Final

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Pine St. on the east, 4th St. on the north, 11th St. on the south, and the alley between Franklin and Washington St. on the west ☐ not for publication

city or town Michigan City ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county LaPorte code 091 zip code 46360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

IN DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Franklin Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [x] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
73	30	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
1	2	object
74	32	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
RELIGION: religious facility
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
RELIGION: religious facility
SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber
other: METAL: cast iron

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 Franklin Street Commercial Historic District is part of the original plat of Michigan City and is located only a few blocks southeast of the harbor on Lake Michigan. The district straddles Franklin Street beginning at 4th to 11th Street; it includes one block on the east side of Franklin Street and a half block on the west side. The district is mostly commercial, although some small areas of residential neighborhoods are mixed into the commercial area. The district has several large freestanding buildings, such as the churches and post office, as well as more typical two and three story downtown storefront buildings. Franklin Street has wide sidewalks, street trees, and landscaping. Many of the district's buildings have had restoration work completed on them. A few large buildings near the north end of the district are excellent examples of contemporary design, but are considered non-contributing.

Narrative Description

The following is a complete listing of resources in the Franklin Street Commercial Historic District:

Pine Street beginning at 4th Street

501 Pine Street. Office Building, Contemporary, c. 1990. Non-contributing

603 Pine Street. Duplex, Queen Anne; c. 1902. Contributing
The building was used by Charles Baumgarten during the early 1900s as a retail grocery store. Baumgarten's grocery had a long history with the city prior to 1900.

615 Pine Street. House, Gable-front; c. 1880. Non-contributing
The walls of the home have been covered with vinyl and its windows have been replaced with new metal and glass windows. The windows of the façade also appear to have been changed proportionally and/or covered up from the original design. These changes render the building non-contributing.

621 Pine Street. Staiger House, Colonial Revival, c. 1908. Contributing. Right side of photo 0002
The house is two and a half stories tall with a side gabled gambrel roof. The house's foundation and walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick with brick quoins at the corners. The house has 1/1 metal windows with limestone lintels and sills. The gambrel roof has two gabled dormers facing the street. The dormers have arched windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch across its facade; the porch walls are composed of cast concrete block. The façade of the house is symmetrical with a central entrance. . The entrance has a large surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The front door is a new metal door with a window composed of art glass in its top half. The façade has four windows on its first floor's and five windows on the second floor. The center window on the second floor is shorter than the other windows. . The main cornice extends along each side wall and Palladian windows are centered in the gabled sections of the walls.

The house was constructed for the George Jr. and Bertha Staiger family which included their daughters Maude and Florence. The Staigers were of German descent. George Staiger, Jr. continued in the hardware business his father began in 1867. He and his brother constructed a building in 1894 at 613 Franklin Street.

623 Pine Street. Greiger House, American Four-square, c. 1908. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0002

The house was constructed for William and Emma Grieger and their daughter, Ruth. William Greiger was a retail clothing merchant in the downtown.

627 Pine Street. House, Bungalow, c. 1917. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0002

631 Pine Street. House, Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1880. Contributing. Left side of photo 0002
The house is a front gabled, one-and-a-half story building whose foundation and walls are composed of brick. There are cornice returns on the front wall. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and shallow segmental arched openings. The house has a full front porch with hipped roof, wood floor, large brick piers at the corners and entry on its south side. The main first floor entrance is also on the south side. The entrance is composed of a wood door with a full window and wood sidelights and transom windows. There are two windows on the first floor to the north of the entrance and two windows on the second floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

715 Pine Street. Office, c. 1917/1930. Non-contributing
The building is two stories tall with a one story addition on its south front corner. The building has a stepped parapet on the two story section and a hipped roof on the one story addition. The building's foundation and walls are composed of auburn-colored brick. The building has 6/1 wood windows with sills and lintels composed of rowlocks and soldiers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide overhanging eave is located on the north side of the two story section of the building. It is supported by carved wood brackets. The parapet wall is shaped and has stone coping.

The central section of the façade is recessed and contains the entrance to the building. The entry has a limestone surround. The door is a wood door with four small windows in its upper left corner. There is a row of three windows in the front wall north of the entry on the first floor and a row of three windows on the second floor above the first floor windows. A sill course of brick is located on the second floor. A small window composed of glass block is on the second floor above the entry door. The one-story addition has a door centered on its front wall. The door is a wood door with a small window on its right side. There are two 6/1 windows on the front wall of the addition. The large, triple dormer addition on the south side of the building renders it non-contributing.

The building appears to have been remodeled in about 1930 to add the one-story addition. Dr. Joseph Potucek, a dentist, used this as his dental office during the 1950s and 1960s.

717 Pine Street. Earl House, Queen Anne, c. 1894/1917. Contributing
This two-story house has a complicated rectangular plan.. Its foundation and walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick. It has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a full front porch with a curved southeast corner that connects to a sunroom on the south side. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade has a projection with gable on its south side and bays on the first and second floors. The bays have three sides with windows in each side. The first floor bay windows have transoms composed of art glass. The second floor bay windows have wood panels beneath them and cornice above. . A small 6/6 wood window is in the attic's gabled wall. The entrance is in the north side of the front wall in a three-sided bay. The bay has wood pilasters on its corners and a tall cornice. The entrance door is on the front wall of the bay and side-lites are in each of the other two sides. The entry door is a wood door with a full window. A large 1/1 window is in the second floor's front wall above the door.

The porch has wide steps on the north side. The porch's walls and square columns are composed of brick. A stone cap is located on top of the porch walls. The square columns have stone capitals. The porch roof is hipped and has a very low slope. It has copper gutters and wide overhanging eaves. The front wall of the sun porch has a row of six wood casement windows and transoms composed of art glass. A door with a full window is on the south side of the northernmost window.

The house was constructed in approximately 1894 and in about 1917 its walls were covered with bricks. The home was constructed for Alfred and Maria Earl. Alfred was from New Brunswick and his wife was from Ireland. Alfred Earl came to Michigan City in 1852 and began a livery at the corner of Washington and Michigan Streets in 1867. The business grew to include an undertaking business. Alfred Earl's occupation in the 1910 census was listed as "undertaker" located at the livery. The business was said to supply a fine breed of stock and everything necessary for a funeral.

725 Pine Street. AT&T Building, Contemporary, c. 1980. Non-contributing

817 Pine Street. St. Paul Lutheran School, Modern/Contemporary, 1957/1993. Non-contributing

The building is part of the St. Paul Lutheran Church campus. The church is located west of the school. A school had been established at this site during the 1880s. The current building was constructed in 1957. It was expanded and remodeled in 1993. It continues to function as a school for the Lutheran church.

Franklin Street beginning at 11th Street (east side)

1010 Franklin Street. Evert Grocery, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing
Louis Evert constructed this building for his retail grocery store in about 1894. Evert established his grocery in the city in about 1884. The storefront was used as a barbershop during the 1950s and 1960s.

1002 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1970. Non-contributing

920 Franklin Street. M & M Diner, Moderne, c. 1955. Contributing. Left side of photo 0020
The building is one story tall and its front wall is angled toward the intersection of Franklin and 10th Streets. The building's foundation is composed of concrete blocks. Its walls are covered with metal coated panels that are joined with narrow aluminum strips. The building's roof slopes slightly toward the back of the building. It has metal fascia and soffits. The building has two wide aluminum and glass display windows on its front wall. An aluminum and glass door is centered between the windows. The roof above the door curves out slightly on its north edge to create a covering above the door. A tall sign board that is engaged into the wall south of the door extends approximately six feet above the roof. The sign board is also covered with metal panels. It angles outward toward the intersection.

The streamlined building is an example of a Valentine Diner. It was constructed between 1954 and 1956. It was called the M & M Diner. Today it is a barber shop.

910/912 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1955. Contributing
A laundry was located in the building during the 1950s and 1960s.

908 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Queen Anne, c. 1899/1917. Contributing. Right side of photo 0019
The building was the home of the Retseck Milliner shop during the 1890s/1900s. Miss P. Retseck was a native of Germany. She established her business in 1887 in partnership with a woman named Cassidy. In 1891 the business was solely hers. She offered a full line of hats, laces, ribbons, birds, feathers, and other decorative features for women's apparel.

904/906 Franklin Street. Zorn Building, Queen Anne, 1907. Contributing. Middle of photo 0019
The building is a two-part commercial building that is two stories tall. The building's front wall is composed of bricks that are a muted gray/brown color. The building has two storefronts with recessed entries. The storefronts have full display windows and transoms with art glass. The transoms above the north storefront are covered with a sign board. The store entry doors are wood with full windows. A metal cornice is above the storefronts. The building has stairway doors on each side of its façade. The doors are modern wood doors whose transoms have been removed.

The second floor of the façade is distinguished by two large bays that are cantilevered over the center of each storefront. The bays each have three walls that are covered with metal with 1/1 wood windows in each of the walls. A panel with a pressed metal design is below the windows on each bay. The bays have tall cornices with pressed metal swag designs above each window. The bracketed cornice runs across the top of the entire façade. Heavy end blocks close off each end of the cornice. A 1/1 wood window with a stone sill and lintel is located to the outside of each bay on the front wall. A building name block with ZORN 1907 carved on it is centered between the bays.

The Zorn family was local brewers who had established the Zorn Brewery in 1877. The demand for German beer was high in the city composed largely of German immigrants which pushed production at the brewery significantly. The Zorns constructed this building in 1907 when the brewery was at its height. The building had a tailor and jeweler that used the storefronts during the 1910s and 1920s.

902 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1902. Contributing. Left side of photo 0019
The building housed a steam laundry during the early 1900s.

828 Franklin Street. St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Gothic Revival, 1876. Contributing. Right side of photo 18.
This substantial red brick Gothic Revival building is dominated by its multi-stage entrance bell tower and spire. The tower rises from the ground level in front of the nave and provides the main central entrance into the building. Flanking porches provide access to the north and south sides of the narthex. Diagonal buttresses define the corners of the nave, the tower, and the porches and in each instance are terminated by metal pinnacles. Arched corbel tables run along the west face of the main roof and along the gables above each entrance. Corbel tables also run along the tops of the second and third stages of the tower. All three entrance openings are pointed Gothic arches with un-sculpted tympanumi. Pointed arch window openings penetrate the west nave wall behind the porches and also the second stage of the bell tower. Paired pointed arch openings appear in the tower's third stage while round clock faces occupy the transitional area leading to the final stage of the tower from which the church's spire rises. Limestone accents mark the springing points and keystone points of each of the pointed arches. The church's roof is sheathed in slate tiles.St. Paul's Church was established in 1876 after a schism developed among German Lutherans who attended St. John's Church directly across Franklin Street. St. John's had been established in 1867 by German Lutherans. The pastor and a large part of the congregation left St. John's and established this church and later constructed a rectory and school during the 1880s.

