

PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

**Works Progress Administration
Indiana Writers' Program**

**Prepared by Steven R. Shook
July 2020**

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Works Progress Administration

Indiana Writers' Program

INTRODUCTION

The Works Project Administration (WPA) was a federally agency established during the Great Depression with the fundamental purpose to increase employment through federally funded jobs that benefitted the public. This included the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, dams, public buildings, parks, and other infrastructure. The WPA expanded to include the Federal Writers' Program in 1936, which employed artists, theater groups, and writers in each state; individuals working in Indiana were employed under the Indiana Writers' Program. With America putting its resources toward the war effort, the Indiana Writers' Program would cease existence in 1943.

Each state received Federal Writers' Program funding and writers were hired to research and gather information for the American Guide Series. The American Guide Series, composed of a book for each state, was a combination of contemporary guidebook and state history. In addition to state-focused books, several regional guides were also published. In Indiana, only a single regional guide, *The Calumet Region Historical Guide*, resulted from the work of Indiana Writers' Program. This book includes considerable information about Porter County.

Indiana State Teachers College, now Indiana State University, sponsored the Indiana Writers' Program. When the program ceased operation, the files generated for each county were maintained by the institution. After organizing the files, the school microfilmed the materials. Information about Porter County (Reel No. 20) is contained in nearly 1,200 pages of typewritten and handwritten documents. Very little of the material concerning Porter County has ever been published and is a critical source of historical information. For instance, a firsthand account of the Long-Page murders of 1867 committed by Chauncey Page is provided by Jacob Mooker, who, incidentally, was Porter County's last surviving Civil War veteran, passing away on October 10, 1941, in Valparaiso.

The Indiana Writers' Program microfilm for Porter County was digitized and compiled into a single document by Steven R. Shook in February and March 2018. Pages were numbered for reference purposes only and they do not coincide with the microfilm page numbers. The order of the material presented in the microfilm, however, has been maintained in this document.

Note that the quality of the microfilming process was very poor. Considerable effort was made to make each page clear and readable. Unfortunately, the quality could not be enhanced to the degree where optical character recognition could be successfully applied to the document to make it a searchable document.

Steven R. Shook
July 2020

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PORTER CO.

Porter Co. - 100 - General Description (History and Guide)

PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

A History and Guide

1939

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NATURAL SETTING

Topography

During the late Wisconsin ice age, a period of geologic history in which the polar ice extended southward over most of North America, the hill tops of Porter county were smoothed off by glacial action and the whole terrain was made comparatively level. This general leveling occurred thousands of years ago, and it is believed that previously the land was exceedingly rough and mountainous, comparable to the Cordilleras.

The great ice sheet developed irregularly as far as central Indiana, and as it receded left accumulated masses of glacial debris in its wake. This debris, composed chiefly of rock in the form of dust and boulders, forms a series of recessional moraines --- hills that mark the periodic meltings which took place when the ice sheet was disappearing. As one journeys southward from Lake Michigan he observes alternate stretches of hills and lowlands. The lowlands were originally almost always marshy or else entirely covered with water, as in the lake region just north of Valparaiso. Though numerous marshes remain, most of the rich bottom lands have been successfully drained and are now under cultivation.

Passing eastward across Porter county on U. S. Highway 6, the motorist notices a gradual ascent --- the hills become steeper and

steeper and the rise more sharply until an altitude of 900 feet above sea level is reached --- a rise of some 150 feet from the Lake county line. The peak of the ascent is the crest of the Valparaiso Moraine. Another crest is reached on Indiana Highway 49 and on the Campbell road a few miles south of U. S. Highway 6.

The sand dunes, which have been more fully treated in another chapter, are the result of wind and lake action concentrating at the southern end of Lake Michigan. In semi-circular formation lesser belts of dunes extend southward from the main dune complex. These are easily recognizable, although they are covered with vegetation, and the old water lines are sometimes discernible on their gentle slopes.

South of Valparaiso there is a more or less abrupt descent to level lowlands and gently rolling prairies. The land becomes increasingly fertile towards the plain of the Kankakee river, and the southbound traveler notices a marked increase in the lushness and greenness of the vegetation as he approaches the southern boundary of the county. Until recent years the Kankakee was bordered by almost impenetrable marshes, but with the dredging of the river channel the wet lands became arable and now form one of the most fertile farm belts of the county.

Nowhere in the county are there elevations of bed rock above the surface. No fossils are found here, although below the limestone

floor of the region there are said to lie millions of fossilized fishes from the Devonian Age. In the glacial drift, which lies in strata and is from 140 to 170 feet thick, are found fragments of marine crustacea and remains of other animal and vegetable life, including huge mastodon bones, one of which may be seen in the historical museum at Valparaiso.

The Valparaiso Moraine causes the drainage of Porter county to fall in two directions --- to the north into Lake Michigan and to the south into the Kankakee. To the north the streams and creeks drain into the Calumet, which empties into Lake Michigan, part of its overflow in the spring being carried by Burns Ditch, a man-made drainage channel flowing into the lake in the dunes region.

The least fertile farm section of the county once lay in the sandy hills just south of the dunes, but since Burns Ditch was completed a large part of this section has become arable.

Streams and creeks to the south of Valparaiso drain into the Kankakee, the southern boundary of the county. Crooked Creek is one of the largest of the streams emptying into the Kankakee. All streams and creeks draining into the Kankakee have their sources near the crest of the Valparaiso Moraine, from which there is considerable flow from rainfall and melting snow. In the northern part of the county is Salt Creek, which empties into the Calumet, as well as several smaller creeks.

Just north of Valparaiso, in the saucer-like valleys of the morainic hills, is a group of sizeable lakes, the largest of which is Flint Lake. Nearby are Mink Lake and Wauhob Lake. This lake region possesses some beautiful scenery and has become a playground and summer resort.

The climate of Porter county, although temperate, is variable. The winters are commonly cold, but below zero weather is unusual. Summer heat is modified by breezes from Lake Michigan and by the prevailing west winds. In summer the nights are almost always delightfully cool, particularly near the forests and marshes of the northern part of the county.

The county lies in a storm belt, and windstorms and thunderstorms sometimes rage with great ferocity, causing much destruction. Since 1882 there have been a score or more of severe storms that caused great damage, the latest of these occurring on June 10, 1939. During this storm several buildings near the settlement of Burdick were demolished and enormous trees were uprooted in various parts of the county. Fields and woods were strewn with fallen trunks and branches, and in some portions highways were blocked and power lines torn down.

Trees and Flowers

Long ago most of Porter county was covered with a dense growth of timber. The early settlers found groves of tall deciduous and

coniferous trees, with a few intervening prairies of waving grass and wild flowers. Although most of the woods have been thinned out or cleared, there still remain large stretches of timber, most of it second growth. Now and then large groves are sold to lumber merchants and saw mills are set up to convert the trees into lumber. A saw mill may be observed south of U. S. Highway 20 near the tracks of the Pere Marquette railroad, where during the past year or so a fine wooded tract has been reduced to a huge pile of logs and planed lumber.

Although deforestation is taking place rapidly, there is a movement on foot among progressive farmers and landholders of the county to conserve the timber and to reforest extensive parcels of land. The state of Indiana furnishes hardwood seedlings for this purpose which may be purchased for less than a cent apiece. The American Legion in some sections has undertaken the distribution of these seedlings from the state nurseries.

The trees now most common in Porter county are elm, oak, hickory, ash, American linden, beech, and sugar maple. Among the smaller varieties ironwood, hawthorne, dogwood, prickly ash, and witch hazel are plentiful. These lesser trees have each their individual charm --- the ironwood its graceful form and dainty

flowers, the hawthorne its sweet-scented white blossoms and scarlet fruit, the dogwood its masses of large white flowers, the prickly ash its spicy foliage and deep red berries, and the witch hazel its erratic but delightful habit of appearing in the fall with delicate yellow flowers.

Because the summers are usually dry throughout the county, there is no little danger from forest fires, which have been known to devastate wide areas. Provision has been made by the state for the systematic protection of the woods in the dunes area, and constant watch is kept by forest rangers to detect any sign of fire. Nevertheless, careless campers, smokers who throw away their cigars and cigarettes without extinguishing them, and farmers who burn over their fields without taking proper precautions sometimes start fires that quickly become uncontrollable and cause great destruction.

The natural vegetation of Porter county is of exceptional interest to botanist and nature lover, both in the dunes region and in the woods of the "back country." Many of the wild flowers that once grew here, however, have been exterminated, or nearly so, by the hands of careless pickers. The fragrant trailing arbutus, once plentiful in the sandy slopes of the sand dunes, has been practically extinguished, and the swamp-loving

lady's slipper has retreated into the almost impenetrable marshes south of the dunes. Rare, too, have become columbines and fringed orchids. Still abundant, however, are those lovely flowers of earliest spring --- hepatica, bloodroot, wild ginger, Dutchman's breeches, Solomon's seal, faun lily, and blue phlox. The great white trillium, of which there were once a multitude, has become rare indeed, due to the unfortunate propensity of the root to die when the flower is picked. There are still great patches of summer and fall flowers in the fields and woods: bouncing Bet, Turk's cap lily, day lily, milkweed, ironweed, butterfly weed, Joe Pyeweed, and vast wild gardens of blue and purple asters.

From the appearance of the fairy-like Erigenia, or pepper-and-salt, in March to the last violet-hued aster bravely defying the frosts of October, Porter county is gay with wild flowers.

Beasts, Birds, and Fishes

A hundred years ago great numbers of bears, deer, coyotes, and wolves inhabited the jungle-like forests of the county. There were thousands of lesser quadrupeds, including beavers, otters, minks, skunks, raccoons, opossums, badgers, woodchucks, red, gray, and black squirrels, gophers, muskrats, porcupines, rabbits, weasels, and shrews.

With the advance of civilisation westward in the 1830's and with the expansion of the fur trade the larger game animals and most of the valuable fur-bearing groups disappeared or else became rare. For upwards of seventy-five years there have been no deer or bears in Porter county, and wolves and coyotes were only occasionally seen after 1900. Badgers, minks, and beavers are now rare but are not yet extinct. As late as 1938 a trapper caught two minks on the banks of the Calumet river in Pine township. Rabbits and squirrels are still abundant. The squirrels are chiefly of the red variety and most of the rabbits are cotton tails. Woodchucks, opossums, and raccoons are still abundant in the wooded areas.

All through the summer months the woods and meadows of Porter county resound with the melodious notes of native birds as well as summer visitants. Purple martens, wrens, robins, field sparrows, brown thrushes, cardinals, scarlet tanagers, orioles, goldfinches, swallows, meadow larks, cuckoos, blue jays, catbirds, bluebirds, rose-breasted grosbeaks, bobolinks, kingbirds, great-crested flycatchers and ruby-throated humming birds are common varieties that may be seen on an early morning's stroll. The bittern and the great blue heron wing their way along the streams and marshlands of the county.

Among the predatory birds of the county the most numerous are crows, hawks, and great horned owls. The hoarse cries of owls and crows paralyze their prey with fear, and all too often an anguished twittering informs the bird lover that some song bird has met his death by the claws and beak of one of these gangsters of the bird kingdom.

Certain sections of Porter county, particularly the sand dunes and the swamps south of the dunes, are natural bird sanctuaries. Berries and small fruits abound in these regions, and there are sheltering trees and shrubs and plenty of water. A bird enthusiast has counted twenty-two varieties within the space of half an hour while sitting on a log in the woods southeast of Chesterton.

While at one time there were many varieties of fish in the lakes and streams of the county, most of the waterways have been depleted and only very optimistic fishermen now take their reels and rods anywhere in the region with the expectation of making a catch. The Kankakee river, once swarming with fish, is now, in the words of an octogenarian fisherman who lives in a solitary hut on the bank, "no good any more fer fishin' --- ain't been no good sence they dredged her."

REGIONAL HISTORY

Mound Builders

Scattered through Porter county, on the highlands and the dry, sandy levels, are several of those mysterious earthworks, or mounds, which have enabled archeologists to determine something of the prehistoric inhabitants of the middle west. Trees of such great age have been found growing on these mounds that it is apparent they were built centuries before the landing of Columbus. However, exactly when the mound builders lived here is not yet known.

Excavation of the mounds has brought to light little that would show what kind of people they were. Near Boone Grove, in the southwestern part of the county, stands the largest mound group in Porter county, covering about thirty acres. Here are eight large, regularly constructed mounds rising ten to fifteen feet above the surface of the surrounding countryside. Two of the largest, opened some forty years ago, disclosed a skeleton, an arrowhead, and some ashes. Others in the county, however, have yielded artifacts of stone and copper, such as spears, arrowheads, axes, mallets, ornaments, beads, vases or urns, pestles, rolling pins, needles, shuttles, and pipes. A few of

the arrowheads were made of obsidian, which is evidence of commerce with the inhabitants of the far southwest. More recent excavations have been described in an issue of the Journal of the Indiana State Historical Society (See "Points of Interest").

Indians

The mound builders were supplanted by Indians who are thought to have invaded the country from the west. Some authorities believe that these Indians were warlike tribes who killed the men of the region and married the women. The first white men to explore northern Indiana found tribes of warlike migratory Indians who came in search of game and fish but made few permanent settlements.

Later, villages were established by tribes of the Miami Confederacy, which included Weas, Foxes, Piankeshaws, Pottawattomies, Shawnees, Ojatanons, and Kickapoos --- all belonging to the great race of Algonquins. Most of these tribes did a good deal of fighting among themselves. They were attracted to the region as one in which food, clothing, and shelter could be easily secured, and from most accounts it appears they occupied their time largely in fighting, hunting, and gambling.

The Miami were known as inveterate gamblers, staking without reserve everything they owned, including ornaments, weapons,

clothing, pipes, and even, occasionally, their wives. Although an early writer described them as having "the sight of a lynx, the sagacity of a hound, the cunning of a fox, the agility of a roe, and the fierceness of a tiger," they were childishly fond of gaudy ornaments and wampum. Because of this, they were mercilessly exploited by the early fur traders.

Their houses were either rude huts or wigwams, covered outside with bark or skins and sometimes decorated inside with roughly executed representations of hunting and warfare. Early European visitors among them reported in horror and disgust that the Miamis practiced cannibalism.

In the region that now comprises Porter county that Pottawattomies were most numerous. Their name is derived from the Indian word Potawatomink --- "People of the Place of the Fire" --- and they were at one time confederates of their kindred the Ottawas and Ojibwas (Chippewas). Historians agree that they were less warlike than the rest of the Miami tribes, although early English writers spoke of them as "wild, savage, and troublesome." This characterization appears likely to have arisen from the fact that the French incited the Pottawattomies against the English.

French accounts describe them as friendly and mild-tempered.

Furthermore, French missionaries of the seventeenth century tell of their having fled before the onslaughts of the savage Sioux over a period of some thirty years, finally migrating southward from Sault Sainte Marie and various islands in Green Bay to the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Here they were almost the sole inhabitants for nearly a hundred years, establishing about fifty villages in what is now northern Indiana and Illinois.

Under British rule, which was inaugurated in 1763 at the Treaty of Paris, the Pottawattomies were dissatisfied. They took part in Pontiac's conspiracy to overthrow British domination, but later, with the rest of the Miamis and other tribes, took the British side against the Americans in the War of Independence.

It was not until Mad Anthony Wayne, trained in Indian warfare by General George Washington, came to the territory, that the Pottawattomies were finally conquered. The Indians made their last stand at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

At the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 General Wayne dictated the terms by which the Indians were made to relinquish vast tracts of land in Indiana, but they still held claim to the territory as far south as the Webash River, to be gradually driven westward by the influx of settlers in the nineteenth century.

Explorations

The earliest attempt by white men to establish any kind of governmental authority over the land that now embraces Porter county

was in 1524, when all territory north of the Spanish possessions in Florida was claimed for the French crown by the Florentine pilot, Giovanni Verrazano. Thereafter for about 150 years the land lay unexplored by white men.

In the latter years of the seventeenth century began a long and colorful, but numerically never great, procession of priests, explorers, fur traders, and trappers through La Nouvelle France, as the region was called. These hardy and adventurous persons learned a great deal about the new land and established friendly relations with the Indians.

One of the first to come westward was the Jesuite, Father Menard, who journeyed to the Illinois country in 1660. In 1665 came Jean Nicolet, the discoverer of Lake Michigan, and in the same year came Father Allouez. In 1666 Father Jacques Marquette began his missionary work among the Indians, and three years later Father Deblon journeyed westward to the new country.

These were simple, friendly priests who won the esteem of the Indians by the sincerity with which they preached their doctrines. Marquette's journal, which he painstakingly kept through the years of his explorations, is one of the most important historical documents relating to the exploration of the Northwest.

That any of these men visited northern Indiana is improbable. Legends have arisen around the last journey of Marquette on his way home to the Mission of St. Ignace on Lake Superior, indicating that he made encampments at the eastern mouth of the Calumet River and at Fort Creek in the sand dunes. But no actual evidence has come to light

proving the truth of these legends. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the influence of the missionaries was felt through this region.

For a century and a half France had only "paper" authority over the Pottawattomies, but on the 14th of June, 1671, Daumont de St. Lussan, who represented Louis XIV in the New World at Sault Sainte Marie, proclaimed in a pageant that the Pottawattomies were henceforth to be French subjects.

Probably the first white man to explore thoroughly the terrain of northern Indiana and record his findings was Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle. It is thought that the coureurs de bois, outlaw fur traders who operated without the official sanction of the French government, had previously penetrated the region, but they left no record of their travels and exploits in the wilderness.

La Salle, while still a youth, had studied the progress of exploration in the New World. He had heard Indian legends of the "Great River," the valley of which was reported to be rich in wealth of every sort, particularly gold, silver, and precious stones. He had heard tantalizing stories of an undiscovered passage to China to be found somewhere far to the westward. Accordingly, having absorbed these fascinating tales, he learned seven or eight Indian languages, and set out for New France.

The exact route followed by La Salle on this memorable journey is not known. According to Francis Parkman, certain old records that have been lost since the middle of the eighteenth century told the details of the passage. One set of notes now available to historians asserts that in 1677 La Salle left Montreal with fourteen comrades in four birch bark canoes,

following the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario and thence through Lake Erie to a tributary of the Ohio, which he descended into the Ohio itself, journeying by that river to the Mississippi. Another story is that the explorer set out from Quebec by way of the St. Lawrence, passed through the Great Lakes, and arrived finally at the Mississippi by means of the St. Joseph River, the Kankakee (now the southern boundary of Porter county) and the Illinois Rivers.

Among La Salle's companions on the voyage were the missionaries, Fathers Gabriel, Hennepin and Zenobe, and the romantic figure known to history as Tonti, the Iron Hand.

Being a man of shrewdness and foresight, La Salle saw that if France was to maintain her hold over her possessions in the New World, it would be necessary to establish a chain of forts all the way from Quebec to the Mississippi. Broaching his idea of such a formidable line of defenses to Louis XIV, La Salle was told by the monarch to carry out the proposal, but to proceed only with what funds he could raise by the sale of furs. La Salle was so successful with the financial part of his project, that a later historian has referred to him as "the John Jacob Astor of his day."

In his journeys through New France, La Salle became familiar with the region now known as Porter county. He had received letters patent from Louis XIV to conduct explorations and wherever possible to secure new lands for France. On a second expedition, after he had succeeded in putting down the troublesome Iroquois, La Salle laid claims for all lands drained by the Mississippi.

Thus, while northern Indiana, including Porter county, had been loosely

held by France since 1524, it now became in fact part of the French dominions. The entire Calumet region was part of the Province of Canada, and the nearest trading post was at the mouth of the St. Joseph river close to Fort St. Joseph, which La Salle had built in 1679.

La Salle was killed by one of his soldiers in 1687. The French government, however, carried out his plan of stationing active defenders of New France at strategic points, beginning with Fort St. Joseph. For miles inland from Lake Michigan trading posts were gradually established, and for about a hundred years after La Salle's death, the forests of northern Indiana and Illinois were constantly traversed by French trappers, traders, and coureurs de bois. These intrepid Frenchmen, together with the Indians, made trails and portages all over the region.

Under Four Flags

Between 1750 and 1755 the French built a small fort on the summit of a high dune overlooking Lake Michigan near the mouth of the rivulet now called Dunes creek, in the present Indiana Dunes State Park. This was a strongly constructed tassement, or palisaded blockhouse, which was garrisoned by French soldiers. It was called "Petite Fort."

The history of Petite Fort is a tale of romance, intrigue, and bloodshed. It was captured by the Ottawas during Pontiac's conspiracy; it was for a short time under troublesome Spanish domination; and when the British took New France, it became part of the hotly fought-for realm of King George III.

During the period of French supremacy in the New World the British were

constantly striving to establish a foothold in the territory. Frequent quarrels broke out among the French and English traders, and the perpetual rivalry culminated in what is known as the French and Indian war, (1756-1763) in which the French were defeated. By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, 1763, Canada and New France came under British rule. This famous agreement, however, did not bring peace to the region.

Sporadic uprisings of the French and Indians occurred during the next two decades. In the fall of 1780 the half-breed Captain Baptiste Hamelin led a band of sixteen French irregulars from the French settlement of Cahokia on the Mississippi river against Fort St. Joseph. The party probably came over a northeasterly route by way of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers and over the St. Joseph portage, near the present city of South Bend. In describing what followed, the British accounts say that the marauders entered the fort when it was unguarded and stole quantities of supplies, blankets and furs.

Having loaded their horses with plunder, the attacking party set forth on the long journey home, this time following the trail along the shore of Lake Michigan. Early historians state that they were overtaken by British troops a day's journey west of the Chemin du Riviere (now called Trail Creek, in Michigan City), and that a battle ensued. A "day's journey" west of Trail Creek would end approximately at the location of Petite Fort, and it is in any case likely that the fight occurred in the dunes region of Porter county. Four of the French were killed, two were wounded, and seven were taken prisoners. There were no British casualties. Three Frenchmen escaped and reached Cahokia after many hardships. Their report of the incident caused the French to apply to the Spanish at St. Louis for aid.

St. Louis had been ceded to Spain by France and there was a more or less friendly alliance between representatives of the two nations in the New World. Accordingly, the Spanish commandant of St. Louis gathered together an avenging force of some of his best fighters, among whom were thirty Spanish, thirty-five French, and sixty Indians, under the command of Don Eugenio Pierre. These men came northward through the wilderness in the coldest season of the year, often finding their way with the utmost difficulty. Finally, they arrived at Fort St. Joseph, where they surprised the garrison and won a speedy victory. They ran up the Spanish flag, and after taking what they wished in the way of food, furs, and other supplies, burned some of the buildings. They then marched unmolested back to the Mississippi.

The story of the sack of Fort St. Joseph spread throughout Europe and Benjamin Franklin, sojourning in Paris in 1762, wrote dolefully that he had heard of the conquest of New France by the Spanish and of their growing power in America.

The Spanish, however, did not long retain their hold on the land that had been so bitterly fought over by the French and British, for the English soon regained control of all lands lost by this Spanish coup.

In 1778, during the Revolutionary war, Colonel George Rogers Clark had captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes and had claimed for the newly established American government all lands between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, thus raising the flag of a fourth nation over the territory that is now Porter county.

This claim was at first ignored by the British, who still controlled

Fort St. Joseph, but was finally recognized in 1783 when the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was ratified. Under the terms of this treaty the Continental Congress at Philadelphia gained possession of all territory below the Canadian boundary.

The domain thus acquired by the American government included all territory west of the Alleghenies lying between the Ohio river, the Mississippi river, and the Great Lakes. The entire acquisition was called the Northwest Territory.

The famous statute of 1787, which created the Northwest Territory, provided that this area was to be divided into not more than five states and not less than three. It is said that Thomas Jefferson had proposed three years earlier that the territory be divided into seven states to be named Assenisipia, Chersonesus, Metropotamia, Michigania, Polisipia, Polypotamia, and Sylvania.

During the War of 1812 General Hull, the first territorial governor, gave up Detroit to the British, and since the Calumet region was considered an outpost of Detroit, this meant that the British flag was again raised over a great part of northern Indiana and Illinois. Hull's capitulation, however, was offset by Perry's victory in the famous naval battle of Lake Erie. It was largely by this conflict that the American government acquired full control over lands hitherto only dubiously held.

Previous to 1816 the northern boundary of Indiana did not include any of the shore of Lake Michigan, but in that year Alfred Jennings, territorial delegate to Congress from Indiana, succeeded in having a bill passed extending the state ten miles to the northward. The boundary between Michigan and Indiana was disputed for years afterwards.

The First Settler

The first permanent white settler of Porter county was Joseph Bailly. His full name, as read at his burial, was Joseph Aubert de Gaspé Bailly de Messein, and his surname had been variously spelt Bailly, Baille, and Baies. Bailly was born in Sainte-Anne de Varennes, Quebec, April 7, 1774. When he was twenty-two years old his father died, leaving him with the care of his mother. Shortly thereafter he engaged in the fur trade at Machillimackinac, and in the summer of 1803 about half a million dollars' worth of furs passed through his hands.

Later, he established trading posts on the Grand, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Wabash, and Iroquois rivers, and became known from Quebec to New Orleans as one of the most successful men in the fur trade. Throughout the Northwest Territory at this time there were countless numbers of beavers, silver and red foxes, otters, mink, lynx, black bears, and volverines, and their pelts were greatly in demand by John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, of which Bailly was an employe.

While he was in Michigan, Bailly married an Indian girl, the daughter of a chief, and of the union were born five sons and one daughter. About 1810 some disagreement caused Bailly and his wife to separate, and by 1811 he had espoused a girl whose mother was half Indian and whose father was French. Bailly's second marriage was formally recorded some years later.

In 1822, Bailly moved with his family to northern Indiana, settling close to the present town of Porter, in Porter county. It appears that the trader understood this location to be in Michigan, since at that time the boundary trouble had not been fully resolved.

Bailly's first dwelling was erected on the north bank of the Calumet river. By this time he was the father of three more children and was ambitious for the future of his sons and daughters. According to the standards of the time and place, Bailly was a man of considerable wealth and culture. His trading post consisted, in the words of an early visitor, of "seven or eight log cabins of a most primitive construction --- so grouped on the bank of the river as to present an appearance quite picturesque." This same visitor was welcomed at the post by a "very respectable looking female, the wife, probably, of the French gentleman who owned the post," and was "civilly furnished with basins and towels" in order that he might tidy himself up a bit.

The trading post of Joseph Bailly (see "Points of Interest") was a wilderness retreat, far off, even, from such civilization as existed in the Northwest at this time. But it was known far and wide as a center of fur trading and religious teaching. Bailly was a religious enthusiast, and was instrumental in converting scores of Indians to the Christian faith. He translated the New Testament into the Pottawattomie language. Priests traveling through the country on their way to Chicago or Detroit stopped at the post and held masses in the dining room of Bailly's house, using the parlor as a sacristy.

Although it was the practice among traders of the American Fur Company to furnish the Indians with whiskey in order to bargain with them more advantageously for their furs, accounts of Bailly's life do not state that he was guilty of this practice. It may be supposed, however, that Indians gathering furs for him received their share of ardent spirits from some source or other.

When the fur trade declined in the 1830's, Bailly sought to augment his fortunes in real estate. There arose in his mind grandiose plans for an immense highway and harbor development as well as a town in the Calumet region, and although he platted the town of Bailly and sold several lots, his hopes were never realized. There is today, however, a small village near the Bailly homesite called Baillytown.

At the present time, as in countless places in America, there are only a few time-worn buildings left to mark the place where a "promoter's dream" was to have come true.

Bailly died in December, 1835. His funeral services were conducted by one of his neighbors, who closed his address in the following words: "Thus Joseph Aubert de Gaspé Bailly de Messein left the home which he had built to the honor and glory of God for the welfare of the trader and for the salvation of souls."

Some years after Bailly's death his daughter Rose remodeled the dwelling house of the estate and made it into a chapel. Bishop Luers furnished an altar, and the Sisters of Providence contributed the bell of St. Mary's Academy. Later, the place was owned by Frances Howe, Rose Bailly's daughter, who further remodeled it and wrote a book concerning life there in the early days, entitled "The Story of an Old French Homestead in the Northwest."

Bailly's trading post may be regarded as typical of all such posts throughout the Northwest. Although life on the frontier was hard and often monotonous and there were many dangers lurking in the wilderness, a certain amount of gaiety relieved what otherwise might have been an unbearable existence. Feasts were celebrated, and birthdays, weddings, and christenings were observed with suitable merry making. Besides, there were not infre-

quent visitors, who were entertained with open-handed hospitality.

Bailly's daughters were said to be exceptionally fine girls, "capable," as a nineteenth century historian of Porter county has said, "of adorning any circle of society," yet preferring, perhaps a little snobbishly, "the seclusion of their home to association with families of immigrants." The youngest, Hortense, was described by the same writer as being "remarkably beautiful in feature and graceful in form," as well as "bright and quick of perception."

The same writer continues:

"She frequently rode to the county seat upon her favorite pony, a beautiful snow white animal, in which she took great pride. She was always accompanied by her dog, to which she seemed equally attached. Her dress was simple, but of a richness of which other misses in the county would not have dreamed. A cloak of rich velvet, a cap of silk, with a long, soft plume or jaunty eagle feather, a severely simple dress, made of some costly fabric brought from the East --- this was the garb of our Pocahontas. She transacted with the county officers the business upon which she came, and amused herself by playing with her dog and pony in the square until after the heat of the summer day had lessened, then, alone and fearless, rode silently away to her solitary home."

Another daughter, Rose, distinguished herself by making a spectacular ride to Chicago through the sand dunes at night in order to save a piece of her father's property from foreclosure the next day. As she rode up to Mark Beaubien's tavern the next morning, she was greeted by the host, who assisted her in her mission. While in Chicago, she met a young lawyer by the name of Francis Howe, whom she later married.

In the museum of the Porter County Historical Society (See "Points of Interest"), may be seen several relics of the Bailly homestead --- old brass and copper utensils, candle sticks, a pianoforte, some quaint handboxes, an ancient trunk, the lid of which is lined with a newspaper of more than a century ago, an evening gown worn by one of the Bailly's daughters, and other objects that give some idea of the unusual refinements of life enjoyed by the family of Porter county's first white settler.

FOUNDING OF THE COUNTY

Early Settlement

While Joseph Beilly was selling furs and making money in uninterrupted prosperity on the banks of the Calumet river, events of great importance to Porter county were taking place elsewhere.

People in the east were becoming more and more conscious of the Northwest as a place of great opportunity. At first, Easterners had avoided the prairies of Indiana and Illinois as being unfit for farming. It was thought that because no trees grew upon them they were infertile. Indeed, James Monroe had written a letter to Jefferson in which he said: "A great part of the territory is miserably poor . . . and consists of extensive plains which have not had from appearances, and will not have, a single bush on them for ages. The districts, therefore . . . will never contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to membership in the Confederacy."

Furthermore, Indian warfare was a terror and a scourge to settlers. The sharp practices of the fur traders, together with some disputes over Indian land titles, had culminated in the Blackhawk war. The Indians were so aroused against white men that it would have taken superhuman courage for a lone settler to venture into the wilds with the idea of making a home there.

But in 1832, at the close of the Blackhawk War, the government purchased from the Indians the title to all the land lying below the old Indian Boundary Line, which had served as the northern boundary of Indiana until 1816, and thus opened for settlement the land now embraced by our county.

With the establishment of a permanent settlement (it was by this time

a thriving village) at Chicago, interest in the west spread like wildfire. Land values rose tremendously, and speculators and prospective settlers began buying up thousands of acres of these new government tracts in Illinois and Indiana, usually at the fixed price of \$1.25 an acre.

In 1833, stage coaches began making three trips weekly between Detroit and Chicago, and mail routes were established to all important points along the way. The mails were carried by soldiers in uniform.

Encouraged by these events, three brothers from Monongahela county, Virginia, Jesse, William, and Isaac Morgan, migrated to the Calumet region early in the spring of 1833, and settled in what is now Porter county. Jesse Morgan's farm was in the present Westchester township, and through it ran the Chicago-Detroit stage line. Jesse's home became a stopping place for travelers on the line, and he called his house the "Stage House," entertaining many guests there with food and lodging. Isaac and William Morgan established themselves on a beautiful rolling prairie in the west central portion of the county, which afterwards became known as Morgan's Prairie.

In April of the same year, Henry S. Adams arrived with his mother, wife, and three daughters and pitched camp near a site he had selected for his dwelling in what is now Morgan township. The next month Adams built a log house and made various improvements on his farm. In June came George Cline, Adam S. Campbell, and Reason Bell, who all built rude homes and began cultivation of the land. Jacob Fleming, the Colemans, and Ruel Starr settled a short while later, and about the same time Thomas A. E. Campbell selected a homesite on the banks of Tishkatawk (now Salt) creek. The next year saw the arrival of Jacob Wolf (See "Points of Interest") with his three sons --- Jacob, John, and Josephus --- as well as Barrett Door, Jesse Johnston, A.K. Paine,

the Gossetts, Theophilus Crumpacker, the Bartholomew brothers, Rueben Hurlburt, and R. and W. Parrott.

In 1834 a man named Peter Pravonzy set up an Indian trading post near Jesse Morgan's Stage House. Pravonzy conducted a profitable business, and not a little of his revenue came from the sale of whiskey. An old history of Porter county says that he sold eleven barrels of the beverage in one winter, and that a customer of his was killed in a brawl in the tavern, it being "a matter of surprise that there was no greater effusion of blood."

The first house on the site of Valparaiso, the county seat and chief city of Porter county, was built early in 1834 by J. P. Ballard. It was located near a little stream that crossed Morgan street and was on the grounds later occupied by Judge Talcott's house (See "Points of Interest").

In 1835 and 1836, S. P. Robbins, B. and Allen Jones, T. J. Field, and other settlers with such Anglo-Saxon names as Blake, Peak, Sumner, Harrison, Smith and Arnold, settled in the county. These men, with their families, settled on the "Twenty-Mile Prairie," so-called because it was twenty miles from Michigan City.

Perhaps the most famous settlement in Porter county during the 1830's was that established by Thomas Snow on the old Sec, or Seuk, trail, now U.S. Highway 30 (See "Points of Interest"). It was called "The Hoosier's Nest," (See "Points of Interest"), so-named after the title of a poem by John Finley which appeared in an Indianapolis newspaper in 1833. This is believed to have been the first time the word "Hoosier" was ever printed. The poem follows:

The Hoosier's Nest

I'm told, in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier's Nest;
In other words, a Buckeye cabin
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation low, but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house, and then alighted.

The Hoosier met him at the door;
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside,
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.

The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And manifested strong desire
To sit down by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosierooms,
With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places;
But madam, anxious to display
Her rough but undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.

Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and Johnny-cake,
The stranger made a hearty meal,
And glances round the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins of varmints;
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung.

Two rifles hung above the door,
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor ---
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.
The host, who centered his affections
On game, and range and quarter sections,
Discoursed his weary guest for hours
'Till Somnus' all composing powers,
Of sublunary cares bereft 'em,
An' then I came away and left 'em.

The "Hoosier's Nest" in early Porter county was otherwise distinguished by the fact that it boasted a frame dwelling --- a rarity in the western wilds in those days. The house was built of lumber hauled from LaPorte by wagon.

Other settlements in the county included Waverly, which was laid out as a town just eastward from Jesse Morgan's Stage House, and Portersville, a hamlet that grew up on the site of an old Catholic cemetery and which afterwards became the county seat and its name changed to Valparaiso. The neighborhood bordering the present village of Hebron on the east was called Yankee Town. Many of these early settlements, with the exception of Portersville, did not greatly prosper.

Attracted by the abundance of land and game, great numbers of squatters came to the county in these early years --- migrants and transients of whom few records are extant. They enjoyed a wild, free life, living usually in log huts in the woods and on the banks of the Kankakee, and Calumet rivers and near the county's numerous lakes.

Early Political History

Most of the settlements enumerated were established before the actual founding of Porter county. Until 1835 La Porte county included both Porter and Lake counties, but in that year the county commissioners issued an order for the laying off of all territory west of what is now the La Porte county line into three townships, to be called Waverly, Morgan, and Ross. Each township was to elect its own justices of the peace, constables, road superintendents, overseers of the poor, fence viewers, and election inspectors.

But in 1836 the commissioners issued another order calling for the establishment of Porter county. This was carried out that year and the county founded. The county was laid off in the townships of Lake, Jackson, Washing-

ton, Pleasant, Boone, Center, Liberty, Waverly, Portage, and Union. Township boundaries have been changed from time to time throughout the county, new names given to them, and the number of townships was increased from the original number of twelve at the present time. These are Pine, Westchester, Portage, Liberty, Jackson, Center, Washington, Union, Porter, Morgan, Boone, and Pleasant. Porter county was named for Commodore David Porter, who, during the War of 1812, commanded the battleship Essex in an engagement with the British off the coast of Valparaiso, Chili.

In line with the general land boom that occurred in the 30's, a number of grandiose schemes for starting new cities in the northern part of the county were evolved by local enthusiasts. One of these, City West, located at what is now Waverly Beach in the Indiana Dunes State Park, had achieved the status of a thriving community, and some of its citizens expected it would soon out-rival Michigan City and even Chicago, but the settlement fell into decay and not long afterwards had completely disappeared. Another "ghost town" was Indiana City, farther to the west on the shore of Lake Michigan, which never grew as large as City West.

During the pioneer days partisan politics were almost non-existent in Porter county, and political ambition was practically unknown. Most of the county officers were paid very small salaries, and the fulfillment of their duties was considered a burden rather than a privilege. The few offices paying higher salaries, however, were assiduously sought after.

Despite the fact that party lines were only vaguely drawn, there was a great deal of dissension in political views among the settlers. An early writer states that "the only unison in views was upon the accumulation of property," and that political discord arose because the settlers "were a motley collection of representatives of every state in the East, and many

European nations, with habits of life and views diametrically opposed . . . the clashing of settled convictions, and the unfavorable influence of personal prejudice were forcibly felt in every public gathering."

The first session of the Porter county circuit court was held in October, 1836, at Portersville (as the county seat was then called) in the house of John Saylor, with the dignified figure of Judge Samuel C. Sample on the bench. The furnishings of the court room consisted chiefly of a deal table, some chairs, and a few law books. In the first case called the plaintiff failed to appear, and the case went by default. For its deliberations in the rest of the cases, the jury retired to a large oak tree on the lawn, and as it was somewhat cold and rainy, the jurors took time out to build a fire, which "imparted warmth and cheer to the dismal session."

The need for a court house was obvious. In 1837, a subscription paper was circulated among citizens of the county and \$ 1,200 was raised to pay for the building. The first court house, an unpretentious frame structure, stood just west of the public square in Portersville (now Valparaiso). The next year, funds were provided for the building of a county jail on Mechanic street, southeast of the square. This was a log building, small but sturdily constructed. The county jail of today stands on the same site.

Among the acts of the first Board of County Commissioners were some that throw light on economic and social conditions of the time: In 1836 a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was levied on personal property and real estate; the board granted a license to Francis Willey of Baillytown to sell liquon; Andrew Ault was licensed to vend foreign and domestic groceries; the board paid the expenses of catching a horse thief.

In 1837, the board authorized a bounty of one dollar for each scalp of a prairie wolf or gray wolf over six months old, and fifty cents for scalps

of those under that age. It is noteworthy that these bounties increased yearly until they reached fifteen dollars. By 1882, however, they had decreased to ten dollars.

Ferry rates across the Kankakee river were fixed as follows: $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents for a footman; $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for a man and his horse; 25 cents for a horse and Dearborn wagon; $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for two horses or a yoke of oxen; 50 cents for four horses; $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each head of cattle, horses, asses, and mules; 3 cents for each head of sheep or hogs. During high water periods in the spring or fall rates were increased to three times these amounts. Similar rates prevailed on the Deep river ferry.

Some Aspects of Pioneer Life

The first settlers of Porter county came in covered wagons drawn by horses or oxen. They brought with them few possessions, usually only articles necessary to sustain life in the wilderness. Even so, their wagons must have been heavily laden, for included in the category of necessities were tools of carpentry and farming as well as looms, spinning wheels, cooking vessels, dishes, and some furniture.

The most favored spots for settlement were wooded tracts bordering streams, where fowl and game abounded. A spring of pure water was considered a great advantage.

After the pioneers arrived their first need, of course, was some kind of shelter. Often, when settlement was made in the spring or early summer, a makeshift dwelling was hastily put up to serve until the soil had been broken and crops planted. These temporary shelters usually had only three sides, the third side being protected by a curtain of deer hide.

When the farm work was well along, a better house was built of logs

tightly fitted together with notched ends and cemented in the chinks with firm clay, of which there was an abundance in Porter county. The roofs of these cabins were covered with rough boards nailed in place with wooden pegs, and not infrequently a thatch of hay was added for further protection. A large fireplace for cooking and heating was an essential part of the construction.

The pioneers often had large families, and it was sometimes difficult to find room for every member of the household as well as for travelers and wayfarers who might stop and ask for shelter. The pioneer's cabin offered hospitable welcome to chance visitors, no matter what inconvenience a guest might cause. In order to provide more sleeping quarters it was customary to make the roof high enough so that there could be a loft or attic above, and when bedtime came the young ones scrambled up under the rafters to their pallets of corn shucks and patchwork blankets.

To make a bedstead, the pioneer set two poles in the floor about seven feet apart and four feet from the wall. He then laid cross pieces from these poles to chinks in the wall and covered the resulting frame with boards. Over the bed thus formed the housewife placed a mattress of shucks, hay, or if she could get them, feathers. Sheets were of homespun linen or cotton, and the quilts were almost invariably of patchwork, sometimes of beautiful and intricate design, and sewed with the finest of stitches. The proud housewife often wove her own bedspreads of linen thread in home-dyed colors of blue or red. Throughout northern Indiana one may still encounter examples of pioneer textiles and patchwork, usually valued highly as family heirlooms.

The primitive "built-in" bedstead was later supplanted by one made by

the man of the house or a neighboring carpenter. The wood most used for beds was sassafras, a light, easily handled wood which had the advantage, it was thought, of repelling insects.

Some of the cabins had only dirt floors, ~~and~~ where it was available, as in the northern part of the county, clean white sand was applied evenly over the surface. Puncheon floors, considered something of a luxury by the early settlers, were made by smoothing the inner surfaces of split logs with an adze and laying these closely together with the rounded, or rough, side on the ground and the smooth side uppermost. The first rugs were bear or deer hides with the fur left on for warmth. Later, hand-woven or braided rag rugs added a colorful note to the interior.

The furniture of the cabin was mostly homemade. Stools were often merely sections of log, or squat three-legged affairs. The table was made of rough boards or puncheons, as were the benches. When there were no dishes in the household, hollows were scooped out in the top of the table and the food was eaten from these with wooden or pewter spoons and forks. After the meal, the housewife scrubbed the table top vigorously with sand, so that it always presented a shining bright surface.

Light was furnished by dipped or molded candles, or by a primitive lamp made by fixing a pewter spoon into a chink in the wall, filling the bowl with lard oil or grease, and placing therein a flannel rag, the loose end of which was lighted. The housewife and her daughters made the candles themselves. Usually one morning in every fortnight or month was set aside for the purpose of candle making. For some reason dipped candles were thought superior to molded candles, probably because of some puritanical notion that the greater labor involved in making them produced a better light. A candle mold from

the Bailly homestead may be seen at the historical museum in the court house in Valparaiso. Lard oil lamps came into use in the 1840's.

Cloth for clothing, curtains, and bedding was scarce in the early days in Porter county. Among the earliest settlers deer-hide garments were common, these being fringed around the edges and sewn with thongs. Hunting shirts were cut loosely and extended to within six or eight inches of the knees. The front was made very full, so that it could be overlapped, both for warmth and for convenience in carrying hunting knives, powder horns, and other articles. Extra warmth was provided by a vest of hide or linsey. Close fitting breeches and leggins of buckskin, and a coonskin cap completed the male ensemble.

Occasionally women, too, wore garments made of skins until the first crops of flax were harvested and spun. When cotton, flax, and wool became plentiful, women's costumes were more feminine and even showed some degree of elegance in color and design. Pioneer women made their own dyes from roots, berries, and other vegetable substances. Yellow was made from carrots or onion skins, brown from walnut hulls, and a beautiful but quickly fading red was made from pokeberries.

A few chemical substances which gave varied tints and more stable colors later were purchasable at the general stores. Dress designs were generally very simple. Now and then some "pattern" of an eastern or Parisian model would find its way into the wilderness and this would be passed around from hand to hand until nearly all the women in the county had dresses of the same fashionable cut. Patterns in those days were made from heavy paper and lasted a long time.

About the only reading matter enjoyed by the pioneers was the Bible,

a well-worn but precious volume brought westward to comfort the lonely and frequently homesick settlers in their struggle to conquer the wilderness. A stray newspaper from New York or Boston sometimes appeared in the county, brought thence by a visitor or traveler, and this, though it might be two or three months old, was eagerly read by everyone in the neighborhood.

Life was strenuous on the frontier, but it was also full of the joy of creation. The aim of the pioneer farmer was to make his home a self-sufficient unit, and to do this he had to be a jack-of-all-trades --- blacksmith, carpenter, tanner, cabinet-maker, and tiller of the soil. His wife had to undertake the duties of weaver, hose-maker, baker, dairy-maid, seamstress, and general manager of the household. Frequently her responsibilities extended to the poultry yard, the cow shed, and the vegetable garden. The entire family toiled early and late. Children were expected to assist with the chores and housework as soon as they were able to grasp the routine of such tasks.

Since money was scarce in pioneer Indiana, there was a great deal of barter and exchange, both of goods and labor. Few farmers could afford to hire their work done, and large undertakings, such as house-raising, planting, harvesting, corn husking, and threshing were performed in common. When neighbors helped one another, the occasion was generally one of great enjoyment. Arduous labor was relieved by singing, dancing, wrestling, shooting matches, and eating and drinking. The women prepared enormous meals of roasted meats, greens, roasting ears, puddings, cakes, and pies. The odors of roasting wild fowl or venison from a barbecue pit whetted the appetites of the men at work, and when meal time arrived a dozen men might make away with food enough to feed thirty or forty on ordinary occasions.

As a rule, the pioneers enjoyed themselves as strenuously as they worked, and if their fondness for good eating was prodigious, their liking for other forms of pleasure was no less so. Considering the hardships they endured it is small wonder they sometimes caroused and indulged in "hard" liquor after a long day's work tilling the land or felling giant trees. But if the pioneers drank heavily, they were not ordinarily drunken. Anecdotes related by early historians of the county might give the impression that inebriety was widespread, that jugs of apple jack or whiskey were passed around at every festive gathering, but the evidence is just as strong on the other side that the parties were usually assemblages of bashful youths and maidens who played time-honored games and indulged in sedate flirtations.

Military History

Not many counties in this part of the country can claim as one-time residents men who fought in the Revolutionary War. Porter county had two such veterans, Henry Battan and Joseph Jones. As a tribute to them, historical markers have been placed over their graves (See "Points of Interest"). Following the War of 1812, several veterans of that conflict settled in Porter county.

In 1847, during the Mexican War, thirteen men from Porter county who volunteered for service and were assigned to various regiments. Of these thirteen, three died from illnesses contracted while their regiments were guarding supply wagons. A soldier in this war was I. C. B. Suman, who afterwards came to live in Porter county, enlisted from there in the Civil War, and later became one of the county's most distinguished citizens.

When the Civil War broke out and President Lincoln, a one-time resident

of Indiana, called for troops, the men of Porter county responded patriotically and served in various Indiana regiments during the conflict. The records show that of the 149 casualties suffered by troops from Porter county in the Civil War 110 died of disease, 24 were killed in action, 13 died of wounds, one was drowned in the Mississippi river, and one was accidentally shot.

Serving with distinction in the war was Isaac C. B. Suman, who attained the rank of colonel. Because of his unusual record in action, President Lincoln appointed Col. Suman a brigadier general but Suman declined the honor because the war was virtually over.

Col. Suman, after whom the village of Suman is named (See "Cities, Towns and Villages"), was mayor of the city of Valparaiso when the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898. He immediately organized a Porter county regiment of volunteers, but the war came to an end before the regiment was called for service.

In the World War more than 2,000 men and women of the county entered the service. Scores were killed in action or died of wounds in France, while others met death from illnesses and other causes in army cantonments in this country.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Agriculture

Porter county is an agricultural county. There are comparatively little industry or manufacturing. What few factories exist here are located in the county seat of Valparaiso. Sloping away from Valparaiso northward to the low level of Lake Michigan, and southward over the rich valley and bottom lands of the Kankakee river are great farms and pasture lands, with silos and big red barns and spacious farm houses dotting the rolling landscape.

The rich lands of Porter county are fruitful indeed, and their exceptional fertility has been expressed in the statement "You need only tickle them with a hoe and they laugh with a harvest." The greatest natural resource of the county lies primarily in this soil fertility.

From time to time industries other than agriculture have risen, such as brick and pottery works in the clayey regions around Chesterton, and various manufacturing plants have been established at Valparaiso and elsewhere in the county, but the soil still remains the foremost source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Among the counties of Indiana, Porter county has always been rated as "poor," but if it does not have spectacular booms due to mineral deposits or great harbor developments, it still maintains an even and relatively high level of wealth.

Although Porter county is an agricultural county and to a passing motorist may give the impression of being practically all under cultivation, yet there has been a shrinkage in the value of farms in recent years, according to the latest figures available. This shrinkage, of course, is not limited to Porter county but is true of counties all over the America. It was caused by the drought of 1934-35 and by general economic conditions since 1929.

According to a preliminary report of the 1935 federal farm census conducted by the United States Department of Commerce, there was a shrinkage of more than \$7,550,000 in the value of farms in Porter county during the five year period from April 1, 1930 to Jan. 1, 1935. In 1930 the total value of farms was \$20,269,919, while in 1935 the total value was \$12,709,753.

As for the number of acres under cultivation, however, there was an increase in this five-year period, the 1930 figure being 208,406 acres, while the 1935 figure was 218,147 acres. The average value per acre in 1935 was \$58.26, or 40 per cent less than in 1930.

Because of the drought in 1934, crop production was seriously curtailed, the census figures show. Crop failure totaled nearly 16,000 acres --- a figure which does not include land that was successfully replanted to other crops.

The largest crop grown in Porter county, according to the 1935 figures, was corn for all purposes. But there was a shrinkage

in this crop during the five-year period. Although there was a slight increase in the number of acres devoted to corn during the calendar year 1934 as compared with the calendar year 1929 (42,144 in 1934 as compared with 41,962 acres in 1929), the production of corn was only 284,150 bushels as compared with 985,055 bushels harvested five years earlier.

The next largest crop grown was wheat. The production of this crop in acreage during the five-year period remained about the same (15,744 acres in 1934 as compared with 15,782 acres in 1929), but there was a drop of approximately 40 per cent in the number of bushels during the same period.

The figures go on to show that oats threshed fell from 29,081 acres and 917,401 bushels in 1929 to 18,185 acres and 194,736 bushels in 1934. Although there was an increase from 26,822 acres to 29,754 in the production of hay, there was a decrease in the number of tons produced, the figures being 33,345 in 1929 as compared with 23,360 tons in 1934.

"The outstanding changes in livestock," the farm census preliminary report continues, "were a gain of about 2,000 in the number of cows and a loss of nearly 4,000 in the number of hogs. On January 1, 1935, there were 19,816 cattle in the county, of which 12,794 were cows; 10,385 hogs, 4,954 horses, 266 mules, and 3,322 sheep."

The total number of farms in the county, as of 1935, was 1,845, and of this total 939 were operated by full owners. The average value per

farm (land and buildings) was \$6,889 and the average value per acre was \$58.26 (the average value per farm in 1930 was \$12,087 and the average value per acre was \$97.26). The average acreage per farm was 118.2 and the total number of acres of land in the county in farms was 218,147. As compared with 1930, there is not much difference in the total number of acres in the county which are available for crops but which remain uncultivated, the figure for 1935 being 173,173 acres.

Despite these shrinkages in values and crops, the farmers and dairymen of Porter county remain undaunted, continue working in their fields, and look to the future. Located within a short distance of the great Chicago markets and served by many railroads and motor van lines, the county is assured of an outlet for its crops and livestock for many years to come. There is a market of some 5,000,000 persons within two hours' drive of Porter county, according to the Chamber of Commerce at Valparaiso.

The county has a farm bureau of more than 1,000 members. The lands of the county are well drained, and new drainage operations are under way continually, this work being done by young men from the CCC camp under the joint supervision of the United States Bureau of Agriculture and the agricultural department of Purdue University. The farm population of the county was 8,064, according to the 1935 federal farm census.

The application of new scientific principles to farming is being carried on at the Pinney-Purdue University Experimental Farm, located east of Valparaiso near the county line. This farm was originally owned

by William F. Pinney, founder of one of the oldest and largest banks in the county.

Commerce

While the wilderness was still untamed around them the citizens of Porter county began organizing their social, political, and economic life on progressive principles, soundly liberal and thoroughly American. Numerous small settlements had sprung up at crossroads and around fertile prairies or near flowing streams, where there might be a sawmill or grist mill. Although means of communication were poor and there were many diverse elements in the population, there was a conscious will for unity in undertakings that affected the good of the entire county.

Schools and churches were organized and various societies and social movements got under way, gathering their membership from the remotest corners of the most "backwoodsy" townships.

The early merchants sold notions, hats, and caps, ladies' bonnets and ribbons, linsey-woolsey, calico, and broadcloth, iron, copper, and tin cooking utensils, nails, rakes, hoes, sickles, grain cradles, harness and buckles. They also carried a rather full stock of groceries, spices and dye-stuffs --- sugar, salt, flour, meal, tea, coffee, "black strap," cinnamon, cloves, pepper, ginger, allspice, saffron, annotte, blue vitriol, indigo, madder and red precipitate. By 1845 drug stores had taken some of the trade away from the general stores, and other specialized shops were established for the selling of wearing apparel and millinery. Hardware stores were somewhat late in appearing, as were harness and saddlery shops, these not coming into being until the 1850's.

Today, practically all commercial activities, as well as the largest and oldest business institutions of the county, are centered in Valparaiso, the county seat. The trading area of the retail stores here has a radius of fifteen miles and a population of 25,000. The city has more than 100 retail establishments and among these are two department stores larger than any other in Indiana cities under 25,000 population.

One of the oldest and soundest of the county's financial institutions is the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Valparaiso, first established in 1887 as the Valparaiso Building Loan-Fund & Savings Association. In 1935 the old institution was merged with the present one. Another old and reliable financial institution is the First State Bank of Valparaiso, founded in 1889 by William E. Pinney and associates. Mr. Pinney served as president until 1912 when he was succeeded by H. H. Loring. The bank today is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Older than these two institutions, but just as sound and as widely known, is the Farmers' State Bank. It was founded in 1874 by Joseph Gardner as a savings bank and in 1878 was incorporated as the Farmers' National Bank. It was converted into a state bank in 1919.

There are three other banks in the county. In the southern part is the Citizens' Bank of Hebron, organized in 1894, and in the northern part of the county there are two, the First State Bank of Porter, organized in 1920, and the Chesterton State Bank. There is also in Chesterton the Chesterton Rural Loan and Savings Association, established in 1921.

Flourishing in the county is the Porter County Farm Bureau. It was founded in 1927. With a membership of more than 1,000 farmers in all

parts of the county, this bureau is a farmers' cooperative association devoted to the production and marketing of crops, the raising of livestock, and the general economic welfare of the farmer.

Active in promoting the economic, civic and social welfare of the Valparaiso area in particular and the county in general is the Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, formed in 1912 from the old Commercial Club. Already with a commendable record of achievement, the Chamber of Commerce is now taking the leadership in a campaign to bring about establishment of an industrial harbor at Burns Ditch, in the northwestern part of the county at Lake Michigan. This will give Porter county its first Great Lakes harbor and is expected to be followed by the development of steel and other manufacturing plants in the vicinity. Thus will be realized the dream of those early pioneers of the county who established City West on the shore of the lake not far from the Burns Ditch --- a "city" that never materialized.

Industry

Although industry never developed in Porter county to the extent that it has in its neighboring county to the west, this lack is expected to be remedied when the Burns Ditch harbor project on Lake Michigan is realized. This will give the county its first harbor. Steel and other manufacturing plants are expected to develop around the new harbor.

The first manufacturing in the county was done in 1834 when John I. Foster, of Westchester township, made augurs at his small forge and

sold them to the early settlers and farmers. Within the ten years between 1835 and 1845 great strides were taken in economic welfare --- roads were improved, bridges were built, and stores were established. As time went on a few manufacturing enterprises were started, such as shoemaking, furniture making, and wagon making. From 1845 to 1870 there was a foundry, a brick factory, lumber yards, coal yards, a paper mill, woollen mills, a clock factory, bakeries and planing mills.

Because of its central location, because it is the hub of communication and transportation in the county, and because it is the business and commercial center, the city of Valparaiso is the scene of Porter county's industrial activity at the present time. Here are located twenty plants, factories, shops and storage yards, employing a total average of about 1,200 persons and with a payroll exceeding \$2,000,000 annually.

Valparaiso is the home of the Chataqua Industrial Art Dist. Here, also, 80 per cent of the permanent magnets used in the United States are manufactured. Other products manufactured here are mica and bakelite articles, bronze castings, abrasive grinding wheels and discs, golf clubs, ball bearings, coloring fluids, electric lamp guards, electric switches, toys, paints, enamels, and canning machinery.

One of the three plants of the Continental Diamond Fibre Company, one of the largest mica and bakelite manufacturing concerns in the world, is located in Valparaiso. This came about when the company acquired the old Chicago Mica and Fibree Insulation Company, founded in Valparaiso in 1900. The present plant employs an average of 300 persons.

Among some of the older concerns in Valparaiso are the Parker Paint

and Varnish Manufacturing Corporation, established in 1871, and the Smith-Happnau Company, building contractors and operators of the county's oldest lumber yard, established in 1868. The youngest concern is Kantre Industries, reclaimers of used photographic films, founded four years ago.

TRANSPORTATION

Because of its location at the head of Lake Michigan, Porter county is notable for the number of railroads and highways which cross it in an east-west direction, all converging on the middle-west's great metropolis, Chicago. The county might be termed the gateway to Chicago. Fourteen railroads cross the county, all connecting the eastern United States with Chicago. These railroads and motor highways in places follow old Indian trails that crossed the county before the coming of the white man.

An interesting sidelight in connection with the presence of so many railroads within its borders is that Porter county has a "sound" --- the sound of locomotive whistles heard at frequent intervals throughout the day and night over the great farms, rolling pastures and wooded areas of the county. In the last decade, another sound has come to Porter county --- the powerful hum of airplane motors in the sky. For Porter county, again because of its location, is directly under the New York-Chicago air lane and frequently the big, silver air liners can be seen going westward to Chicago or eastward to New York.

These modern forms of transportation are a logical development from the ox-and horse-drawn vehicles of the early pioneers who followed old Indian trails in their march westward. One of the best-known of the early paths was the Sauk Trail, which had been used by the Indians for untold years before the coming of the first white settler to the county. It ran east and west through what later became the center of

the county and its presence probably led to the founding there of the county seat, Valparaiso. There were, however, many other ancient east-west Indian trails in the county, particularly in the sand dunes region at the north end.

As has been stated, the first stage line was established in 1833. It connected Detroit with Chicago and followed a wagon trail used by early settlers in their westward journey.

This Detroit-Chicago stage line, in addition to serving pioneers who sought lands far to the west beyond Indiana, helped to bring settlers to the Porter county region in the years before the coming of the railroads. When the latter appeared, however, the stage lines passed out of existence.

The first railroad line went through the county in 1850. This was the parent road of the present Michigan Central Railroad. Soon afterwards the New York Central laid down its tracks and began serving the county. These roads, and others that followed, brought a large influx of settlers to Porter county and the region developed rapidly.

Already an important center because of its location on the old Sauk Trail, now used by incoming white men and their families, Valparaiso received further boost as a commercial and business community when the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad built its line through the town in 1858. A large grain depot was erected and this brought increased business to the young town.

Then, in 1874, the Peninsular Railroad was built through Valparaiso. It was afterwards taken over by the Chicago and Port Huron Railroad Company and sometime later became a part of the Grand Trunk system.

One year after this road was laid through the county, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began laying track, which led to the rise of many small settlements and villages along its right-of-way.

Other railroads followed. In 1881, the Nickel Plate built its road through the county to Chicago; then came the Chicago and Erie Railroad, which now passes through Kouts, Boone Grove and Hurlburt; and about the beginning of the century the Chesapeake and Ohio came through. Other roads now passing through Porter county are the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the Pere Marquette. In addition to these, the northern part of the county and particularly the duneland section, is served by the comfortable, high-speed trains of the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Electric Railway, popularly known as the South Shore Line.

According to the 1935 assessment, the valuation of all steam and electric railway property in Porter county was \$15,718, 410.

Not only is the county notable for its rail transportation but it is highly regarded for its numerous and excellent motor highways and roads. These serve the county in all directions, are properly marked with traffic signs and pointers, and are always maintained in good condition by the county road department. An interesting feature of these highways are the historical markers alongside them which describe events that have occurred on the spot or nearby.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Valparaiso

The principal city, as well as county seat, of Porter county is Valparaiso. It is also the commercial and industrial center of the county. Here, too, is Valparaiso University, once famous throughout the country as "the poor man's Harvard." An attractive residential community, Valparaiso is located in the center of the county, in Center township, and through it passes U. S. Highway 30, great cross-country road more popularly known as the Lincoln Highway, or Lincolnway.

Valparaiso is also the focal point of numerous state highways from all directions --- Indiana 49 from the north and south, Indiana 2 from the northeast and southwest, Indiana 130 from the northwest. The city is 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary, and 16 miles from Lake Michigan to the north. It is served by the Greyhound and other bus lines connecting with Gary, Michigan City, La Porte, Hebron, Keuts, Wheatfield and Chesterton and by three trunk line railroads --- the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickle Plate.

With a population of more than 10,000 (almost a third of the entire county), Valparaiso is a residential city and 80 per cent of its citizens own their homes. There are eight churches of all denominations, four banks, a daily newspaper, four theaters, two large department stores, public libraries, a country club, airport, an eighty-five room hotel, grade and high schools, and more than 100 retail establishments and eight industrial plants. Not only is a once-famous university

located in Valparaiso, but here also is Dodge's Telegraph and Radio Institute, founded in 1874 whose telegrapher and radio graduates are now in all parts of the world.

In addition to the four-story Courthouse (See "Points of Interest"), most notable landmark of the city, Valparaiso has a number of other attractive public and semi-public buildings. Among these are the Public Library, Memorial Hall, Valparaiso High School and Gymnasium, the \$250,000 combined Elks' Temple and business block, United States Post Office, and the various buildings on the campus of Valparaiso University.

On Lincolnway, near the center of the business district, are located the offices of the city's only newspaper, The Vidette-Messenger. This daily, the result of various mergers of older newspapers, circulates throughout the county. The first newspaper was started in the county in 1842. Another leading newspaper of the county, the Chesterton Tribune, is published weekly.

The brick-paved streets of Valparaiso are shaded by elms and other large shade trees and are lined on both sides by fine old homes and mansions, set back on neat, spacious lawns, most of which are decorated with attractive flowers and shrubbery. The citizens take pride in making their dwelling-places and grounds as comfortable and attractive as possible. Life in the city is leisurely, for there is none of the feverish hurry found in larger metropolitan communities.

Among the leading clubs and organizations are the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Sphinx Club, Woman's Club and the American Legion. The leading lodges are the Masonic, Elks', Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythians, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, and Moose. In addition

to its country club and several golf courses, Valparaiso citizens enjoy the recreation to be found in the summer resorts at Flint Lake and the smaller lakes around it, all of which are only three miles north of the city. There are more than 800 cottages here. At Blackhawk Beach the vacationist may enjoy either swimming or dancing.

Valparaiso, whose name is derived from the Spanish, meaning "Vale of Paradise," was originally called Porterville, but in 1837, at the suggestion of a party of sailors who came through the village, the name of "Valparaiso" was bestowed on the village in honor of the great city in Chili, South America, off the coast of which Captain David Porter of the American navy engaged the British in a battle during the War of 1812. The village was incorporated as a town in 1850 and as a city in 1865. The first mayor was Thomas J. Merrifield, a Democrat. The infant city then had a population of about 2,000.

Chesterton

The second largest community in Porter county is the town of Chesterton, located directly north of Valparaiso and about half way between the latter and Lake Michigan. It is situated in Westchester township and running through it from north to south is Indiana 49, which connects it with Valparaiso and the Indiana Dunes State Park. It is also served by numerous stone roads from all parts of the township and county.

Chesterton is the terminal point of the suburban service from Chicago of the New York Central Railroad and the road's main New York-Chicago line runs through the town. The road's large, brick station

here is one of the most attractive in Northern Indiana and the tree-shaded park adjoining, known as Railroad Park, enhances its architectural appeal. This park is the "public square" of Chesterton and here the townspeople hold band concerts, as well as their annual Fourth of July and Memorial Day celebrations and other events throughout the year.

Because of its nearness to the Indiana Dunes State Park, as well as to Odgen Dunes, Dune Acres, Furnessville, Beverly Shores and other settlements of the dunes country, Chesterton is well known to thousands of "dune bugs" from Chicago and other middle-western cities. For it is in Chesterton that most of the duneland residents and vacationists do their shopping and get their supplies. The town's business district, fronting on Railroad Park, contains about two dozen commercial and mercantile establishments. Here, also, is the Town Hall, fire and police station, bank, postoffice, movie theater, library, open-air vegetable market, and the office of the Chesterton Tribune, leading weekly of the county.

Beyond the central business district, in all directions, spreads the tree-shaded residential section, looking somewhat like a New England community. The homes are large, white-painted, adorned with spacious porches and are set back on neat lawns. Numerous church spires rise here and there above the quiet, leafy streets. All leading denominations are represented by the stately churches and also by attractive cemeteries on the outskirts of the town. A good many of the citizens of Chesterton are employed in the steel mills of Gary and commute on the suburban service of the New York Central Railroad. The town has a

population of more than 2,000.

This long-settled community was at first called Coffee Creek because of a creek by that name flowing past it. A postoffice was established at Coffee Creek in 1833 by Jesse Morgan, one of the first settlers. The hamlet grew and in time its name was changed to Calumet, after the Calumet river to the north. Sometime after the Civil War it was given a new name, that of Chesterton. It was incorporated as a town in 1899. Located just west of Chesterton and across the New York Central tracks is the old town of Porter (See "Porter").

Hebron

Another comparatively large town in Porter county is Hebron, located in the southwestern part of the county (Boone township), not far from the Kankakee River. State highways 2, 8 and 152 serve it, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad. Composed of some 700 persons, the town is largely residential, with modern schools and churches, a business district of about thirty-five establishments, including an hotel, bank, theater and newspaper office.

Having its beginning in 1844 when John Alyea laid out three lots, Hebron was not incorporated as a town until 1886. Hebron might be called the "cradle of the Presbyterian church in Porter county" for it was here the first Presbyterian missionary in the county, the Rev. Mr. Hannan, established a church in 1838. It was the Rev. Mr. Hannan who brought about the change in name from "The Corners," as the early hamlet was called, to the Biblical name of Hebron.

Kouts

Sometime after Barnhardt Kouts, of good old Pennsylvania-German stock, had acquired government land in 1848 in Pleasant township, located in the southeastern corner of Porter county, a group of railroad surveyors asked for a night's lodging in the Kouts home. They were put up for the night, fed by Mrs. Kouts, and in general received graciously. In gratitude, the surveyors named a railroad station nearby "Kouts" and this was the beginning of the present Kouts, a quiet, pleasant town in the southern part of the county near the Kankakee river.

Always known as a sports center, where horse races and athletic events were staged, Kouts was the scene of the great Ike Weir-Frank C. Murphy boxing match in the 90's, now famous as Indian's longest fight. It lasted for eighty-five rounds, or from 11 o'clock at night until daybreak the next day. The fight was a draw. It broke up when word was received that the sheriff was on his way down from Valparaiso.

Kouts was incorporated as a town in 1921. Today it is a thriving community of homes and business houses, with Lutheran, Catholic and Presbyterian, as well as Mennonite, churches, and a grade and high school. It has a population of about 600.

Porter

Located just west of Chesterton, across the New York Central Railroad tracks, the town of Porter, in Westchester township, was incorporated in 1908. It is an old community, however, its origin dating back

to the nineteenth century. A notable church here is the Augsburg Lutheran Church, now housed in an imposing new stone edifice. This church practically grew up with the town. Some years ago (1921) Porter was the scene of a disastrous railroad wreck in which 44 persons were killed in a collision between a Michigan Central and a New York Central train at the crossing in Porter.

Boone Grove

In the southern part of the county (Porter township) lies Boone Grove, an old village. The Chicago & Erie Railroad passes through it. The village had its beginning sometime before the Civil War when Joseph James opened a general store there. It did not thrive, however, until after the building of the Erie railroad through it. An outstanding house of worship is the Boone Grove Christian Church, first established in 1858. Here, also, is the township high school. Several notable prehistoric mounds are in the vicinity (See "Points of Interest").

Hurlburt

Two-and-a-half miles northwest of Boone Grove is Hurlburt, a comparatively new village. It, too, is on the Erie Railroad. It was named after one of the early settlers in that part of Porter township. Hurlburt is a shipping-point for a rich agricultural district.

Wheeler

The village of Wheeler, on state road 130 in the western part of the county (Union township), was first laid out in 1858 by T. A. E. Campbell, an early land owner. Three business houses were built that year. Today, Wheeler has a high school, as well as grade schools, and a good-sized business section with pleasant homes around it. The Wheeler Community Church serves the village. The Nickel Plate Railroad runs through Wheeler. This village is the birthplace of Ross Woodhull, president of the Sanitary District of Chicago and a leading public official of the city for years.

Malden

With the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad through the southern part of the county in 1902, the town of Malden, in Morgan township, came into existence. It is the only community in Morgan township and is in the center of a thriving agricultural area. Malden is located two miles north of the site of Tassinong, believed to have been an early French trading post and regarded as the oldest gathering-place for humans in Porter county. It is said to have been a rendezvous of Indians before the coming of the white man. No trace of Tassinong could be found when the first permanent settlers came to Morgan township about 1830.

Aylesworth

Four miles east of Hebron, on the Panhandle Railroad, is the village of Aylesworth. It is within a few miles of the Kankakee river to the south. It was named after Giles Aylesworth, who taught school

here in the 40's in what was then the first frame school house in Boone township. His salary is said to have been \$11 a month.

Beatrice

In the northwest part of Porter county, almost near the western county line, lies the village of Beatrice. Originally a small place, it grew larger after the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was built through the village.

Crisman

Developed in the last fifty years, the town of Crisman was laid out by B. G. Crisman, whose name it bears. It is located in the northwest corner of the county (Portage township) on the Michigan Central Railroad. A post office was first established at Crisman in 1891.

McCool

This town is near Crisman and developed along the same lines. It is located in the triangle formed by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and the Wabash railroads. McCool received its name from Walker McCool, early settler of Portage township. South of the town is an emergency landing field for airplanes maintained by the air service of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Garyton

A newer community in Portage township is Garyton, located west of Crisman and McCool. Here are the homes of many workers in the steel mills at Gary. The town was laid out in 1914 by a Gary real estate company.

Odgen Dunes

A still newer settlement in Portage township is Odgen Dunes, formed in 1925 and located among the sand dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan. There are now about 100 homes and summer cottages here. It was named after Francis A. Odgen, of Madison, Wis., who once owned the land on which the settlement stands.

Baillytown

Another small settlement, located on the edge of the dunes country and deriving its name from Porter county's first white settler, Joseph Bailly, who lived nearby. The South Shore electric line passes through it, as does U. S. Highway 12.

Crocker

The village of Crocker is located near Crisman and McCool but not in the same township, being in Liberty township. It now has a population of more than 200. It is said that the name is derived from a surveyor who laid it out. When the name "Crocker" was bestowed on the place, many of the early settlers were disappointed. They felt it should have been called "La Hayne" after its oldest resident, Charles La Hayne. It seems the name "Crocker" was given to the settlement at a time when Charles La Hayne was temporarily absent from his home.

Woodville

Another small community in the same township as Crocker is Woodville, located just west of Indiana 49 on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here, on Nov. 13, 1901, there occurred a head-on collision between two trains and forty-one persons were killed. Many of them were emigrants from southeastern Europe.

Burdick

On the New York Central Railroad in the northeastern part of the county (Jackson township), a few miles east of Chesterton, lies Burdick. This village grew up after the coming of the railroad. It once had a population of 75 and at that time it was a trading and shipping point for the surrounding rural area.

Suman

South of Burdick, in the same township, lies the village of Suman. A post office was established here soon after the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which runs through it, was completed in 1875. The first postmaster was Col. I. C. B. Suman, a Civil War officer (See "Military History"), after whom the village is named. The old Suman homestead is still standing and is one of the landmarks of Jackson township. The village is located just a few miles east of the intersection of U. S. Highway 6 and Indiana 49.

Coburg

Not far from the eastern county line, in Washington township, is Coburg. It, too, is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. As with Sumner to the northwest, Coburg had its rise when a station was established here at the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1875. The building of the station at this point caused residents of Steamburg, a little settlement nearby, to move to Coburg and Steamburg disappeared.

Beverly Shores

This is a new subdivision in the dunes section at the extreme northeastern tip of Porter county not far from Michigan City. Beverly Shores (See "Points of Interest") is largely composed of the homes and summer cottages of many Chicago business and professional men. It is the largest community in Pine township and is served by the South Shore electric line and U. S. Highway 12.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Airport

The municipal airport for the city of Valparaiso is located a mile or two north of the city and convenient to Indiana 49. It is also near the group of lakes and summer resorts in this part of the county. The airport has a large hangar. A good part of the work of shaping the field into an airport was done through a PIA grant. The field is used by members of the Valparaiso Aero Club and by commercial planes.

Beverly Shores

Occupying a five-mile strip of land on the shore of Lake Michigan at the extreme northeast corner of Porter county, in Pine township, is this new subdivision of fine summer homes and cottages, most of them owned by Chicagoans. Beverly Shores, established by the Frederick H. Bartlett Company, a Chicago realty firm, has attained considerable community life and is laid out with roads and streets, on some of which stand stores and other commercial establishments. An historical marker at the entrance to Beverly Shores, on U. S. Highway 12, explains that a number of the full-sized reproductions of historic American houses on exhibition in the Colonial Village of the Century of Progress Exposition, held in Chicago in 1933-34, are now standing within the borders of the community. Here, too, is the Theater of the Dunes, where a resident

stock company performs plays during the summer season.

Butternut Spring

An historical marker on U. S. Highway 6, a few miles west of Indiana 49, explains that Butternut Spring, located just a mile and a quarter south of this point, was noted for its curative waters among the Indians and that it was a favorite gathering-place for the tribes. Nearby, on a farm, lives Dr. Nogard, owner of a large collection of Indian relics found in the vicinity of Butternut Spring.

Bailly Homestead

This is the home of Joseph Bailly, first white settler of Porter county, who came here in 1822 --- six years after Indiana was admitted into the Union. An historical marker on U. S. 12, a mile or so west of the Indiana Dunes State Park, explains the significance of the place and tells what road to follow to get to the homestead. It is located in a wooded tract on the banks of the Calumet river, in Westchester township. In addition to the home, there is still standing Joseph Bailly's log cabin trading-post and another log cabin which was used as a chapel (See "Regional History"). The homestead is now occupied by a private family. Life as it was lived in this homestead by the Bailly's is described in "The Story of an Old French Homestead in the Northwest," a book by Bailly's granddaughter, Frances R. Howe. It was first published in 1906.

Bailly Cemetery

Another historical marker on U. S. 12, half a mile or so east of the Bailly homestead marker, indicates the old Bailly cemetery on a grassy bluff overlooking the highway. Surrounded by an ornate iron fence, the cemetery is dominated by a large cross which was erected over the grave of Joseph Bailly's son, who died at the age of ten. Bailly himself, who died in 1835, is buried here, as are other members of his family.

Baillytown

This is a small settlement of farmers and summer cottagers just south of the sand dune country and not far from the Bailly homestead. It is served by U. S. 12 and by trains of the South Shore Electric Line. The settlement is in Westchester township.

Boy Scout Camp

On U. S. 6, east of Indiana 49 and just beyond the Burlington & Ohio railroad bridge, there is a marker which points out the site nearby of a Boy Scout camp. It is located in Jackson township. A similar Boy Scout camp is at the old Tratebas Mill, on Coffee Creek, a mile east of Woodville.

Blachly Cemetery

One of the oldest private cemeteries in Porter county, as explained by a historical marker on U.S. 30 some five miles west of Valparaiso, is the Blachly cemetery. When first established more than a hundred years ago it was a private graveyard for the Blachly family, early settlers of Union township, but in later years it was opened to the public. The Blachly's opened the first saw mill in the county, on nearby Salt Creek. The second store in the township was operated by James Blachly and his son, Edgar, at what became known as Blachly's Corners. A little to the north of the Blachly cemetery is the site of the old Wilson mill, founded in 1837 by Amos Wilson. Many of the ties for the Grand Trunk Railroad, which goes through Porter county, were made at the Wilson mill.

Brown Home

An interesting residential landmark on the outskirts of Chesterton is the old Brown home, built in 1885 by George Brown, pioneer lumberman of the county. It is a representative example of the ornate style of architecture that flourished in the 80's.

Ball Home

Another residential landmark, and among the oldest in Valparaiso, is the Erasmus Ball residence. It was erected seventy years ago. As Mr. and Mrs. Ball were book-lovers and amateur gardeners, the interior of the house is notable for its fine library and the exterior is set

off by attractive flower beds, lawns, vines and bushes. The house is now occupied by Charles Lunceford. It is located on Campbell road, at the head of Haas street, in Valparaiso.

Baum's Bridge

Down on the Kankakee river (southern boundary of Porter county), a few miles southwest of the town of Kouts, in Pleasant township, there is an historical marker at the concrete bridge serving Wheatfield road which explains that this was the site of Baum's Bridge, built in 1863 by Enos Baum, an early settler. Baum's Bridge was over the old channel of the river and replaced Eton's Ferry, started in 1836 when Pleasant township was founded. Eton's Ferry, in turn, replaced a ford of the river at this point used by the Pottawatomies before the coming of the white man. The present Wheatfield road was an old Pottawatomie trail.

Burns Ditch

This 200-foot wide ditch, dug in 1928, serves as an outlet for the Calumet river, which meanders through Portage township in the extreme northwest part of the county and which often used to overflow in spring. The ditch now drains off this overflow and this makes possible the cultivation of rich farm lands. The ditch runs north through Portage township and empties into Lake Michigan in the sand dunes region. As Porter county has no harbor on Lake Michigan similar to its sister county on the west, Lake, plans are under way for the making of an industrial harbor at the mouth of Burns Ditch. This is expected to be followed by the erection of

a steel plant and other industrial plants around the mouth of the new harbor. At present many owners of motor launches and out-board motor boats maintain a small anchorage near the mouth of the ditch.

Calumet Trail

At the western county line, on U. S. Highway 6, an historical marker describes the old Calumet Trail, used by Indians and early white settlers as a convenient trail from the back country to the shore of Lake Michigan. The trail is now a modern road, running north and south and constituting the western boundary of Portage township as well as part of the western boundary of the county.

Carlson Planetarium

A mile or so west of the Indiana Dunes State Park, just off U. S. Highway 20, stands the Carlson Planetarium, where the solar system may be seen in miniature and where at night the stars and moon may be studied from an open-air observation platform. This institution, open to the public, was founded by Dr. Carlson, an astronomer. He delivers lectures here nightly.

CCC CAMP

Going south on Indiana 49, about half way between U. S. 6 and the city of Valparaiso, the motorist can observe to the right the green-painted

barracks and neatly-landscaped grounds of a large Civilian Conservation Corps camp. This federally-maintained camp, located in Center township, houses several hundred young men, formerly unemployed, who work on a number of public projects in the county --- drainage, road work, forestry, etc. Officially, this is CCC Camp No. 1583, or Camp Calumet.

Civil War Camp Site

In the southwestern section of Valparaiso, on the other side of the Nickel Plate railroad tracks, there stands on West street a boulder marking the site of a Civil War camp which housed soldiers from Porter county.

Courthouse

An historical marker at the north entrance to the Porter county courthouse in Valparaiso --- an entrance, incidentally, that looks out on U. S. Highway 30, or the Lincoln Highway, which runs east and west through the center of the city at this point --- explains that Porter county was founded in 1836 and that it was named after Commodore David Porter of the United States Navy, hero of a naval battle with the British off the coast of Valparaiso, Chili, during the War of 1812.

Behind this marker, surrounded by a spotlessly lawned and tree-shaded square, rises the Porter county courthouse, regarded by many connoisseurs as a commendable architectural achievement. The edifice, of white stone, is four stories high, square, and at first glance appears new and modernistic in design. But this is not a new building. It was the main portion of the old courthouse, completed in 1865 and adorned with a cupola.

Five years ago the old courthouse was attacked by a devastating fire, some of the upper floors and the cupola were destroyed, and a good portion of the interior wrecked. Afterwards, the county commissioners put architects to work on the problem of restoring the courthouse and they succeeded in achieving a "modern" courthouse out of the old building.

The interiors today are notable for their tasteful design and refreshing simplicity. The courthouse is now regarded as one of the most attractive in Indiana. The city in which it stands is located in the center of Porter county (Center township) and highways come to this point from all parts of the county.

Christian Hospital

This hospital, located on Jefferson and Michigan streets in Valparaiso, was established in 1891 by Dr. David J. Loring, well-known physician and surgeon of the county. In 1906 the hospital was acquired by the Christian Church of Valparaiso and has been conducted by that denomination since.

Campbell Homes

Two attractive old houses, both landmarks of Porter county's earlier days, are located in and near Valparaiso. These are the Campbell homes. The one in Valparaiso, on Chestnut street between Campbell and Western avenues, was built by T. A. E. Campbell who, according to Miss Mabel Banney of Valparaiso, authority on old houses of the county, first came to Porter county in 1833 and who built his house some few years afterwards.

The other Campbell house, near U. S. Highway 30 a mile and a half east of the Courthouse, was, according to the same authority, built by Adam S. Campbell, first white man to settle in the neighborhood of the present city of Valparaiso. Although both houses have been added to and somewhat remodeled, they retain most of their original appearance.

Dunes State Park

(See section on "Indiana Dunes State Park").

Dune Acres

A section of the dunes region between the state park and Odgen Dunes. There are many houses and summer cottages here. Here, also, the "School of the Dunes" is conducted for several weeks each summer. Classes in bird and flower study, natural history and astronomy are conducted by leading professors from universities and schools in Chicago and other cities. (See "School of the Dunes").

Fairgrounds

On the north side of Valparaiso, in open country near the intersection of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Indiana 49, is located the fairgrounds where the Porter County Fair has been held annually. This fair was started in the county in 1851. The fairgrounds consists of a number of exhibit buildings and a small race track and grandstand.

Farr, Camp

Summer recreation spot for youngsters from the University of Chicago Settlement House in Chicago, a famed institution founded by the late Mary MacDowell, social worker of Chicago's "Back-o'-the-Yards" section. Camp Farr is located in a wooded grove on the banks of Coffee Creek, a mile east of Indiana 49 and several miles south of Chesterton.

Flint Lake

One of the largest of the group of lakes lying in pockets of the hilly country between U. S. 6 and Valparaiso. This lake has become something of a summer resort, there being cottages and a number of hotels around its wooded shores. Visitors may indulge in boating, fishing, swimming and riding. Here, also, are golf links. Nearby are Mink Lake and Wauhob Lake.

First School

The site of the first school house in the county seat of Valparaiso is marked by a tablet on a boulder on the lawn of the First Presbyterian Church, Franklin and Jefferson streets. The boulder is on the Jefferson street side. The first school house was built here in 1837 --- a year after the founding of the county.

Fox Farm

One of the largest fox farms in Porter county is that owned by David Lundgren, proprietor of a popular sea food and steak house near Indianapolis boulevard in Lake county. An average of 300 head of silver foxes are cared for here by Ed Elvin, fox-breeder and manager of the farm. It is located half-way between Furnessville and Chesterton, just off the Brummitt road.

Freeman Home

Another residential landmark of Porter county, on the northeast corner of Chicago and Washington streets in Valparaiso. Miss Benney says it was built in 1894 by Lorenzo Freeman, a New Englander who had come to Porter county sometime in the late 30's. This house is well-preserved.

Farm, Experimental

One of the most interesting farms in the county is the Pinney-Purdue University Experimental Farm, located east of Valparaiso near the county line. Here, new scientific principles are being applied to agriculture. This farm was originally owned by William F. Pinney, founder of one of the oldest and largest banks in the county.

Furnessville Homestead

On a rise of ground overlooking U. S. Highway 20 as it passes through the "ghost town" of Furnessville (See "Ghost Town"), in Westchester township, stands the old, red-brick Furness homestead. A large, spacious, three-story edifice of twelve rooms, this great house was the country seat of Edwin Leigh Furness, a New Englander who had come to Porter county with his wife in 1856, prospered in the sale of lands, and founded the little town of Furnessville --- which declined in later years. The house is now occupied by a grandson, Edwin Leigh.

"Ghost Town"

Although it was once a thriving town, Furnessville, just south of the dunes state park, fell into decay at the beginning of the 20th century and soon was nothing but a weed-grown cemetery, a crumbling red-brick school house, a farm house or two and the Furness homestead. It became a true "ghost town." It is now coming back to life, however, as an art colony, composed of artists and artistic people from Chicago.

Just beyond the old cemetery stands the modernistic studio-home of V. M. S. Hannell and his wife, Hazel, both artists, who combine art with farming and gardening. Adjoining is another modernistic studio-home, that of Jun Fujita, poet, art photographer and for more than twenty years a newspaper photographer in Chicago.

Just east of here are the grounds and home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walter Hester, art connoisseurs of Chicago, and beyond this place, is an

orchard, is the picturesque white cottage of the Biesel family of painters --- Charles, dean of Chicago artists; his son, Fred, and Fred's wife, Frances Strain Biesel; and Frances's sister, Gertrude Helen Strain, art patron. To the west of the cemetery, in a wooded tract, stands the home of Maurice Gnesin, director of the drama department at the Chicago Art Institute.

An interesting sidelight on the Furnessville art colony is that it has given birth to an offshoot, the Brummittville colony, located a mile or two south in a wooded tract on the old Brummitt farm near the Calumet river in Pine township. Here, too, is a group of Chicago people --- writers, artists, teachers, lawyers --- owning five and ten acre tracts on which they have built their own homes. All of these people, both in Furnessville and Brummittville, are serious-minded, hard-working individuals who were brought together by a mutual interest in farming and the out-of-door life.

Girl Scout Cabin

This big log cabin for Girl Scouts is located in a wooded grove on the banks of Coffee Creek, several miles south of Chesterton and east of Indiana 49, in Jackson township.

"Hoosier's Nest"

On the north side of U. S. Highway 30 (Lincolnway), near the point where Indiana 330 joins it (almost at the western edge of Porter county), there stands an historical marker which says that a mile north of this location was the site of an inn built in 1833 and called "The Hoosier's Nest,"

so-named after the title of a poem by John Finley (See "Regional History"). This poem, which first appeared in the Indianapolis Journal in 1833, made the word "Hoosier" popular and the inn, built the same year the poem was published, was the first business house in the state to adopt the word.

As a result, it became widely-known throughout the northern part of Indiana. The inn was the first frame house in Union township and was built by Thomas Snow. After putting in a small stock of goods and thus becoming the township's first merchant, Snow two years later sold the house to Oliver Shepard, a Yankee trader, and it was Shepard who put up the sign "The Hoosier's Nest." The site of "The Hoosier's Nest" is now occupied by the Mankey farm.

Infirmary

The Porter County Infirmiry, a combination of poor farm and old people's home, is located southwest of Valparaiso on Indiana Highway 2. It is a two-story brick building and surrounding it are the broad acres of the county farm. An average of fifty old men, and ten old women, compose the inmates of the institution.

Jail, Porter County

Across from Courthouse Square, in Valparaiso, on the southeast corner, stands the Porter County Jail, an old stone edifice built in 1871. The jail proper is two-stories high, surrounded by a high stone fence, and, although old, appears to be serviceable enough for present-day needs, there

being little crime in the county. Adjoining the jail is a two-story house where the sheriff of the county and his family live.

Kankakee River

On the north side of the bridge over the Kankakee river which serves Indiana 152 there is an historical marker which explains the role played by the river in the history of Porter county. The river forms the southern boundary of the county (See "Regional History"). On the south side of the bridge there is another marker describing the voyage of De LaSalle, early French explorer, down the Kankakee.

Log Cabin

A pioneer log cabin, showing the type of house early settlers of Porter county lived in, stands on the Anderson farm, near Marshall Grove, in Pleasant township (southern part of the county). This old log house, according to Miss Mabel Benney, was built by George Biggart, one of the first settlers of the township, with a cash outlay of \$18. The logs were hewn near the Kankakee river and drawn by ox-team to the site of the house.

"Littleville"

An interesting show-place of the county is "Littleville," a miniature village complete in every detail and with none of the houses more than two

feet high. It is located in the southwestern part of the town of Chesterton. Many sight-seers visit "Littleville" each year and the spot is of particular interest to children.

Library, Public

The Valparaiso Public Library, housed in a modern, ornate, two-story brick building, stands at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Jefferson street, two blocks from the Courthouse Square. The city has had a circulating library since 1842. The present building was erected in 1916 and was made possible by a Carnegie Corporation grant of \$20,000. More than 20,000 books are housed in the library.

"Marriage Tree"

On the grounds of the historic Bailly homestead, where still stands the home of Porter county's first white settler, there is a tree called "The Marriage Tree." It stands on the banks of the Calumet river, which winds through the Bailly grounds. According to popular legend, when one of the Bailly daughters, Rose, was married to Francis Howe, of Chicago, the newly-wedded couple bound an elm and oak sapling together near their favorite spot alongside the river. The result today is a curious twin tree, now grown large. Mrs. Howe's daughter, Francis, wrote a book about life in the Bailly homestead called "The Story of an Old French Homestead in the Northwest."

Museum

The Porter County Historical Museum is located on the fourth floor, west wing, of the County Courthouse in Valparaiso. Here are exhibited, without crowding, hundreds of relics and other mementoes of the early days of Porter county and even of the days before the coming of the white man. The Indian relics are varied and colorful. A notable feature of the museum is the large collection of relics pertaining to Joseph Bailly, first white settler of the county. The museum is maintained by an active county historical society. This society, incidentally, was responsible for the placing of markers at all important historical sites in the county.

Memorial Hall

Erected to the memory of the county's soldiers and sailors of 1861-65, this two-story auditorium and meeting-place stands on Indiana avenue at the southeast corner opposite Courthouse Square in Valparaiso. It was built in 1893. Since that time it has been the gathering-place of the county's G. A. R. and other veteran's organizations, as well as their auxiliaries.

McCool Landing Field

An emergency landing field for transcontinental and other airplanes. Located adjacent to U. S. Highway 6 just south of McCool, in Portage township. It is maintained by the air service of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The field is outlined by lights at night and an aerial beacon whose beam sweeps the night sky over the countryside.

Old Fortification

The remains of an old fortification can be seen southwest of the town of Kouts in Pleasant township, down near the Kankakee river. This is explained by an historical marker nearby on Wheatfield road. The earthwork is in a wooded tract immediately west of the road. Whether this was an Indian fortification, or a fortification erected by some of the early settlers during a "boundary war," has not been determined. It appears to have guarded the junction of two trails from the Kankakee river. The road on which the marker stands follows an old trail used by the Pottawatomies.

Osborne Grave.

On the north side of U. S. Highway 6, several miles east of Indiana 49, in Jackson township, an historical marker points out to the motorist that in the little Barnard cemetery nearby is located the grave of Charles Osborne, an early Quaker and one of America's first abolitionists. He is said to have been the author of the first pamphlet demanding abolition of slavery in the United States. He was a friend of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and other famous personages of his day. Before the abolitionist movement came to a climax in the Civil War, Charles Osborne had come to Porter county, settled here and here he died on Dec. 28, 1850.

Ogden Dunes

In the extreme northwestern part of the county, among the sand dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan, lies the town of Ogden Dunes (Portage township),

incorporated in 1925. Before this, the area became widely known as the habitat of "Diana of the Dunes," eccentric woman recluse. The town is now a region of summer cottages and permanent homes.

Oldest Church

The oldest church edifice in Porter county is the First Christian Church, a red-brick building built in 1869 and still in use as a house of worship. Familiarly known as the Adams church, it stands on the old Adams farm in Morgan township south of Valparaiso. It can be seen on Indiana 49, two miles north of the village of Malden. The first church of this faith in Porter county was organized by the Rev. Lewis Comer in 1837 and was located near the present church. Land for the erection of this church was donated by Henry S. Adams, early farmer of Morgan township and ardent member of the Christian faith.

Police Station

Noticeable in all directions because of its two radio towers, the new brick headquarters building of Post No. 1 of the Indiana State Highway Police stands at a strategic point near the county's two main east-west highways, U. S. 20 and U. S. 12. Here, also, is the "cloverleaf" intersection of U. S. 20 with Indiana 49. The station is within a short distance of the Indiana Dunes State Park. The officers of this post protect both the highways of Porter county and those of the state park.

Petite Fort

This fort, erected during the French occupancy of what later became Porter county, is believed to have stood somewhere on the present Waverly Beach, central point in the Indiana Dunes State Park. An historical marker here tells of the fort (See "Regional History" and "Indiana Dunes State Park").

Prison Farms

In the western part of Pine township, northeast corner of the county, are several farms operated by trustees of the Indiana State Penitentiary at nearby Michigan City. The farms are thriving, scientifically managed, and all produce raised on them is used in the state penitentiary.

Prehistoric Mounds

In the southwestern part of the county (Porter township), near the village of Boone Grove, there are several artificial mounds made by the prehistoric inhabitants who lived in this region (See "Regional History"). One of these mounds, on the Wark farm, is 100 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. Another large one is on the Richard Vergin farm. In both of these mounds ancient relics and human skulls have been found. These mounds, as well as others in the county, are described in detail in "The Archeology of Porter County," by J. Gilbert McAllister, a bulletin of the Indiana Historical Society published in October, 1932 (Vol. 10, No. 1).

Revolutionary War Veterans' Graves

Two veterans of the American Revolution, fought fifty-three years before Porter county was founded, came to live in the county and now lie buried within its borders. They are Henry Battan, who died in 1845 at the age of 94 and whose grave is on the crest of a hill at Gossett's Mills, overlooking Salt Creek in Portage township, and Joseph Jones, who died at an advanced age sometime in the 40's and who is buried in the Cornell cemetery near Boone Grove, in Porter township. Bronze markers point out both graves.

Spring Valley

On U. S. Highway 6, half-way between the western border of the county and Indiana 49, there is a small hamlet in a pocket of the surrounding hilly country known as Spring Valley. It gets its name from a spring that bubbles continuously on the north side of the highway.

Starr Home

This house was built in 1859 by Ruel Starr and was the largest brick dwelling in Valparaiso erected up to the date, according to Miss Mabel Benney. Ruel Starr was a leader in county affairs in the early days. The house is now owned by Chris Bornholt. The exterior brick has been covered with stucco. The ancient dwelling is on Indiana avenue, a block east of Courthouse Square.

School in the Dunes

An unusual institution of Porter county is the School in the Dunes, an out-of-door class devoted to nature study and intended for the lay public. It is held for two weeks each summer near the clubhouse at Dune Acres, a private summer cottage area just west of the Indiana Dunes State Park. The instructors are from colleges, universities and museums of Chicago and other middle-western cities. The School in the Dunes was founded by Jens Jensen, president of the Friends of Our Native Landscape and lecturer on landscape design at the University of Michigan.

Sauk Trail

Running east and west through the center of Porter county, and passing through the county seat, Valparaiso, is the Old Sauk (or Sac) Trail, most traveled of trails by the Indians and early white settlers. The trail is now U. S. Highway 30, more familiarly known as Lincolnway, a great national highway.

