

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ibach House

other names/site number #089-275-56116 Lake County Interim Report

2. Location

street & number 1908 Ridge Road not for publication

city or town Munster vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46321

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 consider significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Ibach House
Name of Property

Lake, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
HEALTH CARE/medical business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Ibach House
Name of Property

Lake, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

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

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1924

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

undefined

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination if 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:
Center for Historic Preservation

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

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

1

1	6	4	5	9	9	4	4	4	6	0	0	5	3	4
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Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

2

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dean A. Kessler

organization _____ date April 13, 2009

street & number 8532 Henry Street telephone (219) 923-8403

city or town Highland state IN zip code 46322-1611

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Robert and Katherine Coyle

street & number 1908 Ridge Road telephone (219) 923-8212

city or town Munster state IN zip code 46321

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

Ibach House, Lake, IN

Section 7: Description

The Ibach House in Munster, Lake County, Indiana, was originally built in 1924 by Judge Joseph G. Ibach. It was constructed on top of a large sand ridge that runs through several communities in northwest Indiana. The home represents a beautiful example of Adam Colonial Revival architecture. The neighboring houses were built around the same time in various architectural styles. There are ranch and many vernacular-styled homes along Ridge Road, and none of them reflect the Adam Colonial Revival style as greatly as the Ibach House.

Mature shrubs and trees live in the north (front) yard and along the property lines on either side of the house. In 1997, a new frame, two-car garage was built, and in 2004 a frame woodworking workshop was built behind the garage. These are both located in the back southwest corner of the property. A medium-sized, frame shed built around 1998 is also located in the back, southeast corner of the property. A wooden, board-over-board privacy fence was built starting flush with the northwest corner of the home, crossing the driveway, then turning south along the property line, and then making a final turn east along the very back property line where it ends at the southeast corner. This fence was built in two parts. The fence along the west side of the property was constructed in 1995. The portion of the fence along the south portion of the property was built in 2006.

The Ibach House is, as stated above, a 1924 Colonial Revival home with Adam features. It was constructed in brick and measures 2,350 square feet, including a full basement and the addition of a dance studio, now the current homeowner's private medical practice, built on to the south façade of the house in 1986. The home is five bays wide, two units deep, and two-and-a-half stories tall. Its roof is side gabled with a moderate pitch, little overhang, boxed-roof wall junction, and cornice returns at each of the four corners of the house. The east side of the home features a small, brick sunroom about one bay wide, one story tall, and one-and-a-half units deep. It is positioned centrally on the exterior wall to the main body of the house. Its roof is also side gabled with a boxed-roof wall junction, little overhang, moderate pitch, and cornice returns at the northeast and southeast corners. The home also contains one brick, exterior, gable-wall chimney that can be seen on the east elevation.

The home sits on a concrete block foundation with a ribbon of soldier bricks sitting atop of it before the exterior wall of stretcher bricks begins. This detailing can be found on all sides of the original body of the home.

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The north elevation (front) of the home is what makes the Ibach House such a handsome example of the Adam Colonial Revival type architecture. This symmetrical façade contains nine (four on the first story and five on the second), six-over-six, original, double-hung, wooden, windows with concrete sills and flush jack arches on the top. The four windows on the first floor and four of the second story windows are original to the home. Each window is flanked by a pair of fixed, decorative, wooden-two-paneled shutters. Each window is also covered by a modern, aluminum storm window. Underneath the smaller, late twentieth-century, replacement, center window on the second story are three concrete brackets that appear to have been made for the placement of a flowerbox. A shallow-molded, unadorned cornice that joins the roof and exterior walls together is located directly above the second story windows.

The main north entrance is directly below the center window on the second floor. The modern, single-paneled, steel door is flanked by original, four-paned sidelights with an original, five-paned transom window above it. The sidelights and transom window are also protected by modern, storm-like, aluminum windows. An original portico covers the concrete landing at the top of the four, poured concrete steps that are in front of the main entry door. The portico consists of a wooden, triangular pediment with cornice returns sitting atop a plain, discontinuous, wooden entablature. All features are supported by two, rectangular, wooden pilasters against the north wall of the home and two, round, wooden columns. The pilasters and columns rest on top of two, partial brick walls with concrete bases and concrete top ledges that jut out from the base of the house and end at the bottom/first step. The two columns are Tuscan in nature and have square abacus both at the base and capital. The pilasters have rectangular cushions at both their bases and capitals as well. The ceiling of the portico is made up of beadboard.

The north façade of the sunroom is visible from the front portion of the house. This side of the sunroom has three, original, wooden, four-over-four ribbon windows with a concrete sill and jack arch above them. A pair of fixed, decorative, wooden, two-paneled shutters flank the ribbon windows. Modern, aluminum storm windows are over the three windows.

Moving around to the east side of the house, one can see the entrance to the sunroom. An original, slim, fifteen-paneled, wooden door is in the center of the façade with two sets of original, paired, four-over-four windows flanking either side of it. The windows have the same concrete sills as the other windows on the house along with the placement of storm windows. A jack arch sits over the four windows and door. There are no shutters on these windows. A set of small, poured, concrete steps that lead up to the door is bordered by partial brick walls with concrete bases and ledges. On the main portion of the house, two, original, wooden, six-over-six

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Ibach House, Lake, IN

windows can be seen on the second story on either side of the side gabled sunroom roof. The centrally-placed, exterior, brick chimney is bordered by two small, original, wooden, two-over-two attic windows. All four windows have the same detailing of the sills and jack arches as already mentioned. The chimney cuts through the little overhang and cornice of the gabled roof on the main body of the house as it rises, and it disappears into the interior of the home as it meets the sunroom's gabled roof. A modern, metal, television antenna is attached to the top of the chimney.

The concrete block walls of the basement foundation are now very clearly visible from the east side of the home as well as the ribbon of soldier bricks. A large, one-story addition to the back of the home can now be seen also. The original attached garage was incorporated into the addition. A portion of the original brick wall is still visible on the east side of the addition. Three modern, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows are spaced evenly apart on the channeled, wood-sided addition. A new front-gabled, asphalt roof was built over the addition and the original garage. The garage is now the entrance of the homeowner's medical practice. A handicap accessible entryway can be found at the bottom of a sloped brick walkway. There is one window on the original garage itself that appears to be the same size as the other three on the addition. This is a replacement, vinyl, one-over-one window; it does have a concrete sill like the windows on the house, but there is no jack arch above it. The entrance into the office itself is a single, steel, paneled door. On both sides of the door one can see the original concrete foundations and the ribbon of soldier bricks again. In 1993, the homeowners covered this entrance with an extension of the new roof supported by two, round, Tuscan columns at the bottom northeast and southeast corners of the roof extension. The columns rest upon three to four feet tall concrete brick walls built as retaining walls when the ramp toward the door was created. Both columns have cushions at their bases and capitals.

