to a platform which leads to the stairs to the second floor. Forming a squared arch above the steps to this platform is another beam which has been trimmed with the same red oak. Two rows of small dentils run beneath the cornice molding. On either side at the front of the platform is a fluted wooden column, also of varnished red oak.

On the north side of the platform, in front of the staircase, is a built-in seat, or inglenook, 16" high (Photos 17, 34). It has an armrest which is supported by spindles. All the newels, rails and balusters of the staircase are made of red oak, the treads and risers are white oak while the balance of the staircase, paneling and columns also of red oak. The wooden baseboard here, as well as elsewhere in the hall, is 9" high with a strip of molding on top. The stairwell has two stained glass windows.

To the east of the inglenook is a door leading to a "coachman's closet" which consists of a sink and the round window seen from the exterior north façade (Photos 7, 37). One step down from the platform, it is now used as a powder room.

A narrow closet is built into the wall on the southeast corner of the reception hall. The original hat racks remain (Photo 38). To the north of the closet is a small hallway called a "lobby" on the plans for the house. It leads to the kitchen and is paneled like the rest of the reception hall.

To the west of the staircase in the reception hall is the den (Photo 18). The partition wall between the stairs and this room is pierced by two arches trimmed with wood molding. Below the northernmost arch is a wall which is paneled with molded wood panels similar to the staircase and the rest of the reception hall. There is a wooden cap used as a shelf on the top of it. The point where the two arches meet is finished with a small fluted column in the same style as the rest of the columns in this area.

The entrance to the den is through the southern arch and two steps down from the reception hall platform. On the west wall of this room is the bay window seen from the west porch and beneath it is a window seat 16" high. The seat and the wall behind it up to the window sill are made of the same wood paneling. The baseboard is 9" high with molding on top. There is a storage cupboard in the window seat accessed through a hinged panel. The ceiling lamp in the den is original, although the glass shades are not (Photo 39).

Book cases on either side of the fireplace (Photos 18, 19) are 4'-6" tall with four adjustable shelves. Doors are glass-paned. Above the bookcases are stained glass, leaded windows on either side of the fireplace near the ceiling with deep wood casements, moldings and sills. The original mantel has been replaced with fluted wooden columns and capitals on each side. Above the firebox is a mirror framed in the same manner and topped with a deep cornice similar to those over the side windows. The hearth stone is new, white marble. The original ceramic fire bricks had disintegrated.

Across the reception hall to the south and west of the fireplaces is the parlor (Photo 20) which was once divided into three offices. It has been replastered. The room has three double-hung sash windows. The two windows on the west wall are one sash each; the one on the south wall has two sashes. The baseboard is 9" high. There is a crown molding at the ceiling. A set of wooden pocket doors connects the parlor with the dining room (Photo 21). They have their original brass pulls.

The dining room (Photos 22, 23) can be accessed through wooden pocket doors on the east side of the parlor or through French doors on the south side and east of the fireplace in the reception hall. The dining room has a window seat across the south wall. It is 16" high. The face of this seat, as well as the wall behind it up to the window sill is covered with the same molded wall paneling as in the reception area. The seat wraps around the bay on all three sides. There is a hinged panel nearly as long as the seat itself on top of the seat which gives access to storage area within. At either end of the bay is a high, wooden armrest that encloses the window area. There are windows on all three sides of the bay. They are single-hung sash windows with a fixed stained glass panel above which measures about two-fifths the length of the pane below. All the stained glass panels have a diamond and/or oval motif. The ceiling inside the bay is finished with plaster and painted. The crown molding and trims that decorate the front of the cased opening around the bay is also present on the inside face.

In the dining room at large, the paneling is about three-fifths of the height of all the walls with a plate shelf on top. The baseboard is 9" high with molding on top. The room's coffered ceiling (Photo 24) is divided into nine sections by exposed wooden beams. The spaces between the beams are plastered and each was hand-painted with a different fruit or flower design. The dining room's French doors (north wall) (Photo 25) were found stored in the basement and rehung. The glass in them is original.

All the doors, windows, cornices, beams and the inside face of the window seat header are trimmed with the same wooden ogee molding with a run of dentils beneath it as found in the reception hall.

The east wall is broken by a door in the paneling on the north end (Photo 40) which leads to the butler's pantry. To the south of this there is an archway cut into the wall which leads to the conservatory. The arch is finished in a manner similar to that of the archway to the den with a cased jamb approximately two-fifths the height of the wall from the floor and a fluted column above that.

The Conservatory is located in the southeast corner of the first floor. It has oversize Chicago-style windows, two on the south wall (Photo 26) and one on the east wall. The top quarter panel of each of them is made of leaded, beveled glass. To the north of the east window is a small, double-hung sash window beneath which is a wooden "box" constructed to provide headroom for the stairway to the basement beneath it. The box has been finished with stained, molded paneling similar to that in the rest of the public rooms, but of lesser quality. At the west end of the north wall is a three-paneled glass door leading to the butler's pantry (Photo 27).

The butler's pantry is a narrow hall that connects the conservatory with the kitchen. The window over the cabinets on the east wall (Photo 28) originally opened to the outside back porch. The cutting board, cupboards and maple flooring are original. Similar cabinets on the opposite wall have glass doors.

The kitchen originally had a cookstove connected to the chimney on the north wall between the two windows (Photo 47). The hearth was made of Portland cement and set on the wooden floor. Marks remain which show where it was located (Photo 42). On the east wall there is one double-hung sash window which is original. The sink was originally located on this wall north of the window. The three windows, maple floor boards and window and door moldings are original, but the room has otherwise been gutted to make way for a modern kitchen.

On the south wall of the kitchen is a door which leads to an enclosed porch. The porch is original, but the enclosure is not. The original clapboard siding was retained as the interior finish. On the south wall of the porch is a doorway to a toilet room.

On the west wall there are three doors. The northern door leads to the back stairway to the second floor. Behind the middle door is a stair to the basement. The southern door leads to a small, triangle-shaped pantry area. In between the middle and the north door is a smaller door which is the front of a small cabinet, possibly used for medicines or spices originally.

An opening on the west end of the south wall leads into the lobby which leads back to the reception hall. From there, the second floor bedrooms are reached by the front stairwell on the north wall. In this stairwell, there are two, colorful stained, leaded glass windows. One is seen from the reception hall (Photos 17, 34) and the other from the second floor landing (Photo 29). Stained wood moldings trim both of them. On the second floor the banister continues to curve around the stairwell to the west wall (Photo 30). There is a central hall built around a core comprising the stairway to the third floor and the central chimney. The second set of stairs or the back stairs to the first floor are to the east of the main staircase.

The baseboards in all the bedrooms are six-inches high, with beaded molding on top. None the woodwork in bedrooms 1 and 4 is original due to the fact that the second floor had been turned into an apartment in the 1970s and in the early 1990s had suffered fire damage from the explosion of a gas refrigerator.

The northwest bedroom (Number 1 on floorplan) has a pair of double-hung sash windows (Photo 43) with leaded glass panes on top located on the north wall. As the true west wall of this room is the gambrel roof, a partition wall has been constructed and behind it is a closet reached through a door on the southern end of this wall. A door on the south wall of the bedroom, leads to the west bedroom.

The west bedroom (Number 2 on floorplan) extends across the remainder of the west wall. This is where the central gambrel dormer is located (Photo 31). However, the demi-lune top of the Palladian window which can be seen from the outside is not seen from the bedroom. The top panes of all three windows are set in diamond shapes. The portion of the west wall which is part of the west gambrel roof has been finished with a partition wall similar to that on the west side of the northwest bedroom, but here no closet was constructed and there is no access to the space behind it. On the south wall there is a set of double-hung sash windows similar to those found in the northwest bedroom. Facing east, the wall is pierced by two doors. The southern door leads to the south bedroom. The northern door opens into a closet. This room has the house's original fusebox on the northern wall (Photo 32) and two original wall sconces also on the north wall (Photo 44).