An historical marker at the western border of Porter county, just where U. S. 330 enters Porter county at Deep river (330 joins 30 a short distance eastward), explains that the Old Sauk Trail, in addition to being used by the Indians earlier, was a wagon road between Chicago and Detroit after the first settlers came to this region.

There is another historical marker describing the trail on the east front of the Public Library in Valparaiso which, in part, reads: "trod first by the Indians, later by the explorers, and in early days the pathway of important military expeditions." The trail, incidentally, followed along

the ridges and crest of the hilly formation known as the Valparaiso Moraine (See "Natural Setting").

Seven Dolors' Shrine

One of the most interesting and beautiful religious shrines in the state is the Shrine of the Seven Dolors' (Shrine of Our Lady of Seven Sorrows), located in the northern section of Porter county (Portage township), about eight miles northwest of Valparaiso. A sign on U. S. Highway 6 points the road to the shrine.

Occupying an area of 100 acres in open country, the shrine consists of rock formations, gardens, small canals, a large grotto with an altar in it, the Stations of the Seven Sorrows as well as the Stations of the Cross, and a three-story monastery modeled on the style of an old English manor house. The shrine is conducted by members of the Roman Catholic faith.

Looking like a scene out of the Old World, the shrine was founded in 1931 by an American-Czechoslovakian branch of the Order of Friars Minor, or Franciscan Order, which was founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi. There is a large bronze statue of St. Francis over an altar in one of the grottos of the shrine.

The landscaping, flower gardens and walks of the shrine have received high praise from gardeners and horticulturists who have visited here. In a wooded tract near the shrine a picnic grove, known as Shrine Grove, is maintained for Catholic school children as well as for adult clubs and societies. The Seven Dolors' Shrine is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country. It is open to visitors every day of the year but especially between May and October. Masses are celebrated at the grotto altar on Sunday mornings and on the mornings of all Holy Days.

Suman Home

At Suman, a little hamlet in Jackson township, just south of U. S. Highway 6 and several miles east of Indiana 49, there still stands the home of Col. I. C. B. Suman (See "Military History"), who built this house soon after his return from the Civil War and before he was elected mayor of the city of Valparaiso.

Theater of the Dunes

Popular stage successes of the past and present, as well as some classical dramas, are staged in the Theater of the Dunes by a resident stock company. It is located in Beverly Shores, residential community east of the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Talcott Home

At 204 Brown avenue, foot of Michigan avenue, in Valparaiso, stands the old, red-brick home of Judge William C. Talcott, who came to Porter county in 1837 and became a preacher, judge and newspaper owner. Judge Talcott, it has been said, "could preach a sermon, teach a school, edit a newspaper, practice and administer the law, or successfully conduct a farm." He was a strong anti-slavery believer.

Tratebas Mill

The last water-powered mill in Porter county was the old Tratebas mill, still standing on the banks of Coffee Creek about a half mile east of Indiana 49 where it passes through Woodville. An historical marker at this point says that the mill was built by Smith and Becker in 1856 and that it was operated until 1926. It is a good example of the type of mills that flourished in the county during pioneer days. Still in good condition, the mill is today used as a camp and clubhouse by the Boy Scouts of America.

Valparaiso

(See "Cities, Towns and Villages").

Valparaiso University

(See "Schools and Churches")

Valparaiso Moraine

At the intersection of U. S. Highway 6 and Indiana 49, in Liberty township, there stands an historical marker which explains that to the south the observer can see the crest of the fifteen-mile wide Valparaiso Moraine --- a land formation of rolling hills made in geologic ages by a retreating ice sheet that once covered a great section of northern United States and Canada (See "Natural Setting"). The city of Valparaiso, six miles to the south of this point, stands on the crest of the moraine.

Valparaiso Country Club

The Valparaiso Country Club, founded in 1922, maintains a clubhouse, grounds and golf links northeast of Valparaiso, one-half mile east of Bull's Eye Lake.

Wolf Home

This beautiful and well-preserved two-story brick house, surmounted by a cupola, was built in 1871 by Josephus Wolf, son of Jacob Wolf, one of the first settlers of Portage township. The house, located in Portage township south of U. S. Highway 6, was occupied for a few years by members of the Franciscan Order of priests and monks before they built the present Shrine of the Seven Dolors', located to the east of the old Wolf house.

Wilson Mill

The site of the old Wilson mill on Salt Creek is indicated by an historical marker on U. S. Highway 30 where it passes over Salt Creek, five miles west of Valparaiso. The mill stood just north of this point. It was erected in 1837 by the Blachly Brothers, who added carding to their operations in 1844, and then established a grist mill in 1846. The mill was purchased from them by Amos Wilson in 1870. Nearby is the old Blachly cemetery.

THE INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

Although many other counties of Indiana have natural formations and scenic features that attract visitors, none possesses so awe-inspiring and spectacular a region as may be found in Porter county. It is doubtful if there is any other spot in the middle west that can compare with it for strangeness and weird wild beauty. This is the famous dunes area which forms the entire northern boundary of Porter county, or, to put it in another way, fringes the entire southern edge of Lake Michigan.

Already fortunate in being one of the only two counties in all Indiana to "front" on a great inland sea, Porter county enjoys a scenic area on the shore of this sea as famous in its way as the Ozarks or one of the great natural parks. To think of Porter county is to most persons familiar with the sand dunes to think of the vast area of great bare hills that stretch for miles along the shore of Lake Michigan.

The dunes section is composed of far-flung ivory-colored sand hills, bare, smooth, soft and imperceptibly shifting, that have been piled up, carved or hollowed out by the joint action of capricious winds and churning waves throughout geologic ages. Some of the hills rise almost two hundred feet above the lake. Inland, back of the hills, stretch acres of mysterious swamps, marshes, and forests. A wide, flat beach sprawls between the sandy bluffs and the rolling surf of the shore line.

So widespread among people of mid-America is the appeal of this region, both as a playground and as an area where nature has been allowed to go her own wild way for centuries, that the state of Indiana in 1925 set aside a large portion of it and established the Indiana Dunes State Park, all of which lies in Porter county. Although visited by hundreds annually before this was done, the park now attracts thousands during the summer from towns, villages, and cities of nearby states.

What It Looks Like

Almost everybody has seen hills in the country --- green hills covered with grass, bushes or forests. Imagine similar hills, just as big, steppe and as far-flung, only made entirely of clean, soft, white sand. This gives you some idea of what the Indiana Dunes State Park is like. Seen at a distance, these sand hills look like baldpates rising above the "hair" of shrubbery and trees around their bases. When among them, walking through some of the hollows or on the ridges, the glare of the sun on the white sand making you squint your eyes, you get an odd thrill at seeing such vast masses of sand, nicely designed into hills, standing out sharply against the blue summer sky.

Here and there, between the hills, you'll see wide, saucer-like valleys known as "blow-outs" --- so named because, through the years, they were hollowed out by the action of the wind blowing on the sand hills. This wind action causes the dunes to be ever-shifting. New hills are formed, old ones are worn down. The hills thus affected are known as "moving dunes" while

other sand hills, where wild grasses and trees have had a chance to take root and therefore prevent wearing down by the wind, are known as "stationary dunes."

A curious thing happens when the wind has almost finished the work of making a blow-out. For sometimes this process uncovers a buried forest --- groves of mature trees that were covered many, many years ago by a moving dune. The trees thus uncovered are bare and skeleton-like and look very weird against the tawny sides of the sand hills. This is one of the most interesting features of the park. Just back of the dunes section proper there stretches a great tamarack swamp, with rare trees, shrubs, ferns, mosses, lichens, orchids, grasses and flowers in it.

What attracts most people, however, is the wide expanse of beach that separates the crescent of hills from the lake's edge. Here, for a length of three miles, pleasure-seekers can find one of the best beaches in the middle west. The water is shallow for a long distance out and this makes it safe for youngsters. Hotel accommodations, as well as meals, are provided in the Dunes Arcade Hotel and Pavilion at Waverly Beach, central point in the state park. Parking areas, camping and picnic sites, and marked trails are additional features of the park.

How To Get There

If you haven't a car, the best way to get to the state park is by taking a train of the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad, popularly

known as "The South Shore Line." This high-speed interurban electric line, which serves Chicago, Hammond, Gary, Michigan City and South Bend, maintains hourly service and all of its trains stop at Tremont station, where you get a taxicab which brings you into the state park --- or you can walk, as the distance is short. From Indianapolis and other points in downstate Indiana, you can get to the park by way of the Monon Railroad, changing to the South Shore Electric Line at Hammond.

With a car, however, you can drive right into the park and come to a stop at Waverly Beach, central point in the dunes where there is a large parking area. The two main east-west highways which serve the park are U. S. Highway 12 and 20. The latter, built more recently than 12 and four-laned, is known as the Dunes Highway.

From either of these roads you turn north in Indiana 49, which brings you directly into the park through its main gate. This turn is simplified and made much safer than hitherto by a "clover-leaf" at the intersection of U. S. 20 and Indiana 49.

Incidentally, there stands at this intersection the headquarters building and radio station of Post No. 1 of the Indiana State Highway Police, whose officers protect both the highways of Porter county and those of the state park.

At all entrances to the state park an admission fee of 10 cents is charged each visitor. This goes into a general fund for the operation and maintenance of the park. Among the park personnel are a custodian, life guards along the beach, and forest rangers whose duty it is to prevent forest fires.

Waverly Beach

The central point of the state park is Waverly Beach, reached by Indiana 49. This is the ^{focal point} ~~focus~~ of the several numbered trails that wind throughout the dunes. Dunes Creek empties into the lake here, and the mouth of it is the most historic site in the county. Here stood "Petite Fort" (See "Regional History"), the little stronghold of the French occupation, and here also sprang up the ambitious buildings of old City West in the 1830's.

At present a large part of Dunes Creek is covered over with a concrete pavement which serves as a parking space. Only an historical marker tells of the past glories of the little stream.

Waverly Beach today has a large stone hotel, in connection with which are operated a restaurant and pavilion, and lockers and swimming-suit facilities.

Just east of Waverly Beach tower the "Three Mountains" from which the nearby settlement of Tremont gets its name. These hills are among the highest in the dunes, and from the summit of Mt. Tom (196 feet above the level of the lake) the buildings and spires of Michigan City, Gary, and Chicago may be seen on a clear day. Other dunes of considerable height are Mt. Holden and Mt. Jackson, which also rise nearly two hundred feet above the lake.

A Lodging For the Night

If you intend visiting the park for an extended stay, there are a number of hotels and cottages available at reasonable rates. These are open from May to October and reservations may be made in advance by addressing them in care of the post office at Chesterton, Ind.

The leading hostelry in the state park is the Dunes Arcade and Pavilion at Waverly Beach (European plan). The Pavilion operates a dining room and coffee shop and serves plate lunches, sandwiches, soft drinks, as well as maintains locker and bathing suit services. Another stopping-place is Duneside Inn (American plan), near Tremont station. Also, there is a general store nearby which provides a complete line of staple groceries and fresh meats for campers and picnickers. Opposite Tremont station, outside the state park, there is a clean, moderately-priced hotel and restaurant conducted by Gus Stuber.

A Few Don'ts

There are a few don't which every visitor to the state park must observe. As fire is the greatest threat to the forested area of the park, the first and most important "don't" is DON'T BUILD FIRES EXCEPT IN PLACES DESIGNATED FOR THAT PURPOSE. You should always see to it that cigarettes and cigars are put out before being thrown away. Matches also should be out, as well as broken in two, before being discarded. If you see any one

violating these rules, report them to park officials at once. Here are a few other important don'ts:

1. Don't pick flowers or injure trees or harm wild life.
2. Don't use firearms of any kind.
3. Don't camp just anywhere; there are camp sites provided.
4. Don't drink any but water provided by the park in pumps, hydrants and fountains.
5. Don't violate the park speed laws.

Foot Trails

Practically all of the natural beauties of the state park can be seen in one day by following any one of the nine trails which have been marked out and numbered by the park authorities. By following these foot paths the visitor can see the dunes area in the large as well as in detail --- flowers, bird and animal life, marshes, and the great variety of trees and shrubs. Almost all of these paths for hikers start at Waverly Beach. Each trail traverses a different section of the park.

No. 1. A short walk, starting some distance south of Waverly Beach (near the west picnic grove). It follows a westerly course from the highway, through a wooded area, and to a flight of steps which ascend a bare dune. This is a "moving" dune. One sees trees and vegetation in the process of being buried alive by the sand hill--- although everything seems motionless. From this dune the trail leads down to a swamp, where ferns and flowers may be seen, and then eastward out to the main entrance road again, just north of the gate house which serves Indiana 49.

No. 2. One of the longest of the nine trails; should be taken leisurely and a whole day devoted to it. It is a favorite trail with those who like to study nature because it traverses mostly the low lands at the base of the sand hills. This trail may be termed a "circle tour" of the state park since it describes a long rectangular "circle" around the dunes. It starts at the southwest corner of the parking pavement at Waverly Beach, goes southeastward through wooded area and skirts the Dunes Creek, passes east picnic area, goes through Camp Wilson (established for employees of the Chicago meat packing house, Wilson & Company), crosses Tremont Road and goes past the Gary Boy Scout Camp and enters woods. Then it continues east along the tamarack swamp and marshy country just south of the dunes (cattails, ferns, vines, birds, flowers), continues east to near the east boundary of the park, goes north across the swamp and joins Trail No. 10, which brings the hiker out to the beach. A westward walk along the beach leads back to Waverly Beach.

No. 3. This is a short, but difficult trail, which leads to the top of Mt. Tom. It starts at the northeast corner of the parking pavement at Waverly Beach. A stiff climb follows but it is worthwhile, for the view of the entire park at the top is inspiring.

No. 4. A short trail for the convenience of people in tourist camps, west of Waverly Beach. It leads off from Trail No. 9, goes north around the base of Mt. Tom, and comes out on the beach.

No. 5. A short trail running north and south across the great swamp, connecting Trails No. 2 and 10. This trail follows the old Furnessville Road, which goes northward from the "ghost town" of Furnessville, located south of the state park.

No. 7. Another trail to the beach for the convenience of visitors in the tourist camp section around Camp Wilson. It goes through what is known as the Old Orchard, then north through spare woods, past the base of the sand hills and out on the beach.

No. 8. Another stiff climbing trail which goes over the summits of

"The Three Mountains." On the top of Mt. Jackson (180 feet above the lake) the park sight-seeing tower is located. This trail returns to the parking pavement at Waverly Beach on Trail No. 9.

No. 9. This trail starts at the northeast corner of the parking space at Waverly Beach and goes through the woods behind the sand hills, then goes up and follows the sand ridges overlooking both woods and lake and swamp. It goes as far east as the Furnessville Blowout, then doubles back on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan beach, passes the Beach House Blowout, and then joins itself again at Camp Wilson near the center of the park. Here the hiker follows it back to Waverly Beach.

No. 10. Still another long trail that "circles" the dunes and should be given an entire day. It covers everything to be seen in the state park. The trail starts at Camp Wilson (although the hiker can get it from the parking pavement at Waverly Beach by following Trail No. 9 to Camp Wilson and there picking up Trail No. 10). This No. 10 trail goes north from Camp Wilson, then northeastward through a grove of great pines known as the Pinery, follows an old Indian trail, passes Big Blowout, goes up on a dune where the hiker can see the lake, skirts the north boundary of the great tamarack swamp, goes to the eastern boundary of the park, then leads north and comes out on the beach. From here it follows the beach back to Waverly Beach.

Swimming

Visitors to the state park may swim or bathe anywhere along the three-mile stretch of beach. The water is shallow for some distance out and is safe for youngsters. Most swimmers gather near Waverly Beach where the Dunes Arcade Hotel and Pavilion provide swimming suits for a small fee, as well as lockers and shower baths. The Dunes Arcade Hotel is an official AAA (American Automobile Association) hotel. Life guards are stationed at fre-

quent intervals along the beach. The dressing rooms are located in the pavilion, as is the refreshment house.

Camping and Picnicking

Numerous picnic areas, with shelter house, sanitary facilities, cooking ovens and pure drinking water, are available in the state park, particularly in the area around Camp Wilson. There is an up-to-date group camp near here, available for use by boys' and girls' organizations and other groups. Several cottages fronting on the lake are also available for visitors. Reservations for the group camp or cottages may be made through the Indiana Department of Conservation at Indianapolis. All drinking water in the park is tested frequently by the state Board of Health. Camping sites are provided at a fee of 25 cents per car for each 24 hours or fraction. Campers or picnickers may build fires only in places provided. Marshmallow and "Wienie" roasts are popular night pastimes among campers in the state park.

Flowers and Trees

"In the dunes, as nowhere else in the world," says Prof. Henry C. Cowles of the University of Chicago, "there is a procession from April to October of beautiful flowers. Within a stone's throw of almost any spot one may find plants of the deserts and plants of rich woodlands, plants of the pine woods and plants of the swamps, plants of the

oak woods and plants of the prairies."

The dunes area has always been a favorite spot among botanists of the middle west, since it contains not only a great number of varieties of common flowers but also many exotic plants found only in tropical and desert countries. A detailed study of the flora of the dunes region is found Donald Culross Peattie's "Flora of the Indiana Dunes", published in 1930 by the Field Museum of Natural History.

Among the dunes plants are ferns, sand cherry, hepatic, lupin, puccoon, phlox, trillium, bird's feet violet, orchids, wild roses, columbines, harebells, goat's rue, butterfly weed, flowering spurge, prickly pear, goldenrod, aster, sunflower, yellow gerardias, gentians, will geranium, iris, native lilies and trailing arbutus.

There are just as many varieties of trees and shrubs as flowers. Here are giant white pines, white oaks, black oaks, pin oaks, tulip trees, beeches, poplars, junipers, sassafras, ague trees, elms, silver maples, sugar maples, hickories, birches, sycamores, dogwoods, wild plums, wild crabapples, willows, sumacs, and such evergreens as juniper, Virginia cedar, jack pine, white pine, and tamarack. In the marshy regions are immense beds of American lotus, water lilies, bog callas, lizards's tails, and cat tails.

Birds and Other Animal Life

During the migrating seasons the dunes are a happy hunting ground for ornithologist and bird lover. The faunal life of the state park is limited to the smaller forms. The largest animals hereabouts are raccoons, opossums, skunks, groundhogs, and squirrels. Frogs and

painted turtles frequent the marshy places. Sometimes visitors encounter large and vicious-looking blue racer snakes, generally harmless to human beings but inimical to song birds, whose nests they rob of eggs and young all too frequently. Black snakes, too, are rather common, but these, since they destroy insects and are harmless to man, should not be exterminated. Nowadays, there are few rattlesnakes in the dunes or in any other part of Porter County. The foot traveler through the wild regions, however, should be informed of the proper procedure to follow in case of rattlesnake bite.

It is said that more than three hundred varieties of birds have been observed in the dunes region. Among them, to mention only a few, are the kinglet, blue heron, wild canary, scarlet tanager, goldfinch, purple finch, wren, bobolink, meadow lark, bob white, cuckoo, dove, kildeer, mocking bird, humming bird, thrush, phoeve, swallow, sandpiper, whip-poor-will, white and gray gulls, wild duck, plover, thrasher, oriole, indigo bunting, purple martin, bluebird, grackle, and the various kinds of warblers.

Books and Paintings

So appealing is the dunes country to writers, scientists, and artists of Chicago and other cities and towns nearby that not only do many of them own cottages in the dunes area outside the state park but several have written books about the dunes or made pictures and etchings of the region. One of the most popular books dealing with this strange country is "The Wonders of the Dunes", by the late George A.

Brennan, published in 1923 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis. This book, while somewhat discursive and anecdotal, is an exhaustive study of the dunes, and contains archeological, geological, and historical information in readable form. Earlier works include three books written and illustrated by Earl H. Reed -- "The Dune Country", "Sketches in Duneland", and "The Voices of the Dunes". An excellent book on the dunes is "The Sand Dunes of Indiana", by E. Stillman Bailey, published in 1917 by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago. The flora and fauna of the dunes region are dealt with scientifically in "A Naturalist in the Great Lakes Region", by Elliot R. Downing, published in 1922 by the University of Chicago Press. Studies of the geology of the dunes region are contained in the Indiana state geological reports for 1897 and 1911. A bibliography of all writings on the dunes country, including books, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, and official reports, has been compiled by Louis J. Baily, state librarian of Indiana. The list contains about ninety entries.

An artist who has attracted attention by his paintings of the sand dunes is Frank V. Dudley. He is known as "the artist of the dunes" and is a frequent exhibitor in Chicago galleries and at the Hoosier Salon.

Porter Co. - 101 - Place Names

PORTER COUNTY:

- Tamarack: Railroad Station and Swamp in Northwest Indiana. A Canadian Indian word meaning "ridge pole."
- Little Calumet: A tributary of the Calumet River.
- Chiqua's Town: Former Indian Village east of Valparaiso, Indiana.
- Skewwas Town: Now known as Prattville.
- Wahob Lake: Small lake and summer resort north of Flint Lake. Meaning Round.
- Black Hawk: A summer resort on Flint Lake, named for the celebrated sauk chief. Mā-ka-tā-mē'-she-kiak-kiak meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk."
- Chiqua's Katuk-a-nak Pok-kan: Chief Chiqua's Happy medicine spring's. It is a mineral spring with a two and a half inch flow at the upper end of Sager's Lake. The mineral content of the spring is so great that a white handkerchief emerged in the water for a few minutes will become stained as if from rust.
- Indian Island: A former island of the Kankakee at the present time part of a farm.
- Indian Town: The former name of Hebron, a city of Porter County.
- Fort Creek: (Wau-caw-gi-iuk) A small stream in the Dunes State Park.
- Sauk Trail: An old Indian Trail very closely followed by State Highway 2 running east and west to the central part of the county.
- Miami Indian Trail: At the present time it is known as the Allen Trail. Running from the Dunes Park south through Valparaiso to Baum's Bridge on the South.
- Baum's Bridge: Formerly the Pottawatomie and Miami Ford.
- Indian Gardens: A large section of the low land bordering the Kankakee River. A former Indian corn field, at the present time under cultivation.

INDIAN NAMES

PORTER COUNTY:

(Addition)

Calumet An Avenue in Valparaiso.
Chicago A street in Valparaiso. Skunk Street.
Indiana An avenue in Valparaiso.
Michigan A boulevard in Valparaiso.

Porter Co. - 110 - Geography

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

The Kankakee swamps which were the largest in the state, were caused by the conditions of the river. The bed of the river is composed of sand and fine gravel. In recent years the channel of the river has been dredged and most of the swamp land reclaimed for farming purposes. The soil is a dark/^{sandy} loam, very rich in organic matter. E 57, K, E 56

The principal prairies of Porter county are, Twenty Mile Prairie, in Portage and Union townships, Morgan Prairie in Morgan township, and Horse Prairie in Portage township. These prairies were originally lakes in the Moraine drifts. By evaporation, the water was removed and a swamp resulted, which in turn gave way to a wet prairie, ~~and then to a dry prairie.~~ These prairies are considered the most valuable lands in Porter county. E: 55-76

The only minerals of value are the clay deposits at Hebron, Porter, and Valparaiso. These were used in making tile and brick until a few years ago. Molding sand occurs in several places, the best known at McCool and Valparaiso. These deposits have been exhausted in recent years. E 71

One of the most noted wells (flowing) in Porter county was the Blair well near Michigan City, its flow being 80 gal. per minute. It was used for medicinal purposes. A bath house and sanitarium was located there for a number of years. E 75

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

An analysis of this water by Dr. P. S. Hayes of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, showed the presence of the following mineral salts:

Chloride of sodium (NaCl)	-----	360.4794 Grains per gal.
Chloride of magnesium (MgCl ₂)	-----	45.6550
Sulphate of potassium (K ₂ SO ₄)	-----	17.9968
Sulphate of Magnesium (MgSO ₄)	-----	31.9730
Sulphate of calcium (CaSO ₄)	-----	84.4024
Bicarbonate of calcium (CaH ₂ (CO ₃) ₂)	-----	147.8503
Silica (SiO ₂)	-----	1.7523
Hydro-sulphuric acid, total in volume at 62° F,	-----	11.1719 cu. in. E 75

In boring for gas in 1889, at the present site of the Mica factory, at Valparaiso, Indiana, at a level of 718 ft. to a depth of 1350 ft., the following chart is given:

Soil and drift	-----	125 feet
Genesee shale	-----	65 feet
Corniferous and lower Helderberg	-----	230 feet
Niagara limestone	-----	270 feet
Niagara shale	-----	5 feet
Clinton limestone white to steel gray	-----	55 feet
Hudson river limestone	-----	110 feet
Hudson river shale bluish green	-----	160 feet
Trenton limestone	-----	330 feet
Total	-----	<u>1350 feet</u>

At a depth of 1,290 feet, salt water was struck, which rose to the top of the well. E: 75-87, E 47

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

The soil survey of Porter county prepared by the United States department of Agriculture, lists the following soils: Miami Silt loam, Crosby silt loam, Carrington silt loam, Clyde Silty Clay loam, Waukesha fine sandy loam, Waukesha loam, Waukesha silt loam, Plainfield fine sand, Plainfield fine sandy loam, Plainfield loam, Lucas loam, Maumee loamy fine sand, Maumee fine sandy loam, Maumee loam, silty clay Maumee loam, Homer silt loam, Newton fine Sandy loam, Newton Silt loam, Griffin silt loam, swamp and dune sand. D: 20-42

Elevations in Porter county range from 585 feet at Lake Michigan to 667 feet at Dunn's bridge and 888 feet at the highest point on the Moraine Summit, near center section 30 T. 36 R. 5 west. E: 104, D 6, B 15

The following chart shows the average mean monthly temperatures, also the highest and the lowest monthly temperatures, 1915-1935.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	24.4	25.7	37.0	48.0	58.4	68.2	72.8	71.3	65.1	53.8	40.4	27.0
1916								64.7				
1917		19.2			49.9							
1918	9.6							75.0				
1919									57.1	58.8		H

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920												20.0
1921			46.0	53.2			78.4					
1923						63.3						
1924							67.5					38.1
1925										43.8		
1926				41.5								
1927												
1928												
1929												
1930												
1931									70.8		48.7	
1932			28.5									
1933	35.0						75.8					
1934					64.3						30.6	
1935												H

These temperatures are complete with one exception, there is no record of the high average mean temperature for the month of Feb. from 1915 to 1935. H, K

Mr. Bradley, in charge of the Valparaiso water works pumping plant at Flint Lake, made these records from the weather station at Flint Lake. K

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

The following chart shows the normal mean temperatures for the months of Dec., Jan., and Feb. from 1915 to 1935 and the average normal mean temperature for each of these months from 1915 to 1935. H, K

Year	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Average
1915-16	27.6 26.0	23.7 28.4	24.0 25.4	25.1 26.9
1916-17	24.2	23.4	19.2	22.3
1917-18	20.6	9.6	27.2	19.1
1918-19	34.6	28.8	29.0	30.9
1919-20	20.0	17.4	24.0	20.5
1920-21	30.1	30.8	31.4	30.8
1921-22	31.2	22.0	29.2	27.4
1922-23	28.6	29.3	21.2	26.4
1923-24	38.1	18.7	26.7	27.8
1924-25	21.6	21.7	31.8	25.0
1925-26	23.9	26.2	30.2	26.8
1926-27	25.6	23.8	34.0	27.8
1927-28	28.4	25.1	29.9	27.8
1928-29	31.4	18.5	20.0	23.3
1929-30	25.8	19.2	37.2	27.4
1930-31	28.2	30.8	34.6	31.2
1931-32	37.2	33.7	34.1	35.0
1932-33	27.8	35.0	25.6	29.5
1933-34	30.9	31.0	20.7	27.5
1934-35	25.1	25.2	29.3	26.5 H

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

The mean annual temperature is 49.425 F. The lowest temperature recorded is 22 F. below zero, Dec. 28, 1924, and the highest 105 F. July 23 & 24, 1934. The lowest average mean monthly temperature is 9.6 F. Jan., 1918, and the highest 78.4 July, 1921. Average snowfall annually is 42.31 inches. H, K

THE CREST OF THE VALPARAISO MORAINE

The remains of the foremost advanced point of a glacial is called a terminal drift because of the rocks and drift left at this line. Such is the deposit which forms the center or Morainic region of Porter county. Since the city of Valparaiso stands near the crest of this Moraine, this terminal Moraine has taken the name of the "Valparaiso Moraine".

The Valparaiso Moraine is the highest ridge in northern Indiana and forms the water shed between the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence river and the Mississippi river basins.

The crest of this ridge crosses State Highway some five miles southwest of Valparaiso; U. S. Highway 30, two and half miles southeast of Valparaiso and also State Highway 49, at the same place.; and U. S. 6, two miles west of the Porter-LaPorte county line.

A good view of the Morainic may be observed upon entering Valparaiso from the south on Highway No. 2 and upon U. S. Highway 6 at Jackson Center, 2 miles east of the intersection of State Highway 49 and U. S. Highway 6.

NHP:mf
4/17/38

Porter Co. - 120 - Topography

File No. 181
County, Porter.
Division No.7.
Editor, F.I.Francoeur.

POINTS OF INTEREST.
Archie Koritz, field worker.

*used source
mfm*

HIGHEST ELEVATION IN NORTHWESTERN INDIANA.

Three miles north of Valparaiso and one mile west, at a point between Long and Flint lakes, in Porter county, is the highest elevation in northwestern Indiana--888 feet above sea level. The spot is marked by a tower-like construction of wood, from the platform of which the surrounding country may be observed. It is near the center of section 30, township 36, range 5 west.

In the immediate vicinity is a station of the Valparaiso-Gary traction company, which, appropriately enough, is known as Summit. For the same reason, a summering place in the locality much affected by Chicago people is known as Hillcrest.

With reference to roads, the spot is three miles south and one mile west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 6 and State Highway 49.

(Complete)

FIF/fif

4/7/36

Porter Co. - 121 - Rivers and Streams

KANAWHA RIVER MONOGRAPH

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A - George Beamer -** Old settler in southern Foster County
- D-K - Daniel Kelly -** Lawyer of Valparaiso, and an old sportsman who hunted on the Kanawha in his younger days.
- H-L - Henry Lane -** A modern-day river-bank dweller, who spent a great deal of time around the hunting lodges of the early days.

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Original Tales

"Duck Cannon" Gribbaum

Peter Gribbaum, Sr., was a member of the old hunting and trapping fraternity down on the Kankakee. Pete's idea of hunting was to get the most meat for the least money. Every year he had gone to the river with a ten gauge muske loader and figured on getting at least three birds for each shot. However, in his spare time, he decided to improve his education and began reading a set of encyclopaedias. During his reading he ran across an article on Howitzers and other short grape-shooting cannons. After studying over the details quite closely, he decided to build such a gun for hunting ducks.

Not having the facilities for casting such a gun, he built it after the style of the ancient Chinese guns, from wood, and bound with iron bands. Mounting the gun in the fore part of his flat-bottomed boat, he set forth on the river to hunt. Lying in wait, hidden among the willows and cat-tails, he loaded his gun and prepared to receive the first flock of ducks that came his way. As a large flock approached, he lighted the short fuse and aimed the small gun in the general direction of the birds.

The surrounding area shook with the blast. Mr. Gribbaum regained consciousness two days later. He awoke and glanced about the strange room. Then he let out a yell. Two of his friends hurried into the room.

Instead of the usual question, "What happened?" Pete wanted

to know what they had done with the ducks.

"What ducks?" a friend asked.

"Why, the ducks I shot with my cannon," Mr. Gribbans declared, waving his bandaged arms and hands about excitedly.

His friends broke out in laughter.

"The only thing you shot was the front end off of your boat," they told him as soon as they could stop laughing.

Pete swore off of higher education then and there, but the nickname Duck-Cannon stuck with him for many years. Occasionally a friend who returns from afar greets him with the old "Hi there, Duck-Cannon." (P-6)

The Silent Battle

Two trappers in the early days of the Kankakee caught a she bear and a male, and decided to go into the bear raising business. They built a strong corral and put their captives therein. However to their consternation the bears were apparently not mates and had no instinct or desire to keep company.

After prowling around the enclosure for several hours they gave up hope of making their way to freedom, and faced off in the middle of the pen like gladiators. Without the usual grunts or growls, the male bear attacked the female with his forepaws and drove her up a small tree within the enclosure. For three days the female stayed in her retreat.

However, at the end of this time she descended because of hunger and thirst. The male bear again attacked her and although

the two trappers prodded him and beat him with staves, he continued to buffet her until she lay unconscious. He then dragged her over to the small pool in one corner of the lot and held her head beneath the surface until all signs of life were gone. After making the kill, he dragged the body back into the open and went off to one corner of the pen to sleep.

The trappers removed the carcass from the pen and found that the she-bear had received over a hundred wounds, that the head and neck of the beast were nearly pounded to jelly, and the flesh was hanging in strips from her sides and back. Both of the men declared that throughout the entire combat neither animal uttered a sound, not even a whine. (B)

A Sheep Telegram

By Daniel Kelley

In the early days of the river bottoms, a minister was absent from his congregation for several months. Then one day the heads of the church received the following telegram from their leader who was visiting relatives in the east.

"Third Epistle of John, Verses 13 and 14."

On turning to their Bibles they read the following message:

13 - "I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee

14 - "But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet thy friends by name."

File # 82 A

District # 7.

S.C.Danowski, ed.

Point of Interest
Clyde A'Heals, field worker

THE KANKAKEE RIVER

The Kankakee River, which flows through the northern part of Indiana, has its source in southern St. Joseph county. The St. Joseph river, which flows to the north empties into the Great Lakes, and the Kankakee formed one of the important links between the East and Middle-west and South. Early travelers coming up the St. Joseph river had only a short portage to the Kankakee, which completed a water-route to the heart of the continent.

The river was first known as the Illinois Eastern Branch, but the name was later changed to the Indian "A-ki-ki," which means literally-"Wolf-land."

The Kankakee river is not a long one, but wound its way through very beautiful country abundant in wild birds and animals. At times the river spread its channel forming large lili-fringed lakes. This flooding was explained by a natural out-cropping of rock at Menence, Illinois. This dam was blated out in 1893 at a cost of \$80,000.

The region about the Kankakee had always been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. With the coming of the settlers and the fur-trappers the Middle-west and especially the Kankakee territory became internationally known as fur bearing ground.

THE KANKAKEE RIVER

One of the early settlers on the Kankakee was George Eaton. He located at the Pottawatomic ford in 1836. For twelve years he operated a ferry at this point and in 1849 built a toll bridge. This bridge was burned by envious persons and Eaton again operated a ferry until his death in 1851. After his death the ferry was operated by his wife until 1857. In 1860 Enos Baum took over the ferry and in 1863 erected a bridge. This toll bridge was purchased by Porter and Jasper Counties and made a free bridge in 1865.

In the vicinity of Baum's Bridge many hunting lodges were built, among them the White House Club, the Columbia Club and Camp Milligan.

As early as 1858 a ditch was dug to drain the swamps surrounding the Kankakee, and special efforts to drain these marshes began in 1864. This draining continued until 1917 when the river itself was straightened. Where once flowed a river whose course covered one hundred and fifty miles to cover forty miles in a straight line, now flows a straight ditch one hundred and fifty feet wide.

SCD/sod
4-23-36

Archie Kuylen, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Interview with Dr. F. E. Lang, Ellettsville, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Interview with Dr. F.E. Ling, Hebron, Indiana

Mr. Ling is in favor of restoring the Kankakee and converting some of the old marsh and waste land into a state game preserve. Since these reasons are his personal opinions and although he has spent a great amount of time and study on this subject he does not care to be quoted on some of his reasons for his belief. There seems to be a lot of discussion on this subject, so I am sending in a report only. Some of his reasons are as follows: If a circle were drawn, using Hebron as the hub for a distance of one hundred miles in every direction, more people are found here than in any other similar place in the United States, with the exception of a place near Philadelphia, and they have no territory to convert into a preserve like we have with the Kankakee River. A preserve here would serve the people best in proportion to the population.

Since most of the visitors at Turkey Run and the Dunes State Park are from Illinois, a preserve here and the resorts that would follow would draw these people to the Kankakee region park.

All state parks and preserves are paid for and supported by the conservation department which is supported by fees from hunting and fishing licenses and most of these are collected from people north of LaFayette. Since the money is collected here, why not spend it here near the center of a large population and not in the southern part of the state compelling visitors to make long drives to see the state parks?

Practically all the people who purchase the drained Kankakee River soil, lost money in the investment and most of the investors lost every-

thing. If the soil is so valuable as farm land why did not the people prosper on this soil?

Practically all government reports lists the lands of the Kanabec as non-agricultural. Why, if the land is valuable is the delinquent tax so large and long?

If the river were restored the value of furs would more than pay the cost of the reserve and for its upkeep. Although the mosquitoes would increase, they would remain near the water and we have plenty there at the present time. Since they are food for game and fish, they are a necessary evil if we are to have fish and game in numbers of former years. Malaria fever is advanced as one of the reasons for not restoring the river. Dr. Ling does not remember of this fever in his time.

Many of the old trappers made sufficient money from the fur trade and trapping to purchase farms. But few farmers have made money farming the reclaimed marsh land, the majority lost money. The large land owners are fighting the restoration not because the land is valuable but because the land is poor and they wish to make it appear good agricultural land in order to sell it to the state at a high price. The majority of the people are in favor of the project and the opposition is mainly composed of the large landowners.

As an example of the large landowners' practice, Tom Grant's stunt is a standing joke. He planned two years ago to plow land owned by him that he and everyone else knew was non-agricultural land, so that it would be considered agricultural land by the state and would command a much greater amount of money when the river was restored. The Brown's of Lake County, large cattle feeders, formerly raised their own pasture and purchased grains. After the river was dredged they plowed the land and planted corn. Since the lands were

were unable to raise sufficient corn for their needs and because of the low water level are now unable to turn the land back to pasture. If the river was restored they would have plenty of pasture lands and would only need to purchase grain but now they must purchase both. Only one land owner in Newton County who would be affected by the restoration plan is opposed to the plan, all others favoring it. The large landowners are only opposing the plan so that they can secure more money from the state for land which was originally purchased for a small amount. The low water level is causing the destruction of the little remaining timber in the Kan-lakee region.

Hebron was formerly an important hay shipping point. Now no hay is shipped from Hebron. This revenue might also be restored. The negroes are killing the red birds, robins, and stealing everything removable from the farmers of this region. Last fall robbers stole five acres of turnips, turkeys, chickens and grain from Holly Warehouse near Baum's Bridge. If the river were restored, the negro menace to the valley would also be destroyed. If the river were restored, the fish alone would more than equal the value of the agricultural products that would be lost by the restoration plan. Not all of the original marsh would be restored. It is only planned to restore about one-fifth of the old marsh which would still leave most of the good land for agricultural purposes. The small restoration projects at Baum's Bridge and English Lake are only failures conducted as such to try to discourage people from supporting the restoration plan. Under the present plan no condemnation proceedings would be used. The land would be appraised and the owners could sell at that price or retain their lands. However, those refusing to sell would probably have their lands flooded and would

have little or no drainage. The high price placed on the land in the valley is not a fair value. An owner at Lake Village is now placing dams in the creeks on his eighteen hundred acre farm to raise the water level so that grass will grow on the land.

Mr. A. P. Kette is opposing the plan for his own selfish interest to protect the value and income of his resort in Florida. If the river were restored many of his customers would visit the Kankakee region and not his place in Florida, so naturally he is opposed to any plan that would tend to destroy his income and lower the value of his place in Florida.

Will Brown although now allied with the large land-owners, had the right idea to drain the marsh and the river never should have been dredged. His plan was to place dykes at the edge of the woods. This would have provided drainage and preserved the woods and river. Will Brown now considers himself a land owner. His possessions consist of a few lots located at the new Hebron Bridge which he purchased for back taxes.

Mr. Marble who caused the river to be dredged in Porter County so that now the new river is called the Marble Ditch, instead of becoming rich, died broke because of this plan.

Robert Engle, Charlie Reits and Doctor Ling all favor restoring the River.

If the river were restored many thousands of muskrats would be trapped each year and since they are now two dollars each, would be a large source of income.

Archie Kovits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

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| F - Archie Kovits | - Field worker |

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Islands of the Kankakee Valley

Due to the topography of the Kankakee River Valley, practically all the islands of the Kankakee swamps in Indiana are between Dunn's Bridge at the LaPorte-Porter county line and the Illinois-Indiana State Line. Beginning at the state line and going east, the islands are as follows:

Red Oak Island. Received its name because of the red oak trees on it.

Little Hickory Island. Was so called because it was the only island along the river which was covered with hickory trees.

Walnut Island. This received its name because of the large walnut trees found on it.

Beech Ridge Island. Located south of the river on about the Jasper-Newton county line and was so named because of the large beech trees found on the island.

Grape Island. Was so named because there were about forty acres of grapes found on this island by the early settlers. A murder was committed on this island several years ago and never solved.

French Island. Named after a French family named Garrish, who lived on this island for many years.

Hunting Island.

Sixty-two Island. This was named after the Sixty-two Club located on the island. It is located south of Hebron near the Hebron Bridge.

Long Ridge Island. Was so named because of its shape. It is a ridge about one and one-half miles long and probably the

largest along the river.

Shanty Island

Picket Island

Fry's Island was named after the Fry family.

Allis Island. A small island about one block in size and some twenty feet high.

Cornell Island. This was named after the Cornell family and was originally covered with timber. It is located about one-half mile south of Mohler's Bridge, south of Aylesworth.

Urin Ridge Island. Located west of Cornell Island a short distance. A Harry Werish claims that Beech Island is located a short distance west of Cornell's Island.

Jerry's Island, is four miles west of Hebron.

Indian Island or Indian Garden. (A)

Bridges over the Kankakee River

Since the Kankakee River was a small stream west of English Lake, the bridges which are of any importance are west of this section of the river. The bridges beginning at the Porter-LaPorte County line and going west are as follows:

Dunn's Bridge, at the Porter-LaPorte county line.

Baum's Bridge, named after the Baum family.

Mohler's Bridge formerly called Mohler's Landing, south of Aylesworth, one of the newer bridges. The river and swamp at this point as well as at Dunn's Bridge are very narrow and are probably in the same course as when La Salle first came down the river in 1679.

Hebron Bridge. The river at this point also follows the old river stream.

Schneider Bridge. When the early settlers first arrived along the river plains, the only places to cross the river were at Dunn's and Schneider Bridges. (A)

On-Down Bend. This was located between Dunn's and Dunn's Bridges. Before the river was dredged, On-Down Bend was in the shape of a bottle, that is, the river made a large bend of nearly a mile and returned to within about one hundred feet of the stream flowing west. (A)

Hunting Clubs Along the Kankakee River

Cumberland Lodge was composed of men from England, who brought with them all the English customs of living. It was located near the Schneider Bridge or what was at one time known as Blue Grass Landing. (A)

Water Valley Club was located near the Shelby Bridge, about ten miles west of Hebron.

~~Six-Two Club~~ was located near the Hebron Bridge. It was composed of six Democrats and two Republicans, originally called the Six and Two Club for that reason, but later known as the Six-Two Island. (A)

Dagola Gun Club was on Jerry's Island. It was composed of wealthy men from Chicago, Illinois. One of its original members was a young man whose last name was Cameron. Because of his lack of wealth and position, he was expelled from the club. Later by inventing a top for tin containers, he became a very wealthy man. He then purchased the interests of some of the club members and pushed the others out becoming sole owner of the club. The old club was destroyed and a new one was constructed on Indian Island.

by Mr. Cameron. A ditch was constructed through the large acreage owned by Mr. Cameron, and an attempt was made to restore part of the Kankakee as it was before 1917. In erecting this house on Indian Island, it was necessary to cut down several large beech trees. Below each tree was found a human skeleton. (A)

Kohler Club located at Kohler's Landing south of Aylesworth was composed of about sixty members from Chicago and Valparaiso. Dan Kelly and Pat Clifford of Valparaiso were both members of this club. (B)

Indianapolis Gun Club was located on Long Ridge south of Kohler's landing. (B)

The Logansport Gun Club did not have a club house. They brought their boats and tents and camped out. They started at English Lake and gradually drifted down the river, camping where they chose, until they decided they had enough hunting. (B)

Rockville Club, was located near Baum's Bridge. (C)

Valley Gun Club, was located a short distance west of the Pittsburg Club. (B)

Low Wallace Club was located at Baum's Bridge. (B-D)

Pittsburg Club. This club was the one most widely known in Porter County as the name indicates, its members were from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The group first came to Porter County in 1864. In 1924 only two members were still living and that was the last trip made to the club. One of the men was ninety-six and the other eighty-six years old. (B) Ira Brainard was president of the Club, in fact he was the only one the club ever had. He was one of the last two members to visit the club house in 1924. (B)

The steam boat owned by this club is still near the club-
house. The boat cost two thousand dollars, the boiler eight
hundred dollars, and the engine six hundred dollars. The boat
has almost been destroyed by the weather, but the boiler, engine,
propeller and anchor are still in fair condition. (B-0)

The boat came from Lake Michigan, the boiler from Pitts-
burg and the engine from Chicago. This boat was the one used to
tow Lew Wallace's boat, the White Elephant, up and down the river.
(B)

AS:DB
3-24-37

13. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains

RIVERS -

Two rivers flow westward, being a part of the Illinois river basin. The Calumet River, located in the northern part of the county, is really only a small stream, too shallow along its course even for a rowboat to navigate. The Kankakee River, comprising the southern boundary of the county, is now a dredged ditch. Since the old course of the river was too crooked, a new ditch, now called the Kankakee River, was constructed to drain the marsh. There are a few outboard motor boats and rowboats on this river.

LAKES -

A chain of five small lakes are located four miles north of Valparaiso. In the summer the vicinity around these lakes provides a summer resort for people from Chicago who have erected several hundred cottages along the shores of these lakes. All these lakes are noted for fishing.

Although regular sailboat races are not held in the county, some summer residents of the Dunes State Park who own sailboats have races in Lake Michigan off Dunes State Park on Sunday afternoons.

MOUNTAINS -

None.

Clyde A'Neals-Field Worker

COFFEE CREEK

Coffee Creek, a stream in Porter county, rises about three and one half miles east of Flint Lake on the edge of the moraine and flows northward, draining Jackson township and emptying into the Calumet (little) river in north Chesterton. It was so named by Messrs Converse & Reeves who operated a coach line on the Fort Dearborn road. Tradition gives the origin ^{of the name} during a high water period as follows: the mail coach lost a sack of coffee in the waters of the stream. One of the carriers is said to have tasted the water and declared it to be as "strong as a bride's coffee of the first morning".

NHP:mf
4/24/38

File # 18
Porter County
District No. 7
Editor - H. H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

*Suggest use in
Tour 16A.*

AMS



OLD FORD OVER KANKAKEE RIVER ON THE ALLAN TRAIL

*Not material
for tour 16A
mm*

This ford for many years was the only place for many miles up and down the Kankakee river where it was possible to ford the river. This ford was the one used by Indians and early settlers.

When the Kankakee river was dredged a bridge was constructed here to replace an old one which was not very substantial. This bridge has become known as "Baum's Bridge" and sometime "Baums Landing. The name being given after one of the early settlers whose name was Baum.

To visit this historical site take State highway No. 8 from the intersection of State highways No. 8 and 49, at Kouts and travel one and one fourth miles west on State highway No. 8, and turn south at the first turn west of Kouts; follow this road in a southwesterly direction for a little more than four miles until you arrive at the river. This point is Eaton's Crossing or the ford. It is unknown today why the ford was called Eaton's Crossing.

The crossing is located in section 26, near the center of the south boundry of the section on the Kankakee river, Pleasant, Township, Porter County, Indiana

NHP:mf
4/13/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
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Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SANDY HOOK

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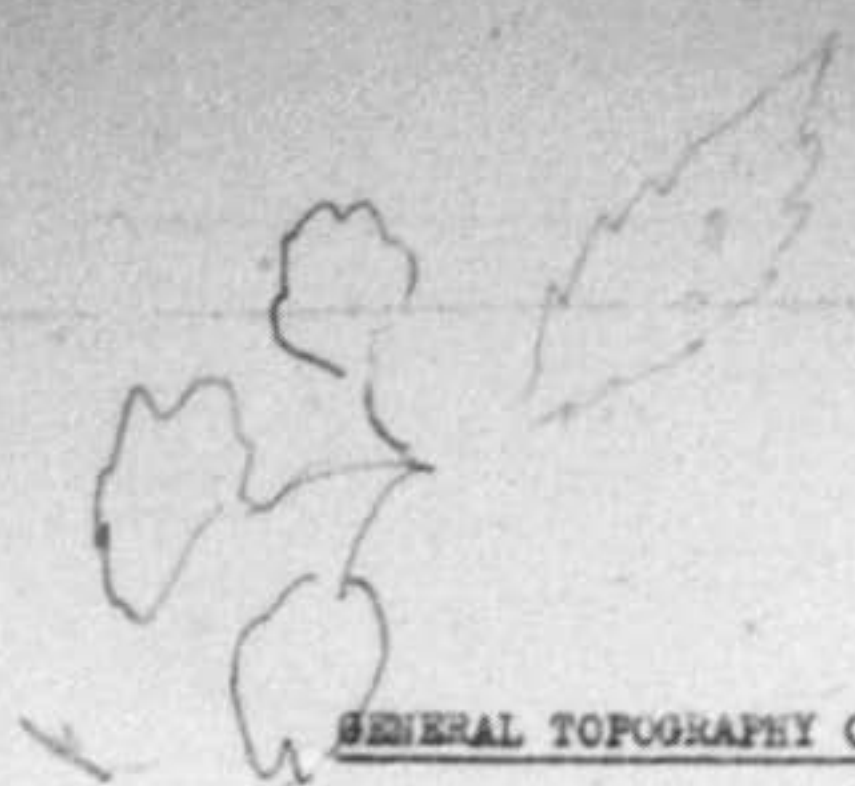
V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County
Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana

Sandy Hook, in Porter County, is located three and a half miles south of Valparaiso, three and a half miles south of U.S. highway No. 30 and two miles south of State highway No. 2. It is the name of a creek, which has its beginning in a marsh at this point, and flows into the Kankakee river. In recent years, this marsh has been drained.

V.

FIF:scd
3/11/36

Porter Co. - 140 - Geology



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Valparaiso, Indiana

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Archie Koritz--District no. 7

Although far inland from the marine depositions, the Appalachian revolution and the Rocky Mountain uplift, Porter County, Indiana, has a unique topography. L

This uniqueness comes from five dominant topographical features, namely, the geologically recognized Valparaiso terminal Moraine, second, the natural water shed of the continent, third, the true Sand Dunes of the Great Lakes region, next, a large number of glacial lakes, and finally, the famous Kankakee swamps. L

Porter County, Indiana, is located in the north-western part of Indiana, about forty miles from Chicago, Ill. The area comprises some four hundred and fifteen sq. miles, bounded on the north by Lake Michigan, on the south by the Kankakee River, on the east by LaPorte county, and on the west by Lake county. D 5

Porter county is a plain of accumulation, since it is covered completely with a glacial drift of from 90 to 141 ft. in depth, has three main physiographic divisions: the plain of Lake Chicago, called the Calumet or Northern region; the center, the Valparaiso Morainic System; and the southern region, the Kankakee river basin. E 25

Lying under the glacial drift in Porter county are several types of rock formation and if this drift could be removed we would find first the black or ~~Genesee~~ shale which covers practically the entire area, it is a soft material with a black or bluish color which changes to a light gray or drab when exposed to the air. The rock is sixty five feet thick at Valparaiso. Next, we have the lower Helderberg limestone which is a buff or gray limestone, and, lastly, a rock formation called the Niagara limestone, a bluish sub-crystalline limestone. E:25-29

The glacial drifts were caused by the changing of the mean annual temperature of the northern hemisphere from a mild to a never melting temperature. After many centuries of snow falling and never melting it became very thick and heavy. E 29, 30

At the bottom a coat of ice was formed upon which the ice mass began to move to the south, rolling along the earth and stone or masses of rock over which it passed. As this ice sheet would encounter a warm climate, it would melt and retreat, whenever it reached the limit of its advance it would leave a large deposit of debris which is called a terminal moraine. Porter county is covered in the center by one called the Valparaiso Moraine, taking its name from the city of Valparaiso, which is located near the main crest. E 30, 31, 32

This moraine is shaped like an immense U, probably one of the crescentic glacial dams. It is 200 miles long and from 90 to 150 miles in width, embracing Lake Michigan within its arms. One of the most striking characteristics of this moraine is its parallelism of the shores of Lake Michigan. E 32

Archie Koritz--District no. 7

(The morainic belts are arranged in groups of concentric loops, convex southward because the ice sheets advanced in lobes along the lowlands of the Great Lakes, neighbouring morainic loops join each other in re-entrants (north-pointing cusps) where two adjacent glacial lobes come together to form their Moraines in largest volume. The discovery of this significant looped arrangement of the Morainic belts is the greatest advance in interpretation of glacial phenomena since the first suggestion of a glacial period; it is also the strongest proof the ice here concerned was a continuous sheet of creeping land ice, and not a discontinuous series of floating icebergs, as has been supposed.) (J) (L)

As the glacier melted and receded, a lake was formed between it and this moraine, known as Lake Chicago. When the Niagara channel was opened and the great lakes took their present form, Lake Chicago disappeared. The lake bed of old Lake Chicago borders Lake Michigan. It is eight and one-half miles in width at Porter county's west line, and two miles in width at the east county line. E 32, F 17, D 5

Three ridges mark in part the old shore lines of Lake Chicago at different stages. To these ridges has been given the names of beaches: the upper or Glenwood beach, so named because it is well exposed at the town of Glenwood, a few miles south of Chicago. This ridge enters Indiana at Dyer; the middle or Calumet beach enters Indiana four miles north of Dyer. (Eight miles east, these two ridges join and side by side tread northward to a point near the Calumet river about 2 miles northeast of

Chrisman, where they terminate abruptly); the third ridge is known as the lower or Tolleston beach. E 32-37, F 17-20

These ridges were caused by the receding of the water and when the water advanced, these ridges were thrown up. The Tolleston beach enters the county from the west, one mile north of the Little Calumet River, and extends northeast until it ends at the northeast corner of Portage township. E 36

The present beach along Lake Michigan is known as the Indiana Sand Dunes. These Dunes were formed by the waves of Lake Michigan throwing upon its shores, particles of sand which, when dry, were carried inward by the wind. E 36, K

The Dunes constitute the most striking and characteristic feature of the shore line. They are great sand ridges a mile or more in length but frequently they are found as isolated hills. The highest of these hills is Mt. Tom in Westchester township, the crest of which is 190 ft. above Lake Michigan. (See Article on Flora and Fauna) E 39

In the vicinity of the Indiana Dunes State Park they are for the most part covered with black oak, northern shrub pine, and many shrubs and herbs peculiar to a soil of sand. However, there are many dunes in this same area totally devoid of vegetation. The bare surface of these latter extending frequently 50 to 100 ft. in height gleams and glistens in the sunlight and reflects the summer's heat with unvented force. ~~E 39~~

The roots of the vegetation of the wooded dunes form a network about the sand grains and prevent the leveling of the dunes. In time, however, a tree is uprooted, or a forest fire burns off the vegetation, destroying the protecting network of rootlets and resulting in a bare spot over which the winds freely play. Frequently, a great storm from the north or northwest scoops out a small bowl-shaped cavity and carries the sand south over the hills. ~~E 32-39~~

This cavity is cut deeper and wider by succeeding storms and a great blowout in time results. Where a few years before stood a high hill or unbroken ridge now exists a valley, or a cavity in the hillside, acres perhaps in extent and reaching nearly to the level of the lake. The sands which once were there now constitute new hills or ridges which have traveled, as it were, a great distance inland, in many places the drifting sands have wholly or partly covered a tall pine or oak tree. Where but partly covered its dead or sometimes living top projects for a few feet above the crest of the hill or ridge. One may rest in its shade and not realize that he is sheltered by the upper limbs of a large tree whose trunk and main branches lie far beneath him embedded in the sands. E 40

Many carloads of sand have been shipped from the Dunes of the present lake to Chicago to be used mainly in elevating the beds of railroads, and filling lots. E 41, K

The northern region is drained by the Calumet River which has its source in LaPorte county near the Porter county line. It is a slow, sluggish stream with low banks subject to overflow with the melting of snow and the rain fall of early spring. This river crosses the Porter, LaPorte county line just north of the Morainic belt. It flows west through Pine and Westchester township to Indiana Dunes State Park where it turns slightly to the southeast and enters Lake county a mile south of Long Lake, flowing westward between the Calumet and Tolleston beaches of the glacial Lake Chicago in Cook county, Ill. It then makes a sharp curve and flows eastward parallel to the Tolleston beach, it empties into Lake Michigan about two miles north and two miles west of where it first entered Lake county. The southern one of the two parallel streams in Lake county, flowing west, is called the Little Calumet and the other the Grand Calumet. The Calumet River may be said to be a double headed monster, the source or original mouth is in LaPorte county near the Porter County line. The other mouth or source is where it empties into (or receives from) Lake Michigan at South Chicago. A channel from that point passes between the Calumet and Wolf Lakes about four miles northwest of the old city of Hammond. Tradition has it, that this channel is artificial and was formed by the Indians over a century ago by pushing their canoes on one line through the marshes until a permanent channel was worn, through which the waters freely flowed. This channel has been dredged to permit the passage of lake steamers. E: 41, E: 42

Where the Valparaiso Moraine enters Porter county it is about 15 miles in width. The crest crosses the county line a little south of the corner of the four townships of Ross, Windfield, Porter, and Union. It then extends a little north of east to a point one mile west of Valparaiso, where it is broken by Salt Creek. The Moraine then extends from Emmetsburg in a

northerly direction to Liberty township making a bend to the northward around Flin~~e~~ and Long Lakes, when it again turns eastward and crosses the Porter-LaPerte county line a little south of Clear Lake. On this line the Moraine is only about five miles in width, extending from near the southern line of Jackson township to within a mile of the Calumet River. E; 41-49

Immediately north and west of Hebron on the Morainic belt are a number of high wooden ridges composed of clay and covered with timber. Horse Prairie, a higher undulatory region, then sets in and covers the greater portion of the south half of Porter township, north of Horse Prairie, a stiff clay subsoil comes near the surface and a timbered area begins, which covers the northern half of Porter and the southern half of Union townships. This area is much broken, especially along the crest of the Moraine. The soil is whitish clay. The north half of Union township is a sandy soil. The western half of Center township is mainly a stiff yellow clay. E 45, 46

In Liberty township the Moraine is much narrower and abrupt. In Jackson township many features of a typical unmodified terminal Moraine are present: boulders are plentiful. The Moraine passes through the southeast corner of Westchester township, bends east, then south, and follows the border line of Pine and Jackson townships into LaPerte county. E 48

Archie Koritz-District no. 7

The lakes of Porter county are all of Morainic origin. Lake Eliza lies about three miles west of Valparaiso and one and one half miles south. This lake covers an area of 40 acres and is drained by Wolf creek which empties into a Sandy Hook, a branch of the Kankakee River. E 49, E 52

Flint Lake, three and one half miles north of Valparaiso, covers an area of 95 acres at a depth of 40 feet. This lake supplies the water for Valparaiso. Near are several other small lakes which drain into Flint Lake. E 52

The water shed of Porter county is also the water shed of the continent and is the Valparaiso Moraine, with one exception, and that a very small creek, all streams flow southward that are south of the Moraine and those north flow into Lake Michigan. E: 48-57, D 7

The southern region of Porter county comprising some 105 sq. miles, is known as the Kankakee River Basin and is of glacial origin. The source of the Kankakee is some three miles southwest of South Bend, Indiana. The river flows in a southwesterly direction to the Illinois-Indiana line, thence south and west beyond Kankakee, Illinois. From this point it flows northwesterly, uniting with the Des Plains river and forming the Illinois River. E 55

Originally the stream had a very sluggish current, due to its many bends and low banks, traveling over 240 miles while only traveling 75 miles from its source to where it crosses the Illinois state line. E 55

Porter Co. - 146 - Natural Wells, Springs, etc. (Spas)

BUTTERNUT SPRING (PORTER COUNTY)

One of the most remarkable springs in the middle west is located two miles west of the intersection of State highway number 49 and U.S. highway number 6 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, Porter County, Indiana. Before the redmen were removed from this county and section of the United States, many of the tribes visited this spring bringing with them the sick members of the tribes, firmly believing that if they could drink or bath in these waters they would be healed.

Originally a large butternut tree stood near the spring so that the spring has become known as "Butternut Spring". In 1928, Axel NoGard after 25 years of practicing dentistry in Chicago decided to retire and purchased 30 acres which included the spring and a wooded area. At that time the trunk of an old butternut tree that had been overlooking the spring for so many years had fallen, but the trunk was still lying over the spring. Mr NoGard removed the tree and walled the sides of the spring into the ground for 30 feet. At this point solid rock was found with the spring flowing from the rock.

The small home of Mr. NoGard is located some 25 feet north of a small lake which has been created here by placing a dam across the ravine one block below the spring.

Although there are several springs in this vicinity none is similar to the one where the Indians brought their sick to be healed. At the southwest corner of the little lake Mr. NoGard has erected a log cabin 20 X 30 feet for the use of a Y M C A which is used in the summer by the boys of South Chicago.

Two blocks west of the spring is a small mound which is said to be the grave of an Indian Chief. At one end of the grave is a tree which has a crook in

it which appears to look like the hump on a Camel's back and it is called the "Camel Tree" for that reason.

As evidence that the Indians camped here are found many Indian arrows and relics. The most remarkable of which is an Indian fishhook made of stone. A representative of Marshall Field Chicago has been trying to purchase the hook for several years. Nearby is the path of an old Indian trail which is still easily observed at this late date.

Mr. Nogard while converting this site into a "Gentleman's Estate" is preserving all the natural beauty and this together with the spring makes this an interesting place to visit. Visitors are welcome at all times and there is no admission.

The analysis's of this spring is as follows and is found nowhere else in the middle west.

	parts per million.	grains per million.
Silica	10	0.12
Calcium	2	0.17
Magnesium	3	2.2
Sodium	50	4.0 ?
Chloride	5	0.29
Iron	3.18	0.18
Carbonates	4	0.23

This well or spring flows 20 gallons per minute, visitors are welcome to drink as much as they like or care to take for their own use.

The legend of the spring is very interesting and shows something of the faith of the redman in the healing powers of the spring.

NHP/ueq

4/22/38

Used Tour 3

AMS

Butternut Spring

Butternut Spring, (visitors welcome - admission 25¢) an old Indian watering place, according to tradition, regularly visited for its medicinal value by several tribes of Indians. The waters of the spring originally emerged from the earth near a huge butternut tree, of which only the stump remains. Today, the spring is the center of a privately-owned recreational area including an artificial lake, game preserve, formal gardens, and tennis courts. On the lake, formed by constructing a dam across Salt Creek and privately stocked with game fish, wild mallard ducks and Chinese swans swim. Over the waters, rustic arched bridges accent the lake's beauty. The heavy timber of the game preserve contains rare fowl and animals. The formal gardens, called the Delphinium Dells, are, in season, worth a visit to the site. To the rear of the gardens is an Indian burial grounds, the mounds, undisturbed, and their location marked by a strangely shaped tree, bent like a camel's hump by the original Potawatomi Indians. A room in the home is filled with an exhibit of arrowheads and Indian relics. On the grounds, also, is the South Chicago Y.M.C.A summer cabin.

NHP:rf

From The Calumet Guide

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THE SPA

Olive Beatty
(This may be in
Porter Co. ?)

One of the most distinctive spots in this district, is the watering place known as, The Spa, located about a quarter of a mile south of U. S. Highway 20, approximately fourteen miles east of Gary, nearly north of Porter, Indiana.

The building is of no special style of architecture, being of frame construction and originally built as a residence. It is one storied and spread out as it was first designed as a sort of double bungalow being two complete sets of living rooms. Since being put to its present use bright colors have changed its external appearance and the interior has been remodeled and basement refinished and changed into a lounge. Perfectly appointments give the ensemble a touch of elegance.

To the rear, an extension has recently been built practically covered with glass and used as a dining room. This affords the city dweller quite a treat to sit at a well served table on a sunny day and watch the wild birds and squirrels at play in the trees which cover the grounds.

The name, The Spa, is taken from some mineral springs on the property near the building, from which mineral water was bottled and sold in the neighboring cities.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

Porter Co. - 165 - Conservation of Natural Resources (Reclamation)

Archie Morris &
Clyde A'Heals, Field Workers
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKE RIVER MONOGRAPH

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Archie Morris
Clyde A. Neale, Field Workers
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

The Kankakee Draining Company

We publish on our first page an article from the Indiana Sentinel, and one from the Indianapolis Journal, in relation to a new Company just formed to straighten the Kankakee River for the purpose of draining the wet lands. We also publish an article from the Crown Point Register giving another idea of the affair. As this work is about to commence, our people in the south part of the county who are deeply interested in it had better examine the law and see if there are any points in it by which, as the Register fears, some advantage may be taken of them. We only know three of the parties in the company, Dr. Wilson and Col. Walker of LaPorte, and Gordon Turner of Indianapolis. The first is an honorable gentleman of some property, the second is as well known to our readers as to ourselves, and all we know of the third is, that he is a rabid Democratic politician. The Register evidently fears that there is something rotten in it, but as yet, we cannot see it, except it is a chance for the company to make some money, while they improve the country.

If the Kankakee can be straightened and the water run off our marsh lands, it will be of untold value to us in health, as well as bringing the best land in the world under cultivation. Besides, it will, undoubtedly, give us a flat boat navigation of the river, which is now almost impossible, by which we can float our surplus hay crop to New Orleans, one of the best markets in the world for such produce. We hope our land owners will examine into the question, and if they deem it practicable, enter into it with a good will and a good understanding with the company.

Archie Koritz
Clyde A'Neals, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

The Kankakee Draining Company

Within the present month a company has been organized by Col. J. C. Walker, Hon. Gordon Turner, and other gentlemen of northern Indiana, for the purpose of straightening, deepening and clearing out the Kankakee River. The objects proposed by this company are of such importance, not only to our northern counties but to the State, that we deem it proper to devote some space to full discussion of the enterprise.

The peculiar character of the Kankakee country has not heretofore been generally understood. Marshes and swamps of vast extent on either side of the river, render access to the stream, in many places, almost impossible. Practically, it is a region of wilderness, in the very heart of the richest and most highly improved section of the state. The soil is said to be an alluvion from six to ten feet in depth, underlaid by a stratum of black sand or gravel, which in turn, rests upon a bed of clay.

In 1852, the Legislature enacted a general law for the draining of the lands ceded to the State by the General Government as swamp lands, but its provisions were such that the swamp land commissioners of the several counties act independently of each other, and no comprehensive plan of operations was practicable. The drains cut in this region operate to run the water into the Kankakee marshes, whilst nothing was done, or could be done to carry off the water accumulated in the river, and upon the adjacent lands. The entire proceeds of the swamp lands were thus expended in the construction of ditches, which in most cases, have been of little advantage to the country, and there is scarcely an instance where such drains

afford the complete reclamation intended to be effected.

The swamp land fund having been exhausted, and the State thus disabled to undertake the accomplishment of the work, Col. Walker still hoping to attain the object in some other way, employed competent engineers, and in the summer of 1859 made a complete survey of the river, from a point not far from its source to the State line. Upon reviewing a report of that survey, we find that in a distance of seventy miles within the state, the channel, by reason of its eccentric and unnumberable bends, is over two hundred miles in length. The distance by the channel being about threefold the distance by a straight line. It was frequently found that in a single day's survey, embracing but a short distance, the engineers, following the course of the stream, traveled toward every part of the compass. Generally the water in the channel, even in the dry months of summer, stands above the level of the surface of the adjoining or first bottom lands. The higher marshes, or second grade, are so slightly elevated as to be, in most cases, unsusceptible of complete reclamation, unless the water in the channel can be lowered. For a few miles before reaching the State Line the stream becomes rapid, and the water is confined, generally between banks of dry land. Fortunately the channel at Muncie is sufficiently great to carry off any amount of water that may be thrown into the channel.

The fall, for the length surveyed, will average about one foot per mile, by a straight line - a greater fall than that of the Mississippi, or the Ohio or the lower Wabash. The channel of the Kanawha being about thrice the length from point to point of a straight line drawn through the same points, it becomes apparent

Page 5
Archie Horitz
Clyde A'Neals, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #7
Valparaiso, Indiana

that its fall cannot be more than four inches per mile. If this channel, then, with four inches fall per mile, were only seventy miles in length, it would carry off but one-third the quantity of water carried off by the present channel, in a given time, must be about one-sixth of what would be carried off by a straight channel.

But this is not all. It is well known that every bend in a river, while it increased the length of a channel, acts also as a dam, which to a greater or less extent, retards the velocity of the current. Such is the crookedness of the Kankakee, that in the state of Indiana alone, the survey shows over two thousand bends of every conceivable degree of tortuosity. Add to all this the fact that during the summer months the present channel is almost completely clogged with water grass and other vegetable matter, and it is safe to say that an improved channel, cleared of all impediments, two-thirds reduced in length, with two-thirds more fall, and without bends, would carry off fifteen to twenty times more water in a given time than is conveyed away by the river in its present condition. The above calculation is made without regard to the well known rule governing the increased velocity of water arising from an increased fall, which would show that the quantity that might be carried off by straightening the channel would be even greater than here stated.

The Kankakee Draining Company proposes, by straightening the bends, deepening the shallow places, and clearing out the obstructions in the river, to reclaim and render arable the adjacent marshes, promote the health of the surrounding county, and the interest of the public generally. The work they propose will deepen the bed of the river throughout its length, and bring down the surface of the

water in the channel below the swamp marsh, so as to carry off the water through the sandy subsoil and render the ditches made by the State available.

It is estimated that three hundred thousand acres of land are injured; much of it rendered valueless, by the waters of this river. These lands, at present rates, would not sell for more than an average of three dollars per acre, the aggregate of which would be nine hundred thousand dollars. Dry lands, less fertile, equally remote from market in the counties of St. Joseph and LaPorte, sell at present rates at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre. It is a safe estimate to say that the work completed would render the swamp and wet lands on the Kankakee worth an average of twenty dollars per acre, the aggregate of which would be six millions dollars. If these estimates are correct and they are believed to be within bounds, the net profit to the owners of the lands will be at least four million, six hundred thousand dollars.

By reference to a general law authorizing the construction of levees and drains, approved June 12, 1852, and to an act amendatory of and supplementary to the same, approved March 4, 1859, under which this company is organized, it will be found that County Boards are required, upon application made by the corporation, to appoint persons not interested in the proposed work, to make the assessment of benefits and damages to all lands in any way affected. The Assessors are required to swear to the truth and correctness of their assessment, and the assessment of each tract, which filed in the Recorder's office of the proper county, becomes a lien in favor of the company for the amount assessed. It also provides, further, that the

assessments shall be payable on demand by the company, and prescribes the manner in which such demand shall be made. If the assessment be not paid on demand, the lien may be enforced at law. The assessment of damages against the company, and the collection of the same, are fully provided for.

The law under which the company is organized has, in the case of *Anderson vs the Kerns Draining Company*, #14 Indiana, been decided to be constitutional and valid. The case arose under the law referred to.

We regard this enterprise as one of the most important to the people interested and to the state that has been set on foot for many years. Its consummation would bring into cultivation, in a few years, a district of country larger and richer in soil than Marion county. No stream in the United States, of similar length has as much inexhaustibly rich bottom land. The soil is now practically worthless. It may be made the most productive in the state. What is now a wilderness of water, mud, moss and grass, partitioned out among trappers and fishermen, may be made the garden spot of northern Indiana. The object to be attained is so vast and incalculable in its results that the amount to be levied to accomplish it becomes insignificant. If land which could not now be sold for three dollars per acre can be made worth twenty, the owner shall be glad to pay his proportion of the necessary assessment.

The money necessary to construct the work will be expended in the midst of the community who pay it. We understand the company will offer resident land-owners an opportunity to work out their assessment, or to pay it in articles they will need in the course of the work. They also contemplate making the assessment payable in such installments as will enable the proprietors to meet the demand without difficulty.

5. CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION

Large dams and irrigation projects. None.

Large game preserves. None.

Interesting Forestry experimental Stations. None.

Only lookout tower in the county is located on Mount Tom, the highest point in the dunes, used by tourists for observation purposes.

Programs of a permanent nature.

Power production-rural electrification under the government program.

Land Reclamation-the dredging of the Kankakee River and the draining of the Kankakee Marsh.

Reforestration-on a small scale in the Dunes state park under supervision of the State Conservation Department of Indiana.

Flood Control-none.

Governmental Bird Sanctuaries National or State. The Dunes State Park under the State Conservation Department.

Fish Hatcheries. None.

Game Preserves. None

Dates for hunting and fishing seasons, how to secure the licenses and cost, special restrictions or regulations, are subject to regulations of the State Department of Conservation state and national exhibits of departments of agriculture showing pest control, fire control, or forms of conservation. None.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A. Neals - Senior Clerk

(ADDITION)

CCC CAMP AT VALE PARK

Company 1583 of the CCC is located at the airport in Vale Park Valparaiso, Indiana. The commanding officer is Capt. John W. Davis Jr. Reserve Officer from Texas. The Jr. Officer is Lieut. Claude R. Sandaw, Reserve Officer from Indiana. The Medical Officer is Lieut. Wayne Houser Md. also a reserve. The camp was organized June 22, 1935 and has an enrollment of 160 men, about 50% of which are new men. The boys in this camp are from Northern Indiana, and Kentucky. They are working on repairing drainage systems and ditches in an area with a radii of 25 miles with the camp as the center point.

The boys issue both a daily and a monthly camp paper, the daily is called "Nuts To You" and the monthly is the "Valpo Vane."

There are 17 buildings in the camp, including four barracks 75 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, a recreation hall, mess hall, orderly hall, E.C.W. or Drainage Supervisors Office, Officers quarters, bath house, Gas or fuel building, hospital, and garages. There is also a drying house for laundry. The camp covers about 10 acres in the southeastern quarter of the city airport and is located about one mile north of the court house on road 49. The buildings are all insulated, and well lighted with furnace heat in the barracks and quarters.

There are four civilian employes connected with the camp, namely, a supervisor of drainage, drainage engineer, foreman, and assistant foreman and assistant foreman.

They have 11 stake trucks and ambulance at the camp. These are used to haul the boys to their different projects and for hauling the tools and necessary supplies.

In their spare time the boys of the camp have built rustic fences of tree limbs, and have decorated the nearby elevations with rock gardens. A number of flower beds are laid out and the camp streets and parking grounds is one that the boys can well be proud of.

It is astonishing to see how these boys and their leaders have taken the barren hillslopes which were useless even to the airport and have made a very pleasant home for themselves. It shows that the CCC camp is doing something to these boys other than working them and preparing them for future employment. When these young men become established in the working and business world they are going to find something in a home other than just a place to eat and sleep.

When one sees the difference in the raw recruits and the older members one wonders that these camps weren't established years ago. Every enemy of the CCC plan should visit one of these camps and ~~be~~ sure he will come away a strong supporter of the movement.

NHP/uoq

5/1/36

Porter Co. - 170 - Agriculture

I. AGRICULTURE

EXTENT OF CROP LAND

204,856 acres.

CONDITION OF FARM ROADS

Most of the county roads are graveled so that each rural resident is either on an improved road or very near to one.

FARM PRODUCTS

Farm products are marketed by railroad (30%) and by trucks (70%).

CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS

A group of five is all that is necessary to organize a 4H Club. The group may be divided into various divisions, one member belonging to each division.

Beef Cattle Project.

Division A. Baby beef feeding - necessary for each member to have at least one baby beef; object is to provide training in selection, study of type, study of rations, feeding for rapid growth, finish and proper care, management and study of marketing.

Division B. Baby beef feeding, fitting and showing.

Division C. Selection of registered and high grade females, feeding, sanitation breeding to an approved sire, through the calving and weaning, management and development of a herd.

Colt (Draft)

Division A. Each member takes a high grade colt or pure bred colt, mare or gelding at weaning time, preliminary work is done on training and feeding.

Division B. Using the same colt, feed for growth, best method practised in handling and feeding.

Division C. Members feeding lessons for winter and spring.

Division D. Lessons are continued in feeding and working.

Horsemanship Project

A weanling colt of saddle type is taken, purpose is to develop skill in handling and training for use and show.

Division A. Colt feed for growth and trained to stand at attention, led at walk and trot.

Division B. Growth and training of colt. Colt driven singling and taught to show on the long line.

Division C. Mastery of colt, canter and low jump.

Corn Project

Division A. Beginning with one acre plots, using selectivity strains of corn, study for best variety to suit climatic conditions.

Division B. Advanced members from previous division, growing five acre plots.

Division C. Study of management of field not less than ten acres.

Division D. Advanced members that have passing through previous divisions.

Dairy Cattle Project

Methods of feeding, care, management for first two years beginning with dairy calf

Dairy Record Project

Methods of feeding, production, improving quality studied. Complete record of farm for 12 month period made.

Garden Project

Three divisions, care, management and marketing of garden products studied.

Home Ground Development Project

Five divisions for developing care, management of landscaping home grounds.

Lamb Project

Five divisions in which to study care, feeding, breeding and showing and marketing of lambs and sheep.

Orchard Project

Three divisions - for care and managing and marketing of products from an orchard of at least five trees.

Potato Project

Five divisions - for studying care, management, planting, showing, marketing of potatoes.

Poultry Division

Five divisions - study elementary laying flock management, elementary chick management, advanced laying, flock management, advanced chick raising and breeding project.

Junior Leadership

Open to both boys and girls.

Girls Club Projects

The girls have projects in canning, baking, clothing, room management; through extension club service club work under supervision of the county agent cooperating with Purdue University agriculture extension department and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Consolidated Schools All with Two Exceptions, Complete Bus Service for all.

Electricity - farm 27%

Radios - farm -- 60%

Rural Mail Routes - all farms have service

Motorized farm equipment - 1567 farms with 582 tractors.

Traveling library Van-none

Average of prices rates high in state and medium in US.

Most important phases of agriculture in county. Dairying 30% and corn 15%

Percentage of farm-owners 60% and renters 40%

Extent of crop land. 175,275.5 acres cultivated this year.

Rye - 2998 acres	Timothy - 4863
Corn - 46,000 acres	Other grasses - 256
Oats - 25,462	Tomatoes - 209
Wheat - 5,336	Sweet clover - 5
Barley - 226	Onions - 1
Soy Beans - 12,359	Rough pasture, timber or wasteland 51,476
Coy P eas - 29	Clover seen harvested - 476
Buckwheat - 455	Data for Year, 1936
Alfalfa - 5575	
Clover Hay - 5002	1937--
Clover and timothy - 3821	Rye fall - 4824
	Winter wheat - 19051
	Corn - 45,665
	Oats - 25,376
	New Clover - 11,371

Assessed valuation made in 1938

Farm implements -- 1171 -- \$159,469	Sheep -- 2310 -- \$13,898
Gas Stations -- 104 -- \$20,197	Sows -- 2358 -- \$40,506
Household -- 6525 -- \$570,585	Other hogs -- 4885 -- \$21,394
Horses -- 3166 -- \$193,610	Poultry -- 6248 -- \$80,362
Mules -- 121 -- \$6,885	Retail stores -- 506 -- 335,120
Milk Cows -- 8860 -- \$331,870	Tractors -- 582 -- 121,716
Cars -- 6422 -- \$1,115,512	Other cattle -- 6159 -- \$129,244

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

NF
(family)

BETTER GRAIN GOAL OF 1938

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

BETTER GRAIN GOAL OF 1938

Although the farmers of Porter County were well organized before the depression set in, they seemed to be too busy or had too many other interests to pay much attention to soil conservation or management. Since the depression they have begun a program of soil conservation and the introduction of improved varieties of grain. While there has been much interest in the use of improved seeds there is no clear information as to just what seeds are best adapted to the various soils of the county.

A group of representative farmers have formed a committee to co-operate with other farm organizations such as a Porter County Farm Products Day, 4-H Corn Club work, demonstrations as to the comparative value of home-grown and foreign clover seed in this section, a study of the adaptation of various types of hybrid corn to the different soils of the county, use of improved varieties of barley on the dark soils of the county, and a revival of interest in the growing of clover as a soil builder and in fact do every thing possible to improve methods of crop production in the county.

The committee hopes in this way to benefit each and every farmer in the county so that it will be possible to gain the highest possible income from each farm by knowing exactly what are the best grains to raise on the various soils and how to maintain their high fertility. The committee is working in conjunction with the various farm organizations and the County Agent. Each farmer will be able to secure a report of this committee.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District #1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOLKLORE.

Bull Nettles and Canadian Thistles.

FOLKLORE

Bull Nettles and Canadian Thistles.

The southern part of Porter County is part of the Kankakee Marsh. Even before the draining of the marsh, the farmers from the time of the pioneers have been bothered with bull nettles and Canadian thistles. They have been so thick in places as to cause the land to become useless. Until a few years ago they were unable to do much about this condition.

However in recent years many farmers have been giving much thought and effort to abolish these weeds. As a result of their experiments, they have found that by plowing very early in the spring, and then plowing the soil again in the latter part of May, and then sowing clover, the weeds do not bother. After following this procedure for a couple of years, the weeds are gone.

Until recent years the farmers would plow their ground in the latter part of April, since if they plowed the ground earlier, the weeds would take the crop. At this time there are still plenty of these weeds in the southern part of the county, but the farmer who will profit by the experience of others need have no trouble in combating them.

AD:SM

1-27-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project,
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

TIPS ON CLOVER PRODUCTION

Reference:

- (A) Mr. Casbon, Valparaiso, Indiana
(Farmer specializing in growing clover)
- (B) Archie Koritz, Field Worker

FOLKLORE

TIPS ON CLOVER PRODUCTION

Since Porter County has so many different types of soil it is always a problem as to what is the best crop to raise and where and how to raise it. One of the most successful farmers raising clover in Porter County is Charles Casbon, whose specialty is wheat and clover. After thirty-five years of farming he states that to secure a good stand of clover is a problem that faces every farmer who wants to keep his land in good shape. Since Mr. Casbon has had very few clover failures and as he harvested one of the few fields of clover in the state last year he seems to be an authority on raising clover. Mr. Casbon has been in demand at the many farmers' meetings in Porter County the past few months and the following are a few of his experiences: (B)

"My farm is located in Center Township and consists of one hundred forty-two acres. Any of my neighbors will agree that this is a good farm. During the past thirty-five years I have found that raising clover is the best way to fertilize soil so as to obtain the best crops. I follow a four year crop rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover. The trouble with most farmers is that they have given up this rotation in recent years because they can't get a stand of clover. My specialty is wheat; in 1919 I raised fifty acres of wheat for which I received \$3,500.

A yield of thirty bushels per acre is common on my farm.

My observation is that most failures to secure a clover stand is the result of a poor seed bed. In the spring, when the soil dries out a crust, I usually sow my clover in March on the snow or in April when the ground is well honey-combed. In this way the seed gets into the ground and has a chance to sprout and not be injured by frosts. In case it is impossible to sow the clover early, drill the clover well into the ground. When it is unusually hard to get a stand of clover, sow it in the spring without a nurse crop. Fall plowing does a great deal to insure a proper seed bed for clover.

In 1936 Mr. Casbon had a field of winter wheat which froze out. He disked and dragged the field thoroughly and sowed Mammoth clover on the field by hand and then dragged the seed in. This fall he harvested one of the few fields of clover in Indiana. He received \$123 for the six bushels of clover hulled from each acre. From experience Mr. Casbon grows Mammoth clover and alfalfa, which give the best results. Mammoth clover is used for pasture and soil building and alfalfa for hay. According to Mr. Casbon if one has the proper seed bed, one should expect a crop regardless of the season.

AD:ED

2-7-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

BETTER GRAIN GOAL OF 1938

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

BETTER GRAIN GOAL OF 1938

Although the farmers of Porter County were well organized before the depression set in, they seemed to be too busy or had too many other interests to pay much attention to soil conservation or management. Since the depression they have begun a program of soil conservation and the introduction of improved varieties of grain. While there has been much interest in the use of improved seeds there is no clear information as to just what seeds are best adapted to the various soils of the county.

A group of representative farmers have formed a committee to co-operate with other farm organizations such as a Porter County Farm Products Day, 4-H Corn Club work, demonstrations as to the comparative value of home-grown and foreign clover seed in this section, a study of the adaptation of various types of hybrid corn to the different soils of the county, use of improved varieties of barley on the dark soils of the county, and a revival of interest in the growing of clover as a soil builder and in fact do every thing possible to improve methods of crop production in the county.

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Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter county-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

MALONE

References

- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- V. Harry Schenck, president of the Porter County
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- S. Atlas and plat book of Porter county. Pub. by the
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Public Library
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana issued by the Standard
Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935

Malone, in Porter county, was formerly a milk stop on the Erie railroad, established before the farmers began to transport their milk to Chicago by truck. This station was located two miles southeast of Boone Grove, two miles north of State No. 8, six miles north of the Kankakee river, and about twelve

miles due south of Valparaiso. V S D H

These milk stations were usually located at a railway crossing, to which the farmer would bring his milk each morning for shipment to Chicago. There never was a siding or station here, the point being merely a milk stop. It received its name from the Malone family, prominent in the county. V H

Since the coming of auto trucks and the building of concrete highways, the milk of the neighborhood has for several years been carried to Chicago by trucks. The milk stations have been abandoned, along with the local milk trains. H

FIF:mf
3/11/36

PINNEY-PURDUE FARM

The Pinney-Purdue farm is eight miles east of Valparaiso, U. S. highway No. 30. At the point where the turn north off U. S. highway No. 30 is taken, there is a cemetery, and the road to the north is the Porter-LaPorte county line. The farm is the first one north on the east side of the road.

The farm comprises 480 acres and was donated to Purdue university as an experimental farm in 1909 by W. E. Pinney and his daughter. Mr. Pinney at that time was president of the Valparaiso First State bank.

Eighty acres of the farm are used for experiments in soil treatments and crop-variation work; the rest to show practical farm methods.

The farm was the homestead of Horace Pinney, who settled here in 1837, the grandfather of the donors of the farm. W. E. Pinney was born there in 1847.

Half the acreage—240 is in Porter county and the other half in LaPorte county.

FIF:mf
3/26/37

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Used for 4
part
File

Bibliography

New Town #4

PINNEY-PURDUE FARM AND FIELD

- A. County Farm Agent, Porter County; Purdue graduate,
Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, Field Worker, District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana
- C. Miss A. Pinney
Valparaiso, Indiana

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

PINNEY - PURDUE FARM

This farm is located 8 miles east of Valparaiso on U. S. Highway No. 30 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north. At the point where you turn north off U. S. Highway No. 30, a cemetery is located and the road to the north is the Porter - LaPorte county line. The farm is the first ~~one~~ north of U. S. 30 on the east side of the road, which is in LaPorte county. B.

This farm comprises 480 acres and was donated to Purdue University as an experimental farm in 1909 by Mr. W. E. Pinney and his daughter. Mr. Pinney at that time was president of the Valparaiso First State Bank. A.

The farm is used as a demonstration farm for practical farm methods. Sixty-nine acres of it which lies near Wanatah and is called the Wanatah farm is used for experiments in soil treatments and crop variation work. The rest is used to show practical use of electricity on farms, crop rotation, ^e treatment of muck soil and crops, poultry production, highbred seed corn, use of pure bred and draft horses and use of so called dual purpose cattle (Practical for both beef and milk). B. A.

The house is a white plantation type. The other buildings consist of three barns, two silos, corn crib, hog-house, poultry sheds and a large brick building used as an office, all painted grey. The farm is under the

Pinney-Purdue Farm

supervision of Purdue University and is operated by a manager in charge. B.

In the main the buildings are practically the same as when the farm was given to Purdue University. Some have been added, but the others were only re-modeled and have been kept in first ^{class} repair. B.

A Short History

This farm was ^{the} homestead of Horace Pinney, the grandfather of the donors of the farm who settled here in 1837. Mr. W. E. Pinney was born here in 1847. C.

W. E. Pinney had long realized the need of an institution where experimentations in agriculture could be made for the benefit of the farming community and when Mr. Kinsey organized an Agriculture Department at Valparaiso University, his friend donated the use of his farm to the school. The department was discontinued with the decline of the University and the same was submitted to Purdue University and accepted in 1919 and named the "Pinney-Purdue Farm". The farm was a gift of W. E. Pinney and his daughter, Mrs. F. R. Clark and now belongs to the state of Indiana. C.

With the gift were included the farm buildings and residence, and the farm machinery and live stock. C.

240 acres are in Porter County and 240 acres in LaPorte County. C.

Mr. Pinney was the organizer of the First State Bank of Valparaiso, Indiana, and president of the in-

Pinney-Purdue Farm

stitution until his death a few years ago. B.

The present manager of the farm is Harry Brunner, assisted by one stallion caretaker, one herdsman and three farm hands. These men take care of the farm under the supervision of Purdue University.

C.

AD/ed

9-15-36

THE PINNEY - PURDUE FARM

Reference:

A - Purdue Handbook of Agricultural Facts.

The Pinney-Purdue Experimental Farm is located near Valparaiso, Indiana.

It had its beginning in March, 1919, when William E. Pinney, together with his daughter, Mrs. Myra F. P. Clark, and her husband, A. W. Clark, of Valparaiso, donated to Purdue University a large four-hundred acre farm, in Porter and La Porte Counties, to be known as the "Pinney-Purdue Farm" and a smaller farm of sixty-nine acres, in LaPorte County to be called the "Pinney-Purdue Soil Experiment Station."

With the gift was the stipulation that the University use the lands "in the interests of better farming and of better home life on farms".

The Pinney-Purdue farm had good substantial buildings on it at the time it was given to the University. These have been improved and modernized. Home Economics is one phase of the farm experiments, and a careful check is made on the home, for labor-saving devices, sanitation, modern equipment, beauty and comfort, as an aid to the farmers' wives of Indiana.

The Pinney family donated the small herd of Red Polled cattle which was on the farm at that time. Additional animals of the same breed have been purchased and added to the herd by the University. Special care and regular feedings are given to the beef cattle on this farm. Problems of feeding dairy cattle for efficient production, the care

The Pinney-Purdue Farm

and management of the animals so as to improve the quality of the dairy herds and reduce the overhead costs, are carried on here.

They also maintain a drove of purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs on a basis of practical pork production. They strive to develop more efficient methods of feeding and caring for hogs.

All departments of farming and farm life are carefully considered on this farm.

On the Pinney-Purdue Soil Experiment Station, many lime and variety tests are made each year. The forage crop test, the clover seeding tests, and the alfalfa fertilization experiment were carried on here.

Continuous tests are made of lime, manure, and various other fertilizers.

Studies of cost of production of all crops raised, efficiency in managing, and organization on the farm are considered, as are the problems of marketing crops and other farm produce.

The results of all experiments on these two farms are carefully checked by Purdue University in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AD/ed

September 9, 1936

Porter Co. - 180 - Flora

6. FLORA AND FAUNA

References: Rangers at the Indiana Dunes State Park, Chester-
ton, Indiana.

Game Warden, Porter County

Wild Flowers. Several hundred varieties grow in the Dunes State Park at the northern part of the county, and in the Kankakee region at the southern part.

Common varieties present are as follows: Pussy Willow, Hepatica, Windflower, Violet, Birdfoot, Pansy, Arrow Leaf, Jack-In-The-Pulpit, Spring Beauty, Wild Bleeding Heart, Sweet William, Spiderwort, Pea Family, Lupine, Prickly Beat Cactus, Compound Flowers, Golden Rod, Aster, Sunflower, Rose Marsh-
mallow, Shooting Star, Indian Pipe, Love Vine, Indian Pipe, Bladderwort, Christmas Fern, Sensitive Fern Pent Moss.

Rare varieties present are as follows: Dragon Tail Indian Turnip, Trailing Arbutus, Showy Lady's Slipper; Orchids, Large Yellow, Small Yellow, Small White, Pink; Moccasin Flower, Arthusa, Begonia, Lady Tree, Prickly Bear Cactus, Genetians, Christmas Fern, and the parasites, Indian Pipe and Love Vine.

Places where one may drive or hike while some special variety is in bloom. The Indiana Dunes State Park in the northern part of the county, with an area of over 2,000 acres, has been made into a park to preserve the flora and fauna of the dunes. Over 1,300 different plants have been discovered here. Ten trails over which one may hike have been laid out, these pass

2.

all the different flowers at the times they are in bloom. Little booklets are given as guides to the visitor describing the trails and what one may observe.

Plants and Trees common to Porter: White and Black Oak, Pin Oak, Tulip Tree, Beech and Poplar, Juniper Bear Berries, Service Berries, Red Dogwood, Williams and Sand Cherries, Sassafras, American Elm, Ash, Willow, Hard Maple, Sugar Maple, Silver Maple, Smooth and Rough Bark Hickory, Paper Birch, Canoe Birch, Sycamore, Wild Plum, Wild Crab Apple, Sour Gum, Papaw, Choke Berry, Poison Ivy, Poison Sumach, Virginia Creeper, Black Sumach, Walnut, Huckleberry, Butternut, Hazel Nut, Pear, Apple and Peach trees, Wild Grape, Bittersweet, Coffee Tree, Reindeer Moss, Beach Plum, Beach Pea, Saltwort, Sea Crowfoot.

Edible berry growths in Porter County: There are a few huckleberry marshes left but they are rapidly disappearing. In the Dunes Park there are also many varieties of berries.

Unusual Plants and Trees in Porter County: Since Porter County in the Dunes region seems to be the meeting place of flowers from the west, north, south and east, many of its plants grow unusually far from their natural home. Giant White Pine, Prickly Pear Cactus, Reindeer Moss, Beach Plum, Coffee Tree, Beach Pea, Saltwort, Sea Crowfoot, Rough Bark Magnolium.

General Character of Trees and Wooded Areas: The Kankakee Region in the Southern part of the county is a marsh which has been drained. Most of its trees have been cut for lumber, but those that are left have many of their roots exposed. The

3.

ground is covered thickly with horse weeds which grow some ten to fourteen feet in height. The region in the Dunes park is preserved to show the natural growth in that region. Other woods or groves in the county have practically been ruined by being cut over for lumber although many wooded areas, small and hardly of any importance, are still visible in some parts of the county.

Poisonous plants or trees peculiar to Porter County: Rough Bark Magnolium, Prickly Pear Cactus, Reindeer Moss, Poison Ivy, and Poison Sumach.

Trees of Historical Interest: The only one that might qualify is the Marriage tree near the Bailly Homestead on the bank of the Little Calumet River. An Oak and Elm were planted in 1841 after the marriage of Rose Bailly, daughter of the first white man to settle in northern Indiana and in Porter County. Both trees appear to spring from one base.

Animals, birds, and fish native to Porter County: Before the county was settled, the Reindeer, bear and beaver were natives of the county but have now disappeared. Those left are as follows: Red Fox, Skunk, Muskrat, Wolves, Opposum, Raccoon, Mink, Rabbit, Mole, Groundhog, Red Squirrel, Grey Squirrel, Fox and Chickadee.

Birds: Partridge; Trumpeter, American and Whistling Swan; White Pelican (very seldom); Wood, Mallard and Pintail Duck; Sandhill Crane, Great Blue Heron occasionally, Pied Bill Grebe, Web footed Snipe, Wood Chuck, Sand Piper, Jack Snipe, Belted Kingfisher, Prairie Chicken, Bob White, Hawks of various kinds,

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

FLORA OF PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

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- K. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

One of the most striking features of the area
 is the flora of the Indiana dunes due to the diversified

nature of the region. Our Dunes differ from others in that they ^{dunes of other localities} are generally devoid of vegetation, while here we have a wonderful wealth of plant life which attracts people from all parts of the world. C 210.

In years gone by when the Kankakee swamp was still the largest swamp in Indiana and the wild life of the dunes had not been encroached upon by civilization, Porter County was and ~~was~~ the meeting place of 300 types of birds and 1300 plant species. By artificial drainage the swamp region has almost disappeared and the feeding ground destroyed. We still have as many species which are now rare but at one time were numerous. K.