On the south side of the addition, or the back, a small, poured, concrete stair case leads down to a glass, steel-framed door with an awning window above it. On either side of the stairs are concrete retaining walls that also act as sorts of railings. Two large windows on either side of the door are made up of three casement windows in a row. The front gabled roof mimics the side gabled roof of the main house with its little overhang, moderate pitch, and small cornice returns. The southern wall of the sunroom is viewable here too. Three original, wooden, four-over-four, ribbon windows with a poured, concrete sill and jack arch adorn the southern side of the sunroom. Modern, aluminum, protective storm windows cover them.

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From this southern view, changes to the outside of the back wall of the kitchen can be seen as well. In 1993, the current owners made changes to the first floor kitchen on the western side of the house which led to the creation of a four feet-by-four feet entryway and closet; the installation of new, vinyl, double hung, paired, six-over-six windows that have retained the concrete sill; the installment of a small, four paned, awning window for an existing bathroom to the east of the paired windows; the construction of a new porch and entryway (full view on the west side); and the installation of simple, drop vinyl siding over the original brick. Part of this remodel left about a one foot long by four feet wide bump out from the original house for the creation of a closet at the new entryway. A set of four, original, double-hung, four-over-four, ribbon windows with a concrete sill and jack arch above are directly above the kitchen addition on the second story. A replacement, vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung window with a concrete sill and jack arch is in the center of the south wall to the east of the ribbon windows. An original, double-hung, wooden, six-over-six window with concrete sill and jack arch above sits to the east of the middle window and is the last window on the wall. All six windows have modern storm windows protecting them.

The new porch is on the southwest corner of the west side of the home. The porch begins at the extended section of the kitchen wall and ends about one quarter of the way onto the main body of the home. The porch covering is a low-pitched, shed roof that is connected to the roof over the original extension of the breakfast nook. It has shallow overhangs and no cornice returns. The ceiling of the porch is beadboard with two can lights placed about one third of the way in from the edges of the porch. The roof is supported by two square, wooden, porch posts and three Tuscan columns. Abacuses are at the bases of the columns, but not at the tops. Railings made up of wooden, square top and bottom boards with evenly-spaced square pickets in between them are in between the columns and posts. Four wooden stairs that lead up to the porch are on the northwest corner. On either side of the stairs are the same types of rails as are on the porch. Newels with globe caps on top of them are at the tops and bottoms of the stair railings. The floor of the porch is wooden as well.

Two new, vinyl, paired, six-over-six kitchen windows are to the north of the porch. The original concrete sill and jack arch remain overhead as the other windows on the home. Three vinyl, four-paned grouped windows that look into the dinning room are to the north of the kitchen windows on the northwest corner of the house. These windows have also retained the original concrete sill and jack arch. An original, single, wooden, double-hung, six-over-six window with concrete sill and jack arch is above and slightly to the south of the center of the grouped

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windows. A set of original, paired, double-hung, wooden, four-over-four windows with concrete sill and jack arch are to the south near the southwest corner of the home. The north side of these windows lines up with the north side of the new porch on the first floor. An original pair of double-hung, two-over-two, wooden windows are centered underneath the peak of the side gabled roof on the attic level. One will also find the concrete sill and jack arch on these windows. Storm windows can be found on all the original windows. Two hopper basement windows are at the very bottom of the western wall. The first is centered below the three grouped windows and the second is located below the center of the paired kitchen windows that are to the north of the new porch. The window below the grouped windows has three panes while the second only has one pane. Both windows have concrete sills and mesh screens over them with no arches. Also along the ground is the continuation of the ribbon of soldier bricks that can be found around the entire house.

Stepping inside the interior of the home through the main, north entrance one enters into a small foyer with the original crown moldings at the eight feet, eight inch ceilings, original moldings at the base of the walls, original trim around the door that leads into the main house, and original chair rails. The hanging light fixture is a replacement. The six inch tiles with diamond inlays at each of their four corners on the floor were installed in 1995 after the damaged original wood was removed. Three original, push-button light switches surrounded by a pressed brass plate are on the east wall. Turning completely around one will see the doorway in which one just entered. The side lights and transom window around the door on the north wall still contain the original wood trim along with the deep, one-inch-thick, mahogany sills.

Exiting the foyer, one enters into the main hall where the continuation of the eight feet, eight inch ceilings can be seen in all of the first-floor rooms. Another, but larger, replacement light fixture has been installed close to the entry into the hall. The dining room is to the west; the formal living room is to the east, and directly ahead is a refinished staircase that leads to the second story. The floor in the hall is wood and stretches into the dining and living rooms. The floors were replaced in 1995. The staircase is made up of thirteen maple steps with a mahogany banister and three square balustrades per tread. The risers and balustrades have been painted white while the steps and banister have been stained to match to each other. The bottom step extends east about one foot from the rest of the staircase and turns back inward giving the step a semicircular end. The banister and balustrades follow that detailing as they sweep around in a gentle spiral ending at a mahogany newel post with a replacement globe cap.

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The dining room is at the west end of the home. Fifteen-paned French doors that have been painted white are located in the doorway to the dining room. A call button sat on the floor at the head of the table before the wood flooring was replaced. This room does contain the original crown moldings, baseboards at the bottom of the walls, and trim around the interior doorways entering into the room. An original steam-heat radiator sits between the two original six-over-six windows on the north wall. The radiator is covered by a white, patterned, wooden and metal screen. Both of the windows on either side of radiator and the three grouped windows on the west wall have deep, seven inch mahogany sills that are also about one-inch thick. The sills along with the trim are original to the house. Original chair rails are on all four walls as well. The brass chandelier in the center of the room along with the two brass wall sconces are replacements for the original fixtures.

Exiting the dining room through the original, single-panel door in the middle of the south wall, one enters the kitchen. This room has been modified by the owners to fit their current needs. The kitchen was originally two separate areas; it had a galley one entered from the dining room and a small breakfast nook area along the outer south wall. Today, the space has been opened up with a center island placed in the middle and new cabinetry and countertops built around the perimeter of the room. The exterior door was also moved from a more central location in the kitchen to an alcove created in the southwest corner. A new closet was constructed here as well. The painted-white trim around the interior doors of the kitchen, the trim around the paired set of smaller, six-over-six, replacement windows in the northwest corner of the room, and the trim around the larger, paired, replacement six-over-six windows toward the southeast corner of the room are original. The area in front of the larger windows is still used as an eating space today.

Some of the original moldings at the ceiling and baseboards on the floor have been salvaged and reinstalled. The chair rail in the room is a new addition. A ceiling fan with light has been added over the island, and a new hanging lamp was installed over the breakfast table.