818 Franklin Street. St. Paul's Rectory, Double-pile, 1888. Contributing. Left side of photo 0018
The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof. Its foundation and walls are composed of common bricks. The building has 1/1 metal window sash set within segmental arch openings with stone sills.. A porch is centered on the façade that. has Doric columns and a gabled roof. The ceiling of the roof is arched. The entry is composed of a wide eight panel wood door and side-lights. An arched transom window with a sunburst pattern is located above the doorway. The façade is symmetrical with four windows on the first floor and five windows on the second floor. A simple frieze board is located at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A cornerstone with the year 1888 is located in the southwest corner of the building.

728/732 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1961. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0017
The building was constructed for Herbert's Men's Clothing Store in about 1961. New storefront windows and doors and changes to the parapet wall render the building non-contributing.

722/724 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, International style, c. 1950. Contributing. Middle of photo 0017

720 Franklin Street. First Federal Savings Building, Moderne, c. 1950. Contributing. Left side of photo 0017
The building is two stories tall. Its front wall is composed of large, smooth limestone and black granite blocks. The front wall has a granite base and three two story openings that are framed on each side by granite; granite also forms the base of the openings. The walls that are covered with limestone and separate the openings appear like large pilasters on the front of the building. The center opening has aluminum and glass entry doors and windows and a small metal canopy. The second floor of the opening has a row of three 1/1 metal windows. The wall is covered with metal between the canopy and the second floor windows. The other two openings that are framed with granite have a large storefront window on the first floor and a row of three windows on the second floor. The wall between the first and second floor windows is covered with metal.

The building was constructed between 1949 and 1951 and was the home of First Federal Savings Bank. The building at 724 Franklin Street was constructed concurrently and was home to the Signature Loan Company.

710 Franklin Street. Aicher Block, Classical Revival/Beaux Arts, 1914. Contributing
The building is two stories tall with a wide storefront. The building has brick piers at each end of the façade and a tall brick parapet above the second floor. The storefront has aluminum and glass display windows and a recessed center entrance. The transom area is covered with wood. The second floor has four large aluminum and glass windows; the outside two windows have three transom windows above them. The bottom of the second floor windows are just above the board covering the storefront transom area. A cornice composed of terra cotta blocks is located above the second floor windows. A terra cotta medallion with a face is located on each brick pier just below the cornice and three small terra cotta blocks are located above the cornice just below the parapet. The parapet wall has terra cotta coping. A building block carved with Aicher Block and 1914 is centered on the parapet wall.

The Aicher & Son Furniture Company was a business established in the city in the mid 19th century. They had prior locations at 208 and 230 Franklin Street, but relocated to this building in 1914. The business sold furniture and upholstery.

622/624 Franklin Street. Brinkman Building, Spanish Eclectic, c. 1917. Contributing

The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building. Its front wall is composed of brick and has a shed roof covered in tile. The building has two storefronts that are separated by a stairway door. The storefronts are composed of aluminum and glass display windows and doors. A short metal canopy is above the display windows and doors and the aluminum and glass transom windows. The stairway door is also aluminum and glass. A course of brick soldiers is located above the transom windows. The second floor's front wall has seven 1/1 metal windows grouped into units of 2-3-2. The windows have stone sills. A tall metal frieze and cornice with large dentils supported by two pair of decorative corbels is at the top of the wall. The brick ends of the façade continue above the roof and have a shaped top and stone coping.

The Brinkman Building was constructed in about 1917 and replaced the home of Herman Brinkman. It has architectural features that are similar to the features that were located on the Spaulding Hotel that was constructed in 1922 immediately south of this building. Fred Brinkman came to Michigan City in 1855 from Germany. He was a contractor and stone mason who learned the trade in Germany. Brinkman was responsible for the stone masonry construction of the Indiana State Prison's corner towers. In his later life he operated a hotel at this location. He was also a member of the Lutheran church. Herman Brinkman constructed this building. During the 1950s the Brinkman Building had a grocery store on its first floor.

618 Franklin Street. Lasko Brothers Furniture Store, Contemporary, c. 1917/1950. Non-contributing
The building is one-story with a wide storefront. The storefront has new aluminum and glass display windows and doors. The wall above the storefront is covered with stucco. Due to the changes in the building's façade the building is considered non-contributing.

600 Franklin Street. Trinity Episcopal Church, Romanesque Revival, 1889. Contributing. Henry F. Starbuck, architect.
Photo 0016
The building has a wide front gable wall and a large corner entry tower on its northwest side. The building's foundation and walls are composed of large rusticated stone blocks. The building has wide, tapered buttresses on its corners. The windows have wide arches and are composed of art glass. The roof is covered with slate tiles. A one story section with a shed roof broken by three gables extends from the main gabled wall. The central of the three gables has a pair of wood entry doors. A stone cross is above the doors. The other two gables have arched windows. The main gabled wall has a wide arched window. The window is composed of art glass and separated by wood tracery. A small window is located in the top of the gabled wall.

The tower has a short, but wide arched window on the ground level of its façade surmounted by a belt course of smooth limestone blocks and two small narrow windows, staggered in their placement in the second level of the tower. Four conical roofed batizans at the corners of the belfry extend above the tower roof. The belfry' walls have three openings composed of two rectangular openings surmounted by an arched opening. The tower roof is covered with slate tiles Topped by a metal cross.

The church has an arcaded porch of rusticated stonework on its south at the back of a courtyard that fronts Franklin Street (seen on right side of photo 0016). A gabled dormer above the arcade is composed of half-timbering and brick. The arcade connects a small two story building on the south side of the courtyard with the church. The building's foundation and walls are also composed of limestone and is attached to Barker Hall on the east side of the church.

The Episcopalians constructed the first church building in the city in 1836. It was constructed on Pine Street between Fourth and 5th Streets. It was known as Trinity Episcopal Church. This building was constructed in 1889 and replaced an earlier wood building on the same lot. John Barker, of the Haskell-Barker Car Company, was a major benefactor during the construction of the building.

532 Franklin Street. Michigan City Trust & Savings Bank, Classical Revival, c. 1917. Contributing
Right side of photo 0015
The Michigan City Trust & Savings Bank was established in 1903. It constructed this building in about 1917, but later merged with First National Bank in 1937 during the Depression years.

526 Franklin Street. Northern Indiana Public Service Company Building, c. 1950. Non-contributing.
Right side of photo 0015
"NIPSCO" had operated from this location since the 1930s prior to the time they constructed this building in about 1950. While the façade's polished granite trim is extant, the remaining wall has been altered. The façade is mostly covered with stucco and new windows. This renders the building non-contributing.

524 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Tudor Revival, c. 1917. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0015
The building is one and a half stories tall with gabled wall dormers. The building's front wall has a base composed of limestone ashlars. Limestone pilasters with a carved floral pattern divides the façade into two storefronts and a center section composed of 1/1 aluminum and glass display windows. The storefront doors are also aluminum and glass. The second floor's front wall is composed of stucco and half-timbering. The wall has a large center gabled wall dormer and two smaller gabled wall dormers. A small window with art glass in a diamond pattern is located in each of the gabled walls. The center dormer has a king post. The building's roof is covered with tiles.

The building was a lunch room and later a ladies apparel shop during the early 1900s. The Uneeda Lunch restaurant operated from this location during the late 1910s. It was later called the Metropolitan Lunch Room during the 1920s.

522 Franklin Street. Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Hall, Neo-Classical, 1927. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015
The building is three stories tall and has a rooftop terrace. Its façade is composed of limestone and has a rusticated base with a granite foundation. The base has an arched center entry and two wide storefronts. The entry and storefronts are composed of aluminum and glass display windows and door.

The second and third floors of the façade are divided into five bays by fluted Ionic columns. The corners are articulated by two thin pilasters. A stone balustrade runs along the bottom of the second floor between the columns. The aluminum and glass windows on the second floor have segmental arches with shield and garland decoration above the windows. The windows on the third floor have a stone sill course that is interrupted by the columns. These windows are also aluminum and glass. The building's entablature has swags as decoration on its frieze. Blocks with B, P, O, and E are located between the swags. A row of large stone dentils are part of the cornice.

The rooftop terrace, an original feature of the building, has a stone balustrade and pairs of Doric columns on bases on its front wall. Wide stone pilasters are on each outside corner of the front wall. The pilasters and pairs of columns support a pergola composed of stone rafters and cross beams.

The Elks had previously met at 230 Franklin Street before they built this large hall building in 1927. The hall later became the meeting lodge for the city's chapter of the Eagles.

502 Franklin Street. Citizens Bank Building, Modern, 1973. Non-contributing. No Address/Franklin Street. Historical Marker, 1973. Non-contributing (object)
A bronze plaque stating that the site was the location of the first log cabin constructed in Michigan City is located on a concrete monument near the sidewalk. The monument was created when the Citizens Bank Building was reconstructed near the site in 1973. The monument's plaque states that in August 1833 Jacob Furman assisted by B. F. Bryant built on this site the first log cabin in Michigan City. It includes a relief of a log cabin and the dates 1833 and 1933. The monument also has a bronze plaque on it that states "The Citizens Bank Interest Paid on Time Deposits". That plaque was from the bank that was demolished. Citizens Bank was the second bank established in the city in 1888.

422 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Modern, c. 1975. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0014

418/420 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing. Left side of photo 0014
The building is three stories tall and was constructed in two parts between about 1875 and 1885. The older section is on the north side. Both sections are nearly identical. Each has a recessed storefront with a stairway door to the inside of the front wall (adjacent to each other). The storefronts have fluted cast iron pilasters between their storefront windows. The storefront windows and doors are new wood windows and doors with full windows. The south section has transom windows composed of small square prismatic glass blocks. A steel lintel is located above the storefronts. A metal cornice with corbels is located above the steel beam. Each section has three windows on its second and third floors. The windows have stone sills and segmented hoods composed of bricks and a stone keystone. The windows are 4/1 wood windows. The top of the building's façade has a metal cornice composed of pairs of brackets separating a row of three modillions. The building has an enclosed pediment centered above its north section The north side of the building dates to about 1875. It was the St. Nicholas Hotel in 1884. When it was expanded to the south during the late 1880s it became known as the Major Hotel. In 1899 Abraham Birk used the north part of the building as a manufacturing facility for the American Shirt Manufacturing Company. The south part of the building was a pool hall and cigar store that was operated by George Ohming. In 1892 F. C. Schroeder, a native of Germany, began making cigars in the upper part of 420 Franklin Street. His most popular brands were "Three Victors" and "El Tierra".