Here the bearberry, reindeer moss, northern willow, and trailing arbutus from the north meet the tulip tree, sassafras, coffee tree and ^{w-} ~~pa~~ ^{aw} tree from the south; the beach plum, the beach pea, saltwort and sea crowfoot from the east greet the cactus and other plants from the west. C 223.

Among the most valuable shrubs in the region to the early pioneers, we find the American elder was used as a food and today is still used for making pies and wines. It was formerly used as a food and a medicine for various ailments. A 333

The bark of the American bitersweet was formerly used in medicine and recently a pioneer in Hamilton County made a healing salve from an extract obtained by boiling the bark of the roots. A 189.

The berries of the smooth sumac were used to dye wool by the Indians and the hollow stems were used for flutes. The pioneers used the berries to counteract the appetite for tobacco. A. 171.

The bark and fruit of the common prickly ash was much used in medicine as a tonic and alterative. A. 159.

The chicksaw plum was introduced by refuse from cattlecars, only one colony found among the dunes. A 149, 151.

The common witch hazel bark was used extensively in medicine. By using a witch hazel fork the pioneers were able to discover under ground streams when digging wells. A. 91 93.

The pioneers made tea from twigs of the spice bush and used it as medicine. During the Revolutionary War it was used as a substitute for allspice. A. 80, 81.

The fruits of the pasture gooseberry was used to make jam. A. 89.

Since earliest time the berries of the common juniper has been used as a diuetic in medicine. A. 23, 25.

More than 300 kinds of birds have been seen in this region, including the kinglet, blue heron, meadow lark, wild canary, mocking bird, kill deer, thrush, sandpiper, whip-poor-will, humming bird, oriole, martin, and the tanager. E.6.

Probably no other place in America has a greater variety of birds than the dunes area. Over 30 species are found the year around and while 75 more are counted in the

summer. These latter depart in autumn for the south. The remainder are migrants passing through in the spring going north and returning to the south in autumn. In this region one may find species never found before. C. 263.

People have wondered how so many plants have been removed from their home to this area. Tradition has it that Indians in visiting the Baily home and trading post brought many of these plants at the request of Mr. Baily. Since the Indians came from all directions, the plants did the same. K.

The most majestic of all plants found here is the giant pine, which is fast disappearing. C. 263.

Here we find the different oaks, the tulip tree, beech and poplar, the American elm, and the maples, the hickorys, birch, sycamore, and the witch hazel. K.

Some of the common flowers are the skunk cabbage, generally seen around Washington's birthday. It is a cousin to the calla and jack-in-the-pulpit. C. 223.

In April we have the pussy willow and white birches. C. 224.

Violets bloom early, commonly called pansy violets. The first violet to bloom is the arrow leaf violet, soon followed by the blue violet. C. 225.

Here we find the dragon tailed Indian turnip, which is very odd and striking; also we find the trailing arbutus, which is very rare, and likely to become extinct in the near future. This historic flower was called the May flower, by the

Pilgrims at Plymouth and resembles the May flower of England. C. 226.

The spring beauty is another early spring flower.

The wild bleeding heart is one of the prettiest spring flowers, and blooms from April to May. C 227.

The sweet william form another large and common family, and the showy lady's slipper is the most beautiful of the orchids in the U.S. Others are the large yellow, smooth yellow, and pink meccasin flower, but the principal ones are the fringed orchid and the ragged fringed orchid. C. 227, 228.

In the summer we find the Ladies Tress and the spider wort, a cousin of the lily. C 229.

The pea family or butterfly flowers grow in great variety. C 230.

The lupine is the most common early flower in the dunes, with its great masses of plants sometimes covering as much as an acre. C 230.

The prickly pear cactus, a striking duneland flower and a genuine desert flower is found here. C 231.

A remarkable family is the compound flower, noted as an example of efficiency. Among the leading species are the bonesets which the pioneers used as a fever killer. The purple boneset was a favorite used by the Indians of the 6 nations. C232.

The blazing star is another family found here. C 233

The silverrod and the Canada golden-fod are found every where in the dunes. C. 233

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The aster, a very pretty flower, is found in the dunes in great variety. They bloom from August to September. C 233

The sunflower family is one of the gaudiest in the country during the fall, blooming from August to October. C 233.

The rose marshmallow, a cousin of the holly-hocks, are commonly found, as are the wild touch and touch-me-nots. C234.

The shooting star or American cowslip, called prairie pointer by the children, is commonly found. ● 234.

The heath family is found in great variety. Of the gentians, the most famous species is the fringe gentian, which is famous the world over for its exquisite beauty. C. 235

The Indian pipe and dodder are two parasites. C 237.

The dewy fox glove feeds on the roots of other plants. C. 237.

The most widely known carnivorous plants is the pitcher plant. Others of this family are the sundew and the bladder wort. C 238, 239.

Ferns in a great variety are natives here. The peat moss is found here in such great numbers that in the past they have helped to absorb the water so as to dry up the low regions where the bogs are located. C 240.

Much of the coal in some regions is derived from the vast amount of this moss that grew in the warm swamps in ancient times. C. 240, 241.

The shrubs of Porter county are listed below.-

Juniperus, common juniper. It is found frequently on the dunes bordering Lake Michigan, rarely found at a distance from the dunes. Not commercialized in Porter County. A 23, 25.

Smilax rotundifolia, linnaeus, round-leaved greenbrier. Rare on the dunes near Lake Michigan. It fruits and matures late in October or November. A. 32.

Smilax hispida muhlenberg, hispid greenbrier. Rare on the dunes near Lake Michigan. A 33.

Salix lucida muhlenberg, shining willow. Flowers in early and middle May and fruits from late May to the middle of June, fairly common in most places. A 38

Salix serissima (Baily) fernald, autumn willow. Flowers are found from late June to mid-July and the fruit throughout August and into September. Found in swamps and bogs in Porter county. A. 40.

Salix longifolia muhlenberg, longleaf willow. It flowers the 1st of April and fruits from June to August. Found along ditches and lake margins, and lands that are overflowed sometime each year. A; 44.

Salix cordata muhlenberg, heartleaf willow. Commonly found, flowers late April and May, fruits usually from May 5 to 25. A . 49.

Salix glaucophylla, blue leaf willow. Flowers the first half of May and fruits the latter half. Commonly found in the dunes region . A 51.

Salix adenophylla, gland leaved willow. A low spreading shrub, flowers the first half of May and fruits the last half of ^{May} May. Mostly in sandy situations, frequently the plants bear numerous large cone like insect galls at the end of the twigs. An infrequent shrub in the narrow zone between the water and the base of the dune bordering the lake. It is rapidly nearing extinction due to the encroachments of civilization and the attacks of the oyster shell scale. A 51; 53.

Salix petiolaris, shrub or small tree. Flowers from April 20 to May 5. Fruits from May 10 to the end of the month. Found sparingly. A 53-55.

Salix candida, sage willow, hoary willow. A low much branched shrub, flowers during the last of May, fruits first of June, commonly found. A 55.

Salix discolor, pussy willow. Shrub or small tree with thin bark, used for ornamental purposes, commonly found in swamps and wet places. A 58- 60.

Salix humilis, prairie willow. Shrub with clustered stems flowers from April to May, fruits from May 10 to early June. Found on dry uplands. A. 60, 63.

Salix tristis, dwarf pussy willow. Flowers from April 10 to April 20, in fruit from May 1 to 20. A 63.

Salix bebbiana, beak willow. Shrub, flowers first of May, fruits the last of May. Found in moist but not swampy regions. A. 63, 65.

Salix babylonica, weeping willow. Sparingly found

in Porter county. A . 65.

Salix pentandra, laurel willow. An introduced European tree, reported in Porter county. A. 66.

Myrica asplenifolia, sweet fern. A 68.

Corylus americana, American hazelnut. Found in both moist and dry lands. Fruits mature in October. Its nuts are easily collected and almost as good for food as the imported hazel of filbert. A 70.

Alnus rugosa, hazel alder. Found growing in clumps in wet wooded swamps, bogs and along streams. A. 74.

Benzoin aestivels, spicebush. A common shrub of wet habitat, found mostly bordering the lakes, only used for ornamental purposes. The pioneers made a tea from the twigs of this shrub which was used as medicine. It is said that the fruit was used during the Revolutionary War as a substitute for allspice, this gave it the name of allspice tree which has since been contracted to spice bush. A 80,81..

Ribes americanum, American black currant. Found only in low grounds in the lake area, ancient marshes, old tamarack bogs, and swampy borders of lakes. Found at Mineral Springs, Porter county. Birds are very fond of this fruit. A.83-85.

Grosularia cynosbati, pasture gooseberry. Flowers appearing in April or May, greenish fruit maturing last of July to last of September, found throughout Porter county, prefers a rich soil. The pioneers used the fruit for jelly.

Grossularia hirtella, low wild gooseberry. Very rare shrub, found only in the lake region, in tamarack swamp and swampy places. A 89, 91.

Hammelis virginiana, common witch-hazel. Among the old settlers there was a belief that the presence of underground streams could be ascertained by the use of a witch-hazel fork. When a well was to be dug a slender fork of this species was carried in an upright position over the location where the well was desired. When an underground stream was crossed the fork was supposed to bend downward. Its native habitat is rather dry soil in the shade of the forest. A 91, 93.

Physocarpus opulifolius, common ninebark. A much branched and spreading shrub, old bark exfoliating in long and very thin strips. Flowers in May of early June, the flowers being white, fruit lasts of July to first of September. Very rare in all parts of county excepting the area of the lakes. Found also in marshes and low woods. A 94, 96.

Spiraea alba, meadow spirea. A small erect shrub. Flowers from July to August, fruits in Autumn. Frequent in the Lake area of the county. Always found in low ground, most abundant in black soil about lakes, low places between the dunes and alongside ditches. A 98.

Spiraea tomentosa, hardhack. Erect shrubs, pink flowers. It is a shrub of low ground and is found only in an acid or sour soil. It reaches its best development in old lake

beds, A 98, 100.

Potentilla fruticosa, shrubby cinquefoil. The flowers appear from July to September. It is found in the area of the lakes very often located above a subterranean spring. Rapidly disappearing because of artificial drainage. A 100.

Rubus occidentalis, common blackcap raspberry. Flowers from May 5 to June 10, fruits from last of June till the last of July. Found in all parts of Porter county. Found in moist and dry soils. Have a great market value. A 107.

Rubus idaeus, common red raspberry: Found in moist rich soil, quite common in old tamarack bogs. Many forms of the common red raspberry are now in cultivation. A 107, 109.

Rubus hispida, swamp dewberry. Flowers at the end of the branchlets, flowers from June 8 to August 30, fruit maturing in August, a reddish-purple color. In moist, sandy soil and at the base of wooded slopes bordering lakes and marshes, sometimes in tamarack bogs. A 109, 111.

Rubus flagellaris, northern dewberry. Stems armed with prickles, found in all parts of Indiana. Most common in poor soil, abandoned fields and sandy waste places. A 111.

Rubus allegheniensis, Allegheny blackberry. Fruit matures in July. Found in all parts of Porter county, along roadside fences and open wood land. A 115.

Rosa rudiuscula, erect shrubs. It is a prairie species. A 127, 129.

Rosa (rudiscula) palustris, swamp rose. Flowers from last of June through July, fruit matures in August. Grows only in wet places. A 129, 131.

Rosa carolina, pasture rose. Found throughout Porter county, on borders of woods and open spaces in woodland or along roadside. One of its preferred sites is a hard clay ridge and associated with white and black oak. A. 131, 132.

Rosa blanda, meadow rose. Rarely found in the county, prefers swamps. A 133.

Aronia floribunda, purple chokeberry. Flowers the last two weeks of May, fruit matures about the middle of August. Found only in the lake region. Grows in old tamarack bogs, low woods associated with pin and black oak. A. 143.

Prunus angustifolia, Chickasaw plum. Flowering the last of May and fruiting in June and July, bright red, pulp clinging to the stone. It was introduced into Indiana by the pioneers and in many places still persists on the sites of their homes and has sparingly escaped especially to roadsides. There is a colony growing in almost pure sand along the railroad about one mile east of Dune Park. It was introduced there by refuse cattle cars in 1890. A 149, 151.

Prunus pumila, sand cherry. Flowers appearing with or before the leaves, from the 1st to 25th of May, white, rose color. Fruiting the last of July, purplish-red and juicy very palatable, the stones are ovoid to oblong. It is confined mostly to the dunes on the slopes. It is always found in open places on sand hills and low sandy flats. A 151, 153.

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Prunus virginiana, common chokecherry. Flowers from May 3 to June 5, fruiting in August. It is an infrequent shrub and reaches its size and is most frequent on the dunes. It is often found in moist alluvial soil about lakes, along streams. Its profusion of early flowers and numerous fruit makes it attractive. The fruit is eaten by birds as fast as it matures. A 153.

Zanthoxylum americanum, common prickly ash. Maturing in August and September. It generally forms dense thickets, and is most abundant in the lake area where it prefers old tamarack swamps, low wet woods. A 159.

Ptelea trifoliata, common hoptree. Flowers in June and July, fruits in August and September. The habitat of the shrub is alluvial banks and bluffs or streams and lakes. It is a frequent shrub on the crest of the dunes along Lake Michigan. A 159, 163.

Rhus copallina, shining sumac. Is found along fences, roadsides, abandoned fields and borders of woodlands. Flowers in July and August, fruit matures in September and October. A 165.

Rhus typhina, staghorn sumac. Commonly found on the lower slopes of sandy or gravelly ridges, also waste places around lakes and bogs. A 165.

Rhus glabra, smooth sumac. The Indians used the berries to dye wool red, and the hollow stems for flutes. A 167, 169

Rhus vernix, poison sumac. Fruit matures in August or September. The flowers appearing in June are greenish yellow. It is frequent in low ground and in tamarack bogs and in the

lake area of Porter county. This shrub is the most poisonous to the touch of any plant in Indiana. A 171.

Rhus canadensis, fragrant sumac. It is a shrub of sandy ridges and rocky bluffs or streams and ravines. A 173.

Rhus radicans, poison ivy, a climbing shrub and very poisonous to touch, some people are immune. It will grow anywhere except in low peaty soils. A. 173, 176.

Ilex verticillata, common winterberry. Flowers in June or first of July, in clusters of 14 flowers, fruit matures in autumn. Is found on the low borders of lakes, swamps, marshes, and tamarack bogs. A 177.

Nemopanthus mucronata, mountain holly. Rarely found and then in tamarack bogs, swampy places and lakes. A 180.

Evonymus obovatus, running evonymus. A 187.

Celastrus scandens, American bittersweet. Flowers appear the first of May and June, fruit matures in autumn. Found in all parts of Porter county, along fences, in all kinds of soil. A

Rhamnus alnifolia, alder buckhorn. Rarely found, in tamarack bogs. A 195.

Ceanothus americanus, Jersey tea. Found among the dunes of Lake Michigan. A 189.

Vitis Labrusca, fox grape. Berries mature the last of August. Frequently bordering Lake Michigan, Kankakee river and in the flats. A 203, 205.

Vitis aestivalis, summer grape, Rarely found along the Kankakee river. A 205, 207.

Hypericum kalmianum, kalm hypericum. Found in the dunes area in the depressions between the low dunes. A. 223.

Hypericum prolificum, shrubby St. Johns sort. Rare and local, found in wet woods and low places, lakes and marshes. A 225.

Cisteae., the rock rose family. Found only in the dunes area, in Lake and Porter counties. It has become rare. A 227

Cornus alternifolia, pogoda dogwood. Rare in all parts of Indiana, is found in moist situations near the base of wooded slopes, low borders or streams and lakes, and rarely in bogs. A 235.

Cornus rugosa, roundleaf dogwood. Restricted to the dunes around Lake Michigan. A 237.

Cornus Baileyi, Bailey dogwood. Restricted to the dunes, very rare. A 237.

Cornus stolonifera, red-osier dogwood. Frequently found in the dunes facing Lake Michigan. A 239, 241.

Cornus stricta, stiff dogwood. Erect shrub often with a flat top. Found along the Kankakee river and in the Doran woods 4 miles S.W. of Michigan City. A A 241.

Cornus lamarckii, gray dogwood. A 257.

Chamaedaphne calyculata, leatherleaf. Grows only in old lamarack bogs, peaty and boggy lake borders. A 254.

Epigaea repens, trailing arbutus. Creeping shrub rooting at intervals and sending out branches. Flowers appear in May, fruit in June and July. Local and limited in abundance. It

grows in most pure sand, in moist places. A 256.

Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, bearberry. Confined strictly to the dunes near Lake Michigan, prefers open places on the crests and slopes of the dunes, often becomes established in blowouts. A260.

Gaylussacia baccata, black huckleberry. Flowering from the first of May till the last of June. Red or pink fruit ripening from the last of July up to September. Found only in silicious soil of acid soil. This plant is very valuable. A 262.

Vaccinium corymbosum, highbush cranberry. Found in tamarack bogs, marshes, along streams, lakes, and sloughs in the dunes. A 273.

Styrac americana, American snowball. Found in low swampy woods bordering the Kankakee reiver. A 282.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, common buttonbush. Found in low wet grounds. A 289.

Diervilla lonicera, bush honeysuckle. Found in the dunes along Lake Michigan. Very rare away from the lake. A 291.

Lonicera dioica, limber honeysuckle. Found in moist woods, rocky slopes of streams, in the dunes along Lake Michigan. A 296.

Sambucus canadensis, American elder. The fruit was much used by pioneers as a food, and is yet used for jellées, pies, and wine. The flowers kill turkeys, and the berries are poisonous to poultry. The fresh leaves laid around young cucumbers, melons or cabbage, are a good preservative against worms and insects. The green leaves are said to drive away mice. A 321, 322, 323.

Vitis rupestris, sand grape. Found on the dunes bordering Lake Michigan. A 330.

Trees of Porter county are as follows:

Pinus strobus, white pine. Found in small numbers and is local throughout the area bordering Lake Michigan. A 20, 22.

Pinus Banksiana, gray pine. The most northern of all pines, found only on and among the sand dunes in the immediately vicinity of Lake Michigan. The wood is light, soft, and weak. A 22.

Larix laricina, tamarack. Tall spire-like trees. Confined to the northern part of the state, not reported south of Cass county. Found in low borders of lakes and in swamps, it is used for poles and posts. A 26.

Thuja, white cedar. A small evergreen tree found only in a large tamarack swamp north of the Porter Mineral Springs stop on the traction line, one mile from Lake Michigan. Probably the last of its species. Used for posts and poles. A 32.

Juniperus virginiana, red cedar. Found very sparingly in Porter county. A 34.

Salix nigra, black willow. Found along the Kankakee and swampy regions. A 38.

Salix fragilis, crack willow. A 40, 43.

Populus alba, silver-leaf poplar. Introduced from Europe. Found in southern part of county and along Kankakee river. A 45, 47.

Populus heterophylla, swamp cottonwood. Tall trees, found in southern part of county. A 47.

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Populus grandidentata, large-toothed aspen. It is found in great colonies about lakes, or a few trees on the crests of sand hills. Too rare to be of much economic importance. Used for excelsior and pulp wood. A 50.

Populus tremulodes, quaking aspen. It grows in low grounds, about lakes, in swamps, ponds. A 52.

Juglans cinerea, butternut. Flowers in May or June and fruit ripens in October. Found along streams and ravines, prefers a well drained gravelly soil. A 54.

Juglans nigra, walnut. One of the largest and most valuable trees in Indiana forests. Flowers in May or June, fruits in September and October. It is in all parts of the county in well drained rich soils. It is a choice timber tree, the pioneers used it for rails, building and furniture. A 56.

Carya cordiformis, pignut hickory. Found in rich soil along streams and in rich woods. The nut is valueless and the bark is used for split-bottomed chairs. A 63.

Carya ovata, shellbark hickory. It is common in all parts of the county, prefers rich moist soil and is generally found on bottom or rolling lands. A 63, 65.

Carya glabra, black hickory. Common in all parts of the county. A 70.

Carpinus caroliniana, water beech. Frequent in the county in moist rich woods. It is tolerant of shade and is seldom found outside of the forest. Found in Kakakee swamps. A 78.

Ostrya virginiana, ironwood. It prefers well drained soil. Is found in the southern part of the county. The wood is

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strong and was used by the Indians where wood of great strength and hardness was desired. The pioneers used it for wedges. A 80.

Betula nigra, black or red birch. The species is limited in the county. . . found near the Kankakee river. A 88, 90.

Betula populifolia, gray or white birch. Species limited in the County. A 85.

Alnus incana, speckled alder. Grows in low lands and on borders of streams. A 90, 92.

Alnus rugosa, smooth alder. Found in clumps in wet woods, swamps, and along streams, found along the Kankakee river. A 92.

Fagus grandifolia, beech. Found in the prairie and sandy regions. It has an edible nut. A 95-56.

Quercus alba, white oak. Sparingly found in the dunes region but quite frequent in other parts of the county, grows best in rich moist soil. A 101, 103.

Quercus bicolor, swamp white oak. Found on wet places, along the Kankakee river. A 104.

Quercus macrocarpa, bur oak. Prefers wet woods, low borders of streams, is an occasional tree of the slopes. A 116.

Quercus imbricaria, shingle oak. A tree of low ground. A 119.

Quercus rubra, red oak. Large trees. Prefers moist, rich and fairly well drained woods. A 121.

Quercus palustris, pin oak. Found only in wet places, along the Kankakee river. A 123.

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Quercus ellipsoidalis, hill's oak. Found in moist sand. A 127.

Quercus velutina, blackoak. Confined to the poorer soils of the county, clay, gravelly ridges and sand. A 127, 130.

Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak. The coccinea scarlet oak is found on sand and gravel ridges. A 131.

Ulmus, elm. Prefers a moist well drained soil. A 137.

Ulmus americana, white elm. It is common in low places and wet woods, on flood plains. A 140.

Celtis occidentalis, hackberry. It is always found in moist soils, close to streams. A 148.

Celtis pumila, dwarf hackberry. Grows in the dunes. A 148, 150.

Liriodendron tulipifera, tulip tree. Flowers large bell shape appear in June. Prefers a moist rich well drained soil. A 159, 161.

Asimina triloba, pawpaw. Shrubs or small trees. Flowers appear in May or June and are maroon color. Found in all parts of the county, it prefers a rich soil. Sometimes called the Hoosier banana. It is usually found growing in the shade. A 161, 163.

Sassafras officinale, sassafras tree. The aromatic character of the wood led the earliest settlers to attribute many medicinal and other qualities to the wood which bordered on superstition. Bedsteads were made of the wood to keep out rats and mice, and to successfully make soap, it had to be stirred with a sassafras stick. A 163-166.

Malus glaucescens, American Crab tree. Found in all parts

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of Porter county. A 172.

Crataegus pruinosa, waxy fruited thorn. Throughout Porter county. A 206.

Prunus americana, wild red plum. Flowers appear in April and May, fruit ripens in August and September. Frequent throughout Porter county. A 215, 218.

Prunus hortulana, wild goose plum. Only one tree found near Dunes Park. A 221, 223. ✕ ✕ ✕

Prunus pennsylvanica, wild black cherry. Found in all parts of the county, prefers a moist, wet, loose soil. It is one of the first trees to put out its leaves in the spring. A 226.

Robinia pseudo-acacia, locust. A 235.

Acer negundo, box elder. Found in wet places along creeks and rivers. A 240.

Acer rubrum, red maple. Found in all parts of the county, prefers low grounds about lakes, swamps, along streams, in the flats, also on high ground. A 244.

Acer nigrum, black maple. A 246.

Acer saccharum, sugar maple. A 250.

Aesculus glabra, buckeye tree. A 251.

Tilia glabra, basswood. A common tree in Porter county growing in rich moist soil. A 255.

Nyssa, the tupelos. Found on dry ground, associated with oaks. A 259.

Cornus, dogwood. Usually a small tree. Found in uplands near Lake Michigan. The Indians made a scarlet dye from the roots. It was used by the pioneers for wedges, mallets, handles for tools. The mature fruit is relished by squirrels and birds. A 263.

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Fraxinus, the ashes- white ash, gray ash, red ash, black ash. Grows along the Kankakee river. The Indians used the black ash for making baskets. A 267-280.

The cucumber tree of the magnolia family. In the yard of Atty. Barrington, ^{VALPARAISO} ~~of this city~~, at 357 South Garfield we have such a tree said to be the only rough bark tree in northern U.S.A. of this species, with the exception of a few at Niagara Falls, N.Y.
K..

NHP:eav

2/1/36

Porter Co. - 190 - Fauna



4.

Barred Owl, Woodpeckers, Whip-Poor-Will, Humming Birds, Perching bird, Kingbird, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Crow Family, Blue Jay, Bob-O-Link, Meadow Lark, Blackbird, Mocking Bird, Wrens, Brown Thrush, Indigo, Bunting, Scarlet Tanager, Song Sparrow, Cardinal, Warblers, Oriole, Sugar Bird, Cat Bird, Butcher Birds, Robins.

Poisonous Snakes and insects: The Black Widow Spider, Copperhead, and Rattlesnake.

Dangerous animals. None.

Snakes, Reptiles and insects of Porter County: Mud Turtle, Snapping Turtle, Northern Box Turtle, Lizards, Glass Snakes, Garter Snakes, Rattle Snakes, Copperheads, Blue Racers, Blowing Adler, Trouts, Whitefish, Pick, Bass, Sheepshead, Herring, Perch, Sunfish, Eels, Suckers, Catfish, Carp, Bullheads, Dogfish, Buffalo.

Tiger, Beetles, Ant Lion, Sand Spider, Wasps, Bumblebees, Dragonfly, Water Striders, Fireflies, Moths, Black Widow Spider.

Interesting animal colonies such as beavers or Prairie Dog Cities in Porter County. None.

Natural trails, developed by sanctuary authorities, Museums, or other bodies: There are ten trails in the Indiana State Dunes Park which is under the control of the Indiana State Conservation Department. From these trails one may observe the Flora and Fauna, birds, and the formation of the dunes.

Under private, club, or association control: Game Preserves.

We have no regular preserve other than the Dunes State Park and those farms under the conservation control which prohibit

5.

hunting.

Fish Hatcheries. None.

3.

ground is covered thickly with horse weeds which grow some ten to fourteen feet in height. The region in the Dunes park is preserved to show the natural growth in that region. Other woods or groves in the county have practically been ruined by being cut over for lumber although many wooded areas, small and hardly of any importance, are still visible in some parts of the county.

Poisonous plants or trees peculiar to Porter County: Rough Bark Magnolium, Prickly Pear Cactus, Reindeer Moss, Poison Ivy, and Poison Sumach.

Trees of Historical Interest: The only one that might qualify is the Marriage tree near the Bailly Homestead on the bank of the Little Calumet River. An Oak and Elm were planted in 1841 after the marriage of Rose Bailly, daughter of the first white man to settle in northern Indiana and in Porter County. Both trees appear to spring from one base.

Animals, birds, and fish native to Porter County: Before the county was settled, the Reindeer, bear and beaver were natives of the county but have now disappeared. Those left are as follows: Red Fox, Skunk, Muskrat, Wolves, Opposum, Raccoon, Mink, Rabbit, Mole, Groundhog, Red Squirrel, Grey Squirrel, Fox and Chickadee.

Birds: Partridge: Trumpeter, American and Whistling Swan; White Pelican (very seldom); Wood, Mallard and Pintail Duck; Sandhill Crane, Great Blue Heron occasionally, Pied Bill Grebe, Web footed Snipe, Wood Chuck, Sand Piper, Jack Snipe, Belted Kingfisher, Prairie Chicken, Bob White, Hawks of various kinds,

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7.
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

FAUNA OF PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

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This region in pre-historic times was the abode of many wild animals among which was the Sabor-Toothed Tiger; the Ohio Beaver as large as a bear, the tapir, the mammoth and the

mastodon. C 242.

The early explorers found the elks and bison on the moraine and dunes. The black bear is the largest animal found in recent years. C 242, 244, 246.

Panthers, the lynx and wild cat were also common. C248.

One of the most appreciated by the pioneers, was the deer found here by the thousands. C 256.

The greatest pest the pioneers had to contend with was the coyote, also the large timber wolf. C 251.

The badger, a very powerful animal that burrows during the day and comes out in the evening is still seen occasionally. C 254.

The porcupine, very rare, formerly found in the dunes and on the moraine. The opossum is very odd and is the only animal who carries its young in a pouch like a kangaroo, is found occasionally. C 255.

Another animal is the red fox, a pest to the farmer. C 257, K.

The raccoon, still found, and the old fashioned coon hunt is indulged in by the so called coon hunters. The mink is very common, but the otter and beaver have both disappeared. C 257, 258. K.

The skunk and muskrat are the most common fur bearing animals found in this region. C 257, 258.

Rabbits are found in great numbers. The mole

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and the ground hog are found here but not numerous. The gray and fox squirrels are commonly found. The red squirrel is the most interesting of the family. C 261. K.

Over 300 different birds have been found here, this region having a greater variety of birds than any other spot in America. Some of them are the kinglet, blue heron, meadow lark, wild canary, mocking bird, killdeer, thrush, sandpiper, whip-poor-will, humming bird, oriole, martin and tanager. E.6 C 263.K

Probably no other place in America has a greater variety of birds than the dune area. Over 30 species are found the year around while 75 more are counted in summer. These latter depart in autumn for the south. The remainder are migrants passing through in the spring going north and returning to the south in the fall. In this region one may find species never found before. C 263.

The grandest bird that ever visited this region was the trumpeting swan, another was the white pelican. C 265, 266.

Occasionally the Canada goose is seen in the dunes. Numerous species of ducks are common, the pin-tail being the most common and the most beautiful. C 265;

The great whopping crane and the sand hill crane formerly common, are now rare. C 268.

The great blue heron is rarely seen, and the great northern leen is occasionally noticed. C 268.

The pied-bill grebe, or hell-diver is common. K.

The web-footed snipe is noted as being the only bird with the female wearing the breeding plumage. Rare. C 269

The wood cock, the wilson snipe, the sandpiper, and the jack snipe are common. C 269, 270.

One of the most active birds, found in this region, is the belted king fisher. C 270.

The prairie chicken and partridge have almost disappeared in recent years. K

The cherry bob-white is common and very friendly. K.

Wild pigeons formerly very numerous, have disappeared in recent years. C 275. K.

The most striking birds are the golden and bald eagle. Rare. C 280.

Many species of hawks are common, as the marsh, sharp skinned, cooper's, duck, pigeon, and sparrow hawks. C 283.

The hoot owl is frequently seen. C 285.

The whip-poor-will is a frequent resident, while the humming bird has become very rare. K.

Another common bird is the blue jay, also the phoebe and wood pewee. C 290.

The meadow lark and bobolink, which is our best song bird, are common, while blackbirds are very numerous, the red winged species being the most conspicuous. K.

The mocking bird and the wren family are frequent visitors, while other common birds are the brown thrush, blue bird, scarlet tanager, American robin, oriole, catbird, and sparrow. The species well represented in the summer are, cardinal, warbler family, blue wren and rose breasted grossbeak,

which is a rare bird in this region. C 300 K.

The greatest pest among the birds is the crow. K.

Other birds found are the chickadee family, cow bird, cuckoo, dove, finch, fly catcher, gull, plover, red start, swallow family, the downy and hairy woodpecker and the red headed woodpecker, a very common bird. C 305-312.

Reptiles: Our most dangerous reptiles are the rattle snake and copper head, which has almost disappeared in recent years. The most common snakes are the garter, the green blue black racer, bull snake, hooked nose snake or blowing viper. These are harmless. The lizards found in this region are not poisonous. Most rare is the glass snake, a slender, fragile lizard with fine bones, no legs, and resembles a garter snake. C 314, 317, 316.

Numerous insects are found in this region, the largest and most outstanding family being the spider. The greatest pests are the fly and mosquito. Great moths and butterflies are very common. C 319. K.

Of all the fish the sturgeon in Lake Michigan is the largest. Other fish there are, trout, white fish, pike, herring, perch, bass sheephead, sunfish, eels, and steel head trout, commonly called land locked salmon. In the lakes around Valparaiso and surrounding streams in the county, are numerous small fish, as, bass, carp, pickeral, pike, perch, sunfish, suckers, bull heads, catfish, buffalo, dogfish, bluegills, and others. C. 319. K.

Clyde A'Neal
District No. 7
Porter county

FOLKLORE

ANIMAL TALES

Reference

NF
(what?)

Clyde A'Neal, field worker

A domestic cat which had returned to its ancestral life in the Kankakee forest is said to have sought the shelter of a man's arms during one of the great fires of the woodlands, after the danger had passed the cat fled once more into the badlands.

ALL:mf

4/29/38

Porter Co. - 193 - Lakes

Clyde A'Neals, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District # 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

WANKAKE RIVER MONOGRAPH

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A - Porter Viator, January 2, 1873

BEAVER LAKE RIVER MONOGRAPH

The Beaver Lake Lands

We published yesterday the act of Congress, quit-claiming to the State, the reclaimed lands of the bed of Beaver Lake, and on Saturday, in a Washington special dispatch reported it as lacking only some formal signatures to be complete. This settles a long and at one time threatening, controversy, but we are not sure that it is not settled in the interests of the beneficiaries of as bold a fraud as ever was perpetrated. How far the Legislature may be able to make this session available to the State, and undo the original wrong, we do not pretend to conjecture, but if the claimants, who succeeded to the title of the men who first took possession of the lands are to profit by it, the monstrous Swamp Land Swindle of Democratic invention and accomplishment will be crowned by a fitting completion.

The schools will lose the whole of a vast and beneficent donation that private speculators may be enriched. It is said that the reclaimed tract contains over sixteen thousand acres of the most fertile soil in the state, and if the school fund had its dues, the swails would add probably \$100,000 to it. The chances are that it will get nothing. The Legislature may save this last fragment of a wreck of a gift that should have yielded our children \$2,000,000, but we feel no sort of confidence that it will not go as "advance certificates" and "tributary ditches" have made so much go into the pockets of speculators. These lands were "appropriated" by two, the recent, Democratic State Officers, about the year 1856, when they were the bottom of the largest lake we had, and the

appropriators might easily have claimed the bottom of the largest lake we had, and the appropriators might easily have claimed the bottom of Lake Michigan.

They had obtained the greater part of the shore lands by the patent Democratic process described in Dr. Eddy's report of 1861, and, in virtue of this property claimed the adjacent bed of Beaver Lake as "riparian proprietors." It was a monstrous claim. It was a caricature of the law of riparian rights. It was an audacious seizure of property to which they had no more right than Dick Turpin had to the purses he took on Hounslow Heath. They "laid off" the land, which was ten feet under water, into forty acre lots, each taking alternate lots, and in this "Plat" lay all the title they or their assignees ever had to it. One of the "appropriators" turned out to be a defaulter in his office of State Auditor, a not infrequent misfortune of Democratic office-holders then and since -- and the other being his surety, took an assignment of his half of the lake to indemnify himself. This was conveyed to the state, we believe, but carried no better title than the defaulter had, and that was no title at all. Subsequently both the state's interest and that of the remaining original "appropriator" were sold, and deeded, more or less directly, to the hands of Messrs. Milk and Dean, of Illinois, the present claimants and beneficiaries of the original outrage.

Two years ago, or thereabouts, after a large part of the lake bed had been drained, a collision occurred between "squatters" who claimed that it belonged to the General Government and was subject to occupancy and purchase like other public lands, and the assignees of the old robbery. The Commissioner of the Land Office, held, as

has always been held, that the lake did not pass with the swamp land donation of 1850, because it had not been, and could not have been surveyed.

Then came the appeal to Congress to confirm the title of the original claimants, which Mr. Hendricks went to Washington to strengthen by his eloquence and acuteness. The House passed the bill, introduced by James H. Fyner, of this state, declaring the lands the property of the Government, with some conditions as to price and the right to entry, while the Senate, if we remember correctly, passed a bill recognizing the rights of the assignees. Within a few days, a conference committee has decided upon the bill we published yesterday, quit-claiming the land to the State on the ground that it was drained by the state and her assignees. Both Houses have passed the bill, and it will be a law in a few days. This is the history of the affair.

As we remarked at the outset, we cannot guess how far the act of Congress may make good the titles derived through the original plunderers, but it does look a little as if it would turn out as absolute a confirmation as the beneficiaries could ask. We hope it will not.

The "riparian" claim of the "appropriators," which was all the title they had, was a good deal worse than no title at all. It was the right of robbery, and no more. Those holding through it are merely receivers of stolen property. They bought at their peril. The intervention of the state in part of the lands, should make no difference, for she took them of her defaulting auditor and his surety only the title they had and could convey no better. Whatever might have been the virtue of such a transfer if the de-

nation of 1850 had passed the lake to the state it could carry nothing but the right of the "riparian" robbery as it was.

The land office held that no right was given to the state, by that donation to any but surveyed lands, and that decision made the "appropriation" a blunder of the General Government which no act of the State could condone. The bill recently passed by Congress really confers rather than confirms the title. It says the lands are quit-claimed to the state, the same having been drained at the expense of the state and her assignees. Here is a consideration of the quit-claim, and a deed executed for it. Was there a title anywhere, in the State or riparian thieves, prior to the draining, that the act makes the consideration of the quit-claim? If there was not, the "appropriators" robbed the General Government, and the State neither got nor gave any better title than theirs. If there was, why should Congress allege any other consideration for the quit-claim than this precedent title?

The sum of the matter, it appears to us, is that Congress has, for the first time, given a clear right to the lake to somebody, and all claims resting on prior assignments or transfers go for nothing. But justice means very little when grasping speculators contend with public interest, and especially with the interest of children and their education. Consequently, we have little hopes that the state's new plain title will do her or her schools any good. The Dunn and Bright assignees ought to have nothing, but we fear they will get everything, and the recent act of Congress will prove to be simply a donation to them of land stolen sixteen years ago, and passed to them as thieves' property by the title of robbery.

File # 192A
District # 7
Porter County
Editor, N.H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie Koritz, Field Worker

WAHOB LAKE

Archie Koritz

Aug. 5

One of the many lake resorts of Porter county is Wahob Lake, noted for "good fishing". The Lake may be reached by motor or interurban. Serving the latter, is a station, established in 1909, is a station on the Valparaiso-Gary traction line. The station is five miles north, three-fourths of a mile west of Valparaiso, on state highway # 49. It is one mile south and three-fourths of a mile south of the intersection of U.S. highways 12 and state highway 49.

More than twenty summer cottages have been erected. Wahob is the third largest of Porter County's chain of lakes. A nine-hole golf course has been constructed on the south side of Wahob Lake.

The lake drains into the Calumet river by way of Coffee Creek which flows nearby.

NHP:fr
4/14/36

13. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains

RIVERS -

Two rivers flow westward, being a part of the Illinois river basin. The Calumet River, located in the northern part of the county, is really only a small stream, too shallow along its course even for a rowboat to navigate. The Kankakee River, comprising the southern boundary of the county, is now a dredged ditch. Since the old course of the river was too crooked, a new ditch, now called the Kankakee River, was constructed to drain the marsh. There are a few outboard motor boats and rowboats on this river.

LAKES -

A chain of five small lakes are located four miles north of Valparaiso. In the summer the vicinity around these lakes provides a summer resort for people from Chicago who have erected several hundred cottages along the shores of these lakes. All these lakes are noted for fishing.

Although regular sailboat races are not held in the county, some summer residents of the Dunes State Park who own sailboats have races in Lake Michigan off Dunes State Park on Sunday afternoons.

MOUNTAINS -

None.

Archie Koritz, field worker

*Used Tour 4
man*

BLACKHAWK BEACH RESORT

When Porter county was first organized, a group of men laid out a town site near the east shore of Flint Lake, hoping that this site would be selected as the county seat and a town would spring up here. Valparaiso was selected as the county seat (the site where the city of Valparaiso now stands was selected). As soon as the county began to be more settled, Flint Lake became a meeting place for picnics and a resort for the city of Valparaiso. In the late 1860's a small excursion steamboat was operated on Flint Lake. In the beginning of the 20th century, a hotel was built on the east shore of Flint Lake and several summer cottages were built. This place was called Sheridan Beach. By 1928, there were about 75 cottages here, a large dancing pavillion, and a two story frame hotel with about 40 rooms.

In 1928 a group of real estate men from Valparaiso organized a company to purchase the buildings at Sheridan Beach and the land surrounding it. The beach was changed to Blackhawk Beach, the name of the new subdivision, and the name of the Realty Company is the "Kilmer Frasier Company".

There are large picnic grounds here with plenty of shade trees and tables and benches, free to the public. A large bath house has been constructed for bathers and in the season dances are given four nights a week for the public. Between the pavillion and the hotel, overlooking

the lake and the bathhouse and beach is a one story frame building formerly used as a restaurant and grocery store ~~xxx~~ but is now used as a bar room.

There are many cottages for rent or sale during the resort season.

A pier has been erected on the beach and several boats are kept here for rental to resorters or fishermen. The pavillion, bar room and hotel all overlook Flint Lake. A small coaster slide has been erected out into the lake for the entertainment of the bathers.

Due to the large picnic grounds and parking place all free, and the other attractions, many people visit this resort each summer and on Sundays there are usually several hundred here from Chicago.

This beach is located three miles north of Valparaiso on State road 49 and two blocks west or three miles south of the intersection of U.S. highway 6 and state highway 49, and two blocks west.

The only restriction here is that lots are sold only to gentiles.

William A. Frasier is president of the realty company and the active manager.

NHP:fr
5/1/36

Bull's Eye Lake

References

- A. Mr. Harold Martin, Long Lake, Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Archie Korits, field worker.

This little Lake is located about one and one-half miles north of Valparaiso on State Highway No. 49. (B)

One of the many superstitions connected with this lake, is that any one swimming here will be pulled under by underground currents and will never appear again. Another, is that horses and cattle drinking from the lake have been drawn into the lake and never seen again.

One was that a wicked spirit or monster inhabited the lake, and if one passed here at night would be taken into the Lake. This superstition often caused young folks to drive another way home at nights in order to avoid passing the lake. It is also believed the Lake has no bottom. A

Al/usq

4/7/36

Clyde A'Neals-Field Worker

*used survey
map*

FLINT LAKE

Flint Lake lies about three miles northeast of Valparaiso on State road 49, about one mile east of the crest of the terminal moraine. It covers an area of ninety-five acres, and its waters have an average depth of forty feet. It is surrounded by high ridges on which a great number of summer and year-round homes are located. The northern and eastern ridges are timbered. A recession of some fifty feet from the original shores was noted several years ago, due mostly to the fact that the city of Valparaiso draws nearly a million gallons of water daily from the lake. This resulted in the damming of the outlets of this and other nearby lakes in order to hold the water at a higher level. The natural outlet was formerly a branch of Crooked creek which was diverted to the Hutton ditch at the time of the reclamation of the river lands. This ditch is connected with the new Kankakee ditches.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
 Porter county-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BLACKHAWK BEACH

References

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana issued by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935. To be found at any Standard service station in Indiana
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker.
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. by State Conservation Department
- U. Plat book of Porter county. County recorder's office, Valparaiso, Indiana

Blackhawk Beach, in Porter county, is three miles north of Valparaiso and forty rods west of State highway No. 49, on the east shore of Flint lake. It is a station on the Gary-Valparaiso electric line. A branch of the Hutton ditch has its headwater in Flint lake.

D T

The east shore of the lake was formerly known as Sheridan beach. In 1928, the Kilmer-Frasar Co. laid out a sub-division along this shore as far as State

highway No. 49. The name Blackhawk was taken from
an Indian tribe. U 49 H

The locality is a summer resort of 150 cottages,
with a hotel, riding academy, store and dance hall.

In the winter, only three or four families live here. H

Due to its climatic conditions, and that one may
enjoy boating, fishing, swimming, and dancing it has
become popular with Chicago people. A ball park and
shady picnic grounds with plenty of benches and tables
and a large parking space, are attractions, and it is
not unusual to find several hundred people gathered
here on Sundays in the summer time. H

FIF:mf
3/11/36

File No.
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-Una Quinn

POINTS OF INTEREST
Clyde A'Heals, Senior Clerk.

LAKE ELIZA

(Addition)

The lake is located six miles west and three miles south of Valparaiso. Leaving Valparaiso on U. S. 30 and driving west six miles and then turning south for three miles.

It is one of the most beautiful lakes in the county and is about forty acres in area. It is surrounded by Oak Groves and a popular dance hall and resort of the same name is located on its banks. The lake is visited by large numbers of people from the nearby cities of Chicago, Hammond, and Gary.

UOQ/UCQ

5/7/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
 Porter County-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

LAKE VIEW

References

- H. Archie Kortiz, field worker
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana issued by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- U. Plat book of Porter county. County recorder's office, Valparaiso, Ind.
- V. Harry Schenck, president of the Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Ind.

Lake View Park is a subdivision laid out by Lillian Elizabeth Jane Wiggins and recorded as such April 6, 1917. It is situated on the west shore of Long Lake, and is bordered on the west by a county highway and the Gary and Valparaiso inter-urban line. It is three and a half miles north of Valparaiso, a mile east of State highway No. 49 and three miles south-east of U. S. highway No. 6. U D H V

The park is a summer resort, with about twenty

cottages. In the winter, some five families live here, while in the summer the residents number about 80. H

Two small stores operate during the summer, each having several boats to rent to fishermen. The interurban stops here every two hours. H

The eastern shore of Long lake is much higher than the lake, and one standing here has a splendid view. It was due to this fact that Mrs. Wiggins named the subdivision Lake View Park. H

Clarence Loomis, of Indianapolis, who has a nation-wide reputation as a musician and composer, has two cottages here, in which he spends several weeks each year. H

FIF:mf
3/11/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker.
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

LONG LAKE

References

- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- U. Plat book of Porter county, County recorder's office,
Valparaiso, Indiana

When the Valparaiso & Northern Indiana Railway was completed in 1908, it was so routed as to wind in and around a chain of small lakes some three miles north of Valparaiso. Numerous places to take^{on} and discharge passengers were indicated, and, as subdivisions were laid out around the lakes, the inter-urban would give the station a name and erect a shelter to protect passengers from the elements while waiting for cars. H

One of these stops is named Long Lake, because it is located near Long lake. It is some twenty rods from Long lake on the west, about three miles northeast of Valparaiso on the Campbell street road, three miles southeast of U. S. highway No. 6 and a little over a mile west of State highway No. 49 and Blackhawk beach. H

Long lake is the second largest body of water in the county, and is so named because of its peculiar cigar-like shape, being over a mile in length and only a few hundred feet in width. H U

Lake View subdivision is on the west, Hillcrest on the south, Longlake (or Miller's hotel and camp) on the east, and North Woods park on the north. At these places, one may rent cottages or rooms, hire boats, purchase groceries, etc. The fishing is excellent. At the southeast corner of Long lake, the distance from Flint lake is about forty rods, and the two lakes are connected by a channel, Long lake overflowing into Flint lake through this channel. H

Except for Miller's hotel and camp on a knoll, the eastern shoreline of the lake is very swampy. H

The population in the summer is between three and four hundred, winter about 50. H

FIF:mf
3/11/36

File #1944
District #7
Porter Co.
Editor-Phillips

INTEREST
Archie Koritz, field worker

Long lake

Three features of Long Lake conspire to make it an attractive resort. Excellent fishing may be enjoyed. Summer cottages and boats may be rented, and the scenic beauty of the lake also attracts the vacationist.

Long Lake is located three miles north of Valparaiso off Campbell Street road and one mile east; ³ miles south and one mile east of U.S. 6 and a little over one mile west of State Highway 49 and Blackhawk beach.

Long Lake is the second largest lake in the county and is so named because of its peculiar cigar like shape, being over a mile in length and only a few hundred feet in width.

Lake view subdivision is located on the west, Hillcrest on the south, Longlake or Millers' Hotel and camp on the east and North woods park on the north. At these places one may rent cottages and boats secure rooms, purchase groceries etc. The fishing is excellent. At the south east corner of Long Lake it is about 40 rods from Flint Lake and the two lakes are connected by a channel, Long Lake overflowing into Flint Lake through this channel.

Except for Millers Hotel and camp on a Knoll the east shore line of the lake is very swampy.

Summer population is three or four hundred; winter about 50.

MHP/jp
4/14/36

LOOMIS (or Spectacles) LAKE

The name Loomis is used officialy but to all persons of the county it is more widely known as Spectacle Lake because of its formation. It is a small body of water near Flint Lake and is noted as a good place to fish. There are several landings about the lake, a picnic grounds and a place with boats for rent. It formerly drained into Flint Lake but due to the Valparaiso Water Supply Dams the water is now backed into the smaller lake from the greater.

HEP:mf
4/24/36

Archie Kerits, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project.
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WAHOB

REFERENCES

- B. W. Morthland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Kerits, Field Worker
- S. Atlas and Plat Book of Porter County, 1927, Valparaiso.
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso.
- V. Harry Schack, President of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso.

Wahob, in Porter county, is a station on the Valparaiso-Gary electric line, five miles north and a little west of Valparaiso. It is near Wahob lake, from which it receives its name. It is a mile south and three quarters of a mile west of the intersection of US. highway No. 12 and State highway No. 49. D H S T V

Wahob is a regular stop on the interurban line,

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

and a small shelter for passengers has been built here. This station is only a few rods from Wahob lake. In the vicinity are some twenty summer cottages. H

Wahob lake is the third largest of a chain of seven lakes in this region. Within the last four years (1936) a 9-hole golf course has been laid on the southern side of Wahob lake. This is just across the lake from Wahob station, and borders on State highway No. 49. H

Near the station, Isaac and Jennie Dillingham laid out a subdivision in 1922. This lies between the station and Wahob lake. They named the new "Wahob Lake Park". H U V

Wahob lake drains into the Little Calumet river by way of Coffee creek, which flows near by. B T H

Wahob was established in 1909. H V

FIF:eav

3/11/36

Clyde A'Neal-Field Worker

SAGER'S LAKE

used source

For years this was known as Valp⁹'s Garden of Eden. Previous to the coming of the white man the hills and plateaus surrounding the small spring fed lake were favorite haunts of the red man. Here Ohiqua, foremost chief of all the Pottawatomies, led his people in battle against the western tribes, and later against the Canadian Indians armed with French guns. Carrying both battles to victory because of his superior knowledge of the region. In this valley according to tradition, Don Eugenio Pierre, leading the Spanish army to plant the flag of Spain in the region of the great lakes tarried.

Where Sagers Lake is now there was originally only a small pond like lake and a beautiful winding creek fed by many springs. Until a few years ago there lived a man who remembered the time when the valley was a deer run through which great herds of the timid beasts rested on their trips from one part of the country to another. Another tradition says the LaSalle traveled over this deer run, and, with two companions, made a camp near one of the springs and spent the night.

The first dam was made and the first mill was built by a man named Cheeney during the early forties, and the mill was long known by this name. It was afterwards sold to Cole & Skinner, and in turn to Walliam Sager, who first worked in the mill as as mill hand and later became owner of the establishment.

The mill was for some time known as the Aetna Mills, the

origin of this name being quite interesting. Mr. Sager hung an Aetna Insurance Co. calendar on the wall and amid the dust of the mill it looked like a picture of the surrounding countryside. Patrons of the mill believed it such and accepted the title as that of the milling company.

On the lake was also a large ice house which has long since been torn down although the shute still projects out over the water. On the South Plateau south of the lake was the famous Chautauqua and carnival grounds.

This lake was long known as the heart of Valparaiso University and it was with great grief that the alumni and student body watched the city pass up the chance of a perfect park, and allowed the property to go to a club of nature lovers, commonly called Nudists, who have restricted the lake and the hills about it to the use of its members only.

Thus the public has been denied the privilege of the beauty of the natural virgin forests and the thousands of wild flowers and delicious springs.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

*Chautauqua
famous
people
famous actors
against Indian*

J. Porter Co. - 194 - Trees and Forests

File #83
Porter
District #7
Editor: W. H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie Korits, Field Worker

ROUGH BARK SPECIE OF MAGNOLIA TREE

This tree is located seven blocks east of the Court House on Lincolnway and Highway U. S. 30 and three and one-fourth blocks south on Garfield Avenue at 355 South Garfield Avenue, on the east side of the street in theyard of Attorney B. J. Barrington, Valparaiso, Indiana., Porter County.

This tree is about 75 feet in height and some three and one-half to four feet in diameter. It can easily be seen from the street without passing or walking over the lawn.

Three years ago this summer, a representative of the Indiana State Conservation Department reported or informed Mr. Barrington that this was the only rough bark specie in northern United States, with the exception of a few small ones at Niagara Falls, New York, of which they had no record.

Although they are a common tree in the south, it is very seldom that they attain the size of the one in Valparaiso. From supposition it is presumed that some early settler from the south planted this tree in its present location.

Were it possible to explain why so many flowers and plants are found in the dunes, fourteen miles to the north from all parts of the northern hemisphere, it would also explain why this tree is found in such an unusual climatic location.

NHP:fr

Porter Co. - 1977 - Gardens and Greenhouses

Henrietta Graubman, Field Worker
~~LaPorte County, District #1.~~
Federal Writers' Project
Michigan City, Indiana.

Porter Co.

Tour 1.

Beverly Shores Botanical Gardens.

Reference

Mrs. Louise Van Hees Young,
Beverly Shores, Indiana.

Used Tour 1.

AMS

TOUR # 1.

Beverly Shores Botanical Gardens.

Four miles west of the city limits of Michigan City on U. S. 12 is located the Bartlett Company's subdivision called Beverly Shores. Turning to the right or to the north from the highway onto Broadway and just across the South Shore tracks to the left is located the Beverly Shores Hotel, and adjoining this hotel is the Beverly Shores Botanical Gardens, owned by the firms of the Bartlett Realty Company.

The garden was designed by Mrs. Louise Van Hees Young who lives in Top O' Dunes, the first house to be built in this region, and even now the highest. The garden is sunken, and is stocked with flora of the Dunes only. Hundreds of plants have been transferred from the surrounding district. And a unique collection of original tiles, modeled and fired at the Art Institute by Mrs. Young have been installed around the pool at the botanical garden.

The unusual feature of these tiles is that they represent the local animals of the famous dune fauna; the best preserved wild-life district in this region. Turtles, dragonflies, water beetles, scarab beetles, bees, salamanders, toads, frogs and fishes of the dunes are all there in colored high relief.

Mrs. Young had the assistance of the Field Museum experts, in Chicago in making her animals scientifically exact as to anatomy. Here arctic and tropical plants can be found growing within a few yards of each other---one of the

few places in the world where such rare combinations are to be seen in their natural environment. Mrs. Young designed 200 of the tiles for the botanical garden. This garden will be the center of interest for all guests stopping at the hotel, and they are also open to the public at all times, free of charge.

AD:SM

1-21-38

BOTANICAL GARDENS
-----References

- A. R.J. McPeak, Manager Beverly Shores Subdivision,
Beverly Shores.
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker.

Beverly Shores Botanical Garden is located at the subdivision of that name, four and a half miles west of Michiwan City on U.S. 12 in Porter county. B

The originator of this garden was Mrs. Louise Van Hees Young, a well known art collector and designer of Chicago, and pioneer homesteader of The Dunes. Mrs. Young has made experiments along the lines of the French government's work in Dune Control on the Biscay Coast, by planting native grasses and evergreens. Her aim is to show property owners and those interested in plant life how to make the most effective gardens with the least cost and effort, using native plant life, instead of the conventional shrubs and flowers, which never succeed under the acid conditions of The Dunes. A B

So far as known, the garden is the only one in the world devoted exclusively to experimenting with ornamental plants adapted to dune and bog conditions. Composed entirely of native plants, it shows what beautiful landscaping effects can be obtained with the plants on hand. Many of the species thriving in the garden have never before been brought into horticultural captivity. A B

The triumph of the collection is the dense boxwood, or leather-leaf, which makes a picturesque, thick, self-timed bush, adapted to bog conditions, finer than the best English box, which, needless to say, could not possibly be grown there.

Instead of trying to acclimate costly roses, the creator of the garden has adapted wild roses. She has also worked with the native iris, lilies, crabapples and dogwood, and with equal success.

Trailing arbutus and wild orchids creep over banks of moss. Cinnamon ferns and royal ferns are ranked along the paths, and plantings of native evergreen have been marshaled in fine style. The erect and prostrate junipers give contrasting shapes, and these, and the cypress like spikes of coppery-green Virginia cedars, together with the leatherleaf, make a composite effect almost as stately as the topiary work of the eighteenth century. A B

Arbor-vitae trees from the bogs, and jack and white pines from the hills, complete the dark circle of evergreens. In contrast to them are the shivering whiteness of birches and quaking aspens, while sheets of color spread at the foot of the trees and shrubs. A B

The garden is planned with vistas and paths having as a focal point a natural pool, surrounded by native American lotus, fragrant white water lilies, the beautiful white lizard's tail (the only representative of the tropical pepper family in this part of the county) and gleaming bog callas from the far north. Such are the sensational contrasts in this horticultural gem. A B

The garden has attracted many scientists, not to speak of the nature-loving public. Among the many visitors have been, Jean Piccard, the noted Belgian, and Donald C. Peattie, author of

"The Flora of the Indiana Dunes".

The trees and flowers of this garden are: White Pine, Red Cedar, Water Aspen, Lombardy Poplar, Willows, Red Cherry, Crabapples, Junipers, Lindens, Maple, Buckthorn, Sassafras, Oak, Tulip Tree, Tupelo Gum, Pin Cherry and Dogwood. The flowers are: Arbutus, Arbor Vitae, Cacti, Crassandra, Water Lily, American Lotus, Rose Mallow, Violets Iris, Lupin, Wild Orchids, Asters, Lions Hoof, Ferns, Cat-Tails, Blazing Star, Cowslips, Columbine, Sand Cherry, Indian Pipe, Trillium, Spider-wort, Dutchman's Pipe and Fringed Gentian.

FIF/uoq

4/6/36

BOTANICAL GARDENS

BEVERLY SHORES

Beverly Shores Botanical Garden is located in the Beverly Shores subdivision of that name, four and a half miles west of Michigan City on U. S. highway No. 12, in Porter county.

It was originated by Mrs. Louise Van Hees Young, a well-known art collector and designer of Chicago, and pioneer homesteader of The Dunes. Mrs. Young has made experiments along the lines of the French government's work in dune central on the Biscay coast, by planting native grasses and evergreens.

The garden is said to be the only one in the world devoted exclusively to experimenting with ornamental plants adapted to dune and bog conditions. Many of the species included in the garden have never before been brought into horticultural captivity.

The triumph of the collection is the dune boxwood, or leatherleaf. Other adaptations are the native wild roses, the iris, lilies, crabapples and dogwood.

The garden is planned with vistas and paths, having as a focal point a natural pool surrounded by lotus, water lilies, white lizard's tail (the only representative of the tropical pepper family in this part of the country), and gleaming bog callas from the far north.

Porter Co. - 200 - History

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CITY WEST

REFERENCE

- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana, by Goodspeed and Blanchard, Chicago, 1882.

In 1836, City West in Porter County, was located at the mouth of Fort Creek, in what is now known as the Indiana State Dunes Park. The route of travel was then along the shore of Lake Michigan. When it was changed to about where the South Shore line now is, the city moved inward to the new route. The first location became known as "Old City West" and the new city was called New City West. The old city soon fell into decay. A postoffice was established at New City West, and about 1852 it became consolidated with the postoffice at Coffee Creek, later called Calumet and now called Chesterton. After the postoffice was moved to Coffee Creek, New City West soon went out of existence. L 162..

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

CITY WEST

Reference.

- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana, by Goodspeed
and Banchard, Chicago, 1882

In, 1836, City West, Porter county, was located at the mouth of Fort Creek, in what is now known as the Indiana State Dunes Park. The route of travel was then along the shore of Lake Michigan. When it was changed to about where the South Shore line now is, the city moved inward to the new route. The first located there became known as "Old City West" and the new city was called New City West. The old city soon fell into decay.

A postoffice was established at New City West, and about 1852 it became consolidated with the postoffice at Coffee Creek, later called Calumet and now called Chesterton. After the postoffice was moved to Coffee Creek, New City West went out of existence. I pp 162

FIF:mf
4/6/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DORAN

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- N. George Laforce, Manager of Laforce Shoe Store, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Doran was located in the north-^{eastern}western part of Porter county, on the old Michigan City-Valparaiso road. It dated back to the 30's and 40's of the nineteenth century, and was located two miles west and south of Michigan City. It is now called Doran's Woods. The town had disappeared and no plat is of record. A B N.

FIF:esv

3/9/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF JACKSON CENTER

References.

- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Jackson Center, so named from the fact that it is located near the center of Jackson township, is located six miles north and two miles east of Valparaiso on State highway No. 6. It was established in 1856. There is only one family living there at present. E 147, G H B

FIF:esv

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LIBERTY VIEW

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Liberty View was platted in 1909. It ^{lies} ~~lays~~ in Porter County four miles east of Malden on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, four miles east of State road No. 49. The town has ceased to exist. A.B.

FIF:evv

3/9/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project.
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRATTVILLE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinsonfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Prattville was founded in 1856. It is four miles east of Valparaiso on State highway No. 2. At one time, there was a saw mill and two flour mills here, but the town has ceased to exist. It was laid out by Thomas Pratt.

A B D E 184, G H.

FIF:evv

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASSINONG

REFERENCES

- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana
D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co.
of Indiana, 1935.
E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago
1912.
H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Tassinong, so tradition has it, was a French trading post before the first American settlers came. The town was founded in 1836, one of the first in the county. It was located on what is now State highway No. 49, two miles south of Malden. The town went into decay when Malden sprang up, and is now a grove, all evidence of the town having disappeared. B D S 155, H. Tassinong was the site of an early French "Little Fort". The name is a corruption of the word "Tassinement" - Brennan

FIF:evv

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WAVERLY

REFERENCE

- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana, by Goodspeed
 and Blanchard, Chicago, 1882.

This Porter County town was laid out along the
 shore of Lake Michigan in 1835. It is two miles northwest
 of Chesterton. John Foster platted the town on land owned
 by William Gosset, near the original settlement of Bailly-
 town. I 162

Since Baillytown was never platted, Waverly was
 the first town in the county. L 162

Approximately \$10,000 was spent on improving, but,
 in 1837, with the locating of the harbor at Michigan City,
 the town was deserted, and in 1838 was destroyed by a for-
 est fire. I 162

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WOODVILLE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter Co. by R.L. Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter Co., by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- G. Flat Book of Porter Co., Ind., by W.W. Hixson and Co. Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- N. George Laforce, Manager of Laforce Shoe Store, Valparaiso.

Woodville, located in Porter county on State road No. 49, eight miles north of Valparaiso, was founded in 1875. It is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Gary Valparaiso traction line. It has ceased to exist as a town, although there are several families living in the vicinity. A B C D E G H

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Zoritz, District No. 7

When Porter county was in its infancy, and timber was plentiful, a sawmill was built here. Since the village sprang up in a place that formerly was only woods, people named it Woodville. It came into being when the Baltimore & Ohio railroad established a station. A post-office was opened in 1875. M

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

WOODVILLE
(add)

References

- A. Guy Stinchfield, Porter county surveyor,
Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. W. Morthland, city engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- E. History of Porter county. Lewis Pub. Co.,
Chicago, 1912, Valparaiso Public Library
- G. Plat book of Porter county. Pub. W. W. Hixon
& Co., Rockford, Ill., 1928. Public Library
Valparaiso, Indiana
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- N. George LaForce, Valparaiso, Indiana
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. State
Department of Conservation

Woodville, in Porter county, is located on State

road No. 49, eight miles north of Valparaiso and one mile north of the intersection of U. S. highway No. 6. It is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Gary-Valparaiso electric line. Coffee Creek is a mile and a half east, and a branch of Salt Creek runs through.

E 152

H

T

A

B

G

Woodville was founded in 1875, when the timber had not been removed. A sawmill was built, and lumber shipped away in great quantities. Since the village sprang up in a place covered by woods, settlers named it Woodville.

N

An old store building still stands, and the railroad siding is still here, but the village is deserted. It never was anything more than a shipping point.

H

FIF:mf
3/12/36

Porter Co. - 200.1 - Military History

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No 1
Valparaiso, Indiana

CIVIL WAR WATCH TOWERS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A - Newspaper Clippings of the Dunes Region
Valparaiso, Public Library
Valparaiso, Indiana

Vidette, 1917

9

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No. 1
Valparaiso, Indiana

CIVIL WAR WATCH TOWERS

At a meeting held in the Gary library in 1917 for the purpose of discussing the proposed Dunes State Park, Mr. John Morgan of Chesterton, related that during the Civil War, two watch towers were erected in the dunes region overlooking Lake Michigan in Porter County. One tower was erected near Otis, and the other in Liberty Township. They were each one hundred fifty feet high and watchmen were kept in the towers day and night. They commanded a good view of Lake Michigan.

The northern government feared that the Confederate ships set afloat from the Canadian shores would sail down to bombard Chicago and other cities and free the Confederate prisoners in the several camps. After the war, the towers were cut free at the base and since they were constructed entirely of wood, soon decayed.

No mention of these towers was made in any Porter County history, although several people at this meeting remembered that these towers were in Porter County as stated by Mr. Morgan.

SPECIAL MATERIAL

Clyde A'Neals, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

THE DEATH OF JOHN W. BOOTH

by Jacob Mooker

After Lincoln was killed I, with other members of the 18th and 19th Reserves, was sent to search for Booth. In leaving the box after killing Lincoln, Booth caught his spur in a flag and falling to the stage, he broke his leg.

He had a horse in the alley, which carried him across Long Bridge. There a confederate was waiting for him with a fresh horse. He took that animal and followed a road running south about two miles, where he came to a fork in the road, one going to the right, called the "Swamp Road", and the other straight south. Booth should have turned down the Swamp Road, where another horse was waiting for him. But he did not. He took the straight road, and this mistake cost him his life.

About a mile down from the forks, he came to the home of Doctor Budd, whom he forced to set his broken limb. Booth held a gun to the doctor's head while the leg was being set. Booth then laid down on a lounge and made the doctor's wife put up his horse. Just as the day was breaking the doctor told Booth the cavalry was coming. They were then in sight. Booth hastened to the barn. the soldiers surrounded that barn.

Our two regiments were thrown out in fan shape, and started down the road from the bridge. When we got to the fork of the road, two miles from the bridge, we heard the sound of a bugle. This was the signal to follow in the direction the sound came from. We went as fast as men could travel, and soon saw the barn on fire.

Death of John W. Booth

When Booth got to the barn, he began to fire, and one of his shots struck a cavalry man in the arm at the shoulder, almost tearing the arm off. One of the soldiers crawled through the tall grass to the barn and set it on fire. When the flames got to Booth he opened the barn door, and as he was coming out his body was riddled with bullets. The yarn of Booth's escape is all foolishness. I saw his dead body, and with me was a German drummer who was in the theater and saw Booth shoot Lincoln. He fully identified the body.

AD:fr
9/28/36

Revolutionary War Soldiers of Porter County

Reference

Roster -Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution

Buried in Indiana.

Batton- Henry

Born -1750

Died -February, 1845

Burial -Cemetery in Liberty Township. (Stone-Government Marker
& Bronze Tablet).

SOLDIER WHO WAS SENT TO
CAPTURE BOOTH AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLNPorter County, Indiana

JACOB MOOKER, born in Germany, July 3, 1842, came to America with his parents in 1848. After sailing on an old ship for three months they landed in the Canadian port of Hamilton, during the epidemic of cholera. His mother and baby sister died of this disease. The father, older daughter and young Jacob were imprisoned in a detention camp for a time, but escaped in August, and fled on foot, reaching Valparaiso late in November. His father worked for 25¢ a day, and the sister was employed as a domestic. For a year or more they lived on corn meal and perk rinds and cooked over an open fire. Later they moved to Jake Fleming's place on Snake Island.

When Jacob was ten years old, he and his father went to work on the Ft. Wayne and Chi. RR grade, where they received 12¢ a yard for hauling the dirt to the grade in wheel-barrows. They were able to acquire 80 acres of land. Mooker enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. He fought in two major battles, - namely Buzzard's Roost and Kenesaw Mountain. In the latter battle he was wounded and sent to a hospital, where he recovered and rejoined his regiment. He was among the soldiers who were sent to capture Booth after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

His account follows:

"After Lincoln was killed, I, with other members of the 18th and 19th Reserves, was sent to search for Booth. In leaving the box after shooting Lincoln, Booth caught his spur in a flag and falling to the stage, he broke his leg.

He had a horse in the alley, which carried him across Long Bridge. There a confederate was waiting for him with a fresh horse. He took that animal and followed a road running south about two miles, where he came to a fork in the road, one going to the right, called the "Swamp Road", and the other straight south. Booth should have turned down the Swamp Road, where another horse was waiting for him. He took the straight road, and this mistake cost him his life.

About a mile down from the forks, he came to the home of Doctor Budd, whom he forced to set his broken limb. Booth held a gun to the doctor's head while the leg was being set. Booth then laid down on a lounge and made the doctor's wife put up his horse. Just as the day was breaking the doctor told Booth the cavalry was coming. They were then in sight. Booth hastened to the barn. The soldiers soon surrounded the barn however.

Our two regiments were thrown out in fan shape, and started down the road from the bridge. When we got to the fork of the road, two miles from the bridge, we heard the sound of a bugle. This was the signal to follow in the direction of the sound. We went as fast as men could travel, and soon saw the barn in flames.

"When Booth got to the barn, he began to fire, and one of his shots struck a cavalryman in the arm. One of the soldiers crawled through the tall grass to the barn and set it on fire. Booth opened the door and as he came out his body was riddled with bullets. I saw his dead body, and a soldier with me who saw him shoot Lincoln also identified the body. The yarn of his escape is all foolishness."

Porter Co. - 206 - Historical Incidents, Events

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

NE

FILMORE AND PILOT GROVE

local hist

REFERENCE

George Arnold, Wheeler
Great-grandson of Elisha Arnold,
Lifelong resident of the community.

Archie Kerits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOIKLORE

Fillmore and Pilot Grove George Arnold Wheeler

In 1850 there were no railroads in Porter County, Indiana, and the settlers had trouble coming from the northwest part of the county after their mail. There was a star route in Calumet or Coffee Creek, now Chesterton, and stations in Tassinong, Valparaiso, and City West. The settlers in the northwestern part of the county got up a petition and sent it to Postmaster General W. K. Hall, serving under President Fillmore. This petition also recommended Elisha Arnold living in Portage Township for postmaster. The petition was granted and he opened a postoffice in his house on his farm, located on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36; township 35 in Union Township. The postoffice was named Fillmore after the president and since it was on the star route from Michigan City and just twenty miles from that city, the prairie surrounding has become known as Twenty Mile Prairie.

The succeeding administration did not like the name Fillmore and changed the name of the office to Pilot Grove. When the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was built through the county in 1858, Mr. T. A. E. Campbell laid out the town of Wheeler, near by, and the postoffice was re-located in that village, sealing the doom of Pilot Grove after eight years of service.

Mr. Arnold has in his possession a Continental half dollar, on one side surrounded by a border, are the words, "Half a Dollar." There is a circle of rings, one running through the other, this-

teen in all and on each is the name of one of the thirteen colonies. Underneath this insignia are the words, "Printed by Hall and Seders in Philadelphia, 1776. On the reverse side is a border, above which is written "Half a Dollar." Underneath the top of the border in red ink is written the number of the bill, 479937. Then follow the words, "Half a Dollar," according to a resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776. At the right side of these words is a circle in the center of which is the ring of a sun dial bearing the inscription, "Mind your Business." At the bottom of the bill printed twice, are the words, "Half a Dollar." The bill is two and three-eighths inches by three and one-eighth inches. The paper is unevenly cut and was hand made. This money gave birth to the saying, "Not worth a Continental."

AD:EB
12-22-37

2427

Archie Koritz Field Worker
Porter County, Dist. #7
Federal Writers Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

THE NO HOOP PARTY. (A Legend)

During the war there were but few festivities among the patriotic people of the Vale, (Valparaiso). A few entertainments were given in public halls for the purpose of raising funds for soldiers aids, but the participants frequently appeared with the shade of sorrow and the traces of tears upon their faces.

The last and most remarkable social assemblage before the war was the celebrated "No Hoop Party" at the residence of Judge Anthony, in the sixty's. The judge invited to his residence a large number of gentlemen, without extending the invitation to their wives. The facetious name of the affair was suggested by the general spirit of burlesque with which the enormous billowing dresses of that Day's fashions, were met. Gilbert Pierce, noted journalist and statesman, stepped up to the piano. He was the leading spirit of the evening, and had previously arranged with the ladies of the city for a grand surprise. This was after the supper and the guests had repaired to the parlor. To the horror of the company, he played the "Dead March in Sau". A confused tramp was heard in the corridor, and before the gentlemen could recover from their surprise, their wives entered grotesquely dressed and without hoops, their long robes trailing through the rooms. The gentlemen looked aghast but accepted the situation and promanaded with the fair intruders. None, however, acknowledged their consorts but all repeated the cynical words; "That ain't my wife my wife wears hoops."

SCD/ucq
3/31/36

Porter Co. - 207. - Antiques.

RE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES

Reference:

Jimmie Collier,
Baum's Bridge,
Kouts, Indiana.

ANTIQUES

Jimmie Collier, living in the old hotel building at Baum's Bridge, Koutz, Indiana, has an old bedroom suite made of walnut. The bed is one of these old high back type with a low foot. There is carving on the high back. The dresser has a marble top and a mirror. There is a small commode included in the set.

He also has some straight-backed chairs. Mr. Collier does not know much about the furniture except that it was owned by his grandparents, then by his parents, and now by him. It can be viewed at anytime by any one. He would probably sell this if some one cared to buy.

Mr. Collier has a trunk full of old school books, but he does not have a list made. He has promised to look through these books and make a list. As soon as this is done, he will send me the list.

AD:ED

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

A'Neals Collection

Reference: Mr. Albert A'Neals,
Union Street,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

A'Neals Collection

Medicine Kits

Mr. Albert A'Neals of Valparaiso living on the east end of Union Street has several medicine kits which he values very highly. The oldest is a small kit from the War of 1812, carried by Captain Linn, a son-in-law of Colonel John Starke of the New Hampshire Green Mountain Boys of Revolutionary War fame. Captain Linn was a Chaplain and field surgeon. His kit is pocket-size, made of tan leather, ten inches long and six inches wide when folded together, and some one and one-half inches thick. It unfolds, and each side has a row of small bottles in leather holders, ten bottles to each row. The medicines are still in the bottles, but are solidified now. Each bottle has a cork stopper. The bottles were all labeled but the writing is not legible. A daughter of Captain Linn married Albert A'Neals, grandfather of the present Albert A'Neals.

Albert A'Neals was a surgeon in the Civil War. His kit is pocket sized, about six inches long and four inches wide. It is made of black leather and lined with velvet. It has two needles threaded for sewing wounds, two scissors and a small instrument for holding and stopping veins from bleeding while being sewed together. These two kits were given to the present A'Neals by his father.

Mr. A'Neals has a German First Aid Kit picked up in France on the battle field and an American World War First Aid Kit. Both contain bandages and iodine. The German kit is in a tin container and the American is in a cloth container.

Mr. A'Neals is glad to show these kits to any one.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES * Porter County

Ball Collection

Valparaiso, Indiana

Reference: Mrs. Erasmus Ball,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Ball Collection

Valparaiso, Indiana

Mrs. Erasmus Ball has some willow ware which is going to be placed in the Porter County Historical Society Room soon. The china consists of sugar bowl, two plates and a platter. This was imported from England and is made of what appears to be blue and white chinaware. It matches some willow ware in the Bailly collection and that is one of the reasons why it will be placed in the Historical Room.

She also has a fluting iron used by her mother to press the old-fashioned dresses. It is made of iron and is composed of two pieces. There is one flat piece of iron about six inches long with grooves in the top and another curved iron with matched grooves. These irons were heated and the dress placed between. The half-moon shaped iron was worked back and forth over the flat iron making the ruffles in the dress. Mrs. Ball is very old and it is doubtful whether she would show them to strangers unless accompanied by someone known to her.

AD:ED

4-5-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Bowman Collection

Reference: Mr. Bowman,
Calumet Avenue,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Bowman Collection

The old Bowman home on Calumet Avenue, one block north of the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the east side of the street, is full of old heirlooms. The father was one of the first settlers of Valparaiso and a wealthy contractor. There were three sons who never married. The youngest died last week at the age of eighty-seven years, having always lived in the same house. All the furniture of his parents was preserved and used by him, so practically all the furniture is over one hundred years old. Although Mr. Bowman received many offers, he would not sell any of it. An administrator has been appointed and the articles will be sold in the course of settling the estate.

There are two old trundle beds, made of oak wood with ropes in place of springs which support ticks or mattresses filled with goose feathers.

In the best room, as Mr. Bowman called it, is a solid walnut sofa with black leather upholstery. There are four walnut chairs to match. These chairs have rounded backs which are also upholstered in black leather. The arm chair is black leather, the back of the chair being made to fit a person's back. The arms and frame of the chair are walnut. The front legs are curved and shorter than the back legs. This chair has ball feet. The set is over one hundred years old.

There is a cherry table, the natural wood color, with a drop leaf on either side of two small drawers in the center. It has plain

legs with claw feet and stands about three feet from the floor.

The table is plain and has no carving on it.

Mr. Bowman has a choice collection of daguerreotypes made by Lewis Mandleville, one of the pioneer photographers of Valparaiso.

Another heirloom of which Mr. Bowman was very proud is a solid walnut bed. It has a tall headboard, about four feet high, with a leaf design carved upon it. The footboard is about two feet high. The bed itself is made higher from the floor than the average bed, being about three feet high. The springs are ropes interwoven and the mattress or tick is filled with goose feathers.

There is an old grandfather's clock eighty-nine years old. It is a tall case clock made of cherry. It has a glass door the full length of the clock. There are wooden columns on each side of this door, also full length. The clock is about six feet tall. The face of the clock is round and decorated with a hand-painted ship on it. The works of this clock are made of wood, therefore it will only run one day without winding. It is run by weights.

There is a family album over one hundred years old. It is a cloth-bound black book using one whole page for a picture. Two pages are used to frame a picture, these pages being glued together with one page cut out either oval or square to form a frame for the picture. This album is closed with a little brass clasp.

There are two cherry tables, with oval-shaped marble tops. They are plain with straight legs, and are of natural wood color.

AD:ED

3-28-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Chester Collection

Reference:

Mrs. George Chester,

205 East Jefferson Street,

Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

CHESTER COLLECTION

One of the most interesting collections of antiques in Porter County, is owned by Mrs. George Chester of 205 East Jefferson Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

There is a fire-place screen from the Old Bailly home. Mr. Bailly imported this screen from Europe around 1825. Mrs. Chester purchased it at an auction which was held at the old Bailly home, after the death of the late Rose Bailly, who died in 1916. This screen is about three feet high and four feet long and stands on little legs. It is made of tapestry on a wood frame. A view of three women with small crocks at an old well, beside which a dog is lying, is woven into the tapestry. According to Mrs. Nelson, a friend of Rose Bailly, this screen was imported from Italy about 1825.

There are two small ladder back chairs made of maple wood, with wicker seats, eighteen by twenty inches in size. The two back legs of these chairs are about three and one-half feet high, while the front legs are two feet high. These chairs are painted black. Mr. Chester received them through his maternal grandfather, Mr. Strong, who was a friend of General Logan. Mr. Strong was Indian Agent of the Yankton Indian Reservation in Kansas for many years. From family legend these chairs are said to be one hundred two years old. Mr. Strong at one time was a Congressman from Illinois and a good friend of General Logan. Mr. Chester has several letters written by General Logan to Mr. Strong during and after the Civil War. These letters are personal letters and

and of no importance with the exception they were written by General Logan. It was through General Logan's influence that Mr. Strong was appointed Indian Agent at the Yankton Reservation in Kansas. While Mr. Strong was at the Reservation the famous Indian Chief, Sitting Bull, was very much attracted to Mr. Strong's grand-daughter, a sister of Mr. Chester, because of the fact that she had yellow hair and Sitting Bull had never seen a baby with yellow hair. He presented Mr. Strong with a complete Indian outfit for the child. The dress was made of skins with bead work on it and the footwear, leggings and moccasins were made in one piece. The head dress is a band with feathers. There is also a bow and arrow with a container made of animal skin to hold the arrows.

There is a Bible that has been in the family since 1787. It is a small cloth-covered black book, ten inches long by six inches wide. This book was handed down from Mr. Chester's maternal grandfather.

They also have a small snuff box made of copper, with a picture of General Taylor painted on the top. It is three inches deep, six inches in length and four inches wide.

There is a cradle made of cherry wood. It is about three feet high over all and some four feet in length. This cradle was used for five generations by the Chester family.

Mrs. Chester has a set of hammered silver spoons which have been in the family for four generations. They are plain with no design on them.

One of the most interesting antiques of this collection is a bed warmer, which has been in the family since 1640. It is composed of a metal pan on a pole which is two inches in diameter and some four feet long. This was used by filling the pan with hot

coals and rubbing between the sheets until they were warm enough for the occupant to retire. This also was owned by Mr. Strong, the grandfather of Mr. Chester.

There is an old-fashioned, box-shaped writing desk which has a sloped top that lifts up. It is made of cherry wood and stands on legs three feet high. The desk is about two feet by three feet in size. It is about one hundred twenty-five years old.

A Paisley shawl which is home spun and dyed is another old antique of this collection. It is over a hundred years old. It is about two yards square with various bright colors woven into it. This shawl has been handed down through each generation to the women of the family.

Most of this collection was brought into Porter County by the descendants of Mr. Strong.

AD:ED

3-21-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Doyle Collection

Reference: Mrs. Joseph Doyle,
105 Chicago Street,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Doyle Collection

Mrs. Joseph Doyle of 105 Chicago Street, Valparaiso, Indiana, has an antique clock over one hundred years old. This clock has been handed down through the family for four generations. It is a six feet tall case, eight-day clock made of butternut wood taken from trees which grew on the land owned by Mrs. Doyle's great-grandfather. The wood was taken to a cabinet-maker who made the case for the clock. The front ^{of the} clock has a glass door through which may be seen the round face of the clock, which is decorated door with hand-painted birds and flowers, the painting being done by a daughter of the cabinet-maker. The works, which are made of copper, were brought into the county from the east by pack horse. The hands are of brass, as are also the figures. The clock has a long pendulum with a brass disk attached. Surmounted on the clock are two Cupids holding a crown. The cabinet is plain with the exception of two pilasters on either side of the case.

Another antique of which Mrs. Doyle is very proud is an old spinning wheel that has been in the family for three generations. It has been used to spin almost all of the thread that was woven into homespun cloth with which to make cloth for the family years ago before modern machinery and shops were so prevalent.

Among this collection is a small wood box, made by a member of the Masonic Lodge. This box has the Masonic emblem engraved on it. It was presented to the Menden, Michigan, lodge in 1865, this being one of the first lodges in that part of the country. Thus it

was presented to the lodge when the members first chartered their chapter. Mrs. Doyle's grandfather was a member of this lodge, and through her grandfather it was handed down to the Doyle family.

Another heirloom of which she is very proud is a small rag doll owned by her mother. This doll is eighty-five years old. The doll has a flat face with black button eyes, and yellow hair made of yarn. The nose and mouth are embroidered. The dress is made after the trend of that time, full skirt of muslin with full underskirts. The doll has a sunbonnet of the same material.

This collection will not be shown to strangers.

AD:ED

3-28-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Green Collection

Reference: Mr. William Green,
Chesterton, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

GREEN COLLECTION

Fire Pot

Mr. William Green of Chesterton has a large black iron kettle about fifteen inches in diameter and twelve or fourteen inches in depth. It is mounted on three iron legs about three inches long with an iron handle some three-eighths of an inch in diameter. This kettle was carried to Porter County from Ohio by Mr. Green's grandparents who were early settlers of Porter County.

This kettle was originally called a fire pot. It was carried suspended from a pole on the rear of the wagon and contained the family fire. Hot coals were placed in the kettle and carried from one fire or camping place to another. When the travelers desired a fire, they emptied the coals from the kettle, placed a few twigs on the coals and they would have a fire at once. When the family started on their way again coals from the fire would be placed into the kettle and used to start a fire at the next camp or stopping place. Coals could be carried for as long as three or four days in this kettle without the fire going out. In case of rain, a cover was placed over the kettle, so the family was always sure of a fire. This kettle was also used to cook food in by hanging it over a fire or fireplace.

His grandparents also carried on this trip a clock which was one of their wedding gifts. The clock is about three feet high, twenty inches wide and six inches across, with a dial some

fourteen inches in diameter. The clock is made entirely of wood and run by iron weights. It still keeps good time.

These articles were inherited by Mr. Green from his father who inherited them from his father. These articles will probably be placed in the Porter County Historical Museum some time in the near future.

AD:ED

3-23-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Lufeburry Collection

Reference: Mrs. Bertha Lufeburry,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES - Porter County

Lufeburry Collection

Mrs. Bertha Lufeburry, of Valparaiso, Indiana, has two oak chairs which were purchased by her husband in New Jersey several years ago. These chairs are made of oak and have little pockets or worm holes that have been worm eaten throughout. The seat of the chair is much higher than the chair of today, being almost threefeet high. The back is ladder-shaped, and the seat is solid oak. The chairs are very heavy. The backs are inlaid with diamond-shaped pieces of oak about one inch long.

Several collectors have attempted to purchase these chairs in the past and have stated that they are over three hundred years old. Mrs. Lufeburry is very particular about these chairs and it is very doubtful that a stranger could view them. They were exhibited during the Porter County Centennial with no name of the owner appearing.

Mrs. Lufeburry also has a tall hall or grandfather clock purchased at the time the chairs were purchased. This is also known as a long case clock. The clock case is made of walnut with a glass door front. The works are of copper, and run by weights, eight days on one winding. The face of the clock is square with an engraved border. From the efforts made to purchase the clock and chairs, Mrs. Lufeburry is afraid that someone may steal them, as she will not part with them under any condition.

Porter Co. - 208 - Historic Sites

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOOSIER'S NEST

REFERENCE

- B. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago
 1912.

In 1833, either James or Thomas Snow erected a frame house on the old Sauk trail almost mid-way between Wheeler and Valparaiso. The lumber was hauled from LaPorte. When the building had been completed, a stock of goods was put in and a store open. Two years later, Oliver Shepard purchased the store and put up a sign bearing the legend, "The Hoosiers Nest". In a short time, the place became known for miles around. John Finley perpetuated the place in verse with his poem, "The Hoosier Nest". Some claim this poem first called attention to the word Hoosier, to designate an inhabitant from the state of Indiana. B 178-179.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

File # 96A
District # 7
Porter County
Editors: N.H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie, Koritz, Field Worker

*Used source
✓ mmy*

HOOSIER'S NEST

This famous and historical site is located near the western boundary of Union township and Porter and Lake counties on the Old Sac Trail. This site now is in the extreme southeast corner of the Edward Mankey farm, section 10, township 35, range 7 west, Union township, Porter County, Indiana. It was built on the bank of a small creek, on a site which is now midway between the brick house and the barn on the Edward Mankey farm, which is .8 of a mile from the Porter-Lake county line. To reach this place from Wheeler, Indiana, and state highway # 130, take the gravel road at the extreme west limits of Wheeler south over the Pennsylvania and Nickle Plate tracks and follow this winding road for about one and one-quarter miles in a southwesterly direction until you arrive at the first road which turns to the left. Turn left and proceed for about one-half mile until you come to the brick house on the north side of the road. Mid-way between this barn and house ^{the site} is where the building called the Hoosier's Nest was erected.

This building was torn down some 35 years ago. It was about 40 feet wide and 60 feet long, a story and a half high. The first story was made of logs and the rest from lumber or what was then called clap boards.

In 1833, Thomas Snow or his brother erected the first frame house in Union township, ^{with} ~~which~~ ^{brought} ~~lumber~~ from LaPorte, Indiana. When the building was completed, Mr. Snow put in a small stock of goods and was the first merchant of Union township. Two years later he sold out to Oliver Shepard, a Connecticut Yankee who put up a sign bearing the inscription

"Hoosier Nest". In time the Hoosier Nest came to be known for hundreds of miles in most every direction. Mr. Shepard was followed by a Mr. Green who in turn ~~was~~ succeeded by a Mr. Peters who with two wives, and a son-in-law, lies buried less than a stone's throw from the old Nest. It is claimed by some that ~~Mr.~~ Jeremiah Burge moved the nest farther back and built a brick house where the old site was. The brick house is still standing.

The fame of this place has been perpetuated in verse by John Finley and the popular belief now is that this poem first called attention to the use of the word "Hoosier" to designate an inhabitant of the State of Indiana. The following is a reproduction of the poem.

The Hoosier's

I'm told, in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier's Nest
In other words, a Buckeye cabin
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation low, but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house, and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door;
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside,
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.

The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And manifested strong desire
To set down by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,
With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places;
But madam, anxious to display
Her rough but undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.

Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and Johnny-cake,
The stranger made a hearty meal,
And glances around the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins of varmints;
Dried pumpkins over head were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung.

Two rifles hung above the door,
Three dogs laid stretched upon the floor
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.
The host, who centered his affections

On game, and range and quarter sections,
Discoursed his weary gust for hours
"Till Somnus" all composing powers,
Of sublunary cares bereft 'em,
An' then I came away and left 'em.

File #52
District #7
Porter Co.
Editor, Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST
Archie Koritz, field worker

NF
(Total list)

CITY WEST

In 1836, this "city" was located at the mouth of Fort Creek which emptied into Lake Michigan. The site of this historic but abandoned city is now a part of the Indiana Dunes State Park. At that time the route of travel was along the beach and the inhabitants were hopeful of securing a harbor at this place. The harbor however was located at Michigan City and the route of travel was changed back from the lake. When this change took place a new town was started at the creek which is two blocks east of the present town or station called Tremont on U. S. Highway 12 and about one mile south of the original city. The old city was deserted and the new city continued to exist until about 1875 when it, too, was deserted.

The first is now referred to as Old City West and the other one as New City West.

Fort Creek empties into Lake Michigan a short distance down the beach from the Pavilion at Indiana Dunes State Park.

Since the early history of the west is marked with speculation bubbles it follows that many of the places built upon hope were due to crumble, such as City West has done. The inhabitants endeavored to secure a national appropriation. Hobart and Bradley, two capitalists from the east spent many thousands of dollars and the influence of Henry Clay was exerted in vain. A hundred years have passed and the people of the county now have new hopes of a harbor upon the shores of Lake Michigan. This time the proposed harbor is farther west along the Beach a short distance from the Porter-Lake County Line.

WHP/jp
4/12/36

SITE OF MORGAN STATE HOUSE ON DETROIT-FORT DEARBORN POST-ROAD

The site where this tavern was located is in section 6, Township 36 Route 5, Westchester Township, Porter county; two blocks south of the traffic lights on State Highway 49, and 1.1 miles west on the south side of the road at the old Morgan Homestead, just west of Sand Creek.

In 1833 the Morgan brothers, Jesse, William and Isaac came to Porter county from Virginia. William and Isaac settled in Washington township on a prairie which still bear their name and is known as Morgan Prairie. Jesse settled in section 6, Westchester township. His home became known as the "Stage House" and was very widely known.

The house was started in 1833 and finished the next year. It was built of logs and clap boards. It was torn down about 40 years later and the Morgan home was built on its site. The latter house was destroyed by fire within the past few years.

A post office was opened in the Stage House in 1833 and the equipment is still in the possession of 2 grandsons, at the present time it is stored in the Methodist church at Chesterton. It looks much the same as do the rural postoffices of the present day.

A desk which was used in the postoffice was destroyed in the fire which destroyed the old Morgan home.

Jesse Morgan was very fond of riding horseback to Fort Dearborn and on one of these journey's froze to death near what is now Hammond in 1846 or 1847.

SCD:mf
4/17/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker

*used on Tour of
Mm*

TASSINONG

It is believed that this site was once an old French trading post, although no traces of the post remained when the settlers first arrived in the county in 1833. The Indians spoke of it as an old place.

In 1846, Jesse Harper who later won renown as a "green back" orator, opened a store here. This was the first building in the village. In 1840 a Postoffice was established at Tassinong Grove, two miles south of the store. With the growth of the village to the north, the postoffice was moved, about 1852. For many years this was the only village in Morgan township. When the railroad was built two miles to the north, the town fell into decay and is now only a memory.

This site is located two miles south of Malden on State highway 49, in the southeast corner of section 31, Morgan township. It was here that the Allan trail branched off to the southeast from the Lafayette and Michigan City road, toward Eaton's crossing, the only crossing over the Kankakee river at that time for many miles up and down the River.

Undoubtedly the trading post and village originated because of the location on the old trail, since it was here that the Allan trail branched off from the Lafayette and Michigan City road.

The plat of Tassinong was laid out in 1852.

No one knows just where the name originated or why the place came to be called Tassinong. Although the village was named Tassinong because the Indians told the white settlers that there had been a French Fur trading post located there with that name at one time.

more

Tassinong-----Page Two

It is presumed the word "Tassinong" was a corruption of the French tassement, meaning "little Fort".

NHP

NHP:fr
4/14/36

Porter Co. - 210 - Archaeology

5

INDIAN MOUNDS OF PORTER COUNTY

(Numerical classification according to position on archaeological map)

M:1 "Mound Valley" Just south of Tremont lies a region known as "Mound Valley". G.A. Brennan, in his book on the dunes, says there were at one time nearly a hundred mounds in the little valley, ranging from 20 to 50 ft. across and 6 to 10 ft. high, some were round, others elliptical, measuring from 10 to 40 ft. long. In an excavation made by M.F. Greene a part of a skeleton was found. The skull crumbled into dust upon exposure to the air. A number of stone arrowheads, knives, hammers, and pieces of pottery were obtained; also the remains of a long steel knife with bone handle which fell entirely to dust when drawn out.

(Brennan, George A., "The Wonders of the Dunes," 8-10, Indianapolis, Ind., 1923.)

*Note - No indications of artificial mounds at present time. C.A.

M:2 "Chesterton Mound" On the southern limits of Chesterton, 200 ft. west of Highway 49. Mound is about 12 ft. high and 80 ft. in diameter. This mound was reported to have formerly been 6 ft. high. It has been opened a number of times and bones in association with a number of artifacts were removed.

M:3 "Morgan Mounds" One (1) mile east of the Chesterton Mound, are two slight elevations indicating the location of two small mounds, and the approximate location of a third. They are between two small lakes, between the gravel road and the New York Central R.R. These mounds were opened by the Morgans in 1893 and skeletal material removed. Indications of an Indian Camp were found on the surface.

M:4 "Hayes Mound" On the old Hays Homestead, near the old Hays School House, is a reported mound, Indian camp site, and Indian Burial Ground. (Further reports after personal investigation, C.A.)

M:4 Possible Mound On the Paul Stoner farm.

M:6 "The La-Count Group" One-half mile west and three-fourths mile south of Malden, about two hundred yards west of the road, on the C.F. La Count Farm is a group of three, possibly five, mounds. They are all approximately the same size, the largest being twenty-eight and a half feet in diameter and two feet high. They are located in a rough semi-circle, on a slight natural elevation which is crescent shaped. Sandy Hook Creek is about one-fourth of a mile south. All five were opened about twenty-five years ago and a skeletal material is said to have been removed. (McAllister, J. Gilbert, Indiana History Bulletin of October 1932.)

M:7 "The La Count Mound" On a natural elevation about four hundred feet north of Sandy Hook Creek, about one-eighth mile west of the road. (Same location of M:6) is a mound about five feet in height and about seventy-five feet in diameter. At one time this mound was reported to have been fifteen feet high. It was opened in 1921 by the La Count brothers. Three skeletons, a copper celt wrapped in leather, a pipe, and a piece of pottery were found in the mound.

M:10 (The Big Ten Group) This group of mounds is one mile east of Boone Grove and one-half mile north by Gravel road and then one-half east cross county.

"Wark Mound" Which is the largest mound in Porter County. It is almost a perfect sugar-loaf, in form, being one hundred and ten feet by one hundred feet and ten feet high. It has been opened several times, but only a few badly decayed human bones have been unearthed.