The south bedroom (Number 3 on floorplan) originally had a fireplace on the north wall. Although the mantel has been replaced with a simple stone and ceramic surround (Photo 45), the original Buckeye firebox remains and is in working condition. The east wall, although perpendicular for the most part, also follows the curve of the north-south gambrel roof and so the space is confined somewhat by a coved ceiling (Photo 33). There is a pair of windows on the south wall (Photo 46) similar to that of the northwest bedroom. The west wall is pierced by a door leading to the west bedroom. This wall also has one of the original wall sconces (Photo 44)

East of the south bedroom is the bathroom (Photo 47). There is one window in the room, located on the south wall. Beneath it is a radiator. None of the fixtures in the room is original, although the sink that was once used here is reconditioned and will be used on the third floor. The bathtub is considered to be a replacement because the date "1921" is found on its unfinished side.

The east bedroom (Number 4 on floor plan) is north of the bathroom. It was turned into a kitchen during the 1970s for an apartment on this floor and has been gutted once again to be turned into a bathroom. The east exterior façade's ghost frame (seen from the outside) was the exit door for the unit. The current owner says that there is a small deck or landing outside of the door on the roof which cannot be seen from the ground, which leads him to believe it was formerly a door. The one window in the room is on the north wall. The waist-high partition wall seen on the floorplan in the northeast corner was installed by the current owner who is converting this room to a bathroom. On the west wall, there is a door leading to a closet.

The third floor is accessed via an enclosed staircase across the hall to the south from the main staircase. The steps lead directly into a partially finished bedroom. On the south wall is a set of double-hung sash windows (Photo 48). On the west wall, at floor level is one of the oval shed dormer windows seen from the west façade. This was covered over with gyp board at some time in the past. The current owner has cut the wall away leaving access to the window which opens (Photo 49). The floor is white pine planks. On the north wall of the room, in the northeast corner is another coal stove connected to the central chimney (Photo 50). Also on the north wall is a door which leads to another partially finished room used for storage. It has the same set of windows on its north wall.

The original Honeywell heating system—a hot water boiler—is located in the basement and still works. There is one semi-finished room in the basement with brick walls and a complete bathroom. Originally there were two coal bins and a coal room. The oil tanks were installed in the 1940s.

The two-story carriage house is located across the yard from the east door of the main house. On its west façade (Photo 7), there is one window approximately in the center of the elevation, trimmed in painted wood, but set slightly back from the shingles. To the south of the window is the door to the building. There is a deep overhanging eave above. On the south façade (photo 12), there is a similar window set in the center of the first floor. Above that is a smaller window. Above that is the jerkin-head roof of the gable roof. The north side of the building (Photo 13), has a row of six paneled wood and glass doors. Wood panels form the bottom half. The top half of each comprises four-mullion fixed windows. In the center of the second floor is another small window similar to that on the south side. Above it is the jerkin-head roof.

On the first floor, the flooring is cut limestone from Wisconsin or Indiana. There are coal stoves on both floors. The interior walls are finished with wooden beadboard. The second floor was originally a tack room and was later used as an art studio.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902-c.1910

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lambert, William A.

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Walter Allman House was built in 1902; in roughly the first decade after its construction, the Allmans executed several alterations, including the addition of a porte-cochere and reconfiguration of a front parlor. The period of significance extends to include the believed date of these changes.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Walter Allman House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because the building has been rated Notable in the Lake County Interim Report (79135, page 382) and is a rare example of the Shingle Style in Lake County.

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

The Allman House is significant as an example of the Shingle Style, a style rarely found in the Midwest. The term Shingle Style was coined by architectural historian Vincent Scully in the 1950s to describe a house of complex shapes that were united typically by a skin of cedar shingles. It was a casual, but expensive look. The feeling was one of "weight," "density," and "permanence." Roofs were multi-planed and swept down to cover a porch. Entrances were defined by arches and columns. Shallow eaves covered with shingles were also present. Asymmetrical massing was another important feature; as were wide gables and porches finished with rough-hewn masonry and colorful shingles, often arranged in playful patterns. Although the Allman House has wood siding rather than shingles, its massing and especially its interior show much influence from the Shingle Style.

The typical Shingle Style house had two or three stories and window treatments featured casements and sashes. Sometimes the windows were small with many lights and found in groups of two or three. Dormers had eyebrows. The interiors were opened up with free-flowing plans of large rooms and porches arranged around an open "great hall" which was dominated by a grand staircase. Rooms were fewer and bigger and designers took care to allow natural light into the rooms as much as possible.

The Shingle Style flourished on the East Coast of the U.S., mainly in seaside resort towns. Although it was relatively uncommon west of the Appalachians, it was popularized in contemporary shelter and architectural magazines as competitive with the Queen Anne style.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Walter Allman House was built for Mr. Allman and his family in 1902, a block east of the square in Crown Point, Indiana, which is the seat of Lake County. Allman had become a member of his father's firm, the Allman-Gary Title Company, in 1876. At his father's death he became the senior partner. He was also the cashier of the Commercial Bank of Crown Point when it was organized in 1895 and in 1904 was elected vice president. In 1905 he was appointed county auditor. Between 1906 and 1909 he served as the president of the Crown Point town board. He and his second wife, Eva Dyer, had two children.

The name of architect William A. Lambert appears on remnants of the original plans for the house and a set of notated specifications. Lambert was an architect based in New York City and later in Nutley, New Jersey, about 14 miles from New York. Newspaper articles from the late 1890s say he designed and built many residences and public buildings for clients in such resort towns as Arverne-by-the-Sea on Long Island. Lambert also published two books containing plans, illustrations and descriptions of the houses he was building which were offered for sale by mail-order. This perhaps explains how one of his houses came to be built in Crown Point, IN.

Unlike the Frank Lloyd Wrights and Louis Sullivans of his day, Lambert took the practical approach. He was happy to give the client what he or she wanted. In his book, he offered sketches of houses he had built around the New York area which were to be used as suggestions for the creation of the client's dream house. Once the broad plan of the home site had been determined, Lambert would make preliminary sketches and work with the owner to produce working drawings and specifications. A local contractor would be hired and the architect would make periodic visits to ensure proper construction.

In May of 1909, an article entitled "Artistic Effects Shown in Suburban Architecture" described the type of house he was building in Nutley at a cost of \$5,250. Many of the specified interior features correspond to the Allman house: the reception hall, butlery

and kitchen cluster; combination stairs; columns in the opening between the den and reception hall with built-in bookcases in the former; a plate shelf in the dining room which opens to a conservatory at the rear. On the second floor there would be four bedrooms and a tiled bath. The third floor was the location of the servant's bedroom along with storage space. A laundry and toilet were also built in the basement. Hardwood floors were specified for the principal rooms.

Lambert's philosophy of design was "...a composite of the various schools, ...combining a picturesque exterior and a convenient interior." (Lambert's Suburban Architecture, 29, 54.) According to Lambert, the modern home designer had cast architectural fashions to the wind, returning to first principles, i.e., convenience and natural materials. The result was "truth and beauty" asserting themselves to create a "home." These sentiments were also found in the "home, hearth and family" focus of the concurrent Arts and Crafts movement and in the Walter Allman House.

For the Allman House, Lambert employed the wide porches of the Queen Anne and combined them with the shingled surfaces and asymmetry of the Shingle Style. He took Colonial Revival gambrel roofs and set them at right angles to each other on the western section of the Allman house while adding a hip-roof section at the back. The Palladian window in the center of the gambrel dormer on the west façade is also from the Colonial Revival. Other typical Lambert exterior details which appear on the Allman house included a variety of windows on the north façade and the shed dormers on the west; gambrel, gable and hip roofs; a papier maché wreath over the front entrance; a verandah and a porte cochere; clapboard siding with mitered corners; classical columns and Chicago-style windows.

True to form, Lambert laid out the interior of the house for convenience and comfort without forgetting artful and then-modern touches. It was heated with a boiler-and-radiator system although picturesque fireplaces appeared in the reception hall, the den, and in the south bedroom. The kitchen range had a ventilator and canopy to carry odors up and out the chimney. The three bedrooms on the west side of the house are connected by doors which allowed some movement of air from the big windows during the heat of summer. Elsewhere Colonial Revival details and the use of wood paneling and trim such as the fluted columns that decorate the interior of the reception hall and dining room were combined with Richardsonian Romanesque arches to give the interior a richness that was in keeping with the social stature of the Allman family.

During the Allman family occupancy, the west porch was extended beyond the house on both the north and south ends. On the north end, it was closed in with railings. On the south end, there were four steps down into the yard. About 1910, a porte-cochere was created on the north side. Around the same time, an extension was put on the south side of the parlor which eliminated the south end of the porch.