402/406/408/410 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880/1925. Contributing
Michael Kromchinsky Clothing Store. Photo 0013
The building is a large two story corner building with two storefronts that face Franklin Street, one that faces the intersection of Franklin and 4th Streets, and one that fronts 4th Street. The latter storefront was added onto the building in about 1925. The building's first and second floor windows are 1/1 wood windows with limestone sills and decorative hoods. The second floor window sills have stone corbels under each end. A metal cornice with rows of dentils and small brackets divides the first and second floors on the building's north and west walls. The building has a metal cornice with large decorative brackets crowning its north and west walls. .

The two storefronts that face Franklin Street are identical. They are separated by two brick pilasters on each side of a wood stairway door. The door has a full window. The storefronts, located at the south end of the west wall, have recessed entries with wood doors with full windows. The display windows and transoms are wood and have filleted corners. There are four 1/1 windows on the north side of the first floor of the west wall and three windows located above each of the storefronts on the second floor. Four windows are located on the north side of the west wall's second floor.
The northwest corner of the building is cut away. A pair of wood doors with a transom window is located in the first floor wall and one window is located in the second floor wall. There are seven 1/1 windows on the first floor and five 1/1 windows located on the second floor of the north wall of the original building. A modern second floor solarium with a curved glass wall/roof is located at the east end of the second floor of the original building. The later addition on the east end of the building has cornices and windows that match the original building. It has four 1/1 windows on its first floor and a wood door near the east end of its north wall. The addition has two bays with metal roofs on its second floor. The bays are supported by pairs of large decorative brackets. The bays have 1/1 wood windows on their side walls and two narrow 1/1 wood windows on their front walls.

The storefront at 402 Franklin Street housed the Michael Kromshinsky clothing store. The store carried gentlemen's clothing and was considered one of the most popular men's clothing stores in the city. Kromshinsky was a German-Jewish immigrant. In 1899 the building was the office location for the Lake Cities Electric Railroad. It also had the Pahl Shore Repair Store at 404 Franklin, Louis Kimball's barber shop at 406 Franklin, and the Kloepfer Drugstore at 408 Franklin. Otto Kloepfer had his retail drugstore established many years prior to 1900. By 1900 I. I. Spiro had his real estate and insurance office located in the building. Spiro began his business in 1890.

Franklin Street beginning at 4th Street (west side)

401/403 Franklin Street. Leeds Building, Neo-classical, 1902. Contributing. Right side of photo 0012
The building is a three story, two part commercial building that is located on the corner of Franklin and 4th Streets. It has a contemporary one story addition with a hipped roof on its south side. The original building's walls are composed of bricks that are a muted gray-brown color. The building has a rusticated limestone base and limestone trim. The façade has two storefronts and a stairway entry on its south side. The storefronts and the stairway door are separated by rusticated stone pilasters with Ionic capitals. The stairway entry door is recessed into a segmental arch. A wood transom window is located in the top of the arch on the front of the wall; the entry door is recessed. The door is a wood door with a full window. The south storefront is smaller than the north storefront. The south storefront has historic glass and metal display windows on its south side and a recessed entry with an aluminum and glass entry door on its north side. The north storefront wall is composed of bricks and an entry door on its north side. An aluminum and glass window is in the front wall. The entry door is aluminum and glass. The transom area above the storefronts is covered with a fabric awning. The building has a stone cornice above the transom area.

The second and third floors of the façade are divided into four bays by brick pilasters with stone bases and Ionic capitals. The middle two bays are wider than the outside bays. The outside bays have one window on each floor and the middle two bays have two windows on each floor. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The windows are wood and are divided vertically into three panes of glass; the middle pane is larger than the top and bottom panes. Two stone belt courses separate the second and third floors on the front wall; they are interrupted by the brick pilasters. A recessed panel of brick is located between the belt courses. The top of the building has a stone cornice with the years 1857 and 1902, and the name Leeds carved on it. The years indicate the founding year for the business that constructed the building in 1903. A short parapet wall composed of bricks is above the cornice.

The Leeds Building was constructed by one of the early pioneer families of the city. Offley Leeds came to the city during its early years. His descendants constructed this building in 1902. It housed the second location of the First National Bank building until the bank constructed its last building near 515 Franklin Street. The Leeds was a family of physicians

including F. R. Leeds, a son of Offley Leeds, who was a physician in the city during the early 1900s. Walter Offley Leeds, another son of Offley Leeds, was a real estate dealer and businessman who was responsible for the construction of this building.

411 Franklin Street. Birk-Detrich Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing. Abraham Birk Department Store.
Left side of photo 0012
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront. A stairway door is located on the north side of the facade. The walls are composed of brick and stucco. The storefront has two arched aluminum and glass windows with stone hoods that replicate the hoods on the second floor. The entrance to the storefront is located on the south side of the front wall. Both the storefront door and the stairway door are new wood doors with a fanlight window in their tops. A cornice is located between the arched window openings and the transom area which is covered with large wood boards that are framed with wood.

The second floor has a stone sill course and three windows. The windows have segmental stone hoods with keystones and wood rope trim around the windows. The windows are wood with an awning sash in their bottom halves. The top of the wall has a metal cornice with a row of dentils and small brackets. The cornice has large decorative end brackets.

The building was used by Abraham Birk as a department store during the 1890s-1900s. It also was used as a variety and bazaar store, clothing store, and drugstore. After Birk's Department Store the building had a cigar store and later a billiard hall.

421 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Modern, c. 1975. Non-contributing

515 Franklin Street. Horizon Bank Building, Modern, 1975. Non-contributing. John Novak, C. F. Murphy & Associates, architect. Photo 0011
The building is located on the corner of Franklin and 5th streets and has a triangular floor plan. It is three stories tall along 5th Street and has a one story section that fronts on Franklin Street. The building has a metal frame and is covered with large glass windows. A pair of aluminum and glass entry doors is located on the Franklin and 5th Street facades. The second and third floors overhang the first floor on the 5th Street wall. The upper floors are supported by a colonnade of wide metal columns.

515 Franklin Street. First National Bank Façade, Neo-classical, 1920/1975. Contributing (object)
Left side of photo 0011
When the Horizon Bank building was constructed in 1975 the First National Bank building that occupied the lot was demolished except for the bank's massive stone portico. The portico was preserved in place. It has four massive, fluted limestone columns that are two stories tall. The columns have a simple granite base and Doric capitals. The columns support a stone architrave that has the name of the bank and year it was constructed carved into its front. The architrave has a row of triglyphs at the top and is coffered on its underside between the columns.

The First National Bank was the first bank established in the city in 1873. It was reorganized in 1882. It had several homes including 301 Franklin Street during the 1890s and the Leeds building at 401 Franklin Street prior to constructing the building this façade was a part of.

517 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880/1990. Non-contributing
The façade of the building has been drastically changed with new brick and windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

519 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880/1990. Non-contributing
The façade of the building has been drastically changed with new brick and windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

521 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront whose walls are composed of brick. The north side of the storefront is recessed and has a wood entrance door with side lights. The south side of the storefront has a large display window that is divided into multiple panes of glass by wood mullions. The transom area of the storefront is covered with fabric awnings. A sign board is at the top of the storefront wall. The façade's second floor is composed of brick. It has

four 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and decorative metal hoods with pointed tops. A metal cornice with a row of decorative brackets and rosettes is at the top of the facade.

The building was home to the Star Grocery during the 1890s. The grocery's proprietor was L. H. Seib. The building later housed a furniture store and had a fraternal lodge on its second floor.

523/525 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1890. Non-contributing
The façade of the building has been drastically changed with new brick and windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

531 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing

601 Franklin Street. Merchants National Bank Building, Neo-classical, 1926. Contributing
Right side of photo 0025
The building, located at the intersection of Franklin and 6th Streets, has facades on both streets but the entrance on Franklin St. The building is two stories tall with a tall gray granite base and glazed white terra cotta block above. The 6th Street façade is comprised of seven two-story arched openings that contain rectangular 1/1 divided light windows on the first floor and Venetian or Diocletian windows on the second floor. The section of wall within the arched openings between the first and second floor windows is divided into three panels. Ionic pilasters articulate the piers between each arch and support a denticulated Ionic entablature. The pilasters are doubled at the corners of the building. A tall, tiered parapet rises above the cornice.

The Franklin Street, or entrance façade, contains the same two-story arch motif with the entrance to the building on the ground floor and a Diocletian window above. The arch is flanked by paired Ionic pilasters that support the same entablature and parapet that runs along 6th Street. The building's entrance is surmounted by a cornice supported by tall consoles. The parapet on the elevation has the date of the bank's establishment and construction date of the building. Merchants National Bank was established in 1909 and in 1962 merged with First National Bank which was the oldest bank in the city.

603 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1905. Non-contributing
The entire façade of this building has been covered with new stucco. The windows have all been changed to new glass and metal arched windows. Only a narrow stone cornice at the top of the building is extant from its original façade. These changes render the building non-contributing.

605 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
607/609 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Classical Revival, c. 1902. Contributing

613 Franklin Street. Staiger Hardware Company, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing. Left side of photo 0025
The building is two stories tall and has a wide storefront composed of full-height glass windows above a concrete base. Metal pilasters with a banded design form the ends of the façade while a paneled metal spandrel fills the space between first and second floors. A paneled architrave and richly ornamented frieze/cornice complete the façade but are interrupted in the center by a large shield design. The storefront has a centered, recessed entry composed of a pair of aluminum and glass doors and transom window. The top of the storefront wall is covered with an awning. The second floor has a row of six windows that fill the space between the metal pilasters.

The Staiger Hardware was originally known as Staiger and Klopsch when it was established in the very early days of the town's history. George Staiger, Sr., began the business in 1867. It was first located at 409 Franklin Street prior to the construction of this building. In 1894 George Staiger, Jr. and a brother continued the business under the name of Staiger Hardware and constructed this building in about the same year. The hardware sold a wide line of general items on its main level and offered stoves, equipment, and paints on its second level. The Staigers were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. George Jr. also served as Michigan City Clerk.