"Franz Green Mound" In 1915 ^Amos Green and Harvey Franz opened a mound south of Wolf Creek on the Wark Farm. In 1897 this mound was reported as two hundred and ten feet in circumference and ten feet high. In 1915 it was but one hundred eighty-eight and six-tenths feet in circumference and eight feet high. According to McAllister in 1931 it was the same circumference but only five and one-tenths feet high. There were seventeen burials in this mound three of which were children. Two cut jaws (human jaw bones carved into ornaments) a copper tube, five shell beads, and seven arrow points were found in this mound.

"Douglas-Hiat Mound" This mound was opened in 1928. ^A pipe made of red stone,

a copper celt and a copper awl, were found in this mound. The mound assured me a hundred and eighty feet in circumference and four feet in height. In 1897 a black oak five and seven-tenths feet in girth was recored as growing in the side of this mound.

"Allman Mound" The central mound of a group of three in the big-ten group was opened in the fall of 1896 by Capt. Wood of the Valparaiso Schools. He stated that (it is one hundred and seventy feet in circumference and eight feet high, with a flatter top and fewer trees growing upon it.) According to Beachley (Geology of Lake and Porter Counties) in Indiana Geological Report, 1897, p. 87.

In 1928 it was excavated by J.C. Allman. Only bones and flint flakes were found. The bones were the same size as those of the average person to-day.

"Smith Mound" This mound was opened in the fall of 1930 by Walter Smith. Neither skeletal material nor artifacts were found.

"Another Mound" Of the same group was opened in 1930 but only a small slate gorget was found.

The small mounds of the group can be proved such only by the presence of charcoal and flint flakes in the earth composing them.

M:11 "Virgin Mound" This mound is one mile south of Boone Grove. There are no good approaches. It is about two-hundred feet north-east of Cornell Creek. The mound which is in a comparatively isolated region, and was practically unknown for a number of years. It is approximately fifty feet in diameter and four and one-half feet above the surrounding elevation. Only three projectile points were found in an absolute excavation by the McAllister expedition.

M:12 "Aylesworth Mound" On the north-east limits of Aylesworth. This mound measures fifty-six feet in diameter and is about two feet high. It was opened by George C. Gregg of Hebron in 1891. He found only skeletal material.

M:13 "Reported Mounds" Just west and north of the region known as Indian Garden is a mound eighty-feet north and south, and ninety feet east and west. It is approximately three feet above the surrounding ground. McAllister in his report said quote: "the elevation appears to be natural".

M;14 "Weise Mound" This mound is located about one-half north of the Kankakee, rolling sand ridges which parallel the river. In many respects it is less distinctive than the natural elevations or dunes surrounding it. The region is locally known as the Indian Garden. In this mound in association with several burials a pipe an unfinished pipe, three complete pots (Clay pottery), what appeared to be set of cut jays, several bits of broken pottery, ~~two~~ copper beads, three slate ornaments, two shell beads, three hammerstones, and twenty-five arrow points were found. A short distance south by west (about two hundred feet) from the Weise Mound is a circular fortification and trench believed to have been built by La Salle or De Sota.

NHP/uoq

4/15/36

Porter Co. - 220 - Indians

Clyde A'Neals
District No. 7
Porter County

The Story of N.W. Indiana's First Wagon

Reference:

G. H. Bartlett, historian

NF
(hist)

About the time our forefathers were fighting for their liberty on the eastern coast, a young Indian Chief was lying in wait for a band of unsuspecting Osages, along the Old Santa Fe Trail far to the west of his native land. As he and his warriors watched the trail, they saw a group of Mexican traders pass on their way to the St. Louis trading post. He was greatly impressed by the wagons of the traders, which were drawn by horses, mules and oxen.

As this chieftain hurried back to his native land, he carried not only Osage captives and loot but an idea. Someday, he too, should ride in a wagon, he would make one himself. The historic two-wheeled vehicle without a doubt could have impressed the red man's mind. For it was the most ancient of the white man's conveniences. Having its beginning in the Orient, it has been copied by Egyptian, Roman, Greek and Moors, from whom the Spaniard had copied and brought the wagon to the Spanish colonies.

In the early 19th century, Pokagon realized his plan and a bright red wagon rolled out onto the old Sac Trail. It is believed however by some that he built it previous to the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

The Story of N.W. Indiana's First Wagon

A clergyman travelling with a troop of American dragoons from Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne happened to see the chief riding in his red chariot along the trail and was able to examine its construction closely. This was early in the 1830's. He found it to be of true Oriental design, having a stout frame like a low wood rack, a comfortable seat and a strong axle. Fitted to the axle were two solid oak wheels which on close inspection showed that they had been dressed to shape by alternate burning and scraping in the primitive manner. The wagon was painted a bright red and drawn by an ox and a horse.

The remains of this wagon were found a number of years ago at the site of the Chief's Village by some farmer boys. The great wheels were broken in half but a considerable amount of the red paint was still visible on them. This famous Pottawatomie chieftain later became a great friend to the white man and was known to be a converted Christian.

File No. 41 A
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-S.C.Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Neals-Field Worker

CAMP SITES IN UNION & PLEASANT TOWNSHIPS

On the western edge of Union Township just south of Lincoln Highway
(U.S. 30) is found an elevation, which in early pioneering days was the site
of an Indian Camp. This site is now occupied by a farm-house and barn.

SCD/uoq

4/21/36

Clyde A'Heals
District No. 7
Porter County

LOST LAKE LEGEND

Reference:

Clyde A'Heals, field worker.

Somehow on the Kankakee, for a number of years, there was a mysterious retreat to which the Pottawatomies fled when in danger of an attack by other tribes. Although the early trappers knew of this place, they were never able to locate it until many years after the Indians had gone to their reservation in the west. One trapper who had been sorely burned in a swamp fire had been taken to a camp on the lake and had brought back the story of its great size but the friendly Indians who had nursed him back to health took him out of the lake on a dark night in a canoe. Years later the settlers learned that the outlet and inlets of the lake were heavily screened by reeds and tall brush and that the Indians had cut paths through this mass, and, then, after weaving large baskets had filled them with earth and planted reeds in them.. These baskets were drawn aside when a canoe was admitted or let out. In case of a surprise attack, the squaws would carry the youngest of the children and jumping from rock to rock and log to log they would seek entrance to the site by the secret footings, strange Indians that tried to follow them would find themselves lost in the quicksands of the bog. At which time they would fall to the mercy of the persons whom they were pursuing.

File # 34
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-S.C.Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Neals-Field Worker

GROUP OF INDIAN VILLAGES AND BURIAL GROUNDS

In Westchester Township two burial grounds and three camp sites have been located. A marked depression in the ground shows the location of a water-hole, used by the Indians in the days of the early settlement. This water-hole is located north of Chesterton, one-half mile west and one-quarter mile south of the multiple intersection of State roads 20 and 49.

SCD/ucq

4/21/36

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

Indian Material for Porter County

<u>File No.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Title</u>
18	-	Old See Trail
19	-	Indian Trails
31 A	-	Indian Mounds
32 A	-	Indian Mounds and Fortifications
33	-	Burial Grounds near Kankakee
33 A	-	Indian Village known as Skeenwas and Burial Ground
34	-	Group of Indian Villages and Burial Grounds
34 A	-	Burial Ground at "Gravvyard" blowout and "LaPetite Port"
41 A	-	Indian Camp Sites in Union and Pleasant Townships
42	-	Red Oak Island -- Pottawatomie Indian Camp Ground
42 A	-	Indian Camp Sites in Center Township
43 A	-	Indian Camp Site of Tremont
44	-	Butternut Springs
45	-	Chiqua Town -- Indian Village in Center Township
46	-	Hebron
47	-	Tassanong
51	-	Baileyton French Trading Post and Homestead

AD/ed

9-10-36

File # 43A
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-S.C. Danowski

own files

POINTS OF INTEREST
Clyde A'Heals-Field Worker

INDIAN CAMP EAST OF TREMONT

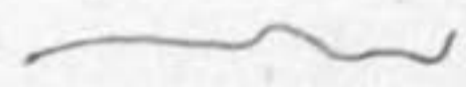
The sandy elevations east of Sandy Creek, which crosses **Dunes** Highway (U. S. 12), east of Tremont, is known to have been an Indian **camping** ground. A number of fire-cracked stones and flint artifacts have been found here.

SCD/ueq

4/21/36

Tremont

31.8 mi.
from west.



Clyde A'Neals
District No. 7
Porter County

AN IROQUOIS CAMP IN PORTER COUNTY

The Hayes Brothers, for whose grandparents the Hayes school was named. This school is at the present time part of the consolidated school system and is located several miles from the original site. It is now known as the Hayes-Lenard School.

In the early eighteen hundreds a group of Iroquois Indians wandered westward from their country and camped for the winter on the Casbon farm south of Valparaiso. They visited a settlers cabin and traded for salt and other necessities. They had come to the region to trap and hunt. Several of their number died and were buried near the settlers home. These Iroquois were quite amiable and had none of the warlike characteristics believed of this tribe.

The story they told was that for many years their people had claimed this region and parties of hunters and trappers had come to this site since the beginning of time. The Hayes brothers, descendents of the former owners of the land, reported that in their youth they uncovered many graves in this burial plot while plowing the field to plant corn, showing that it had been used for that purpose before the winter when the last camp was there.

File No. 41 A
District No. 7
Furtter County
Editor-S.C. Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Beals-Field Worker

CAMP SITES IN UNION & PLEASANT TOWNSHIPS

On the western edge of Union Township just south of Lincoln Highway (U.S. 30) is found an elevation, which in early pioneering days was the site of an Indian Camp. This site is now occupied by a farm-house and barn.

SCN/aaq

4/21/36

Pokagon's Wagon

About the time our forefathers were fighting for their liberty on the eastern coast, a young Indian Chief was lying in wait for a band of unsuspecting Osages, along the Old Santa Fe trail far to the west of his native land. As he and his warriors watched the trail, they saw a group of Mexican Traders pass on their way to the St. Louis trading post. He was greatly impressed by the wagons of the traders, which were drawn by horses, mules, and oxen.

As this chieftain hurried back to his native land, he carried not only Osage captives and loot but an idea. Someday, he too, should ride in a wagon; he would make one himself. The historic two-wheeled vehicle without a doubt must have impressed the red man's mind, for it was the most ancient of the white man's conveniences. Having its beginning in the Orient, it has been copied by Egyptian, Roman, Greek, and Moors, from whom the Spaniard had copied, and brought the wagon to the Spanish colonies.

In the early 19th century, Pokagon realized his plan and a bright red wagon rolled out onto the old Sac Trail. It is believed, however, by some that he built it previous to the Fort Dearborn Mass-

acre.

A clergyman traveling with a troop of American dragoons from Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne happened to see the chief riding in his red chariot along the trail and was able to examine its construction closely. This was early in the 1820's. He found it to be of true Oriental design, having a stout frame like a low wood rack, a comfortable seat and a strong axle. Fitted to the axle were two solid oak wheels, which on close inspection showed that they had been dressed to shape by alternate burning and scraping in the primitive manner. The wagon was painted a bright red and drawn by an ox and a horse.

The remains of this wagon were found a number of years ago at the site of the Chief's village by some farmer boys. The great wheels were broken in half but a considerable amount of the red paint was still visible on them. This famous Pettawatonic chieftain later became a great friend to the white man and was known to be a converted Christian. (Porter Co.)

THE STORY OF MINGO DORANTO

Reference

J. L. Werich, South Porter county

the son of Ambheensubbee,

When Mingo was a small lad, he was carried off from his tribe by a band of Sioux Indians and was raised with their tribe. When he came into manhood he fell in love with a chief's daughter, ^{near} ^{the} ^{Sioux} ^{tribe} ^{near} ^{Niagara.} Her name was Niagara. The chief wanted her to marry someone of importance and did not favor the captive warrior, but the maid took two of her father's horses and the lovers fled eastward to a haven on the Kankakee.

~~Mingo was the son of Ambheensubbee.~~ Another of his adventures was that while still a small lad he had been saved from being burned, by a strange act on his father's part. A prairie fire caught them in the grass lands of the Kankakee, and in order to save the boy, the father placed him inside of the body of a deer, which they had started to ^{skin} clean, while he, himself, took refuge in a muskrat house. The father received a few burns about the head but the boy was uninjured although it is said that the deer was well done and partly eaten on the spot by the hunters.

ALLmf
5/6/36

Porter Co. - 221.1 - (White) - Indian Battles

The Boundary War (legend)

Reference

A. Complete History of Porter County, Indiana

Written expressly for the Valparaiso Messenger,

By H.M. Skinner, 1878

The Boundary War was fought by the Pottawatomies and the neighboring western tribes, on Morgan Prairie (Morgan Township). It was a struggle upon which the natives of this section ever reflected with a fond pride, as it resulted in the complete triumph of their strategy and power in arms. For a long time there had been between this tribe and a neighboring one a dispute as to a boundary line. The excitement ran high and it finally became evident that only a test of arms could decide the question. It was agreed that three battles only should be fought, and the victorious party in two of these three should be adjudged the conquering side. Both parties made preparations for the approaching conflicts. The Pottawatomies assembled in large numbers at "Eatons Crossing" on the Kankakee river. (The Allen trail Crossing four miles south and three west of Kouts). This place had great strategic value, as it commanded the only point where the river could be crossed for many miles up and down the river. Leaving the greater part of their force at this place, the leaders decided to deceive the foe by a display of weakness, and

advanced to the north of Morgan Prairie, and after a short conflict wheeled about and fled from the enemy who were highly elated at their easy victory.

For the next battle the Pottawatomies strained every nerve. They were to conquer or fall with its tide of success or defeat. It had to be the former. With all their force, and full of hope and pride, they again sallied forth from "Eaton's Crossing." The enemy was equally sure of victory, and it was this confidence which caused their ruin. They drew up in order of battle on the prairie, and a volley was poured forth from the muzzles of their muskets. Many a brave fell on every side and the contest was dreadful. After a sturdy fight, the enemy fled and the victors kept up a hot pursuit. The fugitives passed over the country in their precipitate flight, through, forest and prairie and stream. The victors pursued the defeated tribe for many miles, Garie's river was reached and here it was decided that the Pottawatomies should forever remain masters of all the region east of the point. The old fort which stood at Garie's river witnessed that parting of the conquering and the conquered tribe's at the place, on this spot the site of Chicagoom one of the most mournful acts in the drams of history. Back to "Eaton's Crossing" went the victorious Pottawatomies, where the revels of victory followed the labors of the battle and march. The bodies of those who had fallen were buried near the spot by the winding river, and today are found their remains when a spade turns up the sods of the shore.

SCD/ucq

3/31/36

Porter Co. - 222 - Indian Customs

Burial Customs

It is of interest to know some of the customs of these children of Nature. The burial customs of the Indians were in some respects peculiar. The deceased was tied in a sitting posture against a tree, all his personal belongings, arrows, tomahawk, gun and blankets were laid around him. A screen of brush was then put around the corpse and he was visited each day by members of the tribe until the law of disintegration resolved the form back to Nature. The tribes were honest with each other, and had great respect for their dead, touching nothing that belonged to them, lest when they came to die, the Great Spirit would refuse them entrance to the Happy Hunting Grounds. Continuing, he says, "I say the remains of two Indians receive the last rites, as here described".

Their religion consisted in a belief in a Great Spirit and a vague idea that after this life there was an existence away off, controlled and governed by the Great Spirit, to which they would go.



Burial Customs

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Their religion consisted in a belief in a Great Spirit and a vague idea that after this life there was an existence away off, controlled and governed by the Great Spirit, to which they would go.

Indian Customs, Morals and Religion

The Pottawattomies, like other tribes, were controlled entirely by chiefs, and obeyed without question whatever they commanded them to do. Their landed possessions were held in common, and they owned little personal property of value except it might be ponies. These were bred and ran wild and were generally conceded to belong to the Indians expert enough to lasso and tame them. They fixed the passage of time by the sun, moon and the four seasons of the year which they kept track of by characters marked on skins and the inside of bark. Every day was alike to them. As a rule they had but little to do and it was not strange that they were naturally lazy and indolent. The squaw was usually the laborer. She took care of the ponies when the chief of the wigwam started out or returned from the hunt and with a primitive hoe, or sharp stick, she cultivated the corn and vegetable patch, and prepared the dead limbs, bark and sticks for the fire as they were needed. Their lives were spent in hunting and fishing, visiting back and forth from village to village, or from one settlement to another. They were naturally as a rule, of a low degree of intelligence. The marriage relation was as sacred under their crude regulations as it is among the whites, and a violation of it was generally punished by banishment or death.

Porter Co. - 226 - Indian Villages

File # 34
District No. 7
Jury County
Editor-G.C. Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Heals-Field Worker

GROUP OF INDIAN VILLAGES AND BURIAL GROUNDS

In Westchester Township two burial grounds and three camp sites have been located. A marked depression in the ground shows the location of a water-hole, used by the Indians in the days of the early settlement. This water-hole is located north of Chesterton, one-half mile west and one-quarter mile south of the multiple intersection of State roads 20 and 49.

BCB/ucq

4/21/36

CHIQUA'S TOWN

Although it is agreed by all authorities that the site of this old Indian Town is located in section 19, center township, they differ as to the exact part of the section.

It is claimed that it is located on the west side of the section eight tenths of a mile east of Valparaiso on route No. 2 and about 2 blocks north on the bank of a small stream.

While others claim that it located on the east side of the section one and six tenths miles east of Valparaiso on the north side of route No. 2, two tenths miles west of the old Morgan tavern site.

The town was name Chiqua after the name of an Indian chief who had his headquarters here. Being once seized with the ague, an ailment almost unknown to the tribe, Chiqua, lay for hours at a time submerged in a pond nearby that vicinity. Upon losing a son by death, Chiqua refused to ever again enter the dwelling where they resided, a few of his frient remained loyal to him and these seceding from the main body of the tribe established the village under Chiqua's leadership.

Since the Old Sac Trail passed by both of the sites, the fact that Chiqua took his mud baths in a pond nearby, would lead one to believe that the correct site would be the one established on the east side of section 19.

An orchard is near the site on the east side of section 19 while the west side is low lands.

NHP:mf
4/17/38

File No. 33A
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-S.C.Danowski

POINT OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Neals-Field Worker

INDIAN VILLAGE KNOWN AS SKEENWAS AND BURIAL GROUND

An Indian village known as Skeenwas is marked by the present site of Prattville, which lies four miles east of Valparaiso on state highway No. 2.

SCD/ueq

4/21/36

File #46
District #7
Porter Co.
Editor, Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST
Archie Koritz, field worker

Hebron--An Old Indian Village

Where the town of Hebron is now located, two trails formerly intersected here and since many many Indian relics, such as arrows and stones have been found here, it is supposed that at one time an Indian Village was located here. However there is no recollection of an Indian Village within the memory of the white man.

The village was located in 1844, and the first house was built the next year. It received its name, because Blain, the Presbyterian minister, called the Congregation, Hebron. When Blain secured the postoffice, it was given the name of Hebron.

Hebron has never experienced a boom, and always has remained a village, a shipping point and the largest town in the southwestern part of the county.

This town is located in Porter county at the intersection of State highway No. 2 and U.S. Highway 152.

NHP/jp
4/14/36

File # 43A
District No. 7
Forster County
Editor-C.C. Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Clyde A. Beals-Field Worker

INDIAN CAMP EAST OF TREMONT

The sandy elevations east of Sandy Creek, which crosses Dunes Highway (U. S. 12), east of Tremont, is known to have been an Indian camping ground. A number of fire-cracked stones and flint artifacts have been found here.

CCD/ucq

4/21/36

File No. 33A
District No. 7
Furber County
Editor-G.C. Danowski

POINT OF INTEREST

Clyde A'Beals-Field Worker

INDIAN VILLAGE KNOWN AS SHEENWAS AND BURIAL GROUND

An Indian village known as Sheenwas is marked by the present site of Prattville, which lies four miles east of Valparaiso on state highway No. 2.

scn/aaq

4/21/58

Porter Co. - 231 - Early Settlers

BAILLEY TOWN (Bailly Town)

(corrected)

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- L. C. Edward Thorney, Volunteer Associate, Federal Writers' Project, 72 W. Adams Street, Chicago.
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In 1822, there settled near the southern tip of Lake Michigan, Joseph Bailly, a descendant of a noble French family. The story of his coming is one of the strangest and most romantic tales of this historic region. D

Although the Bailly family was the first of the white settlers in northwestern Indiana and had established a large fur trading post, which later became the largest center of trade between Quebec and Santa Fe, this post never expanded into a town but always remained, and was referred to, as the Bailly Homestead. E-100 F K

Mr. Bailly was born in Quebec in 1774. Prior to his settlement in Porter County, he had been a respected fur trader on Mackinac Island, where he had familiarized himself with the Indian customs. He was beloved by the Indian people, and married a part Ottawa Indian woman. Q

"It will be noticed that in 1814 he (Bailly) resided upon the St. Joseph river. The war of 1812 was still in progress and the fur trade was suffering from the invasion on the frontier by the British. In the fall of 1814, Mr. Bailly was arrested by the U. S. Troops on suspicion that he was spy in behalf of the British. He remained in prison several months and was then released without trial. It has been said also that at one time he was seized by the British".

A

During his imprisonment, both Mr. and Mrs. Bailly, through a strange coincidence, had decided to devote the remainder of their lives in teaching christianity to the Indian. D

The fur trade at Mackinac Island was declining and the Baillys decided to go to a place where the Indians were, or where they were likely to come. They chose the site upon which lies the present Bailly Town, and accordingly came here and erected a trading post. Bailly named this region after the Indian pipe of peace, Calumet. The lower Lake Michigan region is still known as the Calumet Region. L D

Mr. Bailly acted with authority as is evidenced by the document in his possession:

To all Officers acting under the United States.
The bearer of this paper, Mr. Joseph Bailly, a resident on the border of Lake Michigan has my permission to pass from this post to his residence aforesaid. Since then Mr. Bailly has been in Detroit, his deportment has been altogether correct, and such as to acquire my confidence; all officers, civil and military, acting under the authority of the American Government will, therefore, respect this passport which I accord to Mr. Bailly, and permit him not only to pass undisturbed, but if necessary to yield him their protection.

H. Butler

"Commandt. M. Territory and its Dependencies and
the Western District of U. Canada. To all Officers
of the A. Government." A

Joseph Bailly from his trading post dealt mostly with
the American Fur Company at Little Fort.

He set up a series of log cabins which included his
trading post, warehouse, cabins for his servants, and living
quarters for his family. D

The following year he began constructing a beautiful
home, such a home as was not be found anywhere else in that
wilderness. This house is two and one-half story affair,
built of huge white oak timbers, cut from the Virgin Forest,
constructed on a foundation of large stones, which had been
brought across Lake Michigan from Illinois, and covered
on the outside with hand made weather board. This building
was completed three years (alter, and is still standing
as it was then; with the exception of new weather board.
From the wide veranda's and porches one viewed spacious
lawns, towering forest trees, and the winding Calumet river.

D 15 F

Mr. Bailly soon established a good trade with the
Indians. He invited them to his home, where he and his
wife endeavored to teach them something of the Christian

religion. They found the Pottawatomies to be indifferent, but the Ottawas, who came from further north to spend the winter, showed more interest. In the living room of the Bailly home, Joseph Bailly gave them in their own language an oral translation of the scripture. He translated the new testament into the Pottawatomie tongue. Mrs. Bailly taught the Indian girls reading and writing, accomplishments entirely new to the Indian maidens. D 15

Bailly Post soon became widely known and it was the most popular resort of the Indians for miles around. B ch. 7
Bailly himself, was one of the best known and beloved fur traders in the country from Quebec to Santa Fe, and has built such a large and profitable trade that he established a trading post at Baton Rouge, where he received furs from all over the south and even seal skins from the Pacific. B ch. 7 E 100

Traveler, voyageurs, traders, trappers, missionaries, adventurers, and government officers or agents, alike found shelter and entertainment within the hospitable walls of the beloved French trader's home. In later years religious exercises were held there and it became a rallying point in time of danger. C 34

For ten years Mr. Bailly was the sole white person in the vicinity. In the extent of his power and influence, in

fact in all but name, he was a sovereign. B ch. 7

With the coming of the white settlers, and the wild speculation in western lands, Bailly tried to adapt himself to the new day. He surveyed the entire area between his home and the mouth of the Calumet river. In his report to the American Colonial Government he suggested the possibility of a future waterway development, and was the first to lay out a definite waterways program for the Middle West. He laid out a town site on the north bank of the Calumet River, just west of his home and trading post. After a few lots were sold, Bailly died (1835), and was buried in the family cemetery three-fourths of a mile north of his home. His plans for a town was never materialized. A 75-76 K L

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailly, a son and four daughters. The son died at the age of ten and was the first to be buried in the Bailly cemetery.

The four daughters were possessed of remarkable beauty and intelligence. They passed their earlier years in the homestead at Bailly Town, but their father was ambitious for their future and was determined to give them the advantages of a thorough education. As they grew older, he decided to send them to New York. He purchased a sloop and was then enabled to traverse the broad lakes

at will, though without availing himself of his highway, he would have been shut off from the civilized world.

Eleanore, the eldest daughter, became a nun, and was for many years Mother Superior of St. Mary's School in Terre Haute. The second daughter, Ester, married a Colonel Whistler, and resided in Porter county until her death. The third daughter married Francis Howe, a civil engineer of Chicago, and after his death, returned to spend the remainder of her life at the old homestead. Hortense, the youngest daughter, became the wife of Joel Wicker, who was a pioneer merchant of Deep River. Mrs. Bailly died in 1866. B ch. 7 C 34

The wooded land surrounding the house remains much the same today as in an earlier period. In front of the house passes a road which, at one time was a Dakota-Wisconsin branch of the great Sauk Trail. Many a colorful parade has passed over this ancient route. The grand daughter tells of a time when for two and one-half days, a steady, silent procession of Indian warriors in full regalia passed on their way to Canada. D 15

E 101, 104 F K

Much of the costly and beautiful furnishings which

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

belong to the Bailly home have been removed and sold. The house remains the same now as it was in 1825, the only change being made in 1898, when it was covered with new weather board. The buildings were laid out in plantation style. The floors are of oak, walnut or maple. The original hardware throughout the house is hand wrought. In the living room there are oak panels, a beautiful mantel, handcarved in grape design. An upstairs bedroom is partially paneled in wild cherry, with a beamed ceiling. The portion of the walls without the wood panels is covered with a wall paper said to have been imported from England in 1830. D 15 F K

The front room of the third story was Mr. Bailly's library. In another room is found the school desk, which Mrs. Bailly once used in teaching the Indian maidens.

D 15 F K

In 1841, on the day Rose Bailly married, she and her husband planted at the edge of the river, about 100 feet west of where a bridge (now in view of the house) crosses the river, a young oak and elm side by side, and firmly bound together so that the branches intermingled as if growing from the same roots. The tree stands to this day.

F K

About 25 feet east of the old homestead stands the chapel which was built in 1898 with the logs of Bailly's

first log home. Some fifty feet east of the chapel, a log building which was the servants' quarters, stands exactly as it was when it was constructed in 1822. Some fifty feet north of the chapel is the old trading post; all that is left of it at the present time is a long building 12 by 15 feet. The original construction was smaller. These buildings are located on a knoll in a bend of the little Calumet river between U. S. highway No. 12 and 20, about 14 miles west of Michigan City, Indiana, and about 12 miles east of Gary, two miles west of Porter, and it is within sight of Carlson's Planetarium. F K

The Bailly estate and the historic old Bailly Town, as it remains today, (some thirty-eight acres) belongs to the Sisters of Notre Dame. For a number of years, the Bailly homestead had been used as a retreat by the Sisters of Notre Dame. During recent years, however, it has been unoccupied except for the caretakers, who reside on the estate. The caretaker receives no remuneration for their services, but charge a fee of 10 cents for each visitor whom they may show through the Bailly house, grounds, and cabins. F K

The old Bailly cemetery is located three-fourths of a mile north of the homestead on a knoll, U. S. highway No. 12, passing at the foot of it. In recent years a high wall surrounding the burial ground has been built. The State

highway road map of Indiana shows the location of Bailly Town as being on U. S. highway No. 12. At this place is not located a lunch counter and service station with the sign ^{Bailly} ~~Bailly~~ Town on top of the station. M

The general belief of people living in this vicinity is that all the land once owned by Joseph Bailly is known as Bailly Town. This tract is several thousand acres beginning to the west border of Porter between U. S. highway No. 20 and the South Shore Line and extending several miles west of a place where the New York Central crosses under the highway (U. S. 12). The place marked as ^{Bailly} ~~Bailly~~ Town on U. S. highway No. 12 is but a part of the original Bailly Town. K D N

~~Another history of 1922 makes the same statement.~~

P 185

Of all the old native villages, historic Bailly Town, is now of the greatest interest to tourists. It is redolent with memories of the past, missionaries from distant France have awakened echoes from the walls, by their masses. Statesman and warriors of the old times met here. At this place, center all the strange tales of northwestern Indiana. K

ALL:mf
4/7/36

Note:

"A French Homestead in the Old Northwest" by Francis Howe, the granddaughter of Joseph Bailly, is an interesting and authentic account of "Bailly Town".

Archie Morris, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

FIRST MINISTER IN PORTER COUNTY

LEWIS COMER

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Valparaiso, Indiana

FIRST MINISTER IN PORTER COUNTY

LEWIS COMER

Lewis Comer was born in Virginia, on Christmas day, 1799. Nothing more is known of ^{his} parentage, early education or his life as a boy. In 1830 he married Catherine Baum at White Pigeon Creek, Michigan, and the next year they went to Belmont, Ohio, where their first child was born. Seven months later they returned to Michigan on horseback, and on April 19, 1835, they came to Porter County and settled at Morgan Prairie, where they purchased a farm from Rose Cabell.

At this time Porter County was practically a wilderness. There was but one house on the site of the present city of Valparaiso and virgin forest spread over the greater portion of the county. It is known that Mr. Comer officiated at the first funeral in Porter County, his services being called into action on the Sunday following his arrival and location on Morgan Prairie. A Mr. Agnew, who had become lost in a storm on his way to Lake County, froze to death.

Affairs of a public nature were just beginning to shape themselves in the county and in March, 1835, Mr. Comer was one of the first jurymen to be drawn in the county. In the early days, ministers were not inured to affluence or even ordinary comforts, as is the custom of the present day, and this pioneer felt himself blessed in being permitted to wrest a competency from his little farm by his labors from week to week, seising what time he might for the preparation of his sermon for the coming Sunday, and ministering to the needs of his people in such manner as he found possible. It

is said that his Sunday sermon was often prepared during the noon hour while he waited for his oxen to rest and eat.

Mr. Comer was a fiery Abolitionist, and he once made a speech in Kentucky on abolition as a result of which he barely escaped with his life from a group of enraged traders who resented his speech and tried to hang the speaker. While the greater part of his life was passed in his ministrations in and about Porter County, the early years of his services were marked by strenuous pilgrimages through the dismal parts of the country where he went to preach in scattered homes and villages. The roads were usually the merest bridle paths or Indian trails through the woods, crossing swamps and fording streams at the peril of the traveler's life. Wild animals were plentiful and it was not uncommon to come upon a bear sitting on his haunches in their path calmly surveying the travelers.

While the Comers were returning to Michigan from Ohio with their seven months old baby, and while crossing the great black swamp near Sandusky, they camped for the night, tethering one horse and permitting the other to graze near by. During the night the tethered horse broke loose and the pair started back to Ohio. Mr. Comer awakened suddenly and finding the horses missing started out to bring them back without awakening his wife. She awoke later to find her husband and horses gone and herself and a seven months old baby alone in the wilderness. About sunrise Mr. Comer returned without the horses. After bending down some young saplings and tying their saddle bags and luggage to the tops of the trees and letting them spring back where they would be safe from wild animals, they started on their way on foot. They shortly arrived at a settlement where three days later, their horses were restored by some friendly Indians,

page 5
Archie Korits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

who had found them on the trail, back to Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Conner were the parents of six children. Mr. Conner died January 21, 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. At fourteen years of age he was united with the Baptist Church, but he later became a member of the Christian Church .

AD:DB
9-7-57

immediately appeared, and Beck realized that his safety lay in getting away from there as soon as possible. He attempted to ~~start~~^{mount} his horse, when the Indian from whom he had taken the gun grabbed hold of the reins. A

Without pausing to think what the consequences might be, Beck brought the heavy gun barrel down upon the Indian's head, with force enough to ~~lay~~^{knock} him ~~out~~^{senseless}. Before the others could rally to the support of their fallen comrade, Beck was out of danger. A

That night, Beck and his wife slept in the woods, expecting every minute to see their house in flames, fired by the torch of the savages. The next morning, Col. John Whistler went to the Indian village and persuaded the Redmen to drop the matter. Beck was not further molested. A

FIF:mf
3/25/36

Clyde A. Neals, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

SPECIAL MATERIAL

JACOB MOOKER

In a little one room house at the rear of 556 Chicago Street, a little old man of ninety-four years of age lives and does his own housework, Jacob Mooker, one of Porter County's three living Civil War Veterans.

Born in Germany on July 3, 1842, in a farmers' village, he came to America with his parents in '48. Accompanied by his father, mother, and two sisters, he sailed on the first of July on an old sailing ship for America. Three months later they reached the Canadian port of Hamilton. They arrived in America during the cholera epidemic, and his mother and baby sister died of this disease. The father, older daughter and young Jacob were imprisoned in a detention camp, but escaped in August, and fleeing on foot, reached Valparaiso late in November. His father worked for twenty-five cents a day, and the sister was employed as a hired girl. For a year and a half they lived on corn meal and pork rind to grease the pot with. This had to be cooked over an open fire place. Later they moved to Jake Fleming's place on Snake Island.

When Jacob was ten years old, he and his father went to work on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad grade. They received twelve cents a yard for hauling the dirt to the grade in wheel-barrows. This had to be taken out in trade at Starr and Skineer's store. Jacob was able to wheel but two yards of earth a day, but his father moved three and four. They stayed on the job for four years, and when they quit, Skinner and Starr owed them \$250 which they allowed them on a farm of 80 acres located at the four corners of Porter,

Jacob Mooker

Union, Liberty, and Portage townships. They owed a balance of \$200 on the farm which they paid off by cutting and hauling logs with an ox team to the railroad for \$2 a cord.

Mr. Mooker's father died in the fall of 1896 and he went to Minnesota, and took up a homestead, returning to Porter County in 1920.

Mr. Mooker enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and was discharged Oct. 26, 1865. He fought in two of the major battles, Buzzard's Roost, and Kenesaw Mountain. On the second day of the latter battle he was bayoneted, and was sent to a hospital, where he remained until November. He rejoined his regiment and was among the soldiers who were sent to capture Booth after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

AD:fr

9/28/36

240

2430

Joseph Marks ("Uncle Joe")

Reference

A. History of Porter County; Louis Pub. Co., 1912
Valparaiso Public Library.

Joseph Marks, known as "Uncle Joe", to the people of Porter County, was born in England, September 11, 1820, and came to America as a young man in 1849. Soon after, he located in Valparaiso, and established the first foundry there, making iron kettles, plows and stoves. As a side line, he dealt in second hand furniture, glass, tin-ware and other junk. A.

"Uncle Joe" was twice married. His second wife was a half-bred Indian, born about the time of the Pontiac war. He was very fond of children, and every Christmas distributed among his juvenile friends a barrel of candy. A.

Although not a believer in the tenets of Christianity, he was a constant attendant at church, and did not hesitate to criticize the sermons to which he listened, sometimes speaking right out at the time. On one occasion the preacher took as his subject, "Eternal Punishment". The next morning, he happened to meet "Uncle Joe" at the post-office.

"Robert," said Marks, "I did not like your sermon last night."

"Well, I'm sorry for that," replied the minister, "I always like to please my audience."

"Suppose you should take one of your children," continued the eccentric old Englishman, "and hold him upon a hot stove until he was burned to a crisp. What would the people do to you?"

"They would probably lynch me," said the minister.

"Well, then, what must I think of your Heavenly Father, who consigns his children to a fire that is never quenched and keeps them there through all eternity?"

At one time, Uncle Joe had about a hundred pigeons around his premises. They kept the place so littered up that the neighbors circulated a petition to the city council to make the owner clean up his place. Among those who signed the petition was Elias Axe, for years one of Uncle Joe's most intimate friends. When the latter learned of this, the friendship was broken, never to be renewed. (A)

Uncle Joe died on July 26, 1905. (A)

FIF/ucq

3/25/36

October 1, 1963

PORTER Co.

Alan M. Swanson
Chesterton, Indiana
Age 21

THE MARRIAGE TREE

Common knowlege, first heard
age 11

Joseph Bailly, the first white settler in Northern Indiana, came there from

Michigan in the first years of the 1800's. To this place he brought his fiance, ~~Miss~~

Since the nearest bishop was in Vincennes, they agreed to live as man and wife until

the Bishop could be brought north. By way of token, they planted two trees by the

creek, an elm and an oak, and agreed that if the two lasted through the winter and

survived into the spring, it would be a sign that their marriage had been blessed.

The following spring, both trees bloomed and the Bishop was duly sent for. He solemnized

the marriage formally and approved the agreement.

In the 1940's The elm finally became diseased and fell, but the oak is still standing.

told
by Boy Scouts

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FURNESSVILLE
(Add)

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- B. H. J. Ellenberger, caretaker, Furness Home, Furnessville, C/O - Chesterton, Ind.
- C. Counties of Lake & Porter, Indiana, Goodspeed and Blanchard, F. A. Battery & Co. Publishes, Chicago, Illinois, 1882, Public Library, Valparaiso, Indiana

Edwin L. Furness, for whom the town was named, was born May 9, 1832, in Portland, Maine. He was the youngest of three children born to Benjamin C. and Mary J. (Roberts) Furness, both natives of Maine. The elder Furness was a sea captain. His maternal great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and donated a vessel for the government war service, but refused a pension he was entitled to. His paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and one of the founders of South Berwick, Maine, Academy, a college well known in the east. Thomas Leigh, an uncle, was a major in the war of 1812, and founded the town of Leigh's Mills. Nearly all of the Furness ancestors were

sea-faring men. When Edwin Furness was about eight years old, the elder Furness was lost at sea, and his mother died a short time after. He then went to live with his grandmother at South Berwick. When he was thirteen he was attacked by the prevalent "sea fever" among boys, and ran away to sea, on board the "California" to the Carolinas, London and Wales and back to New York. At this time he was persuaded to go to school, to South Berwick Academy, where he took a classical course. He then began teaching and farming for two years, when he came west to Kane, county, Illinois, where he taught two years. A pp 295-96

In 1853, he went west, and was married to Louise M. Graves, of Thomaston, Me. He then went to Batavia, Ill., where he bought a store and stone quarry. In 1856, he came to Furnessville, and engaged in lumbering, in the firm of Morgan, Furness & Co., continuing until 1862, when the firm desolved, and he continued the same business with the exception of three years in a stove factory, in which he lost considerable money. His attention was devoted principally to his farming interest, (between two and three thousands acres in Westchester and Pine Townships). Through the efforts of Mr. Furness, the station and postoffice at Furnessville was established. He was the first agent and postmaster. (It still stands today as originally built) C pp 296 A

He was a member of the Grange and Good Templar orders. He was alway a strong Republican, and was a candidate in 1874

for state senator, but was in the then unpopular temperance movement and was defeated. He was the father of six children. C pp 296

Mr. Furness died in 1910.

B

ALL:mf
4/6/36

*Additional
note in Davis' file
under "distinguished persons" Dist 7.*

Clyde A'Heals--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

*used on Jan 4
M M*

WILLIAM COLE TALCOTT

Wm. C. Talcott, one of the outstanding men of Porter county was born at Dalton, Massachusetts, Dec. 25, 1815. One year later his family moved to Ohio, where at the age of ten he was thrown upon his own resources. While earning his living as a farm-hand, he found time to attend the rural schools at irregular periods. At the age of seventeen he entered the Jefferson Academy at Jefferson, Ohio. After attending the academy he received a scholarship to the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. However he found that he could not preach the orthodox Presbyterian doctrine, and resigned his scholarship. In 1835 he came to Indiana from Ohio and took up surveying.

When Mr. Talcott came to Porter county, it was an unbroken wilderness. Only one small cabin marked the site where the city of Valparaiso now stands. He surveyed the town, collected its first taxes, taught its first schools, preached its first sermons, edited its first newspapers, and was one of the earliest jurists in this part of the state.

After laying off the blocks of Valparaiso he was appointed commissioner to survey the swamp lands of the county, then in abundance, as property of the state. Subsequently he was appointed by the state legislature to lay out and survey all the roads in Porter county. During these early days he continued to study, and taught a few terms of school.

In 1837 he yielded to his natural inclination to preach. He was ordained a Universalist minister and for ten years was an earnest advocate of that faith.

It was about this time that the Brook Farm Communistic experiment began to be agitated throughout the northwest. Co-operative colonies

William Cole Talcott

began springing up. Taking to this work, with his preliminary training along theological lines, Mr. Talcott at once became a leader.

In 1834 he leased a tract of land near South Bend, in St. Joseph county, had houses and buildings constructed, and there began the work of colonizing his followers. His institution was known as the Philadelphia Industrial association, which was duly chartered under the laws of the state.

Several families, making a total of seventy individuals, composed the colony. Although each family had its separate quarters, they all lived in common, one dining-room serving all. There, living and working together, were farmers, cobblers, carpenters, furnace-makers, and members of other trades, modestly striving to build up a colony which, it was hoped, would so grow in goodness and brotherly love that it would ultimately become a great and enduring industrial commonwealth. Troubles came, however, arising out of an enmity existing among the owners of the land upon which the colony was located, and in the course of a few years they all gave up the work and the colony was no more.

Returning to Valparaiso, Mr. Talcott turned his attention to politics and law. In 1849 he was appointed probate judge of Porter County by Lieutenant-Governor Dunning. He succeeded himself in office and was elected for another term of four years. Later he was elected Common Pleas Judge over Porter, Lake, Starke, Pulaski, Jasper and Newton counties. So just were his services that he was continued in office for twelve consecutive years.

Judge Talcott was the oldest editor in the state of Indiana at the time of his death in 1902. The first printing press was brought by him to Valparaiso in 1843, at which time the "Practical Observer" later changed to the "Republican," and then to the "Vidette", was established.

Talcott

Some time after his death the Vidette merged with the Messenger to become the present "Vidette-Messenger."

Owing to the prominent part borne by Judge Talcott during the organization period of the republican party he may well be called the "father of the party" in Porter county. He led the movement in organizing what was then known as the Fusion Party, afterwards Republican, uniting under that banner the free-soilers, anti-slavery Democrats and temperance people, and succeeded in changing the politics of the county which since that time has been Republican, although in the last few years the Democratic party has been becoming more and more powerful.

Many years ago, before the Pittmans or Grahams were ever heard of in this section, Judge Talcott originated and devised a complete system of phonetic spelling. Accordingly he invented an alphabet composed of thirty-nine letters and characters, sufficient to completely represent every sound the tongue can speak. He obtained special fonts of type after his new patterns as early as 1843, and with his new style edited and published parts of his paper.

His system contained all the letters of the alphabet except c, q, and x, and in addition, the characters representing th hard, th soft, ch, sh, ng, and ew, also all vowel sounds. By adopting this method he believed three million dollars could be saved daily in time and money by the people of the United States.

On the monument in Old City cemetery, Judge Talcott had inscribed an epitaph written by him in phonetic characters. He also wrote a 4,000 word funeral sermon prior to his death on December 30, 1902, which was read at his funeral. He also composed and published many poems and articles in phonetic style as well as several books. His first book was entitled "Doctrine and Practice", which was devoted to his spelling reform and

Talcott

writing in rhyming iambic heptameter. Later he wrote and published "General Welfare Possible", a book made up of original critical suggestions tending to remove the most difficult and discouraging obstacles to welfare in the affairs of personal, family, social, church, and public life. He also wrote several other works.

After leaving the ministry he decided that the church was mythological and adopted the "Golden Rule" as his faith and belief. He was a strictly temperate man, and lived as plain as the plainest. He was rarely sick. His diet was his doctor. For over half a century he was a vegetarian, living chiefly upon cereals. His living expense for himself for many years did not exceed an average of fifty cents per week.

Mr. Talcott was first married to Miss Maria Luther, of Porter county, on May 1, 1838. After the death of his wife in 1889, he again married in the same year to Mrs. Alice Boardman, nee Alice S. Gates of Morrisville, Vermont. He had three sons, Henry Talcott, another Valparaiso editor, and later a commissioner of court at San Diego, Calif. Another, Joseph, was a merchant of Valparaiso for many years, and another son, Charles, was manager of a Chicago publishing house.

Although he was unable to establish his phonetic spelling, he did succeed in furthering the cause of simplified spelling which is followed by a number of publications today.

Note:

I have been unable to find any of his printed works, but hope that some of them may be displayed at the Porter county Centennial by private persons who may possess them. He had no following to his idea of the Bible, as he adopted it after retiring from the pulpit.

D:mf
7/28/6

Archie Moritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

WILLIAM C. TALCOTT

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January 3, 1908
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Valparaiso, Indiana

WILLIAM C. TALCOTT

William C. Talcott was a pioneer newspaper man, jurist, social reformer and economist, an exception to the old saying, "Jack of all trades and master of none." He was one of the first school teachers, tax collector, surveyor, preacher, jurist and editor of Porter County and Northern Indiana. He was born in Massachusetts where his ancestors were among the founders of that state. He was one of the first pioneers of Porter County and since 1837 to the time of his death had been prominently identified with the public interests of Porter County.

Mr. Talcott was born December 25, 1815, in Dalton, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. When an infant, he was brought by his parents in an ox-wagon to Ohio. His early life was like that of other boys living in a pioneer farm. He was trained to work at anything necessary for him to do, and from the age of five to ten years attended the pioneer log school house.

After a varied school course and a prospect of entering the ministry, he taught school in Madison, Ohio, until 1835, when he went to Union Mills, Indiana where his brother Ezra was living. From Union Mills he went to Joliet, Illinois, passing through the future site of Valparaiso, although at that time there was no sign of a settlement. After three months he returned to LaPorte County, where he learned surveying from one of the early settlers. Purchasing his instruments he came to Porter County, Indiana in the spring of 1837 and did some surveying. Here he met the original proprietor of Valparaiso, Benjamin McCarty, who employed the young surveyor. He was appointed commissioner by the county surveyor to select swamp lands in the north half of the county as

property of the state. When he began surveying the town of Valparaiso in 1837, there was only about a half dozen houses in the town. The following winter he taught school in the Morgan school house.

In 1837 while surveying, he also rode horseback over the southern half of the county as tax collector, being the first tax collector in Porter County. On the first of May, 1838, Mr. Talcott was married to Maria, daughter of James and Irene Lusher. After his marriage, Mr. Talcott spent the summer with his wife's folks on the farm and the next winter taught the school in the Lutheran district.

For a period of four years Mr. Talcott laid out and surveyed the roads of Porter County, having been appointed in the winter of 1837-38 by the legislature as surveyor of roads through Porter County and commissioner of several roads.

In 1837 his natural inclination to the clergy induced him to begin preaching the gospel in LaPorte County and in 1840 he was ordained at Valparaiso a Universal Minister, laboring among the people in this cause for some ten years. In 1840 he moved to Valparaiso and while preaching, employed his spare time in reading law, and for a number of years practiced law. In 1849 he was appointed probate judge of Porter County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nathaniel Campbell. After completing the term he was elected for a term of four years, but resigned after three years to become a candidate for the state legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William M. Harrison. Partly on account of his temperance views,

he was defeated.

In 1843, Talcott brought the first printing press to Valparaiso and leased it to James H. Castle who published the Republican, the first paper in the county. This was intended to be a weekly newspaper but its publication was semi-occasional. In 1844 Judge Talcott sold his office to William Harrison, who founded a Democratic paper, the Western Ranger, the same year. In this year Talcott's attention was called to the confusion of the English language and he originated a system of phonetic spelling, with both written and printed characters, and in this style published in the Western Ranger in the fall of 1844, an extract from the Declaration of Independence. This was before he had seen or heard of Pittsman's publication in England. From 1845 to 1847 Mr. Talcott lived in St. Joseph County, and was one of the founders of an industrial association on the co-operative plan, which was not a success because of lack of finances. He established a newspaper in South Bend in 1846 called Spirit of Reform which was in existence only a few months. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Talcott returned to Valparaiso and bought a half interest in the Western Ranger, which was conducted in company with Mr. Harrison for two years when he bought out Mr. Harrison and changed the name of the paper to "The Practical Observer." He conducted this paper in the interest of anti-slavery principals, although he was at that time a Democrat, and the paper was in the interest of the Democratic party.

When the Kansas trouble broke out and the New Republican party began to be talked about, Mr. Talcott became one of its principal supporters and founders and might well be called the

father of the Republican party in Porter County. After conducting this paper for ten years, Mr. Talcott sold out to Dr. Cameron, who changed the name of the paper to The Republican and the judge was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for twelve years. After this he practiced law in Valparaiso until 1872. In this year he bought the Vidette and Republican, two papers which had consolidated. Shortly afterward he took as his partner his son Charles and they conducted the paper until sometime in the eighties when Mr. Talcott sold out to his son. About a year later Mr. Talcott repurchased the paper and continued it for some time. He established a daily newspaper called "Porter County Vidette" which he carried on for five years. In 1888 he sold his newspaper interest but in 1890 he and Charles E. Welty purchased the paper. In 1894 Mr. Talcott sold his interest to Mr. Welty, which at the present time is the oldest paper in the county.

Judge Talcott died December 30, 1908. Before his death he prepared a special grave and tombstone with the inscription written phonetically. Mr. Talcott is remembered as a very headstrong but kindly man. In his later years he always carried candy in his pockets for any child whom he might meet. His years were full of events which make Porter County history and his life is probably an incomparable one.

Porter Co. - 232 - Frontier and Pioneer Life

EARLY TRANSPORTATION ON THE FORT DEARBORN ROAD

Reference

Chicago's Highways Old and New by M. M. Quaife. History of Lake County,
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The vehicle of transportation, predecessor of the modern freight car was, of course, the wagon; but of these there were two types, so distinct in appearance as to proclaim the origin of their ^Rogers. Namely the "Yankee" wagon, with its long-coupled, low-boxed bed, its narrow gauge wheels, and its lightly harnessed team, and drivers seat. And the "Hoosier" wagon, a German-American product which originated in Pennsylvania. The latter was the preferred wagon in the earliest days be-cause of its great capacity and durable construction. This wagon later became known all over the nation as the Conestoga wagon. The wagon was ponderous of construction, with massive wide gauged wheels, and enormous hubs. The bed of the wagon was long and wide and with its curved ends appeared not unlike an ancient Roman Galley. The ends were constructed on a curve to prevent the Cargo's slipping back and forth in ascending and descending hills, and river banks. The wagon was covered with canvass stretched over bows, the front and rear bows extending out at an angle of forty-five degrees. They were usually drawn by teams of four or ^{Six} ~~five~~ horses, but in the case of private family wagons oxen were often substituted for horses. The early teamsters took a great deal of pride in their wagons and teams and great black draft horses were preferred for the most part.

The lighter "Yankee" wagons began to superceed the larger and wider gauged "Hoosier" wagon when the travel conditions of the main roads became better and wider gauged wagon was forced to travel with one wheel always off the hard surface of the improved road. Another item in the favor of the "Yankee" wagon was the increasing demand for faster travel and more distant markets.

In early times as now the farmers watched the markets for the favorable price of dispose of his crops. When this condition chanced to coincide with a state of weather which rendered the roads passable, the grain and other produce was promptly started to market. Starting out along, perhaps, with his single wagon, the driver would from time to time meet with others, until he found himself a part of a large caravan, sometimes stretching from horizon to horizon. There was a practical need for this companionship, for the stalling of a wagon in a slough was a frequent occurrence, and the aid of a fellow teamster in the unloading of the cargo and drawing the wagon from the morass was taken as a matter of fact, since one never knew when he himself would be forced to call for aid. The happy-go-lucky teamsters even developed a well-known and well organized law that "he who succeeded in drawing a stalled wagon to hard ground with the same number of horses as his unfortunate neighbor drove, was entitled to appropriate the string of harness bells of the latter". This was a sign of his superiority as a driver and as to the prowess of his steeds.

SCD:mf
5/11/36

BUILDING / LOG CABINS

reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

A great number of the cabins in this region were built after the French rather than the English design, the English being to lay the logs horizontal, while the French manner was to set them on end in the earth.

ALL:mf

4/29/36

~~# 24756~~

A

64

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, Dist. No. 7
Federal Writers Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Life in the Thirties

Perhaps the most interesting branch of history is that which refers to the manner of life, and the social customs of a people. Could the younger generation of to-day view the scenes of the early pioneers their astonishment would be great indeed. During the thirty's the society of our county (Porter) consisted of mingled races. To the immigrants it was a life of novelty and adventure which opened up before them. The incomers halted their jaded teams, and camped upon the prairies until their rude cabins were built. These were low structures and but few if any elements of beauty. The floors were usually made of puncheons or split logs. Glass windows were few and small. Chimneys were made of sticks and lined with clay which was mixed and dabbed upon them. A low garret was reached by means of pegs driven into the wall. Of the furniture, there was generally but little a chest, a table, a few chairs, and sometimes a bedstead, which had been brought from the east, forming nearly all the inventory of cabinet ware. During the first decade before the charms of novelty had changed to the weariness of monotony, and before the grotesque had lost its fanciful character, and faded into the rude and inconvenient, the time passed merrily away. Until the organization of the county law and gospel were equally unknown.

Two or three families who had migrated from eastern cities brought with them many of the comforts, and a few of the luxuries of life, and were the objects of jealousy and contempt of their less favored neighbors. One lady was one day tacking down a carpet in her room when a youth entered and asked her, "what it might be?"

There were but few gatherings of any kind during the early years. When the wives of the settlers called on one another to stay to tea, it was expected that guests and hostess would unite in preparing the supper.

The clothing of the residents was almost wholly of home manufacture. Some articles of clothes were to be purchased at Michigan City or Fort Dearborn, but this fabric was mostly prepared at home. The men wore jeans, and the women wore their dress goods of woolen, and ^ddied them with decoctions of wild flowers. For all its rudeness and want of culture, the days of the thirty's were glorious ones. Bold and honest hearts beat beneath the clothes of jeans. An honest name and an honest life work formed the basis of a truer pride than that which is based upon wealth or social position.

*Jeans in
Michigan City
Gulch
RHC*

NHP/ucq

3/31/36

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, Volunteer Associate
 Lake County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Hebrons, Indiana.

Porter Co. ✓

INTERVIEWS WITH EARLY SETTLERS

— Lake —
 (PIONEER LIFE AND IMPRESSIONS)

Among my earliest recollections is our trip from Ohio to Indiana. We left Waynesburg, Stark county, Ohio about the middle of October, 1851, and traveled from there to Cleveland in a canal boat. The canal boat was used principally for transporting grain from one point to another. It had a little cabin at one end, fitted up for women and children.

The boat was drawn by mules. They walked on the towpath on the bank of the canal, pulling the boat by means of a heavy rope. Not a very swift way to travel.

From Cleveland, we went across Lake Erie to Detroit in a steam-boat, and from there across Michigan to Michigan City. There we put up at a hotel kept by a Mr. Shrieve, who had moved from near the old Hazard Sheffield farm.

It rained continuously that night, and the next day it was a problem how we were to get there from or to Horse Prairie of Hickory Point. Mr. Shrieve had to send

a man to the farm he had left to get a load of corn, so it was decided that we should go with him. The family, of father, mother and four children, together with their belongings, were packed in the wagon. What with the rain, and so much corduroy road, it was not a very pleasant trip. At one place, father was pitched off into the water.

We stopped at a little town called Doorville for lunch and to feed the horses, went through Westville, and arrived at Valparaiso at night, putting up at the Fremont House, which stood where the Specht & Finney store is now located. The next day, October 31, we arrived at Hickory Point. Stayed at Joseph McFarland's, a home for strangers, until a log cabin, 12 x 14, was vacated. We moved in, and lived there two years. If it was small, yet we managed to entertain strangers. At one time, a Mr. McIntyre, his wife and two children, stayed with us two weeks.

My first teacher was Miss Mary Cleveland. She taught in the M.S. church at Hickory Point—the church that was built by William Nichols sometime in the 40's. At this time, the teacher boarded around. She stayed with us two weeks, and seemed to enjoy it. Mother had the knack of making the best of a situation, and had draped the bed so that it was almost as good as having a room of one's own. Miss Cleveland married a Mr. Winslow, and was now the mother of A. A. Winslow, now consul-general in New Zealand.

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

I never saw a cook-stove until we came to Indiana. We had always cooked at the open fire, with a long crane to hang pots and kettles on, and fire dogs to lay the wood so there would be draft enough for the fire to burn. The greater part of the farm work was done with oxen. The driver had no lines, but guided them by "gee", "Haw" and "whoa". When they undertook to run, they just went. If the driver could get ahead of them with a good stick, he might stop them; if not, they just ran until tired.

In breaking the sod, they used as many as six yoke of oxen on a large breaking plow, and could break up several acres in a day, or several days. In early days, the people usually settled near the timber, and a spring of water, if available. Then they were sure of water, plenty of fuel, and some shelter for their cattle.

We moved across into Lake county, to what is now the Gidley and Huce farm, and lived in a log house a little larger than the first. Uncle Ross and Aunt Margaret Wilson stayed with us there through the winter of '55, and in February of the same year Mr. McKay's family came (seven of them) and stayed several days in an extremely cold winter. We got along fine, and that fall we moved into the woods on a farm of our own in Porter county. Father had put up a shell of a farm house- no plaster, just thin siding- but

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

we thought we were well fixed. We did have plenty of room, even if it was cold. That was an extremely cold winter. we had to walk two miles to school. My brothers would walk ahead and break the path, and I would follow. My sister could not stand it. I had frozen feet and legs.

We did not have much of a school or much of a school system. Mostly, young men and women went in the winter. During the summer, the patrons would go around with a paper and get signers. Then they would select some young woman for the teacher. Sometimes there would not be enough money to pay the teacher, and then the signers had to make up the deficiency. I have a little coming to me yet.

There were no examinations for teachers in those days. The applicant would go to some college graduate and be given some kind of an examination- probably oral.

Game was plentiful then. I can remember father getting two fine deer in one day. Wild ducks and geese, prairie chickens, quail and pheasants- all such game were abundant.

My first recollections of Salem church are of a building just enclosed, with no seats, but boards laid on blocks of wood instead. The Rev. Mr. Brown, from Valparaiso, was the minister. Before that building was erected, he held services at the Humphry home. Early in 1862, Mr. Brown was elected chaplain of the 48th Indiana Volunteers. He died July 14, 1862, from over work. His wife had been sent for and she started immediately, but he was dead before she

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

arrived.

The Salem cemetery was located at the same time that the church was started. There were perhaps ten graves there when I first saw it. The first persons buried were two daughters of Ezra Reeves, who died very close to each other of what they then called "black tongue", now known as diphtheria. In those days, there was only one railroad in Porter county- the Michigan Central. It ran through Lake Station, now East Gary. The farmers and storekeepers in Hebron had to haul their grain and goods either there or to Calumet station, now Chesterton.

We did not then have the threshing outfits they have now. The machine used in our neighborhood was a small affair, run by two horses on a tread mill. When they were put on, they just had to work. There was some kind of a cylinder that threshed the grain. The straw had to be brushed off it, and the chaff and grain were left together. After that, the fanning mills were used.

Father used to start for Lake station long before daylight, in order to get to Deep River by sunrise. He had some deep sand to go through between Hobart and Lake station. He would try to get back with the empty sacks in time so that we could make up his load for the next day.

It was hard to get a little money, and we had to do a great deal of trading. Knitting socks and selling them was one way we had of getting some things we needed. If we girls had a nice calico dress, we thought we were all dressed

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

up.

A great many people kept a few sheep. The first Merino sheep were brought in Porter county by Joseph McFarland in 1846. He drove them across the country from Ohio and located on the county line a little south of Hickory Point. Two of his daughters still own part of the old farm. There are carding mills, where we took the wool after it had been cleaned and picked over, and we brought home the nice long rolls, that were then spun and woven into different kinds of cloth. Sometimes some of the cloth was sent to the fulling mills, where it was colored and pressed. The boys' clothes were sometimes made from this cloth.

Boots and shoes were another problem. We had to wear home-made shoes, and they would not compare very favorably with the shoes of the present time. Still, they were as good as others had, and we were all right. We had two shoe-makers in our neighborhood. One was "Uncle Phil Swick" at Hickory Point; the other, James Cooper, near Winfield. Cooper was a little the finer workman of the two. He was the father of Frank Cooper.

The leather was mostly tanned at home. "Uncle" John Russel ran a tannery at Lake Eliza, and people said he made good leather. It took so much leather to make boots for the boys that we girls did not get much in the way of shoes.

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

My earliest recollections are mostly of Porter county. The greater part of our trading and business was done at Valparaiso, after the Fort Wayne railroad was laid through there. The prominent business men there were the Bartholomoes, the Calkins brothers, H. Dillingham, Rodgers, Talcott Ruel Star, R. C. Cameron, Col. Suman. The Gould House was kept by Mr. Gould. In our own neighborhood was Dr. Case. J. I. Benjamin arrived at Hickory Point in 1861, and was an active, useful man during his life.

At that time, our own South East Grove was quite a center of education. There were the Browns, Crawfords, Stars, Doaks, Kingsburge, McCanne and many others who gathered there for school and literary exercises. Sabbath school and preaching services were held there in the log-cabin schoolhouse, with the seats in tiers along the sides of the room. I was there on preaching day when George Doak and his wife made their appearance as bride and groom. It would have been hard to find a handsomer couple than they were. What impressed me most was Mrs. Doak's pretty bonnet, with such beautiful white strings tied in a bow. I thought then that if I ever got married I would have a bonnet like that. I did have the white strings, but not just like Mrs. Doak's. I was married in 1865, and came to live in Lake county April 24, 1866.

There were no houses very near. Mr. Brey lived on what is now called the Boyd place, and Charles Stewart on the farm now owned by S. A. Love. That same year, Mr. Benjamin

Mrs. Isabel McKnight, District No. 7

built his little house at Cassville. It was the first building put up at what is now Leroy. That fall, he moved the house to their present farm.

We have good neighbors ever since. To the northwest was quite a little settlement. The Dublin schoolhouse was built about that time. A little later, Summers & Foster put up an elevator, since burned. Mr. Edgerton came here, and lived in the elevator while building his house. Then he put up the building used by the Edgertons for a store, post-office and dwelling house. He was the first postmaster in Leroy. At one time we had a millinery shop and a doctor here. In 1853 the valuation of Winfield township was \$28,000.

FLP:eav.

3/5/36

Pioneer

Pater County.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES OF MRS. HANNAH GIBBS

I came with my father's family to this state in the spring of 1863, during the civil war. We had to drive fifteen miles to Canton, Ohio, to take the train. We left there at 6:30, and traveled all night, crossing the line between the two states in the latter part of the night.

The first I saw of Indiana was somewhere about Plymouth. I think I looked out of the window in the gray of the morning, and saw water, water, everywhere, and large trees growing in it. I wondered at the time what kind of a country we were getting into. I learned later it was the Kankakee river, then in flood.

I saw nothing else that I remember until we arrived in Valparaiso at 9:30 p.m. For some reason, the vehicles that were to have met us did not show up; but along about noon two lumber wagons arrived. The one that I and the rest of the children rode in had no seats of any kind. So, we sat in the bottom of the box as best we could.

The one my father and mother rode in had a seat I remember. My aunt, Mary McFarland, was along, but the only recollection I have of her was seeing her trudging along on foot. We arrived at my uncle's at Hickory Point that evening.

I remember the next morning. It was a beautiful March morning, the sun shining brightly. I went out and looked around. There was not a hill or a patch of timber anywhere in sight. I could see apparently for miles. The prairie chickens - plentiful then - were making their peculiar calls. They were something we had never seen before. I could see the Bates house, the same one that stands there now.

The only thing left of Hickory Point is a dwelling house and an abandoned schoolhouse. But at the time I knew it, it was different. It had a post office, kept by a man who worked at the tailoring trade. We had no railroad at that time, and our mail was brought from Valparaiso twice a week - something like the rural routes of the present day. The mail man stopped at Hickory Point, and then went on to Lowell. There was also a shoemaker, familiarly called "Uncle Phil", who worked at his trade. I have worn some of his shoes, I would like to see them compared with some of the young ladies' shoes of the present day. There was also a schoolhouse, and a Methodist church. I remember the first time I went to that

church. Mrs. William Beattie, the mother of Joseph Beattie of Crown Point, came in to see if any of us would go. Well, I got ready and went with her.

There was also a brick building, ordinarily used as a store, but vacant at that time.

When my father sold his farm in Ohio, he did perhaps an unwise thing. He sold to a man who kept a small store in Malvern, and took the buyer's stock of goods in part payment on the farm. That is how we came to locate at Hickory Point. We moved into the brick building, using part of it as a dwelling house.

I waited on the store, sewed for the family, and later on taught school. There were six boys in the family, and it was a job to keep them covered. You could not get ready-made clothes for either boys or men. I used my first month's wages to buy a sewing machine. It was a little affair, and had to be attached to a table, something like the meat choppers of the present day. It was turned by a crank with the right hand, the left hand handling the goods.

We got lots of butter that first year. It was my business to work it all over, as it came in rolls, and pack it in 50-pound firkins for the Chicago markets. It had to be hauled to Valparaiso, as that was the nearest railroad. In the summer of '63, we had a Fourth of

July celebration . J. Q. Benjamin had been teaching a singing school at the schoolhouse that spring, and we sang the familiar war songs. The celebration was held in a grove now owned by Jack Wright. John Cass, a lawyer, delivered the oration, and the families of the community furnished the dinner, which was set out on long tables. There was a large crowd, but every one had a free dinner, and a good time.

My impression at that time was that the neighborhood was settled mostly by people who had known one another, or were related or had church affiliations.

Salem was the name of a prominent Presbyterian church at that time. It was attended by the Sheffields, the Campbells, the Mutchlers, the Revves, the Beebes, the Carmans, and three families of the name of Gregg, besides others that I did not know.

Asel Carman, the most prominent member of the church, enlisted in the army some time during 1864. He was killed in battle, and his body was buried in the South. Memorial services were held for him in the church. In the choir on that occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, bass and soprano, and Mr. and Mrs. Loren Hixon, as tenor and alto.

Mrs. Baker and her brother, Charles, of Hebron, one of the Carman family, and George Gregg, of Hebron, and Mrs. Flo Gregg are the only survivors left in this

part of the country.

The Covenanter church, as it was called, or the Reformed Presbyterian, was located about a mile north of the Salem church in a grove. It was attended by the McFarlands, the McKnights, the Younge, the Bovards and a number of families further north. There was quite a congregation. I have been there often. I was there when Mrs. James H. Love, a babe in long clothes, was baptized in the faith of her fathers.

Hebron at that time was very small. I saw the schoolhouse they had then. It was a large log house, about where the vacant Presbyterian church now stands. I think the Methodist was the only church in Hebron at that time. But the Presbyterians had a church down close to where the graveyard is now. The Rev. Mr. Buchanan, the pastor, lived close to it. The McKnights and the Stewarts belonged to it. We used to see them passing on a Sunday morning to attend.

People were more loyal to their churches in those days than now, for the families had to drive at least eight miles to attend services.

Teaching school in those days was not what it is now. Three dollars a week in summer, and four in winter, was all I received. We had to board around. I had nothing to complain of at any place I boarded, and a few places were very pleasant. But I will mention just one.

I boarded a week at a place where there were a man and his wife and one little boy. They were nice

people, I thought. The husband seemed to be very quiet. He had nothing to say.

I had a nice bedroom, a nice clean bed, and a feather bed you would sink out of sight in. Well, the first night I was there I slept soundly and never woke until morning. Then I noticed there was a depression in the feather bed alongside of where I had slept. Well, I was puzzled, as I had seen no one, had heard no one. I had the same experience every morning, but on the last morning as I awoke the lady of the house was just getting up from alongside me. She may not have been as careful that morning as usual. I lay on the outside, and she had to climb over me. I learned later the old gentleman, her husband, was out of his mind.

The young people of those days had very good times, even if war was raging. They had parties quite often and enjoyed themselves as young people are wont to do.

I taught school at Dublin the winter of '64 and '65.

Our farm was not yet fenced, nor was that of the James Howes, the Moses Henderson, or the Dave Wilsons. The McLaren place seemed to have been settled early, and was the only one after leaving the farm now owned by Andy Nethery until you arrived at Dublin. James McKnight was getting out timber that winter of '64-'65 to fence his farm and build his log cabin in the following spring. There was a large log cabin where Mr. Howes' house stands,

and Moses Phillips occupied a log house so low that even I had to stoop in going in at the front door. The two Gregg families also occupied log houses.

Everyone got along fine in those days. There is a great deal said these times about the high cost of living. Well, I can recall the prices of a few things in that time. I remember someone coming into our store to buy a pound of what they called fine-cut chewing tobacco, to send to a friend in the army. That cost \$1.50. I wore a calico dress that cost 40 cents a yard and it took ten yards to make it. At that time they wore crinoline and full skirts. We had a bolt of sheeting, yard-wide, that sold for 80 cents a yard. A small bunch of matches about an inch in diameter had a revenue stamp on it. I don't remember what it sold for. Coffee was almost impossible to get, and sugar was 25 cents a pound. Every one in those days made sorghum molasses. It was a great help to have your barrel of sorghum molasses. The first sauce + tasted in this state was made of wild crabapples, cooked in sorghum molasses.

The money at the time was green-backs, and it took two dollars and a half of them to get on dollar in gold. Silver at that time was unknown. The change for anything less than a dollar was in paper of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, in what was called scrip or shin-plaster.

The women of those days had their fashions, just as now. They wore sky-scraper bonnets, and did their hair in what was called water falls.

b The people in Indiana seemed more progressive than those farther east, except in the matter of education. The accommodations in the log houses of the settlers were rather primitive. The house, as a rule, consisted of only one room. If they needed a spare room, all they did was to hang a curtain from a tall frame, shutting a space off from the rest of the room.

The vehicles in those days were also very primitive. I don't think I ever saw a top buggy, and the cat-ters the boys sported were home made.

Well, In 1868 I was married, and in the spring of 1869 we moved to a place called Ward's Hill. The Pennsylvania railroad had been built in the summer of 1863. While living at Ward's Hill, we heard that a town was going to be built close to the John Ross farm. During the summer of 1869 we could see the store building going up. That was the first building erected int the town of what is now Leroy. I have been told that there was another before that, used for storing grain by a Crown Point firm.

Amos Edgerton was a man who built the store. He also put up a dwelling house for his family. He was the first resident of Leroy.

FIF:evv

3/4/36

Porter Co. - 240 - Folkways

AGE OF CHILDREN WHEN THEY ARE ALLOWED TO ATTEND DANCES, PARTIES,
ETC., UNCHAPERONED

D

Reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

Age of children when they are allowed to attend
dances unchaperoned is between 14 and 17 in Porter county.

ALL:mf

4/29/38

Over file

"ELMOAD" MARRIAGE TREE

E/NF

References

- A. Mr. Martin, caretaker, Bailly Homestead, Chesterton, Ind.
- B. Archie Koritz-Field Worker

One of the customs of the pioneers, upon the event of a wedding, was to plant a tree. The belief being that if the tree grew and became a sturdy tree, the marriage would be a happy and prosperous one. A

In 1840 upon the occasion of one of Mr. Bailley's daughter marrying Mr. Howe of Chicago, a marriage tree was planted by the newly wedded couple. They planted an elm and oak tree side by side. The trees have grown together so that now it is hard to tell whether it is an elm or oak tree, or both. A. B

This tree is the only one of its kind in Porter county and is located two miles west of the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 20 and State highway No. 49; some 60 rods northwest on a gravel road and about 35 feet west of the bridge which crosses the Little Calumet river at the foot of the little ridge upon which the Old Bailly homestead is located. The tree is on the north bank of the stream at the edge of the water. It may clearly be seen from the bridge. B

The tree is still growing and the belief was not true in this instance since Mr. Howe died in 1850, ten years after the tree was planted. B

ALL:mf
4/7/36

CUSTOM OF EATING

Reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

D
(questionable)

Another unusual custom in Porter county is that of different members of a family eating whenever they find it convenient. This often leads to practically every member of the family eating at a different time; the housewife usually eating with her husband, and the older children when they get home, or feel like it. In some families, the Sunday dinner is the only one-hundred percent attended meal of the week.

ALL:mf
5/7/38

Clyde A'Neals
District #7
Porter County

FOLKLORE

CUSTOMARY WAY OF SERVANTS AND EMPLOYEES ADDRESSING
EMPLOYERS

Reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

There is very little mister (ing) or sir (ing) of employers by the employees in Porter county, the customary ways of address are more like those of close acquaintances, probably due to the fact that none of the factories in the county have a large payroll, and the people retain a great deal of the old "Hoosier Independence".

ALL:mf

5/7/36

D/K

4-1

125 made.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN PORTER COUNTY

It is still a custom in some parts of Porter County to make the older son of a family dance in the hog trough if a younger brother marries first. If there is more than one older brother, who hasnot married, they put on a ballet in the hog trough usually to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw" or some other old-time favorite played on a violin. *fiddle*.

The rural marriages are still events that merit a large dinner and the last thing of the day is a ducking in some nearby pond for the bridegroom, followed by a charivari after dark. During the evening the bridegroom treats the fun-makers to cigars and candy or ice cream. (Porter Co.) 64

Porter Co. - 242 - (Folk) Songs and Rhymes

Aronie Koritz-Field Worker

SONG OF THE OLD SAU TRAIL

My course I take by marge of lake or river gentle flowing,
 Where footsteps light in rapid flight may find their surest going.
 I hold my way through forests gray, beneath their rustling arches,
 And on I pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

In single file, through mile on mile, the braves their chiefton follow,
 By night or day they keep their way, they wind around hill and hollow.
 From sun to sun I guide them on, the men of bow and quiver,
 And on I pass through Prairie grass, as flows the living river.

Where waters gleam, I ford the stream; and where the land is broken,
 My way I grope down rocky sippe, by many a friendly token.
 The shrubs and vines, the oaks and pines, the lonely firs and larches
 I leave, and pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

To charts unknown, in brooks unshown, I am no lane or byway.
 Comp^ote with me from east to sea the continental highway!
 I guide the quest from east to west-From west to east deliver,
 For on I pass through prairie grass, as flows the living river.

The bivouac leaves ambers black amid the fern and clover,
 And prints of feet the searches greet, to tell of journeys over.
 The sun beats hot. I reckon not how sear its sp^lender parches,
 I onward pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

The red man's god prepared the sod, and to his children gave it,
 His wrath is shown in every zone against the men who brave it.
 The righteous be, who follow me, and praise the heavenly giver,
 While on I pass through prairie grass, as flocs the living river.

Porter Co. - 243 - Tales and Sayings

NT

Daniel D. Pratt Vs. The Cows

240

Reference

64

- A. History of Porter County. Lewis Pub. Co., 1912.
Valparaiso Public Library.

Daniel D. Pratt, a noted member of the Indiana bar, shortly before his death, visited Valparaiso. He stopped at the old Gould House, which at that time was on Main street. Being tired he retired at a comparatively early hour.

Directly opposite the hotel was a grocery store along the side of which were piled a number of barrels of salt. The salt attracted a herd of cows, several of which wore bells. The noise they made prevented Mr. Pratt from going to sleep. Time passed, and all was still within the city with the exception of those nerve-racking bells.

A. 255

Unable to sleep, Mr. Pratt raised his window and tried to scare the cows away, but to no avail. So, descending the stairs, dressed only in his night clothes, he seized a board and charged upon the cows. They fled, but the jangle of the bells aroused a number of dogs and their barking added to the din. Eventually, however, there

Legend

Archie Korita, field worker
Porter county, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project

was quiet.

Mr. Pratt retired to his room, and in a short time was asleep. In telling the story, he always stated that he won his case.

FIF:HW
3/26/26

PORTER Co #64

OLD STORIES

Clyde A. Neals, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

I FITT A BAR

by Windy Smith

240 G part

7

One day beck in th' ninetys I was huntin' along th' river, an' keepin' up my grit with some o' Pete's corn liquor. I had gone a long stretch without gettin' nuthin', an' I wuz gettin' mighty tired. So I laid down under a dead tree an started to snooz.

Must-a-been long about sundown when I wok up and found a big grown he bar lookin' me squar in th' eye. Right then and thar I swore off o' corn liquor fur life. After I'd kinda studded thet bar for some time I realised thet it wern't no halculation. Well like anyone else I begun to think as how I wuz gona get away from bein' et. I wuz almost on my feet when thet bar hit me, and knocked me down. This made me sorta mad so I jumps up and pastes Mr. Bar right in th' nose, thinkin' thar wuzn't much chance o' me gettin' away anyway. Thet bar didn't take to bein' hit in th' nose an' he sung a haymaker at me they knocked me about twenty-foot. By th' time I got situated again I saw th' bar wurn't even payin' me any heed. He wuz tearin into they old tree, like sir somethin' er other we red about in the second or thirdgrade, tore into th' wind mill. Purty soon th' air wuz full of bits of bark, dust, an' mad bees. As for me I set about raisin' a little dust on my own.

Next day I heard about a show feller thet wuz lookin' fur a pet bar, so I looked 'im up and told 'im about th' bar. He gi' me a buck t' show 'im whar I seen the animal, so I showed'im, then I went over t' Pete's an' got me a jug o' thet liquor o' his.

AD:fr

9/28/36

Porter Co. - 243.3 - Tall Tales

2401

Archie Koritz--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7 64
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

EXTERMINATION OF THE WILD PIGEONS OF UNION TOWNSHIP

Reference

Bullet shot from
curved gun kills
flock of pige.

G.H.

Lee Hodsdon, Valparaiso, Indiana

It was late fall of the year 1851 and Stephen Hodsdon had been required to remain after school because of a prank committed during the day. Darkness was approaching before the school master saw fit to allow his unruly pupil to go home. Taking a short cut through the woods, Stephen noticed on a limb in a dead tree near the edge of the woods, the only flock of wild pigeons left in the neighborhood. Near this tree stood a circular hay stack against which were resting some long fence rails, spaced some five or six feet apart, intended to prevent the wind from blowing the stack to pieces.

Hurrying home he loaded the old muzzle-loading rifle. He wanted just one of those wild pigeons. Approaching the tree as stealthily as possible, he had the misfortune of falling over a stump in the near darkness and bending the rifle barrel into a small arc. He made his way to the hay stack without scaring the pigeons, and making allowances for the curve in the rifle barrel, he aimed as best as he could and pressed the trigger. The arc in the barrel was such that the bullet instead of being directed toward the tree, was actually going in a circle around the stack of hay! Realizing this, Stephen dropped the discharged rifle and raced around the stack just ahead of the bullet! Finding himself losing speed and the bullet getting closer, he thought of cutting the circle smaller in which he was running. In so doing he caught his foot on one of the rails leaning against the stack and fell flat.

The rail being kicked away from the stack was struck by the bullet which glanced off into the tree and-believe it or not-killed not one pigeon but the entire flock-the last of Union Township's wild pigeons.

AD:mf
8/21/36

EZRA FERGUSON'S MASTERPIECE

Reference

G
TT

Lee Hodsdon, Valparaiso, Indiana

Mr. Ferguson entered into a contract to plow and have ready for planting an eighty-acre plot that had been cleared of heavy timber the previous winter. With his twenty yoke of oxen-forty oxen, you will understand-and a specially built plow he had no trouble in up rooting green stumps twenty-four to thirty inches across, and the smaller ones were as easy to turn under as corn stubble.

But some ten rods from the edge of the field was a white oak stump measuring exactly seventy-seven inches across, and tough and gnarled as you could find anywhere. This was what worried Ezra. It so happened that just as his plowed land approached this stump a rainy spell occurred, during which time the oxen became quite frisky, because of the fact that Ezra had neglected to cut down their grain ration.

After three or four days he was able to continue plowing and with the help of Lee Hodsdon's grandfather yoked and hitched his oxen to the plow. He was entering the field when a small shower set in. Wishing to take the edge off his frisky oxen before unhitching, he called to Mrs. Ferguson to bring out a heavier coat than the one he was wearing and in the excitement Mrs. Ferguson brought out Ezra's swallow tailed coat, which he put on rather than go to the trouble of hunting around for another.

They were off with a jump, rolling under stump after stump, and going faster at each step. Then the big part of the story happened! Just as the dashing oxen and plowman were about to pass this giant stump, the heel of the plowshare struck a firmly-embedded rock, throwing the plow out of the ground and striking the big stump square in the center. So great was the rate of speed that the stump was split right through the middle-plow and plowman's passing through-but with a tremendous bang the split closed..on Ezra's flying coat tails! Quickly grasping the plow handles, Ezra yelled at the oxen to "get down and pull! They did, and pulled the big stump clear out of the ground.

OLD STORIES

3
A FISH STORY OF THE KANKAKEE RIVER

240
by Alphe Jones (Siwash)

It was way back in the days when the rabbits in the big swamp used to gang up on a dog, if they caught him alone, and whup the wney out of 'm. Yep they was when a feller had to carry a club to keep the muskrats from naughin' holes in his boots. Joe and I hired Muskrat Harry and he promised to take us up to hide-out pound, where yuh had to use 3 lb. carp for minnows or the big ones wouldn't bite.

Well we rowed upstream for a half day and durned if we didn't pass the same land mark six times, 'cause in those days the river was so crooked that it nearly tied itself in a knot. Finally we got to hide-out pond and cast in our lines. Everything was going purty well except our arms were getting purty tired ahaulin' in those forty and fifty pounders. We was just about swamped havin' so much weight in the boat and was talkin' about mountin' some of the bigger heads to show in the hardware store back home, when Joe hooked a big mud cat, must of weighed durn near a quarter ton, and the big one got sort o' riled up and doggone if he didn't raze up and bite off the front end o' the boat.

We lost every one of our catch except a fifty-pounder I had just hooked on my line. As I couldn't swim a stroke I just hanged on to that fish pole like it was a log, bein' in deep water it looked purty big to me right then anyway. Well pun-my-soul if that fish didn't head right downstream with me atrailin' 'em, hangin' on for dear life.

Fish story of the Kankakee

That fish went so fast that when he took some of the curves he drug me right across some of the dryland necks, but I was afraid to let go for fear I roll right on into the deep water again. Twice a big turtle took a bite at me as I went by but he only got a mouth full of spray for his trouble. Finally the fish got caught in a snag about a quarter of a mile above our camp and I crawled out on the bank. After deliberating for maybe a half hour I crawled out on the snag and cut th' poor critter loose, I didn't have the heart to do 'm in after he had saved my life. Would You?

AD:fr

9/28/36

Porter Co. - 244 - Linguistic Material

#242c

Archie Korits-Field Worker
Porter County 69
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

SLANG PHRASE "GET THERE LIZ"

F Folk say
G Narrative

References

- A. Melvin Miller, one of those who went west in a covered wagon
Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Archie Korits, field worker

In the 1870's when the people were still moving from one State or locality to another in covered wagon, one of the main trails to the west passed through Porter county. At this time many people from Porter county also went west. A

One of these families started west in a covered wagon leading their cow "Liz" tied to the rear of the wagon. The cow was lazy and not accustomed to such traveling and it was necessary to assist her in order not to delay their journey, to do this some member of the family would usually strike the cow with a small switch or call out "Get There Liz". A

When passing through Chicago, the cow broke loose and caused a great deal of excitement. During the chase and capture of the cow a reporter happen along and was very much amused by the name and phrase "Get ther Liz" and wrote an article about the incidence. In a short time the phrase became very popular and was a great slang expression for many years. Not in use at the present time.

A B

Although the slang phrase is remember by many, no one seems to remember the name of the family. B

F ALL:mf 4/7/36 Similar to the familiar "Hold her Next", she's headin' for the bramble-patch,"said to have originated in Shelby Co.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District #1 #64
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

F
Iron

PIG IRON INDUSTRY

REFERENCE

Interviews with mill workers

TRADE JARGONS

Pig Iron Industry

SCREWBOY -- A man who assists in rolling steel. His job is to turn the steel rails as they come through the rollers back into another roll, by sending large steel ingots through a series of rollers where rails for railroad tracks are made.

SCREWPLATE -- Tap and die set, used in making threads on steel rods.

STOCK CLERK -- A man who goes through the yards checking up on the amount of scrap iron on hand and the amount used.

AD:mf
1/4/38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers Project
Porter County - District #1 #64
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

REFERENCE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

F₁₂₄

W

TRADE JARGONS

LEXICON

1. Pearl Diver One who washes dishes
2. Hash Slinger / One who waits on tables. A waiter.
3. Hooker One who hooks the tongs around the hot ingots. The hooks are on the end of a chain operated by the craneman.
4. Checker One who ~~checks~~ materials
5. Weigher One who operates scales in the mills.
6. Pencil Job Clerk
7. Catcher One who stands at the end of the sheet rollers and catches the plates as they come through the rollers and places them in a roller above, which goes back
8. Craneman One who operates a crane
9. Blacksnaking A term applied to the labor gang who are noted for loafing when the boss is not looking. Since a black snake coils up and sleeps in the sun, they call a loafing laborer blacksnaking.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District #1⁶⁴
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARDONS

REFERENCE

F

Archie Koritz
816 Mound Street
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

1. Hodman A man who carries brick and mortar to a bricklayer
2. Bucker One who holds the hammer in placing rivets
3. Grunt Lineman's helper
4. Button Young ranchhand
5. Sodbuster A farmer in a ranching country
6. Bloodhound Railroad detective who likes to shoot suspects
7. Soonner A rancher who runs his cattle on government lands before securing a lease
8. Sheep wife Sheep herder
9. Stringman A fence builder on a ranch
10. Fence rider A person who inspects the fence on a ranch daily.
11. Hell Box A box car with a flat wheel
12. Mud Slinger A plasterer
13. Ambulance Chaser A lawyer who specializes in personal injury cases
14. Jack Electrical helper
15. Typewriter Machine gun
16. Bull Railroad detective
17. Gentleman of the road A hobo who only rides passenger blinds
18. Stack A roll of money
19. Dough Money
20. Michigan Bank Roll A large roll of one dollar bills
21. Drifter A person who travels about the country working for short periods of time

22.	Shine	Colored boy
23.	Wolves	Women who travel working for short periods of time in one place and who travel together for mutual protection
24.	Badge Toter	Sheriff
25.	Snipe shooter	A person who picks up cigar or cigarette butts
26.	Snipe	A cigar or cigarette butt
27.	Roll	A person's pocket money
28.	John Henry	A person's signature
29.	Firm	A five dollar bill
30.	Grand	A thousand dollars
31.	Moniker	Nickname
32.	Dobber	Amateur painter
33.	Century	One hundred dollars
34.	Grapevine	Communication by word of mouth, world wide
35.	Poor fish	Poor sport
36.	Pain in the neck	An uninteresting person
37.	Flat Tire	An uninteresting woman
38.	Wet Blanket	Poor sport
39.	Wash out	A failure
40.	Flatfoot	Policeman
41.	Shamus	A private detective
42.	Sob-sister	A woman reporter
43.	Lame brain	A person with a dull mind
44.	<u>Hard</u> boiled egg	A tough person

AD:DB
12-14-37

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers Project
Porter County - District #1¹²⁹
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS
STEEL INDUSTRY

F

REFERENCE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

Steel Industry

1. Bull Gang Men who load and unload in the Shipping Department
2. Thumb Stool Time-keeper who checks on the men in the yards
3. Bull Foreman
4. Thumbman Scale boy who sets the weights on tonnage
5. Fair-haired boy Person who always gets the easy work
6. Kicker or Pusher Strawboss
7. Slave Driver Rate setter for bonus and wages
8. Grease Donkey Oilman
9. Mill Wright Mechanic
10. Juiceman Electrician
11. Rougher Turns the slabs on the rolling mill
12. Leverman Operates the conveyors
13. Handy man Machine operator capable of operating several types of machines and serves as a relief man
14. Healer First aid man
15. Iodine First Aid Man

AD: IB
12-9-37

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1 #64
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

~~STEEL INDUSTRY~~

REFERENCE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

~~Steel Industry~~

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|-------------|
| 1. | Donkey | A new brakeman | |
| 2. | Monkey | A new fireman | |
| 3. | Cinder Snapper | One who cleans the blast furnace | |
| 4. | Nit Wit | Term applied to one making a mistake | |
| 5. | Half Wit | Term applied to make fun of a normal person | |
| 6. | Dumb Egg | Term applied to a person making a mistake | |
| 7. | On your way | To move on at once | |
| 8. | Bis Shot | Foreman | |
| 9. | Pencil Pusher | A person working in the office | |
| 10. | Swell Head | A person who thinks he is better than others | |
| 11. | Get a Move on | To make hast; to move faster | |
| 12. | Pussy Foot | To crawl or snoop | |
| 13. | Hooey | Nonsense | |
| 14. | Goofy | Not bright | |
| 15. | Spiked | (| |
| 16. | Lit | | |
| 17. | Pickled | | Intoxicated |
| 18. | Tight | | |
| 19. | Soured | | |
| 20. | Washed up | Finished | |
| 21. | No Sale | No | |
| 22. | Jitters | Nervous mood | |
| 23. | Pipe Down | Keep Quiet | |
| 24. | Big Bazzo | Noisy | |
| 25. | Applesauce | Another way of calling a person a liar | |
| 26. | Horsefeathers | Disbelief | |

27.	Lit Up	Applied to an intoxicated person
28.	Brass	Applied to a bold person
29.	Drug Store Cowboy	A flashy dressed person
30.	Spent like a Drunken Sailor	To spend freely
31.	Tin hon Sport	Poor spender
32.	A Good Egg	Well liked
33.	Block Head	Lacking in intelligence
34.	Flat Tire	Uninteresting
35.	Boon Doggling	Loafing on the job
36.	Butter Fingers	Clumsy
37.	Glass Jaw	One easily affected by a hard blow on the jaw
38.	Red Apple	Flattery
39.	Kid	Jest
40.	To Kill it	To finish
41.	Button Missing	Not as intelligent as a normal person
42.	Screwy	Mentaly deficient
43.	All Wet	Wrong
44.	Off his nut	Completely wrong
45.	Moth Eaten	Aged

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers Project
Porter County, District #1^{#64}
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

STEEL INDUSTRY

REFERENCE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers Project
Porter County, District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

TRADE JARGONS

STEEL INDUSTRY

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Monkey | A new Fireman |
| 2. Donkey | A new Brakeman |
| 3. Cinder Snapper | One who cleans the blast furnace |
| 4. Pencil-pusher | Person working in the office |
| 5. "On your way" | Move |
| 6. Pussy foot | To crawl on snoop (industrial unions) |
| 7. Big shot | A foreman |
| 8. To kill it | To finish |
| 9. Chipper | One who smooths off ingots with air-guns |

AD:DB
12-6-37

Porter Co. - 244.2 - Folk Sayings

F

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE

Reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

F

If the colts run at down, canvas on cut hay should
be drawn.

F

If you want something advertised, tell a woman not
to tell a soul.

F

Too much silage is vinegar in the milk.

ALL:mf

4/28/38

Porter Co. - 244.4 - Wit and (Folk) Humor

AF

Joke

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Reference;

Frank Ernest Nicholson, from Favorite Jokes of Famous People

The following story is told about Benjamin Harrison by
Meredith Nicholson.

In the Campaign of 1888, when General Harrison was elected president, he was greatly ridiculed by the Democrats as being only the grandson of a president, which was unfair, inasmuch as he was a man of great intellect and an able lawyer, one of the best of his time.

The cartoonists made use of his grandfather's hat, the big beaver type of headgear that was so common in the 1840's. One cartoon that had wide circulation showed Benjamin Harrison standing, a mere pygmy, in the shadow of his grandfather's gigantic hat.

After the inauguration, every Republican in Indiana wanted a job, and the white house was besieged by Hoosiers. One man went day by day to see the president, and day by day, Elijah Halford, the secretary, would get rid of him on one pretext or another.

Finally, the weary, exasperated office-seeker repeated his call with blood in his eye. To his demand to be admitted to the President's offices, Mr. Halford replied:

"I'm sorry sir, but the President cannot be seen!"

"Can't be seen! cried the enraged visitor, "My God! Has he got as small as that?"

An Old-Told Tale of the Hunting Ledges.

By Henry Lane

A man bought a horse. It was the first one he had ever owned. Being a man of great book knowledge or rather one who obtained his knowledge from books, he deemed it necessary to buy a book on the care of horses.

As he had no barn or stable, he decided that he must first build the kind of a barn which was most suitable. On looking at the index he found a title, "Windows in the stable." On turning to the page he read, "A side window in a stable makes the horse's eye weak on that side; a window in the front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint-eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels, and a stable without windows makes him blind."

He got out his pencil and began figuring out just how he would build the stable, but as the days went by, he gave up hope and went out to sell the horse. He found the horse had eaten all the grass within reach of his tether, chewed off the pump handle and died of thirst, so he threw away the book and bought a mule.

The story teller then would stop and wait for some one who had not heard the story to ask what he did with the mule, and then he would reply, "He put him in the wood-shed, and let him kick out his own lighting plan."

October 31st 1940

Axel Olson

95 words

It Happened In Indiana

Excerpt from the Messenger, Valparaiso, Indiana

April 3rd 1902

A Valparaiso policeman arrested a sleepwalker a few nights ago, who had wandered away from home in his night cloths. "Surely you are not going to lock me up", said the sleepwalker; "I can't be responsible for the position you found me in, I am a somnambulist."

"It don't make any difference what church you are a member of," said the officer. "You can't walk the streets of Vaipo in your shirt-tail if you belong to all the churches in the city".

Archie Korita--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TWICE TOLD TALES "HEARD" BY "SIFTINGS"

Reference

Siftings was published by A. J. Bower, in the Vidette Messenger Valparaiso, Ind.

One day the pastor of the Catholic church in Hammond, who was raising funds to help pay the church debt, went to one of his parishioners, a wealthy Irishman, and asked him to subscribe a thousand dollars to the church debt fund. His first name was Mike. Never mind his last name. Mike said he would think the matter over. Time went on and nothing was heard from Mike. Finally the priest called on Mike at his home and asked him if he had decided to make the contribution. "No, Father", answered Mike, "After thinking the matter over, I have decided to move to Chesterton, join Pete Snyder's church and go to Hell".

I heard a story in the Elk's club rooms, but for the life of me, I cannot remember the name of the teller. It involved one of Valparaiso's old tailors. They named the story on old John Bruhns. It goes something like this. One day Mr. Bruhns had occasion to order two of those large tailoring irons. Their trade name is "Tailor's Goose". Now John didn't like to say "Geeses". The word didn't sound right, and he couldn't see how he should be converted into "Goose", when he wanted more than one. So he sat down and wrote his wholesale house as follows: "Dear Sirs: Please send me one Tailor's goose, size No. 6, and say, damit send me another goose, same size." The order was correctly filled.

AD:mf
8/4/36

NF
(reprints)

Porter Co. - 245 - Groups, Gatherings, Activities, Celebrations

Archie Koritz--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

NORTH PORTER COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE

References

- A. H. A. Flynn, Chariman of the Dunes Day Program, Chesterton, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker, district #7, Valparaiso, Indiana

On August 20, 1936, the people of Porter County celebrated their centennial with a historical pilgrimage to points of interests, dedication of a monument to Joseph Bailly, the first white man to settle in Porter County, a Historic pageant at Porter and an evening program at Chesterton.

A

The pilgrimage started at Liberty Center Township school, 6.3 miles north of Valparaiso on Campbell Street and .3 mile west. The program was in charge of H. A. Flynn of Chesterton. The program for the day was announced and the points of interest to be visited were read by Mr. Flynn. The points were marked by a small marker 18" x 8" erected on a post 4' high, numbered from 1 to 22.

A

The procession was preceded by the school band and a sound car furnished by the Lineo Oil Company. There were forty-three cars not counting the school bus and Sound Car.