The steps to the basement from the outside necessitated an enclosure in the northeast corner of the conservatory which was not shown on the plans. The east porch was open on the plans and a plain four-step stairway was shown. This area has since been enclosed.

There are ten stained-glass windows in the house. The current owner thinks that with the exception of two or three windows on the second floor, all have original glass. Examples of curtain rods and other wrought iron pieces are also original. According to the plans for the house, the plaster was mixed with goat hair, not horse hair. Except where noted, the original plaster and lath construction remains in good condition.

The house has had only three owners in 105 years. Between the Allmans' time and the Kabellas', the house was remodeled for office space on the first floor and a residential apartment on the second. There were three offices in what is now the parlor. The second floor was converted into an apartment and where Bedroom 4 is now located, the owner made a kitchen.

The Walter Allman House sits on the southeast corner of East Clark and South East Streets which formerly was the gateway to an affluent residential neighborhood within a block or two of the city's courthouse square. When the Allman House was built, it was one of four similar houses in the neighborhood. The rest have been demolished and the Allman itself was empty for a decade. When the then-owner applied for a demolition permit, the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission invoked a demolition delay, while a new strategy

for selling the house was put into place. The house was subsequently added to the Crown Point Courthouse Square Historic District which protects it from demolition.

Still structurally sound, the Walter Allman House is being renovated by the current owners to conform as much as possible with the original design.

Comparables

A local comparison can be made between the Allman House and the August Stommel House in Dyer (Attachment A). The latter was also built around 1900 and for another Lake County banker, but was razed during the 1980s or 90s and replaced with a parking lot. From a photo of the house we can see that cross gables in the gambrel style are also a feature of this house, as is the imposing central dormer. The large porch with plain columns and capitals, wooden banister, and four steps up extended beyond the main building on the south side. The crawl space beneath the porch was sheathed with a wooden lattice work panel. The south side also featured two ells or bays, similar in configuration to the Allman's south façade.

Many other details similar to those found on the Allman House appear: a Palladian window on south side, two chimneys, a round window under eaves of the east side gable, patterned shingle siding, pairs of windows on the second floor, Chicago-style center window on first floor bay, and beveled, leaded glass windows.

Overall, the Stommel House appears to have been a more modest version of the Allman House, in that it did not have the back portion that the Allman design uses for the kitchen, porch, service entry and conservatory.

Located in Crown Point is a house at 113 West South Street (See Attachment B) which also has some elements of the Shingle Style. The architect of 113 W. South Street included more Free Classic and Colonial Revival features. While imposing, the house has less of the studied casual feeling of the Shingle mode. Part of the South Court Street Historic District of Crown Point, Number 113 is rated "Notable" in the Lake County Interim Report, but like the Stommel House, lacks the hip-roofed extension to the back of the house that offers service space and the extra touches of comfort that Lambert provided the Allmans.

Summation

The Walter Allman House will continue to be a fine and locally rare example of the Shingle Style. Its builders paid extraordinary attention to all the classic architectural details on the exterior mentioned above and to the outstanding original woodwork that remains in the public areas of the interior.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Allman, Luther, and Ranson Genealogy." Lake County Historical Society, Crown Point, IN.

Allman Genealogy. Lake County Historical Society, Crown Point, IN.

"Artistic Effects Shown in Suburban Architecture," The New York Times, May 16, 1909:12.

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Howat, William Frederick, M.D. A Standard History of Lake County, Indiana, and the Calumet Region, Vol 2. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1915:588-89.

"In the Real Estate Field," The New York Times, February 2, 1901:14.

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"Latest Dealings in the Realty Field," The New York Times, May 31, 1914:section 8, page 1, "New Jersey."

Makinson, Randell L. Greene & Greene, Architecture as a Fine Art. Santa Barbara: Peregrine Smith Books, 1977.

Pendley, Trent D. "Notes on the Allman Residence at Clark and East Street."

"Progress in Nutley," The New York Times, April 28, 1912:xx13.

"Semi-Bungalow Homes." Display ad for William Lambert, Architect. The New York Times, March 24, 1909:15.

Specification of Labor and Materials required for the erection and completion of a frame house for Mr. W. L. Allman, Crown Point, Indiana, to be built according to plans and specifications prepared by William A. Lambert, Architect, 99 Nassau Street, N.Y. City.

Stommel Residence photo, Dyer Historical Society, Dyer, IN.

United States Census, 1900.

"William A. Lambert." Obituary. The Nutley Sun, April 14, 1938.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 089-142-79135

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 16 469700 4585000
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Lots 1 and 2 in Smith's Addition to the Town (now City) of Crown Point, as per plat thereof, recorded in Miscellaneous Record "F," page 244, in the Office of the Recorder of Lake County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This is the historic property boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia L. Ogorek, owner
organization The Public Historian date 07/29/2010
street & number 715 Memorial Drive telephone 708-862-8662
city or town Calumet City state IL zip code 60409
e-mail _____

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 black and white 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: Walter Allman House
City or Vicinity: Crown Point
County: Lake County **State:** IN
Photographer: Cynthia L. Ogorek
Date Photographed: November 12, 2005
Location of Negatives: Indiana DNR/Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, exterior west façade.

1 of 50. (Negative #6170-0)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, exterior, west façade.

2 of 50. (Negative #6170-13)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, exterior, south façade.

3 of 50. (Negative #6170-1)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northwest, exterior, southwest corner, west façade.

4 of 50. (Negative #6170-14)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northwest, exterior, southeast corner, east façade.

5 of 50. (Negative #6170-3)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, exterior, northeast corner, east façade.

6 of 50. (Negative #6170-4)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, exterior, north façade.

7 of 50. (Negative #6170-8)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, exterior, north façade.

8 of 50. (Negative #6170-10)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, exterior, north façade.

9 of 50. (Negative #6170-9)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southeast, exterior, northwest corner, west façade.

10 of 50. (Negative #6170-12)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, exterior, northwest corner, west facade.

11 of 50. (Negative #6170-11)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, exterior, south facade, carriage house.

12 of 50. (Negative #6170-2)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, exterior, north facade, carriage house.

13 of 50. (Negative #6170-5)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, interior, vestibule.

14 of 50. (Negative #6170-14A-15)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west, interior, reception hall, details.

15 of 50. (Negative #6172-5)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, interior, reception hall, fireplace.

16 of 50. (Negative #6172-3)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, interior, reception hall, details.

17 of 50. (Negative #6172-17)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west, interior, reception hall details.

18 of 50. (Negative #6172-6)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, interior, den, details.

19 of 50. (Negative #6172-7)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, interior, parlor.

20 of 50. (Negative #6172-13)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, interior, parlor to dining room.

21 of 50. (Negative #6172-14)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, interior, dining room, detail.

22 of 50. (Negative #6172-9)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, interior, dining room, window seat.

23 of 50. (Negative #6172-10)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing up, interior, dining room, ceiling detail.

24 of 50. (Negative #6172-11)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, interior, dining room, detail.

25 of 50. (Negative #6172-8)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southeast, interior, conservatory.

26 of 50. (Negative #6170-18A-19)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northeast, interior, conservatory, detail.

27 of 50. (Negative #6170-19A-20)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, interior, butler's pantry, detail.

28 of 50. (Negative #6172-15)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, interior, stairwell, details.

29 of 50. (Negative #6172-18)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, interior, stairwell, detail.

30 of 50. (Negative #6172-19)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west, interior, bedroom, window detail.

31 of 50. (Negative #6172-20)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, bedroom, fusebox detail.

32 of 50. (Negative #6172-21)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, bedroom, detail.

33 of 50. (Negative #6172-23)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing up, stair detail.

34 of 50. (Negative #6172-4)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing up, vestibule ceiling lamp.

35 of 50. (Negative #6174-0A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northeast and up, detail of reception hall and stairwell.

36 of 50. (Negative #6174-2A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, butler's toilet room detail.

37 of 50. (Negative #6174-6A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, reception hall closet door.

38 of 50. (Negative #6174-7A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west and up, ceiling lamp in den.

39 of 50. (Negative #6174-8A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, dining room door to butler's pantry.

40 of 50. (Negative #6174-14A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, kitchen wall detail.

41 of 50. (Negative #6174-21A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northeast and down, ghost marks of former cookstove.

42 of 50. (Negative #6174-20A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, windows.

43 of 50. (Negative #6174-22A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west, sconces.