617/619/621 Franklin Street. Sieb-Neimer Block, Renaissance Revival, 1904. Contributing
The building is a two-story tall, three part commercial building with a foundation composed of granite block and walls composed of muted gray-brown brick. . The storefronts' walls are composed of new brick and aluminum and glass display windows.

The second floor is divided into three parts by brick pilasters and has a series of arched openings with modern dark glass windows. The arched openings have stone impost blocks. The cornice is composed of a row of dentils and modillions and is surmounted by a parapet.

L. H. Sieb was the proprietor of a grocery store that was located at 521-523 Franklin Street during the 1890s. It was known as the Star Grocery. This building was constructed in 1904. The building was used as a drugstore, ladies' wear shop, and a five and dime store. Shortly after it opened the building housed Kessler's Furniture Store.

701/703 Franklin Street. Ledbetter Building, Queen Anne, 1908. Contributing. Right side of photo 0010
The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building. Its façade is composed of cream-colored bricks. The storefronts have a base composed of granite blocks. The storefront walls are composed of metal and glass display windows. They have recessed entries with aluminum and glass doors and transoms. A stairway door is located on the south side of the front wall. It also is aluminum and glass. Porcelain enameled metal panels divide the storefronts and the stairway door. The panels also cover the transom area. A thin cornice is located at the top of the storefronts.

The second floor has six 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. A thin cornice separates the floor from an attic level where a block with "Ledbetter" and "1908" is carved into the stone. Two square windows are located in the attic level. The windows are wood and are divided into multiple panes of glass in a web design. The top of the facade has a metal cornice with swags on its frieze and a row of modillions that support the cornice. The building's design elements were carried over to the building on its south side when it was constructed in 1911.

The Ledbetter building was constructed in 1908 and included a ladies wear store and a storefront that offered moving picture shows during the 1910s. J. Nelson Ledbetter was a physician in the city; his office and residence were located on Washington Street. During the 1950s the Ledbetter Building housed an S. S. Kresge Company Store, a precursor to the company's later K-mart chain of stores. Kresges became a Woolworth's Department Store by 1960.

705 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Queen Anne, 1911. Contributing

709 Franklin Street. Grant Building, Classical Revival, c. 1925. Non-contributing
The building is one-story and has a wide storefront. The front wall of the building is composed of limestone. The building has a limestone façade with a storefront composed of new aluminum and glass display windows and a recessed entry. The transom area is covered with metal. . A cornice is located just below the parapet which has the building block with Grant Building is carved onto it. The new aluminum and glass storefront and the panels covering the transom area render the building non-contributing.

The building was the home to the W. T. Grant Company department store through the 1950s. Grant's was a national chain that offered a wide variety of merchandise at low prices. The first Grant store opened in 1906 and by 1972 there were over 1,200 Grant stores.

711 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1925/1980. Non-contributing
The building housed the J. C. Penny Department Store during the 1950s. JC Penny was one of the stores that relocated from Franklin Street to the new Marquette Mall that opened in 1965. The entire façade of the building was covered with wood in c. 1980. The storefronts were also replaced at that time. These changes render the building non-contributing.

713/721 Franklin Street. Warren Building, Renaissance Revival, 1925. Contributing. Samuel Boonstra, architect.
Right side of photo 0009 and left side of photo 0010
The building is six stories tall and occupies a wide city lot. Its façade is composed of brown-colored bricks and white terra cotta trim. The storefront was altered about 1970; only the arched entryway is original. Original display windows have been replaced by brick infill and residential scale casement windows. The entryway is recessed between wide terra cotta piers on the south end of the façade.. The inward facing surfaces of the piers are decorated. . A metal canopy with a serpentine ceiling is located above the storefront. A terra cotta cornice is above the canopy.

The upper façade is divided into five bays in an A-B-B-B-A arrangement by brick pilasters. The middle bays have three windows on each floor and the two outside parts are narrower and have two windows on each floor. The windows are separated by terra cotta trim that forms tall ribs on the front wall of the building. The windows have terra cotta sills and on the second and sixth floor also have terra cotta lintels. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The pairs of windows in the outside parts on the sixth floor have terra cotta arches above them. The base of the second floor has a tall belt course of terra cotta. Beneath each window on the second floor there is a panel with a foil design in the terra cotta. Terra cotta

niches are located on each side of the arched windows on the second floor. The niches also have a foil design in their tops.

A terra cotta cornice tops the sixth floor's facade. The parapet wall is above the cornice. The parapet wall has large sections of terra cotta with ribs that extend down below the cornice. These are located above each of the middle three parts of the front wall. The parapet wall above the outside two parts of the front wall has a shaped top with a large section of terra cotta with ribs that extend below the cornice. On each side of these sections of terra cotta are terra cotta urns in the brick walls; they are located above the niches. The parapet wall has terra cotta coping on it. The brick pilasters that separate the middle parts of the front wall interrupt the terra cotta coping.

Dr. Frank Warren took over a small medical office building and residence that previously stood at this location in the early 1900s. Warren was the son of another LaPorte County physician. He was educated in Chicago and attended the Rush Medical College in the city. He graduated in 1896. In 1900 he moved to Michigan City and conducted his medical practice from a building at the corner of 7th and Pine Streets. In 1925 he hired architect Samuel Boonstra to design the six story building which housed his medical offices, apartments, professional offices, and commercial space.

725 Franklin Street. Lindemann Building, Classical Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
The building is a two-story commercial building with a single storefront. The façade is composed of limestone end piers flanking the commercial space. The storefront, which has a recessed entry, is composed of aluminum and glass display windows and metal. The entry door is also aluminum and glass. The transom area is covered by an awning. A stone cornice with a row of dentils separates the storefront from the second floor. The second floor's front wall is composed of five aluminum and glass windows and metal sheeting between the piers. A building nameblock with Lindemann carved in the center of it is centered in the architrave above the cornice. A stone cornice is located at the top of the building's front wall.

Emil Lindemann was a druggist and chemist during the later part of the 1890s and into the first decades of the 20th century. The original location of his drugstore was at 413 Franklin Street until he constructed this building in about 1925. The Lindemann Building had a Boston Shoe Store located on its first floor during the 1950s.

731 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1907. Non-contributing
The building's façade has been entirely covered in stucco. The storefronts have new aluminum and glass display windows and doors. The second story front windows are also new aluminum and glass. These changes render the building non-contributing.

801/803 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
807 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Craftsman, c. 1907. Contributing
809/811 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1902. Contributing

813 Franklin Street. Lilly's Building, Classical Revival, c. 1902. Contributing
The building is a two-story commercial building with a single storefront. The building has rusticated stone piers on each end of its facade; the second floor façade is composed of brick that is a muted gray-brown color. The storefront wall is covered with black art glass above and below its display windows. The storefront has a central recessed entry.. The entry door is a wide, five panel wood door. The display windows are glass with thin metal frames. The transom area is covered with metal. The second floor façade has four 1/1 wood windows. The windows have a rusticated stone sill course and a tall stone belt course that forms the lintels. There are deeply recessed panels of brick located above each window on the front wall. A metal cornice with simple brackets is at the top of the second floor. The parapet wall is brick and it has rusticated stone coping.

815 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing. Left side of photo 0009
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront. The dominant feature of the building is the round turret/bay that is cantilevered on the south corner of the second floor facade. The building's walls are composed of brick. The storefront, covered with non-historic wood, It has seven, tall narrow windows and an aluminum and glass entry door. The wood covers the transom area. The second floor has two wood windows with a stone sill course and flattened arches. The arches are composed of stone voussoirs. A thin cornice molding is above the windows near the top of the wall. A tall metal cornice with rows of dentils and modillions and a wide overhang tops the building. . The thin cornice molding and cornice wrap around the turret. which has metal on its walls. It has four 1/1 metal windows; the windows are separated by decorative pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Swags are located on the top of the turret's wall above the thin cornice

molding. There is a historic sign painted on the south wall of the building. It advertises a type of beer and partially reads Uncle Sam.

823 Franklin Street. Carow Building, Craftsman, 1911. Contributing. Right side of photo 0008
The building is a two-story commercial building with a single storefront. The building's front wall is composed of brown-colored bricks and stone trim. The storefront wall has a recessed entry on its north side. The storefront is composed of four wood display windows with wood panels beneath them and short transoms above them. The storefront door is a wood door with a full window. A large sign board area is above the transom windows. The storefront is new. A stone cornice is above the storefront. The second floor has five 1/1 wood windows. The middle three windows are grouped together. The windows have a stone sill course and stone trim around them. A stone cornice with corbels is at the top of the second floor's front wall. The building has a shaped parapet with stone coping; the center of the parapet is elliptical. It has a stone building block with Carow and 1911 carved into it.

825 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0008

827 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0008
Otto Klopsch, a former partner of George Staiger, Sr. in the hardware business, operated a hardware business from this location during the late 1890s and early 1900s after the Staiger brothers formed their own hardware business.

829/831 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing. Left side of photo 0008
The 829 Franklin Street storefront of the building housed the Opperman grocery store during the 1890s and early 1900s. It was considered a model grocery that offered a wide line of teas, coffees, and spices. The grocery also sold general provisions, flour and feed, canned goods, and crockery and glassware. The Dabbert Dry Goods store was located in the 831 Franklin Street storefront.

901 Franklin Street. St. John's Lutheran Church, Early Romanesque Revival, 1867. Contributing.
Right side of photo 0007
The building is located at the corner of Franklin and 9th Streets. It has a front gabled wall with a central bell tower. Its foundation is stone and its walls are composed of brick. The front entrance to the building is covered by a recent brick addition that has a tall mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main body of the church has corner buttresses on its front wall. The tops of the buttresses extend above the gable roof and have ball finials. Tall arched windows with stone sills and arches flank the entrance addition on the church façade. The windows are wood with a recent division into multiple panes of glass. A corbel table follows the rake of the roof until it intersects the bell tower which is truncated by a hipped roof with platform on top. The main roof of the building, also sheathed in asphalt shingles, has three broad hipped roof dormers on its north face.

St. John's Lutheran Church, constructed in 1867, is the oldest extant building in the district. The congregation was largely German and served a large German immigrant population that began settling in the city as early as the 1830s. In 1875 a disagreement arose in the church and the pastor and part of the congregation split off of St. John's and established St. Paul's Lutheran Church across Franklin Street. St. John's established a rectory and a school during the 1880s.