A

Point #1 on the tour was the road passing in front of the school. In 1836 at the spring term of the commissioner's court, Peter Ritter, Samuel Olinger and William Thomas were appointed to build a road on Coffee Creek

North Porter County's Centennial Historical Pilgrimage

to William Gosset's mill and on to the county line west. They constructed the road which now passes the school. Following this road .9 mile west is point #2, the site of what is believed to be the first saw mill in this region, built in 1836 and only used for a few years. 3.8 miles to the south and west (point #3) was one of the most interesting points on the tour. This was the site of the "Old Gosset Mill", a saw mill which was built in 1836 and later converted into a grist mill. The site is now about twenty feet east of the creek on the north side of the road where we now see a small pile of rocks. The grist mill was built in 1844 or 1845. It was one of the first grist mill's in the region, people from miles around bringing their grain here to be ground. The lumber from this grist mill was used in building the house which now stands on the south side of the road a few hundred feet to the east. Some .3 mile to the northwest may be seen a small cemetery, where one of two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Porter county is buried. The D. A. R. in 1926 erected a marker on the grave. Continuing on in Porter Township we pass the site of the first school in the township built in 1840. The school was constructed of logs and only used in the winter, since in those days the children could only attend school in the winter when it was too cold to do any thing else. This point was #4. Point #5 is .6 miles to the south. Here was the first airplane landing field in the county, later moved to its present location one mile south and one mile west, the McCool landing field on US 6. A

Point #6, "The Hoosier's Nest" in Union Township, was reached by going south to State road 130, then west through Wheeler and 1.5 miles south, a total distance of 8.3 miles from Point #5. In 1833, James or Thomas Snow erected at this point, the first frame house in the township. Later he

North Porter County's Centennial Historical Pilgrimage

put in a stock of merchandise and became the first merchant in the township. Two years later he sold out to Oliver Shepard who named the place "Hoosier's Nest". Historians of Porter County claimed that this place was made famous by the poem "The Hoosier's Nest", when as a matter of fact the poem was written two years previous to the building of the tavern. It is thought by many that the word "Hoosier" used to designate a citizen of Indiana originated at this spot. A

Point #7, 4.3 miles north on the Porter-Lake County line, is an old cemetery, one of the first in the region donated by the Blake family in 1850.

Point #8, marks the second shore line of the "Old Lake Chicago" and is 2.5 miles north of Point #7. Point #9, "The Battle of Joys" .3 mile north at Willow Creek, was a contest between the railroads to see which would cross first and maintain the crossing. The feeling became so bitter that the state militia was called out to maintain order. Point #10, 1.4 miles to the north was a "Slave Depot" or a station on the "Underground Railroad". The cabin was built in 1856 and used until the Civil War. It was a small frame building with double log cellars having a trap door to both rooms, so that it would be possible to hide runaway slaves from the slave hunters.

Point #11, three miles to the east by way of US 12 was the site of a bridge sixty-four rods long. The bridge was built entirely of logs in 1836 or 37, by Lake and Porter Counties. It was used by the Mail Stage Coach Lines from Chicago east. The bridge was called "The Long Pole Bridge" or "The Never to be Forgotten Bridge by all those who passed over it". The bridge was erected over the "Little Calumet River". A

North Porter County's Centennial Historical Pilgrimage

At this point the party adjourned to the Dunes State Park for lunch. After lunch the band played a few pieces before caravan left for the town park of Porter. A

At Porter a monument was dedicated to Joseph Bailly. The bronze was presented to the town of Porter by the Porter County Centennial, INC. After the dedication, a pageant was presented depicting the community history of the northern part of the county. B

The tablet on native stone honoring Joseph Bailly bears the following inscription: "In memory of Joseph Bailly 1774-1835, First white settler in Porter County, coming with his family in 1822, making a permanent home in woodlands on the banks of the Little Calumet. Erected by Porter County Centennial, Inc., 1936". B

The bronze tablet is mounted on a granite boulder, located at the east end of the new Porter Park near the present Charles Ray home. The boulder weights 4,480 pounds and is from the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Laldon, who gave the stone to the centennial. It was discovered in a sand hill near the dunes highway and Wagner road when US 20 was built. No one is able to explain how it happened to be there. The stone was hauled to its present site by Clem Mc Corkel and mounted on a 6 x 4 x 5 foot concrete base. The monument was presented to the town of Porter by Mr. Allison, president of the Porter County Centennial INC., and was accepted by ^{Mrs.} Busse on behalf of the town of Porter. B

After the program the pilgrimage continued on through Westchester, Pine and Jackson Townships.

The first point #12 on the afternoon tour was the old Bailly homestead, established in 1822 by Joseph Bailly when he built the first log cabin in this region. The present home was completed in 1825. By 1833 there were eight log cabins here. Point #13, the Marriage Tree, lies across the road

North Porter County's Centennial Historical Pilgrimage

from the home, on the north bank of the Little Calumet River. These trees were planted November 13, 1841, by Rose Bailly and Francis Howe on their wedding day. They planted an elm and an oak side by side. It was the custom in those times to plant such trees in the belief that if the trees lived, the marriage would be a long and happy one. Both trees with their branches intermingled are still growing. A

Point #14, the "Old Bailly Cemetery" located one mile north of the homestead, is surrounded by three walls, the inner one being about six feet high and filled with sand. Here are buried the members of the Bailly family. Between this and the next wall are buried people not of the Catholic faith. The cemetery has passed from the Bailly family and this fact has caused several lawsuits and much hard feeling on the part of the descendants of people buried here. B

Point #15 was reached by following US 12, over into Pine Township where an "Old Mail Stage Coach Tavern" once stood. It was the stopping place for all people traveling east and west and was the scene of much early county history. Point #16 was an old log cabin, built in about 1872. A number of early families lived here at different times. The next point #17, was the site of an old cheese factory on the old frame farm. Point #18 near Burdick was the site of many charcoal ovens which existed here sixty to seventy years ago. Point #19, the old long mill, is the only mill now standing in the county. This mill was built by a man named Long between 1840 and 1845. It remained in the Long family for three generations and was known as the "Long Mill". It was then purchased by a man named Tratebas and is now known as the "Tratebas Mill". It is now a Boy Scout Camp, being donated by Mr. Tratebas for a camp. It is located seven miles north of Valparaiso on State road 49 and 1.5 miles east. B

Two miles south of the mill on the south side of US 6 at point #20 is the old Massy homestead, the oldest frame house in Jackson Township. At one time it was a store and trading post for people for miles around.

North Porter County's Centennial Historical Pilgrimage

Point #21 is reached by going two miles west to the intersection of US 6 and State highway 49, then four miles north to Chesterton on State highway 49, then one mile east. This point marks the site of the old "Morgan Tavern". Jesse Morgan settled here in 1833 and was the second white man to settle in Porter county. Hannah Morgan was the second white child born in the county and the first in Westchester Township. Jesse Morgan established the first postoffice in the county in 1838. The original mailbox may be seen in the Morgan hardware store at Chesterton owned by a nephew. The caravan at this point adjourned to Chesterton for the evening program at Railroad Park. B

After the band played for an hour, the program began before one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Chesterton. The program opened with the Sons of Civil War Veterans. Fife and Drum Corps of Valparaiso, forming in Indiana Avenue and marching down Calumet Avenue to the park. B

"America" was sung by the audience, with the Chesterton Choral Arts Club leading. Rev. Rertil R. Edquist gave the invocation. H. A. Flynn was the presiding chairman at the microphone and introduced Mr. Allanson, president of the Centennial, who gave a brief outline of the events of Centennial Week. B

The Choral Arts club directed by E. N. Farnam sang "Nature's Praise of God". Old time experiences were related by C. A. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Robbins, Joseph Stephens, William LaHayn and Mrs. John H. Busse. After a few numbers by the Choral Arts Club, Judge Mark Rockwell of Valparaiso, gave the address of the evening, "Porter County, Past and Present". This address was followed by a number from the Fife and Drum Corps and the program was closed with the theme song "O Little Town of Mine" by the Choral Arts Club. B

AD:mf
8/26/36

PORTER COUNTY CALANDAR

(Addition)

- Q3. It isn't D.A.V.Y. it is D.A.V. and the meaning is Disabled American Veterans. It is a lodge similar to the American Legion but only disabled veterans are eligible.
- Q1. The All-talent day is a gathering of the talented students of the Porter County schools, i.e. Glee clubs, school bands, orators, musicians, etc. For the purpose of showing to the public the value of education and the extra curricular subjects followed in the schools.
- Q2. Award day is the day on which athletes and outstanding students receive their school letters, scholarship, medals for attendance, and ribbons for accomplishments superior to those of their fellow students.
- Q4. Hobe day was created by the students body in memory of the students who attended Valparaiso University when it was known as the Poor Man's Harvard. It was observed for some years by a group of students as a joke, but in 1930 it became a campus rite observed by all students. The day is finished off by a show put on by various students having talent and prizes are awarded to the worst dressed man and woman, to the ones with the most original costume, and to the most comical. This is also the day of the "Polished Apple". On this day an apple which has been waxed and polished with great diligence is presented to the champion teachers' pet, as chosen by the various fraternities.

Porter Co. - 245.7 - (Folk) Poems

SONG OF THE OLD MAN TRAIL

My course I take by marge of lake or river gentle flowing,
 Where footsteps light in rapid flight may find their surest going.
 I hold my way through forests gray, beneath their rustling arches,
 And on I pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

In single file, through mile on mile, the braves their chiefton follow,
 By night or day they keep their way, they wind around hill and hollow.
 From sun to sun I guide them on, the men of bow and quiver,
 And on I pass through Prairie grass, as flows the living river.

Where waters gleam, I ford the stream; and where the land is broken,
 My way I grope down rocky slope, by many a friendly token.
 The shrubs and vines, the oaks and pines, the lonely firs and larches
 I leave, and pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

To charts unknown, in brooks unshown, I am no lane or byway.
 Compe^{te} with me from east to see the continental highway!
 I guide the quest from east to west--From west to east deliver,
 For on I pass through prairie grass, as flows the living river.

The bivouac leaves ambers black amid the fern and clover,
 And prints of feet the searches greet, to tell of journeys over.
 The sun beats hot. I reckon not how sear its sp^{ender} parches,
 I onward pass through prairie grass, to guide the silent marches.

The red man's god prepared the sod, and to his children gave it,
 His wrath is shown in every zone against the men who brave it.
 The righteous be, who follow me, and praise the heavenly giver,
 While on I pass through prairie grass, as flocs the living river.

*used town &
m m*

SITE OF DAVID OAKS TAVERN

The site of this tavern is located on the Harry Pierce Farm one and three-quarters miles east of Valparaiso on the north side of State Highway 2.

This tavern was built by David Oaks in 1834, who continued in the tavern business for many years. During the years of 1834 and 1835 the business of tavern keeping was very remunerative since every day wagon teams could be seen wending their way over the rough trails toward the west, where they expected to build homes of thrift and industry. At that time there were no roads and they followed the old Indian trail known as the Old Sac Trail which led past the Old Oaks Tavern.

After many years the tavern was remodeled and made into a dwelling house. Some can still remember the old house and the high iron rail fence surrounding it, they can also remember having their pictures taken showing the house and iron fence in the back-ground.

Hubert M. Skinner a noted writer and descendant of the Oaks family has perpetuated the memory of this tavern in the following poem written in 1915.

THE OLD OAKS TAVERN

Forlorn it stands, environed by the homes
of twentieth century luxury and pride,
Its window panes, its weatherbeaten boards,
Its handmade latches and its steps decayed,
The ruins of its ancient dining hall
all show the marks of time and carry back
the mind to earlier nineteenth century days.

Once 'twas a lofty tavern, on the trail
that joined the east and west, alone it stood,
in all the wilderness.
Slow wagon trains, paused at its doorways,
Wearied from the march
From old Fort Wayne or from Detroit, and felt
the comforts of beholding here
a traveler's home. Bright thru the window shone
the fireplace flamed and up the chimney roared
the whirling currents of the heated air.
From the high mantels gleamed the candle sticks
of polished brass, and busy moving forms
flitted in light and shadow through the rooms
The paneled doors, hauled overland from far,
swung open to admit the guests arrived,
And welcome from the host and hostess made
The place a home to many a weary heart.

Right bountifully spread, the table long
Supplied the feast for motley companions
Of stranger folk from meal to meal.
Above in large chambers, beds with canopies,
Curtains, and testers, to their soft recesses
Of downey feathers, invitation gave
To sweeter rest than weary weeks had known.
Women and children, early climbed the stairs
While in the office, till the midnight hour
The men exchanged adventure as they smoked
and drank the tavern keeper's honest beer.

A man of diginty was David Oaks
 A friend of Fillmore and a scholar bred
 in the old school training.
 He could ne'er descend to courseness as to folly,
 Jackson's time was an heroic age. Americans
 Were patriots, all, and with a mission high
 To give asylum to the slaves of kings,
 And preach to all the world the rights of man.

That might the walls of the old house realate
 If they could speak' What tales of storied men,
 Whose names are blazoned on the nation's rolls
 of worthies' And what heroes of old'
 What tragedies unwritten, and what scenes
 Of happiest reunions have they witnessed'
 These walls that hold the story of the years.

To me they tell of a young horseman, spent
 With his far flight through the Canadian wilds
 Pursued by wolf and bear and men in red,
 In the mad fury of Rebellion's Day.
 When but to be accused, the innocent
 Even the knowlege of McKenzie's treason
 Meant traitor's death and stigma infamous.

From Zora fled the youth thru the wild
 stretch of wild Ontario and Michigan
 Unaided and unguided and alone
 In the headlong race or bivouac perilous,

Tireless and all too short and pausing not
Till at the gate of the old Hostlery
From his spent horse, he fell.

Then manly arms raised him and bore him
to the lighted rooms,

And in delirium he gazed around
Upon the scene of comfort in the wilds.

Soon will be rounded eighty mighty years
Since that heroic ride. How many more
Experiences unwritten and forgotten,
But meaning life or death or less than his
Have been related to the ancient rooms
of this quaint hostlery? A thousand volumes
Could not contain the story of its life!

Can such a relic be allowed to molder
and fall, at length, in ruin, on its site.
Or be removed, dismembered, to give place
To modern architecture? Hath it not
A right to plead its cause, to claim protection,
To urge its rights to stay, a monument
Of Old heroic days, and of the trail
Whose guardian it was, on the frontier?

SCD/ucq

4/21/36

Porter Co. - 246.1 - Superstitions

Clyde A'Neal
District No. 7
Porter County

FOLKLORE

APPARITIONS

Reference

E

Clyde A'Neal, field worker

The song of the Hermit Thrush was for a number of years believed to be the voice of a young man who was a grand singer and had disappeared in the Kankakee badlands in the early days.

ALL:mf

4/29/36

SUPERSTITIONS

E

Reference

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

Some superstitions beliefs are as listed:

(¹ Among the younger children in Porter county, there is a belief that if they can say "gold" three time while a meteor is falling they will become rich, and that if they see but one star and make a wish before they see a second they will have their wish granted.)

(Grown ups still believe that the day they find a penny is a lucky day for them.)

(Formerly hunters fired their first shot into the air in the morning to insure good hunting.) This was later discouraged after the coming of the sealed shell in place of the muzzle load. It originated in the idea that powder in the gun over night, when fired in the morning insured a dry barrel making the first charge of the day sure to fire when pointed at game.

ALLmf

5/5/38

Porter Co. - 246.4 - Cures and Remedies

CURES OF MAGIC

Reference

E

Cures

Clyde A'Neals, field worker

A potatoe carried in the pocket until it becomes rocklike
is often carried as a prevenative of rheumatism. 1

A black string ted about the neck was formerly believed
to protect a child from the croup. 2

*These beliefs are still familiar
to the denizens of Porter County.*

ALL:mf

5/7/36

Porter Co. - 254 - (Important) Personalities

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

Life of H. H. Loring

File

Mr. Loring was born in Grant County, Indiana, on December 23, 1862. He went to school in Grant County and on graduating became a teacher in Marshall County. He came to college at Valparaiso, April 17, 1882, being not quite twenty years old.

He graduated from Teachers' Normal in '86, and from the law college in '94. Some of his school mates were Senator Morris, Senator Deneen of Illinois, Caleb Powers of Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor Thomas F. Donaphan of Illinois, and Ira W. Howarth, a noted teacher. Mr. Loring was elected Judge in 1914, and held that office until 1927, during which time he became the head of the First State Bank of Valparaiso.

In the later part of his judgeship he was asked by Cannon and Robb to collaborate with them on a history of this region and to write the histories of the courts. The result was the publication of two volumes, entitled "Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana" in which an exhaustive history of hitherto unpublished material is given of Lake, Porter, and LaForte Counties.

Mr. Loring is still known about Valparaiso, and northwestern Indiana as "Judge". He is still president of the bank, which was the only one in Valparaiso which stood as solid as a rock all through the trying times of the depression. He is at the present time an active member of the Porter County Bar, being a member of the law firm of Loring and Loring.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

Life of Rear Admiral Edward John Marquart

Edward J. Marquart was born March 11, 1880, at the old Marquart home on the southwest corner of Indiana Ave. and Morgan Blvd. He was one of eleven children. He attended grade school and high school in Valparaiso.

His appointment to Annapolis came as a surprise, as it had been expected that Congressman Crumpacker of Valparaiso would appoint his two sons to fill his quota, but at the last moment one of his sons decided on a law career. At the graduation exercises held for the high school Edward Marquart's appointment was read, greatly surprising himself and all others present.

Soon after receiving his appointment he went east to preparatory school, and in the fall entered the Academy. After receiving very high grades at the navy school he was placed on a sailing vessel used as a training ship. While at sea they were becalmed for a month and were very short on rations before they received aid.

He rose quickly in rank and was in charge of the engine room of the USS Oregon when it ran for three days thru a typhoon while enroute for China. The wind tore away great pieces of the linoleum deck cover and most of the life boats. The Oregon was laid up for repairs in Yokohama for thirty days.

One of the greatest coincidences of his life was when he became a captain. The man who relinquished command to Captain Marquart was also a Valparaiso man, Rear Admiral Campbell.

Life of Rear Admiral Edward John Marquart

Captain Marquart, the youngest Captain in the United States Navy, in command of the USS Louisville, and on his trial trip out to sea, received an S.O.S. from an excursion ship some three hundred miles away. Putting the ship to its greatest possible speed he dashed to the aid of the stricken ship. Arriving at the scene, he rescued the passengers and crew numbering some 475 persons. One of the humorous things was the fact that one woman refused to remove her life-belt even after she was safely aboard the warship.

The Captain gave the rescued men and women as elaborate a Thanksgiving dinner as was possible on a warship, and many of them acknowledged that for the first time they realized that the Navy was really as beneficial in peace times as in war.

Edward John Marquart became the youngest American Naval Rear Admiral when he was appointed to take charge of the United States Navy Yard at Cavite in the Philippine Islands. Another honor which he will receive is that he will be the last United States Commandant in the Philippines.

The Admiral is married, and has no children. His home residence is in Washington, D.C., where he was connected with the Ordnance Department during the war (1918). One of his most noteworthy works was the laying out and establishment of the United States Submarine Base at Cocosola, Panama, of which he was in charge for several years.

AD:fr
10/1/36

Clyde A'Neals, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

*used on January 4
7/1/24*

LOWELL THOMAS AT VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

Reference

- A. Miss Corboy, Valparaiso University
- B. Mrs. Ray, Greenwich Inn, Valparaiso Indiana
- Mrs. Jessie Sties, Stiles Hall, Valparaiso, Indiana

About 1911 or '12, a young man from Cripple Creek, Colorado, arrived in Valparaiso. Some say that he was riding the rods when he hit town, but that has not been confirmed. He asked a hack man where the school was, and then set out on foot for the Administration Building.

Entering the office of Professor Kinsey, he introduced himself, and explained that he understood that it didn't cost much to go to school at Valparaiso. "My pile is just sixteen dollars, and there's no more where that came from. Can I get work to pay for my board and room, do you think?" he asked.

"What's your specialty?" the professor asked, studying the boy, his right eye peeking over his glasses, and a wise owl smile spreading over his face.

"Well, my last job was working in a mine; after that I tried reporting on a newspaper, but I found out I was short on education."

Lowell Thomas

At the end of the interview, Lowell found himself enrolled as a student of the college, and it was not long until he was firing the furnace, sweeping halls at Stiles Hall, brushing up the family carriage, harness, and horse, taking care of a cow, and running a hand-powered washing machine on wash days, as well as waiting table in Ma Ray's Restaurant across the street.

However, work and study did not curb his pride, or western temperament, and when a big man from the south chanced to trod too heavily on Mr. Thomas's toes and ruffle his dignity too much, a street fight was soon under way, and much to the distress of the confident southern man, the fight was very much in favor of his western opponent. In fact the fight was so good that the spectators failed to yell, "The cops", and the two belligerents got a free ride to the city calaboose.

After sitting in the cell for several minutes, he got courage enough to call to the jail keeper, and ask permission to phone Ma Ray at the restaurant. "Mrs. Ray, I'm in jail. Won't you come and bail me out?"

"What's the trouble?" Mrs. Ray asked, when she arrived at the local lockup. Thomas told his story, and it was not long till he was on his way back to the hill and to work.

After two years at Valpo, Thomas left with a Bachelor's degree under his arm, and did not return until the winter of 1933. One day a limousine with a Lake County sheriff acting as a body guard, stopped in front of Ma Ray's Greenwich Inn. A man jumped

Lowell Thomas

out of the car and ran into the restaurant and grabbing Mrs. Ray by the hand, shook it with vim. "Hello, Ma Ray, don't you know me? I am that old waiter of yours, Thomas."

Remembering him as an old employe of hers, she exclaimed, "Well, if you have been one of my waiters, sit down and have some dinner." It was just past noon. "No, I can't, Ma. I was just going through town, and I wanted to have a look at you and the old place once more. I'm going over to look at my old room across the way." And the visitor dashed out.

The following night, Mrs. Ray heard Lowell Thomas, the famous radio announcer, broadcasting the story of his visit to his old school town and his old friends who didn't recognize him, and was her face red, when she learned that her old waiter, and her favorite radio artist, were one and the same man.

Several weeks went by, and then Lowell Thomas came to Valparaiso University to give a lecture at the auditorium of the university. The social lights of the town prepared a banquet for him in one of the better homes. The wealth and fashion of the city waited for the lecture to close so that they might carry him away from the so-called rabble. But at the end of his lecture, the speaker ducked out a back door, and led a mob of three hundred students down the alley to the Greenwich Inn.

Mounting a table, he declared: "Boys, I went to this school once, and here I had one grand time. Mrs. Ray stood by me when I needed a friend, and she has stood by hundreds of other kids like me in her time. You be good to her. She is your

Lowell Thomas

friend, and she understands us." The room rang with cheers as he climbed down from the table top to join the impatient elite who had caught up with him and waited outside.

Another excellent addition to this story is the following letter written by Lowell Thomas, himself, to Miss Corboy, who handles the publicity department of the university. This was written January 18, 1932, to a request for a statement of how it was possible to attend college during the depression.

"Okay. I will be delighted to cooperate in any way you suggest. I had the fun of working through four universities. Valparaiso was the first. I arrived there with about \$16 and my first job was taking care of a three-story dormitory. I poked up the fires at 4 a.m., then fed the furnace at intervals all through the day; banked the fires at 11 p.m., scrubbed the halls twice a week; ran a washing machine on Saturday, and acted as valet to a cow. For this I received my board and \$1¹⁰ a week.

"From that I went on to other and nobler jobs, such as cooking short orders in a restaurant at night. In spite of being fairly busy earning a living, I manage to wiggle my way through college so that I got my degree at the end of two years. And I also seemed to have plenty of time for social affairs.

"The same sort of thing happened at the three other universities, except that little by little I earned more money. In fact, before I finished at Princeton, my weekly income was greater than that of the average professor. Of course I was broke many times. But I never worried much about it. In fact I wouldn't have missed the fun of it for anything.

Lowell Thomas

"I am enormously amused at one sentence in your letter, the one reading: "On account of the dearth of finances it is thought wise to prepare for publication a pamphlet showing how students in past faced 'hard times', many of them coming here with practically a pittance and how they won in the battle with penury and are now occupying positions that are the despair and envy of less courageous souls." This amuses me because I never stopped to think of it as a 'battle with penury'. I found it great sport. I can't tell you why, but it was. So much so, in fact, that I pity the young fellow who is compelled to go to college with the old man paying all the bills."

Cordially yours,

Lowell Thomas

AD:fr

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Porter County, District # 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Editor
Checked by Steve
OK

- First Draft - Johnson -

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF VALPARAISO, INDIANA (cont)

References

- A. History of Porter County, by Lewis Publishing Company
Chicago, 1912.
- B. Miss Mable Benny, retired English teacher, member of D.A.R.,
Woman's Club, and Advisory Board.
- C. Mrs. George Chester, Member of D.A.R., Porter County Historical
Society, Woman's Club, and Advisory Board.
- D. Miss Carr, Librarian.
- L. Miss Kate Corboy, Registrar of Valparaiso University
- K. Archie Korits, Field Worker, District # 7, Federal Writers'
Project.
- X. Found in Valparaiso Public Library

Although Porter County is classed as a rural
community where few opportunities exist for the development
of high professional ability, there are a number of Valparaiso's sons

Archie Keritz, District No. 7

and daughters have been very successful. Of those who have won international distinction in Literature and Journalism, Col. Gilbert A. Pierce is probably the most outstanding. K

Gilbert A. Pierce was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1834. He came to Porter county with his parents when he was 20 years of age and settled at Tassinong, where his father was post-master for 25 years or more. He studied law in the University of Chicago. A

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Co. H., 9th Indiana infantry, as a private. He was successively promoted to Lieutenant, Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster, Col. of Cavalry, and inspector of the quartermaster's department. He was retired from the army in Oct. 1865. A

Immediately, he commenced to practice law in Valparaiso and was soon elected to the lower house of the Indiana Legislature. Later, for two years, he was financial clerk of the U.S. senate. Since his mind ran in a literary direction he became editorial writer on the Chicago Inter Ocean, now known as the Chicago Tribune. He remained in this capacity for 12 years. He was subsequentic editorial writer of the Morning News. A

He was appointed territorial Governor of Dakota in 1884, and in 1889 he was elected U.S. Senator from North Dakota, retiring in 1891. In 1893 he was appointed minister to

Portugal. After a few years he resigned and upon returning to America, with his two sons organized Pierce Publishing Co. in Chicago and issued a magazine entitled What To Eat. He died at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, February 15, 1901. A. 256, 257.

The books referring to the legends of this region are;

"Tales of Kankakee Land" by Charles H. Bartlett, published by Charles Scribner & Sons, New York, 1904. X

"Pioneer Hunters of the Kankakee" by J. Lorenzo Werich, 1920. X

"The Silver Arrow, Indian Legends, Indian Romances, and the Witchery of the Dune Country" by Earl H. Reed, published by Reilly & Lee, 1926. X

Authors born in this county are;

Hubert Skinner, a member of a well known family in Porter County. He wrote "The History of Valparaise" in 1876. He wrote a number of poems one called "The Old Sac Trail", in honor of the old Indiana trail which passes through Valparaise. He wrote the Indiana Centennial song. His most pretentious work is called "The Story of the Britons", which tells the story of the ancient Britons through the fifteen centuries preceding The Saxon Conquest, 1903. A 276.

For many years he was connected with The American Book Co., writing practically all their notes and comments. He was interested in early history. He died several years ago. B

Mrs. Idael Makeever, the daughter of George W. Childers, of ~~Leouts~~, wrote practically just poems, including verses in the Hoosier dialect, sonnets, lyrics, and reminiscent poems. She published 2 volumes of verses entitled "Golden Rod" and "Prairie Flowers". A 257.

Miss Francis R. Howe, a granddaughter of Joseph Bailey wrote "A Visit to Bois D'Haine", "An Old French Homestead", and "Life of St. Catherine of Genoa", 1883. C.

Octavia W. Benny wrote "History of Valparaiso" in verse. B.

A.G. Hardeesty wrote "Atlas of Porter County, in 1876. B.C.

Newton Arvin, an authority on Hawthorne, writes for the Atlantic Monthly. D

Mrs. E.W. Haverfield wrote "The Enlightened Woman" B

Mrs. Eva Bondy, Mrs. Emily Skinner, and Fred Cole are writers of poetry.

Mrs. Fizzie Newell wrote a book called "The Silent Counselor", an ingenious compilation of passages from the Bible, and poetry.

George Harrison is a writer of poetry, as is Ed Anderson, who writes articles for farm magazines. A 256-B C D K

The following authors have made their homes here;

Cel. Gilbert ^P Pierce, who wrote "A Dictionary of Dickens' Character", which has found favor both in England and the United States. A 257 X

He wrote "Zachariah", "The Congressman", and "To Laugh or to Cry", and several western novels. X

Archie Aerts, District No. 7.

The Rev. L.M.Kennedy wrote a "Book of Poems",
 Pro. A.Y.Moore wrote "Life of Schuyler Colfax", Pro. M.A.
 Bogarte wrote a book on elocution, and Pro. John Cloud
 wrote a physics text book. A 258

Rev. Doc. Sims wrote the "Life of Dr. Eddy".
 A. 259.

C.G.Erickson wrote local poems, 1904. C. X
 Pro. Worthy Putman wrote "Putman's Elocution".
 A 258.

Pro. J.W.Holcombe wrote "The Latin Sentence". 1876.
 Oliver P.Kinsey, associated with Mr. Brown in
 conducting Valparaiso University for several years, wrote
 "The Normal Debater", and often made the remark that he
 would be remembered for teaching the American people to
 eat carrots. B

George Stimpson wrote "Popular Questions and
 Answers". He is now president of the National Press Club. L X

A.J.Davis wrote a "History of Valparaiso Univer
 versity". L

John Wm. Schol, now at Ann Harbor, wrote
 "Children of the Sun" and "In Gaea's Garden". L

John A. Anderson, now at Wilson's Observatory,
 California, is editor of the American Opt. Journal. L.

Fredric Horace Clark, 1896, wrote "The Relig-
 ion and Romance of a Pianist's Life", called "Iphigenia".

A private edition of 500 copies were printed in May 1896 for the Pure Music Society. One copy is now in the possession of Miss Kate Corboy, of Valparaiso. L

The only ballad of any note associated with this district is, "The Hoosier's Nest", by John Finly. X

"An Old French Homestead" was written by Francis R. Howe.. K.

Works concerned with this district also are,

"The Old Sac Trail" by Hubert Skinner.

"Tales of Kankakee Land" by Charles H. Bartlett, pub. by Charles Scribner & Sons, N.Y. 1904 X

"Pioneer Hunters of the Kankakee" by J. Lorenzo Werich, 1920. X

"The Silver Arrow" by Earl H. Reed, pub. by Reilly & Lee, Chicago, 1926. X.

"History of Lake and Porter Counties" by Weston Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard. F.A. Flattery & Co. Chicago 1882.

"History of Valparaiso" by Hubert Skinner. 1876 X

"Atlas of Porter County by A.G. Hardesty. 1876

"History of Porter County", Lewis Publishing Co. 1912. X

"Lake and Clamet region of Indiana" by Cannon, Loring and Robb. Pub. Historian's Association, Indianapolis, Ind. 1927. X

One of the Earliest Authentic Histories of Porter County from 1832 to 1876, by D.H. Shulte Gay. X

"Wonders of the Dunes" by George A. Brennan. 1923. X

NHP:eav

2/7/36

Archie Kovits, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

"Guide-Makers and Making"

Porter County

NF
local characters

Reference: Archie Kovits, Field Worker

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

"Guide-Makers and Making"

Dr. Carlson

Dr. Carlson is a retired minister and is greatly interested in the study of stars. Since he has retired from the ministry, he has built a circular planetarium off U. S. # 20 in Porter. It is about seventy feet in diameter and one story high with an observation tower. It is similar to the planetarium in Chicago and this is the only one of its kind in the world, it being pictorial. By the study of the stars he has figured out a weather report several hundred years old and can forecast the weather for the future by watching the stars. Lectures are given twice a week and every one is welcome.

Mr. John Eubanks - Ex-Slave

Mr. Eubanks had the distinction of being the last living member of the Grand Army Of The Republic in Gary, Indiana. He was born a slave and ran away to join the northern army. His stories of the conditions of the negro in the south before, during and after the Civil War are hard to believe even though they are true. One wonders how such conditons could exist in this country only a few years ago. Even with all his hardships he looked on the bright side of life and believed that he had been very lucky in life.

Dr. F. E. Ling - Hebron

Dr. F. E. Ling has been a dentist in Hebron for several years and a lover of the Kankakee Region all his life. He is very active in the Conservation Club and he dreams of the day when the Kankakee Region will be restored to its former state of a Hunter's Paradise. To this end he has given a great deal of thought and is ready at any time to prove this point to any one willing to listen. He has had several

articles published in magazines and in all of them calls attention to the glory of the old region and that the region should now be made into a park.

Secretary Of Chamber Of Commerce - Whiting

Probably this person is one of the most unusual men interviewed by me. When gathering data for the Calumet Guide, I called at the Chamber of Commerce for some information. Since the office girl did not know all the requested data, she called on the secretary for the rest of the material needed. A little man came charging out of one of the private offices saying, "I am on the spot. Who are you and what do you want?" He had the appearance of some one looking for a fight. I explained who I was and what I wanted. It seems that he thought some one was trying to get his job, since the Chamber of Commerce was opposing President Roosevelt and he thought that he was important enough for the President to make a special effort to have him discharged. 4

Dr. Axel Hogaard

A retired dentist of South Chicago is now a farmer in Porter County. After his retirement as a dentist he purchased one hundred acres of land in Porter County on which was located a large mineral spring. By placing a dam across a ravine he created a small lake and this has been stocked with fish and ducks. Nearby he has built a small home and planted several hundred fruit trees. Starting with a small woods he has made this place one of the most beautiful show places of northern Indiana. 5

His hobby is working on a farm and this farm is his hobby. In the summer months, he entertains several of the small boys from South Chicago and has built a small camp for them. Through his efforts many boys enjoy a vacation in the country which would not otherwise be possible.

Jimmie Collier

Mr. Collier is a storekeeper at Baum's Bridge. Although raised as a hunter and trapper or in other words a river rat, he is unusual in that he is always dressed neatly and the store is clean, as are his living quarters, conditions somewhat different from that of most of the people living along the river. 6

He also has a liking for painting out door scenes and although he has never had any training, he is really a good painter. However, he is not a fast painter and this has prevented him from securing employment as a painter of covers for out door magazines. As it is, he only paints a few pictures and sells them for what ever people will pay.

AD:ED

4-18-38

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

INTERESTING PEOPLE

VALPARAISO MAN HAS TWELVE
BILLION DOLLAR ROAD PLAN

Reference: Archie Korits, Field Worker

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

INTERESTING PEOPLE

VALPARAISO MAN HAS TWELVE BILLION DOLLAR ROAD PLAN

F. S. Amstutz of Valparaiso has been well known for the past many years as an inventor and designer. For the last few years he has been designing plans for a super stream-lined network of highways for the United States. The idea belongs to him and his brother-in-law, T. E. Steiner of Worchester, Ohio. The idea is to provide work for unemployed men and create national recovery.

Last week a plan incorporating this idea with the approval of President Roosevelt was introduced in Congress. It provides for 20,000 miles of highway at a cost of from \$300,00 to \$400,000 per mile. It calls for three highways spanning the country from east to west and seven from north to south.

These would all be toll roads and bridges, and would be self-liquidating. They would be built by a corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000,000 all brought by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Three of the members of the Board of Directors would be appointed by the President. The corporation would be permitted to issue bonds up to eight billion dollars, maturing in sixty years at three per cent. The cost annually of interest, policing, administration and maintenance would be two hundred twenty-five million dollars. Since ten per cent of the gasoline used in this country last year was two hundred forty-five million dollars, if this were used on these highways they

would be more than self-supporting.

The bond issue is expected to buy the right-of-way and build the roads, leaving enough to pay the interest on the whole issue for a period of five years, at which time all roads would be completed and then the income would pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to retire the bonds.

The right-of-way of each proposed highway would be four hundred fifty feet, forty-five feet for private cars, forty-four feet for trucks and busses with twenty feet between them, with barrier fences in the center for parking, ten feet on outside of each road for parking, thirty feet outside for ditches, drainage cuts and fills and road bed protection, and one hundred twenty-five feet for landscaping, beautifying, and preserving the natural beauty of the scenery. Every twelve miles the highway is to be widened to three thousand feet providing service centers and entrance and exit camps. The highway is to be lighted at all times and miss all cities. It would have overhead and under ground passage at points where it passes or intersects other highways of commerce.

These highways will be built independently and maintained independently of states through which they pass. However, the states through which they pass will receive most of the gasoline tax from gas sold within their borders to build and maintain their own highways. It will be possible to maintain military camps at service centers and the whole system can be used for military purposes. These highways are to be laid out at ground level and are not to be elevated. All curves will be eliminated if possible,

as will all crossings. Income will be derived from taxes from private cars (one-fourth cents a mile) and bridge toll taxes from trucks and busses, from franchises granted to companies to operate busses and trucks on the highway, from landing fields at these service centers, from parks service stations, repair shops, restaurants, tourists camps, swimming pools, and any other concession operated on the highway.

Advantages claimed for this super highway system are as follows: Utilize speed and safety that manufacturers have built in cars, solve the unemployment problem, do away with relief and balance the federal government budget; provide an avenue for investment of private capital and a stimulation of business in the United States; provide additional national defense since it would aid in the transportation of armored fleets and armies.

Congressman Jennings Randolph of Virginia introduced a bill in Congress last year which included this plan called the Steiner plan. It was referred to a committee and has been there ever since. Last week Senator Robert J. Burkley of Ohio introduced a similar bill which has the approval of President Roosevelt. Last year no effort was made to force the bill from the committee. This time Mr. Amstutz has sent a booklet to each Congressman, explaining the system in detail and both he and Mr. Steiner are in Washington doing every thing possible to get the bill passed by Congress. Although this plan is called the Steiner Plan, it should rightly be called the Steiner-Amstutz plan. However, now they are not interested in making the plan, but want most to get it passed by Congress.

The plan is only in the visionary stage. Public hearings on the bill would provide the routes, and determine whether land for right-of-ways would be by condemnation proceedings or by out-

right purchase.

On the basis of the proposed toll rates, on the road from Washington to New York City, a distance of two hundred twenty-five miles, it would cost four passengers in a private car forty cents each and a two-ton truck \$2.35.

Mr. Anstutz was a pioneer in the development of television and worked out the fundamental principles of sending photographs by telegraph, telephone, and radio.

AD:ED

2-19-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

PICTURESQUE CHARACTERS

WILLIAM E. FINNEY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Valparaiso, Indiana

PICTURESQUE CHARACTERS

William E. Pinney

William Elsi Pinney was born on a farm in Clinton Township, LaPorte County, Indiana, on November 10, 1847, the fourth in order of six sons and two daughters, of William and Cynthia Pinney. The grandfather was one of those sturdy forward looking pioneers who drove an ox team hitched to a prairie schooner from Ohio to the then far western Indiana. The genealogy of the Pinney family is traced back to English origin, the American forefathers landing and settling at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1630.

After attending the common schools, he attended the old Methodist College now Valparaiso University. He attended Chicago University and later matriculated at Indiana University for a law course. In 1872 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Indiana and began practicing in LaPorte, Indiana. In 1874, he came to Valparaiso and continued in the practice of law for the balance of his life. His specialty was real estate law and it was in this phase of the legal profession that he became known as an authority.

The activities of Mr. Pinney did not end with the practice of law. From his sturdy forebears, he inherited a fondness for the soil and his attachment to agriculture together with his foresight and thrift enabled him to acquire large tracts of land in both Porter and LaPorte Counties. In 1889 he organized the State Bank of Valparaiso and was president from the time of its organization until 1912. He later organized the Thrift Trust Company of Valparaiso and the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Wanatah.

He was a member of the Valparaiso Library board from its organization until his death.

On January 28, 1919, he gave to the state of Indiana, a farm of four hundred sixty-eight acres, sixty-eight acres of which is in LaPorte County near Wanatah and the remainder on the county line in Porter County. This farm has been used for experimental purposes and is known over the state as the Pinney Purdue Farm and has done great work in producing advanced practices for the farmers.

Mr. Pinney was a friend of Mr. Brown, founder of Valparaiso University and had given this farm to the school to help in forming an agriculture department in 1914. However, when the department was discontinued in 1919, the farm was given to Purdue University for the same purpose.

Mr. Pinney was married to Miss Finette Morrison of LaPorte County in 1875. They became the parents of one child, Myra Finette Clark of Chicago. Mrs. Pinney died in May, 1903, and Mr. Pinney passed away August 29, 1924. He is remembered as a man of foresight and unimpeachable honesty and a leader in civic enterprises in the community.

SITE OF HOME OF GILBERT PIERCE, NOTED WRITER

STATESMAN IN MORGAN TOWNSHIP

This home formerly located ^{at} Tassinong, two miles south of Malden, on State Highway 49, was torn down several years ago.

He is probably Porter county's most distinguished writer in the fields of literature and journalism. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and came with his parents to Tassinong when 20 years of age where his father was postmaster for over 25 years. He studied law at the old University of Chicago and enlisted in Company H., Ninth Indiana Infantry at the outbreak of the civil war, retiring in 1865 with the rank of Colonel. He then practiced law in Valparaiso and was soon elected to the house of representatives. For 2 years⁵ he was financial clerk of the U. S. Senate.

He became editorial writer of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and remained there for 12 years. He later held a position with the Morning News in the same capacity. In 1884 he was appointed territorial Governor of Dakota, and elected one of the U. S. senators from North Dakota in 1889. In 1891 he purchased an interest in the Minneapolis Tribune and 1893 was appointed minister ^{to} Portugal. Because of poor health he resigned within a short time and with his two sons organized the Pierce publishing company of Chicago and issued the Magazine "What to Eat".

He is the author of several novels of western life and his dictionary of Dickens characters found fame both in England and the U. S. He died at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1901.

SCD:mf
4/17/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District # 1
Valparaiso, Indiana

UNUSUAL CHARACTERS

AN EARLY ABOLITIONIST

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B - Archie Koritz, Field Worker

UNUSUAL CHARACTERS

An Early Abolitionist

As tourists pass over U. S. Highway #6, north of Valparaiso, they may see a marker erected by the Historic Markers Commission calling attention to the fact that in the pioneer cemetery nearby is the grave of Charles Osborne, a pioneer resident in the Quaker settlement north of Valparaiso. Mr. Osborne was an ardent anti-slavery advocate, and was the author of the first pamphlet demanding the emancipation of negro slaves in the United States. (B)

He visited North Carolina and Tennessee at an early date, and organized in these states a number of emancipation societies. He also made several trips to Europe on one of which he met William E. Gladstone then a youth, but who afterward achieved a world-wide reputation as the "Grand Old Man." Mr. Osborne was well acquainted with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and other notables of that period, but he passed from the stage of action before Garrison, Phillips and other champions of emancipation came on. (A)

NOTABLE PERSONS

As with many other counties of the state, Porter county has contributed a number of men and women to public life and other fields of endeavor who became widely-known outside the boundaries of the county. Several of these even attained national prominence. A larger number of residents, however, achieved distinction within the county and their names are still cherished today. Still another group to be considered are the numerous well-known persons from Chicago and other nearby cities who have lived in the county as summer residents of the dunes region.

One of the best-known of Porter county's citizens was the late Edgar Dean Crumpacker, who, as a representative in Congress from this district for sixteen years, was long in the national spotlight. Equally well-known as a national figure was his wife, Charlotte. She was socially prominent in Washington for many years and was one of the founders of the Congressional Club, leading woman's organization of the national capital.

Before being elected congressman, Mr. Crumpacker had served as a judge of the Indiana Appellate Court. Previously, he had been a practicing attorney in Valparaiso and had taken an active interest in affairs of the county. Judge Crumpacker died in 1920. He was a son of Theophilus Crumpacker.

Another Porter county man whose name was at one time known throughout the nation was the late Prof. Henry Baker Brown, founder of Valparaiso University, which attained wide fame as "The Poor Man's

Harvard." It was because of his magnetic personality and the uniqueness of the university he founded that students were attracted to him from all parts of America and some even from foreign countries. He died in 1917. Associated with him in conducting the university when it was at the height of its fame was the late Prof. Oliver Perry Kinsey, well-known educator.

Still another noted educator of the county who received his education in Valparaiso University and who afterwards taught there for several years was Chauncey Watson Boucher. Upon severing his connection with the university in 1884, he became business manager of the Chicago Times and then left that position several years later and returned to Indiana where he became dean of the Muncie Normal School.

Afterwards he served as superintendent of schools for the city of Valparaiso from 1915 to 1930, building it up into its present high status. During this time he was elected for one term president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. A memorial to him is the new Boucher Gymnasium of the Valparaiso High School. He died in Valparaiso in 1934 at the age of 82.

Of interest is the fact that Chauncey Watson Boucher was the father of Dr. Chauncey Samuel Boucher, a leading American educator and historian of the present time. The son is now president of the West Virginia University. He was born in Chicago when the elder Boucher was connected with the Chicago Times. Before going to West Virginia University, Dr. Boucher was for a time a dean at the University of Chicago.

An educator of a different type, but whose influence was just as wide as that of the ones already mentioned, was G. A. Dodge, founder of the Dodge Telegraph and Radio Institute at Valparaiso. Beginning as a telegraph operator at Valparaiso, he became interested in teaching

telegraphy and set up a school for beginners in 1874. His graduates are now in all parts of America and in some European countries.

Among public officials who were born and reared in Porter county but who achieved a name for themselves elsewhere is Ross Woodhull, one of Chicago's leading citizens. Born at Wheeler, he attended Valparaiso High School and later Valparaiso University and then went to Chicago, entered politics, was an alderman for many years and, since 1934, has been president of the Sanitary District of Chicago. He is an outstanding leader of the Democratic party in Illinois.

A notable figure in the judicial history of Indiana was John H. Gillette, who, after studying law at Valparaiso University, was elected judge of the Porter County Circuit Court and afterwards a justice of the Indiana State Supreme Court. He was a son of Hiram A. Gillette, pioneer lawyer of the county, professor of law at Valparaiso University and also a judge of the Porter County Circuit Court.

Looking back into the history of Porter county, a name that stands out prominently is the county's first white settler, Joseph Bailly (See "Regional History"). In later years, his granddaughter, Frances Howe, achieved something of a literary reputation with her book "The Story of an Old French Homestead in the Northwest," which described life in Porter county in the pioneer days.

Another who entered the literary field was Porter Childers, known as "The Poet of the Kankakee." His poems reflected nature in the southern part of the county and along the Kankakee river. His sister, Mrs. Idael Makeover, also wrote poems of the same section before moving west to Nebraska. She taught school for a while at Kouss.

Those who achieved distinction within the county were numerous. Among early settlers who helped develop the county was Ruel Starr who,

after fighting in the Blackhawk War, returned and built a crest mill on Crooked Creek, entered politics, became active in business, built several large business blocks in Valparaiso, and at the time of his death was one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Another was Edwin Leigh Furness, land developer in the northern part of the county and founder of the village of Furnessville. In addition to his real estate activities, Furness was active in politics and served in the state legislature for several terms. In this same region, doing his share in building up the section, was Jesse Morgan, who conducted the county's first school in his farm home during the winter of 1837-38.

One of the county's notable bankers, who also was known for his philanthropies, was William E. Pinney. Beginning his career in 1855 as a lawyer in Valparaiso, he rose rapidly in county affairs and in 1889 founded the First State Bank of Valparaiso. He served as president of this bank for many years afterwards. The Pinney farm, one of the best and largest in the county, is now famous as the Pinney-Purdue University Experimental Farm.

An outstanding character in the history of Porter county was William C. Talcott, minister, editor, judge, teacher and farmer. He published the county's first daily newspaper in 1853. It has been said of Talcott that he "could preach a sermon, teach a school, edit a newspaper, practice and administer the law, or successfully conduct a farm." His home is still standing in Valparaiso (See "Points of Interest").

A resident who exercised wide influence in the county during the first quarter of the present century was John M. Mavity, long-time editor and publisher of The Vidette, a leading daily newspaper of Valparaiso. In 1927 his newspaper was merged with the Messenger and Mavity became president of the new publishing company. Two years later, however,

Mavity sold his interest in The Vidette-Messenger to Lynn M. Whipple and retired from active life. The Vidette-Messenger today is the only daily newspaper published in the county.

Another who attained high position in the same field was Arthur J. Bowser, who acquired control of the Chesterton Tribune in 1844 and built it up into the most widely-read weekly in the county. In 1924 he retired from the paper and a few years later the Chesterton Tribune came into the hands of its present owner, Warren R. Canright. Mr. Canright, in his newspaper, maintains the same high journalistic ideals as inspired Mr. Bowser during his long newspaper career.

Foremost among military men of the county was Col. Isaac C. B. Susan (See "Military History"). Of the long line of religious leaders in the county, two names stand out --- the Rev. Lewis Comer, pioneer missionary in the county and founder of the Christian church, and Father Michael J. O'Reilly, pastor for many years of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church in Valparaiso.

A pioneer in the electric field was E. F. Van Ness, who installed the county's first electric light plant and who founded in 1900 the firm of Van Ness Electric Company in Valparaiso. A pioneer leader in the insurance business was John W. Brummitt, founder of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Porter County. Of the county's many physicians, best known was Dr. David Loring, who founded what is now Christian hospital in 1891. His brother, H. H. Loring, was well-known in another field, that of the law, having served as judge of the Circuit Court for twelve years. Previously, he had been county superintendent of schools.

Porter Co. - 254.1 - (Folk) Personalities

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

KANKAKEE RIVER TRAPPERS

Reference: Harry Werich, life-time resident and
trapper on the Kankakee River.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

KANKAKEE RIVER TRAPPERS

Harry Werich is probably the oldest living survivor of the many trappers of the Kankakee Region. Mr. Werich's father was a trapper and one of the first white trappers in this region. Most of the trappers were easy-going men and only trapped and hunted enough to secure a living. Game and fur-bearing animals were plentiful and taken with little effort. When a trapper arrived at the river, he first selected a site on which to build his shack. Some times he lived in caves dug in the bank of an island.

During the hunting season in the fall and spring, the trappers acted as guides for the many duck hunters on the rivers. Many were employed regularly as guides and caretakers by the numerous clubs along the river. These were the more fortunate and ambitious of the native trappers and hunters.

During the winter months they trapped mostly for muskrats. The trapper set out his traps and this would be his trap line. Each trapper was very careful not to poach on each other's line. These lines were valuable and were sold the same as farms or horses. Harry still has his trap line, but has a lot of trouble with poachers who take his catch and traps.

Many of the trappers made as much as several hundred dollars during a trapping season. Since their wants were few and game was so plentiful, this seemed a large sum of money to them.

Each trapper had a small push-boat or rowboat which he pushed through the swamps with a long pole. Trapping was easy and the size of the catch depended largely upon the trapper's ambition to set his traps and run the line. Each trap usually had a rat in it every time it was set.

Fur buyers came through in the early spring and bought the furs from the trappers. Sometimes they came to the trapper's cabin, or the trappers would meet them at the stores along the river.

Muskrats were usually good weather prophets. If there were going to be a large amount of snow and rain, they would build their mud homes high above the water level on the marshes. However, occasionally a high flood in the early spring covered their homes and forced them out to take refuge on the islands and branches of trees that were above the water. Harry remembers that at times they covered the tree branches and by taking a rifle, he was able to shoot several hundred of them in a few hours. The old time trappers depended on the height of the muskrat homes to forecast a winter with or without snow and whether there would be a flood in the spring.

Mr. Werich is a tall slender man, well along in years, and he usually has a long beard. At the present time he is living in a cave on the south bank of the Kankakee River at Kohler's Landing. Since he now receives an old age pension, he manages very well with his trapping.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

KANKAKEE VALLEY LORE

Reference: Interview with
James Collier,
Baum's Bridge,
Kouts, Indiana.

FOLKLORE

KANKAKEE VALLEY LORE

Jimmie Collier, a man of forty-three years of age, has spent most of his life around Baum's Bridge, now operating a store formerly owned by his father.

For many years before and after the dredging of the river, Jimmie hunted, trapped and fished in the Kankakee area. For traps he used No. 1 Victors, with a few larger ones for trapping foxes. Like most of the other trappers, he trapped for muskrats, mink, and raccoons. In trapping for muskrats he usually set his traps just under the surface of the water at the foot of their slides into the water. The traps were anchored with small willow sticks. Since most muskrats will drown themselves if caught in water, few escaped. If they were caught out of water most muskrats would bite their feet off and escape. The traps were so fastened that the end of the chain would slide down upon the stick and the muskrat in his efforts to escape would slowly be pulled under the water and drowned. Other traps were set near the runways and where there was food to be found. In these traps near the edge of the water and under the surface many mink were caught. The mink followed the muskrats around killing off the young ones, similar to weasels killing little chickens. In this way many mink were caught in traps set for muskrats.

In setting traps for foxes, a dead chicken or rabbit was usually placed a few feet in the air suspended over the trap on a pole set in the ground. When the fox jumped for the bait, he

usually came down with one foot in the trap. Many raccoons were also caught in this same manner. However, most trappers had one or more hunting dogs, and they hunted foxes and raccoons with these dogs. Foxes were run into some hiding place and kept there by the dogs until their masters arrived and shot the fox. Raccoons were treed and kept in the tree by the dogs until the hunters arrived and shot him. Most of the muskrats were sold for ten to twenty-five cents, until the World War, when the price jumped to over two dollars a pelt.

The traps were set from a small push boat and also watched in the same way. In this way the trapper did not touch the ground around the trap and leave an odor to frighten the animals away. In setting traps on the dry ground, it was necessary to cover the trap usually with some grass or leaves, and to set them with gloves on the hand, otherwise the human scent would be left on the trap and no animal would come near.

Muskrats were so plentiful that one was usually caught in every trap set each night or every time the trap was set. Most of the trappers were very careless about inspecting the traps each day. This was rather cruel to the animals caught in the traps, but they all followed that custom and nothing was done to remedy the practice.

In earlier years trappers were not bothered with anyone stealing their traps or animals from them. In recent years this practice has been so common that many of the old trappers will not trap anymore, fearing some one will steal their traps.

Although Mr. Collier has not had training, he is a

painter of outdoor and animal scenes. At the present time he has practically finished a scene showing a moose walking across a brook in a woods at night fall. The picture shows the shadow of the moose and the trees in the water and you almost expect the moose to start running, it is so lifelike. Mr. Collier has closed the hotel part of the building and keeps a few groceries, tobacco and fishing tackle for sale. He also operates one gasoline pump. In this way he sells enough goods to support himself. He is a World War veteran.

AD:ED

3-2-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

LIFE ON THE KANKAKEE

Reference: Dad Collier, (Interview)
Kouts, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Valparaiso, Indiana
Federal Writers' Project

FOLKLORE

LIFE ON THE KANKAKEE

Many years ago when he was a small boy, Mr. Collier came to the Kankakee region and spent much of his time trapping and hunting. For several years he owned and operated a store and hotel at Baum's Bridge. The store is now operated by his son and the hotel or upper part of the building has not been used since the dredging of the Kankakee River. Naturally he is much in favor of restoring the region.

At the present time he lives in a shack on Indian Island, a couple of miles from Harry Werich. He made enough trapping to buy the store and later a small farm. Most of his furs were muskrats and he remembers that they were only worth a few cents until just before the region was dredged. Then the price sky rocketed to over two dollars a pelt.

Many of the hunting parties stayed at his hotel and he remembers most of the men who came each year to hunt ducks. At one time he had a small gasoline launch and took these parties up and down the river to their camping site and later returned and took them back when they were ready to return home.

When a young man, he had several trapping lines which he ran in a small push boat, pushed through the marshes with a pole. Sometimes he skinned the animals caught in his traps when they were taken out, and at other times he loaded them

in his boat and skinned them when he returned home. However, there were usually so many that it was necessary to skin them on the spot, as the boat was too small to carry them. The hides were stretched over a V-shaped board, or a small branch was bent and placed inside the hide to stretch it while drying. In later years a heavy wire was often bent and made into a fur stretcher. After the hide was dried the stretcher was taken out and used again.

Raccoons were caught in traps and often hunted with dogs. This was great sport for parties with dogs. In the evening they turned the dogs loose and when they had a raccoon treed, followed and shot the coon. One in a while a coon would kill, one of the dogs and frighten the others away, and then escaped. However, this did not happen often, since the dogs were well trained in hunting and treeing coons.

At the present time Mr. Collier farms a few acres of land on what was formerly Indian Island and has a small trapping line. Between the two lines of work he makes a comfortable living, although he lives the same as the old trappers, mostly on salt pork and flour, doing his own cooking.

AD:ED

2-26-38

Clive Beatty
District No. 7
Stark County

FOLKLORE

Davis files

LaPorte

○ *Narrative Life History*

DIANA OF THE DUNES

Reference

*VF, but shows how
Paris can grow up sur-
rounding an individualist*

A. Clive Beatty, Field Worker

A story of romance, mystery or tragedy, that made the news head line a score or more years ago, connected with the Dunes east of Gary, is now almost forgotten lore.

In the summer of 1916 a comely young woman created a furor among the fishermen on the lake beach east of Miller by taking a twice daily plunge in the lake, a la natural, in the early morning and late evening, sometimes in the moon-light. The fishermen's wives made considerable objection and one fisherman trying to make an investigation was met by the roughly clad damsel with a revolver and curtly told to move on.

All this made good newspaper copy and soon she was known as Diana of the Dunes. A reporter after an all night vigil, finally secured an interview. She did not like newspapermen because of the sensational stories and caricatures they made of her. She was known as Miss (or Mrs.) Alice M. Gray, daughter of a Chicago physician. She had come to the Dunes in October of 1915 because she wanted a free life, not publicity. She had been earning a good salary as a secretary but resigned because men were paid more for the same work. She said her last salary check had kept her an entire winter, buying only salt

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and bread and existing through hunting, fishing and the picking of berries.

She said that she had slept the first four nights under the stars and then had found an abandoned fisherman's hut, made of driftwood. She named the hut "Driftwood", saying everything is driftwood, including herself. She seemed to have been influenced in her decision to live in the Dunes by Byron's poem "Solitude".

Naturally with a mystery, many and different stories were current. One told in the Gary Evening Post, July 24, 1916, as a reprint from the Chicago Tribune carried an interview with Mrs. Mathilda Burton, wife of a fisherman nearest Diana's hut. This tells that Diana lived in a wigwag several years before using the hut Driftwood. This does not agree with Diana's early statement. It was related that she wore her hair bobbed, not so common, in those days, and not having a mirror, cut her first by the shadow it cast on the sands.

The hut had a fireplace but no furniture, just a few boxes, a coffee pot and a cup. She always seemed to have money. It was claimed that she had boxes of bottles and made wine for sale from the wild berries. This is a sample of the mixture of truth and fiction that became public from times to time. Several fiction writers used Diana and her real and supposed life in various stories of the spirit of the Dunes. Even the movies were interested and some took location on the Dunes shooting

pictures of supposed Dianas, but the real Diana resented all such notoriety.

The more authentic stories have it that Miss Gray was the daughter of a wealthy physician of Chicago. She was precocious as a child, showing great aptitude for study and culture. She was graduated at 20 from the University of Chicago, as a Phi Beta Kappa graduate and then spent two years in travel through Europe. Returning, she accepted a position as secretary to the president of the University of Wisconsin. It was this position she left when she settled in the Dunes. The mystery is the denial of wealth, personal comfort and social position for a life of isolation. Why, no one knows. Some claimed the romance of disappointed love, others the desire for an expression of her own personality and a life of freedom from all conventionalities.

She lived quietly and alone only seeming to desire solitude. For several years she seemed to have been accepted status quo, only being noted when she came in contact with outside interests which was but once when the land on which the hut was located was bought as a real estate subdivision.

She seemed to have lived four years alone, then romance. One story has it that Paul Wilson, a giant prize fighter, trainer, and later rattle snake catcher in Texas read of her exploits and sought her out. Another that Wilson, a former railroad engineer living in Michigan City to the east decided to spend his vacation in the dunes before taking work in Indiana Harbor, and so met Diana. Newspapers made considerable publicity of

Diana's free love life, but records show they were married in 1922.

In June, 1923, the Wilsons received more publicity because of investigation being made concerning a man found supposedly murdered on Waverly Beach, now in Dunes State Park. Trouble followed through enmity engendered between Eugene Frank, deputy sheriff, and the Wilsons. Frank was brought in court for assault, Diana having received a fractured skull and Wilson shot in the foot during an altercation. The officers forced the Wilsons to walk several miles along the beach, even though wounded, to reach a police patrol. During their stay in the hospital, the cottage was ransacked by souvenir hunters and others. Many of Diana's writing were destroyed.

Soon after they left the Dunes in an open boat across the lake and down the Mississippi, but returned in a year. They intended to make another trip and locate permanently in Texas but before they could start Diana became ill and died in Feb., 1925, comparatively young. Her desire was that her body be cremated and the ashes cast to the Dune winds. On account of inability to cremate, her body was placed in Oak Hill cemetery covered by a blanket of flowers, gifts of the many friendly neighbors. Burial was changed from Ridge Lawn to Oak Hill at the request of Miller residents.

From the sensational news stories one gains an idea of a freak questionable Diana which is off-set by reliable uniformation which shows a different character, the does not explain

the mystery.

She is described as once being a constant patron of the Gary Public Library sometimes using the Central Library and at others the Miller branch. She was an "inconspicuous, quiet gray-eyed person, reserved, and resulting misunderstanding and caricature, following unpleasant publicity." She was dressed roughly on account of her environments and the life she lived, rather than for notoriety. Her reading and writing was philosophic in nature.

The Prairie Club of Chicago Bulletin, March, 1925 printed:

"A tragedy of the Dunes". "With the death of Mrs. Paul Wilson, long since printed, the woman of mystery, "Diana of the Dunes", the curtain has fallen upon a tragedy whose stage was our own Duneland. Formerly, Miss Alice Gray, a brilliant science scholar, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from the University of Chicago, and an editorial secretary of accomplishments, her pleasant voice is well remembered by those with whom she dealt and her fresh spirit and fair mindedness left its impression, incorrigible individualist, though she was. ---She knew and loved every native plant and animals, every mood and color of lake and dune".

ALLmf
4/22/36

Porter Co. - 261.5 - Swedes

Clyde A'Neals--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

2407

7 Not Folklore

AUGSBURG SWENSK SKOLA

In 1880 the Swedish settlers around Baily Town raised the small school building. As they were people of no great means the building was made as small as possible. After they had completed the one-room house, they had material enough for a church steeple, and as the building was to be also used for this purpose, but was not of large enough and strong enough to support the addition of a steeple, they decided to make it an addition to the building, and erected it in the rear of the school building, starting the usual slope at the foundation the same as if the steeple were set on the roof. There was no architect and the building was raised by mutual labor.

AD:mf
8/10/36

Porter Co. - 311 - Desperadoes and Criminals

Stanley C. Danowski
Lake County, District # 7.
Federal Writers' Project
Gary, Indiana

Used over 4
MJ
"Midget" Fernakes

The spectacular career of Henry "Midget" Fernakes ended by suicide on October 28, 1935. He died the same day on which he was recaptured by Chicago police. He had made a spectacular escape from Joliet prison twelve weeks previous, August 3, 1935.

Although Fernakes spent most of his boyhood in Valparaiso on Long Lake, he was born in Chicago sometime about the year 1895. Residents of Valparaiso recall that even as a child he was recalcitrant. His criminal career began at the age of eighteen when his ambition to marry a Valparaiso girl led him to rob a bank. He was captured and sent to a reformatory for a period of two years. Fernakes was nick-named "Midget" because of his small stature; he was only five feet four inches tall.

After his release from the reformatory he was connected for some time with the notorious "Joe Moran Gang" of Chicago.

On December 29, 1921, he shot and killed two officials of the First National Bank, in Pearl River, New York. He was also accused of killing two members of the Pennsylvania constabulary.

In early 1925 Fernakes was sentenced in Chicago, and sent to Joliet prison, to serve a term of one year to life, for the robbery of the Inland State Bank.

"Midget" Fernekes (continued)

In the fall of that year he was returned to Chicago for trial to face charges of murder in the killing of Michael Switkowski, treasurer of a Chicago suburban bank.

At the age of thirty Fernekes was charged with five murders and scores of robberies.

In April, 1935, he was captured in the John Greer Library, Chicago, where he had been a daily visitor. He was subsequently tried and sent to the penitentiary. At the time of his arrest in the library he was studying chemistry, hoping to be able to learn the manufacture of tear-gas to be used in contemplated robberies.

He was received in Joliet prison on August 5, 1935. At the time of his walk-out on August 3, 1935, he had served the minimum of ten years for bank robbery. He would have probably been released from the Joliet prison, but New York authorities wanted him on two murder charges.

Until he was captured on October 28, 1935 Fernekes was in hiding in Chicago. When retaken by police he was carefully searched but managed to conceal poison in some way, this he took rather than be returned to prison.

6/30/36

THE PAGE MASSACRE

by Jacob Hooker

"I recall vividly the great sensation of the Cherry Glenn country-- the Page massacre. Chauncey F. Page was a jeweler of Valparaiso. In 1876 he married a daughter of John Long. The couple lived together about six months and to the end of that year, when Page left his wife. He was jealous of a former lover of his wife, John Brewer.

The wife then went to live with her mother in the first house on the north side of the road, west of the Cherry Glenn schoolhouse. On the night of Feb. 15, 1887, Page came to the home of his mother-in-law, with an axe bursted open the door. In his hand was a six-shooter. With one shot he killed her. On her knees, begging for her life was his wife. Grabbing her by the right hand, he swung her around and shot her through the heart. Then he dragged the bodies of the two women to the center of a room in the back end of the house, and adjoining the woodshed, and piled them up.

Just then he heard a sound in the bedroom. There he discovered Rickey Ludolph, the daughter of Martin Ludolph, a neighbor, in the bed. He shot at her, hitting her in the leg. Then he leaned down and heard her breathe. She was alive. The fiend shot again, this time the bullet went thru her upper arm. Again he leaned over her and heard signs of life. Then he shot her thru the head. In all he fired four bullets in the child's body, and the last one he had. The girl held her breath and he concluded she was dead. To be sure he smashed a chair over her head. Then he placed her body on top of the others and poured kerosene on them. Inflammable material was

(more)

Page Massacre

to the pile, and a match set it in a blaze.

Page then ran out of the house, and was on his way to Wheeler. The night of the murder Page bought a railroad ticket from Valparaiso to Chicago from the Pennsylvania station agent. When the train reached the Bushore Crossing which was a flag stop for local trains at that time, he pulled the bell cord and stopped the train.

Miss Ludolph managed to roll off the pile and out of the house. The Bushores were holding a party that night, and those present saw the flames of the burning home. Tom Bushore and I cut across the fields to the scene, and found the girl and carried her home. Miss Ludolph recovered and lived until seven or eight years ago.

After committing the massacre Page walked to Wheeler, where he caught a freight train bound for Chicago. I notified the officers in Valparaiso, and told them who committed the murder. Tom Bushore and I also got the axe and pieces of board and other evidence together. Miss Ludolph was able to tell us what Page had done.

Word was sent to the Chicago police at once, and a general alarm was sent out. Valparaiso officers went to Chicago with photographs and an accurate description of Page, and the next day Page was found in the Grand Pacific Hotel reading an account of his crime in the Chicago Times. He was brought back to Valparaiso, and kept in jail until Miss Ludolph had recovered sufficiently to appear in court.

The case was venued to LaPorte, where Page was convicted on the testimony of Miss Ludolph and the railroad conductor. He was given a life sentence in the Michigan City Penitentiary, and put to work in the cooper shop. Several years after he was found dead in his cell. He had hung himself with his suspenders to a cross bar in his cell door.

AD:fr

Porter Co. - 400 - Transportation

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Supplement)

Porter County

Automobiles - Buses - Trucks

The first automobile appeared in Valparaiso around 1900. For several years they were thought to be more or less a toy for the more wealthy. However, with the coming of the hard roads later the present day type of road and reduction in the cost of the car to the consumer, cars are now almost a necessity. (L)

Since Valparaiso lies on the edge of the Calumet industrial area, many people live in Porter County and drive back and forth to their work in their automobiles. The local license bureau issues about eight thousand car licenses annually.

Where school children formerly walked or rode in horse-drawn buses, they now ride in modern motor buses to their classes. There are about sixty-five school buses in Porter County. Trucks are now used or hired to haul the farmer's produce to market. Milk which was formerly hauled to market on milk trains is now hauled in trucks which pick up the milk at the farmer's door. Trucks have taken over all freight for short hauls and are cutting in on long hauls. (L)

All traffic from the east into the Calumet area passes through Porter County, which has four national highways and several State highways. It is not unusual for ten thousand cars and two thousand five hundred trucks to pass over U. S. #30, over a week end. (L)

The South Shore, Lincoln Trails and Greyhound Buses have taken all the local passenger business and much of the through passenger service.

A company was once organized in Valparaiso to manufacture trucks, but the promoter, after selling several thousand shares of stock, failed to erect the plant. (L)

Airways

Porter County has no regulation airport. However, a group of young men from Valparaiso have formed a club, to promote aviation within the county. They have a small landing field, hangar and three planes located one mile north of Valparaiso off State highway #49. One may receive instructions or plane rides at this field. The city of Valparaiso once leased this field for five years intending to provide an airport for Valparaiso. They spent several thousand dollars but never renewed the lease. Since that time this group of men has taken over the field. (L)

The McCool Airport is located in Porter County on U. S. #6, one mile north and four miles east of Hobart, nine miles east of Gary, and six miles north and four miles west of Valparaiso, four miles west of the intersection of U. S. #6 and State highway #49. (L)

It is an emergency landing field and Weather Bureau under the control of the Bureau of Airways, Department of Commerce. Its purpose is to provide accurate information for government and commercial airlines using this route, called the Chicago, Cleveland, Newark and Washington, Circuit, or C. N. Y. for short. More than fifty ships pass this station daily. (L)

The field is forty rods wide and one-half mile in length. It is surrounded and illuminated by electric lights. In case of fog or low visibility, large flares are used. There is also a large

beacon light, automatically controlled. (L)

Interurban Lines

The Valparaiso-Northern Electric lines run from Gary to Valparaiso. Formerly there were branches running to Chesterton, Michigan City and LaPorte, but these have been abandoned in recent years for lack of business. (L)

The present line enters Valparaiso from the north, passing through Porter County's Chain of Lakes and famous summer resort center. Until the building of the modern concrete highway past the lakes, the line was very busy in the summer months. However, most people use the automobile now instead of what we call the street car, and as a result, the company's business is insufficient to meet current expenses and the company has a petition on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its line in Porter County. (L)

The other interurban in Porter County is the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend, providing hourly service from the Dunes and Lake Michigan area. This line was built or commenced in 1906, during the period when traction promoters were building lines wherever possible. The System was originally intended to be a high speed line from Chicago to New York City. The system has changed ownership twice and once has gone into the hands of a receiver. In recent years with the Dunes Park and the building of many homes in the dunes region, business has been sufficient to make the line a paying proposition. Hourly service is provided and many people prefer this to driving into Chicago for their shopping tours. Through service to the loop from Michigan City to the loop in one hour has done much to regain their passenger trade, as has the new reduced rates. (L)

AD:ED

6-14-38

Porter Co. - 411 - Water Transportation and Ferries

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Logging on the Kankakee

The experience gained from the operation of the first steamboat, gave Gordon and Kellogg the idea that the timber from Baum's Bridge to Hebron Ditch could be turned into cash. The plan was to float cord wood from where it was worthless to Momence, Illinois, where there was no timber, and where there was a market for it. In those days, coal was unknown, even the railroad engines burned wood for fuel.

Gordon built a boat thirty-five feet long and nine feet wide, and Dennis Kellogg and his son Dell furnished the engine, boiler and other machinery, which they made in their shop in Valparaiso. Gordon also built two barges to carry the loads of wood. They rigged up a buzz saw, attached to the engine on the boat, with which they sawed the timber into stove wood lengths.

Jerry Sherwood and Hank Rutt of Hebron cut the trees down and floated the logs to the river where the saw was. Two barges, each thirty-five feet long and nine feet wide, were loaded with seventy-five cords of wood each, and started down the river bound for Momence. It was soon discovered that the plan of towing the barges would not work. They wanted to cut across lots and into the timber. Poles were cut and the barges put ahead of the steam boat, pushing instead of towing. This plan worked. The cargo got to Momence in a day and a half, and a ready market was found for the wood.

Jerry Sherwood, an old time trapper and hunter, who had worked the river from Hebron to Momence, was the pilot. The business ran during the year as long as there was high water. It required a

overflow of the marshes where the timber grew, to float the logs to the river where the boat was. When the water was low this would not be done. In the low water season the steamboat was chartered by hunting parties and thus kept fairly well in service. The business prospered and many trips were made to Momence, until the building of the Monon Railroad. The company built a low bridge across the Kankakee at Shelby, which stopped navigation.

The elder Kellogg although he had proven that the Kankakee was navigable and could have gone to law with the railroad company, and probably would have won his case in court, decided to let the matter go. The boat was used as a hunting boat by hunters a couple of years, when the machinery was taken out and brought to Valparaiso. The engine went to the Vidette office. The Talcotts had changed their old Washington handpress for a Campbell cylinder press and this engine furnished the power.

Valp. Vidette July 25, 1937

U. S. #20, running parallel to U. S. #12, a short distance south, a four-lane highway built in 1933. (L)

U. S. #30, Lincoln Highway, a twenty-foot concrete highway which passes through Valparaiso, the first highway constructed from coast to coast. This section in Porter County will soon be rebuilt by a super-highway with divided two-way traffic in both directions. (L)

State Highway #2 is concrete from Hebron to Valparaiso, and black top from here to the LaPorte County Line. (L)

State Highway #130 has been built in recent years and is a short cut from U. S. #30 to Chicago. It leaves Valparaiso via Hobart to U. S. #6. It is a twenty-foot concrete highway. (L)

State Highway #49 is black^{top} from the south Porter County Line to Valparaiso, and follows the old road from Valparaiso to Chesterton by Flint Lake. From Valparaiso north, the road is a twenty-foot concrete road. However, from the overhead passage over U. S. #20, it is a four-lane road to the Dunes State Park where the road ends. The overhead passage is so constructed that no left hand turns are made in leaving or in entering the intersection from any direction, said to be the only intersection in the state so constructed. (L)

WaterwaysRivers-Canals-Lakes

The Kankakee River is part of the old water route from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The only commerce over it was a small steam boat a few years ago which hauled logs to the saw mill at Momence, Illinois. The other river in the county is located in the northern part of the county, near Lake Michigan and is called the Calumet River. This stream is noted for its low banks and slow current. It formerly overflowed its banks in the spring season. (B 10)

The Kankakee River forms the southern county line of the county,

and before the dredging of the marsh, was noted for its low banks, ~~and~~ sluggish current, and many bends. The Kankakee marsh was the largest in the state, and was internationally known as a hunting, trapping and fishing grounds. A few years ago the marsh was dredged and the stream straightened, as were the small streams which flow into the Kankakee River. There has been much discussion in recent years as to whether the marsh should or should not be restored. (L)

Porter County has several small lakes all of morainic origin. They are Lake Eliza, with an area of forty acres, Lake Quinn a mile farther west with an area of twenty acres. (L)

The other lakes are located about four miles north of Valparaiso, located on or near the crest of the Valparaiso Moraine. They compose a chain of small lakes and all drain into Flint Lake. The region around these lakes is noted as a famous resort area for the people of Chicago.

Lake Michigan borders the county on the north. In 1835 an attempt was made to build a harbor at the mouth of Port Creek now in the Dunes Park, but the project failed. In recent years the people have attempted to have the government build a harbor at the mouth of Burns ditch, a few miles west. Since the first settlers arrived, the county has dreamed of having a harbor on Lake Michigan. Possibly some day there may yet be a harbor in Porter County. (L)

No canals have ever existed in Porter County, although when the state was canal-minded many years ago, one was planned, which never developed. (D 669, L)

Railroads

By 1850 Chicago was beginning to realize its promise of becoming one of the great, if not the greatest city in the Middle West. Railroads were just getting a start and most of them were laid out to

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - district No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

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A - Valparaiso Vidette, Messenger, July 25, 1937

Porter Co. - 4/2 - Railroads

The Nickel Plate Railroad

Mr. Dell Kellogg of *Keokuk*^(?), narrates the following story of the first steamboat navigation on the Kankakee.

About 1874, a man whose name is not remembered, came to Willvare, and bought a large tract of timber along the river. He installed a saw-mill, and sawed railroad ties for the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, now the main line of the Pennsylvania System. Crip Bates of Hebron, was engaged to haul logs with horses from the lumber camps to the mill. The greatest difficulty encountered was the problem of getting the ties from the saw-mill to the railroad station at Davis, about twelve miles away by the water route. The marsh lands which lay between the two places made it impossible to haul the ties by team.

Sol Gordon, of Hebron, thought he had a solution to the problem. He was accordingly given the job. He proceeded to build a flat-boat on the river, and installed on it a portable steam engine. He built a paddle-wheel which was geared from the engine with a sprocket-chain. When completed, it actually worked, and was used to transport the rails from mill to railroad station as planned.

One day the engine broke down, and Dell Kellogg was called to repair it. At that time the boat, heavily loaded with railroad ties, was stranded on the river, midway between the mill and the station.

Night came on, and there was no place for Mr. Kellogg to sleep. He was afraid to lie down on the ties, for fear he might fall into the river. So he waded through the marshes to high ground, and found his way to Bone Island, where there was a club-house occupied

The Nickel Plate Railroad

by some eastern millionaires. He was permitted to spend the night there. It required several days to repair the engine, and he stayed nights at the camp.

After supper, the hunters used to gather around a large fireplace to talk. Among interesting topics of conversation was the discussion of plans to build a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago, a plan which Mr. Kellogg listened to with great interest. In the party was Cal Brice, the man who became the leader in the group which eventually did build the railroad.

Time passed on and the railroad was built but when it was completed, the builders found their financial resources exhausted, and themselves facing ruin. At that time Commodore Vanderbilt, builder and major stock-holder in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad extending from Buffalo to Chicago, was the railroad king of America.

The railroad built by Brice and his associates had been planned to curb the power of Vanderbilt. With resources at an end, there seemed nothing to do but surrender, confess failure, and thus allow Vanderbilt to acquire the railroad through receivership proceedings.

But before doing so, Brice made one last attempt. One day he made an appointment with his arch enemy, Vanderbilt, and putting on a bold front, stalked into his office.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," said Mr. Brice, "I have come to sell you my railroad. The price is three million dollars. Take it or leave it."

The old Commodore sat up erect in his chair, looked at Brice with his piercing eyes, and replied, "Three million dollars!

The Nickel Plate Railroad

What is your d..... railroad made of, nickel plate?"

When Brice walked out of the room he had a check for three million dollars in his pocket, Vanderbilt had another railroad, and the Nickel Plate Railroad had a name.

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, district #7
Federal Writer's Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Burkes Siding

Reference

- A. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. William Enders, Retired Farmer, Kouts, Ind.
- C. William Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Clyde Bay, Farmer, County highway sup't. for 20 yrs. Valparaiso, Ind.

This siding is located two miles east of Kouts and about four and one-half miles south of Kouts; on the Chicago, Attica & Southern railroad. This station was established about 1890 (the exact date is not known) at the request of the farmers and named burkes Siding after the Burke Ranch which was surrounding the station. Not much is known about the ranch except that it included several hundred acres and was owned by a man whose last name was Burke. (A. B.)

An elevator and stock yard (for loading livestock) was formerly located here but now there is only a ~~side~~ siding. (A. B.)

Formerly grain and lumber was hauled from this station but now only rock or gravel is shipped from here. (A. B.)

This track was laid without any breaks as are practically all other tracks and as a train passes over the track it gives the appearance of seemin to jump as though it were a frog. (A. B.)

One train passes daily over the railrodd. (A1)

The station siding is located in section 10, Pleasant Township, Porter County. (A.)

HHP/JP
4/11/36

and before the dredging of the marsh, was noted for its low banks, and sluggish current, and many bends. The Kankakee marsh was the largest in the state, and was internationally known as a hunting, trapping and fishing grounds. A few years ago the marsh was dredged and the stream straightened, as were the small streams which flow into the Kankakee River. There has been much discussion in recent years as to whether the marsh should or should not be restored. (L)

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Lake Michigan borders the county on the north. In 1835 an attempt was made to build a harbor at the mouth of Fort Creek now in the Dunes Park, but the project failed. In recent years the people have attempted to have the government build a harbor at the mouth of Burns ditch, a few miles west. Since the first settlers arrived, the county has dreamed of having a harbor on Lake Michigan. Possibly some day there may yet be a harbor in Porter County. (L)

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Railroads

By 1850 Chicago was beginning to realize its promise of becoming one of the great, if not the greatest city in the Middle West. Railroads were just getting a start and most of them were laid out to

reach Chicago, bringing the markets of the east and west together. The roads coming from the north and east all passed through Porter County. Porter County has over two hundred miles of steam railroads within its boundaries. The Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company were the first in the county, and passed through the northern section. They were constructed in 1851. The first shipment of goods made in the county was in 1851. (B 65-70)

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road was the first railroad in Valparaiso, built in 1858, and now part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. The Peninsular Line was built in 1874, and is now called the Grand Trunk. In 1881, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad was completed. This road is now commonly called the Nickle Plate. Other railroads in the county are: Chicago and Erie, Wabash Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, Pere Marquette and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The value of railroad property in Porter County amounts to several million dollars. However, in recent years the bus and truck have taken over much of the local trade of these railways. (B 65-70, L)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
 Porter County-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

FT. WAYNE CROSSING, IND.

References

- T. Drainage map of Porter county. pub. by the State
 Conservation Department
- V. Harry Schenck, president of the Porter county
 Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana

Ft. Wayne Crossing, in Porter county, is located three miles west of Valparaiso, one mile north of U. S. highway No. 30 and half a mile south of State highway No. 130, at the intersection of the Grand Trunk, Pennsylvania and Nickle Plate railroads. It is about a mile from Salt Creek, on the east. T V

This part of the Pennsylvania system was formerly known as the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad company, and is now the Ft. Wayne division of the Pennsylvania network. Due^e to the fact that this railroad was the first built through here, the towerhouse has become known as the Fort Wayne Crossing. It has never been anything more than a name and originated when the Grand Trunk crossed the old Ft. Wayne railroad. ^{way} V

FIF:mf
 3/11/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project.
 Valparaiso, Indiana. ✓

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AYLESWORTH

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by Rockford Ill., by W.W.Hixon and Co.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Aylesworth is located in Porter County on State road No. 8, five miles east of Hebron, on the Pennsylvania railway. Founded shortly after the railroad was completed in 1865, it has an elevator and a side-track. It is purely a neighborhood shipping point. A B D G H

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BURDICK, INDIANA

REFERENCES

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- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L.Polk and Company, 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- E. History of Porter County, Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- G. Flat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana, by Goodspeed and Blanchard, Chicago., 1882.

Burdick, in Porter county on the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroad, was founded in 1875. It has a public school, a Methodist church and a big general store. It is about four miles east of US highway No. 6 near the Pa Porte county line. Has a population of 25 people. A B C E 145, G H

Burdick was named in honor of A.C.Burdick of Gold Water, Mich., who had purchased some timber land and built a saw mill at this place. The post-office took over the name, as did the railway station. I

PIP:esv
 3/10/36

Archie Koritz Field worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

BURLINGTON

Reference

- A. William Northland, Ex, County Engineer and present City Engineer
Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

This is a stop on the Gary, Valparaiso Traction line, located 2 miles north of the court house on State highway 49, about half mile south of Black Hawk Beach. Eighty rods west of the entrance to Burlington Beach Resort on the south side of Flint Lake, A B

This station was established about 1909, or 1910, for the convenience of people living at Burlington Beach or going to and from the beach. It was named Burlington after Burlington Beach. There is a little wooden station eight by ten ft. to protect the people from the elements while waiting for the car. A B

The Interurban passes every two hours. B

NHP/uoq

4/9/36

Archie Kovits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKE RIVER MONOGRAPH

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July 17, 1934

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

Kankakee Steamboats

Here is a Dell Kellogg story of the first steamboat to ply the Kankakee. Way back in the year 1874 or 1875, a man whose name has slipped Mr. Kellogg's memory, came to what is now known as Willvale, and bought a tract of timber land along the river. He installed a sawmill, and sawed railroad ties for the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Crip Bates of Hebron bought a number of teams to haul the logs to the mill. The problem arose as to how to get the ties to the railroad station at Davis, about twelve miles by way of the crooked stream. Marshland made the possibility of hauling by team, out of the question.

One day, Sol Gorden, also of Hebron, said he could solve the problem. He was given the job. Sol built a flat boat on the river, and installed on it a portable steam engine. He rigged up a paddle wheel and geared it from the engine to the wheel with a sprocket chain. The contraption worked, but one day it broke down. Dell Kellogg was called to repair it. The boat was at the time, stranded on the river, midway from the mill and the station and was loaded with railroad ties.

The first night came and there was no place for Dell to sleep. He couldn't lie down on the ties, as he might fall into the river, so he waded the marsh to high ground and came to a camp occupied by some eastern millionaires located on "Bone Island." It was a kind of club house. Dell asked permission to stay all night and received it.

After supper the hunters gathered around an old fireplace, and

began discussing their plans to build a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago. Dell listened with wide open mouth. He was hearing something unusual. It required several days to repair the engine on the boat and Dell made his night headquarters at the camp. In the little party was Cal Brice, the man who was the leader of the party that did build the railroad.

Time passed on and the railroad was built. But when it was completed, Brice and his party found themselves in financial straits and facing ruin. The railroad was originally built to curb the power of Commodore Vanderbilt, who was then the railroad king of America. There seemed nothing to do but to surrender, confess failure, and let Vanderbilt gobble up the railroad through a receivership route. One day Brice put on a bold front, obtained an appointment with his old arch enemy, and stalked into his office.

"Vanderbilt," said Brice, "I have come to sell you my railroad. My price is \$3,000,000. Take it or leave it". The old Commodore sat up straight in his chair, looked at Brice with that piercing eye of his, and came back with, "What is your railroad made of - Nickel Plate?"

When Brice walked out of the room he had a check for \$3,000,000 in his pocket, Vanderbilt had another railroad, and the railroad had a name.

Brice conceived the idea of paralleling the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from Buffalo to Chicago to put a crimp in Vanderbilt's plans. He gathered a group of millionaires together, took them on a hunting and fishing trip, so that he could talk his

Page 3
Archie Kevitt, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

plan over fully with them and on Bone Island is where the Hickie
Plate was really born.

AD:DB
6-4-37

KEISER.

Reference.

H==Observations and comment by Field Worker Archie Korita.

Name==So called after the name of a family living nearby. Thus listed in the time table of the South Shore electric line. But the shelter for passengers, which is all there is to indicate the point, bears the name Mt. Vernon.

H.

History==When the South Shore line was built through northern Indiana in 1906, the railway authorities decided on this spot for a train stop. There has been no development in the intervening years. A few hundred feet to the southward, on U.S. highway No. 12, there is a gasoline service station, a garage and a lunch room. The Beverly Shores realty subdivision, which is adjacent, having purchased the replica of the home of Washington, Mt. Vernon, which was one of the attractions at the recent world fair in Chicago, and set it up in its grounds, induced the railway to rechristen the station, which serves the residents of the subdivision, Mt. Vernon.

Location==Keiser, which is in Porter county, lies forty rods east of the eastern boundary of the State Dunes Park. It is fifty miles from Chicago, and about fourteen miles northeast of Valparaiso. Lake Michigan is a mile to the north. U.S. highway No. 12 runs about 200 feet to the south.

(Complete)

FIP:fif,
3/14/36.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Reference.

H--Observations by Archie Korits, field worker.

Name--Mineral Springs is so called because of mineral springs found farther south, near Porter.

Location--Mineral Springs is ^{in Porter County} 45 miles southeast of Chicago, 14 miles east of Gary, Ind., and a little more than 15 miles northwest of Valparaiso, Ind. It is a mile east of the intersection of U.S. highway No. 12 and Indiana highway No. 49.

History--Mineral Springs came into being about 1908 as a train stop on the South Shore electric railway for the nearby town of Dune Acres. W.W. Leman, who is said to have been the first to set up a summer home in the Dunes region, interested Chicagoans in the locality, with the result that a summer colony grew up about his estate, which became the town of Dune Acres. Mineral Springs was the en-training point for the people of this town. There has never been any settlement there, and a shelter for passengers erected by the South Shore line is the only evidence of its existence as a place worthy to be noted on any map.

Points of interest--Northwest of the station is the Cowles tamarack swamp, so called after Henry W. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, whose writings on the botany of The Dunes has helped to make the region famous. Also within easy walking distance is the homestead of the French Canadian fur agent, Bailly, who was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, white settler in northern Indiana.

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writer's Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

^K
NICKLE
^

References

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana. Pub. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935
- E. History of Porter county; Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912, Valparaiso, Indiana, Public Library
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. State Department of Conservation
- U. Plat book of Porter county; county recorder's office, Valparaiso, Indiana
- V. Harry Schenck, president of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana

Nickle, in Porter county, lies five miles south-

east of Valparaiso, a little over a mile south of U. S. highway No. 30, and three miles east of State highway No. 49. It is a siding on the Nickle Plate railroad. D H S T V

When this railroad was built in 1882, the country roads were not improved and the farmer depended on horse and wagon for transportation. Moreover, he was several miles from market. To shorten this distance, this siding was laid. No building were constructed, but trains would stop here when flagged. With the coming of improved highways and the auto truck the station fell into disuse. It has never been more than a siding. H V B

Though the siding was constructed at the time the railroad was laid, it was not named until later. The system of which it was part was the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, which was absorbed by the Erie. Calvin Price was president of the Erie system at the time, and offered to sell it to the Vanderbilt interests. However, the Vanderbilt of that day said, "he wouldn't buy it if it was nickle plated". Nevertheless, since the railroad seemed likely to become a dangerous competitor, Vanderbilt experienced a

change of mind, and bought it at the price placed upon it. E 69

After the railroad had been sold, Price told the story, and the railroad became known as the "Nickle Plate". The siding took its name from the railroad. E 69

Construction work on the road was finished in 1881, but it was not until the next year that regular service began. E 69 H

FIF:mf
3/13/36

Archie Kortiz-Field Worker
 Porter County-District No. 7
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 Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DOLSON, IND.

References

- H. Archie Koritz-Field Worker
- T. Draingae map of Porter county, pub. by the State
 Conservation Department
- V. Harry Schenck, President of the Porter county
 Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana

Dolson, in Porter county, is located two miles
 southeast of Valparaiso on the Pennsylvania Railroad,
 just off U. S. highway No. 30. T V

Since the place is situated near the Dolson
 farm, it was called the Dolson Stop. V H

Dairying has always been one of the leading in-
 dustries of Porter county, and before the coming of trucks
 the milk of the neighborhood was hauled to Chicago by
 trains. The Pennsylvania system formerly runs a milk
 train every morning from Wanatah to Chicago. Each
 morning, the train would be made up at Valparaiso, and
 would back to Wanatah. It would then proceed to Chicago,
 picking up milk at various stops, regardless of whether
 there was a station or sidetrack. One of these stops

happened to be at Dolson. V H

There never was a town, or even a side track,
here. V H

FIF:mf
3/11/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ASSEMAN

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. To be Found in any Standard Filling Station.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Conservation Department.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Asserman, in Porter county, is a station on the Valparaiso-Gary interurban line, eight miles north and one and a half miles west of Valparaiso, about two miles northwest of the intersection of US Highway No. 6 and State highway No. 49. H V T D

This station was established in 1910 on land formerly owned by A.R. Asserman, thus the name Asserman. This is merely a stop on the traction line to pick up and discharge passengers. H.

PIF:eav

3/19/36

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 Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERS

References

- H. Archie Koritz-Field Worker
- T. Drainage map of Porter county, Pub. by the State
 Conservation Department
- V. Harry Schenck, President of the Porter county
 Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana

Fishers, in Porter county, is located three miles
 southeast of Valparaiso on the Pennsylvania railroad
 just off U. S. highway No. 30. T V H

It was named after Fisher's dairy farm, nearby. V

Before the introduction of milk trucks, milk was
 shipped to Chicago by train. The Pennsylvania system,
 in order to accommodate the farmers, ran a milk train
 which would stop at any place convenient for the farmer
 to bring his milk, usually at every railroad crossing.
 Fishers was a stop to take on milk, and never was more
 than a cross-road. V H

FIF:mf
 3/11/36

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Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GRASSMERE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Grassmere is a shipping point in Porter county
on the Erie railroad, four miles south-east of Kouts. It
was established in the 70's. A. B.

PIF:eav

3/9/36

Archie Korits, Field Worker
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Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MONTDALE

REFERENCES

- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Montdale, in Porter county, is located four miles south-east of Valparaiso on the Pennsylvania railroad which parallels US. highway No. 30. Crooked creek runs less than a mile to the east. T U

About 1912, President Carrans of the Indiana Steel company, purchased a farm near here, and called it the Montdale Stock farm. Then a grain elevator was built, and a side track was put in by the Pennsylvania system, which named the siding Montdale. Within the last few years, the elevator has been torn down, and, although the side track is never used, it is still there V.

FIF:eav

3/11/36

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Porter County—District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MONTDALE

References

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Wm. Morthland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker, District No. 7

^t
Mondale, in Porter county is the name by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company designated a side-track on its road four miles east of Valparaiso. The siding was established to accommodate an elevator built there and torn down a few years ago. It was named after a large dairy farm located near by.

H A B

FIF:mf
3/11/36

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Porter County, District No. 7
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Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SEVIER

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenok, President of Porter County Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Sevier, in Porter county, is on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, five miles due south of Valparaiso, and two and a half miles west of State highway No.49. T D V U H

A side track was placed here in 1902 for the convenience of the farmers of the neighborhood. The siding being named after John Sevier, a prominent agriculturist. He had been instrumental in securing this service. A small station was erected, which is still standing. It never was anything more than a siding. H V

3/11/36

FIF:eav

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 Porter County, District No. 7
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 Valparaiso, Indiana.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SOMMERS

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935. To be found at any Standard Station.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Conservation Department.
- V. Harry Schenck, President Porter County Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Sommers, in Porter County, was a milk station stop on the Grand Trunk railroad three miles west of Valparaiso and about half a mile east of where State highway No. 130 crosses the Grand Trunk track. V T D

One of the large dairy farmers near by was named Sommer, whence the name Sommers. V

Before the introduction of milk trucks, milk was shipped by train. The Grand Trunk ran a milk train, which stopped at various road crossings to pick up milk. Sommers was one of these places. There was neither town nor siding here. V H

PIF:eav

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Field Worker, Archie Koritz, District No. 7,

Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SPRIGGSBORO

REFERENCE

1. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co. Chicago, 1912.

Spriggsboro, as shown on some maps, was located in the vicinity of the inter-section of the Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk railroad, about three miles west of Valparaiso. The name does not appear on the railroad time tables, nor in the U.S. post-office guide. There is no record of a plat, nor any other evidence available to show that this place was ever more than a name. S 180.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
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Valparaiso, Indiana.

(Addition)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SPRIGGSBORO

REFERENCES

- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- S. Atlas and Plat Book of Porter County, Pub. by the Thrift Press, Rockford, Ill., 1928. Valparaiso Pub. Library.
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Conservation Department.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Spriggsboro, in Lake county, is located three miles west of Valparaiso, one mile north of State highway No. 30 and half a mile south of State highway No. 130, at the intersection of the Grand Trunk, Pennsylvania, and Nickle Plate railroads. This is one mile from Salt creek on the east and three quarters of a mile from the Parker ditch. T V

The Nickle Plate and the Grand Trunk crossing is 200 feet west of the Grand Trunk and Pennsylvania crossing. One tower-house gives signals for both crossings. The Grand Trunk-Pennsylvania crossing is called the Fort Wayne Crossing.