Leaving the kitchen through a door on the east wall, one enters a small hallway. The trim around the three doors here is original as well as the baseboards, but, as with the kitchen, the chair rails are new. A six paneled door (which has been replaced) to the basement is directly to the north. A small, half bath is to the south. The tile floor is original, but the tile work done on the bottom half of the walls with decorative tile trim on top was completed around 1993, along with the

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installation of a new six paneled door. A small, four-paned, awning window was installed toward the top of the outer south wall around 1993. An original sink with hardware helps to keep this room tied to the 1920s. The trim placed around the new window is also similar in design to that around the other windows found throughout the home. Exiting the bathroom and taking just a few steps one finds another replacement, six-paneled door on the south that leads to the newer addition on the back of the house. It is here where the hallway ends and the main hallway is to the north. A fifteen-paned, wood and glass door is on the north before entering into the hall. It is similar to those that can be found in the entryway to the dining room. This entryway follows the staircase (to the west) down to the spiral of the banister and the newel post at the very end.

The entrance into the formal living room, which runs the entire north to south length of the house, is to the east. The large opening extends from the end wall of the foyer to the door that leads into the main hallway from the small hallway off the kitchen, in back of the staircase. The opening is like a gateway into the room that represents the formality of the space. The graceful, low, wood trim decorating the entry gives an illusion of a slight arch. The north and south sides of the opening are white, square, Doric columns with large bases and simply, flared capitals. Both columns have insets stretching the height of the columns on their two major sides – two sides face inward toward each other and the other two face inward toward the living room. The living-room sides of the columns have one, replacement, brass sconce fixed at the upper portion of them. Two original, brass sconces are on either side of the original, wooden, double-hung, six-over-six windows on the north wall and two on the south wall in the back of the room. A wide band of wooden trim molding sits atop the two columns that on either side of the living room wall is subtly curved at the top making the entryway appear to be arched. The bottom of the molding is parallel with the floor with a similar inset like the two columns.

The design on the base of the column flows directly onto the baseboards of the living room. Replacement, push-button light switches are to the north of the north column. A combination of original and replacement push-button switches are throughout the house – including the second story. Some of the originals have been repaired and some replaced so as to keep all those elements that relate the home back to 1924 when it was first built. Original, double-hung, wooden, six-over-six windows are on the north wall. These windows have retained their beautiful, deep, seven-by-one-inch mahogany sills. An exposed, steam-heat radiator, similar to the one found in the dining room, can be found between the two windows. It has a small shelf, similar in design to the cover over the radiator in the dining room that sits neatly on top of it. Another, smaller radiator is toward the back, southeast corner of the room.

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The original, wooden picture rails have been restored and placed back on the walls in this room below the original crown moldings. An original fireplace, that is currently not in use, centers the living room on its east wall. The older terra cotta tiles on the face and hearth of the fireplace have been covered over by the same six-inch tiles that can be found in the foyer. The hearth has been extended to meet the outer edge of the mantle. The white mantle is similar in design to the columns and trim molding around the entryway. It looks as if it is a miniature of the entry surround. A newer, brass screen has been installed over the opening also. Both windows and the two doors on either side of the fireplace that lead into the sunroom on the east side of the house all feature original trim.

The sunroom is only accessible from those two doorways off of the living room. The doorway to the north of the fireplace had been removed and the space closed to create a bookshelf. Its original usage was restored around 1995, but the door is missing. The door on the south side is like the dining room doors and the door leading into the small hallway on east side of the staircase. It has fifteen panes of glass and has been painted white. It opens into the living room just as the north door would have done. The frames of the doors show that the main, outer walls of the home are almost one foot thick. The ten, four-over-four, original, wooden windows and fifteen-paned door in the center of the outer east wall of the sunroom provide ample light and views that make the room seem much larger than it really is. Picture rails are also found in this room along with the same mahogany window sills that are in the living and dining rooms and the foyer. The trim around the windows, door, and the baseboard are also original. The original wood floor, however, has been replaced with the same type of tile that was laid down in the foyer. The wood flooring in the sunroom was removed in 1995 because the old growth timber used to support it had weakened – especially at points where knots were cut through – causing the wood to slightly bend and bounce when walking on it.

Exiting the sunroom from one of the two doors, one will pass through the living room again and into the main hall of the house. One can now make his or her way up to the second floor. An original chair rail can be seen going up the staircase on the opposite side of the banister and is placed slightly higher than the banister. Decorative wood panels that have three steps between them as the stairs climb upward to a landing are below the chair rail. An original baseboard is located where the wall meets the steps. Two more wood panels are at the landing, and the chair rail and baseboard continue up to the bedrooms on to the second floor from the landing. One, six-over-six, replacement window is located at the landing, but the trim and mahogany sill are original. A small radiator is in the southeast corner of the landing. Turning to the east and climbing a few more steps, one finally reaches the full second floor.

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The main hall of the second floor at the top of the stairs is light and open. Six original, single-paneled doors that belong to the three bedrooms, one bathroom, one closet, and one stair case leading up to the attic open off or into the hall. The trim around the doors is original, and the doors themselves have been stripped of the white paint as found on the doors downstairs to reveal the original wood finishes. The brass hardware on all the doors are replacements. The banister and white, square balustrades continue into the hall and turn west toward the master bedroom so as to protect the inhabitants from the staircase opening. A white, square newel post has been placed at every beginning, end, and turn of this railing.

The first bedroom is at the top of the stairs and to the east. A replacement, push-button light switch with brass switch plate is to the south of this door on the interior of the room. The wood floor, as are all the wood floors on the second floor, is newer to the home since being added when the heating system was changed. A remnant from the old system is still in the room. An uncovered steam-heat radiator sits below an original, wooden, six-over-six, double-hung window near the southeast corner of the room. Another original, six-over-six window is located on the center of the south wall. Both windows have kept their mahogany sills and trim. The baseboards have remained with the sills and trim. An original picture rail graces the tops of the walls as well. The lighting has been changed to include both a light and a ceiling fan. This bedroom does contain a closet. It is located underneath the attic staircase, but its doors have been replaced with mahogany folding doors.

Exiting the bedroom and turning to the north, one will find the door leading to the attic staircase directly on the east. The entrance into the second bedroom on the northeast corner of the house is slightly passed the attic door. This room is a little larger than the first. Two original, wooden, six-over-six, double-hung windows with original trim and mahogany sills are on the north wall that are directly above the two living room windows on the first floor. Another representative of the old steam-heat system is between these windows. This radiator remains uncovered as the one in the first bedroom does. Another original, six-over-six window with original trim and mahogany sill is to the east of the north-wall windows, near the northeast corner of the east wall. A closet has been built in this room to the south of the third window. Original wooden picture rails and baseboards are in the room. It also has a replacement, push-button light switch with brass switch plate to control the ceiling fan with light in the center of the room.

A small linen closet can be found directly to the north when leaving the second bedroom. A full bathroom is two steps beyond the closet. The small hexagonal tile floor is original along with the old radiator in the northwest corner, but all the other fixtures in this room have been replaced.

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The smaller, six-over-six, double-hung window has also been replaced. The trim around the window is original.