907 Franklin Street. St. John's Lutheran Church Rectory, Italianate, 1882. Contributing.
Second from right side of photo 0007
The two-story building has a foundation and walls composed of brick. Its façade has a pedimented entrance on its north side and a large bay window south of the door. A segmental arched transom is recessed into the surround. The entry door is a new wood door with a fanlight window. The bay has a pent roof that shelters the multi-light window.
The second floor has three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick. The façade is crowned by its cornice with dentils and decorative wood brackets and hipped roof.

909 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1887. Non-contributing. Second from left side of photo 0007
The building's first floor had the Meese Grocery Store operating from it during the 1890s/1900s. The façade has been covered with new stucco. New aluminum and glass windows and storefront display windows have been installed. These changes render the building non-contributing.

911/915 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing. Left side of photo 0007

1001 Franklin Street. Rusbolt Shell Service Station, Modern, 1966. Non-contributing

1009 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Gable-front, c. 1886. Contributing. Right side of photo 0006
This two-story, gable front building has clapboard walls and wood trim. The building has a single storefront with recessed entry and a new metal stairway door on its south side. . The storefront display windows and transoms are new wood windows. The walls below the display windows are covered with stone. A wood frieze board is at the top of the storefront. The second floor has three 1/1 metal windows. The building's roof is covered with metal.

This location has long been the site of a saloon. A one-story saloon was located here in 1884; it continued as a saloon after this two-story building was constructed on the site. In 1960 the building was still a tavern and had adopted the name of the interurban railroad nearby on 11th Street. It was called the South Shore Tavern.

1011 (north) Franklin Street. Commercial Building, parapet-front, c. 1894. Contributing.
Second from right side of photo 0006
A barber was located in this small storefront during the 1890s-1900s.

1011 (south) Franklin Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1894. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0006
The building became the home to a harness maker by the name of Peter Vehlen. In 1894 Vehlen was called one of the oldest residents of the city and he had only recently moved his harness shop from the north end of Franklin Street to this location. He sold harness and saddle hardware and had been in business for many years prior to 1894. Later the building was used as a pool hall and then a jewelry store.

1015/1017 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1925. Contributing. Left side of photo 0006
The building was used as a hardware store during the 1950s and 1960s.

1101 Franklin Street. Rodenbeck Saloon, Eastlake, c. 1894. Contributing. Right side of photo 0005
The building is two stories tall with its northeast corner cut away. The storefront entrance and a second floor bay face the intersection of Franklin and 11th Streets on the cut away corner. The building's walls are composed of bricks. A stairway door is located on the south side of the east wall (facing Franklin Street). A large display window is located between the stairway door and storefront entrance. Another display window is located on the north wall immediately west of the storefront entrance. The display windows are wood and glass and they have transoms above them. The wall below the display windows are covered with metal. The stairway has a wood door and a wood transom window. The store entry has an aluminum and glass door and wood side-lites and transoms. Brick pilasters are located on each side of the store entrance and stairway door. The pilasters have rusticated stone caps. They support a steel lintel that is located above the storefront wall.

The second floor's east wall has two 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The bay that is cantilevered above the entrance on the cut away corner of the building has decorative metal on its walls. It has three sides with a broad side that faces the intersection. Each side has a 1/1wood window. The bay's roof has a metal cornice and decorative metalwork on top of its roof. The building has elaborate metal cornices on top of its east wall and cut away wall. The cornice has a row of brackets; between the brackets are fans. Above the fans are rows of dentils between the brackets. The cornices have large end brackets with ball finials on top.

The building was constructed by Christ Rodenbeck in about 1894. Rodenbeck was a well-known saloon keeper who came to Michigan City from Germany in 1883. The building was used as a tavern into the 1960s when the Silver Inn Tavern was located in it.

1103 Franklin Street. Commercial Building, c. 1908. Contributing. Left side of photo 0005
A Harvey's Dime Store was located at this building during the 1950s and 1960s.

11th Street beginning at Pine Street

114 (east) East 11th Street. Commercial building, c. 1925. Contributing. Right side of photo 0004
The building was part of the South Shore Electric Railroad's complex on 11th Street. The building once extended east to the corner of Pine and 11th Streets. It appears to have functioned as a car barn or staging/repair facility.

114 (west) East 11th Street. South Shore Station, Neo-classical, 1925. Contributing. Middle of photo 0004
The two-story temple front building is sheathed in white terra cotta. The heavy corner piers are relieved by recessed panels that run from the foundation to the cornice. Heavy festoons suspended from oversize dentil blocks surround shields on each face of each corner. A pedimented parapet with a central oculus that is surrounded by a green terra cotta wreath spans between the square corner blocks. The ground floor of the building is divided into three bays between the corner piers with the central bay serving as the entrance. Above a paneled spandrel, a rectangular expanse of window, now covered in plywood, admitted light into the station.

Tracks were laid down the center of 11th Street in 1908 when the South Shore electric railroad was established between South Bend and Chicago. This building was constructed as a new station for the South Shore when the railroad was reorganized under Samuel Insull in 1925. The station's previous location was on the southeast corner of Franklin and 11th Streets.

106/112 East 11th Street. Commercial building, c. 1925. Contributing. Left side of photo 0004

10th Street beginning at Franklin Street (north side)

112 East 10th Street. Bostwick House, Queen Anne, c. 1894/1902. Contributing. Middle of photo 0020
The house is one-and one-half stories tall and has an L-shaped plan with a corner entry tower. The house's foundation is composed of brick and its walls are covered with metal. The entry tower and porch are located on the west side of the front while the east side is gabled. A small porch with a gabled roof is located at the entry. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The entry tower has a rounded two story bay whose walls are covered with wood shingles with courses in alternating patterns. The bay windows have art glass on its first floor and three 1/1 windows on its second floor. The metal entry door is located on the front of the tower. . The tower has a tall pyramidal shaped roof with flared eaves and the front gabled section has a large picture window with art glass transom above it on the first floor and two 1/1 windows on the second.

George and Artemesia Bostwick lived in the home with their four children and a servant girl by the name of Catherine Blask in 1910. George Bostwick was the vice president of the U. S. Brick Company in Michigan City.

116 East 10th Street. Durbin House, c. 1902. Contributing
David Durbin and two of his adult children lived in the house in 1910. David was 70 years old at that time and worked as a steward at the Indiana State Prison in Michigan City.

120 East 10th Street. House, Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1865. Non-contributing
The house was sheathed in stone ashlars in c. 1950. It also has a new door and new windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

124 East 10th Street. House, c. 1904. Non-contributing
The house has a new concrete porch on its façade. Its second story walls are covered with aluminum and most of the windows have been replaced with new windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

128 East 10th Street. Renkawitz House/T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing
The house was constructed by John Renkawitz in about 1885. Renkawitz was a native of Germany who came to Michigan City in the 1860s. As an architect and engineer, he designed the German Catholic Church and later became the Michigan City Engineer in 1877.

10th Street beginning at Pine Street (south side)

127 East 10th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing
The house has been covered with aluminum. The first story front wall's window configuration has been changed from larger windows to two small windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

121 East 10th Street. House, Gable-front, c. 1894. Contributing

9th Street beginning west of Franklin Street (south side)

110 West 9th Street. St. John's Lutheran School, Italianate, 1882. Contributing. Photo 0022
The cube shaped building is two stories tall and has an ell on its southeast corner. The building's foundation is composed of stone and its walls are composed of brick. It has three 4/4 metal windows on the front wall's first and second floors. The windows with wood shutters have stone sills and segmented arches composed of bricks. The new metal entry door is located on the front wall of the ell. The cornice is composed of rows of dentils and decorative wood brackets that support wide overhanging eaves. The building's roof is hipped and is covered with rubber.

The cupola on its roof has a metal base and a metal roof. The walls of the cupola have three openings; the middle opening is wider than the outside two openings. The roof of the cupola has rounded eaves and a pointed top. The bell is no longer extant.

113 East 9th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1925. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0021
The building has been covered with aluminum. The storefront has new metal and glass display windows. The entry door is also new and a hipped roof canopy was constructed over the entry. These changes render the building non-contributing.

115 East 9th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1926. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0021
The building is a small, one-story commercial building with a parapet facade. It has a single storefront with a recessed entry in the center of the wall. The building's walls are composed of a blend of red and brown bricks. The entry has a concrete stoop and its walls are angle inward toward the wood-covered door. The storefront has wood and glass display windows with thin stone sills. The wall below the windows is also composed of brick. The transom area is covered by a mansard canopy. The parapet wall has a cream-colored brick bordered panel with a brick central design.
The building was constructed for Punsky's Shoe Hospital in about 1926. Punsky's operated from the building into the 1930s.

117 East 9th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1925. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0021
119 East 9th Street. House/Gable-front, c. 1887. Contributing. Left side of photo 0021
123 East 9th Street. House/Gable-front, c. 1887. Contributing

9th Street beginning west of Franklin Street (north side)

113 West 9th Street. Apartment Building/Flats, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Contributing
The building is a two-story, two part commercial building. The first floor's front wall is covered with a rubble stone veneer and the second floor wall is composed of brick. The first floor has a metal stairway door and wood transom window on its east side and aluminum and glass storefront entry centered on the façade of the building. The east storefront has a fow of three aluminum and glass display windows. The west storefront has a recessed entry of wood door with a full window centered in it. The storefront has aluminum and glass display windows. .

The second floor's front wall is dominated by a cantilevered bay centered on the wall. There are two 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels to each side of the bay. The top of the bay has a cornice with egg and dart molding. The top of the building also has a metal cornice.

109 West 9th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1902. Contributing

8th Street beginning west of Franklin Street

113 West 8th Street (north side). Commercial Building, c. 1917. Contributing

123 East 8th Street (south side). House/Commercial Building, Queen Anne, c. 1902. Non-contributing

The building has a large one-story addition that wraps around the front of the house. The house's walls are covered with vinyl. The building has new metal and glass windows. These changes render the building non-contributing.

7th Street east of Franklin Street

121 East 7th Street (south side). First Methodist Episcopal Church, Late Gothic Revival, 1922. Contributing. Photo 0003
The building is three stories tall and has a plan in the shape of a gabled-ell. The sanctuary faces east and the educational section faces north. A tall bell/entry tower is located on the east side of the education section on the north side of the ell. The building's foundation is composed of limestone and its walls are composed of light brown-colored bricks and stone trim. The building's basement level windows are wood and are divided into three panes of glass. The remaining windows in the building are wood with stone sills and pointed arches. The windows are composed of art glass. The gable walls have stone coping. The roof is covered with red-colored tiles.