44 of 50. (Negative #6176-5A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing north, fireplace and cove details.

45 of 50. (Negative #6176-4A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing southwest, windows.

46 of 50. (Negative #6176-3A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing east, bathroom fixtures.

47 of 50. (Negative #6176-0A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing south, windows.

48 of 50. (Negative #6176-8A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing west, oval dormer window and floor.

49 of 50. (Negative #6176-7A)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Camera facing northeast, fireplace detail.

50 of 50. (Negative #6176-9A)

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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a name or address, which is mostly illegible due to fading.

*Shannon
Residence*

Small handwritten text at the bottom center of the photograph area.

Attachment A
Allman House, Crown Pt., IN



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What is this?

By: ALEXANDRA BANDON, This Old House television



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Front

This late-19th-century house—*This Old House* TV's fall 2007 project, which premieres on PBS in October—is a modest example of the Shingle style of architecture. More elaborate versions of the style can be found along the coast of New England, where some houses are literally built into the cliffs above the water.

Gallery: The Newton House: After
 Sign Up for Our Free Newsletters

Get 2 Free Trial Issues of This Old House

Comments

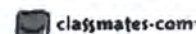
- George Kircher Mon, Feb 25, 08 at 08:25 PM
 To see the after pictures. Google 'this old house'. Scroll down to all house projects. Select newton house in search by project menu. Then choose after pictures.
- Charles F Thu, Feb 21, 08 at 08:17 AM
 I have to agree with George K, here. I just got the magazine in the mail, and they promoted "Log onto TOH Online to see more about the Newton house!" But I came here, and it's only Before photo

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113 W. SOUTH ST.

Thinking of repainting? Test paint colors on photos of your home or ours...

Attachment B
 Allman House, Crown Pt., IN

Walter Allman Residence Corner East & Clark St. Crown Point, Ind.



Allman House, Crown Pt., IN

CRP 1003

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Allman, Walter, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 11/09/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/28/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001077

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 12-27-10 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.



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.

#1



ALLMAN HOUSE

CROWN PT., IND

#2



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.

#3



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT. IND
#4



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.

#5



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT. IND.

#6



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND
#7



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.
#8



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT. MD.

#9



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT, IND.

10



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT. IN

11

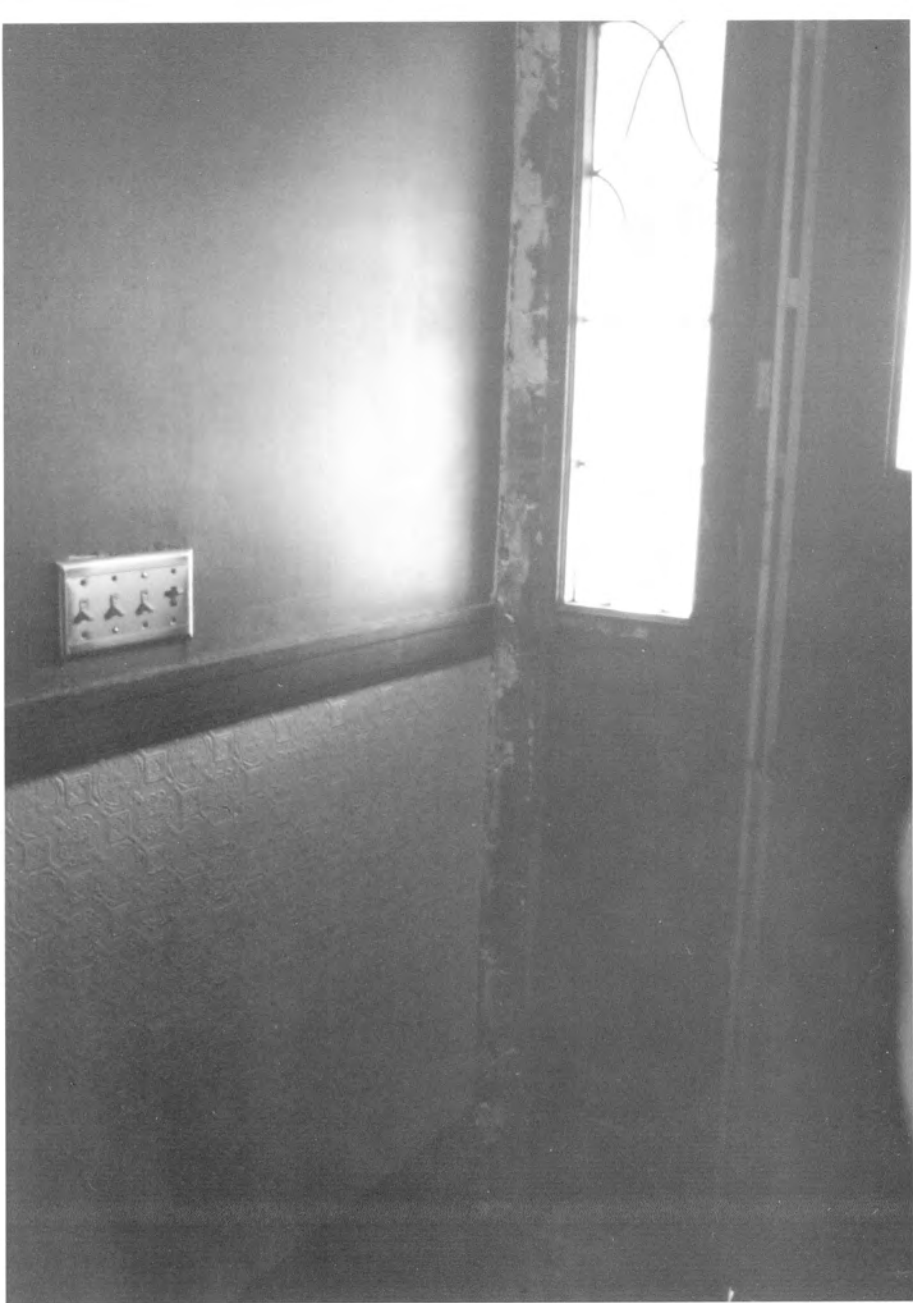


ALLMAN HOUSE
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CROWN PT., IND.

31



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.
#32



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.

#33



ALLMAN HOUSE
CROWN PT., IND.

#34



#35

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#36

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#37

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



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WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



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WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



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WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#41

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#42

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE

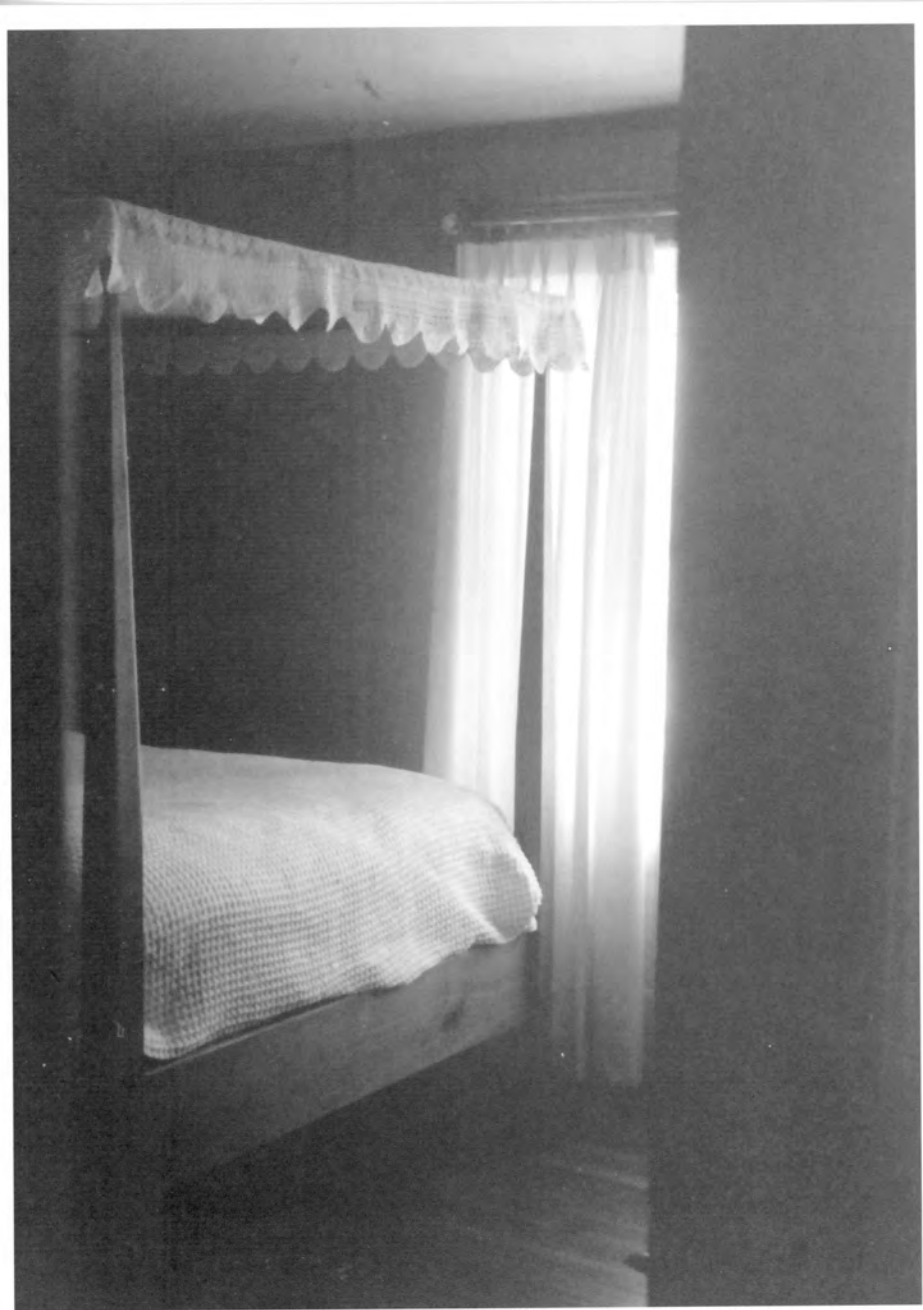
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#44