The doorway into the master bedroom is a few more steps passed the bathroom directly in front of him or her. The master bedroom is currently located on the southwest corner of the second story. The bedroom used to be located in the northwest corner of the second story, but has since been moved to the southwest corner where a small sitting room was enlarged to create space for the bedroom area. The door into this room has not changed its position, but instead of turning to the north to enter the master bedroom, one must turn to the south and pass through the alcove the door is now in to reach the bedroom. The old bedroom space is now another bathroom and large walk-in closet. The two, six-over-six, wooden, double-hung windows on the north wall – directly above the dining room windows – are separated from view of each other by a new wall that forms the closet. A third, original, six-over-six window on the west wall is now in between two vanities. All three windows have still retained their original trim and mahogany sills. The picture rails at the tops of the walls and baseboards at the bottoms were reinstalled/reused in the bedroom space. The six original four-over-four, double-hung, wooden windows fill the room with natural light. Two windows are paired on the west wall, and the four windows on the south wall are also arranged in a group. The original trim and mahogany sills remain on all the windows. Reproduction push-button switches were installed with a brass switch plate to the south of the door.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Ibach House, built in 1924 at 1908 Ridge Road, meets National Register criterion "C," because locally, it is an outstanding representation of a 1920s Colonial Revival home with Adam features. It has been given a rating of "outstanding" in the *Lake County Interim Report*, which is a survey of historic properties or potentially historic properties in Lake County, Indiana. This rating is given when "the property has enough historic or architectural significance that it is already listed, or should be considered for individual listing, in the National Register of Historic Places. 'Outstanding' resources can be of local, state, or national importance."¹ The Ibach House is the only Colonial Revival home in Munster with the "outstanding" rating in the report.²

The house is located in Munster, Indiana, along a high sand ridge (Ridge Road), which is part of the Calumet Region. The Calumet Region is positioned parallel to the southern border of Lake Michigan and runs from Michigan City, Indiana, to the east and Illinois to the west. The region's "southern boundary is a low, glacial headland."³ The Wisconsin Glacier helped to form the landscape as it moved across the land twelve to fourteen thousand years ago. As the climate warmed and the glacier melted away, the Great Lakes were formed.⁴ According to a footnote in a Munster town history publication by Lance Trusty, the sand ridge was created about 11,500 years ago during Lake Michigan's Calumet Phase in which the "waves and currents of the lake built up a sand peninsula or 'spit'."⁵ It is called a spit because it was technically located offshore with the lake's water to the north and a shallow lagoon to the south.⁶ The lake at this point in time was about forty feet higher than it is today.⁷ In the latter part of the nineteenth century, Munster's north side remained mostly underwater while its south side provided marsh-like conditions for the homes of various types of wildlife.⁸ The lagoon on the north side of town was the result of a later phase of Lake Michigan's development.⁹

¹ *Lake County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1996), xi.

² *Ibid.*, 333-336.

³ Lance Trusty, *Munster, Indiana: A Centennial History* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2006), 23.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 24.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 23.

⁶ Kenneth J. Schoon, *Calumet Beginnings: Ancient Shorelines and Settlements at the South End of Lake Michigan* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), 36.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁸ Trusty, 23.

⁹ Schoon, 35-37.

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Long before the town of Munster was established in 1907, Potawatomi clans lived in small villages around the Calumet Region. They used the ridge as one of their many trails to cross the area.¹⁰ It was a convenient, flat, high, and dry route for traveling.¹¹ The "Old Pike" in 1850, before being named Ridge Road, was just a "one-wagon-wide dirt trail on the north side of a low crest."¹² The road was built by "plowing up the sides, pushing the loose dirt to the center, and then leveling the surface with drags. Eventually it became part of a longer route connecting Michigan to Chicago."¹³ The first known settler along the ridge in Munster was David Gibson in 1837. He built a small inn that catered to travelers and the small amount of locals that lived in North Township, Lake County. Gibson's inn is considered to be the first known building constructed in Munster.¹⁴ It was located just a couple of miles west from where the Ibach house is currently situated. The property was later bought in 1845 by perhaps one of Munster's most well known families – the Allen H. Brass family. Allen Brass took down Gibson's inn and built his own tavern on the same site. This two-story structure was home to the Brasses and Allen's in-laws, the Watkins family. The Brass Tavern provided food and shelter for weary travelers along the Old Pike. Their only neighbors were Michael and Judith Johnston who lived along the ridge several miles east in the town of Highland. The Brasses and Watkins' served travelers until Allen sold the tavern to the Stahlbaum family, who continued the operation, in 1864. It was the telegraph system located here that told the region about President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. The Stahlbaums ran the inn until the 1890s when other routes bypassed travelers away from the site.¹⁵

Despite losing the traffic from the travelers, Ridge Road remained lively as the town of Munster settled. Dutch immigrants, such as the Jabaay, Monster (later Munster), and Klootwyk families, began to establish homesteads along the ridge around the 1850s due its fertile land and affordable price. Jacob Munster, son of one of the first settlers, Eldert Munster, ran a small store on the family's land and also served as postmaster, giving Munster its name. More were to arrive when word was sent back to the Netherlands, or to those living just south of Chicago, about the availability of land and favorable conditions. About two thousand Dutch-Americans were living in the town by the early part of the twentieth century. Most were farmers who sold the few extra goods they grew and made in Chicago markets or in stands along Ridge Road.¹⁶

¹⁰ Trusty, 28.

¹¹ Schoon., 34.

¹² Trusty, 34.

¹³ Ibid., 34.

¹⁴ Ibid., 34.

¹⁵ Ibid., 36-38.

¹⁶ Ibid., 44-50.

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In 1895, the emerging town was described as “so pleasantly situated on the sandridge road...It might as well be called a village of one street for one mile and a half east of the State Line. It has on its one street two stores, a post office, a church, a railroad stopping place, a school house with two rooms, and very many dwelling houses, nearly all occupied by industrious, prosperous, Hollander families.”¹⁷

The railroad also helped the small Dutch settlement to grow. After the 1850s, a web of rail lines crossed the southern end of town.¹⁸ Munster might not have come to be as soon as it did if it were not for Aaron Norton Hart, a publisher from Philadelphia and a successful Chicago real estate firm partner. Hart began purchasing acres and acres of swampland that occupied most of southern Munster. He rather cheaply amassed fifteen to twenty thousand acres that also included portions of two other future towns by 1880. Hart then cut through the ridge as he dug canals or “ditches” to drain the swamps and ponds into the Little Calumet River at the northern boundary of town. He did this in order to make the land viable for use and resale at an increased price.¹⁹ With that and a few hundred citizens, Munster was finally incorporated as a town on July 1, 1907, and will stay a quite little community nestled in a forest of oak and sumac trees for several years to come.²⁰

Seventeen years after the town’s incorporation, Judge Joseph G. Ibach built his home in 1924. Judge Ibach was born on March 15, 1862 in Huntington County where he attended a private school and Huntington High School.²¹ He earned a literary degree and then a law degree from DePauw University in 1885 and 1887 respectively. Ibach became the prosecutor for Huntington County after his graduation and then married Minnie Friedley in 1888. Ibach briefly moved to western Kansas to oversee condemnation proceedings for rights of way for the Missouri Pacific Railroad as it extended westward. The possibility of community development is what attracted him there, but he was drawn back to Indiana when he heard about the development already taking place at Hammond in Lake County. Ibach moved to Hammond in 1891 and established his law practice by becoming a lawyer for the Hammond (meat) Packing Company. He also assisted in the organization of the Commercial Bank of Hammond and became a school board

¹⁷ Ibid., 50.