The walls of the building have buttresses with stone caps. Between the buttresses on the education section (north facing gable) the second and third floors have groups of three windows. The gable wall is divided into three parts by buttresses. The north wall of the sanctuary (ell) is also divided into three parts by buttresses. Tall windows with art glass between those buttresses. The entry tower has concrete steps on its front wall. The entry is composed of a pair of aluminum and glass doors, side-lites, and transom windows. A building cornerstone is located in the wall east of the entry doors. The tower has angle buttresses at each corner. The buttresses are on the front of brick pilasters that continue to the top of the tower. Tall stone caps are located on the pilasters. They are carved with a clover-like foil. The wall between the pilasters on the tower is covered with mosaic tiles in various shades of blue. A large aluminum cross is mounted on the tiled wall. The other sides of the bell/entry tower have stone tracery in pointed arches that was open to the belfry. The tops of the side walls have shaped parapets with stone coping. A wing was constructed on the south side of the building in c. 1955. Its east wall is visible from Pine Street. This wall is composed of tan-colored bricks that form pilasters on each side of the wall. Between the pilasters are seven vertical bands of windows that extend from the foundation to the top of the wall. The bands of windows are composed of metal and glass windows on each floor and metal panels between the floors.

Some of the city's earliest settlers formed a Methodist Episcopal congregation. The city's founder, Isaac Elston, included a donation to the congregation for a church building in 1838. The third church, located on the corner of 7th and Franklin Streets, was the previous home to the congregation before this building was constructed in 1922.

120 East 7th Street (north side). Commercial building/Gable-front, c. 1920. Non-contributing
The building is one-story. It has a wainscot of brick and its walls are covered with new wood shingles. Its front door and windows are also new. These changes render the building non-contributing.

6th Street east of Franklin Street

113 East 6th Street (south side). Barker Hall, Late Gothic Revival, 1929. Contributing. Photo 0023
The building is a tall two-story addition to the east side of the Episcopal Church that fronts Franklin Street. It is connected by a small one-story vestibule on the hall's west side. The building's foundation and walls are composed of limestone blocks. The building has a tall base and water table. The front wall of the hall faces 6th Street. It has a tall, pointed parapet wall. The front wall has wide pilasters on each of its corners. Four metal windows that are divided into multiple panes of leaded art glass are located on the first floor's front wall. The windows have pointed tops and are in a rectangular cutout in the wall.

A large bay extends out from the center of the second floor's wall. The bay is supported by an overshadow course, in turn supported by brackets. The bay has a belt course on the bottom of its wall and a sill course; both courses continue across the full front wall. The bay has cutaway corners. There is a row of four tall windows with pointed arch transoms in the bay's front wall. A single transom window is located in each of the bay's cutaway walls. The windows are composed of multiple panes of leaded art glass. The windows are separated by stone tracery. The bay has a frieze with blocks that have carvings of animals. The top of the bay's wall is crenellated. Two windows with pointed arches are above the bay in the front wall. The windows are in a rectangular cutout in the wall. The top of the front wall has a narrow slit opening centered in it.

The one-story vestibule that connects the building to the church has two windows with pointed arches in its north wall. The windows are in a rectangular enframement in the wall. The northeast corner of the vestibule has a wide buttress on it.

The entry is located on the west side of the vestibule. The entry has wide steps from 6th Street and has a large portal with a pointed arch. A relief carving of Christ and small children is above the arch; Alfonso Ianelli created the sculpture. The entry has two pairs of wood doors. The vestibule has a cornice and tall parapet on its north and west walls.

The construction of the building was financed by the Barker family. In 1886 John Barker, president of the Haskell-Barker Car Company, which manufactured railroad cars, donated funds for the construction of the original Barker Hall in memory of his wife and children. It was replaced in 1929 with funds from John's daughter.

132 East 6th Street (north side). Masonic Temple, Renaissance Revival, 1922-23. Contributing
Nicol, Sholer, and Hoffman, architect. Photo 0001
The building is two stories on a raised foundation. Its walls are composed of light brown-colored brick and stone trim. The building has one course of stone block for a base. The basement of the building is banded rusticated brick. A stone belt course is at the top of the basement level. The basement has six windows covered with metal bars. The entry is centered on the Pine St. facade. It has a corniced stone surround with a cornice. The cornice has a scroll and shell design carved on the top of its front side. The entry door is deeply recessed; it is an aluminum and glass door. A metal door is located in the west side of the front wall.

The upper two floors of the façade are divided into seven bays. Each bay is separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals. The end pilasters are doubly wide. Each bay has a 1/1 metal window on the second floor and an arched 1/1 metal window with a transom on the third floor. The second floor windows have stone sills with corbels and lintels composed of brick soldiers. The third floor windows have stone sills and arches composed of bricks with a keystone. A stone panel is located between the second and third floor windows in each section.

The pilasters support a stone entablature. The frieze has Masonic Temple and the year it was constructed in Roman numerals carved on its frieze. The cornice has rows of dentils. A parapet wall composed of bricks and stone coping is above the cornice.

The Masons were one of the oldest social lodges in the city, dating to the middle part of the 19th century. Prior to the construction of this building they had met on the second floor of 519 Franklin Street.

5th Street east of Franklin Street

126 East 5th Street. Michigan City Post Office, Colonial Revival, 1909-1910. Contributing.
James Knox Taylor, supervising architect. Photo 0024
The building has a raised basement composed of limestone and its walls are composed of dark red-colored brick with stone quoining at the corners of the two story section. It is roofed by an asphalt shingle covered hipped roof and has a wood balustrade.

The façade is divided into three parts with the central three bays that project slightly in front of the flanking parts also defined by quoining A flight of stone steps leads to the central entrance. The entry is arched and is composed of a wood surround with fluted Corinthian columns a pair of wood doors, and a large fanlight transom window. Between the doors and the transom window is a wood panel with the year the building was constructed in Roman numerals. The transom has a wide trim board that is carved with a floral pattern. The arch is composed of two courses of soldiers and carved stone springer blocks and keystones. To each side of the entry are tall arched windows with matching details. The window openings have surrounds composed of wood pilasters and wood panels below the multi-light, double hung sash. A pair of stone discs with brick surrounds is located near the top of the wall between the windows and door.

Each wing has one 8/12 wood window with a transom divided into four panes of glass. These windows have flattened arches composed of two courses of bricks and stone springer blocks and keystones. A large, carved stone swag is above each of these windows. The building's wood cornice contains rows of dentils, modillions, and beaded molding. There are three gabled dormers sheathed in asphalt shingles above the central section of the façade. The dormers each have small pilasters with broken pediments and rows of dentils. An arched opening is centered in each of the dormer's front walls. The center dormer has a vent in the opening and the other two dormers' openings are covered with wood.

The first post office was established in the city in 1833. This building followed several other leased locations in the city. While the building is an example of high-styled design used by the United States government during the first decades of

the 20th century, stripped down styles for new post offices were seen during the 1930s and later. The building served as the post office until 1973 when it was replaced by a new building near the northwest corner of the district.

126 East 5th Street. Time Capsule, 2000. Non-contributing (object)

4th Street east of Franklin Street

113 East 4th Street. Salvation Army Building, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

Franklin Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, 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 National Register listing.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance
1867-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Taylor, James Knox
Boonstra, Samuel
Nicol, Sholer, & Hoffman
Starbuck, Henry F.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1867, the year the oldest extant contributing building, St. John's Lutheran Church, was constructed in the district. The period ends in 1963, the mandatory fifty year cut off for eligibility. While the area's commercial importance declined during the 1960s, the area continued to be a financial center.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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

The Franklin Street Commercial Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district includes some of the finest examples of architectural styles in Michigan City applied to large commercial and public buildings, which qualifies the district under criterion C for Architecture. The large concentration of these buildings form not only a significant collection of architecture in the city, they also form an important hub for commerce in the region due to the city's location on Lake Michigan. Therefore the district also qualifies under criterion A for Commerce.

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

COMMERCE

The first commercial business in Michigan City was established by Samuel Miller in 1833. Miller started a commission store that supported the grain trade by local farmers who brought their products to the shipping port. Several more warehouses followed as vessels on Lake Michigan began to frequent the port in greater numbers. Retail establishments followed and by 1849 the city had several hotels, nine dry goods stores, one druggist, and seven groceries with general provisions. The port was the primary generator of the city's early development. In 1852 the first railroad was constructed through the city.

The original hub of the commercial district was located nearer the harbor on Franklin Street between Second and Michigan Streets. This was until about 1864 when commercial activity started to creep southward on Franklin Street, which had previously been a residential area. Franklin Street was the first to receive sidewalks in 1840 and the first to be planked in 1850. Prior to about 1890 very few commercial buildings were located south of Fifth Street (which was also called Market Street). An interurban line down the center of Franklin Street to neighborhoods on the south side of town, and the South Shore interurban line on 11th Street continued to draw commercial development southward on Franklin Street. This essentially created the city's sole commercial "main street" throughout the period of significance.

Evidence of the city's important role as a hub for travelers by rail, road, and sea is found in the number of hotels the city once had in its commercial district. One of the district's oldest buildings is the St. Nicholas Hotel at 418 Franklin Street (c. 1875); it was later known as the Major Hotel in 1889 when it expanded to the south (420 Franklin Street, see photo 0014). By 1894 there were four hotels in the city and two of the largest hotels were yet to be constructed. The Warren Building also functioned as the Red Apple Hotel when Dr. Warren constructed his six story building at 823 Franklin Street in 1925 (see left side of photo 0010). The building is on a scale much larger than other commercial buildings in the district. The largest hotel was the Spaulding Hotel which was located on the east side of Franklin Street. It was the last hotel on Franklin Street to close in 1966; it was demolished in 1979. A partial pilaster from the north corner of the building's front wall is located against the Brinkman Building at 622/624 Franklin Street.

One of the most evident results of the city's commercial and industrial successes of the late 19th and early 20th century is the number of banks that were constructed in the district. The first bank in Michigan City was established in 1873; it was the First National Bank. The Citizens Bank was the second financial institution established in the city in 1888. It was originally located at 311 Franklin Street, then later constructed a building on the east side of the 500 block of Franklin Street. The Michigan City Trust and Savings Bank opened in 1903 and Merchant's National Bank opened in 1909. The People's National Bank opened in 1925. The last bank to open in the district during the period of significance was First Federal Savings Bank, which constructed a new building in about 1950 at 720 Franklin Street. The Depression created havoc in the banking industry. The People's Bank closed in 1935 and Michigan City Trust merged with the First National Bank in 1937. First National merged with the Merchant's Bank in 1962.