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE

LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#43 #43

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE CO., INDIANA



#45

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#46

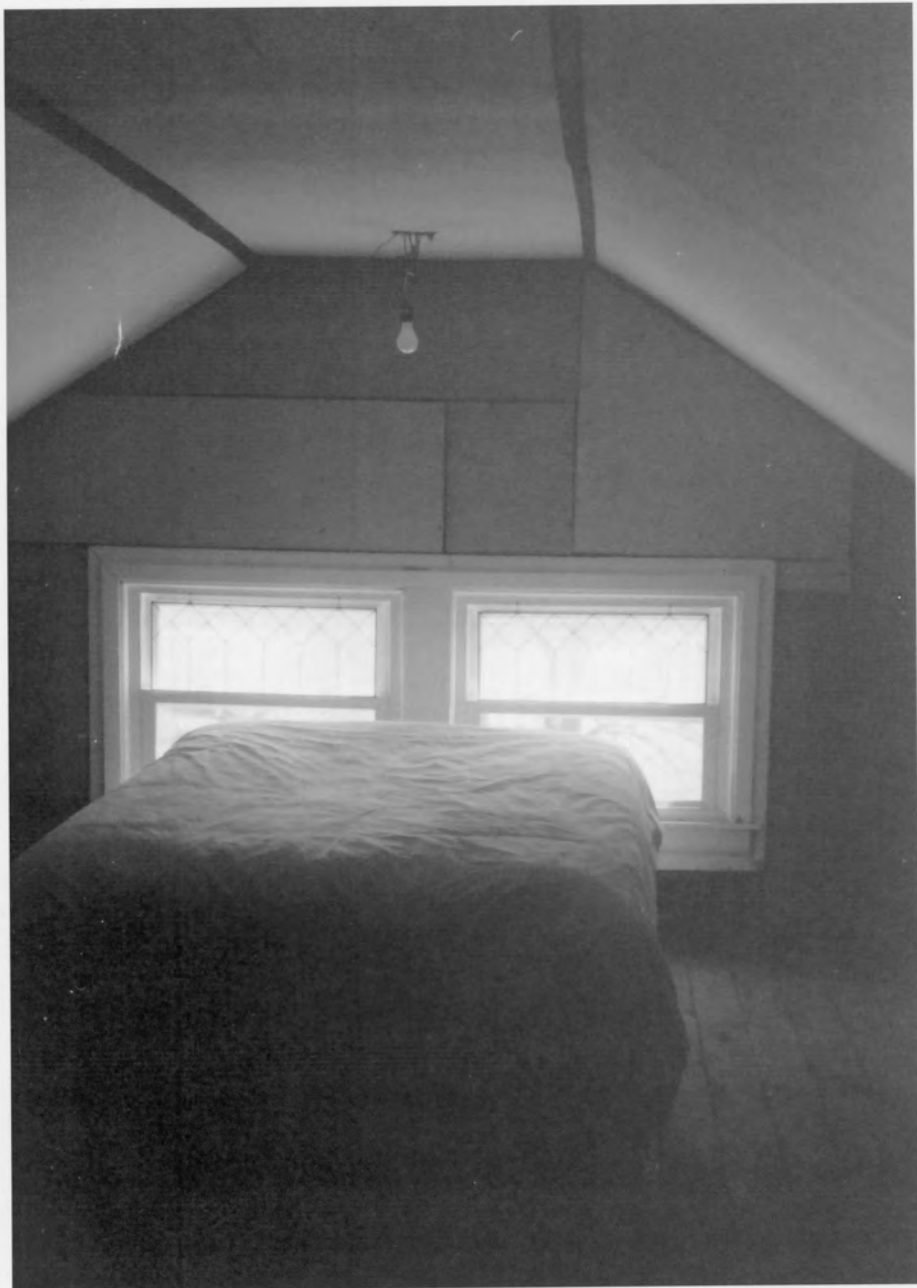
WALTER ALLMANHOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#47