¹⁸ Ibid., 52.

¹⁹ Ibid., 57-58.

²⁰ Ibid., 62.

²¹ Indiana Court of Appeals: Judge Biographies, “Judge Joseph G. Ibach,”

<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/appeals/bios/historical/ibach-joseph.html>, (accessed April 24, 2008), 1.

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member from 1904 to 1910. Two elementary schools and one high school were built during his time on the board.²²

Ibach became heavily involved with the Democratic Party as he continued his law practice and service to the new bank. This involvement earned him notoriety and the election as a judge to the Indiana Appellate Court in 1910.²³ He served from January 1, 1911, until January 1, 1919, and was Chief Judge in the Novembers of 1912, 1915, and 1917.²⁴ The stress of the position took him to Florida for a short while to improve his health, but upon returning to Hammond he continued his law practice and became a Mason. Ibach earned the thirty-third degree and became the grand commander of the Knights Templar for the state. He also helped to establish a second bank – the People’s Bank. This bank catered to those in society with not as much capital to invest or save but became highly successful.²⁵ Judge Ibach and his first wife Minnie had three children together. Ibach was remarried to Lillian Dimmock when Minnie died in 1935. He died two years later on September 7, 1937.²⁶

The home that Judge Ibach built in Munster is Colonial Revival in style. The property is currently .65 acres but was larger until a neighbor bought some of the land in the southern portion in the early 1960s. 370 feet were taken from this portion. The reason the lot was as long as it was is that when many of the Dutch settled on the sand ridge, they needed to find rich soil in which to plant their gardens or farms. The sand going up the ridge did not provide a productive means for growing much needed food items. They did find the soil desired toward the top of the ridge where the land leveled once again. The Ibach House is located at the very top of the ridge and is centrally located on the property.

The Colonial Revival style was popular from around 1880-1955. It most likely received its popularity in Indiana after the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition. Popular architects at the time had increased their use of designing with eclectic styles that frequently utilized colonial characteristics. The World’s Fair perpetuated this idea as it stressed the importance of exactness

²² Thomas H. Cannon, H. H. Loring, and Chas J. Robb, eds., *History of The Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana: Embracing the Counties of Lake, Porter and LaPorte*, Vol. 2, (Indianapolis: Historians’ Association Publishers, 1927) 746-747.

²³ *Ibid.*, 747.

²⁴ Indiana Court of Appeals: Judge Biographies, 1.

²⁵ *History of The Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana*, 747.

²⁶ Indiana Court of Appeals: Judge Biographies, 1.

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when using historical styles.²⁷ Homes that use this architecture have been known to highlight the centrally-located front entrance by the use of a pediment either flush with the house and supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slim columns to form a portico. The door is often flanked by sidelights or has an overhead fanlight. The windows are commonly double-hung, arranged symmetrically, and paired with multiple panes of glass in at least one of the sashes.²⁸ The Ibach House contains most of these distinctive features. Its centrally-placed front entrance is covered by an extended pediment with slender columns for support, and the door is flanked by sidelights along with an overhead fanlight. The six-over-six windows are symmetrically placed around the front entryway and are double-hung. The house is also a simple rectangle and contains a side-gabled roof, which makes up only twenty-five percent of Colonial Revival homes from this period.²⁹

The extended, triangular, front portico on the entry to the house gives the home its distinct Adam feature. It was commonly used Adam-style homes.³⁰ The shallow, unadorned cornice that has part a boxed-roof wall junction on the Ibach House is reminiscent of cornices on original Georgian or Adam homes. The cornice in general is a major contributing design element to both the Revival styles and the original. The jack-arches above the windows are similar to the segmented arches found over original, Georgian windows.³¹ The unpaired, multi-paned windows on most of the house are also an identifying feature of early Colonial style homes and represent a more accurate copy. The few examples of paired and triple windows on the Ibach House are distinctly Revival style, because the original Colonial styles would not have utilized them.³² The use of brick masonry for the walls also represents the high-style nature of this architectural type.³³

The home has retained much of its original features. The original, wooden, six-over-six, double-hung windows; the steam-heat radiators in the dining room, living room, and some of the bedrooms; the original crown moldings throughout the first floor and the picture rails on both floors; the trim around the windows and doors and the window sills have all been maintained.

²⁷ Jennifer Sandy, ed., *The Vernacular and High Style Architecture of Indiana: A Field Guide for Architectural Surveyors* (Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2008), 32.

²⁸ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 321.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 322.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 155.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 159, 324.

³² *Ibid.*, 139, 153, 324.

³³ *Ibid.*, 324.

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The original mahogany and maple staircase leading to the second-story in the main hall has been restored. All of these remaining features, combined with the rest of the architectural details, help to make the Ibach House one of the most outstanding examples of the Colonial-Revival house style in Munster, Indiana.

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Section 9 - Bibliography:

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<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/appeals/bios/historical/ibach-joseph.html>. (accessed April 24, 2008).

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Interview:

Conducted by Dean Kessler

Lytle, Richard. Vice-President of the Hammond Historical Society at the Hammond Public Library, Hammond, IN, April 2008, in person.

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Section 10 - Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel Number: 18-28-0009-0009

The parcel of land that is part of the Southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 36 North, Range 9 West of the 2d P.M., described as follows: Commencing at a point on the center line of Ridge Road which is North 79 degrees 12 minutes West 337.25 feet West from the East line of said tract and running thence South parallel with the East line of said tract 620.2 feet; thence West at right angles 108.72 feet; thence North parallel with the East line of said tract 640.93 feet to the center line of Ridge Road; thence South 79 degrees 12 minutes East on said center line 110.64 feet to the point of beginning (except the South 370 feet thereof), all in the Town of Munster, Lake County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries were chosen because they encompass the original boundary lines of the lot that are still associated with the historic integrity and significance of the Ibach House.

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Photos:

The following information is the same for photographs 1-18.