Archie Koritz, District # 7

while the Nickle Plate
is called Spraggboro by the Nickle Plate at their crossing,⁶
so, although we have one signal tower, there are two different
crossings here. H S

This crossing originated in 1881, when the Nickle
Plate was constructed through the country. No town was ever
laid out here, and the name has always been used to designate
a railroad intersection. H S

FIF:eav.

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Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SUMMIT

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Ind.
1935. Found at any Standard Oil Filling Stations.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- V. Harry Schenck, President Porter County Abstract Co.,
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Summit, in Porter county, is three miles north of Valparaiso and one mile west, between Long and Flint Lakes. The highest point on the Valparaiso-Gary traction line is here, so the company named the stop Summit. V H

This place is three miles south and one mile west of the intersection of US highway No. 6 and State Highway No. 49. There is a shed here to protect passengers while passengers are waiting for the car. D H

The station was established about 1914, when the Hill-crest subdivision was laid out, and was designed to accommodate the people of the subdivision, a summer resort for Chicago people. About 75 cottages were erected, and there are two small groceries and a confectionary store. The population is about 100. H

Hillcrest derived its name, like Summit, from its elevation. H

FIF:eav

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF VALE PARK

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co., of Indiana, 1935. Found at any Standard Oil Station.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, Pub. by County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenk, President of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Vale Park, in Porter county, is one mile north of Valparaiso city limits on State highway No. 49, where Roosevelt road comes into No. 49 and the interurban crosses No. 49. It is a stop station on the interurban, and takes its name from the Vale Park subdivision, which was laid out by Lamp D. Wolf in 1916. V U D

A service station and lunch room is located just across the road, and a C.C.C. camp is just west. H

This subdivision failed to meet expectations, and there are only three houses here. The population is ten. H

Vale Park subdivision, from which the station takes its name, is located just east across State highway No. 49. H

FIP:eam

3/19/36

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Valparaiso, Indiana.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WOODVILLE JUNCTION

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Department of Conservation.
- V. Harry Schenck, Resident of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Woodville Junction, in Porter county, is located on State road No. 49, eight miles north of Valparaiso, and one mile north of the intersection of US highway No. 6 and State highway No. 49. It is on the Gary-Valparaiso electric line and the Baltimore & Ohio railway is nearby. Salt Creek runs through the town. T D

The place received its name when the interurban was built from Gary to Valparaiso in 1909. At this point, a branch turned off to Chesterton, and so, the station was named Woodville Junction, the deserted town of Woodville

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

being close by. V

The place was never more than an interurban stop. There are about eight families, numbering thirty ^{people} ~~people~~, residing there now (1936). An air-line beacon-light is located here. H

FIF:eav

3/11/36

Rewritten by F.I. Francoeur,
Editor, Federal Writers' Project,
Division No. 7, from copy by
~~Henry~~ Archie Koritz, field worker.
=====

PORT CHESTER.

Reference.

H==Observations by Field Worker Archie Koritz.

Name: Port creek flows northward ^{and empties} into Lake Michigan at a point about fifteen miles east of Gary, and here in the ¹⁸/₃₀'s an attempt was made, without success, to establish a harbor. When the South Shore electric line was put through this region in 1908, the railway authorities selected a point in the vicinity for a train stop. As it was within Westchester township, and as there was still some remembrance of the futile efforts to make a harbor on the lake nearby, the name chosen for the station was Port Chester. H.

Location: Lake Michigan lies three quarters of a mile to the north of ~~lake~~ Port Chester. Westward, Gary is fifteen miles away. U.S. highway No. 12 and State highway No. 49 intersect a quarter of a mile to the west, No. 12 running about 700 feet to the south of the station. Valparaiso is thirteen miles to the south, and a little to the ~~west~~ east. H.

History: Port Chester has remained what it was when it was established in 1908--a ^{stop}/~~station~~ on the line of the South Shore railway. A few cottages have been erected nearby,

but there are no other signs of a settlement. H.

Points of interest: Three quarters of a mile to the north of Port Chester is what is known as Johnson's beach, a stretch of shore on Lake Michigan that is open to the public. Those who visit this beach usually de-train or entrain at the Port Chester station, there being a shelter at that point for the convenience of passengers. H.

Complete.

FIF:fif
3/13/36

WICKLIFFE.

Reference.

H==Archie Koritz, field worker. Observations and comment.

Name==Wickliffe, a train stop on its line, was so designated by the South Shore electric line when it was laid in 1908. There seems to be no means of ascertaining why the name Wickliffe was chosen. It is surmised that some official of the company may have been so honored. H.

Location==The station is in Porter county, half a mile east of the boundary line between Porter and Lake counties. Gary lies eight miles to the west, and Lake Michigan is half a mile to the north. Valparaiso is about sixteen miles to the southeastward. U.S. highway No. 12 runs 200 feet to the south, and its intersection with U.S. highway No. 20 is only a short distance to the east. H.

History==There is no settlement at the station itself, which is merely a small shelter for passengers on the South Shore line, and it has no history beyond the fact of its establishment in 1908. In recent years, a subdivision known as Ogden Dunes was laid out nearby, and Wickliffe is the station for this settlement. H.

(Complete)

FIF:fif.
3/15/36.

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Porter county-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

WILLOW CREEK
(add)

References

- A. W. Morthland, city engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Official road map of Indiana. Pub. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. State Department of Conservation
- U. Plat book of Porter county; county recorder's office, Valparaiso, Ind.
- V. Harry Schenck, president of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Ind.

Willow Creek, in Porter county, is a siding on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It is half a mile west of Crisman, eight miles north and eight and a half miles west of Valparaiso, two miles north of

U. S. highway No. 6, and half a mile west of the
 Lake and Porter county line. Willow Creek is near-
 by, and because of this the siding at the point
 has become known by the name. D B T U V H

After the steel mills were constructed in
 Gary, some eight miles to the northwest, molding
 sand was discovered in the vicinity, and the siding
 was built for the transportation of this sand to the
 mills. This was in 1909. B H V

Because it is located so near Crisman, no building
 were ever constructed here, and it has never been
 more than a siding. B H

FIF:mf
 3/12/36

Porter Co. - 413 - Highways and Roads

)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORT JEANSONS DETROIT ROAD

* * The beginning of the story of the Chicago Road is lost in the mists of antiquity. Like most great American thoroughfares, it was originally marked out by the red men, if not, indeed by the buffalo. From time immemorial an Indian trail had passed southward from Green Bay to Chicago, and on around the head of Lake Michigan to Detroit. Another, known in later years as the Sauk Trail, passed eastward across Illinois from the Mississippi to the head of Lake Michigan, effecting a junction with the trail from Chicago as it rounded the head of the lake. At Parc aux Vaches--the cowpens--near the modern city of Killee, where the Sauk Trail crossed the St. Joseph River, numerous important trails focused. One ran southward from the ancient Ottawa town of L'Arbre Croche above Little Traverse Bay; another, from Saginaw Bay southwestward across the State of Michigan. Still another came in from Fort Wayne--the Kekionga of the red man--which was in its turn the focus of a widespread system of trails.

Over the Great Sauk Trail for unnumbered generations bands of red men had trooped in single file, intent on missions of peace or of arms, until with the passage of time they had beaten a narrow pathway deep in the soil. From the time of the earliest French occupation of the interior, the traders had utilized it, La Salle being probably the first white man to pass this way.

After the establishment of military garrisons at Fort Wayne and Chicago, the trails between these places and Detroit acquired a new importance for the white man. Over them passed the earliest postment in the Northwest, soldiers carrying the meager mails or official dispatches, between the several posts. Schoolcraft, who was at Chicago, in 1820, describes the trail, from the point where it left the lake shore at the mouth of Chemin River, (Chemin River-the river of the road-was called by the English, Trail Creek. It empties into the lake at Michigan City, Indiana.) as a "plain horse path, which is considerably traveled by traders, hunters, and others." He added that numerous cross paths intersected it, leading to different Indian villages, so that a stranger could not follow it without the services of a guide.

The Chicago Road, like many another western thoroughfare was originally developed as a military highway connecting the forts at Detroit and Chicago. By the treaty negotiated at Chicago in 1821 with the allied tribes of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie, the government acquired the right to construct and use a road through the Indian country from both Detroit and Fort Wayne to Chicago. By an act of April 30, 1824, Congress authorized President Monroe to have made such surveys and plans of routes, of roads and canals as he might deem of national importance from either a commercial or a military point of view, or needful for transporting the mails. To carry out this work the sum of \$30,000 was placed at his disposal. Among the routes which the President selected for survey was the one from Detroit to Chicago, and one-third of the entire appropriation

was apportioned to it.

The actual survey was begun from the Detroit end in 1825. The engineer in charge began the work on the plan of running the road on nearly straight lines. He soon found, however, that this plan, which entailed cutting a vista for his compass through the dense timber, and spending much time in searching out good routes and eligible river crossings, would entail a far larger expenditure than the sum at his disposal. He, therefore, hit upon the expedient of following the ancient Indian trail. From certain points of view this was an excellent plan, since the red men, in laying out the trail, had in general avoided the worst marshes and sought out the best fording places. They had also traversed the most attractive prairies to be found in southern Michigan, so that when settlers began to come west along the Chicago Road, they found the choicest places for settlement lying directly upon the great interior highway.

But the trail, viewed as a thoroughfare for the whiteman, had one great drawback; time was of no particular consequence to the Indian and he wasted no energy in removing natural obstacles from his pathway, preferring to go around them. The ancient Chicago trail was, therefore, a highly sinuous pathway, and if the tales of the pioneers are to be credited the survey of the Chicago Road followed its sinuosities with almost meticulous fidelity. Thus, it is described by one who came in boyhood to settle with his parents upon it as "stretching itself by devious and irregular windings" from east to west, looking,

when viewed from some eminence, "like a huge serpent, lazily pursuing its onward course, utterly unconcerned as to its destination."

From Detroit the Chicago Road passed westward up the main channel of the River Rouge and along its eastern branch to Ypsilanti in Washtenaw County. Here it turned to the southwest, passing through the village of Saline and on to the crossing of the River Raisin at Clinton, near the border of Lenawee County. From Lenawee the road passed into Hillsdale County near its northern boundary, running due west to the village of Moscow and thence southwestwardly through Honesville to Coldwater in Central Branch County. From here, still bearing to the south, the road crossed Bronson Prairie and Township, and shortly after entering St. Joseph County came within three miles of the Indiana Line. From this point to Bertrand on the St. Joseph, a distance of fifty miles, simosities aside, the route kept a due westerly course, passing through the villages of Sherman, White Pigeon, Mottville, Adamsville, and Edwardsburg. A few miles west of Bertrand the road crossed the state line and traversed the northwest corner of St. Joseph County, Indiana. Entering La Porte County, it passed southwestward through the famous Door Prairie to LaPorte, and thence on to the Lake shore at Michigan City. From this point it followed the beach the remaining 60 miles to Chicago.

Although the government survey of the Chicago Road was begun in 1825, the transformation of the Indian trail into a highway for civilized travel was made only gradually with

the settlement of the adjoining country. Not until 1832, was the survey completed through western Michigan, but a semi-weekly stage had been running out of Detroit to Ypsilanti and Tecumseh as early as 1830. In 1832 the stage line was extended to Niles, the trip between this place, and Detroit being made, when no mishaps were encountered, in three days' time. This was the year both of the cholera and the Black Hawk War, and in consequence of these twin scourges settlement and travel along the Chicago Road were much retarded. With the increased migration which set in the following year, however, stage facilities between Detroit and Chicago underwent a marked development. A tri-weekly line of stages between Detroit and Niles was established, with Concord coaches and stage wagons, and changes of teams at the end of every twelve or fifteen miles section. In September, stage service was established for the first time between Chicago and Niles. We are fortunate in having narratives of two English travelers who went through on the first stage, each of whom went home and wrote a book upon his American experiences. So deep was the impression made upon each by the vicissitudes of the journey from Niles to Chicago that their narration occupies no inconsiderable portion of each volume.

In 1834, the various interests engaged in operating stages upon the Chicago Road were consolidated under the name of the Western Stage Company, with headquarters at Detroit. The route was soon parceled out into sections, and the western portion, between Jonesville and Chicago, placed under the

name of the Western Stage Company, with headquarters at Detroit. The route was soon parceled out into sections, and the western portion, between Jonesville and Chicago, placed under the superintendency of William Graves, with headquarters at Miles. Travel had increased so much by 1835 that daily stages were run from Chicago to Detroit, and travelers were compelled to make reservations in advance in order to secure seats. So great was the pressure that places in the coaches became an object of speculation. Later in the season a double daily was put on the road, and in addition to this service "extra" wagons were often called into requisition to transport the throngs of passengers.

Of the stream of settlers which poured westward over the famous old highway from 1833 onward, interesting glimpses have been preserved in the journals of certain travelers of the time. The Chicago Road was at this period one of the great thoroughfares of the country, and the migration which poured along it into the newer West was no less significant or picturesque than that which at a somewhat later period was to immortalize the Oregon Trail. Some indication of its volume may be gained from the figures given us by Amos A. Parker, who in 1834, made a tour from New Hampshire west to Chicago and southward to Texas. He records that 80,000 western immigrants embarked from the port of Buffalo alone that season; no exact figures could be given of the number who continued the journey by land along the south shore of Lake Erie, but an observer informed the writer that he had counted

250 wagons in a single day. This statement finds support in the record of a pioneer who settled at Jonesville in 1836 that "a line of wagons almost continuous" passed through the village daily.

The first real improvement of the Chicago Road came with the establishment of stage coach service upon it. This, as we have seen, was begun at the Detroit end of the line in 1830, and gradually extended westward to Chicago in the autumn of 1833. To fulfill their contracts for carrying the mail the contractors must send the stages through, and were calculated to insure this result. The comfort of the passengers was, of course, quite another matter; not even the most enthusiastic optimist would have ventured to under-write this.

As late as December, 1836, a Detroit paper described the oldest-settled portion of the road lying between that city and Ypsilanti, as resembling at times the route of a retreating army, "so great is the number of wrecks of different kinds which it exhibits." Six months earlier than this, in June, 1836, the talented English writer, Harriet Martineau, had traveled from Detroit to Chicago, making the journey in an "extra" supplied by the stage company for the use of her party. As soon as they entered the woods outside Detroit the road became "as bad as roads ever are." Soon something snapped, and the driver of the vehicle cried out that they were "broke to bits." Repairs were made, and the stage proceeded, only to encounter a second breakdown before noon. "Juggernaut's car," observes the author, "would have been 'broke to bits' on such a road."

Jonesville was reached on the second day, with no mishap more serious than running over a hog in the road. But the road the third day between Jonesville and Sturgis Prairie, proved "more deplorable than ever." The passengers were several times compelled to leave the coach while it passed the more dangerous places, and these quagmires were, naturally, the places most difficult for pedestrians to negotiate. "Such slipping and sliding; such looks of carrying of planks, and handling along the fallen trunks of trees" as ensued, might well have discouraged any traveler less persistent than Miss Martineau.

From Detroit to Michigan City the country through which the Chicago Road passed presented the usual alternation of woodland and prairie, whose deep rich soil held much of promise to the farmer, but of woe to the traveler. From Michigan City, where the road gained the shore of Lake Michigan, to Chicago the character of the highway was completely changed. Nature has made of this section of the Lake Michigan shore line a vast accumulation of sand hills, whose plant life and geological formations combine to produce an environment of peculiar character and interest. The ancient trail clung to the sandy shore of the lake all the way from Michigan City to Chicago, and for some years this was the route of the Chicago Road. Viewed as a highway, its character varied with changing weather conditions, from that of a splendid boulevard to the most exhausting and tedious roadbed known to civilized travel. "While we kept at the water's edge," records an immigrant of 1834, "with gentle swells rolling in among the horses' feet, the sand, while fifty feet inland the dry sand was nearly impassable". "After a northwest storm," relates another drive was just splendid; but when the sand was dry and loose it was just horrible. A good team would make the distance (from Michigan City to Chicago) in six hours when the way was all right, and it was a six days' good drive when the way was all wrong."

How quickly it might on occasion change from one condition to the other is graphically revealed in Charles Fenno Hoffman's narration of a trip to Chicago in December, 1833. Near Michigan City the exhausted horses proved unable longer to pull the stage-coach and the travelers, despairing at length of making further progress with the vehicle, abandoned it and mounted the horses. They gained the lake shore just at sunset, and the horses sank to the fetlocks in the deep sand, compelling them to proceed as close to the water's edge as possible. Before long, however, the beach for twenty yards from the surf was frozen hard as stone, so that "the finest macadamized road in the world" would not compare with it. Over this magnificent highway, lighted by the stars of

heaven, the travelers rapidly galloped the intervening miles to their destination for the night.

Apparently the way was more often "all wrong". than right, however, for before many years the stage abandoned the beach in favor of a route by way of Baillytown, Thornton, and Blue Island. On both the beach route and the newer one the crossing of the Calumet River was a point of much concern to travelers. The river itself was unfordable but where it debouched into the lake the combined action of river and lake currents had caused a sandbar to be built for a driver who knew the way to pass around the mouth of the stream. Since the location of the bar was continually shifting, however, and since strangers could not in any event be familiar with it, this excursion into the waters of Lake Michigan was always an adventure of no light consequence.

One of such passage made in the spring of 1835 by a youth of nineteen years, a vivid recollection was retained for more than half a century. The narrator of the incident had fallen in with a Virginian en route to Illinois with a prairie schooner which contained, in addition to material trappings, his wife and numerous daughters. They had never seen a large body of water before, and gratefully accepted our pioneer's offer of assistance in passing the mouth of the Calumet. His wagon, drawn by oxen, was first driven successfully over its dangerous course. When it came the turn of the Virginian's wagon, however, the women begged the guide to draw nearer the shore. In response to their pleadings he precipitated them into the very danger they sought to avoid, for the bar was formed at the point where the river current lost its force, and the course of safety lay well out in the lake away from the mouth of the river. Veering in too close, the wheels sank in the softer sand near the river and wagon and freight were stalled. Into the water to his arm-pits plunged the guide, an extra yoke of oxen was attached, and the wagon with its cargo of panic-stricken women was pulled safely to shore.

When the stage road was moved inland from the lake shore, about the year 1837, it crossed the Calumet on a bridge of such wondrous construction that memories of its passage were stamped indelibly on the minds of the pioneers. The structure was over sixty rods long, built of poles throughout. Cribs were built of poles for piers, poles were used for stringers, and small poles and split timbers were laid across these to form the floor. One pioneer, familiar with the lake passage around the mouth of the river, had far fear of the "ever-to-be-remembered-by-those-who-crossed-it" bridge. The effect produced upon travelers by the first sight of the structure is sufficiently indicated in the simple record that they commonly walked across it, rather than ride over in the vehicle. On one occasion a woman and young child came along, and just before reaching the bridge encountered a hornet's nest. The maddened horses dashed over the crazy, swaying structure at full speed, while the woman, unable to check them, in some way managed to place the child on the bottom of the wagon and holding it down with her feet to save it from being jolted overboard, clung grimly to the reins throughout her perilous ride. To the chronicler it seemed that a special Providence must have intervened to save the couple from destruction.

The Chicago Road was the first highway in the Northwest to yield to the advance of the iron horse, which was shortly to relegate the stage coach to oblivion. Across the ocean George Stephenson in 1825 had made his famous trail trip with the "Rocket" on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, and in the autumn of 1825 the first regular railway passenger service in the world was established by this line. Within a year and a half from this time the territorial legislature of Michigan granted a charter for the construction of a railroad from Port Lawrence (now Toledo) northwestward to the village of Adrian, and thence to some point on the Kalamazoo River. The road was to be known as the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, and the charter permitted the use of animals,

locomotive, or any other force as a motive power.

For several years after the granting of the charter the project slumbered, but in 1836 ten miles of line were put in operation and the following year twenty-three miles more, completing the road as far as Adrian. Until August, 1837, horses supplied the motive power on this, the first railroad of the Northwest. Then a locomotive which had been contracted for in the East was put in operation, and some time later a second engine was procured.

The equipment and operation of this first western railroad bore but a remote resemblance to the railways of the twentieth century. The engines were about twenty-horse-power, and six cars of two tons capacity made a good-sized train. The first passenger coach was a three-compartment affair of twenty-four passenger capacity, whose appearance somewhat resembled a dwelling house of gothic design. The engine was a wood burner with an enormous stack, its fuel being procured from the wayside ditches. The track was ironed with flat bars, known as "strap rail". The ends of these, torn from the stringers by the passing wheels, were not infrequently projected upwards through the bottom of the car with the force of a catapult, impaling with neatness and dispatch, the traveler who might be so unfortunate as to come in their way.

On receiving its locomotive the railroad company advertised, with evident satisfaction, "Toledo to Adrian--thirty-three-miles--and return the same day!!!!" This schedule, however, must be regarded in the light of an ideal rather than a regular performance. No time of departure or arrival of trains was announced and the narratives of travelers over the line seem to indicate that an old cut which pictures a farm wagon briskly drawn along by the trotting horses in the van of the puffing locomotive was not wholly a matter of the artist's imagination. A passenger who made the journey in the winter of 1841 relates that ten hours were consumed in the outward trip from Toledo to Adrian. The return was begun

at seven o'clock in the evening and the train "worked its way along the ice-covered track until we got out of wood and water, when we picked up sticks in the woods and replenished the fire, and with pails dipped up water from the ditches and fed the boiler, and made another run toward Toledo. Passing Sylvania, we got the train to a point four miles from Toledo, when being again out of steam, wood, and water, we came to the conclusion that it would be easier to foot it the rest of the way than try to get the train along any farther. So we left the locomotive and cars standing upon the track and walked into the city, reaching there at about 2:30 A. M."

But the railroad, however primitive, was a marked improvement upon the highway which it had succeeded. A significant indication of this fact is afforded by the statement that immediately upon its completion the price of Syracuse salt at Adrian fell from fifteen to nine dollars a barrel. In 1837 the road advertised that emigrants for Indiana, Illinois, and western Michigan would save two days' time by patronizing it instead of taking the routes hitherto traveled. At Adrian connection was made with stages "for the West, Michigan, Chicago, and Wisconsin Territory"--running, of course, over the Chicago Road. Although the panic of 1837 brought financial embarrassment to the road, its demonstrated success as a carrier of passengers and commerce spurred the businessmen of Detroit to emulate the example set them by residents of Adrian and Port Lawrence, and in February, 1838, the first train ran from Detroit to Ypsilanti over a track which has since evolved into the Michigan Central Railroad. " "

* Chicago Highways Old and New--Mile M. Quaipe--"The Old Chicago Road".
D. F. Keller & Company, Chicago 1923. pp. 38-49.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Porter County

- Reference:
- (A) Counties of Lake and Porter Indiana, 1882,
C. A. Goodspeed.
 - (B) History of Porter County,
Lewis.
 - (C) History of Porter County,
Skinner.
 - (D) Lake County and the Calumet Region,
Cannon, Loring, and Robb.
 - (E) Auditor's Office and Commissioners' Office,
Valparaiso, Indiana.
 - (F) License Bureau,
Valparaiso, Indiana.
 - (H) County Engineer's Office,
Valparaiso, Indiana.
 - (I) Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Porter County

Indian Trails

When the ~~first~~ white people first visited Porter County (probably the French fur traders) they followed the water ways or the Indian trails. These same highways of the Indians were used by the whites until after the county was organized in 1836. (A 13-16)

Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon were the first white people of record to visit Porter County, in the year 1672. They landed on the shore of Lake Michigan and walked overland to the Kankakee River. (A 12)

In 1673 Father Jacques Marquette returned from his trip to the Mississippi and paddled up the Kankakee River to its source, where they carried their boats to the St. Joseph River, a distance of five or six miles, then down that river to Lake Michigan and through the Great Lakes to Canada, probably the first recorded time that this great water way was traveled. It was this waterway that was used by explorers from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It was this route that the famous explorer LaSalle traveled on his first trip through this region. On his return, he traveled by land with three companions and used the Famous Sac or Sauk Trail. (A 13-14)

Due to the location of Porter County, most of the travel from east to west in the country by both the whites and Indians passed through this little county at the foot of Lake Michigan. The Sauk Trail followed the ridge that lies between the Calumet and Kankakee marshes. (B)

There were several Indian trails in the county, most of which were only cut-offs between Indian villages or from one water route to

another. The government survey of 1834 only shows portions of many of the minor trails. From this map and from memories of old timers the exact courses of these trails have been established. The most famous of all trails was the Old Sac or Sauk Trail, which is still a national highway of commerce. It was this trail that the Indians from the west traveled on their annual visit to the British at Malden to receive annual gifts from the British. Although this trail had curves it followed the high ridges of land and did not cross many streams. (B 27)

In early times this highway was traveled by military expeditions of France, England, Spain and the United States. This trail was so wisely laid out that it is now followed by the Lincoln Highway and U. S. Route #30 and is one of the world's greatest highways of commerce. (A-13)

Another famous Indian trail followed Lake Michigan or was parallel to the lake. It followed the first ridge south of the lake about one or two miles. This trail is now followed in places by U. S. #12. (A 13-14) (B 27)

Plank Roads and Pioneer Roads

The first settlers in Porter County depended upon the old Indian trails for their roads. However, there was one authorized road in Porter County when the first settlers arrived. This was the Old Fort Dearborn-Fort Detroit Road. The government opened a mail route between the two forts in 1831. The mail was carried in knapsacks on the backs of two soldiers on horseback. A stage line was also established and operated by private contractors. Streams were crossed by pole bridges, the longest of which was sixty-four feet long and crossed the Calumet River near what is now the Crisman Road near the Lake - Porter County Line. The road was rough, dangerous, uncertain in its course and often impassable. However, this road followed the shores of Lake Michigan and was of little or no

benefit to the settlers of the rest of the county. The settlers had only the water courses and trails of the Indian for avenues of travel to and from the market at Michigan City. Michigan City had a port on Lake Michigan and was the nearest place for the settlers to get their supplies and ship their produce to market. (A 16)

The settlers realized that their greatest need was to open and construct new county roads. Practically the first business to come before the County Commissioners after the organization of the county was a petition to open and construct a road. The Commissioner's records are full of petitions to construct new highways. The first petition was filed when the commissioners met in June, 1836. It provided for a road from Valparaiso by the best and nearest route to the new crossing between the homes of A. Taylor and J. Blair, then on to the county line and on to LaPorte. This road now passes by the Portage High School, about one mile north of what is now called U. S. Route #6. (B 50-62, E)

Another road was the one that followed the old Allen Trail from the Sac Trail to the Kankakee River. This trail crossed the river at what is now called Baum's Bridge. This was the only place to cross the river for many miles in either direction. At different times the crossing was made by ford, ferry and bridge. (E)

Prior to the organization of Porter County, the State had created a three per cent fund for the building of state roads. This office was abandoned in 1835, and in 1837, the year after Porter County was established, was divided among the various counties. Porter County received \$2,000. This stimulated the interest of the people to build more roads and with this added encouragement, the County Commissioners levied a new and higher tax on the people for the construction of more county highways. Although the tax was high, no one made any serious objection, because the people all realized the need for more roads.

The construction of roads in those days was very simple. All that was needed was plenty of labor. The greatest problem was to remove the trees from the route over which the road was to be constructed. Crude bridges were erected over the streams, and a ditch dug or plowed down each side of the road for the drainage of water. In the summer the roads were very dusty, and in the spring very muddy, often being impassable, since all roads were dirt roads. Then again in the spring, the flood waters of the streams would wash away the poorly constructed bridges. The low places along the highways were filled in, but even then water would cover the roads and wash out the fill-ins. (B 50-62, E)

Gravel was scarce and macadamizing too expensive, for the treasury of the county which never had much money. Probably the first attempt to build an improved road in the county was made in 1850, when a petition was filed for a charter to build a plank road. (B 50-62, E)

On November 16, 1850, a petition was filed with the County Commissioners for a plank road and reads as follows: (B 56, E)

"To the Honorable, Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter: Your petitioners, the Board of Directors of the Valparaiso and Michigan City Plank Road Company, would humbly represent to your honorable body that a company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a plank road from Valparaiso to Michigan City, marking a point on the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad or near the place where the line between Ranges 5 and 6 crosses the same. That the nearest and best route for the construction of said road would probably be to run the road on from Valparaiso to Michigan City between Valparaiso and the above named point on the Railroad, and thence running part or all the way to Michigan City on the road that leads from the above point to Michigan City, as far as the eastern line of the county of Porter, near Michigan City. Your

petitioners, therefore, ask your Honorable Board to grant said company the right-of-way on said road or roads from Valparaiso to the eastern line of the county of Porter, near Michigan City aforesaid, or so much or part of said road or roads as you may deem expedient and right."

The organizers were all from Michigan and since this was where the people of Porter County purchased their supplies and sold their produce and as the present roads were sometimes impassable, the plank road had the approval of all. (B 50-62)

The Board ordered-- "That the right-of-way be granted to the Valparaiso and Michigan City Plank Road Company to construct a plank road from Valparaiso to Michigan City on, over, along or across any or all state or county roads which they may desire." (B 57)

The company organized a private bank and issued their own bills to pay for the construction and materials. Although this bank was one of the Wild Cat banks, its notes were always paid in full on demand. Only a few miles of plank were laid, about three miles were laid north of Valparaiso and a few miles this side of Chesterton, the rest still being a dirt road. Toll was collected for a few years, but the people lost interest in the road because since it was never finished, it was not much better than the dirt roads. (B 57-58)

The next year a plank road company was organized to build a plank road from LaPorte to Valparaiso, a road extending some twenty-six miles. They secured a right-of-way, but only built about seven miles of plank road, the rest still being dirt. After a few years of collecting toll, people refused to use the road, since it was not built properly and was no better than other roads. (B 57)

In 1877 the good road improvement idea in Porter County really began. Under the Act of 1877, any five freeholders had the right to petition the County Commissioners for an improved road and if granted,

bonds could be issued for its construction, and assessments made against the land benefited. The Commissioners were permitted to lay out, improve or construct roads in any way they saw fit, either by grading, graveling or paving.

The Jones Road in Union Township was the first macadamized road built in Porter County, in 1896. Iron slag was used, which was dissolved by the sulphurous element in the ground. After this a few roads were built with gravel, but in the main crushed stone was used.

The next improved road was the road from Valparaiso to Chesterton. Crushed stone was used on this road. Since that time, several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in Porter County for improved roads.

(B 57-62)

Modern Highways - Bus - Trucks

With the coming of the automobile in the beginning of the twentieth century, it was necessary to have a hard and smooth surface on the highways and modern highways came into existence. (D 662-670) Gravel was used first, followed by oil, black top and later concrete, the universal material used to-day. Some of the early highways to cross the county were Huntington-Manitou-Culver Trail, Jackson Highway, Lincoln Highway, Yellowstone Trail, Michigan-Detroit Highway, Chicago-Benton Harbor Trail.

(D 662-670, H)

At the present time four national highways cross the county from east to west; U. S. #12, commonly called the Dunes Highway, because it passes the famous Indiana Dunes. The cost through Indiana was well over \$1,000,000, a twenty-foot concrete highway laid in 1922. (L)

U. S. #6 located about six miles south of U. S. #20 and the same distance north of U. S. #30, a twenty-foot concrete highway was built in the late 20's.

(L)

U. S. #20, running parallel to U. S. #12, a short distance south, a four-lane highway built in 1933. (L)

U. S. #30, Lincoln Highway, a twenty-foot concrete highway which passes through Valparaiso, the first highway constructed from coast to coast. This section in Porter County will soon be rebuilt by a super-highway with divided two-way traffic in both directions. (L)

State Highway #2 is concrete from Hebron to Valparaiso, and black top from here to the LaPorte County Line. (L)

State Highway #130 has been built in recent years and is a short cut from U. S. #30 to Chicago. It leaves Valparaiso via Hobart to U. S. #6. It is a twenty-foot concrete highway. (L)

State Highway #49 is black^{top} from the south Porter County Line to Valparaiso, and follows the old road from Valparaiso to Chesterton by Flint Lake. From Valparaiso north, the road is a twenty-foot concrete road. However, from the overhead passage over U. S. #20, it is a four-lane road to the Dunes State Park where the road ends. The overhead passage is so constructed that no left hand turns are made in leaving or in entering the intersection from any direction, said to be the only intersection in the state so constructed. (L)

WaterwaysRivers-Canals-Lakes

The Kankakee River is part of the old water route from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The only commerce over it was a small steam boat a few years ago which hauled logs to the saw mill at Momence, Illinois. The other river in the county is located in the northern part of the county, near Lake Michigan and is called the Calumet River. This stream is noted for its low banks and slow current. It formerly overflowed its banks in the spring season. (B 10)

The Kankakee River forms the southern county line of the county,

THE OLD SAG (SAUK) TRAIL

Of all the Indian trails in Porter county, this trail is the most famous. This trail extended from St. Joseph river via LaPorte, Valparaiso, and Crown Point to the Kankakee river in Illinois. It entered the county from the east one and two-tenths miles south of where Highway 2 now enters the county and left on the west about where U. S. Highway 30 now leaves.

The original survey was made in 1834.

Over this famous trail passed the noted explorer LaSalle; The Brady party which first hoisted the American flag in Porter county, 1877; the Spanish expedition which seized this territory for Spain and the troops of England, France and the U. S.

The following poem was published in the Northwestern Sportman was written by Hubert Skinner noted writer of Porter county. The poem was written about 1905.

The old Sac trail, trod by Indians, later by explorers and in early days the pathways of important military expeditions, followed the narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the swamp of the Kankakee river, now covered by a network of railroad lines, the greatest highway of commerce in the world.

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

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*Used on Jan 4
M 79*

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*NHP - m.j.
4-21-36*

Porter Co. - 415 - Airports

*Used on tour 3
mover*

McCOOL AIR PORT

McCool airport is located in Porter county on U. S. highway No. 6, one mile north and five miles east of Hobart, nine miles east of Gary, six miles north and four miles west of Valparaiso, the county seat, and four miles west of the intersection of State highway No. 49 and U. S. highway No. 6.

It is an emergency landing field and weather bureau under the Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Airways, Department of Commerce.

Its purpose is to provide accurate information for government and commercial airlines using this route, called the Chicago, Cleveland, Newark and Washington, circuit or CNY for short. More than 50 ships pass this station daily.

The field is 40 rods wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. Electric light surround and illuminate it. In case of fog or low visibility, large flares are used. There is also a large beacon light-automatically controlled.

FIF:mf
3/25/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

McCOOL AIR PORT

References

- A. Operators, government weather station, McCool airport
- B. Archie Koritz-field worker

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McCool is an emergency landing field and weather bureau under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of airways, department of commerce, its purpose being to provide accurate information for government and commercial airlines using this route, called the Chicago, Cleveland, Newark and Washington, circuit or CNY for short. This is one of the most heavily traveled airline in the country, and is the regular route of the T. W. A., American and the United Air Lines. More than fifty ships pass over this station daily, not including private planes. A

Six times hourly, the station broadcasts data on visibility, dew point, ceiling, wind (speed and direction), and temperature. In case of a violent change in the elements, that is broadcast at once. A

When the ceiling is below 1,000 feet, it is tested hourly by means of a balloon. This balloon, when inflated with hydrogen gas,

Archie Koritz-District No. 7

is turned loose and rises at the rate of six feet a second. It is about two feet long and ten inches in diameter, after inflation.

At night, an angle-ray test with a light is used for the same purpose.

The station has five receivers on the air, one dialed on each of the airlines. A

The field is forty rods wide and half a mile in length. Electric light surround and illuminate it. In case of fog or low visibility, large flares are used. A

McCool is one of thirty stations on the CNY circuit, being site No. 3.

At the station, in addition to what has been mentioned, is a large beacon light, automatically controlled, and on the roof of the station is painted its name and its elevation above sea level. A

FIF:mf
3/25/36

Porter Co. - 510 - Hotels, Garages

)

BEVERLY SHORES HOTEL

The Beverly Shores Hotel is located on Broadway, Beverly Shores, Indiana. It is a very high class hotel, modernistic in style, and open the year round. It is a large brick building and was designed by Leo W. Post.

The building is ninety feet wide and sixty-five feet deep, has three wings of thirty feet, each made in the letter U. By forming the letter U, every room is an outside room. The first floor has a thirty by forty dining room, thirty by twenty-four kitchen and the south wing in the center space, consists of the check room, lobby, clerk's office, manager's office and entrance to rear of building.

The north wing consists of the ladies lounging room fourteen by thirty, with ladies rest room and five sleeping rooms. Also a linen closet. On the second floor there are eighteen sleeping rooms and a large sitting porch, all furnished in the best modernistic furniture. The third floor has a solarium, the roof is made into a roof deck with seating capacity to serve people on the roof. There is a large basement, which has two store rooms, a boiler room and a large recreation room. The Beverly Shores Hotel is owned and operated by the Robert Bartlett Realty Company. The hotel is strategically located, close to the golf course and within walking distance of the beach.

The hotel was built to accommodate the increasing number of golfers, bathers, and hikers who come to Beverly Shores for rest and recreation. Here you have metropolitan hotel comforts and conveniences in the duneland country. The rooms are large, light and airy, equipped with modern all-steel furniture. And adjoining the hotel, is the Beverly Shores Botanical Garden with its wide variety of flora natural to the dunes region. Here arctic and tropical plants can be found growing within a few yards of each other - one of the few places in the world where such rare combinations are to be seen in their natural environment.

Hotel is of Florentine architecture.

Reference

Leo P. Post

BEVERLY SHORES INN

Located at Beverly Shores, this hotel is of Florentine architectural design, modern throughout with twenty-three outside rooms, each furnished with modern all steel furniture. The landscaping was done by Mrs. Louise Van Hees of Chicago. To the rear of the Inn are the Botanical Gardens. The lobby is furnished in green leather furniture, with an attractive and well equipped office. There is an attractive lounge for women. Card tables and writing desks are for the use of guests.

The dining room carries out the Italian influence, being done in black and red, a color scheme which in the decoration of the China, has been employed.

Yellow and rose are the predominating colors in the different rooms.

This hotel was built by W. Post, contractor of Beverly Shores for the Bartlett Realty Company in 1934. The exterior is built of brick, 3 stories, with a roof garden entirely enclosed with screens.

Rates are: European plan	Daily \$2.00-\$3.50 single
	\$3.00-\$5.00 double
	Weekly \$12.00-\$18.00 single
	\$16.00-\$30.00 double

Florentine dining room; excellent food and service at reasonable prices.

Porter Co. - 520 - Restaurants

)

Virginia Tavern (Beverly Shores)

(Porter County)

This Tavern was built by the Colonial Village, at the Century of Progress, Chicago, and removed to Beverly Shores by the Bartlett Realty Co. at the close of the exhibition. The purpose of this building was not to imitate the model of colonial times but was to serve as a restaurant in the colonial village and it is going to be used for the same purpose in its new location. (A)

The exterior is lumber painted white, a story and a half high with a green shingle roof. It is erected somewhat in a triangle form, the west side being 40 feet in width, the north 64 feet, the east 56 feet, the south 46, and the southwest corner is in the shape of an U with a plate glass front. (B)

The building is directly opposite the administration building, $\frac{1}{2}$ block north of the South Shore Station and 1 block north of US 12 on the east side of Broadway, 13 miles north of Valparaiso on State Highway 49, then four miles east on US 12, then 1 block north on Broadway, 4 miles west of Michiran City on US 12 and 1 block north on Broadway. (B)

The Tavern is somewhat like the Raleigh Tavern restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The architect was Thomas M. Talmadge and the architectural style is Georgian Colonial. (A)

Bibliography

- A. Mr. R. McPeak, office manager, Beverly Shores Realty Co.
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

VIRGINIA TAVERN

The Virginia Tavern is located opposite the Beverly Shores Products Co., on Broadway, Beverly Shores. It is a frame building sixty by ninety feet and is used as a public tavern today. It is a two-story, having a covered circular veranda, with twenty-two dormers and a small lattice fence built around the center top with a flag pole in the center. It is an exact replica of the original, all built of wood, using asbestors shingles for the roof. This tavern is still owned by the Robert Bartlett Realty Company, and is open daily under their management. Tallmadge and Watson of Chicago, architect.

Reference

Leo W. Post, Contractor and Designer
for Bartlett Realty Co.

The Virginia Tavern

This tavern was built by the Colonial Village, at the Century of Progress, Chicago. At the close of the exhibition, it was moved to Beverly Shores. (The purpose of this building was not to imitate the model of colonial times, but was to serve as a restaurant in the Colonial Village. It is used for the same purpose in its new location.)

The exterior is lumber painted white, a story and a half high with a green shingle roof. It is erected somewhat in a triangle form, the west side being 40 feet in width, the north 64 feet, the east 56 feet, the south 46 feet, and the southwest corner is in the shape of an U with a plate glass front.

The building is directly opposite the administration building one-half block north of the South Shore Station and one block north of U.S. Highway 12.

The tavern is similar to the Raleigh Tavern restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The architect was Thomas H. Talbidge and the architectural style is Georgian Colonial.

MW
4/23/36

Porter Co. - 529 - Taverns and Bars

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TAVERNS ON THE OLD FORT DEARBORN-DETROIT

ROAD

The condition of the roads and the mediums of travel in the early days made the distance that a traveler could cover in a day quite short, hence creating a demand for stopping off places for rest, recreation and food.

In answer to this need a number of taverns sprang up along the roads, located at various points of vantage. The first of these taverns west of Michigan City was "Ward's Tavern", located some five miles west of Michigan City.

The next tavern west was on the banks of the Fort Creek (or Sand Creek) at old City West. This was known as "Green's Tavern". Another further west was located on the old Bailey Town site. The next tavern was the "Butler Tavern" located at the point where the road crossed the Little Calumet river, near what was known as Long Bridge. Long Bridge was just below the mouth of Salt creek. It was built of logs and heavy timbers laid on log piles, and piers, and was several rods in length.

Farther west was the "Holmes" tavern later known as the "Old Maids" tavern. It was located just east of the point where the trail crossed Willow creek. The tavern became known as the "Old Maid" tavern after the death of the founder, when it came under the management of his widow and her two maiden sisters, known as the Ruger sisters.

There was also a tavern a mile west of Dune Park Station, but because of its unsavory reputation little record has been made concerning it.

Another tavern known as the "Gibson" tavern was located near where fourteenth avenue crosses Madison street in Gary. This tavern was operated by Thomas and Maria Gibson.

The Brass tavern was located further west at the four corners just east of Munster. This tavern was an elaborate affair and the building stood for many years after its usefulness as a tavern had passed on.

These early taverns were very much different from anything we have today both as to cost and the system of operation. Many of them offered room and board to the traveler for as low as fifty cents and included food and lodging for his horses. When a traveler paid his bill he was entitled to a drink of whiskey from the open barrel that stood in the main room of the tavern. This whiskey is reported to have cost the management about eleven cents a gallon. Most of the taverns were one and one-half stories in height and the traveler had to climb through a small trap door into the upper half story to sleep. For the most part they were merely rough log buildings, but some were covered with siding cut at some nearby mill, and a few had false fronts.

SCD:mf
5/11/36

POINT OF INTEREST

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

*used town &
m m*

SITE OF DAVID OAKS TAVERN

The site of this tavern is located on the Harry Pierce Farm one and three-quarters miles east of Valparaiso on the north side of State Highway 2.

This tavern was built by David Oaks in 1834, who continued in the tavern business for many years. During the years of 1834 and 1835 the business of tavern keeping was very remunerative since every day wagon teams could be seen wending their way over the rough trails toward the west, where they expected to build homes of thrift and industry. At that time there were no roads and they followed the old Indian trail known as the Old Sac Trail which led past the Old Oaks Tavern.

After many years the tavern was remodeled and made into a dwelling house. Some can still remember the old house and the high iron rail fence surrounding it, they can also remember having their pictures taken showing the house and iron fence in the back-ground.

Hubert M. Skinner a noted writer and descendant of the Oaks family has perpetuated the memory of this tavern in the following poem written in 1915.

THE OLD OAKS TAVERN

Forlorn it stands, environed by the homes
of twentieth century luxury and pride,
Its window panes, its weatherbeaten boards,
Its handmade latches and its steps decayed,
The ruins of its ancient dining hall
all show the marks of time and carry back
the mind to earlier nineteenth century days.

Porter

Site of Old Tavern in Pines Addition

References

- A. Mr. August Joers, West Dunes Highway, Michigan City.
- B. Mr. Jacob F. Diehl, 522 East Michigan Street, Michigan City.

Taverns known as "four-mile houses" were established all along the route, and it is of one of these that we write. The site is about three miles west of Michigan City on the West Dunes highway, in what is known as the Pines addition. Jacob F. Diehl, the last owner of the house that was still known as the old tavern, sold it to the Pines Realty company. The house had long since seen its best days, so in 1911 the old land-mark was torn down. Two maple trees and a number of willow trees, which had shaded the house, still stand at the south side of the West Dunes highway, a little west of the home of Guy Drake, real estate agent at the Pines addition. The old house must have witnessed many changes during its years of standing by the roadside. With the end of stage-coach days its life as a tavern came to a close, but it continued for sometime as a farmhouse; large and abt the worst for storms and bad weather. There were eight rooms down-stairs and two large ones upstairs in the old frame house. An excellent 16-foot well with a wooden pump stood at the east side of the house and was well-known for its pure, cool water. A separate cellar a large, low building with sloping entry door-- was back of the house, while across the road stood the barn. Only a few "old-timers" remember this once important place.

RHP/ucq

4/7/36

ok

Porter Co. - 530 - Clubs

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19. Societies - Patriotic and Fraternal

The Mendelssohn Club - local musical club.

Apollo Club - musical, local.

Cecelia Club - women's musical club.

Valparaiso Country Club, and Golf Course, club house four miles northeast of town (Valparaiso).

Mathers Club

Ladies Auxiliary Club, Valparaiso Country Club.

Elks Club Lodge #500, corner of Lincolnway and Lafayette, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso Loyal Order of Moose, near corner of Calumet and Lincolnway, on Calumet.

Porter Lodge of Masons #137, East Lincolnway, Valparaiso Council unit of Masons, same address.

Masons Lodge #379, Chesterson, Indiana.

Hebron Masonic Lodge #502, Hebron, Indiana.

D.A.V. Post, Ypres Post #4, Opera House, corner Indiana and Calumet, Valparaiso.

Hayes Post #988, Veterans of Foreign Wars, corner of Michigan and Lincolnway, Valparaiso.

Knights of Columbus, Valparaiso Council #738.

Porter County Red Cross, Porter County Courthouse, Valparaiso.

Rotary Club, dinner meeting each Monday, Hotel Lembke, Valparaiso.

Flint Lake Mother's Club.

C.A.R. Elizabeth Basset Harrison Chapter.

D.A.R. William Henry Harrison Chapter.

Chamber of Commerce, Elks Building, corner of Lafayette and Lincolnway, Valparaiso.

Porter County, W.T.C.U. Valparaiso, Indiana

Kouts American Legion Post

Ladies Auxiliary, Charles Pratt Post, corner Michigan and Lincoln-

2.

way, Valparaiso.

G.A.R. Opera House, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso Auxiliary Corp #24, Ladies Relief Corp. Opera House,
Valparaiso.

Same Lodge in Chesterton.

Sons of G.A.R., Opera House, Valparaiso.

Spanish American War Veterans, Opera House, Valparaiso.

Templar Unit, Masonic Hall, Valparaiso.

Odd Fellows, Charity Rebekah Lodge, Odd Fellows Hall, Valparaiso.

Royal Arch Masonry, Masonic Hall, Valparaiso.

Sphinx Club, National Federation of Business and Professional.

Clubs, Women's Club, corner of Jefferson and Washington, Val-
paraiso.

Valparaiso Kiwanis Club, meets each Wednesday, Hotel Lembke,
paraiso.

Davis Club

Porter County Tuberculosis, Courthouse, Valparaiso.

Lions Club, Chesterton.

Beverly Shores Country Club, Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana.

Valparaiso Women's Club, corner Jefferson and Washington, Val-
paraiso.

Porter Co. - 531 - (Private) Clubs

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BEVERLY SHORES CLUB HOUSE

This Club House is four miles west of Michigan City on U. S. Highway 12.

As one enters the long club room one sees on the south wall a huge fireplace. Beyond this and parallel to this room is the dining room equally spacious. Off the dining room is the kitchen and a small bar room. Off the bar room is the men's locker room with showers and 100 lockers. Adjoining the club room is the woman's lounge, and women's lockers. The club-house is about 40 x 100 feet.

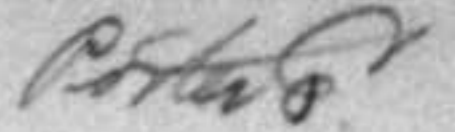
To the east of the clubhouse is the terrace and outdoor dancing pavilion. To the rear is the golf course, one of the sportiest 18 hole courses in the country.

For the last 2 years the Tri-State open has been held on this course. The club is a membership club, however the accommodations are open to tourists.

Tournaments are held here each Sunday and on holidays. Many nationally known golfers have played on this course and declare that it is one of the sportiest in the county.

The exterior of the clubhouse is of stucco. Meals are served regularly at reasonable prices. Guest fees are \$.75 daily and \$1.00 Sundays and Holidays.

Between the clubhouse and U. S. Highway 12, the sandy hill has been covered with grass, although the house was built as recent as 1933, the landscaping gives an atmosphere of natural beauty and permanence.



BEVERLY SHORES COUNTRY CLUB

The Beverly Shores Country Club is located opposite the Beverly Shores subdivision US 12. It was erected in 1929, and both the club house and golf course were sponsored by the Bartlett Realty Company of Chicago. The building is built of stucco having a tile roof. The clubhouse is of Spanish architecture, with a commodious lounge, dining-room, lockers and showers. It has a large well equipped all steel kitchen. Adjoining it is an outdoor dancing pavilion.

The 18-hole golf course is considered by professionals as one of the three foremost courses in America. Here you will find playing, such stars as Sarazen, Cooper, Armour, and McDonald, and many others who have participated in the hotly contested tournaments staged here.

There are two sets of tees-one for championship meets and one for regular play. The course is one of the best, 3,362 yards going out, 3,209 coming in. The fairway watering system assures green fairways throughout the season. From the clubhouse veranda you can enjoy an excellent view of Lake Michigan.

The architect for both clubhouse and golf course was Frederick Mertz of Chicago.

Reference

Leo W. Post

Archie Haritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A - Archie Haritz, Field Worker

B - Mr. Reif - Baum's Bridge, Kouts, Indiana

C - Mrs. Nolan, Kouts, Indiana

D - Tad Starkey, Kouts, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

The Pittsburg Club

Since Ira Brainard was the manager of the Pittsburg Club, the story of his life in Porter County is interwoven with the story of the Pittsburg Club. (A)

Ira Brainard was one of a group of several young men who, hearing of the wonders of the hunting and fishing of the Kankakee River, decided to come and see at first hand whether they were true stories. Upon visiting the Kankakee River they were so impressed that they decided to build a clubhouse near Baum's Bridge. This was in the year 1884. (B) Ira Brainard was elected president and manager of the club and served as such until the club was disbanded after the dredging of the Kankakee. Mr. Brainard was a tall, slender man with a kind and friendly manner, as is proven by the fact that he is the best remembered of all the members. (C) Ira Brainard last visited Porter County in 1924 to attend the funeral of Mr. Fowler, an old friend, and the man upon whose land the club was then, and is still standing. At that time he was ninety-four years old. Charles West, the other survivor of the club and who also visited the county at that time, was eighty-six years of age. (B-C)

Mr. Brainard stated in business life as a butcher in Pittsburg, later owning his own stockyards and slaughter house. The firm slaughtered and shipped hogs to New York City at the rate of from three to five carloads a day. (D)

Although Mr. Brainard was a friendly man, after his mind was once set on having something, nothing could change it. Once in

early spring, seeing a tall ash tree which he thought would make a fine flag-pole, a man was hired to saw down and erect the tree as a flag-pole in front of the club house, regardless of the fact that it was necessary for the man cutting the tree to stand in four feet of cold water while sawing down the tree. After two weeks of hard work, Ted Starkey cut down the tree and hauled it to the club house. The bark was taken from the tree and it was pushed under the club house where it now rests. For some unknown reason it was never erected as a flag pole. (D)

Brainard did all the purchasing for the members and paid all bills, while in Porter County. Upon his return to Pittsburg, each member was sent a statement of his share of the expense. In this way no bills were left unpaid. (B)

It was Brainard who purchased a steam launch for the club and notified the members of its purchase in the form of a statement for each to contribute to the purchase price, a total of \$3,400.00. (B)

Each year a negro chef was brought with them to do the cooking and stand watch while the members were away in the day time, hunting and fishing. Ted Starkey was employed to bottle beer which had previously been sent in kegs, to take with them on the trips up and down the river in the steam launch. (D)

It was this same launch that was used to tow the houseboat of Lew Wallace up and down the river. Since the river was very shallow in places and several logs were submerged in it, the launch was stuck several times, and the members would sometimes be forced to take as much as a day's time to push the boat off some log or sand bar. (D)

One year the boiler which was guaranteed not to break by free-

ing, froze and was ruined, much to Mr. Brainard's disgust. (D)

This club was more friendly toward the natives than most of the hunting clubs. Parties were given to which the neighboring people were invited. This custom probably is the reason why this club is so favorably remembered. (B)

The club house was built on land owned by a man named Windy Pierce. Pierce thought that there was no place to which the club could be moved off his land, so each year he advanced the rent, thinking that he would get the club when they refused to pay the high rent asked. Brainard tired of this and refused to pay the rent, and told Mr. Fowler that he could have the building rather than abandon it to Pierce. Luckily Mr. Fowler purchased a farm adjoining the land of Pierce and moved the club house about one hundred feet west, and gave the club a ninety-nine year lease. The club house is still standing on this land. (B)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF INDIANA

217 N. SENATE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

WAYNE COY
STATE ADMINISTRATOR

June 11, 1936

Miss Charlotte Davis
Field Secretary
Federal Writers Project
217 N. Senate
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Miss Davis:

I am enclosing herewith a re-written copy of the
Lake O'the Woods Club (Porter County Nudist Colony),
and trust that it meets with your approval.

It has been a difficult task trying to get a bit
of information from anyone; even a chief representative
of the New York Times was refused recognition by the
club secretary. Try as I did throughout Valparaiso and
vicinity, this was all the material I could gather.

Thanking you for all your past co-operation, I am

Very sincerely,

A. L. Laube

A. L. Laube
Assistant Supervisor

ALL:L

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF INDIANA

217 N. SENATE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

WAYNE COY
STATE ADMINISTRATOR

July 22, 1936

Miss Charlotte Davis
Field Secretary
Federal Writers' Project
217 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

*attach to -
Re -
Tribute + Camp*

My dear Miss Davis:

In answer to your inquiry dated July 15, 1936, I wish to submit the following:

There is no information available regarding the dues.

This camp consists of one large building, several tents, and house cars. The word "mansion" is used to designate this office building. The only non-member to be admitted to this camp was A. J. Bower, former editor of the Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger. The information he received was very confidential and he could not give us any information.

The camp is not in operation the entire year, just during the summer months.

They do not allow colored members. The statement which said they did not take into consideration the racial status of prospective members, refers only to those of foreign birth.

Since there is so little information regarding this camp available, the local residents are not interested in the camp, thus it has no influence on the surrounding areas.

Yours very truly,

Alice Demmon

(Mrs. Alice Demmon)
District Supervisor
Federal Writers' Project

AD:ff

NUDIST ALIMONY FLEA FAILS
Chicago, Feb. 18.—(U.P.)—Mrs. Evelyn Grover, who charged that her husband, Charles, lured her to an Indiana nudist camp and urged her to play baseball in the nude, was denied an appeal for temporary alimony by Superior Judge John J. Lupe yesterday. The court learned she earned \$17 a week as a ^{clerk} ~~clerk~~.
Star. 2/17/38

Audrey L. Laube
Lake County
District No. 7

LAKE O'THE WOODS CLUB

(Nudista Colony)

References:

A. Miss Betty Werner - Reporter.

Vidette Messenger - Valparaiso.

B. "The Lake O'the Woods Club" -

A. ^{J.} P. Bower - Vidette Messenger

September 18, 1934 and September 25, 1934.

E. Clyde A'Meals - Field Worker.

Audrey L. Laube
District No. 7
~~Lake County~~

Porter County

LAKE O'THE WOODS CLUB

(Porter County)

The Lake O'the Woods Club is situated on 150 acres of land at Sager's Lake (located on the eastern end of the southern limits of Valparaiso).

Incorporated on February 5, 1934, the Lake O'the Woods Club now has over 200 members and is affiliated with the International Nudist Conference.

There is a large club mansion on the property. Four ample cabins have been built and five more are under construction, however, most of the members prefer to live in tents and auto-trailers.

Membership rulings are very strict, the majority of whom are near-well-to-do families and their friends

Note: Due to the absolute privacy of this colony it has been impossible to get more information. There is absolutely no trespassing allowed.

ALL/ucq

6/26/36

LAKE O' THE WOODS CLUB

(Nudist Colony)

The Lake O' the Woods Club is located on Sager's Lake, one mile south of the county court house on the outskirts of the city of Valparaiso (Porter county). This club is an affiliate of the International Nudists Conference, boasting a present membership of 200. A

A large club mansion and 4 cabins have been built on this property, with 5 more cabins now under construction. The majority of the members, however, prefer to live in tents and auto trailers. E

This organization offers all facilities for healthful out-of-door recreation with the exception of golf. Recreational facilities provide for swimming, boating, fishing and such sports as softball, volleyball, ring tennis, and tetherball.

Clothing is of the most informal nature and its unnecessary hindrance is entirely avoided on portions of the club grounds where members are secure from the views of outsiders.

The forming of this club was brought about in the summer of 1933, by a group of Chicagoans, who, believing in the advantages of the nudist movement, had set about to organize such a club B for people of the middle west.

One of their first steps was to advertise for a suitable location for their country club. The requirements for such a

place are natural beauty, seclusion, a body of water, and convenience of transportation, all within[^] reasonable distance from a metropolitan city. At this time an emissary was sent on a trip through the eastern part^y of the country^{to} visit more than a dozen of the clubs established in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. B

The purpose of this trip was to gather information relative to the general soundness of these groups, their organization, facilities, etc. The information obtained proved invaluable in establishing the general form and character of this local club. The search for suitable location led the organizers through most of the territory surrounding Chicago, within a radius of seventy-five miles, and it was not until learning of Sager's lake that they felt that their search was at an end. In November of 1933 a deal was concluded whereby the club obtained possession of the Sager property with an option to purchase. On January 18, 1934, articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state of Indiana for the creation of the "Lake-of-The-Woods Club", setting it up as an organization not for profit. These articles stated that the particular objects for which this club is formed are: B

"To secure for its members the beneficial results of outdoor recreation and sports through free physical culture; to encourage the members in the development of healthy bodies and active minds; to enlist the organized support of its members in the encouragement of progressive ideas and movements designed to promote public health and well-being, especially those which

tend to assist undeveloped childhood in attaining normal, healthy manhood and womanhood." B

On February 6, 1934, a charter was granted to the organization to be known as "The ~~Lige~~-of-The-Woods Club." The residential membership of the club is at the present time made up of approximately sixty families living in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. There are, in addition, a group of families participating as non-resident members who reside in various other states from New York to California and from Minnesota to Tennessee, comprising a total membership of 200 persons. B

This membership is composed of ninety percent of families and some ten percent single men and women, all of whom have undergone close scrutiny by the club management and its membership committee as to their general good character and healthy outlook on life. The occupations of the members are largely business executives, and professional in character. For instance, there are officials of two state health bureaus, the owner of a well-known oil distributing agency, a municipal bacteriologist, the editor of a Chicago suburban newspaper, the editor of an Indiana paper, the general manager, the traffic superintendent, the secretary to the president of several of Chicago's largest business and commercial houses. There is a physician, several dentists, two lawyers, the superintendent of an Illinois high school, the dean of men of a western state university, several school teachers, the editor of two national magazines, and a contributing editor

of a national publication. In addition, there are clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and mechanics. B

The officers of the club are: Clyde E. Terns, chairman of the board; Rudolph Myschae, vice-chairman, and L. B. Weller, secretary and treasurer. The position of the membership committee of this club regarding admission of members is as follows: "The club does not take into consideration matters such as the financial status of the individual, his political or his religious inclinations. Membership is sought for and gained by the individual through his learning of the aims and objects of the movement after he or she has made a thorough investigation and is satisfied with the soundness of the plan. The membership committee, the officers of the club or the club itself are not permitted to solicit members. In other words, anyone is privileged to investigate the club and after such investigation, if they wish to join, so long as they are citizens of the United States, (no aliens), and live within a radius of seventy-five miles of Chicago, or Valparaiso, including both cities, they are eligible for residential membership, subject to investigation by the membership committee." *The pledge of a candidate for membership is as follows:* B

"Being fully cognizant of the fact that the Lake-O-The-Woods club is organized and incorporated as a not-for-profit association in the State of Indiana; that its object is to give its membership the advantages that come with a union of healthful living, fraternity and the practice generally known as Free Physical Culture (social nudism) on those parts of the property of the

club as are designated by the ^{governors}goudns committee, and that the public is prohibited from visiting the property of the club; and being thoroughly in accord with the club's purposes, considering that the practice of Free Physical Culture (social nudism) promotes good health and mental hygiene, and being desirous of joining a group of like-minded men and women, we, in order to induce the membership committee and the board of governors of the Lake-O-The-Woods club to act favorably on my, our application for membership in said club, do hereby specifically state: That I, we have read the Indiana law, which is as follows: B

2567 (2358) Public Indecency, 461. Whoever, being over fourteen years of age, makes an indecent exposure of his person in a public place, or in any place where there are other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby, or uses or utters any obscene or licentious language or words in the presence of hearing of any female, is guilty of public indecency, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months. Burns Annotated Statutes, 1926, Book I. B

(1) And understand that this law might be seized upon, or used, by an individual, or group of individuals in an effort to show that the Lake-O-The-Woods Club and its membership was violating the law in its or their practice of Free Physical Culture (social nudism).

(2) That I, we wish to go on record as stating that it is my, our firm conviction that the practice of Free Physical Culture (social nudism) is not in conflict with the above law; and that I, we wish to express our belief that I, we find nothing in the practice of s

Free Physical Culture (social nudism) which might offend me, us as being indecent, obscene, or might annoy me, us in any way; but on the contrary firmly believe that the practice of Free Physical Culture (social nudism) will assist me, us materially in maintaining my, our good health, and will add greatly to my, our comfort and happiness. B

That no promises, statements, Or intimations have been made me, us by any member or officer of the club that would cause me, us to feel that the club enjoyed any special arrangement especially providing it the freedom of practicing Free Physical Culture, with any local or state governing or jurisdictional body, officer or official. B

(3) That the club does not take a definite attitude with reference to matters of religious, political or racial character. That it takes a liberal and tolerant attitude toward diet, tobacco or intoxicants. That it does not foster or encourage any philosophy of living that in any way might be construed as being opposed to conventional sex psychology, matrimony or religious beliefs. B

That the club frowns on any of the following practices on club property or meeting places and reserves the right to promptly ask the resignation of any member guilty of:

Intoxication or the use of spiritous liquor.

The continued and persistent effort to influence a fellow member to one's personal attitude of philosophy with reference to religion, politics, education, morals, racial differences,

the "movement," food or drink. B

The use of uncouth, blasphemous, obscene or indecent language.

The persistent and continuous effort to amuse other members with tales or anecdotes of a licentious or vulgar character.

Using the club as a means of conducting extra-marital sex relations.

Appearance in a state of nudity outside of the club property or on a part of the club property exposed to the view of those outside the grounds.

I, we do hereby pledge myself, ourselves that if admitted to membership I, we will abide by the constitution and the by-laws of the Lake-O-The-Woods club, and will conduct myself, ourselves in such a manner as to bring honor and credit to my, our fellow members. B

In further consideration of the acceptance of my, our application and the making of me, us a member of the said Lake-O-The-Woods club I, we hereby absolutely and irrevocably release and waive all rights or claims against the said Lake-O-The-Woods club, its officers, agents, and employees, which I, we now have or may have in the future by virtue of any damages which I, we may suffer by virtue of any prosecution under the laws of the State of Indiana or any other state whatsoever, and by virtue of any physical injuries or loss of property resulting from any act of negligence of any of the agents, officers, employees, or members of the Lake-O-The-Woods club, or of other persons, all claims for any such damage or injury being hereby expressly waived by the undersigned. B

(LAKE O' THE WOODS CLUB)

CHAUNCEY

NOTE: The leasing of Sager's Lake from Chauncey A. and Charles G. Sagers to L. B. Weller of the Lake O' the Woods club was recorded in the miscellaneous Record Book (Volume Y) in the Recorder's office of the Porter County Court House on Jan. 16, 1934, at 3:40 P. M. No sum of money is recorded as to the amount of rental. It was said by the late A. J. Newser of the Valparaiso Vidette. Messenger (who secured the only interview ever granted to a non-member) that the deal for renting Sager's Lake was closed in November of 1933. No record of a deed other than on January 16, 1934 have ever been recorded.

NOTE: In the Auditor's office of the Porter County Court House, the following was copied exactly as found on Page 70 of the transfer book-- Center Township.

March 1, 1932 - to - March 1, 1936

Chauncey A. and Charles G. Saunders--owners Sager Lake Property

acreage	SE (SEK	EX	18.78A	NE	COB & 20A	SW
93.18		COB & EX	7A	SE	COB	
10		NE	COB	SW		
7	NPT	SW (S NPT)	EX - NW	COB		
Total Value of Property						\$5,230.00
Total Acreage						110.18

TRANSFERRED

20 from Ida H. Norman
to
Charles G. Sager & Chauncey Sager 6/19/33

20 from Ida H. Norman
to
Chauncey Sager 4/16/34

Reference - Laurretta Reibley (Chief Clerk)

Porter Co. - 600 - Points of Interest

)

14. Points of Interest

BEVERLY SHORES -

Hotel of Florentine Architecture, surrounded by a formal garden landscaped in Italian style.

Clubhouse and golf course.

Beach along Lake Michigan and the Casino.

All the model homes from a Century of Progress-1933 are relocated here, many different styles of modern architecture being in evidence.

Riding academy.

Natural life of the famous Dunes.

Beverly Shores theatre.

Lakeside Inn.

Pine Township High School.

OGDEN DUNES -

Many beautiful homes.

Town laid out to preserve the dunes.

Burns Ditch near by, proposed harbor site.

DUNES ACRES -

Clubhouse and Hotel.

Varied Architecture.

Famous residents.

Dunes and Beach.

DUNES STATE PARK -

Flora and fauna of the Dunes.

The Dunes.

Bird life.

Winding trails.

Historical trails.

Pavilion and hotel.

Camp grounds.

Fort Creek and Mineral Springs.

Old Fort site.

The Beach on the shore of Lake Michigan

TREMONT -

Located near the dunes and Dunes State Park, near Fort Creek and sites of cities New West and Old West. It was here that the idea first originated for creating the Dunes State Park. Here many thousands of visitors leave the South Shore Cars for the Dunes.

BAILLY -

Most historical place in the County, located on the north bank of the Calumet River; oldest settlement in the county and northern Indiana. The old Homestead of the Bailly family, the first white family to settle in the county, includes the trading post, servant quarters, chapel, burying grounds and the marriage tree.

CHESTERTON AND PORTER -

Carlson's Planetarium, The Spa, The Dunes, Coffee Creek, Brick yards, numerous railroads, Westchester Township School, Mineral Springs, and beach along Lake Michigan.

HEBRON -

Located on a prairie; Kankakee River a short distance

3.

to the south.

KOUTS -

Kankakee River, rural community, site of Old Fort;
Old Indian battlegrounds.

DORAN -

Woods

BEATRICE -

Lake Eliza, summer resort

GRASSMERE -

Kankakee River

BOCHE GROVE -

Woods; prairie, mounds, township school, Hi-Bred
Drying Plant.

HULBERT -

Lake Eliza, Valparaiso Moraine

AYESWORTH -

Kankakee River, swamps

CLANRICADE -

Kankakee River and swamps

COBURG -

Old fashioned store offering anything from machinery
to groceries; broken country.

SEDLEY -

No points of interest.

McCOOL -

Airport; sand deposits, school scenery

LIBERTY VIEW -

Scenery

4.

CRISMAN -

Railroads, sand deposits, and scenery

WHEELER -

The Old Wheeler Home, township school, Seven Dolors Shrine, and site of the Old Hoosier's nest.

CROKER -

Railroads, sand deposits, and scenery

GARYTON -

No points of interest

WOODVILLE -

Mounds and scenery

MALDEN -

Farm lands

PRATTVILLE -

Site of Old Tsvern and Old Sauk Trail

FURNESSVILLE -

Sand Dunes, blowouts, slides, and scenery

BURDICK -

Scenery and view of Valparaiso Moraine

SUMANVILLE -

Scenery and good view of Valparaiso Moraine

MONTDALE -

Montdale Stock Farm

WILLOW CREEK -

Sand Deposits

VALPARAISO -

Valparaiso University; Dodge Telegraphy and Radio Engineering School; Valparaiso Highway (US 30)

McGill's Manufacturing Co.; McGill's Sheet and Metal

5.

Company; Indiana Steel Co.; Mica Factory; Sager's Lake; Old City Burying Grounds on Union Street; Seven sided house; H.B. Brown Estate; Site of Old Sauk Trail.

BLACKHAWK -

Resort, hotel and dancing pavilion; Flint Lake, Picnic grounds; Valparaiso Waterworks pumping station.

NORTH WOODS -

Long Lake, Miller Resort and scenery

WAHOB -

Wahob Lake Resort, Golf course, fishing and boating.

SUMMIT -

Flint Lake, Long Lake, Loomis Lake, Hillcrest Park

VALE PARK -

C.C.C. Camp

BEVERLY -

Casino; World's Fair Buildings (House of Tomorrow, Colonial Village, Virginia Tavern, House of Seven Gables, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere House,, Old North Church, Governor's Mansion, Florida House, Cypress House, the Armco Ferro House); Lakeside Inn; The Little Theatre; Wakefield House; Wayside Inn; The Hotel; Clubhouse.

Points of Interest in and near Valparaiso

Porter

Files to come.

- > Carlsons Planetarium
- > Twenty mile grove Indian Town, Hebron
- > Rough Bark Specie of Magnolia
- > Morgan State House
- > Crest of Valparaiso Moraine
- > Old Tavern and pines addition
- > Indiana Fortifications and Mounds
- > Butternut Spring
- > Site of Hoosier Nest
- > Site of Civil War Camp Site
- > Valparaiso University
- > Porter County Court House Chic ua Town
- > Indian Mounds
- > The First Masonic Lodge Organized
- > David Oakes Tavern
- > Old Ford On Kankakee River
- > Tassinong
- > The Figs t School in Porter County
- > Birthplace of Neason Bell
- > Wahob Lake
- > Three Sisters Sand Dunes

Points of Interest in and Near Valparaiso, Indiana

- 66 Seneca Ball Home in Valparaiso, Indiana
- ✓ 67 Adam S. Campbell Home in Valparaiso, Indiana
- ✓ 68 Campbell Plantation Home
- 68A Rev. Benjamin Logan Home in Valparaiso, Indiana
- 69 Myra Powell Home in Valparaiso, Indiana
- 95 Holmes' Tavern
- ✓ 96A Beecher's Nest
- ✓ 121 Pinney-Purdue Farm and Field ✓
- ✓ 185 Seven Delor's Shrine ✓
- 181 Summit Observation Tower
- ✓ 181A Mt. Vernon, Porter County
- ✓ 182 Cowles Tamarack Swamp
- ✓ 182A White Tamarack Swamp

4-1-1944
PORTER COUNTY * POINTS OF INTEREST

COFFEE CREEK
BUTTERNUT SPRING
CHICHA TOWN
MORGAN STAGE HOUSE
SITE OF HOME OF GILBERT PIERCE, NOTED WRITER
BURIAL GROUND AT "GRAVEYARD" BLOWOUT AND "LAPETITE FORT"
INDIAN CAMP EAST OF TREMONT
GROUP OF INDIAN VILLAGES AND BURIAL GROUNDS
CAMP SITES IN UNION AND PLEASANT TOWNSHIPS
INDIAN VILLAGE KNOWN AS "SKEENWAS" AND BURIAL GROUND
DAVID OAKES TAVERN
SITE OF HOOSIERS NEST
INDIAN MOUNDS
THE DUNLAP HOMESTEAD
OLD FORD ON KANKAKEE RIVER ON ALLEN TRAIL
TASSINONG
CITY WEST
ROUGH BARK SPECIE OF MAGNOLIA
TWENTY MILE GROVE INDIAN TOWN, HEBRON
OLD TAVERN AND PINES ADDITION
THE FARRINGTON HOME
THE PORTER HOME
FURNESS HOMESTEAD
"ELMOAK MARRIAGE TREE
MYRA POWELL HOME IN VALPARAISO, IND.
ADAM S. CAMPBELL HOME IN VALPARAISO, IND.
SENECA BALL HOME IN VALPARAISO, IND.
REV. BENJAMIN LOGAN HOME IN VALPARAISO, IND.
CAMPBELL PLANTATION HOME
MINERAL SPRINGS
THE LITTLE THEATRE
THE ELFINWOOD CHURCH
"SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK"
THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION
HOUSE OF ROSTONE
THE FLORIDA TROPICAL HOME
HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES
PAUL REVERE HOME
BEN FRANKLIN HOUSE
HOUSE OF TOMORROW
WAYSIDE INN
HOUSE OF EIGHT GABLES
WAKEFIELD HOUSE
MODERN COUNTRY HOME
THE CYPRESS COTTAGE
THE ARMCO FERRO HOME
THE VIRGINIA TAVERN
SEVEN DOLORS' SHRINE
THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
LAKE SHORE INN
NEVERLY SHORES INN
CONTINENTAL * DIAMOND FIBRE COMPANY
FLINT LAKE
HILLCREST PARK
BLACKBURN BEACH RESORT

PORTER COUNTY • POINTS OF INTEREST (CONTINUED)

LAKE ELIZE
LOUIS (OR SPECTACLE) LAKE
SAGER'S LAKE
BEVERLY SHORES CLUB HOUSE
THE CASINO
DUNES ACRES
ODGEN DUNES
CREST OF THE VALPARAISO MORaine
LONG LAKE
WAHOB LAKE
CARLSON'S PLANETARIUM
BOTANICAL GARDENS • BEVERLY SHORES
HIGHEST ELEVATION IN NORTHWESTERN INDIANA
TAMARACK SWAMP
COWLES TAMARACK SWAMP
MINERAL SPRINGS
DUNES STATE PARK
PORTER COUNTY'S ONLY CHINA STORE

PORTER COUNTY

1. Wahob Lake

Located five miles north, three-fourths of a mile west of Valparaiso on state road 49, or one mile south and three-fourths of a mile south of the intersection of U.S. 12 and state road 49.

More than twenty summer cottages have been erected. Wahob is the third largest of Porter County's chain of lakes. A nine-hole golf course has been constructed on the south side of Wahob Lake.

2. Long Lake

Located three miles north of Valparaiso off Campbell street road and one mile east; three miles south and one mile east of U.S. 6 and a little over one mile west of state road 49 and Blackhawk Beach.

Long Lake is the second largest lake in Porter county and is so named because of its peculiar cigar-like shape, being over a mile in length and only a few hundred feet in width.

3. Sagor's Lake, Valparaiso, Indiana

Here Chiqua, foremost chief of all the Pottawatomes, led his people against the western tribes, and later against the Canadian Indians armed with French guns, carrying both battles to victory because of his superior knowledge of the region.

4. Flint Lake, Valparaiso, Indiana

Located about three miles northeast of Valparaiso on state road 49, about one mile east of the crest of the terminal moraine.

5. Indiana Dunes State Park

Located between Gary and Michigan City, Indiana on U.S. 12 or U.S. 20.

6. Beverly Shores

Located between Gary and Michigan City, Indiana on U.S. 12.

Little Theater. Replicas of: Mt. Vernon, Old North Church, Wakefield House, House of Seven Gables, Ben Franklin House, Colonial Village, Paul Revere Home. Homes of Modern Construction: Glass House, House of Rostone, and Cypress Cottage. Also Botanical Gardens.

7. Buttermilk Spring

Located two miles west of the intersection of state road 49 and U.S. 6, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south in Porter County, Indiana.

This spring was used by the Indians as a healing spring for their sick.

8. Seven Dolers Shrine

Located two miles north and one mile east of Wheeler, Indiana.

Over a beautiful lagoon a path leads to the Shrine, a large open structure with a Lourdes' like form, composed of Tufa-porous stone, and enclosing an altar dedicated to the Mother embracing her dying Son and Saviour. Surrounding all like one large crown of thorns stand the stations of the Cross--the traditional stages of Christ's way to Calvary.

9. Dunes Acres Club House

Located on U.S. 12 approximately 15 miles east of Gary, Indiana.

The town, incorporated in 1926, has a three-story log club house, a hotel, and a nine hole golf course.

10. Valparaiso University

Located in Valparaiso, Indiana.

11. Log Trading Post and Chapel

Follow U.S. 20 east from Gary, Indiana, approximately 18 miles. Turn right on an unmarked gravel road.

This trading post is on the Old Bailly Homestead.

12. The Bailly Cemetery

Follow U.S. 12 east from Gary, Indiana. The cemetery is on the right hand side of the highway up on a hill.

Porter County's Only China Store

Reference

- A. A.J. Vernier, Owner "Vernier China Company" Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Korits, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

One of the ~~the most~~ unique china stores ^{of INDIANA} ~~from coast to coast~~ is located in Porter county, on State highway U.S. 20, one mile west of the LaPorte county line. Many prominent people and tourists stop there every year. This store, the only one of its kind located out side of a city, is owned by the Vernier China Company. A B

As one enters the main doorway, to the right there runs a vista of pottery and glass stretching 75 feet by 60 feet, with 40 tables covered with white cloths, on which is displayed the most exquisite table ware,

In the beautiful crystal room etched table glass is displayed on tiered shelves of mirror, not just lengths of glass, but mirror so that on the first row there is a width of 14 in., that steps up 8 in., up the same height and so until there is a 5 1/2 in. resting place for sets of rock crystal, which when "twanged" with the finger resound with a bell-like note; a set of etched glass in lily of the valley pattern; a beautiful display of rosepoint glass. A B

The whole place is a housewife's paradise, with everglade green glass, In the China room, there are dinner and tea sets with black silhouettes as the decoration there are polka dot and basket weave; there are sets in "Fiesta" pattern of morning glory, with which goes Heather Bloom glass. There are pieces of Cambridge ebony and silver, and there is a table of Cambridge shell pink glass which looks like delicate opaque china. The designs following the convolutions of seashells in this

collection are lovely. There is Syracuse Hibus, with platinum. There are blue and green and ochre in petit point, Noteworthy is the fact that the majority of plates have a rising edge. Besides all this, when one enters and see's the fountain playing at the further end of the long room, and feasts the eyes on the beauties of the table decorations, he turns to a small table and discovers a ~~exact~~ duplicate of a set of dishes which is on the Yacht of Henry Ford at the present time. A B

Mr. Vernier, is an artist in display. He loves beauty and with his son, G. J. Vernier, and his grandson, Robert Vernier, as a system of displaying for the 100,000, pieces of pottery and glass in their exhibit which is entirely new.

A B

Al/ueq

4/7/38

TAMARACK.

12.4 mi.

References.

- H=Observations and comment by field worker.
- T=Tenders of the Dunes, By George Brennan. Pub. by Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Public Library, Valparaiso, Ind.

Name--So called from the swamp of white tamarack in the vicinity.

Location--Tamarack, in Porter county, is a train stop on the South Shore electric line, and lies about fifteen miles northeast of Valparaiso. U.S. highway No. 12 runs close by, and Lake Michigan is a mile to the north.

Has 1 mi. east of Beverly Shore

History--It is recorded that Stanford White, at one time president of the Chicago board of trade, had a summer estate on the Lake Michigan shore, and that the region was then known as Tamarack. He had ambitious designs for the place, with an English country seat in mind, and built a somewhat pretentious home. He stocked the land, and made other improvements, but financial adversities intervened, and he sold his holdings to Blair, the Chicago traction magnate. Upon Blair's death, the estate passed into the hands of the promoters of the Beverly Shore subdivision. The old home has been converted into an inn. It stands half a mile west of the station, which has remained just what it was back in 1900--a stop on the South Shore.

V.p. 177 H.

Insert after Beverly Shore Story

(Complete)

PIP:PIP.
3/14/36.

2 trees on site.

File No. 182A.
County, Porter.
Division No: 7.
Editor, F.I.Francoeur.

POINTS OF INTEREST.
Archie Koritz, field worker.

TAMARACK SWAMP.

Quite close to the station of Tamarack, on the South Shore electric line, about fifteen miles northeast of Valparaiso, in Porter county, is a swamp of white tamarack--whence the name. This growth had attracted attention early in the history of the locality, and long before the South Shore line was built through the region certain wealthy Chicagoans had interested themselves in the area as available for country homes. Chief among these was Stamford White, at one time president of the Chicago board of trade. So highly did he think of the surroundings that he spent a fortune in erecting a summer home on the lake beach a short distance from the tamarack swamp, and in developing the appurtenant demesne with the adjuncts and setting of an English squire's country seat. The ultimate^{fate}/of the estate was to find it as the nucleus of a real estate promotion--the Beverly Shores subdivision--and the proud country mansion as a roadside inn.

The locality may be reached over U.S. Highway 12.

F.I.F/fif.
4/7/36.

(Complete)

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TOUR NO. 4

RETREAT OF ST. AMALIA

Reference: Archie Korits, Field Worker

COPY

Valparaiso, Indiana
Jan. 28, 1938

Mrs. Alice Demmon, Supervisor,
Federal Writers' Project,
Gary City Hall,
Gary, Indiana.

My dear Mrs. Demmon:

I went back to the Retreat of St. Amalia this morning and attempted to get some more information. The sister that answered the door invited me into the office and then went in search of the one in charge, the same as before. She returned and said that my questionnaire had not been lost but that the one in charge had been too busy to answer.

She promised once more to send the information by mail in a few days. I have never talked to the sister in charge so I don't know whether this procedure is one way of saying "No", or not.

Sorry that I can't get the information at Donaldson. However, I inquired about the place in Donaldson and was informed that it was a girl's school.

Dan Kelly said that it was a "Man's Rest" but guess he was wrong this time. The Catholic priest said it was a convent and that he was too busy to discuss it further at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Archie Korits

COPY

Valparaiso, Indiana
Jan. 23, 1938

Mrs. Alice Demmon, Supervisor
Federal Writers' Project
City Hall, Gary, Indiana

My dear Mrs. Demmon:

The sisters at the Retreat of St. Amalia failed to send the information as they promised, so I am sending in the pictures that they gave me. I am at a loss to account for their failure to send the data. Do you suppose they don't care to give out any more information? However, that doesn't seem possible, or they might have mislaid the questions.

However, I am sending in the pictures. The building is a red brick, three and one half stories high, and since it is E-shaped, is of English Gothic architectural design or that is one of the characteristics of that type of architecture. It has a gable roof with dormer windows and is about one block long. It is surrounded by park-like lawns with a small lake in the rear. Along the road in the front of the trees one fails to get much of a view of the place.

If I don't hear from the convent, will make another attempt Tuesday to get the desired data.

Sincerely yours,

Archie Koritz

Note: Pictures (2) sent 1-27-38

2-4-38

Henrietta Graubman, Field Worker
LaPorte County, District #1
Federal Writers' Project
Michigan City, Indiana

*also of our!
Porter Co.
Am.S.*

TOUR # 1.

COLONIAL VILLAGE.

REFERENCE

Henrietta Graubman
Michigan City, Indiana

Map attached

TOUR #1.

COLONIAL VILLAGE.

Four miles west of the city limits of Michigan City, north of U.S. 12, is located the Bartlett Company subdivision called Beverly Shores. This company purchased the buildings which comprised the Colonial Village at the Chicago Century of Progress and moved them here. Most of these homes have been purchased by private individuals who have reconditioned them for occupancy and in so doing have destroyed the identity of them. The different structures were never located in a group here, but have been separated and set up in different parts of the subdivision; only the Old North Church, the Governor's Mansion and Mount Vernon could now be identified as having been a part of the original village.

I waded water and mud today ankle deep to take a look into these houses in Colonial Village. There is no landscaping around these homes, not even any shrubbery, trees or plants of any kind. They look terrible standing there in the mud and water with basements filled with water, etc.

I have named them in the order in which they come along Broadway:

1. Administration Building---West side of Broadway.
2. Old Virginia Tavern-----East of Broadway.
3. Wakefield House-----East of Broadway.
4. House of Seven Gables-----East of Broadway.
5. Wayside Inn-----East of Broadway
6. Village Blacksmith Shop---East of Broadway
7. Governor's Mansion-----West of Broadway

8. Benjamin Franklin House-----East of Broadway
9. Paul Revere House-----East of Broadway.
10. Old North Church-----West of Broadway.
11. Mount Vernon-----West of Broadway.

All of the homes are built in the Old English style of architecture.

Entering the subdivision on Broadway off U.S. 12, going north, the first building on the west side of the street is the Administration Building, which houses the offices of the company; Directly opposite this building on the east side of Broadway is the Old Virginia Tavern, which is now used as a restaurant. This is a large frame structure, painted white, having a wide curved veranda supported by large wooden pillars; it is a two story building with a very sloping roof with six dormers. It is now privately owned.

Continuing north on Broadway the next building of this group is the Wakefield House which is on the east side of the street. This building is still owned by the company. Next in the order in which the buildings are located are the House of Seven Gables, the Wayside Inn and the Village Blacksmith shop. These three are on the east side of the street. Continuing north on Broadway and on the west side of the street a short distance north of the Beverly Shores Hotel, stands the Governor's Mansion. This building has been brick veneered. Continue north on Broadway to Lake Shore Drive, then east on Lake Shore Drive one block to Pearson Avenue; one block south on Pearson Avenue on the east side of the street is located the Paul Revere home and directly opposite it on the west side of the street is the Benjamin Franklin house.

Returning to Lake Shore Drive, turn west across Broadway for about two blocks and there on the north side of the Drive stands the Old North Church. It has been restored and made to look as nearly

as possible as the original; it had been brick veneered; there is a wide veranda across the front of the structure with five steps leading up to it; a porch covers this, supported by eight large white round pillars. The windows have small panes of glass; the church has a steeple and a belfry built up from the front end of the roof. The architecture is Gothic. Church services are held here regularly. West two blocks from the church on Lake Shore Drive, turn north for about two blocks and here is located the replica of Mount Vernon.

There is no Colonial Village in Beverly Shores. The buildings which constituted the village in the Century of Progress are now located here in a group but are scattered throughout the subdivision. The homes have all been sold or are being sold to individuals and at the present time none are occupied; some of the owners occupy them during the warmer weather. No attempt has been made by them to landscape the grounds; all are located on very level land which formerly was a marsh and in trying to reach them a person has to wade in ankle-deep mud this time of year. The only thing which has not been changed in them during the reconstruction is the long sloping roof.

The Village Blacksmith Shop is located on Jamison Avenue, one block east of Broadway on the north side of the street, a few feet east of the Wayside Inn. It is a small frame building or shed, about eighteen by twenty feet; there are two windows in the north end, each with twelve small panes of glass, the balance of the north end is shingled; both sides have ordinary wooden siding. It has a gable roof. The south end has the door, which is at the present time, a modern one which raises and slides back into the building. The old door frame was arched and this is boarded up. The only old thing that is left to the building that would give it a colonial

touch is the heavy iron latch attached to the door. The building is painted white and is large enough to house two cars.

These buildings are not open to the public, and they have all been sold except "The Wakefield House", and the Mount Vernon Home, which is still owned by the Robert Bartlett Realty Company.

The original "Old North Church" was built in 1723 on Salem Street at the foot of Hull Street in North End Boston. It is the old church from which was hung the signal lanterns for Paul Revere. It is still used as a place of worship. Reference: The World Book, Vol. II, page 874.

The original Mount Vernon still stands on the same estate as it did when occupied by George Washington. It is located sixteen miles south of Washington, D.C. in Virginia, on a beautiful spot overlooking the Potomac River.

The original "Wayside Inn" was formerly located in Sudbury, Massachusetts, but at present time it is located in Dearborn, Michigan, having been purchased by Henry Ford. "Tales of a Wayside Inn" were written by Henry W. Longfellow and published in 1863. He had his inspiration from the tales that were told in this old weather-beaten Inn, where he and a few of his friends were wont to meet occasionally.

The original of the "Village Blacksmith Shop" was located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but nothing remains of it now. One of the pleasant events of Longfellow's life was the presentation of a richly carved chair by the school children of Cambridge on his seventy-second anniversary. The wood was from 'the spreading chestnut tree' which he immortalized in his poem, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree." Reference: The World Book, Vol. IV.

The original Benjamin Franklin Home still stands on Milk Street in Boston, Massachusetts.

The original Paul Revere House still stands in the North End of Boston, Massachusetts, in a very unattractive and unsightly part of the city. Reference: The World Book, Vol.II, page 873.

The original 'House of Seven Gables' stood in Salem, Massachusetts. Have been unable to find anything more on it and could not say whether it is still standing or not.

Have been unable to find anything about the 'Old Virginia Tavern' in any reference books, but I recall that on one of my many trips to Washington D.C. a building that stood in the section of the District called Georgetown, was pointed out to me and I was told that in the time of Washington it was a Tavern and that George Washington always stopped there on his trips to and from the Capitol. Thought possible that this could be the original of the above 'Old Virginia Tavern.'

The original "Governor's Mansion" was the home of Governor John Winthrop, who was the governor of the Colonies for many years. It was located in the district known as Boston Harbor and is now in possession of the general government and is the site of Fort Winthrop.

Have been unable to find anything at ^{all} about the "Wakefield House."

AD:SM

1-25-38

Drawn

Colonial Village

LAKE MICHIGAN



5 1/2 Miles of Clean Beaches

Legend

- Century of Progress Homes
- World Fair Colonial Village Bldgs
- ▬ Main Paved Streets

CENTURY OF PROGRESS FLORIDA HOME

CENTURY OF PROGRESS ROSTONE HOME

BEACH REPECTORY

PLAZA

BEACH

LAKE FRONT DRIVE

LAKE FRONT DRIVE

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

CENTURY OF PROGRESS ARMO FERRO HOME

HOUSE OF TOMORROW

CYPRESS COTTAGE

MOUNT VERNON

HISTORIC NORTH CHURCH

GOVERNOR'S MANSION

BEVERLY SHIRRS HOTEL

BOTANICAL GARDENS

MODERN COUNTRY HOME from A Century of Progress

SOUTH SHORE ELECTRIC LINE

DUNES HIGHWAY (U.S. 12)

CLUBHOUSE

GOLF COURSE

RELIEF HIGHWAY (20)

NEW RESIDENCE DISTRICT

The Theater of the Dunes with BEVERLY SHIRRS PLAYERS

BEN FRANKLIN HOUSE (Colonial Village)

PAUL REVERE HOME

WAYSIDE INN

VILLAGE SMITHY

HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES

WAKEFIELD HOUSE (Washington's Birthplace in Replica)

VIRGINIA TAVERN

BEVERLY SHORES RIDING CLUB

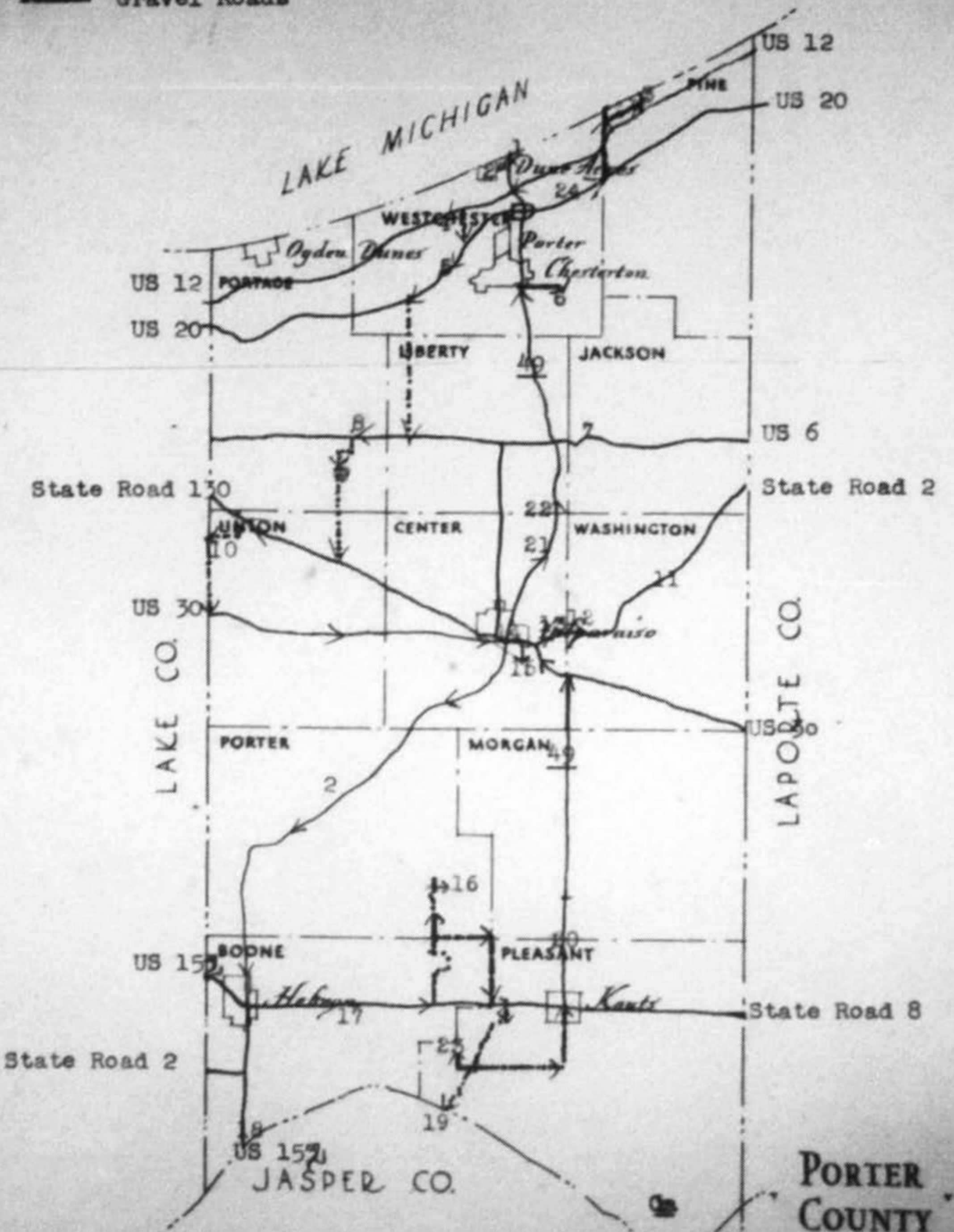
DUNES HIGHWAY AND COUNTY LINE ROAD

BEVERLY SHORES STATION

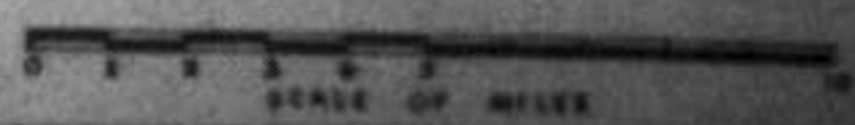


AW

— Paved Roads
 - - Gravel Roads



PORTER COUNTY
 STATE PLANNING BOARD
 of INDIANA
 1934



For April 11, 1936.
Page 1:

Points of Interest on Tour Map
Porter County

- *** 1; Dunes State Park.
- ✓ **** 2; French Fort "La Petite". LaSalle's Camping site, & Indian graves.
- ✓ *** 3; Beverly Shores. (a) Modle Homes from the World Fair. 3.5 miles
(b) Colonial Village from the World Fair.
(c) Botanical Gardens & Hotel.
(d) The Little Theater.
- **** 4; Joseph Bailly's Grave, and Baillytown.
- **** 5; Old Bailly Homestead, and the Famous Marriage Tree.
- **** 5B; Carlson's Planitarium.
- ** 6; Old Morgan Stage House.
- ✓ **** 7; A high point on the Valparaiso Terminal Moraine.
- * 8; McCool Air Port.
- **** 9; Seven Dolar's Shrine, & The Franciscan Monestery.
- **** 10; The Hoosier Nest.
- ✓ **** 11; Skeenwas Indian Village Site (at Prattville).
- ✓ **** 12; David Oaks Tavern, & Masonic Lodge Oak.
- **** 13; Chiqua's Indian Town (last Pottawatomies in distric lived here).
- *** 14; Valparaiso.
 - **** (a) Valparaiso University.
 - ** (b) Home of H.B. Brown, a founder of the Univ.
 - **** (c) Ruff Bark Magnolia, at Barrfington res.
 - *** (d) Stiles Hotel Flower Park.
 - ** (e) Former World War Training Camp.
 - ** (f) Civil War Camp site.
 - ** (g) Memorial Opera House.
 - ** (h) Sac Trail Marker (on Public Library Lawn).
 - ** (i) Home of Bronco John & Texas Jack Sullivan.
 - ** (j) Amstutz Labitory.
 - ** (k) Urshell Labitory.
- **** (15; on Map) (l) Sager's Mill Site.
- § (m) Site of first school in Valparaiso.
(n) Kercheff Park

- ✓ **** 16; Group of ten important Indian Mounds. ✓
- **** 17; Cemetary for both Indians and Early Settlers.
- **** 18; Kankakee River path of the early explorers.
- **** 19; Famous river ford, both for Indians and early travelers.
- ** 20; Tassinong
- *** 21; Bull's Eye Lake.
- *** 22; Flint, Long, Specticle , Mink, Canada, and Wahob, lakes, and resorts.
- **** 23; Old Fortification on Weise Farm.
- **** 24; FurnessVille, Home of Edward Furness, Author. And an Under-ground Rail Road depot for escaped slaves, (befor Civil War)

Porter Co. - 611 - Buildings

)

THE CASINO (BEVERLY SHORES)

The Casino one of the most attractive spots along Lake Michigan in Beverly Shores, Porter county, Indiana, is located one block west of Broadway facing Lake Front drive and bordering Lake Michigan in the rear. Beverly Shores is four miles west of Michigan City on U.S. Highway 12.