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE

LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#48

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



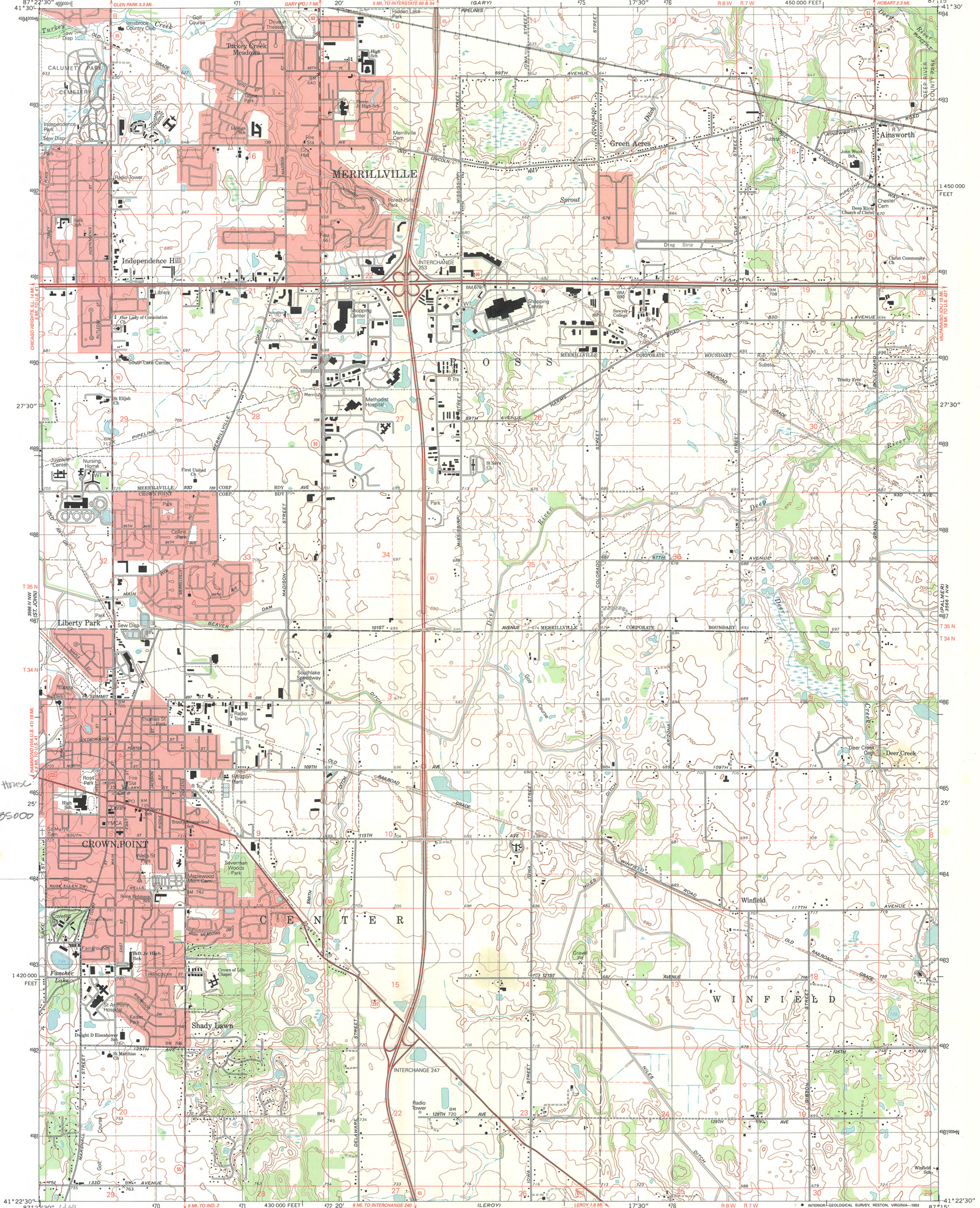
#49

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



#50

WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA



Walter Allman House
Lake Co, IN -
16 469700 4585000

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Topography by planetable surveys 1953. Revised
from aerial photographs taken 1987. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1992

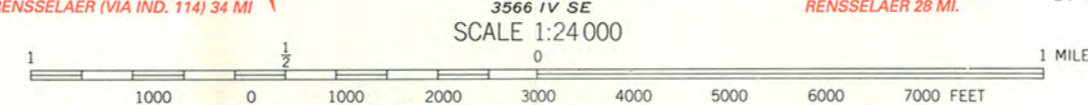
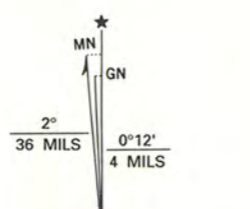
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Indiana coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum

The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections
is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by
dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY-CLASS 2
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

CROWN POINT, IND.
41087-D3-TF-024

1992

DMA 3566 IV NE - SERIES V851



CITY OF CROWN POINT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

David D.F. Uran
Mayor

Curt Graves
Director of Community Development

Bill Kozlowski
Building Administrator

April 13, 2010

Paul Bremer
Chairman
Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission
102 East Clark Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

Dear Mr. Bremer;

I have received notification that the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission will be considering a nomination for the Walter Allman House, 102 S. East Street, and its listing on the National Register of Historic Places. I understand that the public hearing is scheduled for April 14, 2010 at 7:00 p.m.

Preservation of Crown Point's historic resources has been the focus of the City of Crown Point, citizens and properties owners and the inclusion of the Walter Allman House will not only assist in maintaining our historic character and integrity, but it will also serve to increase public and private awareness of the need to preserve our community's built heritage.

I support this effort to list the Walter Allman House on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

David Uran
Mayor, City of Crown Point

www.crownpoint.in.gov

102 E. Clark Street • Crown Point, IN 46307

Office (219) 662-3239

Fax (219) 661-2273

ELI LILLY (1885-1977)
Founder

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RECEIVED
HIST. PRES. & ARCH.

APR 22 2010

TOLBERT



INDIANA LANDMARKS

Calumet Region Office

608 East Third Street, Hobart, IN 46342

219 947 2657 / 800 450 4534 / www.indianalandmarks.org

April 20, 2010


Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Survey and Registration
402 W. Washington Street, Room #W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mrs. Tate:

Please find enclosed the completed Certified Local Government Report on the Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. The Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission has completed its review of the nomination and approved the nomination based on the property's local significance and that it meets "C" of the National Register criteria.

The report and supporting documentation is included, however if more information is required please let me know. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at either (219) 947-2657 or ttolbert@indianalandmarks.org

Sincerely,


Tiffany Tolbert
Director, Calumet Region Office
Indiana Landmarks

Enclosure

Certified Local Government Report on the Walter Allman House National Register of
Historic Places Nomination

Crown Point, Indiana
April 19, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
- II. Documentation
- III. Public Hearing/Board Review
- IV. Board Findings
- V. Board Recommendations

ATTACHMENT

- A. Notifications
- B. Staff Review

**CLG REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF
THE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CROWN POINT COURTHOUSE
SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT LISTED ON THE
NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL
REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

I. Introduction

The National Register nomination was prepared by Cynthia Ogorek, The Public Historian, 715 Memorial Drive, Calumet City, IL 60409 in 2005 and submitted for review to the Indiana Department of Historic Preservation and Archeology in December 2005.

As a Certified Local Government (CLG), the city's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was required to review the nomination and determine the eligibility of this property in accordance with criteria established by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Pursuant to all applicable state and federal regulations, this report and its supplemental attachments, documents the procedures followed by the City of Crown Point.

II. Documentation Submission

On March 12, 2010, staff presented the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission with the subject National Register nomination. Drafted in accordance with current policies and procedures outlined in Bulletin #16 and by the DHPA, the nomination, accompanied by the appropriate maps and photographs, was submitted to the HPC for review.

The nomination was technically and substantively reviewed by the HPC staff. Pursuant to 36CFR Part 60, letters of notification were sent to public officials and the property owners. In addition, notice was submitted to all local media prior to the public hearing on April 14, 2010 accordance with Indiana Code. (refer to Attachment B).

III. Public Hearing and Board Review

On April 14, 2010, the HPC held a public hearing in the City of Crown Point Council Chambers on the second floor of City Hall, to solicit comments for the general public concerning the subject nomination. A copy of the nomination, a brief review prepared by staff, was sent to appropriate parties prior to the hearing, and presented before public comments were requested. (Refer to Attachment C). No objections were received prior to, or during the meeting.

Having considered all applicable documentation submitted as part of the nomination, Crown Point's Historic Preservation Commission concurred with staff that the Walter Allman House met the criteria for evaluating the significance of properties and districts for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

IV. Board Findings

The HPC approved the nomination of the subject property, based on the property's local significance concurring that:

- 1) The Walter Allman House meets Criteria C as a property that embodies 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.

V. Board Recommendations

Based on the documentation presented as part of the nomination and by the staff, the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission recommends that the State Historic Review Board consider the Walter Allman House to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and approve the nomination for submission to the National Park Service.

Furthermore, the Board recommends that staff prepare the appropriate report of public hearing, including any public comments, and submit said report to Mayor Dave Uran for his concurrence pursuant to Indiana's Certified Local Government Regulations.

ATTACHMENT "A"
NOTIFICATIONS: WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE

NOTIFICATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The **Water Allman House** at 102 S. East Street, will be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C. The National Register was created by Congress in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665) to identify prehistoric and historic properties of local, state, or national significance worthy of preservation.

Owners of private property nominated to the National Register are given an opportunity to concur in or object to the nomination in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who objects to listing must submit a notarized statement, certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the property and is objecting to the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission.

Notarized objections and other comments must be submitted before **April 17, 2010**. Each owner or partial owner has one vote regardless of how many whole or partial properties that party owns. If a majority of the owners object to the listing, the district will not be listed.

If the property cannot be listed, the City of Crown Point will submit its findings and recommendation to Indiana's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. If the district is determined eligible but not formally listed, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must still be given an opportunity to comment on Federal projects which may affect the district.

More information on the National Register program may be obtained by calling 219/662-3239, or by writing to the Planning and Building Department, 102 E. Clark Street, Crown Point, Indiana 46307.

March 17, 2010

Kitt and Rosemarie Kabella
102 S. East Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

Re: Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kabella:

We have received an application for the above-named property to be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of this letter is to provide information on the National Register program and to afford you, as public owner of the property, an opportunity to comment on the application.

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources and is assisted by City of Crown Point as a Certified Local Government. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he or she wishes. The results of listing are also explained on the enclosure.

After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed in compliance with Indiana's Certified Local Government regulations and considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission which will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register. The Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission will study any written comments, favorable or unfavorable, that you care to submit prior to the date of the public hearing which is currently scheduled for **April 14, 2010 at 7:00pm** in the Council Chambers at City Hall. You may attend this meeting if you wish. The Commission's determination and the mayor's opinion are transmitted to the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology for consideration by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board, which will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register must be given an opportunity to concur with or object to listing, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, and federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. If the owner of an individual private property or the majority of private property owners within a district object, the property will not be listed.