1. Ibach House
2. Munster, Lake County, Indiana
3. Dean Kessler
5. Original with photographer:
8532 Henry St.
Highland, IN 46322

Other information for individual photographs:

Photo 1:

4. April 2, 2008
6. North elevation: Camera facing southeast
- 7.1 of 18

Photo2:

4. March 1, 2008
6. Portico detail: Camera facing southwest
7. 2 of 18

Photo 3:

4. March 1, 2008
6. Cornice return detail on east elevation: Camera facing west
7. 3 of 18

Photo 4:

4. April 2, 2008
6. East elevation: Camera facing southwest
7. 4 of 18

Photo 5:

4. April 2, 2008
6. South elevation and addition: Camera facing northwest
7. 5 of 18

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Photo 6:

4. April 2, 2008

6. West elevation and south elevation without addition shown: Camera facing northeast

7. 6 of 18

Photo 7:

4. April 2, 2008

6. West elevation of addition: Camera facing east

7. 7 of 18

Photo 8:

4. April 2, 2008

6. Original basement window with modern storm and soldier bricks: Camera facing east

7. 8 of 18

Photo 9:

4. March 1, 2008

6. Soldier bricks above foundation wall: Camera facing northwest

7. 9 of 18

Photo 10:

4. April 2, 2008

6. East elevation of noncontributing woodshop and garage: Camera facing northwest

7. 10 of 18

The following information is the same for photographs 11-18:

4. March 11, 2009

Other information for individual photographs:

Photo 11:

6. Entryway with original lights and 7 inch mahogany sills: Camera facing north

7. 11 of 18

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Photo 12:

- 6. Original, main, maple and mahogany staircase: Camera facing south
- 7. 12 of 18

Photo 13:

- 6. Dining room with original crown moldings and cover over original steam-heat radiator: Camera facing west
- 7. 13 of 18

Photo 14:

- 6. Living room: Camera facing north
- 7. 14 of 18

Photo 15:

- 6. View into living room, front hall, and dining room from eastern sunroom: Camera facing northwest
- 7. 15 of 18

Photo 16:

- 6. Original six-over-six, double-hung windows in eastern sunroom: Camera facing northeast
- 7. 16 of 18

Photo 17:

- 6. Original crown molding (also in dining and living rooms) in front hall and wood molding over entry into living room: Camera facing southeast
- 7. 17 of 18

Photo 18:

- 6. Picture rail in master bedroom: Camera facing northeast
- 7. 18 of 18

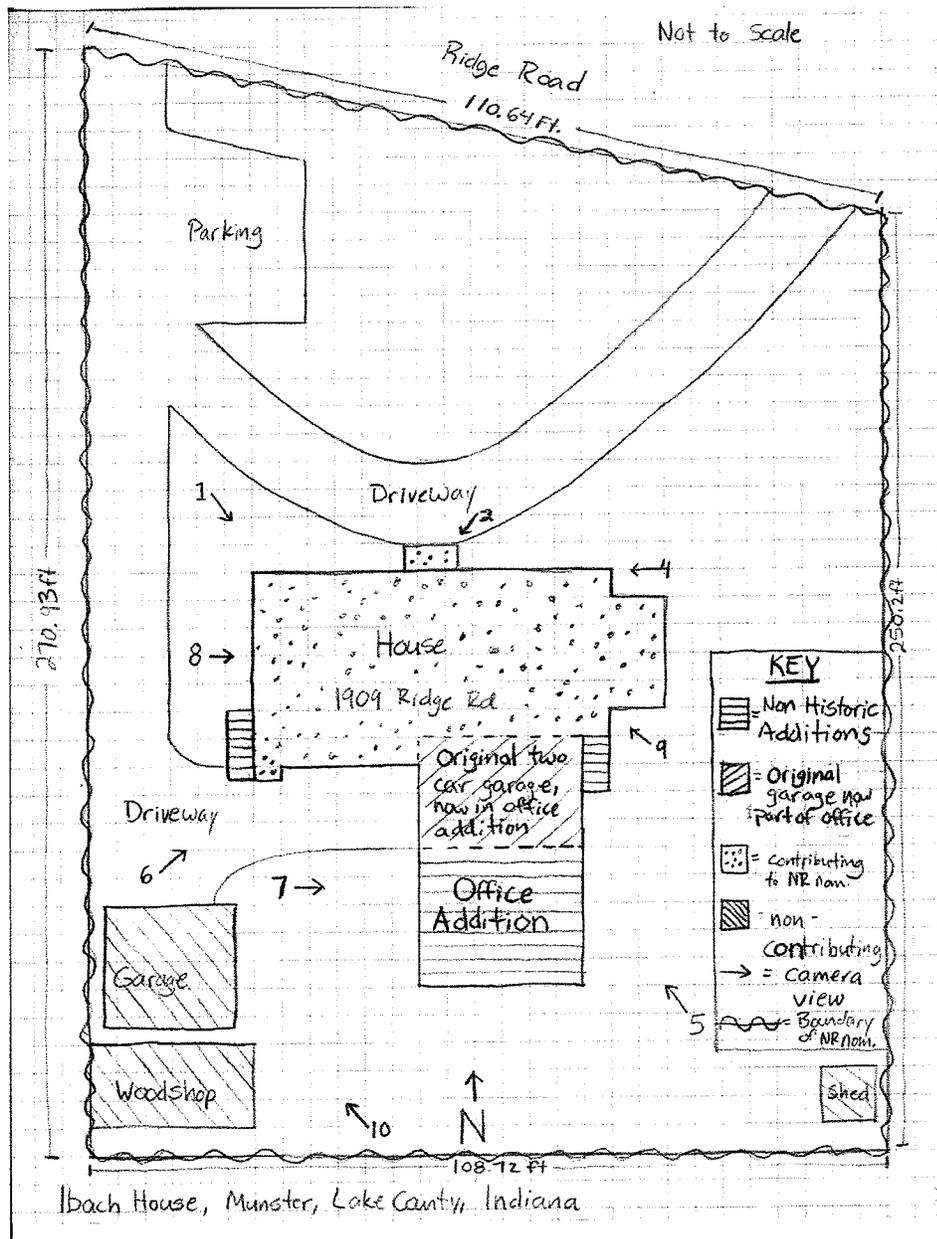
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Section number Sketch Maps Page 22

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Sketch Maps:

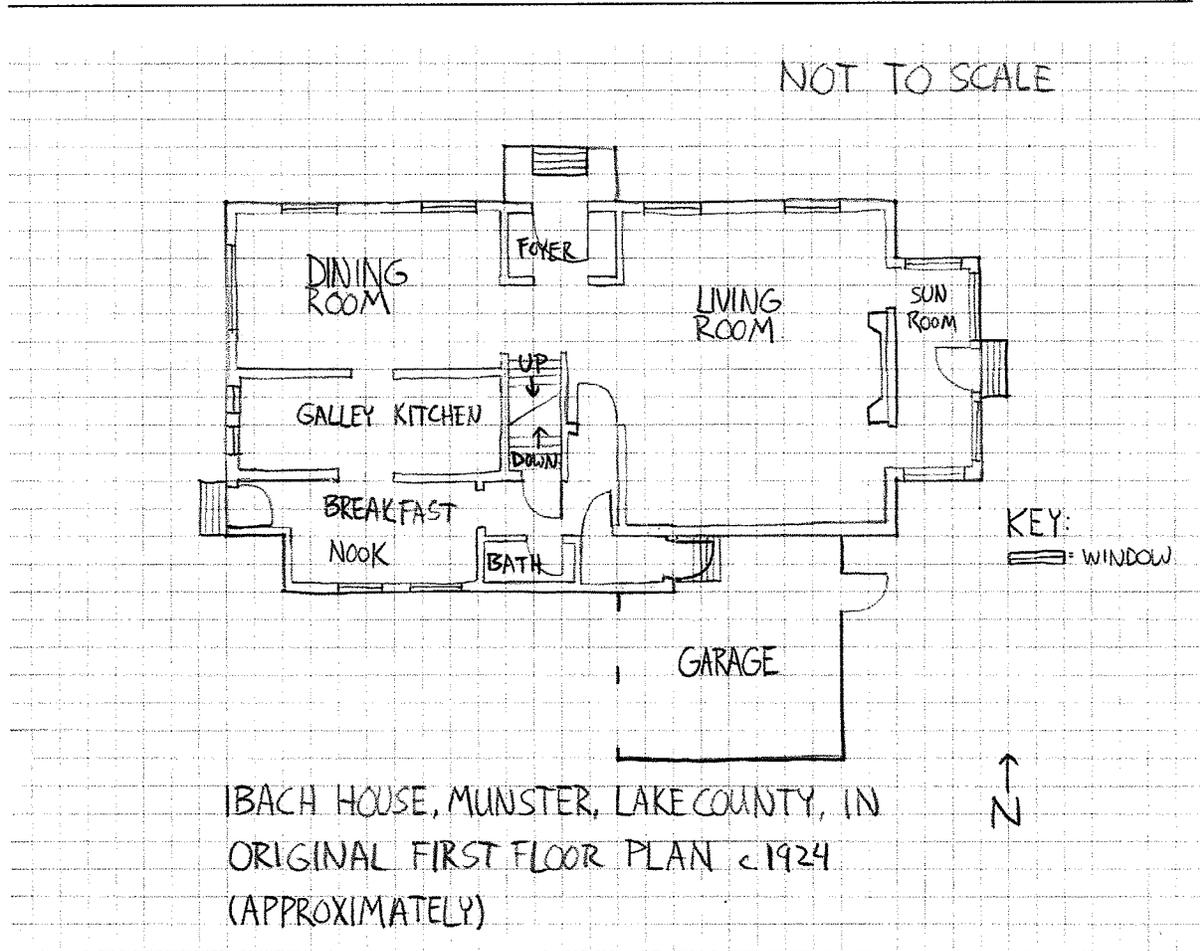


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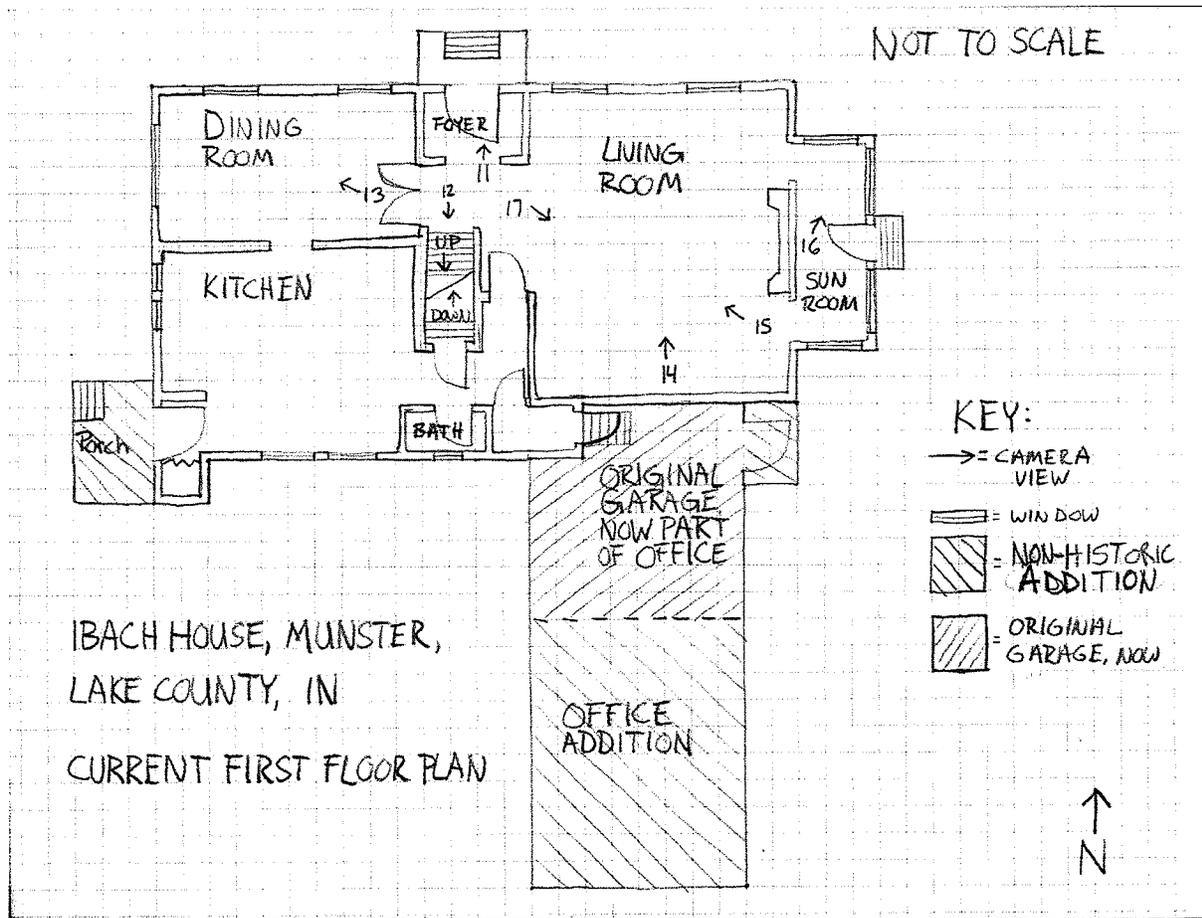