This building was built by W. Post of Beverly Shores for the Bartlett Realty Company at a cost of \$40,000. It was finished in 1935.

Constructed of Sand Tan and sea green Terra Coatta with jet black trim, it is designed by the Beverly Shores Construction Company. It is located on a 50 by 250 feet riparian right site and included a private beach for guests, a dining room and dance floor as well as living accommodations for operating personnel. At the present time this building has been leased to W.J. McCain of Chicago, who is operating it. It is a two story structure.

The Casino is furnished with the latest all steel design leather furniture. To the rear is a large terrace over looking Lake Michigan.

SCD/ueq

4/23/36

Porter Co. - 617 - Monuments and Landmarks

)

THE OLD NORTH CHURCH

(Outside of Michigan City)

This historic replica was built by the Colonial Village at a Century of Progress, the architect was Thomas E. Talmadge. The original was built in Boston in 1723. It was from the belfry of this church that was hung the signal lanterns, one of the British were coming by land and two if by sea, that spurred Paul Revere forth on his immortal ride on April 18, 1775.

At the close of the Century of Progress this building was moved to Beverly Shores to be used in the as a church by the Beverly Shores community.

It is located three blocks west of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Shore drive, one block of Lake Shore Drive, easily seen from Broadway the main street of Beverly Shores, and from U.S. Highway 12 and the South Shore Lines. The exterior is built of red brick about the height of a two story building 40 by 60 ft.

It is smaller than the original but it is an exact replica with the exception of a portico. This was added for convenience and beauty and is typical of churches in the latter part of the century. Its architectural design is George Colonial style.

NHP/ucq

4/24/36

OLD NORTH CHURCH

Two blocks west of Broadway along Lake Shore Drive is located the Old North Church. It is an exact replica of the original at Boston, Massachusetts, which was built in 1723 on Salem Street at the foot of Hull, in North end Boston, Mass. Mr. Post told me it cost more to move the church to Beverly Shores than any one of the other buildings. The building is thirty-five by forty-one feet, has six two stories pillars in front. The ceiling is twenty-two feet high, has a heating plant, furnace heat and all the walls are insulated. The tower is thirteen feet square and seventy two feet high. Since it was erected in Beverly Shores, there has been a bell placed in the tower weighing thirteen hundred pounds.

Reference

Leo W. Post

Marion County

N. C. Osborne

Porter

Historical Markers

Porter County

Reference

A - Historical Markers Project of W.P.A. - Basement of Indiana State Library.

Title and Inscription

Location

1.

Bailly Homestead
one quarter mile south
was the home of Joseph Bailly
a trader who built his cabin
store here in 1822, it became
the center of trade, culture,
and religion for the district.

(A)

one marker

at Petersons Nursery
Corner Road 20

2.

Bailly Cemetery
Burial place of members of
family of Joseph Bailly who
buried his only son in 1827.
Bailly established trading
post near this site in 1822.

(A)

one marker

South side of Road 12
at Cemetery

Continued

3/12/40

Title and Inscription

Location

3

Little Fort

Traditional site French fort and trading post afterwards used by Americans, supposed to have been destroyed in the war of the Revolution.

(A)

one marker

Road #9 in Dunes Park where pavement widens

4

Beverly Shores

Buildings from the colonial village and the model houses from the Century of Progress Exposition are located here, visitors welcome, Botanical gardens and free clean beach.

(A)

one marker

At entrance on Rd. 12

5

Astronomical Institute

This building houses a large astronomical and archeological collection of the founder and owner Eric Herman Carlson who takes this method of arousing greater interest in astronomy.

(A)

one marker

On Rd. 20 at the institute

6

Butternut Springs

One and a fourth miles south and east. Named from a large Butternut tree now gone. Its healing waters brought many Indians here. Many of their relics have been found nearby.

(A)

one marker

On State Rd. 6, just east of the Mc Cool Beacon

Continued

7

Old Tratebas mill
 Built by Smith and Becker in 1856, operated until 1926, last water powered mill in county. Now Porter County Boy Scouts of America, camp and club house one and one half miles east.

One marker
 Rd. 49 just north of B+C Bridge
 (A)

8

Valparaiso University
 Four blocks south
 Lutheran auspices since 1925
 male and female college 1859-71
 H.B. Brown's Northern Indiana Normal School 1873 became a college 1900, University 1907

One marker
 No locust tree grows
 (A)

9

Porter County
 Organized 1836 named for Commodore David Porter who was commander of the U.S. Frigate Essex in the war of 1812

One marker
 No locust tree grows
 (A)

10

Wilson Mill
 200 rods north erected 1837 by Blackly brothers, carding added 1844, grist mill 1846, purchased 1876 and improved by Amos Wilson. The Blackly Cemetery lies on hill south.

One marker
 west of Valparaiso
 (A)

Continued

11

"The Hoosier's Nest"
 One mile north at the end of the road on the old Sauk Trail is the site of an inn built 1833 named from poem by John Finley printed 1831

One marker
 1 mile west of Volpanso on road 30

(A)

12

Baum's Bridge
 Built 1863 by E. Baum over old channel of the Kankakee River, replacing Eaton's Ferry of 1836 at a ford on an old trail of the Potawatomi who long made frequent camp here.

One marker
 Wheatfield Road at bridge over Kankakee

(A)

13

Ancient Earthwork
 In woods west is a double embankment possibly an old fortification guarding the junction of two trails at a ford of the Kankakee River

One marker
 Location not given

(A)

14

Kankakee River
 La Salle's route west 1679 formerly a sluggish stream winding through swamp land a famous hunting place now drained by Kankakee Ditch

One marker
 Location not given

(A)

Continued

15

Hebron

Laid out as The Corners, 1844 near site of old Indian town in the hunting grounds along the Kankakee. Renamed Hebron 1845 from neighboring church, incorporated town since 1876.

(A)

one marker
 at bank corner of
 Road 152 Hebron.

16

Valparaiso Moraine.

To the south you can see the crest of this fifteen mile wide glacial deposit, parallel to the shore of Lake Michigan and rising to about 300 feet above the level of the lake.

(A)

One marker
 at intersection of #9
 and 6 north of Valparaiso

17

Charles Coburn

Leader in Society of Friends, Published the Philanthropist 1817 first anti-slavery paper in the United States. Died in 1850, buried in this cemetery.

(A)

One marker
 Entrance to Quakerdom
 Cemetery on H.S. 6, - 4 miles
 west of #9

18

Margaret Bryant

Birthplace of first white child born in the township April 16, 1837. The wife of Doctor John K. Blackstone

(A)

One marker
 1 1/2 miles south of
 Hebron on 152

Continued

Title and Inscription

Location

19

La Salle's Route

St. Lawrence - Mississippi 1679
by the great lakes, St. Joseph,
Kankakee and Illinois rivers.
La Salle with a commission of
exploration from Louis XIV
passed this point in December.

(A)

one marker
Road 152 crossing
Kankakee

20

Old Sauk Trail

South branch of trail used
by Sac Indians and early
whites between Detroit and
Peoria. Wells traveled it
in his unsuccessful effort
to save Fort Dearborn 1812.

(A)

one marker
Location not given

There are 20 markers in Porter County (A)

Fruit

Submitted 3/13-40
Judeanpotter

H Osborne

Porter Co. - 622 - Historic Houses

Architecture

Point of Interest
File # 69
Porter County
Valparaiso,
District # 7

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
District No. 7-Porter County
Federal Writers' Project
Editor-F. I. Francoeur

Used Jan 4
Myra Powell HOME

Reference

A. Miss Mabel Benny, Valparaiso

When the city of Valparaiso, Porter county, was first laid out, Washington street was only four blocks north of Main street. At the head of this was constructed a large house in the plantation style. It was built by Myra Powell, a wealthy Virginian. After his death, the street was extended and the house turned around, facing Washington street from the west. Later the house was moved back one block to Lafayette street, it being split in halves for this purpose. But the two halves were never again united, so that now there are two large frame houses where formerly there was one, half of the house being at 504 Lafayette and the other half at 705 Lafayette. Also, a large marble fireplace that graced the original mansion is now a fixture in a dwelling at 505 Lafayette.

A

Within CORPORATE limits

FIF:mf
3/303/36

File # 68

Architectural

Point of Interest

Federal Writer' Project
Division No. 7
County- Porter
File No. 68
Field Worker, Archie Koritz
Editor, F.I. Francoeur

CAMPBELL PLANTATION HOME

Reference

Used source of
[Signature]

- A. Miss Mabel Benny, Valparaiso, consultant.
-

The large brick house at 452 Campbell Street, Valparaiso, Porter county, was built by T.A.E. Campbell, a nephew of Adam Campbell, on the north side of the Sac. It was one of the largest houses ever ^{erected} ~~expected~~ in Valparaiso, and fashioned after the plantation style. Subsequently, an addition was built at the north-east corner of the house. It consisted of two stories the second-floor being for servants and the first for houses.

The people of that period were afraid of horse thieves and stabled their animals as near the house as possible. (A)

FIF/ucq
3/30/36

(within limits of VALPO)

The Dunlap Homestead.

About fourteen miles northeast of Valparaiso, by way of State Highway 49 to U. S. Highway 6 and east on that to the Porter-LaPorte county line, then north on that about three miles, lies the Dunlap homestead.

The exterior of the house is today as it was when constructed prior to the Civil war by John ^Dunlap, a contractor from southern Indiana, who had settled here just before the war. Before the interior could be finished, ^{DUNLAP} he died, leaving the estate to his son, also named John.

John Dunlap, Jr., likewise a contractor, was a resident of Valparaiso at the time of his father's death. He did not complete the finishing of the house, and sometime later, due to business reverses, it passed into the hands of William ^Johnson of Valparaiso, who left it as it came to him- unfinished.

Young John Dunlap married the daughter of Mack McClelland the first, cashier of the Valparaiso National Bank. To this union two sons were born, one of whom, Theodore, became a broker in ^Chicago, marrying into a prominent family of that city.

Upon the death of William ^Johnson, the farm was offered for sale. Theodore Dunlap heard of this ^{and} at once purchased it, with the idea of turning it into a ^A country home.

The present plans call for completing the interior according to the original design. When these are carried out, the home will contain twenty-one rooms on two floors, with 16-foot ceilings.

The mansion is set back from the road a distance of about two city blocks and is surrounded by a large grove, concealing it from the highway. It is a brick structure, of Colonial architecture, and is one of the largest homes in Porter County. The farm surrounding it comprise 320 acres, very rolling and over half in timber.

THE FARRINGTON HOME
(Valparaiso)

In 1866, Benjamin Schenck and family of Michigan moved to Valparaiso and purchased the Farrington home. This home was built by the father of Clinton and Isabel Farrington, both of whom have been dead for many years. The exact date of the erection of the building is unknown, although Harold Schenck now 70 years of age states that he was 6 months old when his father moved into the place and remembers his father saying that it was an old house when he bought it and it was necessary to remodel the home.

The house was originally a nine room, two story, English Colonial home, built of lumber through-out. Mr. Schenck built an addition of three rooms so that now it is a 12 room house.

In 1882, the house was purchased by Ernest Bogy, and has since been owned by several parties. About 3 years ago, due to the fact that it had been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that it was unsafe to live in, it was abandoned. Within the last year part of it has been occupied by the Nu-Way Shave Chemical company. This company manufactures shaving and face creams.

This house is located in the southeast part of the city at the southeast corner of the intersection of Union and Linwood streets.

What was at one time one of the most beautiful homes in the city, has been allowed to deteriorate and will probably be a memory in a few years.

The Old Sac trail once passed by the site of this home was built, as also did U. S. No. 30 and the Old Yellow Stone trail.

All MF 4/7/36

Benjamin Logan Home

Reference

A. Miss Mabel Benny, Valparaiso consultant

The large brick home just south of the high school at 505 Campbell street, Valparaiso, Porter county, was built during the Civil war by the Rev. Benjamin Logan, minister of the Presbyterian church. Immediately south of this are two large brick homes, built after the Civil war. All three at the time of construction were outside the city limits. They are now three blocks west and five blocks north of the courthouse. A

FIF:mf
3/30/36

within city limits

FURNESS HOMESTEAD
(Furnessville)

Located on a sand ridge facing U. S. highway No. 20 and the Michigan Central tracks at Furnessville, is the old Furness homestead. (Furnessville is 17 miles east of Gary)

The home is constructed of bricks, 3 stories high and of English Colonial architecture style. There are 4 rooms on each floor furnished with furniture imported from England in 1871, when the home was built.

This was erected by Edwin Furness in 1871. At one time, a large land owner in the northern part of the county.

A daughter of Mr. Furness married into the family of Leigh, of Chicago, and upon the death of her father inherited the homestead. In this marriage two sons were born. About four years ago the father died and the farm was left to his son Edwin Leigh. Mr. Leigh, the present owner is vice-president and general manager of the Malleable Iron Works of Marion, Indiana. Mr. Leigh has two sons, one in California and another attending Cluver Academy. Mr. Leigh is 53 years of age and is planning to retire from active business and reside in the Old Homestead in the very near future.

The homestead has been reduced to about 2 acres, a barn is still standing and the old home where the Furness family lived before the present home was erected has been remodeled and converted into a garage and living quarters for servants.

ALL:mf
4/7/38

LAKE SHORE INN

(Outside of Michigan City)

Lake Shore Inn sometimes referred to as "Lake-side Inn" is located in Porter County, a few feet from the LaPorte-Porter County line on the North side of U.S. no. 12.

This Inn contains 18 rooms, and is of 2 stories construction with exterior brick walls erected about 1860. This house is the old Blair homestead. The Blair family was one of the early settlers of Porter County and at one time owned several hundred acres of land surrounding this building.

For many years preceding 1928, the farm was part of the Indiana State Prison. Two large barns, still remaining, were used by the prison dairy. In 1928, the Bartlett Realty Co. of Chicago, purchased the estate from the administrator of Mr. Blair, the late Chicago-Traction man, and commenced the Beverly Shores Subdivision. The home being used as a office of the Realty company. Part of the subdivision extended into LaPorte county adjoining Michigan City and it is part planned to develop that part of the tract first. However Michigan City Extended its boundary to the County Line. This increased the taxes on the lots that were included in the extension, so when the subdivision was sold to the Robert Bartlett Realty company in 1933, the administration office was moved to a new building two miles to the west. This home was then made into the "Lake Shore Inn". At the present time it is vacant and will probably be razed in the near future.

SCD/ueq

4/27/36

File #66
Porter County
District No. 7
Editor-F. I. Francoeur

Points of Interest
Archie Koritz-Field Worker

*Used Journey
man*

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN VALPARAISO

(Within CORPORATE LIMITS)

The Oldest house in Valparaiso, Porter county, is located at 206 Institute street.

When the city was in its infancy, it was thought its growth would be toward the south. With this in mind, Dr. Seneca Ball, in 1836, erected his home, the first house in Valparaiso, at the northwest corner of Lincoln way and Franklin streets, where the Place confectionery store now (1936) stands.

Later on, the site was desired for a store, and the house was moved back to the southwest corner of Jefferson and Franklin, one block north from where the Presbyterian church now stands. In 1884, when the church was built, the house was moved to its present location on Institute street.

The house has been remodeled, and there is not ^{now} much to distinguish it from other dwellings in Valparaiso. However, the frame and roof are still the same as in the original building.

FIF:mf
3/30/36

used on page 4

ADAM S. CAMPBELL

HISTORIC HOME

MM

One and three-quarters miles east of the courthouse in Valparaiso, county seat of Porter county, on State highway No. 2 is one of the county's most interesting homes. It was built by Adam S. Campbell, who came to this locality in 1833, one of its first settlers. Soon after his arrival, he built this house on the north side of the old Sac trail, on the top of a small ridge. At the foot of this hill were springs, where Indians and travelers watered their horses and camped for the night.

The old Campbell cemetery is situated about twenty rods north of the highway, and has been surrounded with a brick-and-concrete wall. Mrs. Adam Campbell is buried there, and there is a stone for Adam Campbell, although he was buried in Ohio, where he happened to be visiting when he died.

Under a tree in the yard of this old homestead the free-masons of Porter county first met and organized. George C. Beull, a member of the family living there then, was chosen the first grand master of Porter county.

This homestead probably ranks next to the Bailly homestead in Porter county in historical importances.

FIF:mf
3/30/36

Clyde A'Neals, Field Worker

HOUSE OF EIGHT GABLES

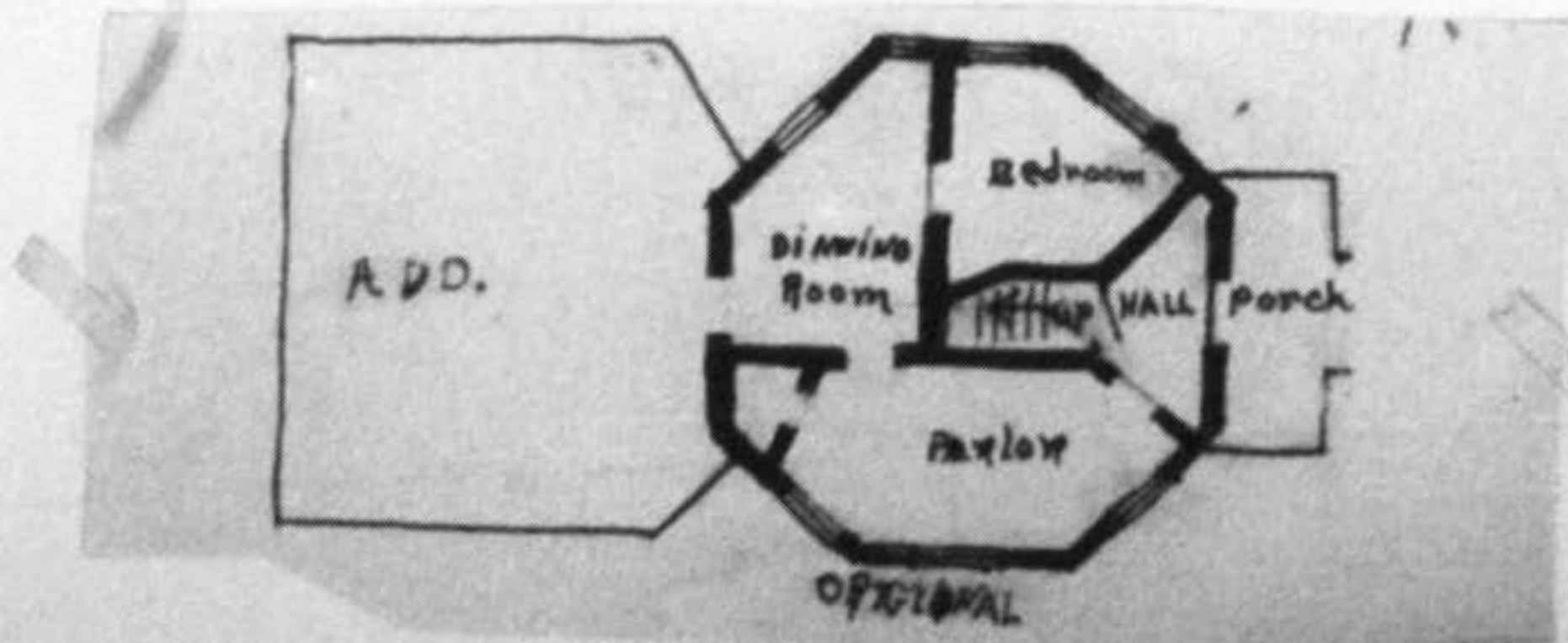
(A house with eight sides)

*Used source
m m*

Unique architecturally is the Valparaiso's eight sided house, formerly in the shape of an octagon, an addition was built in the rear, about twenty years ago.

The house is a two story affair and has eight gables. It is known locally as the "house of eight gables". It was built in 1881 by Alexander Watt a local contractor, at 158 Greenwich and moved to the present location about 1906. The present location is 156 Garfield avenue.

NHP:mf
4/24/36



used on tour 4
mm

THE PORTER HOME
(Valparaiso)

Nearly a hundred years ago, Dr. George Porter a young dentist in a young town and county decided to build a home for his family. In those days drainage was very poor and he decided to build on the highest spot in town, a place that would always be dry regardless of climatic conditions. In those days the "Hill" was only fields and woods and the town consisted of only a few blocks surrounding the court house. The site selected was on the corner of what is now the northwest corner of Erie and Locust streets.

Although the home erected was not as large or commanding as others it was very well constructed, oak beams being used through out and is one of the neatest homes in Valparaiso.

The home was and is a six room, two story frame building. The home has been very well kept and one would hardly realize that in only four more years it will be a century since it was erected.

The home has just been painted yellow and a garage added on to the building, otherwise it has not been remodeled.

Dr. George Porter became one of the leading dentist's in Porter county and passed away in 1870 a victim of consumption.

ALL:mf
4/7/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District #1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

~~TOUR # 4A.~~

CAMPBELL HOME.

TOUR # 4A.

Campbell Home.

This large brick home is one of the largest homes, if not the largest, ever built in Porter County. It is the only one of the old homes left in the county that has a cupola. It was built by T.A.E. Campbell, who first visited its site in 1833. Since he was from the south and had a large family the house was built along the southern plantation lines. The second floor is spoken of as the observatory and the rooms under it were designed for the family. The ell running from the northeast corner of the building was intended to house the servants on the second floor and the horses on the ground floor. Since horsethieves were common in those days, in this way they were more secure.

The Campbell family was a large one since two of the daughters remained at home with families, and twenty at the dining-table was not an unusual sight.

From the earliest days the grounds were kept like a park and still remain in that condition.

The house is built in southern colonial style with a large porch with Doric columns. The bricks are now a greyish color. The house is now owned by the Farmers' State Bank and is so large that no one seems to care to purchase it.

AD:SM

1-25-38

Porter Co. - 624 - Cemeteries and Epitaphs

File #34A
Porter County
District No. 7
Editor-S. U. Danowski

POINTS OF INTEREST

Olyde A'Neals--Field Worker

BURIAL GROUND AT "GRAVEYARD" BLOWOUT AND "LAPETITE FORT"

One of the burial grounds is in what is known as the "Graveyard" blowout "La Petite Fort", an small French fortification is in the southeast quarter, of the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 37 N. R. 6 W.

The "Graveyard" blowout is in the vicinity of the "LaPetite Fort" location of which is to be found in Indiana Dunes State Park, near Tremont, on U. S. Highway 12.

BUD:mf
4/21/36

EPITAPHS

Three miles east of intersection of 49 and 20, or 12 miles east of Gary, here is a small old cemetery which is still used. Many of the graves are marked by crosses of wood and other markers made by the families of the deceased. Beside the expensive shaft of granite or marble erected by the more well-to-do, stands a hand-moulded block of concrete erected to a mother. Possibly there is no other cemetery in the country that shows the inequality of the distribution of wealth, than is shown in this. As they have lived, so are they in their final rest.

Edwin L. Furness, Pioneer-Scholar-Philosopher
Settled in Porter County 1856, Died Oct. 18, 1916
Simple-wisè-gentle-strong
Devoted husband and father
Endeared to all.

James E. Pugh

Age 34 Died 1885

Farewell, my wife and children all

From you a father, Christ doth call

Mourn not for me, it is in vain

To call me to your sight again.

Francis Pugh

Age 28 Died 1890

Oh children whom I must abandon

✓ Be faithful together I pray while

You stand. As Eddie will need you, Maggie,
you know,

Be sure to watch him where e're he go.

AD:mf
7/20/36

EPITAPHS

Campbell Cemetery (Private) East of Valparaiso $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Darius Campbell

Died 1864

Faith in midday of life is paid in death.

Helen Eastburn

Died 1883

The pure in heart rest forever in peace.

Nathaniel Campbell

Died 1849

Nolite, obsecro vos, pati reditum esse acerbiozem mihi quam fuerit ille discessus ipse. Nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse si distrahar ab iis, per quos restitutum esse.

(Translation from the Latin)

✓
Do not, I entreat you, suffer (my) return to be more harsh to me than was that departure itself. For how can I think I have been restored if I am separated from those, by whom I have been restored.

Hamilton D. Campbell

Died 1849

May this family by doing good
Bring loving friendship, faith in man,
May thoughts of God and hope of man
O'er all make man's path an easy way.

AD:mf
7/21/36

Clyde A'Neals--Field Worker
Porter County--District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

2 EPITAPHS 7

Flint Lake Cemetery, on 49 northeast of Flint Lake.

Albert C. Reeves

Died 1901 Age 3 months

"Budded on earth

To bloom in Heaven."

James Merrill

Died 1919

"O death where is thy sting?

O grave where is thy victory?"

ADmf
8/5/38

Clyde A'Neals--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

EPITAPHS

Graceland Cemetery, southeast of Valparaiso, Indiana

Herman Hagen Sr.

Died 1927

Be grateful to your creator, Faithful to your country,
and Fraternal to your fellow man.

Albert and Magdalena Fuchs

Died 1906 and 1910

I could not do without thee
For years are fleeting fast
And soon in solemn loneliness
The river must be passed
But thou wilt never leave me
And though the waves roll high
I know thou wilt be near me
And whisper, "It is I."

AD:mf
7/20/36

Clyde A'Heals--Field Worker
Fayette County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

7 SPITAFIB 7

James Convery, Wheeler, Indiana

Elijah James

June 4, 1878

"I was waiting for the Master's call".

Jane James

Oct. 20, 1866

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord

They rest from their labors and their works

follow them".

Daniel Lane

Nov. 1, 1838

"Weep not my wife and children dear, all is right by God ordained or
done, and God but took the friend He gave".

Susan Brower

Aug. 11, 1848

"Weep not my dear husband for me, for the time has come that God has
called the friend he gave."

Epitaphs

Nathaniel Sawyer Jr.

Dec., 1869

"Friend after friend departs
Who hath not lost a friend
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

Nathaniel Sawyer Sr.

April 23, 1868

"Think not cold grave that we resign
This treasure to be forever thine
We only ask for it to stay
'Till heaven unfolds eternal day."

Mary Sawyer

Aug., 1867

"Thy days of sorrow over, thy losses on life are shed
Thy morals revealed that blissful shore
Thou Christ in thro example led."

AD:mf
6/10/36

Clyde A'Neale--Field Worker
~~Porter County--District #7~~
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

4 EPITAPHS 7

Kinne Grave Yard--80 rods east of road 49, east of Flint Lake.

Marion F. Kinne

Died 1876

"For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Phil. 1, 21.

"Then also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." 1Thes 4, 14.

"How blest the righteous when he dies
When sent is a weary soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes
How gently heaves the caipuring breast."

Eveline S. Kinne

Died 1889

"Here have we no countinuing city, but we seek one to come."

Heb. 13, 14.

"She looked for a city which hath foundations whose builder is God."

Heb. 11, 10.

Lake Kinne

Died 1880

"There remaineth thereafter a rest to the people of God." Heb. 4, 9.

"Servant of God, welcome,
Thy glorious warfares past,
Thy battles fought, thy race is run,
And thou art crowned at last."

AD:mf
8/5/36

Clyde A'Neals--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

1 EPITAPH 7

Lansing Cemetery (deserted) about one mile east of the intersection
of roads 49 and 6.

Alonzo L. Lansing	Hollis Lansing
Feb. 20, 1868	Feb. 17, 1874

"We should not weep
Tho they are gone
Within 'tis right
With them forevermore."

AD:mf
8/5/38

Clyde A'Neals--Field Worker
Porter County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

EPITAPHS

Maplewood Cemetery, Valparaiso, Indiana

Andrew J. Harrison

Died 1888

A-sleep in Jesus, blessed sleep

From which none ever wake to weep

A calm and undisturbed repose

Unbroken by the last of foes.

Marie L. Gott

Died 1887

We are gathering home, one by one.

AD:mf
7/20/36

EPITAPHS

Old City Cemetery, Valparaiso, Indiana

Dennis A. Kellogg

Died 1882

✓ "The dead are breathers of an ampler sphere".

Clarissa Stephens

Died 1910

"A beautiful land by faith I see
A land of rest from sorrow free."

Latina & Sarah Skinner

Died 1852 and 1850

"Protection they shall find in me, be ever blest."

Cyrus Hatch

Died 1852

"Young stranger, whither wanderest thou?
Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain?
Or haply, prest with cares and woes,
Too soon thou hast began,
To wander forth, with me, to mourn
The miseries of man."

Lottie Merrill

Died 1890

'Tis
"This ours to miss thee, all our years
And tender memories of thee to keep

Thine in the Lord to rest for so
He giveth his beloved sleep."

Ellen Merrill

Died 1891

"Farewell dear mother sweet they rest
Weary with years and worn with pain
Farewell till in some happy place
We shall behold thy face again."

James Ballentine

Died 1870

"Unveil thy bosom faithful land
Take this here treasure to thy breast
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent rest."

Permilia Hill

Died 1864

"Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is empty, fall like leaves
Which weep a loss forever new
A void where heart on heart reposed
And where warm hands have prest and closed
Silence, till I be silent too."

AD:mf
7/22/36

Clyde A'Heals--Field Worker
Pegler County--District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

6 EPITAPH 7

Quakeron Cemetery--Burial grounds of a now extinct sect, about six miles east of the intersection of roads 40 and 6.
The noted minister, Charles Osborn is buried in this cemetery.

Wm. Barnard

Died Jan. 4, 1837

"Dearest father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel."

He is one of the first settlers in Jackson Township.

Mary J. Barnard

Died Aug. 24, 1896

"Rest, mother, rest in quiet sleep,
While friends in sorrow o'er they weep,
And here their heart felt offerings bring
And near they grave their requiem sing."

Olen Barnard

April 29, 1892

"There was an angel band in Heaven
That was not quite complete
So God took our darling Olen
To fill the vacant seat."

Epitaphs

Goldie Pearl Barnard

Nov. 29, 1909

"Darling Goldie, she has left us,
Left us, yes, forever more,
But we hope to meet our loved one
On that bright and happy shore."

Olive A. Haudlin

Sept. 15, 1873

"A loved one has gone from our circle
On earth we will meet her no more
She has gone to her home in heaven
And all her affections are ours."

Marion M. Williams

March 27, 1873

"We should not worry
Where she is gone
With us 'tis night
With her 'tis morn."

ADmf
8/5/36

EPITAPHS

Taken from the Swedish Lutheran Cemetery which lies one half mile south-west of the old Bailly Cemetery, is three miles west of US 12 State road 49 intersection. This is where the Swedish settlers buried their dead after they were not permitted to bury any more bodies in the Bailly Cemetery.

FRANK JOHNSON

Died 1898

"Sall dem, som ar i herrans hand
Sall dem, som hem till fridens land
Fran lifvets stormar hunnit".

Fredrick Burstrom

Died 1896

"Jag lagges frimodigt mig ned
I min griftty Jesus sjelf sat
Ter pa grafven dem skrift jag
Lefver iskolen oghlefva".

Heml. S. 98:7

AD:mf
7/20/36

EPITAPH OF WILLIAM COLE TALCOTT

REFERENCE:

The Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind.

NOTE: That it may not seem that the above man was of unstable mind the following is a brief survey of his life.

Wm. Cole Talcott came to Indiana in 1835, and was hired to lay out the city of Valparaiso. Later he was appointed commissioner to survey the swamp lands of Porter county. He served as a minister for ten yrs. In 1849 he was Probate Judge of Porter county. After which he was Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Porter, Lake, Stark, Pulaski, Jasper and Newton counties. He was the oldest editor of the State of Indiana. He brought the first printing outfit to Valparaiso and established the first county paper in 1843. This paper later became the Vidette, now the Vidette-Messenger. It was then known as The Republican. He was nationally known as the father of phonetic spelling. His system contained an alphabet of 39 letters, including all of the standard alphabet except c, q, and x, the additional characters representing the hard and soft sounds of the following:- th, ch, sh, ng, ew, and all the vowel sounds. As these characters were original I have inserted the standard letters in parenthesis wherever necessary in the epitaph which is written in this system.

Mr. Talcott was the author of the books, "Doctrine and Practice" and "General Welfare Possible". He wrote a number of poems and these as well as other parts of his paper, The Republican, were printed in his phonetic system of spelling.

EPITAPH

In memory of Wm. C. Tolkut, who was born Dec. 25, 1815, and died Dec. 30, 1902. He hoped cooperative industry would prove a remedy for poverty. He was a spelling reformer since 1843, and prepared this epitaph in scienced spelling, in his life. He early seemed to see the church theology to be mythology. The Jewish Bible teaches no immortal life except as Daniel dreamed about the resurrection, judgement, and eternal life and torment at the end of time - 490 years then future. At that period Jesus lived and thought and taught that dream a revelation over future feet to come, while some then present should yet live, though he knew not the day or hour. The Christians of that ~~XXXX~~ era thought and taught the same, but failure proved it but a dream to be regarded as a myth. This leaves the merit of the Christian system to consist in change of piety from roasting meat to rais a pleasant smell and pacify an angry God as well as feed the priest, to doing unto all as we would have them do to us. This peity will make manhind a happy race devote their service, love and reverence to goodness seen in life and leave their hope and fear of after death - live to depend no more on Bible proof.

AD: uoq
7/19/36

(typed by C. Davis)
extra copy.

EPITAPH

In memory ov Wm. C. Tolkut ho woz born Des. 25, 1815 and died
Des. 30, 1902. He hopt kooperetiv industri wud prov a ~~xxxx~~ remedi
for povrti. He wuz a speli(ing) reformr sins 1843, and prepard(th)s
epitaf in siensd speli(ing), in hiz lif. He url1 semd tu se (th)e
(ch)ur(CH) (th)eoloji tu be mi(th)oloji. (th)e Jui(sh) bibl te(ch)ez
no imortal lif eksept az Daniel dremt abowt (th)e rezrek(sh)un,
jugunt and eternal lif and tormnt at (th)e end ov tim - 490 yerz
(th)en fu(ch)r, at (th)at period Jezus livd and (th)ot and tot (th)at
drem a revelasun ov r fu(ch)r fet tu kum hwil sum (th)en preznt sud
liv (th)o he nu not (th)e da or hr. (th)e Krisgans ov (th)at era
(th)ot and tot (th)e sem but felyur provz it but a drem tu be regard-
ed az a mi(th). (Th)is levz (th)e merit ov (th)e Krisgan sistem tu
konsist in (ch)enj ov pieti from rosti(ng) met tu rez a pleznt smel
and pasifi an angr1 God az wel az fed (th)e prest, tu dui(ng) untu
el az we wud hav (th)em du tu us, (th)is pieti wil mek mankind a
hapi res devot (th)er survis, luv and revrens tu gudnes sen in
lif and lev (th)er hop and fer ov afterde (th)-lif tu depnd mo
mor on bibl prof.

(typed by U. Davis)
extra copy

EPITAPHS

Wood's Cemetery, 1/8 mile northeast of Deep River.

John Flewollen

March 1, 1888

How desolate our home bereft of thee.

Although he sleep his memory doth live, and cheering comfort to his mourners
give.

He followed virtue as his truest guide, lived as a Christian, as a Christian
died.

Jacob Yager

March 14, 1887

How solemn are these words,
And yet to us so true,
Our father uttered when on earth,
"I soon will be gone from you."
We miss thee from thy home
We miss thee from thy place
The home is dark without thee
We miss thee every where.

Epitaphs

Ustina Yager

Sept. 30, 1893

Dear mother, you have left us,
 You have left us all in tears,
 You have gone to meet our father,
 Whom you have mourned for all these years.
 Call not back, the dear departed,
 Anchored safe where storms are o'er,
 On the border land we left them
 Soon to meet and part no more.

Catherine Fritchett

October 19, 1886

Death is but sleep in Jesus,
 When this life is o'er
 And to sorrows, sins, diseases,
 Never to awaken more.

Edwin Hoad

April 20, 1853

I die young, God will assist me.
 "Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel."
 Amos 4, 12.

Epitaphs

Mary Ann Woods

Sept. 3, 1853

"Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."

Wayne E. Small

Nov. 17, 1887

Our sweet little Wayne has gone,
To a mansion above yonder sky,
To gaze on the beautiful throne,
Of him who is seated on high.

Iva Rae Small

May 22, 1892

A precious thing from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.

Hannah E. Woods

Sept. 27, 1873

True, faithful, loving wife,
A kind affectionate mother,
Ever toiling for the good of all,
And this is her memorial.

Epitaphs

George Woods

Feb. 1, 1893

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
 "Come unto me and rest,"
 Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
 Thy head upon my breast.

James E. Dizard

May 2, 1899

Sleep, brother dear, and take your rest,
 God called you home, he thought it best.

Abby M. Shedd

March 1, 1856

And it is true she's no more;
 Are all her pains and sorrows o'er,
 A loving wife and parent gone
 How very soon with earth she's done.

ADmf
 8/10/36

Archie Korits, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

LUDINGTON CEMETERY

67

Leave Valparaiso at N.W. Corner of Sq. on state road 2,
going south to Porter Cross Roads School and .5 miles, turn
right on county road .4 miles. Cemetery on right.

This cemetery is about 12 rods long and 10 rods wide,
surrounded by a high wire fence.

William Robinson

Born Mar. 23, 1815

Died Jan. 10, 1869

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is still,
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled,
God in his wisdom has recalled,
The boon his love had given,
And the the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in heaven.

George E., son of Wm. & Ida Dick

Born Sept. 18, 1898

Died Mar. 18, 1899

A little flower of love,
That blossomed but to die,
Transplanted now above,
To bloom with God on High.

LUDINGTON CEMETERY

Rebecca, his wife
Born June 6, 1829
Died Jan. 9, 1915
Thy Memory shall ever be
A guiding star to Heaven

Nathaniel Dick
Born June 7, 1826
Died July 29, 1902
His toils are past,
His work is done
He fought the fight
The victory won.

David M., son of David & M. Ludington Jr.
Died Sept. 2, 1876
Aged 5 m. & 15 d.

We weep not for the loved one
So rudely from thee driven
Tho' but a flower too good for earth
Transplanted unto Heaven.

DUNN

Christina E., wife of Elias Dunn
Born Feb. 24, 1814
Died April 28, 1884
Aged 70 years, 2 m. & 4 d.

Elias Dunn
Born July 13, 1807
Died Nov. 23, 1887
Aged 80 yrs. 4 m. & 10 d.

Our father and mother are gone,
They sleep beneath the sod,
Dear parents, tho' we miss you much,
We know you rest with God.

AD:fr
9/24/36

WHITE CEMETERY

27

Leave Valparaiso, at NW Cor. Sq. on state road 2 going south .9 mile leave state road 2, turn left on county road south 3 miles, turn left .8 mile cemetery on left.

This cemetery is about 30 ft. x 30 ft. containing 6 graves surrounded by an iron rail fence. It was named after Wm. H. White whose name is on the small iron gate. The cemetery is covered with small rose bushes and the tombstones are fast deteriorating.

Charlie E., son of Jacob & Ellen Hall

Died Feb. 24, 1878

Aged 4 m. & 21 D.

Suffer little children

and forbid them not to come unto me for

of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Farewell Adaline Morton, wife of Wm. H. Hall

Died Oct. 16, 1894

Aged 72 yrs. 2 m. & 27 d.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see
God.

DAFT
6/24/36

Porter Co. - 630.5 - Industry and Commerce (Historical)

OLD STORIES

Wilson's Combination Mill at Boiling Springs

Wilson's Mill was built in 1837 and a carding machine for wool was added in 1843. The mill was operated by water power. The logs were carried to the saw on a four-wheeled truck having wheels one foot in diameter which ran on tracks. The saw was not rotating saw but was straight and ran up and down. It was twelve inches wide and eight feet long. Many timbers in buildings still standing and in use were sawed by this early mill. Besides the saw mill and carding mill the Wilsons also operated a cider mill and sorghum mill. A part of the latter was two pans, some ten inches deep and nine foot in diameter.

AD:fr
10/1/36

Porter Co. - 631.4 - Flour mills - Grain elevators

)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

RESTORATION PROJECT - PORTER COUNTY

TRATEBAS MILL

BOY SCOUT CAMP

REFERENCE

A - Vidette Messenger
June 20, 1934
Valparaiso Public Library
Valparaiso, Indiana

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

RESTORATION PROJECT - PORTER COUNTY

TRATEBAS MILL BOY SCOUT CAMP

Tratebas Mill consists of eighteen acres of land and twelve a cres of land under water. The pond which is spring fed, lies on the south side of the road and is bordered on the east by a beautiful grove on a small knoll. The mill building lies on the north side of the road. It is a four story building constructed throughout of white oak. The first floor is an English basement and is used for a store room. The second floor is the dining room and kitchen. The third floor is a combination bunk room and council room and the fourth floor is the drill room.

This mill was built in 1870 by David Long and another mill just west of this site was built in 1856. Later David Long moved to Porter and his brother, John Long, took over the mill in the early eighties. He continued with the mill until 1917, when he sold the mill to John Tratebas, Jr. However, the properous days of the old grist mill were practically at an end.

The Tratebas family had been employed in the milling business for many years. John Tratebas, Sr. owned the Gossett mill in Liberty Township, and an uncle, Jerome Tratebas, owned one in Pine Township. Upon the death of the elder Tratebas, John sold the Gosset Mill and bought the Long Mill. He changed the name to the Plantation Mill, trade name of the flour and feed he made here. In 1925, finding it impossible to compete with the larg-er companies, he closed the mill.

In 1929, the city of Valparaiso bought the property to supplement its water supply which they thought was dwindling. However, after the purchase of the mill, the water supply was found to be sufficient, but the city now owned the mill and the question was, what to do with it. The city refused several offers to purchase the property. They finally conceived the idea of making a children's play-ground here. Accordingly, the Boy Scouts were given the property for a Scout camp, the city retaining title to the property. On June 21, 1934, the Long Mill property became the home of the Porter County Boy Scouts.

From the time that the city purchased this mill-site and property, it has been known as the Tratebas Mill and that is the name it is called today.

Two historical markers have been erected for this camp, one on US#49, one mile north of the intersection of US#6, and Indiana #49, one mile west of the camp; and another on US#6, one and one-half miles east of the intersection, from which point the camp is two miles north and west.

This mill was one of the older mills and was a turbine mill. Later the over-shot mill wheels were built, in the manner of the more recent mills.

THE STORY OF HUFFMAN'S MILL.

In 1861 David Hardesty built a mill on the land once owned by Pe-PeesseKah, a Pottawatomie Indian. Trees on the land were cut and timbers fourteen inches square were hewn out by hand. Brick were burnt on the place nearby and a building 48x24x30 feet, three stories high, was erected.

A dam was then built up stream three-fourths mile on Taylor's Creek, and a race dug along the side of the hill to carry the water to an over-shot water wheel eighteen feet high and five foot wide. In time the first dam did not supply enough power and a second and then a third dam was constructed. The last held back a pond covering over ten acres. This mill at one time operated three runs of burrs, making wheat, flour, rye, flour, buckwheat and cornmeal, as well as grinding feed for the farmers.

In 1882 Levi Huffman who had made a small fortune digging for gold in California, bought the mill. He sold the mill four different times but it always came back like a bad penny, as no one seemed able to make it pay. However, in 1908 his son, L.R. Huffman, became the owner, and being young and full of ambition and with ideas of his own, he borrowed money and bought a twenty-five horse power gasoline motor and began grinding as many as ten to fifteen sacks of flour per hour.

The feed grinding for farmers at one time ran as high as six hundred sacks per week but as more and more tractors were purchased the business dropped and Mr. Huffman turned his attention to flour entirely. Then he and his partner, Mr. L. Maxwell, thought of making self-raising pancake flour and business boomed.

At the present time they make bread flour, whole wheat and graham, cornmeal, buckwheat, self-rising flour, and wheat cereal and service.

over five hundred stores in northwestern Indiana, souther Michigan, and eastern Illinois.

Mr. Huffman says, "I am still using an old stone burh that David Hardesty insta lled. This has been in use for more than seventy years. I think this is the oldest mill in northern Indiana and it has been operating continuously. I can remember when we used a hand sheller for corn and oats by hand, carried it in a bushel basket to the hopper and dumped it in, Those were the days when a farmer brought his grain to the mill and sometimes stayed all night while his flour was being ground." They came from far and near to have their grinding done. At that time we used an old toll dish that held one-seventh bushel, which was taken for the grindijg. I used the gasoline engine for sixteen years and lost four years of my life trying to start it when the weather was ten below zero in the winter time. In 1924 we installed electric power and have be using it since. We are located eight and one-half miles west of Valparaiso and one-half mile south of the Lincoln Highway."

"Come out and see us some time and I will try and answer any questions you ask. The people of Porter, Lake and LaPorte Counties are all good customers, for which I want to thank you one and all".

SPECIAL: OLD STORIES

The Story of Huffman's Mill

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Story of Huffman's Mill

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AD:FP
10/1/36

Porter Co. - 633 - Plants and Factories

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✓ Used on Jan 4
MM

CONTINENTAL-DIAMOND FIBRE COMPANY (Valparaiso)

This company is located on the west end of Factory street. It may be reached by driving two blocks south of the postoffice on Napoleon street, by crossing the Pennsylvania tracks and traveling one block west on Factory street. Factory street ends at the entrance to the company's office. The factory has a large chimney which can easily be observed from U. S. highway No. 30 to the northwest of the factory as one enters Valparaiso from the west over ^{and} highway No. 30.

Six years ago the Continental-Diamond Fibre, one of the largest Mica and Bakelite manufacturing concerns in the world, took over the Chicago Mica and Fibre Company. The present company is one of the worlds largest electrical insulation industries.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Company's industrial operation are far flung, with Valparaiso as its western headquarters. Continental Diamond operates two other establishments in the U. S.; one at Bridgeport, Pennsylvania and one at Newark, Delaware; one at Toronto, Canada; one at Maidstone, England and one at Paris, France.

The Valparaiso Plant now fills orders originating in eastern Michigan, including Detroit, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and parts of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Since Detroit, Michigan has become the automobile and automobile parts center of the U.S.; Chicago, Illinois and Cleveland, Ohio are today the electrical supplies, equipment and fabrication center of the United States. The automobile and electrical factrication industries create the largest demand and market for mica and its associated products, laminated fibric or bakelite. The Valparaiso plant fills orders for this market.

CONTINENTAL-DIAMOND FIBRE COMPANY (Valparaiso)

References

- A. Archie Kerits-Field Worker
- B. L. L. Howard, superintendent of the company, Valparaiso, Ind.
- C. Chamber of Commerce, Valparaiso, Indiana
- D. Lynn M. Whipple, editor-Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Indiana

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A

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D

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This company is located on Factory street, one block west of the south end of Napoleon street. To visit this factory travel 2 blocks south of the post office building on Napoleon street, cross over the Pennsylvania tracks and turn right one block on Factory street. The factory has a large chimney which can be observed off across the tracks to the south east as one enters Valparaiso from the west on U. S. highway No. 30 along the Pennsylvania railroad. A

On January first of this year, the factory had 302 employes, while on the same date 1935 there were only 150. At the present time there are 176. The new unit now being built is expected to add 100 more when put in operation. B C

On this site in 1873, a pin factory; one of four in the U. S. and the only one west of New York City at that time was established, and the original factory building erected, a three story brick factory building 80 by 120. This factory building is still in use and with additions is the plant at the present time. Within the last ten years an addition with it has been added and a wing

off the north of the addition mention 60 by 80 feet has been erected. Both addition are one story factory brick building. South about 80 feet, two buildings for storage have been constructed; both are 40 by 120 feet and are parallel to the main buildings. At the present time an addition is being built. This new unit will cost \$40,000 and will be a two floor and basement structure 40 by 100 feet. The buildings are just plain factory buildings and have no particular style of architecture. B

The Pin factory was operated by the Fontaine brothers. Then the Powell family established its knitting mill in it. This plant then moved to Chicago, and finally to Muskegon, Michigan where one of the son's of the founders is still operating the mill. D

After the knitting mill left, Mike Barry took over the building for his Wagon Works. This plant was operated for several years and was succeeded by the Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company of Elkhart, Indiana, after a few years here they finally returned to Elkhart. D

In 1898 the Chicago Mica Company was organized with eastern capital. The next year they decided to come to Valparaiso and purchased the city's oldest factory buildings, about which successive expansion units have been built. D

The first superintendent was M. A. Synder, a secretary to a Philadelphia capitalist who had made his money in sand paper, his name was Adams. D

Five years later Synder was succeeded by F. W. Boyer who in turn was succeeded by Edward Heilstedt (now employment manager for U. S. Steel Mills, Gary). D

In 1920, A. W. Pickford, vice-president of the old Girard Bank in

Philadelphia became interested in the company. L. T. Fredrick was placed in charge of sales and John Griffin of this city who had started as office boy with the Chicago Mica Company became superintendent and a large expansion program was inaugurated. D

This was followed by a broadening of operation to include the manufacture of fibric products. D

Then followed a period of rapid expansion and in 1926 a preferred stock issue of \$100,000 was issued, most of it being purchased by local people. The largest part of the issue has been retired, so it is claimed. A

In 1928, Victor R. Despard, severed his connection with the McGill industries of this city and purchased Mr. Griffin's holdings and another large addition was built and steps taken to merge the local plant with others of associated industries. Friction developed in the management and Mr. Despard sold his interest to the Continental-Diamond Fibre Company (1929). Fredrick remained in charge for a few months but finally withdrew in 1930. L. L. Howard was placed at the head of the Valparaiso operation and still remains in that position at the present time.

NHP:mf
4/14/36

Print of Interview

Archie Aoritz, field worker
Porter county, District #7
Federal Writers Project
Valparaiso, Indiana
For week ending April 25, 1936
Page 1

used in Jan 4
MM

File #
District # 7
Porter County

McGill Manufacturing Company

Valparaiso, Ind.

Bibliography

A. Mr. James H. McGill,
Valparaiso, Indiana

James H. McGill started the present McGill Manufacturing Company in the year of 1904. The original manufacturing company was known as the Crescent Company, and was an outgrowth of Mr. McGill's activities in the Electrical Specialty Sales Field. A

The Crescent Company produced and sold to the Electrical Jobbing Trade, the following products:

1. Star and Crescent Soldering Paste
2. Star and Crescent Soldering Sticks
3. Crescent Soldering Salts
4. Crescent Soldering Fluid
5. Crescent Chatterton Compound
6. Baby Gasoline torches
7. Crescent coloring fluid and lamp frosting
8. Universal Cord spools
9. Bates bulb changers
10. Crescent wall and portable guards
11. Protective wire lamp guard
12. The Crescent Time Switch

A

In 1910, the Crescent Company was incorporated as the

McGill Manufacturing Company. The new corporation continued manufacturing the same products, that the Crescent Company had produced. In 1918, the Levoller Switch patents were secured; thereby, adding to the above products several types of switches and socket devices, which soon became important items of the Electrical Division. The McGill Manufacturing Company in 1930, took over the McGill Metal Company, which, until that same time had been a separate corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of Precision Ball and Roller Bearings and Aluminum Bronze Die Castings. The company has a patent on this, which is the only successful one in the United States. In 1933, the Klin-McGill Golf Manufacturing Company, which had been incorporated separately, was also made a division of the apparent corporation. A

The employees of the McGill Manufacturing Company number about 600 and in the main are all highly skilled in their own line of endeavor. Operations are carried out at four different plants located in several parts of the city. A

The original buildings plus addition at 259 Indiana Avenue houses the general office on its second floor; the first still having devoted to the manufacturing of wire lamp guards. A

The North Campbell Street plant is a modern steel saw-tooth structure, comprising three connected buildings with 64,000 sq. feet of floor space. These buildings are devoted to a complete plating department, Portable Guard assemble, and manufacturing and assembling of Levoller Switches. A

The Bearing Division is located three blocks east of the above, at Lafayette street. This group of buildings are of brick construction and house the foundry and different departments for the production of Precision Ball and Roller Bearings, and the patented, McGill Multi-Roll Bearing. This division also maintains at this plant a very complete engineering department with expert Bearing engineers and draftsmen. This being necessitated by the fact that the company specializes in unusual bearing problems which far outsize the scope of the average bearing manufacturer.

The golf division is located at 14 north Washington street, there men who have spent the major portions of their lives in golf, construct a quality line of McGill Woods, and Irons.

Each division of McGill Manufacturing Company has its own selling organization. The products of each are thoroughly distributed over the United States and exports are made to foreign countries.

NHP/ucq

5/1/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

File

INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY (Valparaiso)

Bibliography

- A. Mr. Kline, Manager of the factory
Valparaiso, Indiana

- B. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

In 1910 Mr. Currans of this city but now of Chicago organized this company. Later he organized the Central Steel and Wire Company located on Western Avenue, Chicago. The main office of this company and the American Steel and Wire Company are in Chicago. Mr. Mantel Lowenstine of this city is now president of both concerns, and Mr. Currans, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Lowenstine, is still an active official in both companies. B.

The Indiana Steel Products Company is located in the north east part of the city (At Locust and Grand Trunk R. R. four blocks east of the court house on Lincolnway, and eight blocks north on Locust) of Valparaiso, Indiana, with private siding on the Grand Trunk Western Railroad. It was founded in 1910 in a frame building with approximately 500 square feet of floor space. Additional floor space was added from time to time to take care of the increased business, and now occupies over 60,000 square feet of floor space, later additions to buildings being constructed of concrete, steel, brick and wood. A.

The factory is a one-story building except in the furnace department which occupies about one-third of the floor space. The building housing this department has a ceiling at second floor ceiling height, constructed with an open cupola down the center of the

Indiana Steel Products Co

building.

A.

This is the only company in the United States specializing entirely in this one product, permanent magnets. This company furnishes approximately 30 % of the total number of magnets sold in trade. The more important consumers of permanent magnets are the magneto, radio, and electrical instrument manufacturers. There are numerous other small consumers too many to mention. The direct export business is chiefly with Canada and Japan. However, a good many of the magnets manufactured are exported in the articles manufactured by the magnet consumers.

A.

It requires over 2,000,000 pounds of high grade magnet steel per year to fill the demand of above mentioned users. Magnets are made from several grades of material; namely, Chrome Steel, Tungsten Steel, several percentages of Cobalt Steel, and Nickel Aluminum Alloys. Production amounts to over 2,000,000 magnets per year, which gives employment to approximately 130 people with an annual pay-roll of \$150,000 per year.

A.

The manufacture of permanent magnets is a specialized industry in which quality alone governs the cost or selling factor of the article.

A.

File #2480
Porter County
District No. 7
Editor-N. H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

Use on June 4
MH

PARKER PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

One of Valparaiso's oldest industrial landmarks, comprising half a city block of buildings and equipment, is the Parker Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Company. The plant is located at the corner of Locust and Poplar streets, two blocks east of State highway No. 49, in the north part of the city. Ralph G. Bowman is the president.

This plant which was established in 1871 by Charles H. Parker, sells its paints and paint products to Illinois Steel Co., American Locomotive, Pullman Co., Western Electric, Anacanda Copper, American Steel and Wire and to many large railroads.

NHP:mef
4/14/36

Archie Keritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

PARKER PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The late Charles H. Parker, the founder of the business first established himself as a manufacturer of paints and varnishes in Chicago in 1871. His partner at that time was Mayer Heath of Chicago, who later became head of the Heath and Milligan Paint manufacturing Co. Merging in the late eighties, a new firm was formed known as the Carey Ogden and Parker, which operated at that time the largest paint and varnish factory west of the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1888, Mr. Parker sold his interest in the Chicago property and moved to Valparaiso where for years he had maintained a summer home and where as sideline, operated a fruit evaporating plant. This he turned into a paint and varnish factory which was destroyed 2 years later. It was then that he bought the present site and erected the first of several building which now comprise the present establishment.

Associated with Mr. Parker, from the inception of the business, was his eldest son, Mortimer, who died in 1914. Shortly thereafter Mr. Parker turned the management over to his sons, Eugene and Charles H. Jr., who operated the plant until 1931 when Eugene retired and moved to New England. Since that time the

business has been managed by Charles H. Jr., who has been actively connected with the business since 1906.

In December, 1935, this company, one of the city's oldest industrial landmarks, comprising half a city block, buildings and equipment and having the good will of thousands of customers who had dealt with the company for decades, was sold to the Bowman brothers, Ralph G. and Fredrick H. natives of Muncie, Indiana.

This company is located at the corner of Locust and Poplar streets, two blocks east of State highway No. 49 where it crosses the Grand Trunk railroad in the north part of the city.

A new corporation has been formed under the name of Parker Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Corporation and is owned solely by the incorporators, the Bowman brothers.

Ralph G. Bowman, who for the past 11 years has resided in Los Angeles, California, is the president of the new corporation. His brother Fredrick H. Bowman, Purdue University, 1908, and for many years a Muncie banker, and now general credit manager of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, is a partner in the business, will only be interested financially and will not be active in the business.

Ralph G. Bowman has had wide experience and background in the paint and varnish business and as an operating and sales executive to aid him in heading the new organization. After completing his studies at DePaul University he studied law at George Washington university but never engaged in the practice of law.

Arohis Koritz-Field Worker

In 1911 he became associated with Peaslee Gaulbert Company at that time the largest manufacturer of paints and varnishes in the south with offices and main factory at Louisville. Some years later, he, joined The Pure Oil Company.

He became assistant general-manager of the marketing division which had jurisdiction over half of the company.

In 1924 he resigned from that company and accepted a position as assistant sales-manager of the General Petroleum Corporation, a \$160,000,000 outfit with general headquarters in Los Angeles, producing refining and marketing petroleum products from Canada to Mexico in the States west of the Rockies. This concern was merged in 1926 with the Standard Oil company of New York, now the Great Socony Vacuum Oil Co., and Mr. Bowman was made the assistant general sales manager and later elevated to the board of directors. He remained in this position until he resigned to go in business for himself in Valparaiso.

The present buildings and equipment include 2 brick and 4 metal clad frame structures, a fireproof concrete and hollow tile nine stack varnish melting plant and a spur track from the Grand Trunk railroad. It is planned to replace these buildings this year with more modern ones.

The new owners plan to continue to produce varnish, paints, paint dryers and japans, maintenance paints and finishers

Archie Keritz-District No. 7

for industrial concerns and products, special products and mixing liquids for paint grinders and manufacturers as well as air drying and baking asphaltum base paints and varnishes for which the Parker name has been so favorably known for over a half century. They plan to expand the line to make it complete and embrace all products known to the trade.

Among the firms thousands of customers scattered throughout the entire country and in many foreign ones are some of the largest industrial corporations in the U. S. Among them are Illinois Steel Co., American Locomotive, Pullman Co., Western Electric, Anaconda copper, Oliver Chilled Steel Co., American Steel and Wire, Superheater Co., Northern Refrigerator Car Co., and many large railroads, car builders, machinery, agricultural implement and automobile manufacturers.

NHP:mrf
4/14/38

Porter Co. - 633.2 - Distilling industries / Brewing industry

OLDEST STATE BREWERY GOES TO JUNK HEAP.

(Indianapolis Times, January 5, 1928)

A strange obituary was published recently in the Vincennes Sun--the obituary of Indiana's oldest brewery, which passed out of existence the first of the year. The old, ivy-covered building, where good beer has been brewed since 1859, until prohibition went into effect, and which has been known as the Hack & Simoan Brewery since 1874, is being vacated, its costly machinery sold for junk, and its cool cellars emptied for the last time.

"Of course, the closing of the brewery is no financial catastrophe for Vincennes," the article reads. "The old brewery has been dying for years. The end is not unexpected. No vast pay roll will be lost to the city....."

Definite shutdown of the plant is a sad chapter in the lives of a small group of men, who have spent years in mastering what is rapidly becoming a lost art."

Porter Co. - 634 - Housing

)

December 7, 1938

Armco-Ferro Home
At
Beverly Shores

Special State Assignment

The Armco-Ferro Home is located on Lake Front Drive, Beverly Shores, Indiana, forty-one feet above lake level overlooking Lake Michigan. It is an example of the new construction of a frameless, all steel house built of factory made units. The house is two-story, very attractive in its classically simple lines, and the exterior is of all dull gloss enamel.

Walls and floors are made of box-like units ready fabricated at the steel mills. The wall units are house high, with door and window frames welded in place. At the first floor ceiling line, a mental conduit welded on serves for a continuous floor bracket. To the inside walls a layer of insulation is applied, and over it two coats of plaster. The ceilings are finished in acoustical tile. This house appears very small, as it is very compact, but it has nine rooms. Living room, dining room, kitchen, utility room, library, and four bed rooms.

The four bed rooms and two bath rooms are on the second floor. On the first floor is the kitchen which is the center room and around this or rather opening off from the kitchen are the living room, dining room, utility room and library. The kitchen walls are of tile, the lower half tile and the upper half rubber tile. It is furnished with the steel kitchen cabinets and has an oil-burning heating plant. There is no garage. The home is insulated and has an up-to-date air conditioned unit in it. This is an all steel house with enamel exterior finish.

The third floor is a large sun deck which is used for recreational purposes. Object to show the low cost of construction. In the interior decoration and furnishing, show the practical livability and attractiveness within moderate price range, and this is particular is stressed in all of these modern homes. The name of the architect is Robert Smith, Junior of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ARMCO FERRO HOME (BEVERLY SHORES)

The Sponsors of this building at the Century of Progress Model home exhibit were the American Rolling Mill Co. of Middletown, Ohio and the Ferro Enamel Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio. The architect was Robert Smith, Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio and the builder, Insulated Steel Construction Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Originally this house was built to be exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1933; after the fair was moved to Beverly Shores and located on a Dune overlooking Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan. Where formerly was a sand dune with scruboaks one now sees a beautiful home surrounded by green grass. The lawn has been terraced for the entire expanse of the dune to Lake Front Drive.

The purpose of this home at the fair was to exhibit the trend in home construction, particularly insofar as the employment of steel and enamel is concerned.

The house contains two floors with a sunroom on the roof. There are four bedrooms, a full size living room, library, dining room and kitchen and bathroom.

This house contains no rafter, stud or joist, is fire resistant, lighting safe, termites proof, and quickly and easily erected. Heavy gauge sheet metal is rolled into strong, rigid shapes for the floors and walls. Those units are then quickly welded together in large sections. The wall sections being full house high. Arriving at the site of erection, the wide floor sections were laid in place on the foundation, and each unit was securely fastened to the other. Then the cut side walls sections were upended and bolted together; the section floor was raised next and fastened to the side walls. Finally the glass and steel solarium, used on the Armco Ferro Home, was erected and the solid, steel chassis was ready for the finishing work. A heavy layer of insulating material was fastened to the exterior sides of the walls. Into the steel wall was acrossed clipstrips of stainless steel for holding the enamel. Into those strips the enduring porcelain exterior was quickly inserted. The porcelain has many advantages over other exterior materials; it is not affected by changes in atmospheric temperature, nor does it rust. It does not require paint when used

as an exterior building material. Its smooth hard surface does not easily gather dirt, and can be as easily washed as a china dish.

This home like the other World Fair homes ^{was} ~~were~~ removed to this subdivision to be sold.

4/26/36

THE ARMCO FERRO HOME (BEVERLY SHORES)

The Sponsors of this building at the century of Progress Model home exhibit were the American Rolling Mill Co. of Middle-town, Ohio and the Ferro Enamel Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio. The architect was Robert Smith, Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio and the builder, Insulated Steel Construction Company, Middle-town, Ohio.

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This home like the other World Fair homes were removed to this subdivision to be sold.

SCD/ucq

4/23/36

BEN FRANKLIN HOME

The Ben Franklin Home is located on Lake Shore Drive, Beverly Shores, Ind., is a two-story frame building, twenty-nine by thirty-eight feet, one end of the house being much larger than the other end. On the first floor is the living room, dining room, two bed rooms, kitchen and bath room. The second floor is one large room, which can be used as a library or sewing room, and there is a large porch off of the living room. There is a full sized basement but no garage. The house is not occupied at the present time, but is privately owned. It cannot be visited. All these homes of the Colonial Village are only used in the summer months, storing their furniture for the winter and returning to the larger cities.

Reference

Leo W. Post

BEH FRANKLIN HOUSE

(Outside Michigan City)

This building was built by the Colonial Village at a Century of Progress. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge of Chicago. This home is not a reproduction of any house that Franklin occupied but it is typical of building in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey of that period.

The exterior is of lumber painted white, a two story structure with a green shingle roof. It contains eight rooms and a large fire place with an outside chimney. Its architectural style is Georgian Colonial.

At the close of A Century of Progress the building was moved to Beverly Shores, Porter county, Indiana.

It is located one block east of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Shore Drive, Beverly Shores.

NTP:mf
4/24/38

Ruth Hagerty, field worker
LaPorte County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Michigan City, Indiana

BEVERLY SHORES (cont.)

DOMESTIC EXPERIMENTATION

References

- A. Robert Bartlett Realty Company, Beverly Shores
- B. Ruth Hagerty, field worker

The famous House of Tomorrow from Chicago's Century of Progress in 1933 and '34 is now located on an especially landscaped site over-looking Lake Michigan. It stands on Lake Front Drive, west of Broadway, in Beverly Shores, and is about 7 miles west from the downtown district in Michigan City. It is open for inspection

the year round. Arrangements for inspection can be made through the Robert Bartlett Realty Company, phone Michigan City 2069. This is a glass and steel house, circular in shape, and in appearance like three drums piled one upon the other. The top "drum" is smaller and is the solarium, surrounded by a circular roof terrace. The center "drum" is the living part of the house and is all windows. These do not open. The air is all conditioned, purified, and circulated by ducts. The floor of this part is of walnut blocks, bakelite finished. Everything is waterproof and fire-proof, and there are no corners or dust catchers. The kitchen is electrically equipped and is all stainless metal, porcelain and glass. The master's bed room has a floor of end block pine, while the floor of the child's room is rubber tile. In the bath room are white carrara glass walls, white porcelain equipment and rose-colored rubber tile floor. On the ground floor is a workshop, a hangar, a laundry, recreation room, and a miniature bar. The interior has been redecorated under the direction of Dorothy Raley and is of course strikingly

modern in keeping with the unusual style of the house itself. The Rostone home and the Florida tropical home, also located at Beverly Shores, will be open for inspection during the summer months. The Rostone house is a delightfully livable modern home built of Rostone, "a product of pressed stone with still bolts cast into the slabs for attachment to the steel frame of the house. It is cast in standard size slabs and is capable of various color effects and high polish if desired." The Florida house is designed for cool comfort and freedom with a minimum of household labor. A two-story living room and airy bed rooms with wide deck terraces are some outstanding features. A

The nationally known Cabranette porcelain enameled steel kitchens which have been extensively used in apartment buildings for many years are manufactured in Michigan City. They are a product of the Dwyer corporation. To reach this plant, where the kitchens are on display, go east on Michigan Street about twenty blocks to Calumet Avenue, then north on Calumet Avenue and across the South Shore tracks. The plant itself is well worth visiting, and as these kitchens have their complete fronts in porcelain enamel it is necessary for the company to

have their own porcelain plant which is one of the very few in the state of Indiana. By careful study and planning the designers have actually produced a complete kitchen unit including range with oven, mechanical refrigerator, sink, storage and dish cabinets that will fit into as little as 47 inches of space! Anything more compact could hardly be imagined. The Cabranette is a model modern apartment house kitchen. More recently the Dwyer products corporation has also added a line of kitchens for residences, known as Porcelain kitchens. The Porcelain kitchen has all the modern devices and conveniences required of a kitchen in this modern age. Dwyer kitchens are also on display at the Krebs Home Modernizing Company at Ninth and Franklin Streets. A Dwyer kitchen was installed in the Florida house when it was re-furnished at Beverly Shores. B

NHP:mf
2/11/36

Ruth Hagerty, field worker
LaPorte County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Michigan City, Indiana

BEVERLY SHORES (cont.)

DOMESTIC EXPERIMENTATION

References

- A. Robert Bartlett Realty Company, Beverly Shores
- B. Ruth Hagerty, field worker

The famous House of Tomorrow from Chicago's Century of Progress in 1933 and '34 is now located on an especially landscaped site over-looking Lake Michigan. It stands on Lake Front Drive, west of Broadway, in Beverly Shores, and is about 7 miles west from the downtown district in Michigan City. It is open for inspection

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modern in keeping with the unusual style of the house itself. The Rostone home and the Florida tropical home, also located at Beverly Shores, will be open for inspection during the summer months. The Rostone house is a delightfully livable modern home built of Rostone, "a product of pressed stone with still bolts cast into the slabs for attachment to the steel frame of the house. It is cast in standard size slabs and is capable of various color effects and high polish if desired." The Florida house is designed for cool comfort and freedom with a minimum of household labor. A two-story living room and airy bed rooms with wide deck terraces are some outstanding features. A

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have their own porcelain plant which is one of the very few in the state of Indiana. By careful study and planning the designers have actually produced a complete kitchen unit including range with oven, mechanical refrigerator, sink, storage and dish cabinets that will fit into as little as 47 inches of space! Anything more compact could hardly be imagined. The Cabranette is a model modern apartment house kitchen. More recently the Dwyer products corporation has also added a line of kitchens for residences, known as Porcelain kitchens. The Porcelain kitchen has all the modern devices and conveniences required of a kitchen in this modern age. Dwyer kitchens are also on display at the Krebs Home Modernizing Company at Ninth and Franklin Streets. A Dwyer kitchen was installed in the Florida house when it was re-furnished at Beverly Shores. B

NHP:mf
2/11/36

December 7, 1938

Cypress Cottage
at
Beverly Shores, Ind.

Special State Assignment

The Cypress Cottage was moved to Beverly Shores, May 26, 1935, from Chicago, Illinois, it being one of the Century of Progress homes. It is located on a hundred foot lot on a hillside approximately thirty-five feet above lake level, fronting Lake Michigan. The building is eighty-seven feet long. The building was remodeled when it was constructed at Beverly Shores.

Today it consists of living room, dining room, kitchen and five bed rooms. It is of rustic design and a very unusual house. It was built to demonstrate the various uses of Cypress wood in building and decoration. The Cypress wood is used so much in the carving of quaint bird and animal heads from cypress "knees."

The living room is eighteen by twenty-seven feet, open ceiling thirteen feet high with a limestone fireplace and chimney placed in center of far wall. Exterior of cabin is made of "Pecky Cypress" the speckled or spotted wood, of the cypress tree, as cypress which have been attacked by fungi. Cypress lumber never will decay, it is very durable. Beside the living room we have the dining room, kitchen, bathroom, utility room and five bed rooms. One very large porch with a pagoda on each end. The walls of the cabin are composed of various panels made out of cypress wood. The ceiling and boards are made out of pecky cypress.

The front door of the cabin is a half door, like the old time doors. The walks and pagodas of the exterior of the building are all laid with ingrain red cypress paving blocks. And another feature of this cabin is the roof, as the shingles are all hand split. Then they have used what they call the "cypress knee," one of the hard, hollow conical outgrowths from the roots of the bald cypress. These knee ends of the trees seem to form all shapes of animal heads and the railing of the porch are made out of these knee ends the roots of the cypress tree. Some of the furnishings of the cabin are made out

of this wood, such as the floor lumps and were left just like they grew. This charming cabin is decorative in itself and shows the different treatments of cypress for constructing such cabins. This Cypress cottage was sponsored by the Southern Cypress Manufacturing Association of Florida. The name of the architect is Murray D. Hetherington of Chicago, Illinois.

THE CYPRESS COTTAGE

(From the Century of Progress, Porter county)

This cottage is one of the model homes exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1933-34. In 1935 it was purchased by Robert Bartlett and taken across Lake Michigan on a barge to his Beverly Shores subdivision. It was placed on a dune overlooking Lake Michigan.

After it was reset on the sand dune, the cottage ^{which} was one of the most captivating spots at a century of progress, a winsome champion of the slooping roof for homes, is the cypress house of log cabin. The purpose of the cypress exhibit was to demonstrate the permanency of cypress, and hence its high and enduring value as a building material and to emphasize the wide extent of its use.

The cypress log cabin is typical of a mountain lodge or rustic woodland home, and illustrates the use of log siding in connection with log posts, corners and brackets, with a liberal use of cypress knees for ornamental effect. Its chief charm is a commodious living room, 18 x 27 feet with open ceiling that extends 13 feet to the ridge pole. A dominating feature is the immense limestone fireplace and chimney that greets the visitor upon his entry, located in the far corner of the great room.

The exterior is made of Pecky cypress log siding, giving

a very rustic and rugged effect without the expense of solid log construction. This cypress is a grade of cypress lumber characterized by the presence of pockets, or pecks, filled with a brown powder, caused by a fungus called pecky, peggy or botty, which infects the living tree but dies when the tree is felled, This peckiness far from being injuries acts as further preservation upon the wood, vaccinating it as it were. It is a popular saying the pecky cypress never decays and it is as durable as other grades of Tidewater Red cypress. Today this peckiness is utilized to a great advantage in securing antique and picturesque effects for both exterior and interior uses.

This cottage is one story high, has 2 very large rooms and 4 smaller ones with a large terrace.

The sponsors of this cabin at the fair was the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Assn., Jacksonville, Florida; Murray D. Hetherington of Chicago, Illinois. The builder was Thomas Saunders & Sons of Chicago.

Together with the other world fair buildings transported to Beverly Shores, this building is offered for sale to the public.

NHP:mf
4/23/36

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana
April 25, 1936

CYPRESS COTTAGE

- A. Mr. R. McPeak; Office Manager-Beverly Shores, Subdivision
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

The Cypress Cottage (Porter County)

This cottage is one of the model homes exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago 1933-34. In 1935 it was purchased by Robert Bartlett and taken across Lake Michigan on a barge to his Beverly Shores subdivision. It was placed on the dune overlooking Lake Michigan 3 blocks west of Broadway; 13 miles north of Valparaiso on Highway No. 49, then 4 miles east on US 12 to Broadway Beverly Shores, then one mile north to Lake Michigan and 3 blocks west.

(A) (B)

This cottage has been reset on the sand dune overlooking the lake. The cottage has been surrounded with a terrace lawn of green grass, which makes it very attractive in the sand dunes since this feature is lacking in most places, along the dunes. (A) (B)

This cottage was one of the most captivating spots at Century of Progress, a winsome champion of the sloping roof for homes, is the cypress house or log cabin. The purpose of the cypress exhibit was demonstrate the permanency of cypress, and hence its high and enduring value as a building material and to emphasize the wide extent of its use. (A) (B)

This cypress log cabin is typical of a mountain lodge or rustic woodland home, and illustrates the use of log siding in connection with log posts, corners and brackets, with a liberal use of cypress knees for ornamental effect. Its chief charm is a commodious living room, 18 x 27 feet with open ceiling that extends 13 feet to the ridge pole. A dominating and endearing feature is the immense limestone fireplace and chimney that greets the visitor upon his entry, located in the far corner of the great room. (A) (B)

The exterior is made of Pecky cypress log siding, giving a very rustic and rugged effect without the expense of solid log construction. This cypress is a grade of cypress lumber characterized by the presence of pockets, or pecks, filled with a brown powder, caused by a fungus called pecky, peggy or botty, which infects the living tree but dies when the tree is felled. This peckiness far from being injuries acts as further preservation upon the wood, vaccinating it as it were. It is a popular saying that pecky cypress never rots and it is certainly as durable as other grades of Tidewater Red cypress. Today this

peckiness is utilized to a great advantage in securing antique and picturesque effects for both exterior and interior uses. (A) (B)

This cottage is one story high, has 2 very large rooms and 4 smaller ones with a large terrace. (B)

The sponsors of this cabin at the fair was the Southern Cypress Manufacturer's Assn., Jacksonville, Florida; Murray D. Hetherington of Chicago, Illinois and the builder was Thomas Saunders & Sons of Chicago. (A)

Together with other world fair buildings transported to Beverly Shores, this building is offered for sale to the public. (A)

SPECIAL STATE ASSIGNMENT

Florida Tropical Home (Beverly Shores)

*New Michigan City
LaPorte Ind.
Potter Co*

Located between Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan, and about three blocks west of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Front Drive, at Beverly Shores, this Florida Tropical home was designed to conform with the ideal living conditions of the sunny South, suited to subtropical climate. Its beauty, its charm and its liveableness commend it to residents of northern as well as eastern and southern states.

This home which was originally designed, built, and exhibited at a Century of Progress, was removed across Lake Michigan on a barge to Beverly Shores where it was placed on the narrow strip of land between Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan. The lot upon which this building now stands borders Lake Michigan.

The sponsor of this home at the World's Fair was the Florida World's Fair Commission, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida. The architect was Robert Law Seed, Miami, Florida, and the associate architects were Paist and Steward, Miami, Florida. The supervising architect was Mackey S. White of Live Oak, Florida, and the builders were Deigaard & Preston, Miami, Florida.

Since the object of home planning in the North is to shut out the winter's cold, whereas, the opposite is paramount in Florida, this house was designed to be suitable to both. The most striking feature of this home is that, the entire roof area is useable, being accessible by an interior stairway of the house. The roof is divided into three parts; a covered area as a second floor loggia; another part which is given over to sun bathing; and the third, a recreation deck. The decks are finished with clay tile set in a mix placed over the sand, and are grouted to drain perfectly to leaders. Railings are aluminum. The exterior finish of the house is Portland cement stucco. The interior walls, plaster; windows, frames and screens are steel.

In addition to this roof the first floor of the home has a two story living room, dominated by great banks of windows. There are two bedrooms, a master bedroom and a guest bedroom, a kitchen and bathroom. The ground is terraced.

The house was designed as a masonry job, with integrally waterproof floors and roof slabs and walls of concrete building materials.

12-5-38

mg

SPECIAL STATE ASSIGNMENT

House of Hostone (Beverly Shores)

The sponsors of this attractive house at a Century of Progress was Hostone, Inc., of LaFayette, Indiana; the architect was Walter Scholer of the same town and the builder was Ralph H. Simpson Co. of Chicago, Ill. The purpose was to demonstrate the use of Hostone and steel in constructing a home of beauty and permanence at a reasonable cost.

The Hostone and steel system of construction consists of a frame work of steel, cloaked with slabs of Hostone. Both slabs and steel frame are prefabricated, that is, they are made in the factory building site with great rapidity. The steel frame, made up of scientifically designed unites, resulting in lighter weight and easier erection, comes from the factory in stander ized units ready to bolt together. The same is true of the Hostone slabs. They are standard designed, seized to fit the steel frame work, and instead of being laid in mortar, are speedily fastened into place. They come in large sizes and hence a few of them cover a large wall space.

The walls are of cream buff color. The Hostone system eliminates the costly item of exterior upkeep, fire hazards are reduced and also the possibilities of earth-quake and termite damage.

Hostone is a man made stone of entirely new composition, the chief materials of which are shale and alkaline earths with a high percentage of natural stone chips, used as a filler.

This type of building particularly prevents the settling or the warping of the building and frame, preventing damage to plaster.

The house contains six rooms all on one floor, with the exception of a sun and bed room on the second floor flanked by two paved decks which occupies the entire second floor. There is a combination living and dining room, two bathrooms and a kitchen. The two roof decks are entirely paved with large Hostone paving slabs.

SPECIAL STATE ASSIGNMENT

House of Tomorrow (Beverly Shores)

This house, built of glass and steel, was originally built as a unit of the Colonial Village at the Century of Progress in Chicago. It was bought by the Robert Bartlett Realty Co., and moved to Beverly Shores, May 6, 1935.

This house is constructed of steel, glass and copper. The foundation is of concrete, and this and the concrete floor slabs are the only damp construction in the house. It is built on a steel frame, with the central stack and the outer columns supporting the floor beams which are covered with fiber concrete. The joists are of fabricated steel. This glass and steel house is circular, and it looks like three drums piled one up on the other, the top drum being the solarium, surrounded by a circular roof terrace. There is a recreation room, three bedrooms, dining room and living room combined, kitchen, bathroom and utility room.

On the ground floor is a workshop, garage and laundry. Beyond this is the recreation room and a miniature bar. Also a furnace room. The living part of the house is all windows but none can be opened. It is completely air-conditioned, purified and circulated by ducts. The vents, heat and cold, stack, water supply pipes and stairs all radiate from the center of the house. Outstanding characteristics of the house are that there are no partitions. By the use of venetian blinds and curtains of various materials the light is controlled from absolute darkness to brilliant daylight. The second floor has the living room and dining room combined and a bathroom. The floor of the living room and dining room combined and a bathroom. The floor of the living room is of walnut blocks, bakelite finished. The walls are black glass and the walls of the dining room are black glass.

The master bedroom floor is of endblock pine, floor of the recreation room or child's room is of rubber tile. The bathroom has Carrara glass walls, white porcelain equipment and rose color tile (rubber) floor. These rooms are all on the first floor. The electric kitchen is all of stainless metal, porcelain and glass.

The interior decorating and the furnishings are strikingly modern in keeping with the unusual character of the house. There are no corners or dust catchers, and everything is water-proof and fire-proof. It was sponsored by the Century Homes of Chicago not incorporated. The architect was George Fred Keck, Chicago.

The Florida Tropical Home
(Beverly Shores)

Located between Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan, and about three blocks west of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Front Drive, at Beverly Shores, this Florida Tropical home was designed to conform with the ideal living conditions of the sunny South, suited to subtropical climate. Its beauty, its charm and its liveableness commend it to residents of northern as well as eastern and southern states.

This home which was originally designed, built, and exhibited at a Century of Progress, was removed across Lake Michigan on a barge to Beverly Shores where it was placed on the narrow strip of land between Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan. The lot upon which this building now stands borders Lake Michigan.

The sponsor of this home at the World's Fair was the Florida World's Fair Commission, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida. The architect was Robert Law Weed, Miami, Florida, and the associate architects were Paist and Steward, Miami, Florida. The supervising architect was Mackey W. White of Live Oak, Florida, and the builders were Deigaard & Preston, Miami, Florida.

Since the object of home planning in the North is to shut out the winter's cold, whereas, the opposite is paramount in Florida, this house was designed to be suitable to both. The most striking feature of this home is that, the entire roof area is usable, being accessible by an interior stairway of the house. The roof is divided

into three parts; a covered area as a second floor Loggia; another part which is given over to sun bathing; and the third, a recreation deck. The decks are finished with clay tile set in a mix placed over the sand, and are grated to drain perfectly to leaders. Railings are aluminum. The exterior finish of the house is Portland Cement Stucco. The interior walls, plaster; windows, frames and screens are steel.

In addition to this roof the first floor of the home has a two story living room, dominated by great banks of windows. There are two bedrooms, a master bedroom and a guest bedroom, a kitchen and bathroom. The ground is terraced.

The house was designed as a masonry job, with integrally waterproof floors and roof slabs and walls of concrete building material.

NHP:MM
4/24/36

MODERN COUNTRY HOME

This model home exhibited at the Century of Progress was erected by the Universal House Corporation of Janesville, Ohio; the architect was Progressive Designers, Cleveland, Ohio, and the builder was Ralph U. Nichols of Chicago, Illinois,

The ^{UR} purpose of this home was to create the greatest amount of space and comfort at the smallest cost. To do this the greatest part of the labor costs was transferred from the field to the shop. As a result of the units are of mass construction, providing greater efficiency and accuracy.

The exterior is white trimmed in black at the foundation and in green, at the modernly flat roof. The sections extending from the foundation to the roof are steel, the outer surface is finished with baked on porcelain and the intersurface is coated with a ground coat of porcelain. The inside of the wall is insulated with a wall thick layer of Balsam Wool. The floor and roof are constructed of bolted steel sections similar to those composing the wall except they are coated with asphaltic aluminum paint. The corners are reinforced with heavy gauge steel.

In the front is a cement terrace, the front door leads into a standard height living room 13 feet by 16 feet, which directly connects with the dining room 9½ feet by 13 feet. The walls are of natural pine the ceilings are made of squares of nu-wood and the floors throughout are made of straight grain hemlock. The large front bedroom is walled in Nu-wood as is also the rear bedroom. The closets are cedar lined. The bathroom walls are Marshtile half way and the rest is squares of Nu-wood. The kitchen walls are Marshtile to the midway and the rest Nu-wood. The house has five rooms, but its flexible structural units makes it possible to obtain a nine room home.

This home was removed to Beverly Shores by the Bartlett Realty company at the close of the Century of Progress and will be used as a residence. This home is located in the Beverly Shores Subdivision on U.S. Highway no. 12.

SCD/ueq

4/27/36

MOUNT VERNON

The Mount Vernon Home is located on a hillside, overlooking a flat area. It is a large two-story building, twenty-five by seventy-nine feet, an exact replica of George Washington's residence. It has a full complete basement room and was moved to Beverly Shores in 1935. It has been sold.

This mansion is a wooden structure, having two stories and an attic with dormer windows. It has the octagonal cupola and a pillared piazza twenty-five feet high, runs along the front of the entire building. A wide hall extends through the house from front to back. There are six large rooms on the first floor, a number of bed rooms on the second floor, and several rooms in the attic. It is built along Colonial lines, with six dormers along the front and six dormers along the rear of the roof, with a dormer on each end. There are eight large white pillars supporting the roof, which has a lattice work railing built along the outer edge. There are eight windows in the second story facing the front with four windows on the main floor. All of these windows are equipped with solid wooden shutters, two to a window, which swing outward, and these are all painted a beautiful shade of green. The main entrance to the building is a large single door exactly in the center, with two smaller doors on each side. A wide hall extends from the main entrance straight through to the back. All of the doors have glass door knobs. The name of the architect was Tallmadge and Watson of Chicago, Illinois.

Reference

Leo W. Post, Contractor and Designer
for Beverly Shores Realty Company

MOUNT VERNON AT BEVERLY SHORES, INDIANA

Mount Vernon, George Washington's residence in replica, is one of the World's Fair Colonial Village buildings now permanently relocated in Beverly Shores. Included in this historical group are the Century of Progress representations of Old North Church; the Governor's Mansion, Ben Franklin House; The Village Smithy; Wakefield; The Wayside Inn; The Virginia Tavern; The Paul Revere Home, and the House of Seven Gables. These buildings show the finest American architecture of the pre-revolutionary period.

The architect for all of the Colonial Village Buildings was Tallmadge and Watson of Chicago, Illinois.

MOUNT VERNON (Outside of Michigan City)

This home was built by the Colonial Village at a Century of Progress, Chicago, Illinois. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and the building is Georgian Colonial. The original, Mount Vernon home, is copied at eight-nineth of its size, the interior is finished as well and except for the absence of the staircase carries out the original arrangements. The central part of Mt. Vernon was built by Lawrence Washington in 1873, George Washington's half brother inherited it during the revolutionary war and continued its rebuilding. Here the Father of this country died in 1799.

The architecture is Georgian Colonial. This building carries out the southern plantation style of architecture with its large veranda and graceful pillars across the entire front of the house. The house is now situated on a knoll on the south slope of the sand dunes with the rear to the dunes and the front facing southeast. The slope in front of the house will be covered with grass thus (it) will be ideally located, since the dune appears something like a mountain range to the rear of the home and with its long sloping lawn to the south will make this one of the most attractive home on the dunes overlooking Lake Michigan.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

Porter Co.

BEN FRANKLIN HOUSE

(Outside Michigan City)

This building was built by the Colonial Village at a Century of Progress. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge of Chicago. This home is (not a reproduction of any house that Franklin occupied but it is typical of building in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey of that period.)

The exterior is of lumber painted white, a two story structure with a green shingle roof. It contains eight rooms and a large fire place with an outside chimney. Its architectural style is Georgian Colonial.

At the close of A Century of Progress the building was moved to Beverly Shores, Porter county, Indiana.

It is located one block east of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Shore Drive, Beverly Shores.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana
April 25, 1936

The Governor's Mansion

- A. Mr. McPeak, office manager of Beverly Shores subdivision
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

The Governor's Mansion

This building is a replica of the type of house that the Royal Governors lived in before the revolution. Before the revolution the colonies were ruled by Royal Governors who lived in considerable magnificence especially in the south. In Williamsburg, Va. now is a splendid restoration of a similar building on a much larger scale, without buildings and gardens. The replica built by the Colonial Village is much smaller than the original, it is built of brick painted white, two stories high containing eight small rooms. (A) (B)

This building was built for the Colonial Village at the Century of Progress and removed here by the Bartlett Realty Company at the close of the fair. It will be sold as a home at Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and the architectural style is Georgia Colonial. (A)

This building is located one block north and two blocks west of Beverly Shores Inn in sight of Broadway the main street of Beverly Shores. To reach this building from Valparaiso take State Highway 49, 13 miles north to US 12, then four miles east and six blocks north on Broadway and three blocks west. (B)

GOVERNOR'S MANSION

The Governor's Mansion is an exact replica of the early Colonial homes, it is a red brick building, twenty-four by forty-two feet, but has not been divided into rooms. This has been sold and will be used for income property.

Reference

Leo W. Post

Archie Koritz--Field Worker

HOUSE OF ROSTONE

(Outside of Michigan City)

The sponsors of this attractive house at a Century of Progress was Rostone, Inc., of Lafayette, Indiana; the architect was Walter Scholer of the same town and the builder was Ralph H. Simpson Co. of Chicago, Ill. The purpose was to demonstrate the use of Rostone and steel in constructing a home of beauty and permanence at a reasonable cost.

The Rostone and steel system of construction consists of a frame work of steel, cloaked with slabs of Rostone. Both slabs and steel frame are prefabricated, that is they are made in the factory building site with great rapidity. The steel frame, is made up of scientifically designed units, resulting in lighter weight and easier erection. It comes from the factory in standardized units ready to bolt together. The same is true of the Rostone slabs. They are standard designed, seized to fit the steel frame work, and instead of being laid in mortar, are speedily fastened into place. They come in large sizes and hence a few of them cover a large wall space.

The walls are of cream buff color. The Rostone system eliminates the costly item of exterior unkeep, fire hazards are reduced and also the possibilities of earthquakes and termite damage.

Rostone is a man made stone of entirely new composition, the chief materials of which are shale and alkaline earths with a high percentage of natural stone chips, used as a filler.

This type of building particularly prevents the settling or the warping of the building and frame, preventing damage to plaster.

The house contains six rooms all on one floor, with the exception of a sun and bed room on the second floor flanked by two paved decks which occupies the entire second floor. There is a combination living and dining room, two bathrooms and a kitchen. The two roof decks are entirely paved with large Rostone paving slabs.

NH P. m f 4/24/36

House of Seven Gables

(Century of Progress)

This home is a reproduction of the early American home built in 1668 in Salem and made famous by Hawthorne's novel. In design, it is very similar to the Paul Revere House.

It is a two-story white structure with a green shingle gabled roof. It has ten rooms.

This house was a reproduction built by the Colonial Village for A Century of Progress. At the close of the Fair, the house was moved to Beverly Shores.

The architect was Thomas S. Talbot, the architect for the Colonial Village, at A Century of Progress. Its architectural style is early American Colonial.

NHP:LN
4/24/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

HOUSE OF TOMORROW

The sponsors of this home at the Century of Progress model home exhibition was the Century Homes, not Inc., Chicago, Illinois. The architect was George Fred Keck, Chicago, and the associate architect was Leland Atwood, Chicago. The builder was Ralph U. Nichols, Chicago, Illinois.

The purpose of this home was to solve the many and varied new requirements of a residence in a simple and direct manner.

(The house over all is 3 stories, each floor recessed. The heat and air ducts, etc, and the stairway are located in the center of the structure and the rooms radiate from the center forming a nearly circular (duodecagon) shape.) The foundation is of concrete. (The house is built on steel frames with the center stack and slender outer columns supporting the steel floor beams. There are no bearing walls or partitions in the house. The steel frames support all.) (The outstanding characteristic of the house is that glass is used as walls thus doing away with windows.) Synthetic wall boards are used as partitions between the rooms, the floors are of rubber tile, end grain block wood, wood and concrete.) The roofs over the projecting area are covered with a water proof, compressed asphalt board and serve as terraces enclosed with railings. The exterior walls of the house that are not covered with glass are of copper, giving a brilliant effect and a lifetime of service. Air conditioning of the house is one of its main features, and for the greatest efficient there are

no openings except the doors.

On the first floor are found a hall, recreation cocktail room, hobby room, air conditioning room, garage, and a small space that may be used as an airplane hanger. Automatic doors for the garage fold into the ceiling and require no floor space. Living quarters on the second floor include a combination living-dining room master bedroom, bath, children's room and kitchen and on the third floor is the sun deck or solarium which can be converted into additional bed rooms and bathrooms.

This house was purchased and removed to Beverly Shores, Porter county, Indiana from the Century of Progress, by Robert Bartlett, and will be sold as a home in Beverly Shores.

It is now located on the north slope of the dune overlooking Lake Front Drive and Lake Michigan. The slope to the drive has been covered with a grass that will grow on sand. To the rear is the top of the dune in its natural form.

The House of Tomorrow is located in Beverly Shore, on U. S. Highway 12, approximately 25 miles east of Gary.

SCD:mf
4/24/36

File No. 344
Division No. 7
LaPorte county
F.I. Francoeur editor

PORTER CO

POINTS OF INTEREST

Henrietta Graubman, Field Worker

GLASS HOUSE

The "Glass House," built of glass and steel, was originally constructed as a unit ~~of the Century of Progress~~ at the Century of Progress in Chicago. It was bought by the Robert Bartlett Realty Co. and moved to Beverly Shores, six miles west of Michigan City, on U.S. highway No. 12, on a barge in its original state and relocated on Lake Front drive, just west of Broadway, Beverly Shores, in July, 1935.

The house is built on a steel frame, and the joists are of fabricated steel. It is circular in firmation, and looks like three drums piled one upon another.

The ground floor has the garage, laundry and a work shop. There is also a furnace room, recreation room and a miniature bar. The living part is all windows, but none can be opened. It is completely air-conditioned, the atmosphere being purified and circulated by ducts. The vents, supply pipes and stairs are at the center of the house an standing characteristic is that there are no partitions. By the use of Venetian blinds and curtains of various materials, the light is controlled.

The floor of the living room is of Walnut blocks, Bakelite finished. The master bedroom floor is of end-block pine, and the children's room of rubber tile. The bath-room has Carrara glass walls, white porcelain equipment and rose color tile (rubber) floor. The electric kitchen is of stainless steel, porcelain and glass. There are no corners or dust catchers. Everything is water-proof and fire-proof.