If the National Register application is approved by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission and the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board but cannot be listed because of owner objection, the State Historic Preservation Officer is required to submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a decision on its eligibility for the Register. If the property is then determined to be eligible but is not formally listed, federal agencies will still be required to allow the State Historic Preservation Officer and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on federal projects which may affect the property.

Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days, the property will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, a hearing on the nomination to the State Register will be held by a designated member of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board who will make a recommendation to the full board. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board.

A copy of the nomination and more information on the federal tax credit and National Register programs may be obtained by calling (219) 662-3239 or by writing to the Planning and Building Department, 102 E. Clark Street, Crown Point, IN 46307.

Very truly yours,

Chairperson
Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission

Enclosure

March 17, 2010

Mayor Dave Uran
City of Crown Point
Crown Point, IN 46307

Re: Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Honorable Mayor Uran;

We have received an application for the above-named property to be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is our policy to contact local authorities prior to consideration by the review board to obtain their views and any additional information that will make the application more accurate.

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Very truly yours,

Chairperson
Crown Point Historic District Board of Review

Enclosure

cc:

March 17, 2010

Frances Dupey
Lake County Commissioner, 3rd District
2293 N. Main Street
Building A, 3rd Floor
Crown Point, IN 46307

Re: Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Commissioner Dupey,

We have received an application for the above-named property to be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is our policy to contact local authorities prior to consideration by the review board to obtain their views and any additional information that will make the application more accurate.

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Very truly yours,

Chairperson
Crown Point Historic District Board of Review

Enclosure

cc:

March 17, 2010

Gerry Scheub
Lake County Commissioner, 2nd District
2293 N. Main Street
Building A, 3rd Floor
Crown Point, IN 46307

Re: Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Commissioner Scheub,

We have received an application for the above-named property to be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is our policy to contact local authorities prior to consideration by the review board to obtain their views and any additional information that will make the application more accurate.

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Very truly yours,

Chairperson
Crown Point Historic District Board of Review

Enclosure

cc:

March 17, 2010

Roosevelt Allen, Jr
Lake County Commissioner, 1st District
2293 N. Main Street
Building A, 3rd Floor
Crown Point, IN 46307

Re: Walter Allman House National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Commissioner Allen;

We have received an application for the above-named property to be considered by the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is our policy to contact local authorities prior to consideration by the review board to obtain their views and any additional information that will make the application more accurate.

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Very truly yours,

Chairperson
Crown Point Historic District Board of Review

Enclosure

cc:

ATTACHMENT "B"
STAFF REVIEW: WALTER ALLMAN HOUSE

CROWN POINT HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Meeting Minutes,

April 14, 2010

City of Crown Point Council Chambers
101 North East Street

CALL TO ORDER

Members present: Paul Bremer, Betty Roberts, Jim Kendall, Dan Rohaley, Jolene Bolinger, Garry Knesek, Todd Kabella

Members absent: Jim Crissman, Richard Oesterle

Staff Present: Curt Graves, Tiffany Tolbert, Jennifer Young

ROLL CALL

Mr. Bremer brought the meeting to order, and roll call was conducted.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Ms. Roberts made a motion to approve the minutes from the March 10, 2010 meeting as presented. Mr. Kabella noted that there was an error in a name on the fourth page of the minutes. He requested that a correction to the name of Don Heidbreder be changed to John Heidbreder. He then seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously by voice vote.

OLD BUSINESS

There was no old business to come before the Board, so the meeting moved on to the next Agenda item. Mr. Bremer read the agenda for the remainder of the meeting, and verified with Mr. Graves that there were no add-ons for this meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

Public Hearing – Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C. The Walter Allman House at 102 S. East Street

Current owners: Kitt and Rosemarie Kabella

Mr. Bremer noted that the homeowners were present at this meeting and verified with Mr. Graves that legal notice of this meeting had been published as prescribed. Mr. Bremer opened the floor to public comment, requesting that anyone commenting should state their name and address for the record before speaking on the subject.

Mr. James Smith of 1001 Merrillville Road commented that he was very happy to see this happening and looking forward to seeing this House placed on the National Register. (At this point, Commission member, Jolene Bolinger, joined the dais)

Hearing no additional public comment, Mr. Bremer closed the public hearing and returned the meeting back to the Commission. Mr. Bremer added that he, too, was very happy to see this process moving forward and expressed the opinion that this is a beautiful home. He further noted that this is a very rare shingle style, three-story home, and it is rated a notable in the Historic Preservation Commission inventory. He added that he would very much like to see a favorable recommendation from this Board, and be able to tell Ms. Tolbert that the request is approved and to proceed with the filing of paperwork. He then asked Ms. Tolbert for her comments.

Ms. Tolbert stated that she had presented Commission members with copies of the Staff report, which will be included with the final report to be forwarded to Indianapolis. This is part of the Certified Local Government requirements for Crown Point, and since it is recognized as a CLG, the Historic Preservation Commission is asked to review National Register of Historic Places applications. Letters have been sent to the owners, the Mayor, and the County Commissioners to let them know that this was going forward. It is being nominated under Category C as a very distinct architectural resource and embodies a very distinct style, so they would like to get this back down to Indianapolis, particularly since they have had this application since 2005, and they do not want to delay it any longer. She is asking that the Commission gives the recommendation and directs her to finish the report, and she will include the Mayor's favorable letter of support.

Mr. Bremer asked if she knew how long a timeline this might be, and Ms. Tolbert replied that it will, hopefully, be within the next couple of months. The homeowners were commended on the beautiful renovation job they had done. Mr. Bremer asked if there was any further discussion from the Board, and, hearing none, stated that he would entertain a motion. Mr. Kendall presented a motion to recommend approval and a direction to Ms. Tolbert to complete, seconded by Ms. Bolinger. Commission member, Todd Kabella, abstained from the vote. The motion passed unanimously.

10-05 David & Kelly Walden, Petitioners/Owners
Request: Certificate of Appropriateness
Purpose: Addition and exterior remodel
Location: 205 E. South Street

The petitioners were represented by architect, Jim Smith. He explained the proposal given to the Commissioners for review, noting that the siding and trim would be matching the existing siding and trim. He emphasized that the addition would be seamless and not, in any way, different from the main structure. The feeling was that this would be more appropriate to the home.

Ms. Roberts inquired what this addition would do to the existing driveway. Mr. Smith replied that it would even the driveway out and provide an arc for ease of entering and

leaving. There are also landscaping plans for the driveway circle. The plan shows a future plan for an additional garage, but that is not included in this particular project.

Ms. Tolbert commented that the addition was appropriate and verified with Mr. Smith that the roofline would be extended over the addition, too. Additional siding that would be required is going to be duplicated by the contractor. Mr. Knesek asked about the outside west wall and if it would mean a corner from the old to the new, and Mr. Smith explained that this area is existing and will not be changed. Mr. Smith commented that this will be a good starting point for them. Mr. Knesek expressed concern with matching the old and new roof, but Mr. Smith did not anticipate a problem.

Hearing no further questions, Mr. Bremer called for a motion, making sure that the findings of fact were included in the motion. Mr. Knesek made a motion to approve and that the new addition will be constructed as the plan shows, to match the existing siding, soffit fascia, the same kind of windows, that the shingles will be white as are the existing shingles, and any additional siding required will be replicated to match, so that the addition will look like it has always been there. Ms. Bolinger seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously by voice vote.

Mr. Kendall made a motion to approve a Certificate of Appropriateness, seconded by Ms. Roberts. The motion passed unanimously.

10-06 Maria Pappas, Petitioner/Owner
Request: Certificate of Appropriateness
Purpose: Outdoor dining – wrought iron fencing & lighting
Location: 113 N. Main Street, Zodiac Café & Lounge

The petitioner was represented by her son. Mr. Pappas had an example of the proposed fencing with him, which was topped with four different finials for the Commission's consideration. He explained that the fencing height he was displaying was 5 feet. Mr. Graves stated that zoning stated it could be up to 6 feet tall, but Mr. Pappas said they were going to use the 5 foot height. He was not sure how tall the arch would be at this point, but he thought it might be 6 to 7 feet. In response to Ms. Tolbert's question, he replied he was unsure of the lettering that would be applied to the area, if any. Mr. Bremer asked how far back the area would go, and Mr. Pappas replied that the area is approximately 40 feet by 25 feet, the same size as the building, from front to back. Ms. Roberts asked if the Pappas family had met with the Lake County Beverage Commission, and Mr. Pappas replied that this was scheduled for the coming week. Mr. Bremer asked if the rear area would be enclosed, and Mr. Pappas replied that there would be a fence across the back of the area as well, but there will be a different type of gate in the rear. Mr. Kabella commented that it was his understanding from the previous month's meeting that the arch and gate would be more decorative than useful. Mr. Pappas confirmed this, stating that access to the area would be through the Zodiac Lounge.