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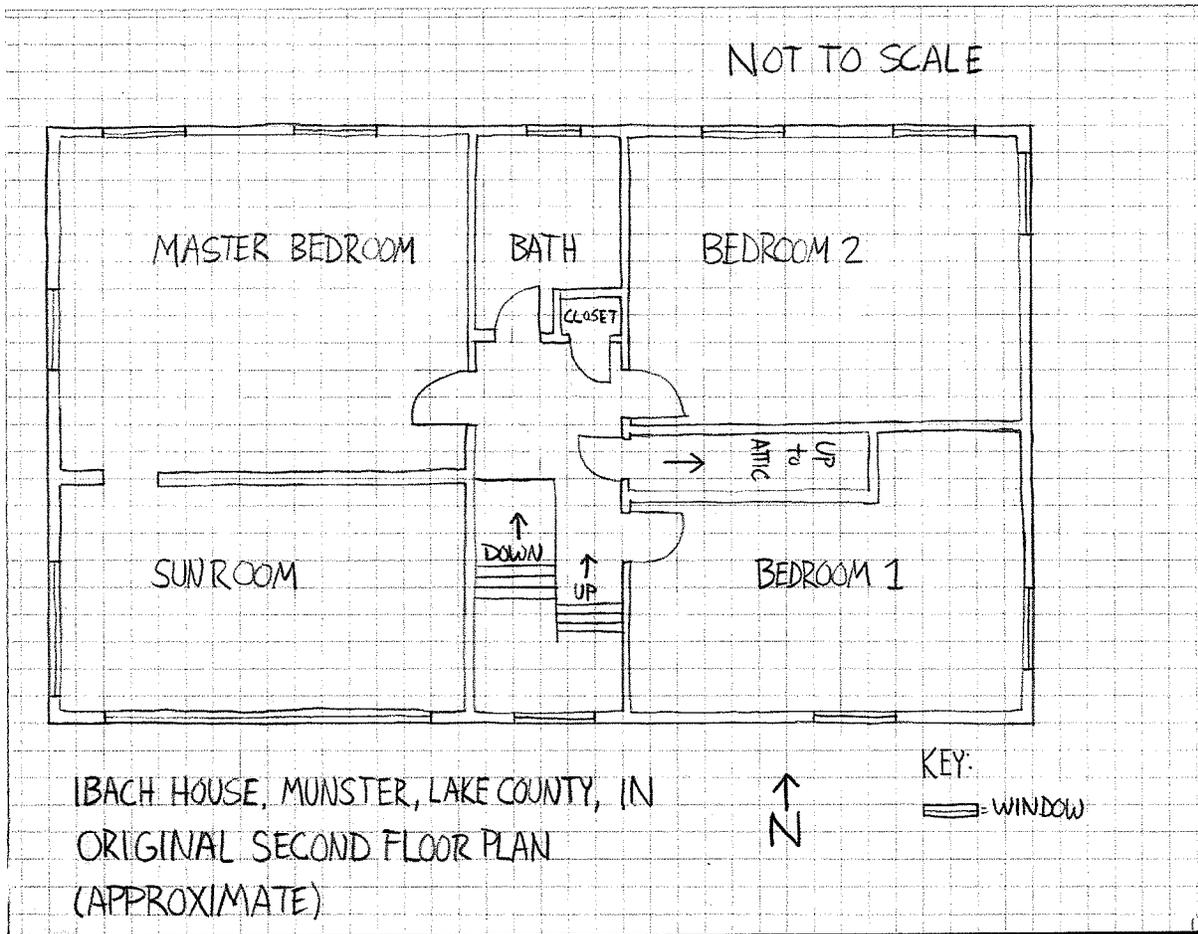


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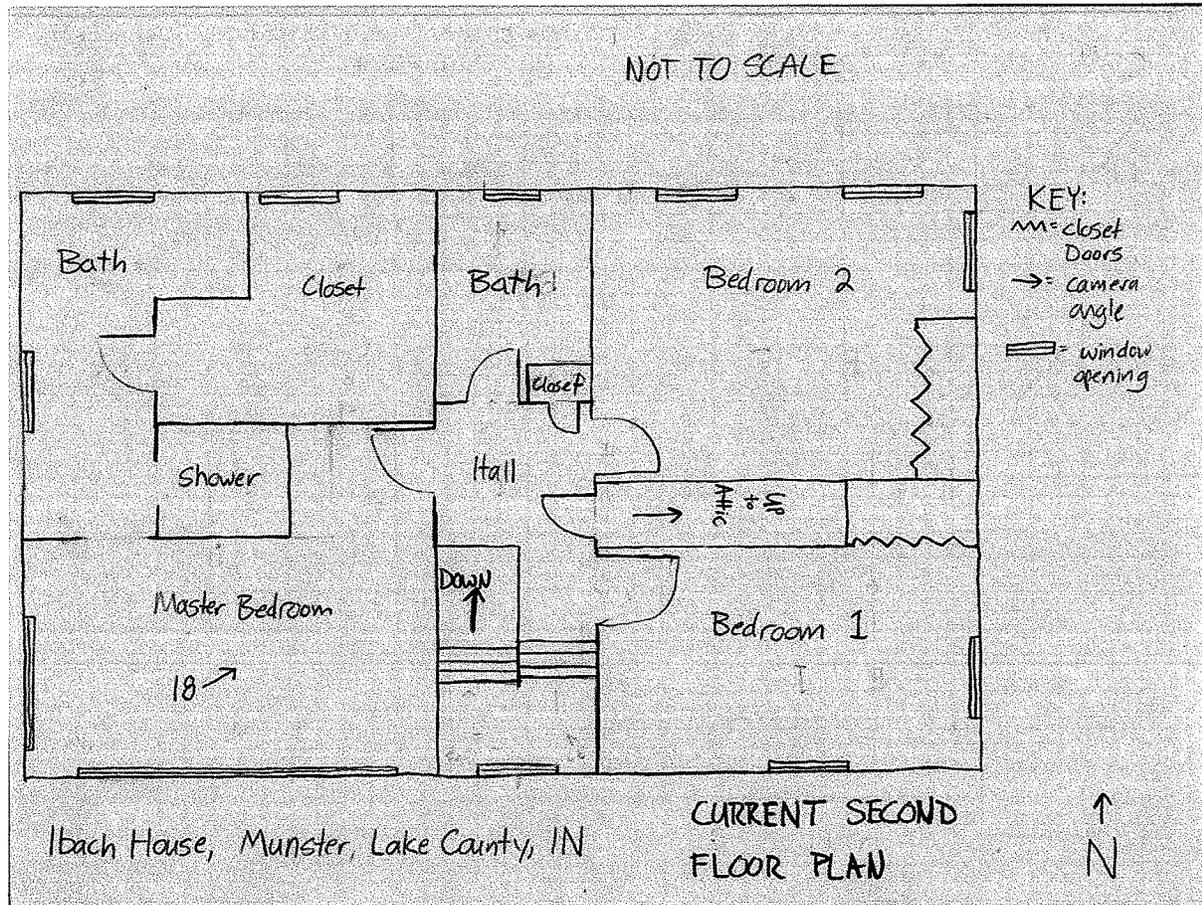


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Ibach House, Lake, IN





Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 1



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 4



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 5



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 12



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 13



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 14



Ibach House, Lake Co., IN photo 18