Several of these bank buildings are extant or have standing reminders of their history. The First National Bank building constructed a new bank in 1920. Its front portico columns were saved when the building was demolished to make way for

a new bank building in 1975 (see photo 0011). The Citizens Bank building that once stood near the southeast corner of 5th and Franklin Streets had its bronze building plaques incorporated into a memorial when a new bank was constructed near the location in 1973. The new Merchant's National Bank Building was constructed in 1926 at 601 Franklin Street (photo 0025) and former bank buildings are also located at 401 and 532 Franklin Street.

Commercial enterprises began as general merchandise stores in the mid 19th century, but developed into more specialized stores throughout the late part of the 19th century and into the early decades of the 20th century. By the 1920s large department stores, often chain stores from national companies, began to locate on Franklin Street. By the 1950s Franklin Street was a commercial hub for regional department stores and financial institutions. It was during this later period of the 1950s and 1960s that several small, one story buildings were constructed, often as freestanding buildings. A diner (photo 0020) and gas station also followed at 920 and 1001 Franklin Street in 1953 and 1966. The diner is of special note. It is an example of a Valentine Diner, which was developed by Arthur Valentine for the Valentine Manufacturing Company in Kansas. Valentine developed the concept during the middle part of the 20th century, and then incorporated the company in 1947. His diners were shipped to cities across the United States.

Michigan City's historic commercial district was significantly affected by the creation of Marquette Mall on the city's south side. The mall was constructed in 1965 and several businesses on Franklin Street relocated to the new mall. In an effort to reestablish the historic commercial district's role in the city Franklin Street was turned into a pedestrian thoroughfare in 1969. The new outdoor mall stretched between 5th and 9th Streets and was called "Franklin Square". Further change to the commercial district occurred during the 1970s with a significant urban renewal project. The two commercial blocks lining Franklin Street north of Fourth Street were completely razed. The demolitions included buildings around the intersection of Fifth and Franklin Streets as well. Large new buildings were created in the open lots. The buildings included a new library, city hall, banks, and office buildings. Franklin Street, which originally extended to the harbor, was cut off at Fourth Street. The outdoor mall concept failed to reverse the trend began by Marquette Mall and during the 1980s the street was reopened. Today the district has recaptured some of its commercial vitality and is promoted as an arts and culture district for the city.

ARCHITECTURE

The district's architecture reflects a community that experienced strong, steady growth through the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. Two architectural styles are most prevalent in the district: Italianate and Classical Revival. Excellent examples of several other styles are also located in the district and are generally from the same period during which the Italianate and Classical Revival examples were constructed.

It should also be noted that a local brick manufacturer, Roeske Brothers, had a brickyard in the city that was established in the 1880s. Many of the district's buildings were constructed with bricks from this plant. The bricks generally have a muted brownish-gray color and were a popular choice for buildings in the city. The brickyard was located on Michigan Street.

Not all of the district's architecture has distinguishing features of particular styles. Several buildings in the district are vernacular in nature. There are a few examples of gable-front buildings. While these are mostly homes and have some elements of the Greek Revival style, one commercial building was constructed in the gable-front design. It is located at 1009 Franklin Street. It was constructed during the mid 1880s and is one of three commercial buildings adjoining each other that are constructed with wood (see photo 0006). The other two wood buildings (1011 north/south Franklin Street) are designed with a parapet-front. This is another example of vernacular commercial construction in the district. Side by side examples of parapet-front buildings are also located at 115 and 117 East 9th Street (see photo 0021). These date to about 1925 and are constructed out of bricks.

Another example of vernacular construction is the rectory built for St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 818 Franklin Street (see photo 0018). The building was constructed in 1888 north of the church. The rectory is an example of the double-pile type, which is a term for a building that is usually two rooms wide and two rooms deep. The rectory is two stories tall and has a central hallway that separates the two front rooms. This house type was most popular in the United States during the 18th century, but continued to be used into the 19th century.

The simple bungalow and American Four-Square type are located side-by-side on Pine Street in the district (see photo 0002). These also represent later 20th century vernacular construction. Both houses are constructed with bricks and have full-width porches.

The district's early architectural styles, from 1867 through the early 20th century, are from the Late Victorian period of architectural styles. These include the district's most prolific style of this period, the Italianate, as well as several examples of the Queen Anne style, and single examples of the Gothic Revival style and Romanesque Revival style. Often elements from styles popular during this time were interchanged or blended on building design as to sometimes render the buildings eclectic examples of late 19th and early 20th century architecture. The large concentration of buildings constructed during this period in the district introduced many of these elements but are not necessarily clear examples of particular styles. However, architectural styles are discussed in the following paragraphs to indicate the presence of their influence in the district.

Italianate
The Italianate Style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The first Italianate building was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

The style was translated particularly well to commercial buildings. The most common feature of the Italianate style on commercial buildings is a cornice, either out of brick or metal that has decorative brackets or corbels. Decorative window hoods, often with arches, are also common features of the Italianate style found on commercial buildings. The district has numerous examples of this style. Three excellent examples include a former hotel at 418 Franklin Street (photo 0014), the large corner building at 402 Franklin Street (photo 0013), and to a lesser degree the Staiger Hardware building at 613 Franklin Street. The former hotel building and the large corner building have large decorative cornices and window hoods. The two buildings were constructed between about 1875 and 1880. The Staiger Hardware building has a metal façade with several pressed metal decorative features. It was constructed in about 1894. A good example is also located at 1101 Franklin Street. The building has a decorative second floor bay that is cantilevered above its corner entry that faces the intersection of Franklin and 11th Streets (photo 0005).

The other examples of the Italianate influence are located on the campus of St. John's Lutheran Church (901 Franklin Street). When the congregation constructed a rectory and school in 1882 they used the Italianate style on both buildings. These buildings have windows with segmental arches and a bracketed cornice. . The school has a highly stylized cupola with arched openings and decorative wood brackets that support its roof (see photo 0022).

Queen Anne
The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.

While not uncommon, the use of the Queen Anne style for commercial buildings was never a frequent occurrence in most communities. The most common feature that distinguishes the style on commercial buildings is a cantilevered window bay on the second floor of the front façade. This was particularly true on the corners of the buildings if they were located at the corner of two intersecting streets. Michigan City has a large number of commercial buildings that has second story corner bays. One example of this, in the Queen Anne style, is located at 815 Franklin Street (far right side of photo 0008). The building has a round turret/window bay on its southeast corner's second floor. Another example of the Queen Anne style applied to commercial buildings is the Zorn Building (904 Franklin Street, photo 0019). The Zorn Building has two large second floor window bays and a large cornice. The bays have a swag design in pressed metal above their windows. One of the residences in the district is also a good example of the Queen Anne style. It is the Earl House, located at 717 Pine

Street. It has cross gables, a two story window bay, and a large front porch that curves around the south side of the house.

Gothic Revival & Romanesque Revival styles
Two of the largest buildings in the district are churches constructed by St. Paul's Lutheran and the Trinity Episcopal congregations. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (photo 0018) was constructed at 828 Franklin Street in the Gothic Revival style in 1876. The church building features pointed arches above its doorways, windows, and louvered openings in its belfry. Other elements of the Gothic style that are located on the building include the pinnacles on the building's multiple pilasters and its steeply pitched roof and steeple. It is the district's only example of the Gothic Revival style of the Late Victorian period.

The congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church selected the Romanesque Revival style for their church's design when it was constructed in 1889 at 600 Franklin Street (photo 0016). The style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly on public buildings located along the east coast. The style often used large rusticated stone blocks for its wall construction. Wide arched windows and towers or turrets were also frequently used. Trinity Episcopal Church is an excellent example of the style. The corner tower has broad arched openings and turrets on each corner of the belfry. The front gable of the church has a very broad arched opening that is composed of several art glass windows. The walls of the building are composed entirely of large rusticated stone blocks. The building is also the only example of the Romanesque Revival style in the district.

An example of a unique style that relates to the early German heritage found in Michigan City is located at 901 Franklin Street. The building was the home to the congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church, composed largely of German immigrants. The church was constructed in 1867 and is the oldest extant building in the district. The builder, a German immigrant himself, constructed the building in a style popular in early 19th century Germany. Known as "Rundbogenstil" the style is a form of Early Romanesque Revival. The style was a revival of the German Romanesque and the Renaissance.

The district's later architecture is mostly composed of styles that began at the beginning of the 20th century through the 1930s. These styles are considered part of the period of late 19th and 20th century revival styles. They include examples of the Colonial, Renaissance, Tudor, and Late Gothic Revival styles. The most prolific of the later revival styles in the district is the Classical Revival style. Its Neo-classical and Beaux Arts forms are found in elements of the style on buildings in the district.

Classical Revival
The Classical Revival Style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

One of the most common commercial buildings that used the style was financial or banking institutions. The style portrayed permanence and stability by reflecting ancient precedents of the Greek world. The Merchant's Bank (601 Franklin, photo 0025), First National Bank (near 515 Franklin, left side of photo 0011), and banks located at 401 and 532 Franklin were all located in buildings designed in the Classical Revival style. The buildings have classical elements that include wide pilasters and/or columns and cornices. The enormous scale and detail of the former First National Bank building is evident from the bank's portico that remains. These buildings were constructed during the first three decades of the 20th century.

Two other exceptional examples of the style are the BPOE building at 522 Franklin Street and the South Shore Station located at 114 East 11th Street. The BPOE building (left side of photo 0015) was constructed as a lodge hall for the Elks in 1927. It is a large three story building with a rusticated base and tall fluted engaged columns on its front wall. It also has an unusual rooftop terrace. The South Shore Station (photo 0004) was constructed in c. 1925 for the electric railroad that ran between South Bend and Chicago on 11th Street. The building has a full pediment with an unusual round opening

wrapped with a wreath in its front wall. The building also has large corner pilasters with swags and shields just below the building cornice.

Renaissance Revival
A style not typically found in large numbers in Midwestern cities is the Renaissance Revival style. Michigan City, and particularly the Franklin Street district, has a number of examples of this style. It is speculated that the Renaissance Revival style resulted from the many American architects and their clients who made visits to Italy at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. With first-hand knowledge of the architectural models, the style could be expertly interpreted in the United States.