Mr. Pappas referred to the three finial designs he brought with, but the general consensus was a straight top without finials. The Commission and Ms. Tolbert recommended using

straight pickets on the fence without being capped by any finial.

Mr. Rohaley asked if the ground level would be raised, and Mr. Pappas replied that the plan called for a 4 inch pad that would level to the neighboring building, but it will be a step up from the sidewalk and will be black. A lighting plan has not yet been decided upon, but it was emphasized that if the plan calls for light fixtures, the Pappas will have to return to this Commission for approval. Mr. Graves added that the arch height should allow a clearance of 6 feet, 8 inches from the arch bottom to the ground. Mr. Bremer noted that there will probably be a need for an ad hoc committee to review the gate/arch design. Mr. Knesek asked what the gate design would be and verified that the drawing submitted did not depict the proposed design after all.

Mr. Bremer asked for additional questions and comments. Mr. Graves asked for verification that the fence would be flush to the east side of the building, does not encroach upon a City sidewalk, and the entry is through the Zodiac Lounge, out of the west side of the building beneath the old stairway. It was noted that the pad will have to go back a little further to accommodate the use of this back door. Mr. Graves emphasized that the courtyard will have to be ADA accessible. At this point, Mr. Bremer called for a motion, stating that all of the findings of fact must be included in the motion.

Mr. Kendall made a motion to approve, stating that the height of the fence will be 60 inches in height, match the existing fence across the front of the building, except that it will have six-inch pickets with no finials. The color of the fence will be black. The gate, which has still not been decided upon for the design, will have to be approved at a later date via the ad hoc Committee, and if an arch is added, that, too, must be approved by the ad hoc Committee. The arch will need a 6 feet 8 inch clearance. At the present time there are no light poles installed, even though they are shown on the drawings submitted. However, if it is decided that they will be installed, they will have to be brought back before this Commission for approval. There will be a level concrete pad, going from 4 inches on the south to 6 inches on the north. The fence will be on top of the pad and not on City sidewalks. The question of ADA access will have to be worked out, and a matching fence will be installed at the rear of the area. The suggested size of the area is 25 feet by 40 feet, but it may have to go beyond that measurement to accommodate the ADA and rear door access. The motion was seconded by Ms. Bolinger and passed unanimously by voice vote.

Ms. Bolinger submitted a motion to approve a Certificate of Appropriateness, which was seconded by Mr. Kabella. This motion passed unanimously by voice vote. Mr. Bremer explained the activities of the ad hoc Committee to Mr. Pappas and added that the next Historic Preservation Commission meeting will be the second Wednesday in May.

MISCELLANEOUS AND PUBLIC COMMENT

Ms. Roberts was requested to present her report regarding her attendance at the Statewide Preservation Conference in New Harmony, IN from April 7-9, 2010. A transcription of her report is attached. She added that next year's meeting will be in Indianapolis, and the

meeting for 2012 will be in Whiting, Indiana. This will allow all of the Commission members to take part. She further noted that the networking opportunity this conference provided was truly remarkable, and she is so happy that she was awarded the chance to attend.

Mr. Bremer, Mr. Graves, and Ms. Tolbert got together to work on a grant for the tour brochures for Crown Point. Mr. Bremer reported he had received a call from Nancy Connor regarding this application. Ms. Tolbert stated that application to the Indiana Humanities Council and Landmarks for Historic Preservation and Education for a grant to produce a brochure highlighting the four districts in Crown Point that will provide information for a self-guided walking tour is being prepared. She added that this application must be in by Friday, April 16th. Ms. Tolbert added that the grant is for a maximum of \$2,000.00, and they are trying to have at least 1500 brochures printed. The notification date for the granting of the award is May 31, 2010.

Ms. Tolbert then reported that Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana has changed its name to Indiana Landmarks and is celebrating its 50th Anniversary this year. She also reported that they received a \$7 million gift, which will enable them to restore an Indianapolis church to be used for their new offices.

Mr. Graves stated he had nothing to report.

Jennifer Young presented an update regarding the walking tour scheduled for May 15th, from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.. She said the meeting point will be at the Civic Center, the tour site will be the new East Side Historic District, and each tour will take approximately 45 minutes. Scripts will be provided to tour guides. Following each tour's conclusion, a power point presentation will be shown at the Civic Center to recap the tour. She added that additional tour guides will be more than welcome.

Mr. Bremer stated that the Commission was still waiting to hear from the owner of Tallulah belles. Mr. Graves said that the owner had been in to his office and suggested a meeting day of Thursday, April 14th, but he has not heard back from her to confirm. Mr. Bremer commented on an additional sign that has been discovered on the face of the Amore Restaurant, but Ms. Tolbert reported that there has been no communication from the restaurant owners.

Mr. Kabella stated that he thought it was a great idea to have some of the East Side District homeowners and past residents be tour guides for the Historic walking tour.

City resident, Debbie Thil, thanked the Board for its help in getting the Historic District designation for the East Side. She said the short notice of the dedication ceremony prevented her from hosting a reception in celebration, but she thought the upcoming tour day might provide an opportunity to use the Civic Center for this celebration. She stated that she would try to coordinate with Jennifer Young on this idea. Ms. Thil also made mention of a neighbor of hers, who is very involved in Civil War reenactments. She suggested the possibility of having a group of these enthusiasts, in costume, just walking

around the area on the tour day. The Commission members stated that this might be fun.

ADJOURNMENT

Hearing no further comment, Mr. Kendall made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Mr. Kabella, and passed unanimously by voice vote.

Sincerely,
Barbara A Gura
ACCEPTED & APPROVED

Chairperson _____ Date: _____

Attachment #1

INDIANA STATEWIDE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

By Betty Roberts

Indiana's Statewide Preservation Conference was held April 7-9, 2010 in New Harmony, Indiana. Indiana University's Cornelius O'Brien Conference on Historic Preservation awarded funding for scholarship recipients and Northwest Indiana was awarded one. This enabled me to attend at no cost to the City of Crown Point.

The Conference had numerous sessions and workshops. It was impossible to attend all, because of over-lapping times.

To name a few: I attended an Educational Session entitled, "Utopia: The Places of No Name" presented by a professor from Vassar, Dr. Nicholas Adams. This session was held in the Athenaeum of New Harmony. This is a remarkable, 30 year old white steel structure located on the banks of the Wabash River, a modern structure in the midst of log cabins. I discovered that "the sense of the past is heightened by the experience of the present".

My favorite session was "How Green is Your Neighborhood?" This covered both commercial and residential areas. I wish we all could have attended this.

Another favorite - and I called Marty Wheeler about this session - was the session called "Landmarks of Justice", Governor Daniels has a commission dealing with Indiana Courthouses. Marty and I plan to discuss this further.

For those who do not know, New Harmony was the setting of a Utopian community. I heard definitions of Utopia. My definition, after attending this conference, is "Utopia is Understanding". We need to understand residents' feelings and commercial feelings, and yet understand the meaning of preservation.

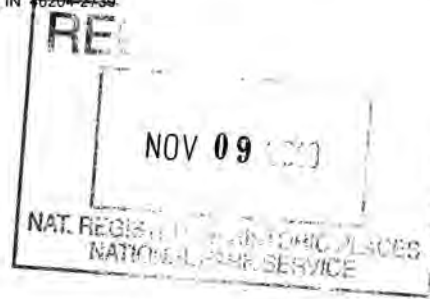
DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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November 4, 2010

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: Walter Allman House, Lake County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Walter Allman House, Lake County, Indiana. The application was forwarded to our office by the City of Crown Point, Indiana, Certified Local Government, who had reviewed and approved it. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted in favor of recommending its approval for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

Robert E. Carter, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

REC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package