Three large examples of the Renaissance Revival style in the district are the Masonic Hall located at 132 East 6th Street (photo 0001), the Sieb-Neimer Block located at 617 Franklin Street, and the Warren Building located at 713 Franklin Street (left side of photo 0010). The Masonic Hall and the Sieb-Neimer Block both have arched windows on their top floors in a front wall that is divided by pilasters and vertical rows of windows. The Masonic Hall has a rusticated base and a formal, central entry portico. The Warren Building is constructed with a reinforced concrete structural frame and is six stories tall. It was constructed in 1925 and its walls are composed of bricks and terra cotta trim. The trim details are characteristic of Renaissance Revival elements. The building's verticality is enhanced by tall, narrow pilasters composed of terra cotta blocks. The building has arched windows and niche and urn details in terra cotta at the top of its front and side walls' corners.

Colonial Revival
The Colonial Revival Style gained popularity after the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation. There are three examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. The Salvation Army Building located at 113 East 4th Street has elements of the style. The other two are excellent examples of the style in both residential and public building design.

The Staiger House (left side of photo 0002), constructed in about 1908 at 621 Pine Street, has a formal front wall with side gables. It is two and a half stories tall with a gambrel roof and front dormers. The house has Palladian windows in its gable walls. The other building is probably the best example of Colonial Revival architecture in Michigan City. In 1909 the United States Post Office constructed a new branch building at 126 East 5th Street. The building also has a formal front wall with three large arched openings in the middle of the wall and stone quoins on its corners. The building has a limestone base and a balustrade around the bottom of the building's roof. It has roof dormers on each of its sides.

Late Gothic Revival
There are two examples of the Late Gothic Revival style in the district. Both are religious buildings constructed during the 1920s. The United Methodist Episcopal congregation constructed a new building in 1922 at 121 East 7th Street (photo 0003) and the Barker family of Michigan City were the benefactors of a new memorial hall for the Trinity Episcopal Church when it was constructed in 1929 at 113 East 6th Street (photo 0023). The buildings have pointed arch windows with stone tracery and art glass, and buttresses. The Methodist church has a large entry tower and Barker Hall has a wide bay with a crenellated top on its front wall.

There are a few single examples of other styles from the early part of the 20th century. A small building at 524 Franklin Street is constructed in the Tudor Revival style (middle of photo 0015). It has half-timbering and stucco second floor walls. It was built as a lunch room in about 1917. The Brinkmann Building at 622/624 Franklin Street is an example of the Spanish Eclectic style. It has a section of mansard roof on its front wall; the roof is covered with Spanish tiles. The Carow Building, located at 823 Franklin Street, is a simple example of the Craftsman style (right side of photo 0008).

Modern Movement
The Modern Movement of architecture ushered in the last styles popular during the district's period of significance. The district has a few examples of Moderne architecture. Side by side buildings located at 720 and 722/724 Franklin Street have plain front walls with large bands of smooth limestone and granite (photo 0017). They were constructed in about 1950. Another example of the Moderne style is a free-standing building located at the corner of Franklin and 10th Streets.

The building has a streamlined design and its walls are covered with metal. It has a sign board that is incorporated into the building's front wall and projects above the roof and out toward the intersection. It was constructed as a diner in c. 1955.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1831 Isaac Elston of Crawfordsville, Indiana purchased the land that would become Michigan City from the State of Indiana. A year later he platted the town of Michigan City. The new town was platted at the location surveyed by the State of Indiana in 1829 as the northern terminus of the Michigan Road, though the road was not constructed through LaPorte County until 1834. The road connected Madison, on the Ohio River, with what was believed would be the best harbor on Lake Michigan for the state. The mouth of Trail Creek at Lake Michigan was thought to offer an adequate harbor although only small boats were able to moor until improvements were made in the harbor between 1836 and 1852. The first settlers arrived in 1833 and by 1836 over 3,000 people lived in Michigan City. By 1880 the population was over 7,000 and it more than doubled to 14,850 by 1900.

Isaac Elston's original plat of Michigan City was enlarged during the 1850s on the south, east, and west sides. The original plat only extended to Fifth Street, which he called Market Street. During the 1850s through the 1870s the city became a railroad hub for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. An interurban line was also constructed through the city (on 11th Street through the district) during the early 1900s. It connected South Bend with the Calumet Region and Chicago. In 1857 the State of Indiana established the Northern State Prison on the southwest side of the city; it was completed in 1868. A number of industries were also established in Michigan City including lumber and furniture companies, refrigerator and railroad car manufacturers, and the Zorn Brewery in 1877. The city's position on Lake Michigan also allowed for the development of a fishing industry.

The real boom time for the city occurred during the early decades of the 20th century. It was at that time industry flourished in the city and the area became a financial center for the region. That continued until the Great Depression. The city recovered after World War II with slow, but steady population growth.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Caron's Directory of Michigan City, Indiana. Caron Directory Company, Publisher. Louisville, KY
1917-18, 1927-28, 1929-30, 1938-39, 1942, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1965, 1966

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Federal Census: 1910

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 091-406-16001-086, 091-406-21091-092

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 43.4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	508040	4618632
2	16	508196	4618695
3	16	508530	4617802
4	16	508361	4617676

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

Beginning at the southwest corner of Pine Street and 4th Street, face southeast and continue in a line with the west side of Pine Street to the northwest corner of Pine Street and 11th Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line with the north side of 11th Street to the west side of Franklin Street. Turn southeast and continue in a line to the south property line of 1103 Franklin Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line to the east side of the alley between Washington and Franklin Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the east side of the alley to the north side of 10th Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the north side of West 10th Street to a point with a line extended from the west property line of 110 West 9th Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the west property line of 110 West 9th Street to the south side of West 9th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line with the north side of West 9th Street to the east side of the alley that separates Washington and Franklin Streets. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the east side of the alley to the south side of East 4th Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line with the south side of 4th Street to the west side of Pine Street, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Franklin Street Commercial Historic District — LaPorte County, IN
Name of Property — County and State

The area described in the boundaries above is the historic commercial center of Michigan City. The district essentially straddles Franklin Street, the city's historic commercial main street, and includes several large religious buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Michigan City Redevelopment Commission date September 21, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Masonic Temple, looking northwest from Pine Street

1 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 600 block of Pine Street, looking northwest

2 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Methodist Church, looking southwest from Pine Street

3 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: South Shore Station, looking northwest on 11th Street

4 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 11th Streets, looking southwest

5 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 11th Streets, looking northwest

6 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 9th Streets, looking southwest

7 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 9th Streets, looking northwest

8 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 800 block of Franklin Street, looking northwest

9 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 8th Streets, looking southwest

10 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Horizon Bank, looking northwest from Franklin Street

11 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 400 block of Franklin Street, looking northwest

12 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southeast corner of Franklin and 4th Streets, looking east

13 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 400 block of Franklin Street, looking east

14 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 500 block of Franklin Street, looking northeast

15 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Episcopal Church, looking northeast from Franklin Street

16 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 700 block of Franklin Street, looking southeast

17 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 800 block of Franklin Street, looking southeast

18 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 900 block of Franklin Street, looking east

19 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of Franklin and 10th Streets, looking northeast

20 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 100 block of East 9th Street, looking south

21 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: St. John's Lutheran School, looking south

22 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Barker Hall, looking southeast

23 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Post Office, looking northeast

24 of 25.

Name of Property: Franklin Street Commercial Historic District

Franklin Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Michigan City

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 600 block of Franklin Street, looking southwest

25 of 25.

Property Owner:

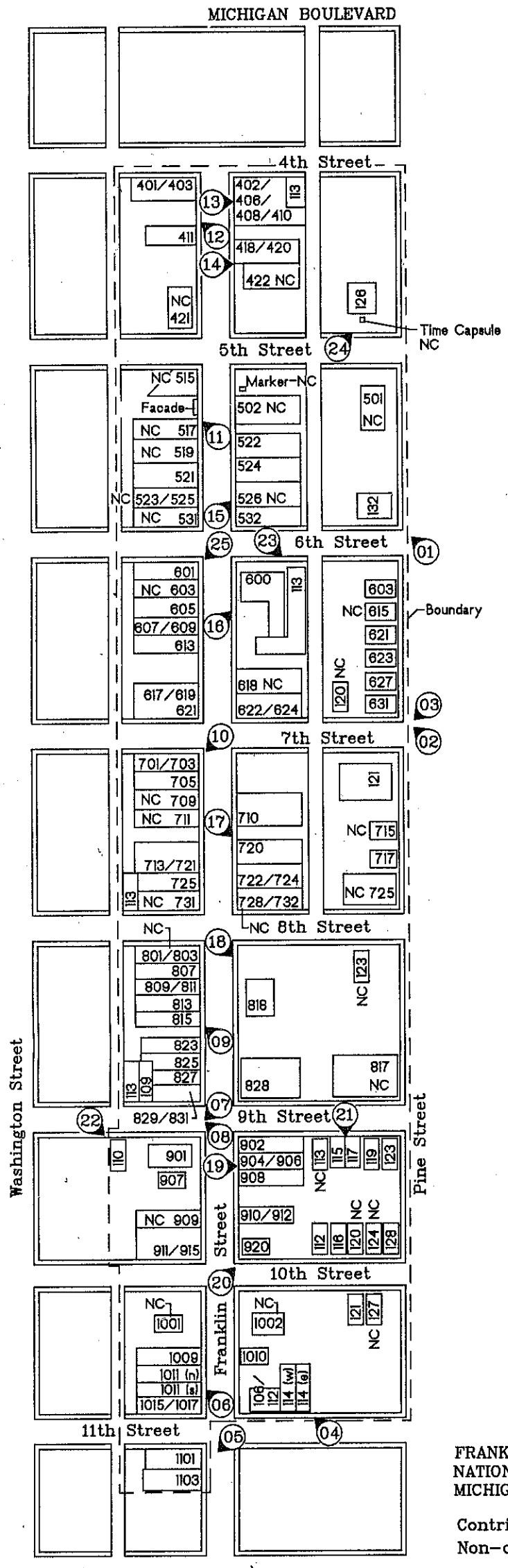
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



FRANKLIN STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY, IN

Contributing = 74
Non-contributing (NC) = 32

20 = photographs

NORTH

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0002

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0004

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0010

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0013

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0014

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0022

Franklin Street H.D., LaPorte Co., IN #0023