FIF/ucq

3/30/36

Within limits of BEVERLY shores

Paul Revere Home
(Century of Progress)

The original of this house was built about 1650 and occupied by Paul Revere, patriot and silversmith, between 1700-1800. Through its doors he went forth on his famous midnight ride.

This house was designed and built by the Colonial Village of a Century of Progress and then moved to Beverly Shores.

This house is very similar to the House of Seven Gables, the main difference being in the construction of the roofs. The exterior is of lumber painted white. The house is two stories high, containing nine rooms with a green shingle roof.

The architect was Thomas E. Talmage and the architectural style is Early American Colonial frame house.

This house is located five blocks north of the intersection of Broadway and U.S. 12 and two blocks east. To reach it from Valparaiso, take highway No. 49 13 miles north to the intersection with U.S. No. 12, then four miles east on U.S. 12, then five blocks north on Broadway, then two blocks east.

This house was one of the two World Fair buildings built to represent the period before 1650 and is therefore of the early American Colonial architectural style. Those built from 1650-1800 being of the Georgian Colonial architectural style.

LEP:MN
4/24/36

Paul Revere Home

The original of this house was built about 1650 and occupied by Paul Revere patriot and silversmith between 1700-1800. Through its doors he went forth on his famous midnight ride. (A)

This house was designed and built by the Colonial Village of a Century of Progress and then removed to Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana by the Bartlett Realty, to be sold as a home. (A)

This house is very similar to the House of Seven Gables the main difference being in the construction of the roofs. The exterior is of lumber painted white, two stories high containing nine rooms with a green shingle roof. (A)

The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and the architectural style is Early American Colonial frame house. (B)

This house is located five blocks north of the intersection of Broadway and US 12 and two blocks east. To reach it from Valparaiso, take highway No. 49 13 miles north to the intersection with US 12, then four miles east on US 12, then five blocks north on Broadway, then two blocks east. (B)

This house was one of the two world fair buildings built before or to represent the period before 1650 and is therefore of the Early American Colonial architectural style. Those built from 1650-1800 being of the Georgian Colonial architectural style. (B)

Bibliography

- A. Mr. R. McPeak, office manager, Beverly Shores Realty Co.
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

PAUL REVERE HOME

The Paul Revere Home is located on Lake Shore Drive at Beverly Shores, Indiana, and is an exact reproduction of the original. It has an overhanging second story with ornamental drops, and the small casements with diamond shaped panes. On the first floor is a large living room with massive and chimney of the original, one large bed room, dining room, kitchen and bath room.

On the second floor there are three bed rooms, each has the large panel wall and the wainscoting, a duplicate of the original. It also has the large beams supporting the rafters. The building is thirty by forty-four feet and has been sold. At the present time the building is not occupied, it is somewhat weather beaten, and is very unattractive. It cannot be visited.

Reference

Leo W. Post

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

MOUNT VERNON (Outside of Michigan City)

This home was built by the Colonial Village at a Century of Progress, Chicago, Illinois. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and the building is Georgian Colonial. The original, Mount Vernon home, is copied at eight-nineth of its size, the interior is finished as well and except for the absence of the staircase carries out the original arrangements. The central part of Mt. Vernon was built by Lawrence Washington in 1873, George Washington's half brother inherited it during the revolutionary war and continued its rebuilding. Here the Father of this country died in 1799.

The architecture is Georgian Colonial. This building carries out the southern plantation style of architecture with its large veranda and graceful pillars across the entire front of the house. The house is now situated on a knoll on the south slope of the sand dunes with the rear to the dunes and the front facing southeast. The slope in front of the house will be covered with grass thus (v) will be ideally located, since the dune appears something like a mountain range to the rear of the home and with its long sloping lawn to the south will make this one of the most attractive home on the dunes overlooking Lake Michigan.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

Archie Koritz--Field Worker

[Signature] Porter Co.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION

(Outside Michigan City)

This building is a replica of the type of house that the Royal Governors lived in before the revolution. Before the revolution the colonies were ruled by Royal Governors who lived in considerable magnificence especially in the south. In Williamsburg, Va., there is now a splendid re~~er~~atation of a similar building on a much larger scale, without buildings and gardens. The replica built by the Colonial Village is much smaller than the original, it is built of brick painted white, two stories high containing eight ~~and~~ rooms.

This building was built for the Colonial Village at the Century of Progress and moved to Beverly Shores at the close of the fair. The architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and the architectural style is George Colonial.

NHP:mf
4/24/36

File No. 345 C
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-N.H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTERESTS

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

WAYSIDE INN (Century of Progress)

(Outside of Michigan City)

This building was originally a restaurant in the Colonial Village, a Century of Progress, Chicago. It was later moved to Beverly Shores to be used as a residence.

Since it was necessary to feed so many people at the fair its name was suggested more by its location in the village and its setting than by imitation of the original Inn. The original was built in 1885, at Sudbury, Mass. and immortalized by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn", later restored by Henry Ford.

Its exterior is lumber painted white, two stories high with a green shingle roof. It contains eight rooms. It was built and designed by the Colonial Village of the Century of Progress. Its architect was Thomas E. Talmadge. It is of Early American architectural style.

4 /24/38

NHP/ueq

WAYSIDE INN

The Wayside Inn is located on Broadway, Beverly Shores, Indiana. This is a two-story wood constructed home, forty-two by forty-four feet, and is an exact reproduction of the original. This home has the largest living room of any house in Beverly Shores, the walls are all finished in very expensive wood, mahogany veneer and it has an immense fireplace. The stone used in building the fireplace is the original stone used in the Village Black Smith, brought to Chicago for the Century of Progress Homes, and was moved to Beverly Shores and rebuilt May 8, 1935.

On the first floor are four bedrooms and on the second floor are all the living rooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath room.

On the same lot you will find the "Village Smithy" built in connection with the Wayside Inn, and used as a garage. The Village Smithy is twenty-four by thirty-six feet having the same large doors with weights on each side to balance when raised. It is all constructed of wood with the small windows and ground floor. It is an exact replica, except that it has no blacksmith shop in it. In fact it looks like any ordinary garage and would be hard to identify as the Village Smithy unless you are familiar with its location at Beverly Shores.

The Wayside Inn has been made a Longfellow museum, through the generosity of Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, Michigan, and restored to its former appearance. It is English Colonial style. The architect for these buildings was Tallmadge and Watson of Chicago, Illinois.

Reference

Leo W. Post, Contractor & Designer for
Bartlett Realty Company.

Wayside Inn

This building was originally a restaurant in the colonial village, a Century of Progress, Chicago, and at its closed was removed to Beverly Shores by the Bartlett Realty Co. It will be used as a residence in the future. (A)

Since it was necessary to feed so many people at the fair its name was suggested more by its location in the village and its setting than by imitation of the original inn. The original was built in 1885, at Sudbury, Mass. and immortalized by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," later restored by Henry Ford. (A)

Its exterior is lumber painted white, 2 stories high with a green shingle roof, containing 8 rooms. It was built and designed by the Colonial Village. Its architect was Thomas E. Talmadge and is of Early American architectural style. (A)

It is located 3 blocks north of Broadway and US 12 and 1 block east. 13 miles north of Valparaiso on Highway 49, then 4 miles east on US 12, then 3 blocks north on Broadway and 1 block east, Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana. (B)

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- A. Mr. R. McPeak, office manager, Beverly Shores Realty Co.
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker

File No. 343
LaPorte County
Division No. 7
F.I.Francoeur, editor.

POINTS OF INTEREST
Henrietta Graubman, Field worker

Porter Co.

COLONIAL VILLAGE

The Colonial Village, originally built for the Century of Progress in Chicago, was purchased by the Robert Bartlett Co., subdivision promoters, and moved to Beverly Shores, on Lake Michigan, six miles west of Michigan City, in ~~LaPorte~~ ^{Porter} county, on U.S. highway No. 12. It consist of the following buildings; Governor's Mansion, Mount Vernon, Benjamin Franklin Home, Wayside Inn, Paul Revere Home, Village Smithy, Virginal Tavern, House of Seven Gables, Wakefield House, Washington's Birthplace and the House of Tomorrow or The Glass House.

These houses are all situated on Broadway, in Beverly Shores, and the landscaping is as near as possible, the original setting of colonial times. All are colonial in design and frame in construction, furnished in the style of that period. The "Franklin House" contains a replica of Ben Franklin's old printing press.

All these houses are used as an attraction to the subdivision and there is a hostess in each home to answer questions about them.

Out side limits of Michigan City

FIF/ucq

3/30/36

Porter Co. -640- Education

154
AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES

Breakdown of Items for Porter County

7. Education

- A. Mr. Dinamoore, County Superintendent of Schools, Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Mr. Julian, Superintendent of Valparaiso Schools, Valparais, Indiana
- C. Archie Kortiz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES

Breakdown of Items for Porter County

7. Education

Ten township consolidated schools with 12 grades, Pine Township school with eight grades. Two Catholic schools teaching grades to Junior high; two music schools in Valparaiso teaching or giving lessons on various musical instruments. Valparaiso University, Valparaiso High School and Valparaiso Junior High and the Banta, Columbia, and Gardner Schools in Valparaiso teaching the grades up to Junior High. There are two other schools in the country that teach the first six grades.

(A) (B)

The Earnkirk School at Chesterton for boys is moving away to Wisconsin this fall so that leaves the county without any interesting experimental school. (C)

H. B. Brown and O. B. Kinsey were internationally known for operating what is now Valparaiso University but at the height of their fame the school was known as Northern Indiana Normal School. (C)

The system of Brown and Kinsey, although possibly not originating with them, reached perfection under their management. Their idea was to give any one an education, under their system it was possible for any one to come to Valparaiso without being able to read or write and leave with a degree. Also if they had no funds it would be arranged some how for the prospective student to earn sufficient funds to continue his education. Classes were held from six in the morning until nine in the evening, these hours were necessary to accommodate the large number of students with limited facilities. (C)

Valparaiso University now operates by the Lutherans. Offers a degree in law, pharmacy, liberal arts and premedic and engineering. It has a million dollar endowment and is about to start on a new building program.

THE EARLY PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE D

The early pioneer schoolhouses were small, about 18 by 20 ft. and built of logs. They were warmed by huge fireplaces in which logs of considerable dimensions could be rolled without much difficulty.

The average wages of the school teachers was from \$10.00 to \$12.00, a month. This was considered sufficient to pay the teacher who was required to wield the birch with sufficient force to overcome the unruly young men of 20 summers.

It was one of the principal parts of school life to have spelling bees, and to bar out the teacher at Christmas, this was often difficult to do, as the roof was usually covered with shakes, with poles laid on to keep them down. It did not require a very great effort on the part of the teacher to find an ingress at almost any part of the house. If the teacher was unable to effect an entrance he was compelled to treat. The treat usually consisting of "doughnuts" and such things as the kitchens of the neighbors could furnish.

ALL:mf
4/10/36

Porter Co. - 642 - Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF VALPARAISO
Valparaiso

Shortly before the Civil War the Methodist Church conceived the idea of founding in every Congressional district a college under the control of the church. Such a project was launched at Valparaiso in 1859, the citizens of the community donating \$6,000 to the trustees of the projected school.

Fifteen acres of land were purchased and the name "Valparaiso Male and Female College" was chosen. The first President was Francis D. Carley.

A wooden building was erected and the first year's enrollment of 35 jumped to 325 in the second year. Dancing and card playing were prohibited but literary societies and the like flourished.

With the coming of the Civil War many students departed and the school as then constituted never recovered from the economic effects of that conflict, finally closing its doors in 1870.

However, in 1873 appeared a man with a vision -- and with the courage and energy to make his vision a reality. This man was Henry Baker Brown. At that time Mr. Brown was a 26 year old professor at the Northwestern Normal School of Republic, Ohio. Learning of the situation at Valparaiso and having an ambition to open a school of his own, he called on the trustees of the Valparaiso school who offered to ~~repair~~ repair the buildings for him free and let him have them without rent, assuring him at the same time of the united support of the community.

The name was changed to the "Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute" and on Sept. 16, 1873, the new institution opened its doors with three departments, normal, music and commercial, five teachers and thirty-five students. Before the term was over the enrollment had reached sixty-one.

The school was a success from the beginning. The faculty pooled its books and created a library. A boarding house was opened which served

meals for less than \$2 per week.

Student activities began to develop. a normal congress was formed and a mock court, organized by students and faculty members, laid the foundation for democratic educational and literary societies as opposed to fraternities and exclusive organizations; a policy which became traditional and which gave Valparaiso at one time a unique position in the collegiate world.

In 1876 the enrollment reached 1,000 and, due to limited space, it was necessary to hold classes from 6.30 in the morning to 9 in the evening. By 1880 the school had become one of the most successful enterprises in the collegiate world and Brown had acquired the title of the "poor man's friend." He was never too busy to aid, financially or otherwise, any worthy student. At that time the student enrollment numbered 2,000, representing every state in the Union and some foreign countries.

Brown realized that the burden had become too great for one man and persuaded an Ohio friend, Henry Kinsey, to purchase a half interest in the school. Then in 1881 the school entered on an era that was destined to make it for a time one of the world's great educational institutions, and the only one of its kind. Under Kinsey the boarding problem was solved and he became one of the nation's leading food expert and practical economists. Board was reduced to \$1.40 a week.

Each year the enrollment became larger until in 1914-15, its greatest year, the students numbered more than 6,000, second only to Harvard. The great reason for this was the recognition of the fact by the founder that a great number of his students were barred by various circumstances from other institutions of higher learning and that his school must fill this need. His school, he always contended, was established for the common man, and he never lost sight of this tenet.

Insert A → With the coming of the World War many students were compelled to leave. Some because of European origin, others to join the various armies.

After the death of the founder in 1916 his eldest son, Henry Kinsey Brown, succeeded to his place in the management of the school. He and Kinsey failed to agree on many vital points and ~~in~~ in 1919 Kinsey resigned, leaving Brown in full charge.

Brown remodeled the university on the plan of state universities having large appropriations or endowments. The school had always been self-supporting, the reason for its success being that it offered the common man or woman an opportunity to acquire an education in the shortest space of time and at the minimum of expense. Under the new plan the school was doomed to failure from the first and the end came in 1925.

The Lutheran Church then purchased the school and it is now a small class A educational institution, excellent but no different from many others.

All that remains of the school made world famous by Brown and Kinsey/^{are}~~ix~~ the buildings and the name. The "^{Post}man's Harvard" has disappeared.

Insert A

The name Valparaiso University was adopted in 1907.

Valparaiso University

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- E. Miss Cathrine Corboy, Valparaiso University, Secretary of
alumni, Valparaiso, Ind.
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University, Valparaiso, Ind.
- G. History of the Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana, By Cannon,
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Valparaiso University

Valparaiso University is located at Valparaiso, Ind., forty-four miles southeast of Chicago. Valparaiso, a city of a little more than 8,000 inhabitants and the county seat of Porter county, is located in a thriving agricultural region adjoining the populous industrial communities of the Calumet district. Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, Michigan City, LaPorte and South Bend are within easy reach. U.S. highway No. 30, Indiana highways Nos. 130 and 49 and U. S. highways Nos. 12 and 20 give easy access to the city for those who travel by automobile. Three railroads the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk and the Nickle Plate, give adequate service. Valparaiso is a regular station on the Lincoln Trails and Greyhound bus systems. (A) (B) (D)

The city is located on the crest of what is known as the Valparaiso Moraine, the highest ridge in northern Indiana, and the watershed of the Great Lakes-St Lawrence and the Mississippi drainage system. From College Hill, a knoll rising to an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, the southeastern part of the city, where the university building are grouped, the view to the south, in the direction of the Kankakee river and its famous Marshes, a distance of sixteen miles, is especially attractive. Fourteen miles to the north lie the famous Indiana sand dunes.

The university is owned by Lutheran University Association an Indiana corporation, affiliated with the synods comprising the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America.

This association conducts the university through the Valparaiso University Association, which is the operating body of the University. The officers of two associations are identical. (E{G) PP. 543

While the university welcomes students of all religious persuasions, its chief field of service is to the young men and women of its own communion. (B) pp. 19

The grounds, buildings and equipment are appraised at more than \$900,000 by the American Appraisal Company (B) pp 20

The enrollment as of Feb. 27, 1936, was 496. (B) pp. 110-111

The university is composed of four colleges, as follows:

The college of liberal arts, composed of the departments of biology, business management and economics, chemistry, education and psychology, English language and literature, foreign languages and literatures, geography and geology, mathematics and physics, music, religion and philosophy and social science.

As of Feb. 27, 1936, the enrollment of the college was 317. (B) pp. 110

The college of engineering, organized in 1920 with the standard four-year program for all divisions in accordance with the best practice in schools of engineering, gives mathematical and theoretical courses for the first two years and the practical application of these fundamentals to engineering problems in a circumscribed field in the last two years. (B) pp 78

Since the college is only forty-four miles from Chicago students in this College are within easy reach of observing

under construction or in operation engineering works of the first magnitude. (B) pp 78 (D)

The college of pharmacy offers a 4-year curriculum leading to the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy. This college graduated its first class in 1893. At that time it offered a 2-year course. Since then, the great advances in the fields of medicines, chemistry and allied sciences have made it necessary for the pharmacist to engage in a more extensive study. This need was met by organizing new curricula, and a 4-year course was introduced.

The school of law was first known as the Northern Indiana Law School. It is fully approved by the American Bar Association and is also a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the accrediting association of the colleges and universities of the middle west. (D)

The school has a law library of more than 11,000 volumes. (B) p/101

It offers a degree based on entrance requirements of two years of college work, of bachelor of law. The university also offers a 6-year curriculum comprising three years of college work and three years of work in law leading to the degree of bachelor of laws and bachelor of arts.

The university is grouped in the neighborhood of University place. The auditorium, on the west side of college avenue, contains the office of the registrar/business manager, some lecture rooms and several departmental offices. The second floor has a large hall with a seating capacity of 1,500. (B) pp. 18

Music hall, a 3-story building, is directly opposite the auditorium. It contains the university administrative offices,

a number of studios, harmony and recital halls, and many private practice rooms. (B)-18

Science hall faces north and is opposite the auditorium on University place. In this are accommodated the physics and chemistry, the analytical laboratory, a research laboratory, and the college of pharmacy, with its lecture rooms and appertenant services. (B) pp 18

Immediately west of science hall is the biology building containing a number of lecture rooms and three well-equipped laboratories for botany, geology and zoology.)B) pp. 18

The university library is housed in a building north of the auditorium, on College avenue. It contains 22,185 volumes, 2,408 pamphlets 1,389 unbound periodicals, 2,486 government volumes and 9,841 government pamphlets. It subscribes for approximately 166 peridicals. (B) pp 18

Arts-law hall, a modern building is north of the library, at the intersection of College avenue and Freeman street. This building houses the school of law, with its library, and several departments of the college of liberal arts.

The engineering building, at the corner of College avenue and Union street, is used exclusively for the engineering courses. There are extensive machine shops, electrical laboratories, woodworking shops, drafting rooms, testing laboratories, foundries, and a modern power plant. (B) -19

Brown field, named after the founder of the university, H. K. Brown, is located about four blocks east of the university and

is a 15-acre tract equipped for outdoor sports, comprising a football field, a baseball diamond, bleachers and tennis courts. (B) (D) 20

The university maintains a dormitory for men, known as Lembke hall. This is divided into two wings, known as North and South Lembke. South Lembke is set aside for freshmen students. The accommodations include a club room, a few single rooms and a large number of 2-room suites. (B) pp21

Altcruria hall is the dormitory for women. It has a large reception hall, some single rooms and many 2-room suites. (B) pp21

Both dormitories are under the care of resident matrons. Rates \$32. to \$42.00 for men, and \$32. to \$47.00 for women. (B) pp 21

The university has a staff of fifty full and part time instructors, and four lecturers. There are thirty-one student assistantships. (B) 15

Valparaiso university holds memberships in the following accrediting associations: The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; the Association of American Law Schools; the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

The University is approved by the Indiana State Board of Education as a class, (A) college and university for teacher training, the American Bar Association; the board of regents of the university of the State of New York; the committee on admissions from higher institutions of the university of Illinois as Class A in all departments of the college of liberal arts, and by the council on Medical education and hospitals of one American Medical Association in the matter of pre-medical education. (B)

Some idea of the cost of attending the school may be obtained from the following table of minimum costs for each semester:

Tuition	\$87.50
General Fees	9.00
Board	72.00
Room	32.00
Total	200.50

In recent years, the university has successfully employed a time-payment plan to meet the major expenses out of current income. (B) pp. 21

There are a number of student aid available, such as endowed scholarships established by friends of the university, as follow:

- The A. F. Beckman scholarship, \$200
- The Mrs. Amalie Bokerman scholarship, \$175
- The John V. Bergerding scholarship, \$175
- The Mary Hilgemeier scholarship \$200
- The Mr. & Mrs. Dirk Meyer scholarship \$200
- The H. L. Ulbrich scholarship, \$175
- The P. G. Walker scholarship, \$175
- The Mr. and Mrs Henry Wehrenberg scholarship, \$200
- The Philip Wambsqanas memorial scholarship for a student of Allen county, Indiana \$175

The Porter county scholarships, five each year, is to high-school seniors in Porter county.

Other aids are the student aid awards, a form of part-time work and an arrangement for loans to students. (B) 25

Two 5-week terms are held each summer, the first from June 17, to July 20, the second from July 22 to Aug. 24. (B) pp 111

Shortly before the Civil war, the Methodist church conceived the idea of founding in every congressional district a college under the control of the Methodist Church. At that time the opportunities for higher education were a rare in nearly all parts of the United States, and for that reason alone were the more highly prized. For this reason the Methodist plan met with much approval, so that when that church launched its project of building a school in Valparaiso, it had the support of the entire population. (C)

In 1859, at a meeting in the courthouse square, the citizens donated \$6,000 to the trustees of the new institutions. The name chosen for this educational enterprise was the "Valparaiso Male and Female College." Fifteen acres were purchased from the old Freeman estate. This tract ran north from the Pennsylvania right-of-way, and took in the entire hill, being bordered by what is now Locust, Union and Garfield avenue.

A wooden building was erected to house the school temporarily, and later was replaced by a substantial brick building. The enrollment jumped from 35 to 325 in the second year. Literary societies, college papers and other adjuncts of collegiate life appeared. Dancing and card parties were prohibited. The students amused themselves in the winter by skating and other winter sports, and in the summer by organizing baseball clubs. (C)

The public were invited to attend the examinations, and, after the instructors had finished asking questions, text-books were given to the guests with the requests that they ask any questions that could be answered from the book.

With the coming of the Civil war, many students went away to the front, the public interest in the school was lost and the downfall followed. (C) -12

The first president was Francis D. Carley. Some of the most successful teachers who were the most popular were Miss Delia Carley and Professors Allen, Utter, Banta, Ruggles and Hewitt. (G)-542

At first, many students were compelled to live at a distance; but this was soon taken care of by the building of several rooming and boarding halls. Board was from \$3.25 to \$3.75 a week, and the tuition from \$12 to \$15 a term, with

with extra charges for Music, French and German. In 1869, an omnibus was established between the town and the school. (C) -12

The school was then composed of four departments; the collegiate, designed to meet the demands for the highest grades of liberal education; the academic, designed to take students who have no more advancement than can be made in common schools; the preparatory, designed to prepare students desiring to enter the academic department but who have not sufficient proficiency in common-school studies to do so, and the telegraphy, design to fit students for positions as telegraph operators.

Degrees of A. M., A.B., and B.S. were given. (C) #13

The school never recovered from the reverses suffered from the effects of the Civil war, and closed its doors in 1870. Then followed an inquiry to determine what should be done with the buildings that had been erected. It was decided that by the committee in charge that the structures should not be disposed of for any other purpose than educational. (C) - 14

At this time a man appeared on the stage who saw into the future, one who dreamed of service to humanity and who possessed the courage, wisdom and genius to realize his dreams; a man who held that education should be practical and that it should be accessible to all; who defined education as the accumulation of physical, mental, and moral powers. Such a man was Henry Baker Brown. (E)

At this time, Mr. Brown was a professor 26 years of age, at the Northwestern normal school of, Republic, Ohio. He learned of the situation at Valparaiso from Ira Hoops, a former student, and was told that the people would welcome a plan to reopen the school. He nourished ambitions to open a school of his own, and, urged by friends, he made inquiries, and then decided to investigate for himself the possibilities at Valparaiso. There he called upon Mr. Freeman one of the trustees, who was anxious to reopen the closed school, and who offered to repair the buildings and to let Brown have them without rent, and assuring him at the same time of the support and co-operation of the community. (C)

After consulting with his friends in Ohio, Brown accepted the offer. With him came from Ohio, Martin E. Bogarte, B.F. Perrine, Miss Ida Hutchinson and Miss Mantie E. Baldwin. (C)

It was decided to call the new school "The Northern Indiana Normal School," the institution to be a non-sectarian, self-governing, self-supporting co-educational school

Tuesday morning, Sept., 16, 1873, the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute opened in the old college building with three departments, normal, music and commercial, five teachers and thirty-five students, thirteen of who came from Ohio. Before the term was out, the enrollment had reached sixty-one. Board and room were provided for at \$3.00 a week and tuition at \$7. a term.

The school was a success from the start. Brown received the support of the county and of the Methodist church, the latter partly because his success was the only hope the church had of selling the college buildings. (C)-23

The faculty pooled their books and created a library. A boarding house was opened which served meals for less than \$2.00 a week. The enrollment was 90 at the second term, and 172 at the spring term following. Prudent advertising had much to do with this success. (C)

Student activities began to develop, and the school became unified in all its branches. A normal congress was formed, a baseball club organized. A mock court, organized by students and faculty, laid the foundation for democratic educational and literary societies as against fraternities and exclusive organizations, a policy which later became traditional, and which gave Valparaiso a unique position in the collegiate world of the U. S. (C)-24

At the beginning of the second term, G. A. Dodge established a class in telegraphy. This department was managed on a percentage basis, Mr. Brown receiving a percentage ~~basis~~, of the tuition collected for advertising the school. At the second year, there was an enrollment of 300 at the first term, 325 the second, and 691 at the summer term. (C) p-28

The collegiate department was established the second year. It was composed of the scientific and classic classes, each providing for fifty weeks work, equal to two years of college work. The preparatory department was maintained as a stepping stone to higher departments, and the normal departments for the purpose of training teachers, for many years the most important branch of the school. The first year consisted of three 12 week terms. The second year, a fourth term was added, and later a review term of six weeks. Subsequently, this was later changed to a year of five terms of ten weeks each, which system was continued for many years. (C)-30

The first commencement took place July 18, 1875. In 1876, before the end of the year the enrollment reached 1,000. Because of the large classes and the small number of classrooms, Brown received much severe criticism from educational men. Buildings, it is true were being added, but the rapid increase in attendance caused classes to grow larger each term. In an effort to meet this situation, classes were held from 6:30 in the morning until 9:00 in the evening. (C)

Although a few students were expelled for improper conduct each year, there was little trouble because of Brown's theory of

discipline, which was to interfere as little as possible with the private life of the student, assuming that most of the young people in his school were there to study and were capable of caring for themselves. (C)

The only financial aid that Brown ever received was a \$10,000 donation in 1876. (C) 37 E

In 1877, Prof. C. W. Broucher became head of the commercial department. He introduced the "actual business method," a system at that time untried, and considered as impractical by many of the best commercial schools in the country. This system was later adopted by hundreds of the business schools and high schools in other parts of the United States. (C) -45

In those days, circumstance that most of his students attended church gave Brown much distinction among religious people. In fact his only arbitrary rules were that all must attend chapel and that all girls must be in the dormitories by 9:30 each evening unless they had special permission to the contrary. E

By 1878, the enrollment had reached more than 1,600 students, and Brown had acquired the title of the "poor man's friend," due to the fact that he was never too busy not to help and encourage any worthy student. Often he gave up his office to provide lodging for students and always he was kind and attentive to the inexperienced and backward. Often, too, he provided worthy students with self-supporting work. No one was ever turned away because of lack of means. E

The gentle, but firm, touch of the extraordinary man was felt by all who came under his influence. By 1880, the school had become one of the most successful enterprises in the collegiate world. It had grown from one building to several, from three to ten

departments, from five to thirty experienced teachers, and from an enrollment of thirty-five to one of more than 2,000, coming from every State in the Union, from nearly every nation in the world. (C)

Brown realized that the task of carrying on was too great for one man, and he persuaded his Ohio friend, Henry Kinsey, to purchase a half interest in the school. Then, in 1881, the school entered on an era that was designed to make Valparaiso one of the world's greatest Educational Centers, and the only one of its kind. Under Kinsey, the boarding problem was solved, and he soon became one of the nation's leading food experts and practical economists. They succeeded in reducing the board to \$1.40 a week. E

The two educators were fully cognizant of the inadequacies and limitations of sectarianism as a foundation for an educational institution. Fraternities, sororities and public dancing were not permitted. Instead, there were many literary societies. Since the students came from all parts of the world and nation, these societies went by States, or by sections or by classes. Prominent among them were the Scientific Society, the German Society, the Music Society, the Catholic Society, the International Society, the Southern Society, the Eastern Society, the Rocky Mountain Society, the Indiana Society, the Ohio Society, the Michigan Society and the Wisconsin Society. These gave programs, literary and musical, working in harmony with one another and with the school. In fact, students and faculty were one not only in their student life but in their social life as well. A-16

Brown and Kinsey wished to turn the school over to a board of trustees, and to secure an endowment so that it might continue after their death. Both the men were willing, but Mrs. Brown, who had an interest in the institution, would never sign away her rights, and the plan was never fulfilled. E

Although other educators often made fun of Brown and his methods of teaching, none ever accepted his standing offer, which was as follows: That he would match any class in his school of the same character and kind with a like class in any State normal, his class to have one term of eleven weeks and the State normal to have three terms of thirteen weeks each. If his class did not stand an ~~examination~~^{examination} as well, or was not as fully qualified in every particular, as the State normal, the prize or stake of \$1,000 was to go to the winning class. E

Each term the enrollment became larger, until the school was second only to Harvard in attendance. The principle reason for its becoming so famous was the ~~recognition~~^{recognition} of the fact by its founder that a great number of his students were barred by various circumstance from other institutions ~~of~~ of higher learning and that if his own school were lacking, they would be compelled to rest content with ordinary educational advantages. His institution, he contended, was established for the common man, and he never forgot this point. D

The school in its greatest year 1914-15 had reach an enrollment of over 6,000; its departments had expanded from three to twenty-one the number of instructors had reach 220; there were eleven large buildings, including three in Chicago for medicine and dental work;

laboratories were sufficient to accommodate 1,800 students daily; and the library, from a collection of a few books only, had grown to more than 15,000 volumes of choice reference books. E

With the coming of the world war, many students had to leave school, some because they were of European origin and their income was cut off, others to join the various armies. Kinsey spent several hundred dollars to assist these students, sums that were never repaid or expected to be repaid. E

After the death of Brown in 1916, his eldest son, Henry Kinsey Brown, succeeded to his place in the management of the school. He and Kinsey disagreed on many questions, the first whether or not the school should be made an officers' training camp in 1917. It became such a camp over the objection of Kinsey. Since the two men could not agree Kinsey resigned in 1919, leaving Brown in full charge. E

Brown then remodeled the university on the plan of State universities having large appropriations, or in the absence of these, having large endowments. Valparaiso was self supporting, and the only reason for its existence being the offering to the common man and woman an opportunity to secure a through practical education in as short a time as possible, with the expense as low as possible. Under the new plan, the school was doomed to fail, and the end was reached in 1925. If the Lutheran church had not then come forward and purchased the school, it must have ceased to continue. D

Under the new managers and owner, the school has secured an endowment of \$1,000,000, and is now a small class (A) educational institution no different from any other university. All that remains of the school made world famous by Brown and Kinsey are the buildings and the name.

The "Poor Man's Harvard" has disappeared. (D)

The name Northern Indiana Normal School was changed to Valparaiso College in 1900, and in 1907 this gave place to its present name of Valparaiso University. (B)

The slogan of Brown and Kinsey, of "an opportunity for every one to get an education," seems also to have fallen by the wayside. Although students of all religious persuasions are permitted, the chief field of service of Valparaiso University now is to the young men and women of the Lutheran faith. (B) 19

FIF/ucq

3/25/36

Federal Writers' Project.
Division No. 7.
County, Porter.
Field worker, Archie Koritz
Editor, F.I. Francoeur.
File No.,
=====

POINTS OF INTEREST.
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UNIVERSITY OF VALPARAISO.

~~Reference~~

The University of Valparaiso is located in the city of the same name, county seat of Porter county. It is forty-four miles southeast of Chicago, and within easy distance of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting, Michigan City, LaPorte and South Bend, to mention only the cities in northern Indiana from which it drew many of its students. It is on U.S. highway No. 30 and State highways Nos. 130 and 49, and is served by the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk and the Nickel Plate railway systems, as well as by an inter-urban electric line that connects it with Gary, and by two bus systems.

In its halcyon days, it was known as the "poor man's Harvard", (1914-15) and at the peak of its prosperity/had more than 6,000 students. In those times, it was a private institution, conducted by Henry Baker Brown and Henry Kinsey, of whom the former was the dominating influence. He had taken over the plant of a Methodist seat of learning (founded in 1859), which had closed its doors in 1870, and when he died in 1916 the institution had attained world-wide fame, and drew its students from every part of the globe. It then had eleven buildings, gave instruction in twenty-one departments of learning, and had 220 instructors.

His son and successor, Henry Kinsey Brown, altered his methods, and the institution began to go down hill. It was saved from complete failure by the action ^{in 1925 by} ~~the~~ the Evangelical Lutheran Church in purchasing Brown's interests and maintaining the university as a denominational ~~university~~ ^{school}. (Complete) FIF/fif--3/24/36.

Porter Co. - 646 - Private Schools

)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

12/31/37

EARNKIRK

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS THAT IS DIFFERENT

REFERENCE

Mr. A. J. Bowser
Author of "Siftings"
A collection of local historical incidents.
Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger
November 13, 1934

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

EARNKIRK

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS THAT IS DIFFERENT

This school is located on a thirty acre farm one mile northeast of Chesterton. Its mission is to discover and train boys of unusual talents to become prominent men. Ability and not wealth is the requirement.

In 1930 a hardboiled United States Army Colonel made a trip to the Washington Race Track where some thirty thousand people at a cost of three million dollars saw some horses run. The next day he took a trip to Elgin, Illinois to see four boys graduate from the eighth grade of a little school for boys who had poor homes or none at all. The school contained about fifty boys. From various sources that day the foster mother took in one hundred fifty dollars. The colonel noted this contrast - three million dollars to see some horses run, and one hundred fifty dollars to feed, clothe and inspire fifty boys. This made such an impression on the colonel, Mr. A. E. Earnshaw, that he wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Study in Contrast." He decided to take an active interest in the work and from his experience develop a new school.

Four months later Earnshaw was called to manage this same little school at Elgin, a charity school. After two years he decided that charity schools developed an inferiority complex in the boys and retarded their spirit of independence and pride or destroyed it altogether. From this type of school, leaders could not be made.

About this time a lady gave him her summer home near Chesterton to develop a school of his own. He brought ten boys from Chicago and

Barnkirk was opened. It is located in an old farmhouse and the material equipment is very primitive with no plumbing, lighting or steam heat. The boys wash the dishes and sweep the floor. They eat from wooden tables without table cloths. A cook prepares large amounts of plain but wholesome food. The high school boys sleep on the porch the year around and often their beds are covered with snow.

The high school boys have regular study hours for their home work. All go to bed at nine o'clock and get up at six thirty A.M. The school is a non-profit enterprise. Maximum rate is forty dollars per month and is based on the ability of the parents of the boys to pay. There are ten scholarships of twenty dollars a month each.

This school was founded primarily to provide a home and school for boys who through no fault of their own were deprived of a home. Problem boys, delinquents, retarded or physically unfits are not admitted. The sons of millionaires have no preference over boys without money. The boy must fit in the family or he is not permitted to stay. Any financial deficit is made up by friends of the school.

Mr. Barnshaw has no desire to build up a monument of building and grounds but prefers his monument to be the lives of men worthwhile. He is assisted by his wife and seeks to re-establish the old-fashioned home and school, where the boys are part of the family, help in the kitchen, wash dishes, sweep floors and make their own beds. Then after having done these things necessary for the family life they gather around the table for formal lessons. About once a month the boys attend a ten-cent movie in Chesterton.

EARNKIRK

This school is still operating under the original plan; under this plan it was not intended to increase the enrollment since this was an experiment of Colonel Earnshaw as a hobby and not for any worldly glory.

Last year the cottage in the country was partly destroyed by fire and the Colonel rented a house in Chersteton, (Morgan Park). It is located about one and a half blocks south from the Traffic Signal, first street to the east and one block east on the northeast corner of the intersection, a large ten-room, two-story, brick building. At the present time there are ten boys here and the Colonel intends to stay here for an indefinite time.

This school is a hobby more or less on the part of the Colonel, and will last only as long as the Colonel remains interested in the school. It is purely a one-man school with no thought to establishing a permanent school.

The article was published from notes taken in an interview with the Colonel. Mr. Bowser always had his interviews taken in shorthand and this is an exact reproduction of the Colonel's statements.

AD:AM

1-24-38

Porter Co. - 650 - Museums

Colonial Village

The Colonial Village, originally built for the Century of Progress in Chicago, consisting of the following buildings; Governor's Mansion, Mount Vernon, Benjamin Franklin Home, Wayside Inn, Paul Revere Home, Village Smithy, Virginia Tavern, House of Seven Gables, Wakefield House, Washington's Birthplace and the House of Tomorrow or The Glass House, were purchased by Robert Bartlett Co. and moved to Beverly Shores, Indiana on Lake Michigan, six miles west of Michigan City, on U.S. 12.

These houses are all located on Broadway, in Beverly Shores, and the landscaping is as near as possible as the original setting as when they were first built in colonial times. All are colonial in design and frame in construction, furnished in the style of that period. The Franklin house contains a replica of his old printing press. The House of Tomorrow of this group is just for comparison of the architecture of that time and the present. All these houses are now used as an attraction or show and there is a hostess in each home to answer all questions about them.

These houses, except the House of Tomorrow, were taken apart in sections and moved to Beverly Shores by trucks and there re-assembled.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District #1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TEXT BOOK OF A PIONEER SCHOOLMA'AM.

At the present time the Porter County Historical Society is attempting to secure this book for their museum in the new court house. If they secure the book it will be placed in a case and the museum will be open to the public only no one will be permitted to take the book from the case without special permission. Any one especially interested will probably be permitted to examine the book.

Will make another attempt to examine the book myself next week. However, the book is getting old and won't stand much handling.

AD:SM

1-24-38

64 Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

12/31/37

FOLKLORE

THE TEXT BOOK OF A PIONEER SCHOOL MA'AM

REFERENCE

"Siftings" by A. J. Bowser,
Valparaiso Vidette
January 22, 1935

NA



N.B: collected in Indiana, but refers to Currency Co., Ohio

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

The Text Book of a Pioneer School Ma'am

It was in the year 1834. The place was a little log school-house in Guernsey County, Ohio. The teacher was Miss Eleanor Schreiber, the grandmother of Enoch A. Ludington of 251 West Jefferson Street, Valparaiso.

The children attending were the children of pioneers. The school was a pioneer school. This school was bookless, the teacher making up the key book and blackboard and the slate doing the rest. "Readin', Writin' and the rule of three," were the subjects taught.

The text book made up by Miss Schreiber was written on foolscap paper, hand-made. It contained instructions in arithmetic and penmanship. The dates reveal that the book was started in 1834 and continued until 1838. Seventy-two pages have been preserved, the others having been lost. Each page is divided into two columns and each column decorated with unique design as is also the border of the page. The maker evidently spent much care in beautifying her work, following the style of early monks when the art of printing was unknown.

Such subjects as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, federal and English money are dealt with. Then comes reduction, promiscuous examples, compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the single rule of three. In the book we also find a portion of the forty-sixth Psalm. There are also lessons in penmanship. Some of the problems might stump some

of the best mathematicians of the present day.

The author identified herself with the following:

Eleanor Schreiber is my name,
 And Ohio is my station,
 Guernsey County is my dwelling-place,
 And Christ is my salvation,
 And when I am dead and in my grave,
 And all my members rotten,
 Open this book and read this name,
 For fear I be forgotten.

A footnote:

What strange commotions do we see
 Among the sons of men, how mutely they do agree,
 Each other to condemn.

Comment on death:

There is an hour when I must die,
 Nor do I know how soon it will come,
 How many children young as I,
 Are called by death to hear their doom;
 Let me improve the hours I have
 Before the day of grace is fled,
 There is no repentance in the grave
 Nor pardon offered to the dead;
 When this you see remember me,
 If we should at a distance be.
 Eleanor Schreiber

Then followed the Lord's Prayer, English version. Miss Schreiber gives the rule to reduce Pennsylvania currency to cents: Annex a cipher to the number and divide by nine. To reduce pence to mills, annex two ciphers and divide by nine.

Many of the examples dealt with English pounds and shillings indicating that in those times despite the fact that we then had dollars and cents, much of the business of the people was done with English money. Most school books of the thirties and forties were of English origin, revealing the fact that those people had not entirely thrown off the influence of colonial days.

One of the striking features of the old manuscript is the quality of the paper which is hand-made. The ink is well preserved and does not show signs of fading. The ornamental writing

is Spencerian in style. The book shows that it was begun on January 16, 1834 and continues until March 7, 1840. On next to the last page which is devoted to a specimen of handwriting, is the following entry:

Jacob Stotts
Eleanor Stotts,
February 11, 1841.

Mr. Ludington is of the opinion that the entry was made to note the date of marriage of Eleanor Schreiber to Jacob Stotts, and the end of her teaching days.

Eleanor Schreiber was married to Jacob Stotts and by this children there were four daughters and one son. Mary Stotts, a daughter, was married to David Ludington, who was the father of Enoch A. Ludington, owner of the book.

Porter Co. - 658 - Collectors and Collecting

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ANTIQUES

AUGUST JOHNSTON'S COLLECTION

Reference: Mr. August Johnston,
four miles south of Hebron on U.S. 52.
on the north bank of the Kankakee River.

ANTIQUES

AUGUST JOHNSTON'S COLLECTION

Mr. Johnston lives four miles south of Hebron on U. S. # 52, on the north bank of the Kankakee River on the east side of the highway. He has a collection which he purchased some time ago. It was gathered by a sailor among the South Sea Islanders and from the Eskimos. In it we find many sea shells and beads. There is a mouth-piece which was used to make a fire. This small stone was placed in the mouth and a stick placed in a groove and whirled back and forth by a small bow, until the end would burst into flame.

There are two small skinning knives made of stone, many arrow points and heads; two small stone needles used in sewing hides together. There are several small pieces of jade weighing seven pounds in all, now worth its weight in gold.

He has several stone weapons used by the Eskimos and very similar to those used by the Indians; few harpoons made of stone with a hole in the end to fasten a rope to, used in hunting seals. They threw this harpoon into the seal and pulled it to a boat with the rope.

The fellow from which this collection was purchased, became disgusted because the small children were losing the articles, so it was sold for fifty dollars. It is now worth several thousands of dollars. It is kept in a wooden box with a glass door and is not shown to strangers unless introduced by some on whom Mr. Johnston knows.

It does not look like much of a collection to a person not versed in the value of antiques. Mr. Johnston had a hunch that it was valuable and this hunch was verified by an official of Marshall Field's from Chicago, who wanted to purchase some of the articles and explained their value to Mr. Johnston.

Porter Co. - 661 - Religion (Churches)

16.

RELIGION—PORTER COUNTY

A—MIRN MABLE BONNY, RETIRED TEACHER AND REPORTER
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

B—PORTER COUNTY CENTENIAL HISTORY— PUBLISHED VIDETTE MESSENGER
LIBRARY, VALPARAISO, IND.

C—ARCHIE KORITZ, FIELD WORKER
VALPARAISO, IND.

18 RELIGION-----PORTER COUNTY

LIST CHURCHES IN PORTER COUNTY OF SPECIAL INTEREST AS REGARDS:

ARCHITECTURE STYLE, CHOIR, ORGANIST, STAINED WINDOWS, GLASS, SCULPTURE,
STONE WORK.

OLD NORTH CHURCH, A REPLICA OF OLD NORTH CHURCH OF COLONIAL FAME
WAS FIRST ERECTED FOR THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS AND LATER REMOVED TO
BEVERLY SHORES. IT IS AN EXACT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL AND FOR THAT
REASON IS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THIS REGION; THE LITTLE SWEDISH
CHURCH IN PORTER INDIANA WAS ERECTED ABOUT 1875, AS A CHURCH AND
SCHOOL, IT HAS A TOWER OR STEEPLE IN THE BACK WHICH STARTS FROM THE
GROUND AND HAS A SMALL ROOM ON THE BOTTOM. IT NARROWS TOWARDS THE
TOP FORMING A STEEPLE IN WHICH A SMALL BELL WAS PLACED. WE HAVE
NOTHING FURTHER OF INTEREST IN CHURCHES IN THIS COUNTY.

LIST ALL OTHER CHURCHES WITH THEIR ADDRESS, MONASTERIES, CONVENTS
AND OTHER RELIGION FOUNDATIONS:

BAPTIST, VALPARAISO; METHODIST, VALPARAISO, HEBRON, CHESTERTON,
WHEELER, PORTER, MORGAN TOWNSHIP; PRESBYTERIAN- VALPARAISO, HEBRON;
CHRISTIAN-VALPARAISO, BOONE GROVE; KOUTS AND MORGAN TOWNSHIP; CATHOLIC-
VALPARAISO, KOUTS AND CHESTERTON. SWEDISH LUTHERAN- CHESTERTON AND PORTER;
EPISCOPAL CHURCH- VALPARAISO; A CHURCH OF SCIENCE, VALPARAISO; NAZARENE-
VALPARAISO; BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN- VALPARAISO; FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE-CHESTERTON;
CROCKER COMMUNITY CHURCH, CROCKER; JACKSON CENTER CHURCH-JACKSON CENTER;
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP CHURCH- LIBERTY TOWNSHIP; AUGSBURG LUTHERAN- PORTER;
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE- CHESTERTON AND PORTER; FIRST EVANGELICAL-PORTER;
ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN-McCOOL; PLYMOUTH BRETHERN- VALPARAISO AND
MENONITE CHURCH- KOUTS.

LIST DENOMINATIONS EXISTING IN YOUR DISTRICT AND GIVE A BRIEF HISTORY OF ANY NEW RELIGIONS, CULTS, OR SECTS, STARTED IN PORTER COUNTY:

BAPTIST, METHODIST, PRESBYTERIAN, CHRISTIAN, CATHOLIC, SWEDISH LUTHERAN, EPISCOPAL, CHURCH OF SCIENCE, NAZARENE, BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN, AUGSBURG LUTHERAN, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, FIRST EVANGELICAL, ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, PLYMOUTH BRETHERN AND MENONITE.

WERE THERE FAMOUS MINISTERS WHO INFLUENCED THE LIFE OR POLICIES IN PORTER COUNTY?

REV. MICHAEL O'REILLY- WAS HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR 25 YEARS FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR AND WAS SUCCESSFUL IN BUILDING AND PAYING FOR A NEW CHURCH AND FORMING A LARGE CONGREGATION; REV. BEER FOR MANY YEARS, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, VALPARAISO WAS PRACTICALLY THE FOUNDER, SINCE IT WAS MAINLY DUE TO HIS EFFORTS THAT THE PRESENT CHURCH WAS ERECTED IN THE 1850'S AND A LARGE CONGREGATION ORGANIZED, THESE TWO MEN ARE THE MOST FAMOUS AS REMEMBERED BY THE OLD TIMERS OF THE COUNTY.

NO TOWNS OR CITIES WERE EVER FORMED BY EMIGRANTS FLEEING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS.

THE SAN FRANCISCANS HAVE BUILT A BEAUTIFUL MONASTERY A SHORT DISTANCE NORTHEAST OF WHEELER AND HAVE ERECTED A SHRINE OF THE SEVEN DOLORS OF ROCK (POROUS) FROM LAKE ERIE, WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Field Worker, Archie Koritz, District No. 7
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF QUAKER TOWN

REFERENCES

Non-Existent

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Pub. by Goodspeed & Blanchard, Chicago, Ill.
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Quaker Town, a ghost hamlet in Porter county, is located six miles north and four miles east of Valparaiso, and four miles east of intersection of US highway No. 12 and State highway No. 49. It is on the line of State highway No. 49. D H T U V

When the county was first settled, a colony of Quakers came to this vicinity and built a log church, laying out their burying ground just back of the church. I p 204

Archie Foritz, District No. 7

As long ago as 1882, it was said in a local history of Porter county that "no authentic history of the Quakers could be collected at this late date". The old church had then been converted into a school-house. I

I p-204

At the present time, a family is living in the brick school building, which had replaced the old log building and which in its turn had been discontinued as a school. The old burying ground has not been neglected as have several others in the county. H

No plat of the village was ever recorded, and the tradition is that the place was a meeting place for the Quakers. H.

FIF:eav

3/11/36

PORTER COUNTY CHURCH DIRECTORY

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

VALPARAISO	Seventh-day Adventist Woman's Club Building Washington & Jefferson Sts.	Murry W. Deming, Elder 1457 Delaware St. Gary, Ph. 4419
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ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

CHESTERTON	FULL Gospel Tabernacle 10th St. & Indiana Ave.	Rev. J. Paul Thomsen
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BAPTIST NORTHERN

VALPARAISO	First Baptist Church Chicago & Lafayette Sts.	Rev. Harold Garner 156 Chicago St. Ph. 1028
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DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

BOONE GROVE	Christian Church	J. E. Slimp Ph. 28K
HEBON	Christian Church	Lawrence K. Layman
VALPARAISO	Adams Christian Church Rural Route 3,	Clement Jordan 110 Grace St. Michigan City,
" "	First Christian Church Chicago St. & Franklin Ave.	Clarence M. Smail 203 Franklin Ave. Ph. 646-B

Church of CHRIST SCIENTIST

PORTER	Chesterton and Porter Society Town Hall,	Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Reader Mineral Springs Rd. Ph. Porter 8
VALPARAISO	First Church of Christ Scientist Franklin St. & Calumet Ave.	Mrs. Gretchen Marks, Reader Laporte & Lincolnway Ph. 442

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENS

VALPARAISO	Nazarene Church	Rev. E. Leonard Meyers 302 Franklin Ave. Ph. 986-M
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EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED

CHESTERTON	St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church	Rev. Edwin J. Hoefler 215 Lincoln Ave. Ph. 3504
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INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

???	The Mission Covenant Church Rural Route 1, (The Mission Covenant of America)	Arvid H. Johnson Rural Route 1, Box 315
BEVERLY SHORES	Beverly Bible Church Rural Route 2,	Rev. William Olyn Evans Rural Route 2, Michigan City, Ph. 6528

PORTER COUNTY
(Continued)

2

VALPARAISO	Gospel Hall 65 Lincolnway	Glen Kinne Rural Route 1, Box 37 Ph. 1638-R2
" "	Jehovah's witness Kingdom Hall 15 N. Lincolnway 3rd Floor	Oscar Kukuk, Company Servant 161 Lincolnway Ph. 822-J

LUTHERAN BOHEMIA-AUGUSTANA SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA

CHESTERTON	Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church 2nd St. & Lincoln Ave.	Rev. Bertil Edquist 135 Lincoln Ave. Ph. 5224
PORTER	Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran Church Mineral Rd.	Rev. Paul V. Nelson Mineral Rd. Ph. 6189

(MISSOURI SYNOD)

KOUTS	St. Paul's Lutheran Church Box 97	Rev. H. Hicken Ph. 112-R
MCCOOL	St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rev. J. A. Bescherer Potter, Ph. 4594
PORTER	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Rev. J. A. Bescherer Ph. 4594
VALPARAISO	Immanuel Lutheran Church Washington & Institute Sts.	Rev. A. C. Oldsen 254 S. Franklin St. Ph. 555
" "	Valparaiso University South College Avenue	Rev. H. Kunnick 507 Morgan Ave. Ph. 685-R

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

CRISMAN	Hope Lutheran Church Rural Route 1, Chesterton	Rev. Carl H. Grabemann Rural Route 1, Chesterton
VALPARAISO	Trinity Lutheran Church 52 Chicago St.	Rev. Albert E. Swako 201 N. Washington St. Ph. 643-R

MENNONITE BODIES

KOUTS	Mennonite Church	Aaron Egli, Elder Ph. Valparaiso 873-M
VALPARAISO	Mennonite Church Napoleon St.	Ray Berky, Elder 354 Valparaiso St. Ph. 873-M

METHODIST BODIES

CHESTERTON	First Methodist Church 425 S. 2nd St.	Rev. Henry M. Braun
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PORTER COUNTY
(Continued)

CHESTERTON	Lincoln Avenue Methodist Church 221 Lincoln Ave.	Rev. Nels Bard Ph. 5334
HEBRON	Salem Methodist Church Rural Route 1,	Kendall E. Sands Garrett Biblical Institute Box 56, Evanston, Ill.
MCCOOL	Methodist Church	Rev. Alvin Vandewalker Box 132, Wheeler, Ph. 103-J
VALPARAISO	First Methodist Church Jefferson St. & Franklin Ave.	Rev. Russell B. Kern 15 Jefferson St. Ph. 214
" "	Jackson Center Methodist Church Rural Route 1,	Rev. Nels Bard Chesteron, Ph. 5334
WHEELER	The Methodist Church P. O. Box 132	Rev. Alvin Vandewalker Box 132 Ph. 103-J
HEBRON	Methodist Church	

PRESBYTERIAN

BEVERLY SHORES	Old North Presbyterian Church Lake Shore Dr. Rural Route 2n Michigan City,	Edward K. Trefz 2129 Dayton St. Chicago, Ill.
VALPARAISO	First Presbyterian Church Jefferson & Franklin Ave. SW	Rev. Chester Wharton 506 Lafayette St. Ph. 878
KAUTS	First Presbyterian Church	

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

VALPARAISO	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Erie St & Franklin Ave.	Rev. Paul Severance Rural Route 3, Laporte Avenue
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ROMAN CATHOLIC

CHESTERTON	St. Patrick's Church Indiana Ave.	Rev. E. F. Eisenhardt Indiana Ave. Ph. 2665
" "	St. Patrick's School 3rd Avenue Sisters of Notre Dame	Sister Meroatten, Superior Ph. 2655
KOOTS	St. Paul's Church Chicago Ave.	Rev. Augustyn Knodziela Box 216 Ph. 30
VALPARAISO	St. Paul's Church Chicago Ave. Sisters Holy Cross Notre Dame	Rev. John A. Sullivan 152 W. Chicago Ave. Ph. 30
" "	St. Paul's School	Sister M. Domice, Superior 205 Academy St. Ph. 56

PORTER COUNTY
(Continued)

4

(ROMAN Catholic SHRINE)

VALPARAISO

Seven Dolors Shrine (Franciscan
Fathers)
Rural Route 4, Box 63

Rev. Sylvester Jankola, C.F.M.
Rural Route 4, Box 63 Wheeler, Ph.

MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION

VALPARAISO

Ministerial Organization

Chester Wharton, Pres
506 Lafayette St. Ph. 878
Rev. Clarence Small, Secy-Treas
203 Franklin Ave. Ph. 616-R

ANG TO DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
See Page 1

DEEP RIVER

Christian Church
Rural Route Hobart

KAUTS

Christian Church

QUAKER SETTLEMENT ON ROAD 6

The Quaker settlement was located at the east end of road 6 in Porter County and extended slightly into LaPorte County. The first and only Quaker meeting house was built on the land where the old Quakerdom school now stands. This school building is at the present time used as a private residence. The land was donated by Wm. Barnard. The house was a double log house built of unhewn logs; seats were made of slabs with holes bored in with wooden pins for legs, flat side up which made very comfortable seats when there were no better.

On ordinary meeting days, the congregation, men and women, would occupy the west half of the house--but when they had their quarterly and yearly meetings, when they always had a large crowd, generally several preachers, the women would occupy the west part of the house and the men in the east. In order that the preacher could talk to audiences in both rooms, they cut out three or four logs and made an opening where the preacher could stand (if a man on the men's side; and if a woman on the women's side. They often had women preachers.)

Those meetings--especially the yearly ones--were great times, when people would come for miles around, and some for hundreds of miles; some from Wayne county; the great quaker county in the state.

The regular meeting day of the Quakers was Sunday--"First Day," as they called it, and Thursday (sixth day). For a good many years they had no regular preacher, but they would go to meeting at the day and hour. On entering the church they would sit down without anyone saying a word for one hour as nearly as they could guess at it.

Quaker Settlement on Road 6

If anyone had a watch he never looked at it. When the leader or deacon thought the hour was up, he would rise up slowly and deliberately and shake hands with the member nearest him. That was the signal for then all the members would rise and shake hands all around and depart for home, well satisfied that they had put in a profitable time.

It was a trying time for the boys when they had to go to meeting and sit thru the hour. The boys would gather at the corners Sunday morning to have a good time, when Aunt Sally Barnard (everyone called her Aunt Sally) would come along and say; "Come, boys, and go to meeting." Of course her own boys would go, the rest of the Quaker boys would go, and those that were not would go for the sake of company. But it was considered an hour of punishment.

Although the Quakers are a peace loving people, and do not believe in war, when the Civil war began but few of them opposed their sons enlisting in the army for the Union. The Quakers that this branch belonged to were all Abolitionists and strongly opposed to slavery; so they did not oppose the war as strongly as they would if it had been for some other reason, as they hoped the war would cause the freeing of the slaves.

There were twenty-four Quaker boys enlisted from the Porter County settlement, and all returned but four, Lemmy Maulsby, who died at Andersonville Prison, Josiah Welch, James Bahart, and Clarke Williams, killed.

The Quaker boys came home and married out of the faith. The older ones immigrated to the west or left their names in the little Quakerdom Cemetery. The old log meeting house was not rebuilt and the Quaker settlement is now only a pleasant memory.

AD:fr

2/28/36

Suggest for *Low 3*

AS

2.6 miles

SEVEN DOLORS' SHRINE

In 1829, the Franciscan fathers came to the prairies of Porter county, and settled near Valparaiso, in Porter county. Within five years, they had built a friary and a shrine which, as it grew in the time of the great depression, was named the Seven Dolors.

(A broad lane beneath shady trees leads to the central theme of the entire design--seven stations, depicting in bronze and stone the seven sorrows of the life of the Mother of Christ. These circle about a life-sized artistic conception of the love of St. Francis of Assisi for the Crucified Saviour.

Over a beautiful lagoon, a path leads to the shrine itself--a large, open structure with a Lourdes--like form, composed of tufa and enclosing an altar dedicated to the Mother embracing her dying Son and Saviour. A narrow hallway leads to one of the most inspiring scenes of the suffering of Christ - the Gethsemane. Surrounding all stands the stations of the Cross.)

When the friars came to Indiana, Judge J. H. Fetterhoff donated to them a tract of land upon which they might begin their work. Also intimately associated with the shrine and the friars was the Rev. John Lach, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church of Whiting. It was through him that they received the invitation to come to Indiana and that they settled near Valparaiso. And, above all, it was due to the Right Rev. John Francis Noll, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne, whose consent and encouragement commenced and furthered this work.

FIF:mf
3/30/36

(OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

SEVEN DOLORS' SHRINE

Short History of the Franciscans, by Father Reilly,
Franciscan Monastery, Wheeler, Indiana. Two miles north
and one mile east of Wheeler, Ind., Porter County

"Francis, the world is babel of song,
Riotous laughter and sobbing of tears,
All is confusion: no silence of prayer-
Needful a Solace to quiet grim fears.
Calloused in heart, with men's love but a
wraith,
Is there no way to renew their cold faith?
Saint of Assisi, 'a heart like to thine'!"

...A. Radasevich

In the year 1929, a year of universal sorrow and
poverty, the Franciscan Fathers came to the Prairie levels
of Porter county. Upon their arrival they were a strange
people, gradually however, Porter county took them in
their hearts, and is now beginning to point to them with

pride, and especially so during this historical Centennial of its existence. Yet even to this day, many visitors have inquired about these Franciscans, whence their origin and what is their mission. And so it seems very convenient that a brief history of the Franciscan Order preface this article about the only Shrine in Porter County, and a real beauty spot of its glorious history.

Over seven hundred years ago there appeared on the horizon of the world, as it were a vision, the slender form of one who cannot die. Like a shrine alight in a silent valley unaccustomed to memories of old pride and glory, there arose a wonderful personality—a poor man, who survives the oblivion of the grave to rule the hearts and minds of men for future centuries; one upon whom the tired world ever and ever turns its conscious and admiring gaze--the man that inspired the pen of Dante and the brush of Giotto, the Umbrian Poverello, Francis of Assisi.

He was born at Assisi, a town of Umbria in Italy on the 26th of September, 1182. His father was a wealthy merchant. In his youth Francis was a lofty spirit, of pleasant address and sweet temper, so that his companions styled him the "flower of youth". But presently this flower was to turn forever to the Eternal Sun--Jesus Christ, as the source of

all its growth. A sudden transformation was wrought within him when at the age of twenty-five he fell seriously ill, and then for the first time there came to him the realization of the true significance of life.

As Dean Stanley said shortly before his death, "life seemed different when viewed from the horizontal position". Life lived for its own sake was not worth while. To Francis came the realization that when God Himself became man He lived His life for others. Francis set about literally imitating Him. Enthusiastic students of his life consider him the great type of genuine Christian, the most real disciple of Christ who ever lived. Some money and goods that came into his hands having been disposed of for the poor, Francis' father made serious objection and Francis was brought before the ecclesiastical authorities. It was at this moment that he stripped himself of everything that he had, the Bishop even having to provide a cloak to cover his nakedness, and became the wonderful apostle to the poor that he remained during all the rest of his life. This scene of his life is very touching discussed by Ruskin in his Mornings in Florence.

Green in his "History of the English people", says this of him: "The life of Francis falls like a stream of tender light across the darkness of the time". And of his

mission Mathew Arnold said, "His century is, I think, the most interesting in the history of Christianity after its primitive age.....and why? Because of the profound popular instinct which enabled him, more than any man since the primitive age to fit religion for popular use. He brought religion to the people.....poverty and suffering are the condition of the people, the multitude, the immense majority of mankind; and it was towards this people that his soul yearned".

Curious as it must have been, it was not long before men gathered round St. Francis and pleaded to be allowed to follow in mode of life. St. Francis had had no idea how infectious his example was to prove. Before his death in 1226, his disciples could be numbered by the thousands and the great order of the Franciscans came into existence. Some of the men who thus came to him were the choice spirits of the times. The few who might be mentioned are Bonaventure, () the great teacher of philosophy and theology at the University of Paris, Roger Bacon in England, the famous teacher of science at Paris and Oxford, and St. Anthony, whose statue is found in almost every church of the Catholic world. But it was in missionwork, in that service to others, where their greatest glory lies. These early and later

followers carried the message of the Gospel to all parts of Europe and to the mission fields of China, Japan and the East with the sacrifice of many lives.

Almost every discovered part of the world has been honored with a touch of the Franciscan spirit. Even the glorious history of American is ornamented with the cultural activities of the Franciscan Friars. And it seems very just that they who had been so friendly to Columbus, its ~~dis-~~coverer, should likewise enjoy an interested tole in its culture. And so it happened, for the beautiful California Missions are the marvels of that fair state and the foot-prints of Fra. Junipero Sierra (died 1784) the only Friar and representative of the Franciscan Order in the Hall of Fame at Washinton, D. C.

With that same spirit the Friars have come to Indiana. At first settling in Oldenberg, Ind., and recently in 1929 here near Valparaiso, Indiana, within five years they have built a Friary and a beautiful shrine to perpetuate the love of their holy founder for the Crucified Saviour and His sorrowful mother, Mary, whence the name, "Seven Dolors"

Shrine".

It was at the time of the great depression that the Friars came. A time when ~~the~~ one was ever referred to the sad conditions in every nook of the nation, and to that so-called nightmare of the financial leaders. Of this universal sorrow was born the idea and plan of the Shrine with its sorrowful memories. Whence the purpose of the Shrine - "Dedicated to Suffering Divinity to console suffering humanity".

The whole plan of the landscaping bears out this original purpose. A broad lane¹ neath shady trees leads to the first interesting point and central theme of the entire design. Seven stations depicting in bronze and stone the seven sorrows of the life of the Mother of Christ. These circle about the life-size artistic conception of the love of St. Francis of Assisi for the Crucified Saviour. It may be historically noted here that toward the close of his life, God deigned to impress upon his body the five wounds after the manner of the now famous Theresa Neumann of Konnersreuth of Bavaria.

Over a beautiful lagoon a path leads to the Shrine itself, a large open structure with a Lourdes' like form,

composed of Tufa-porous stone, and enclosing an altar dedicated to the Mother embracing her dying Son and Saviour. A narrow hallway leads to one of the most inspiring scenes of the suffering of Christ - the Gethsemane. Surroundings all like one large crown of thorns stand the stations of the Cross - the traditional stages of Christ's way to Calvary. This devotion had been fostered by the Franciscan Friars ever since their heroic efforts in the Holy Land. The whole design is a tribute in stone and bronze to the Suffering One on Calvary and to one vitally interested, His Mother, to one of the most ardent lovers of the Crucified, to St. Francis of Assisi, and to those who need the most encouragement in the trying experiences of life - to the people of the world.

When the Friars came to Indiana, their form of life, their simplicity and industry appealed to Judge Fetterhoff, a man of known character in the Calumet region, and forthwith he befriended them and donated to them a tract of land upon which they might begin their elevating activity and cultural work. Also intimately associated with the Shrine and the Friars was Rev. John Lach, the present

active Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church of Whiting, Indiana. It was through him that the Friars received the invitation to come to Indiana and that they settled near Valparaiso. And above all, it was due to the Right Rev. John Francis Noll, D. D. Bishop of Fort Wayne whose consent and encouragement commenced and furthered this holy work and message for the suffering poor.

The good work thus begun prospered gradually and has become known to people of distant cities and states. Thousands of visitors from near and afar come to view this woodland shrine and "vale of tears". The beautiful primeval surroundings have attracted with equal force, for was it not Bryant who wrote, "The Groves were God's first temples"? There is where glorious memories are evoked, fearful thoughts suggested, deep, sad sentiments awakened. There is where the birds of the air make sweet melody among the trees, chanting their hymns in the aisles of nature's temple. There too pilgrims, visitors and priests kneel in adoration of God, there too, people are taught with object lessons to know the sorrows and sufferings of God and to forget their own-- at the Shrine of Seven Dolors'.

NHP:mf
3/24/36

Porter Co. - 662 - Scientific Institutes

1

)

Archie Koritz, field worker

Carlson Planetarium (15 miles east of Gary)

The Carlson Planetarium is located on the Melton Highway, (U.S. 20), midway between Michigan City and Gary, Indiana, two miles west of the intersection U.S. highway 20 and State highway 49. It is of unique interest, not only to the people of the immediate vicinity, but to people in general, who are interested in science, particularly in astronomy.

The building itself attracts immediate attention, and is noticed even by the most casual passer-by. It is a sixteen sided structure 60 feet in diameter, and thirty two feet high. It is erected in the shade of a giant wide-spreading century old oak, 200 feet from the highway. It is massive in construction and rustic in effect. The sides of the two entrances are formed by enormous oak pillars. There are five observation and lecture platforms, with standing room for over 100 people, on the pyramidal roof.

The structure is two story high. The upper story is one large circular chamber 60 feet in diameter. Here will be installed a mechanical reproduction of the solar system, that will show the motion of all the major members of the system.

The first floor contains lecture hall, reception parlor, a shop, and a number of exhibition rooms. Here is exhibited what is probably the world's largest collection of astronomical and archeological newspaper and magazine clippings. These are all mounted on cardboards with headings and paragraphs carefully outlined with red ink to aid the reader. There will be an ex-

hibit, and for use at the various lectures, numerous mechanical contrivances to show motions of stars and planets.

Regular astronomical lectures, open to the public, have been held in the planetarium every Thursday evening, with only a few interruptions, for the last four years. Numerous so-called "group meetings" have been held at appointed times. These groups come from schools, churches, clubs, scouts, G.I.C. camps, etc.

The following is a verbatim statement of an elderly visitor to the planetarium. This man has never before or since, visited there or met Dr. Carlson. He said: "I have traveled all over the world since I was 20 years old. I met Dr. Carlson the most interesting person I ever met, and that is the most interesting place I ever visited."

The purpose of the planetarium, as explained by Dr. Carlson, is to impart a knowledge of the stars and the wonders of the universe to those who have not had the opportunity to obtain such knowledge. Dr. Carl Herman Carlson, the founder of the Carlson Planetarium and Astronomical Institute, has been a lover of the stars and their mystery since earliest childhood. He is a born teacher and lecturer, and possesses an inborn gift to impart knowledge. He makes the story of the starry sky equally interesting to child and adult, to learned and uninformed.

This planetarium is the only one of its kind in the world.

AL:HW
4/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District #1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TOUR # 2.

CARLSON PLANETARIUM.

Carlson Planetarium is owned by Mr. Edward Carlson who lives within a few hundred feet of the planetarium. It is a private enterprise.

AD:SM

1-24-38

Porter Co. - 663 - Out and Artists

ARTS-----PORTER COUNTY

A-----MISS MABLE BENNY, RETIRED ENGLISH TEACHER AND NEWS REPORTER
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

B.-----MRS KRUGER, LIBRARIAN AND SISTER OF LOUIS CURTIS
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

C-----JOHN HUGHART,
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

ARTS -----PORTER COUNTY

LIST PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS IN THE COUNTY.

THERE ARE NO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS IN PORTER COUNTY.

HOWEVER THE WOMAN'S CLUB AT VALPARAISO USUALLY HAS AN ARTIST EXHIBIT ONCE EACH YEAR FOR A FEW DAYS AND AN ADMISSION OF .50 OR .75¢ IS CHARGED.

GIVE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENTS OF EACH COLLECTION, CONDENSING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, ALSO A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENTS, OF THE FIELDS COVERED, WITH A FEW OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES IN EACH CATEGORY.

THE LAST TO EXHIBIT WAS MR. DUBLEY WITH HIS COLLECTIONS OF DUNE PAINTINGS.

ARE THERE ARTIST'S COLONIES IN PORTER COUNTY.

MR. DUBLEY HAS A STUDIO IN THE DUNES STATE PARK TO WHICH MANY ARTISTS' COME TO VISIT EACH YEAR, BUT DON'T BELIEVE THAT THIS COULD BE CALLED A COLONY.

A FEW HAVE HOMES IN BEVERLY SHORES.

ARE THERE ART SCHOOLS AND CLASSES? BRIEFLY LIST FACILITIES FOR ART STUDY. THE VALPARAISO HIGH SCHOOL HAS AN ART DEPARTMENT WHOSE PUPILS HAVE SHOWN GREAT PROFICIENCY IN DRAWINGS AND REPRODUCTIONS IN DIFFERENT MEDIUMS OF COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS. MR. N. S. AMSTUTZ, SCIENTIST AND TECHNICIAN OF INTERNATIONAL FAME WHOSE HOME AND LABORATORY IS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF VALPARAISO, HAS MADE VALPARAISO HIGH SCHOOL TO BE THE FIRST INSTITUTION OF IT'S KIND TO INCLUDE IN IT'S COURSE A SERIES OF LECTURES ON ILLUSTRATIVE METHODS, WHICH INCLUDE INTAGLIO, RELIEF AND SURFACE PRINTINGS AND A DESCRIPTION OF ALL RELATED STEPS OF EACH PROCESS.

ARE THERE CRAFTS PECULIAR TO PORTER COUNTY WHICH HAVE REACHED A NOTABLE DEGREE OF PROFECTION? CAN THE PRODUCTS BE PURCHASED? WHERE?

THERE ARE NO CRAFTS PECULIAR TO PORTER COUNTY.

ARTS PORTER COUNTY

ARE THERE WELL KNOWN ARTISTS WHO LIVE OR HAVE LIVED OR STUDIED IN PORTER COUNTY.

ROBERT PAINE, PUPIL AND CO-WORKER WITH AUGUSTUS ST. BENDENS WAS BORN IN PORTER COUNTY; WALTER LOUDERBACK, PAINTER AND ILLUSTRATOR IS A NATIVE OF PORTER COUNTY. EXHIBITS YEARLY IN PARIS SALOON; MRS. MOLLIE SPEARS DOLSON WAS INSTRUCTOR OF ARTS AT VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY FOR MANY YEARS; JAMES BAILEY LIVED FOR A FEW YEARS IN THE COUNTY, HIS LANDSCAPE WAS EXHIBITED IN THE PARIS SALOON IN 1930; JOHN W. BRIEN AND HERBURY N. HOOVEN ARE FROM PORTER COUNTY; LOUIS CURTIS IS ANOTHER NATIVE OF PORTER COUNTY; FRANK DUDLEY, NATIONALLY KNOWN FOR HIS PAINTING OF THE INDIANA DUNES, HAS A SUMMER COTTAGE AND STUDIO IN THE DUNES STATES PARK TO WHICH ARTISTS AND ART LOVERS MAKE PILGRIMAGES.

ARE THERE ARTISTS OR CRAFTSMAN WHO HAVE BECOME KNOWN FOR PICTURING THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF PORTER COUNTY?

FRANK DUDLEY HAS WON INTERNATIONAL FAME WITH HIS PAINTINGS OF THE DUNES OF INDIANA, PORTER COUNTY.

IN DESCRIBING ART MUSEUMS ENUMERATE THE MORE IMPORTANT WORKS OF ART; IN WHAT ROOM THEY ARE THEY KEPT; AND GIVE A GENERAL CHARACTER OF EACH SECTION OF THE MUSEUM. THERE ARE NO MUSEUMS IN PORTER COUNTY.

ENUMERATE AND DESCRIBE ANY APPLIED ARTS; WOODWORK, GLASS WORK AND THE LIKE. JOHN HUGHART MAKES HANDMADE FURNITURE, PIECES ARE OF STURDY CONSTRUCTION AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGN, THE INLAYS OF LIGHT AND DARK WOOD ARE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE. HE DOES NOT OFFER HIS PRODUCTS FOR SALE, BUT IT IS MERELY A PASTTIME. OTHER THAN THAT THERE ARE NO CRAFTSMEN IN PORTER COUNTY.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District no. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

ART

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By Knuedler & Co., Paris, London, New York
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker, District # 7, Federal Writers'
Project.

Archie Koritz-District #7

Porter County is indeed fortunate to include among its many talented sons, the name of Robert T. Paine, one of America's foremost sculptors. He was born on a farm in Jackson township, a son of Joe Paine. As a boy he was fond of modeling clay, and made several small statues before he received any instruction in the art of sculpture. He later became a protege of Augustus St. Gaudens. The instruction he thus received, with his ambition and indomitable industry, quickly enabled him to take his place among America's leading sculptors. He built a fine grecian home on the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson river, and here he established his studio. His master piece, Neptune and His Mermaids, was destroyed by him while crazed with grief over his wife's suicide in the spring of 1906. A:256 K. B. C.

Walter Lauderbach is another native son who has received great fame as a painter and commercial artist. He has painted most of the illustrations for James Oliver Curwood's works. B. C. K.

This district also has a woman artist who has her claim to fame, Mrs. D. Spanks Dolson, who is noted for her china paintings. Several are on exhibit in the Art Institutè, Chicago, Illinois. B. C. K.

Archie Koritz-District # 7

Due to the educational opportunities offered by Valparaiso University before the death of Brown, its founder, and P. Kinsey, his co-worker, many people have resided here who afterwards have become famous in many lines of endeavor. James B. Bailey, a student, who afterwards entered the diplomatic service of United States and was diplomat to Norway in 1930, had one of his landscapes accepted by The Spring Solon, Paris, France, 1930. E. K.

Another man attracted to this district by its wonderful educational opportunities, was John W. Brcin, born in Jugoslavia on August 15, 1899. He came to the United States in 1913, and attended Valparaiso university in 1917. Mr. Brcin is at the present time one of America's leading sculptors. Some of his principal works are; A Centuar of Steppes, Fantasy, Mark Twain, Volga Peasant, Carsman of Cattaro, Ina Claire, Woodrow Wilson, and a Portrait Bust of Judge Gary for the Gary Commercial Club. He has been awarded the Bryan Lathrop European Traveling fellowship, Art Institute, Chicago, 1920, Certificate of metal, Art Institute, in 1922; Mrs. John C. Shaffer Prize, Art Institute in 1923; The Wm. M. R. French Memorial Gold Metal, in 1926; Catherine Parker Spanding prize, Hoosier Solon. He now resides in Chicago, Ill. D:370
E. K.

Archie Koritz-District # 7

Another man attracted to the "Poor Man's Harvard", was Herbert Nelson Hooven, a professor in Valparaiso University, a famous creative artist, noted for his water colors. He has exhibits in Paris, New York, and Philadelphia. Born at Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1898, pupil of P A F A; Beaux-Arts Institute; Pa. museum Sch. Ind. Art. Member fellowship; P A F A work; Anthracite Coal Industry Hazelton Public Library; Mural decorations, Church St. Louis, Waterloo, Canada. C. F. 602

Many artists have made paintings of the beautiful Dunes region of our district, among which Frank V. Dudley is probably the most famous. Born in Delavan, Wisconsin, he studied in the Art Institute, Chicago, he is president of the Association of Chicago Painters and Sculptors, member of the board of directors of the Municipal Art League, The Cliff Dwellers, and on the commission for the encouragement of local art. He is represented in the permanent collection of the Art Institute and in various clubs' and private collections. He is famous for picturing the life and beauty of the dunes. The following works were exhibited at Chicago Galleries Association, 220 N. Michigan Ave.: After the Storm, T'was Winter Yesterday, At the Edge of the Swamp, Winter Melts Into Spring, Sand Cherries in Bloom, When the Sand Cherries Bloom, Wondering Dunes, From Sunlit Heights, Wondering Wood Trail, Across Still Waters, Flowering Dog Wood, Across The Blowout, A Breath of Spring, etc. When the agitation was being conducted to set aside what is now Dunes State Park, several of his pictures were used to show the beauties of

the dunes, such as; The Willows, Duneland, A Garden of The Desert, Moonlight, etc. He is represented in permanent collections at the Art Institute, Chicago, the Los Angeles Country Club Collection, Chicago Public School, and the St. Louis Public School. K.

Louis I. Curtis, "Lou Courtis", who was born in Valparaiso, received his early training here, and is a graduate of the University of California, has acquired a wide reputation as an artist. He is noted for his mural paintings and his ability to blend colors. He now resides in Denver, Colorado. K.

Valparaiso, a small residential community, has no facilities for art study. There are no public or private art collections here.

FMR:fr
2/11/36

Porter Co. - 664 - Music and Folk Music

664
Archie Koritz, Field worker
Porter County, District No. 2
Federal Writer's Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Week ending Feb. 13, 1936

FRONT

Music

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G. Archie Koritz, Field Worker

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Music

Because of the wonderful facilities offered by the Valparaiso University conservatory of Music, this city boasts of many talented people.

Edward Alleworth Hipeher, formerly of this city, has acquired great fame as a musician and is editor of the *Etude*, America's foremost musical magazine. Mr. Hipeher, was born in Caledonia, Ohio, March 28, 1871. He graduated from Valparaiso University Conservatory of Music in 1890, graduate study, gold medalist, 1893. He was a student of the Royal Academy of Music, London, 1894, 1895, 1899, a pupil of Carpi, Florence, Italy, 1914. Received honorary Dr. of Music from Temple University in 1933. He was musical director of Hamenton Normal College Iowa, 1890-91, Mendota College, Illinois, 1893-94, Hollbrook Normal College, Fountain City, Tennessee, 1898-1901, Marion, Ohio, Conservatory of Music, 1901-1905, Southern Normal Institute, Douglas Georgia, 1905-07, Director of Vocal Dept., Centenary College, Cleveland, Tennessee, 1909-10, Musical Director of Marion Conservatory of Music and Claridon Township schools, also conductor of Marion choral society, 1910-13, Musical director of Morris Harvey College, Barboursville, West Virginia, 1913-20, Assistant Editor of *The Etude* in 1920, director of Philadelphia operatic society

Archie Moritz, District No. 7

and Italo-American Philharmonic orchestra, member of Philadelphia Music Teachers Association, (President) China Institute of America, English Speaking Union Philadelphia Art Alliance, Pennsylvania Music of Art, Ohio Society Philadelphia, Dickens Fellowship; founder-president, the Mozart Society of Philadelphia, Associate Royal Academy of Music, London; author choir book for women's voices, 1912; American Opera and its composer, 1927; Choral art Repertorie, 1933; Translator of Sibretto of Bigets, Pearl Fishers, 1928; Composer of songs, piano pieces, choral music, contributor to magazines. His home and office is now in Philadelphia, Penn., D. 1163, C, K.

William Wade Hinshaw after acquiring several degrees from the university, went out into the world and has become famous as an opera singer. He received from this University, the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1888; Bachelor Music, 1889; and Bachelor of law in 1897; in 1903 he was awarded a Ph. D. by Bethany College. He studied music extensively in both this country and Germany. Mr. Hinshaw is a grand opera and concert baritone, having been a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and the Castle Opera in Berlin, Germany. He gave the first American Mozart festival in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1926. D. 1163, E.

Harold Lancaster Butler, was born on Silver City, Idaho, 1874, received his A. B. degree from Valparaiso University in 1895 and his LL. B. 1896, He has studied with Saubage

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

Blaso (Milan) Dubulle, Paris. He was director of the Valparaiso University Music Department in 1899-1903, associated with Syracuse University in 1903-1905, Dean of the U. of Kansas in 1915-1923, has been dean of the Fine Arts in Syracuse University since 1923. He was principal Bass, in the Castle Square Opera Company in 1897-1899, singing in 16 grand operas. He has given over 500 recitals in New York and middle-west. D. 456, B.

Edmund W. Charfee, a student Stearns Conservatory, Berlin; pupil of Heinrich Ehrlich; pupil Ludwig Bruesler; pupil Heinrich Urbahn; asst Prof. Harmony Stearns Conservatory; Prof. Piano and Theory of Gottschalk Lyric School; a member of the music department. Valparaiso University since 1895.

Gertrude Horn Creger, born in Valparaiso, she graduated from Sisters of Providence, St. Mary's of the Woods; She graduated from the Conservatory of Music, Valparaiso University also Post Graduate. A pupil Emil Liebling; student of University of Vienna; pupil Karl Weigl; pupil of Guido Adler; pupil Theodor Leschetizky; a member of the faculty for many years. C. K.

Helen Ane Brown, a daughter of the founder of the University is a singer of unusual ability. K. B.

Fritz Ingersoll, violincello, violin, was formerly a member of the University, a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music, pupil of Andreas Moser; Pupil of Henri Marteau; professor South Bend, Indiana; in charge of string dep't Notre Dame University. K. B.

Archie Coritz, District No. 7

Henry Geiss, Clarinet, flute, cornet, trombone, and saxophone player. He received his education Germany under the instruction of his father; Professor South Bend, Indiana; Professor Elkhart, Indiana; Professor North Shore Conservatory of Music, Chicago; a member of the Valparaiso University faculty for several years. K.

Mrs. J.B. Roessler, guitar, banjo, and mandolin player. a pupil of Tomasco; pupil of Agler; organized the guitar, banjo, mandolin Department Conservatory of Music, Valparaiso University; a member of the faculty for more than 30 years. K.B

The Conservatory of Music, Valparaiso University has been discontinued in recent years. Now the University has a department of music which aims to provide for students who are taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts opportunities to understand and appreciate music as part of a liberal education and to provide for students who desire to become supervisors and teachers of public school music, a four year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. C. K.

The Hughes studio located in Valparaiso under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. T.F. Hughes, both formerly associated with the Valparaiso University, Conservatory of Music; Mr. Hughes being Dean of that school for several years; offer lessons in piano, voice, violin and elocution. K.

The Valpo Music House, sells all kinds of musical instruments and have instructors to teach the playing of them. K.

Clarence Loomis, resides here part of the time and has acquired considerable fame as a writer of opera. In 1930, with Cole Young Rice, they wrote an opera which was produced at the Casino by the American Opera Co. L 156

The Salisbury family, one of the worlds most famous musical family's, consisting of 10 accomplished musicians, the father and mother, four sons and four daughters, were all residents of this city. Their program consists of band and orchestral music, solos and vocal numbers. The father was a musician of remarkable ability, master of many instruments; his wife was a woman of unusual vocal ability. The children were raised in an atmosphere of highest musical attainment. The parents carefully nursed inherent talent and passionate love for music with which all the family were endowed. They developed with in their own circle a group of artists and entertainers unique not only in numbers, but in diversity, breadth and quality of its repertoire. K

They Lyric Quartet composed of four young men from this community acquired some fame in the Chatauqua world and in concert work. K

Mrs. M. White Butler, a native of this city was an accomplished violinist. K

Mrs. Flora McGill formerly of this city is an accomplished

musician as is Mrs. Jeanie Thatcher Beecher. K

The annual Musical programs of the Valparaiso High School Band held at Boucher Gym has won them both state and national recognition. K

The High School Glee club also presents an annual program each year.

The High School hold their programs in Boucher Gym which has a capacity of 3,500. K

We have no permanent orchestras or famous church choirs in this district. K

No musical instruments have been invented or produced in this community. The only musical society here is the women's club which has a department of music devoted to music study. There are no particular types of music. B. C. K

There are no summer colony of musicians for the study and enjoyment of music. K

NHP:ed
2/13/36

Porter Co. - 665.2 - The Press

Chesterton Tribune

On file in the Tribune office. All editions from April 2, 1884 to date.

Also two copies, May 31, 1883, and June 20, 1883.

Miss Etta Osborne a teacher in the Chesterton owns an original first issue which was published Oct. 28, 1882, this is vol. 1, no. 1.

Miss Etta Osborne also has the following:

A "Commercial Advertiser" issued on October 2, 1797, the place of issue not being listed on the paper.

A "New York Daily Gazette" no. 107 published May 1, 1789. and a "New York Herald" of April 5, 1865.

Other copies of the Chesterton believed to be available in Chesterton as the Newspaper office was destroyed by fire in 1883 and the publishers copies for 1882 and 1883 were destroyed. The two copies of the paper for 1883 were obtained by the present publisher from private individuals who gave them to him in order that he might have as complete a set as possible.

AD:fr
10-13-36

Porter Co.

Clyde A'Neals, field worker
Porter County, District # 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

NEWSPAPER SURVEY

The newspapers published in Porter County are:-

The Vidette-Messenger - Valparaiso - Daily

The Chesterton Tribune -Chesterton & Porter-Weekly

The Hebron Herald - Hebron - Weekly

The Vidette-Messenger is the continuation of the Vidette, The Messenger, & The Republican, (Vidette established 1842-Messenger established 1871.) Observer, The Ranger and other early publications.

The Hebron Herald is the continuation of The Porter County Herald, and the Leader, the former the original paper at Hebron, and the latter a weekly publication published at Valparaiso.

The Chesterton Tribune is the continuation of the Chesterton Tribune (a daily) and the Porter News, (a weekly).

The other publications in the county are only advertising sheets, altho The Reminder will soon come under the classification of a newspaper. This is a weekly publication of Valparaiso that has recently turned from a mimeograph sheet to a printed sheet.

AD:fr
10-7-36

Agathe Korits, field worker
Porter County, District # 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

NEWSPAPERS IN

East Gary, Ind.

- A. Mrs. Arthur Patterson, East Gary.
- B. Librarian, East Gary, Ind.
- C. F. C. Daniels, editor "Breeze", East Gary, Indiana

About 1908 when the Gary Electric R. R. was extended to East Gary, the East Gary Tribune was founded and discontinued after two or three copies were published. These contained pictures of the town and the construction of the R. R. A B

The present librarian of the East Gary Library a branch of the Gary Library only recently has sent these copies to the Gary Public Library. B

In 1931 the East Gary Bulletin was founded as a weekly paper and discontinued in 1933 to be followed by the East Gary Times which was also discontinued in a few weeks. A B

The present paper was founded the next year and is called the "Breeze". It is a mimeograph paper for advertising purposes. It has now been published for 2 years and 22 weeks. C

AD:fr
10-8236

Bibliography

Newspaper of Valparaiso and Porter County

- A. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana; 1882 by Blanchard and Goodspeed.
- B. Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana by Cannon, Loring, and Robb, 1927
- C. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

The first newspaper in Porter County was published in 1842 by James Castle of Valparaiso and called the "Republican"; a small folio paper 12" x 16" and was devoted to the dissemination of independent political views and the diffusion of general knowledge issued weekly.

In 1844 the paper changed its name to the "Western Ranger" and its politics became Democratic. In 1847 the paper again changed ownership and became a 5 column folio, one of its managers being a "Free Soil Whig" and the other a "Free Soil Democrat". The paper again changed hands in July 1849 and on August 1, 1849, was published as the "Practical Observer", a Democratic paper. A few weeks later it was changed to the "Valparaiso Practical Observer"; on Jan. 10, 1853, the word Valparaiso was dropped and it again became the "Practical Observer", a tri-weekly paper. In 1857 the paper again changed hands and a few weeks later was renamed the "Republican" and continued an earnest exponent of the principles of the new party from which it derived its name.

In September 1859 the paper was renamed the "Republic" and became a daily for a short time. In 1866 the paper was purchased by Arch Gurney who had begun publishing the Porter County Vidette on Jan. 24, 1866.

Porter County Newspapers

The two papers were merged and named the "Vidette and Republic". In November 1866, a new paper called the "Republican" was issued which on November 5, 1868, was consolidated with the "Vidette and Republic". A

In June 1874 the name of the paper was changed to the "Vidette". It continued under that name until it merged with the Messenger in 1927 and from that time became known as the "Vidette-Messenger" which at the present time is the only daily paper published in Porter County.

A B C

The Messenger was first published by Englebert Zimmerman in 1871. For many years it was a weekly paper and later as a daily. In 1927 this Democratic paper merged with the Vidette, a Republican paper, and is now published as a Republican oracle. C

The Porter Democrat first appeared in June, 1856, and the last issue was published Nov. 22, 1859. The Porter Gazette then followed but was abandoned after a very short time. On September 29, 1861, the Valparaiso Herald was published by P. O'Sullivan. This paper was also discontinued after a few years. In September 1878, H. B. Gregory issued the first number of the "Hebron Free Press", a small independent paper. In 1879 its name was changed to the "Hebron Local News" and in 1880 its office was moved to Lowell, Lake County, Indiana. A B C

The students of the Normal School published the "Normal Mirror" in 1875-76-77, after which came the "Northern Indiana School Journal". The school paper published at the present time is known as the "Torch". When the school office and library was destroyed by fire in 1923 all school papers published before that date were lost. The school library has the recent publications of the "Torch" in unbound form. A C

Porter County Newspapers

A daily paper known as the "Valparaiso Star" was first published in 1889 which became a weekly two years later and still later in 1898 was merged with the "Vidette". In 1904 the "Journal" was published and discontinued a few months because of lack of patronage. B

The Chesterton Tribune was first published in 1882 and two years later came under the control of A. J. Bowser who continued to manage the paper until his retirement in 1924. Under his direction the paper was known as one of the best newspapers in Northern Indiana. This paper is still being published as a weekly. B C

Since the County Recorder have only been required by law in recent years to keep records of county papers, the files of the early papers of the county are not complete and some are wholly lacking. C

All copies of newspapers found in the Recorder's Office are in bound form and contain the following publications:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Practical Observer-- | April 17, 1853-April 7, 1857 |
| | January 10, 1853-December 24, 1853 |
| Valparaiso Republican | 1857-January 1860 |
| | November 22, 1860-December 31, 1863 |
| | September 1867-December 1868 |
| | January 1869-December 1870 |
| | January 1867-July 1868 |
| The Vidette | April 1871-April 1882 |
| | 1874-1903 |
| | 1907-1915 |
| | Jan. to June 1890-1925 |
| | January 1921-June 1921 |
| | January 1, 1880-December 30, 1880 |

Porter County Newspapers

Hebron News	1913-1925
Hebron Herald	Aug. 2, 1917-Dec. 25, 1917
Messenger	April 1901-1915
	1871-Mar. 1900
Chesterton Tribune	1896-1934
	April 6, 1886-September 23, 1886
	1882-1885
Western Ranger	April 10, 1849-July 25, 1849
Practical Observer	August 1, 1849-Dec. 27, 1852
	Dec. 29, 1853-Dec. 25, 1855
	Dec. 29, 1853-Dec. 26, 1854
	Dec. 28, 1854-Dec. 25, 1855
	Jan. 1, 1856-April 7, 1857
Vidette Messenger	1927-1936 (complete file)
Vidette	June 8, 1874-Dec. 30, 1875
	Jan. 6, 1876-Dec. 25, 1879
	Jan. 6, 1881-Dec. 29, 1881
	Jan. 4, 1883-Dec. 27, 1883
	Jan. 1, 1885-Dec. 31, 1885
	Jan. 5, 1882-Dec. 28, 1882
	Jan. 3, 1884-Dec. 25, 1884
	June 4, 1874-January 1885
	1907-1927

AD:fr
10-26-36

PORTER COUNTY PRESS

In 1842, James Castle, who had purchased of Solon Robinson, of Lake County, a small press and a small quantity of type, began issuing a small folio sheet entitled the Republican, a weekly newspaper, 12x15 inches, devoted to the dissemination of independent political views and the diffusion of general knowledge.

In 1844, the office was purchased by William M. Harrison, who changed the name to the Western Ranger, and the politics to Democratic, and continued the paper with moderate success until the 24th of April, 1847, when William C. Talcott bought an interest, and under the joint editorship and management of Harrison & Talcott, a new series of the Ranger was begun, the first issue being No. 39, Vol. III.

The paper was a small, five-column folio; subscription price, \$1 per year if paid in advance, and if not paid before the end of six months, \$1.50. The editors differed somewhat, politically and otherwise, and, owing to this circumstance, the paper presented the singular appearance of having the initials of each editor signed to the articles written by himself. On the 16th of August, 1848, the venture had become so prosperous that the paper was enlarged to a six-column folio, and the pages were considerably lengthened.

Mr. Talcott was a "Free-Soil Democrat," while his partner was a "Free-Soil Whig," or, in other words, an Abolitionist. The editorial relations of the two were always pleasant and no doubt profitable, as they prevented that extreme partisan bitterness which too often engenders permanent estrangement.

In June, 1849, Mr. Talcott purchased his partner's interest, and on the 20th of June issued the first number owned and edited exclusively by himself. On the 25th of July, 1849, at the end of Vol V, the name of the paper was changed, and on the 1st of August appeared the first number of the Practical Observer, a Democratic newspaper. A few weeks later, the page was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and the name changed to the Valparaiso Practical Observer;

subscription, \$1, if paid in advance, and \$2 at the end of the year. On the 15th of March, 1852, the word "Valparaiso" was dropped from the name, and on the 10th of January, 1853, the entire paper was changed, so that a tri-weekly was issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the usual weekly on Thursday, both issues being furnished on year for the very small sum of \$1. At this time, the paper was issued as a five-column folio.

On the 3d of September, 1853, Mr. Talcott began issuing a one-page daily matter which had been kept in type for that purpose. The daily, tri-weekly and weekly were furnished for \$5 per year.

The paper at this time was a credit to the town and to the unwavering enterprise of Mr. Talcott. The pressure and political problems assisted largely in creating a complete transformation of public opinion on the question of the extension of slave territory. Mr. Talcott had formerly been a Democrat, but even then had advocated the limitation of slave territory, though wishing the result accomplished by Democratic agencies.

When the Free-Soil movement was inaugurated, and the old parties began to yield up their brightest elements to the new, which was slowly forming. Mr. Talcott entered zealously into the work, and it was mainly due to light which he concentrated upon the popular political issues of the day that the county took an early and decided Republican stand.

In December, 1853, the prices of the paper became \$5 per year for the daily, \$1.50 for the semi-weekly, and \$1.60 for the weekly. In May, 1854, Dr. R. A. Clameron became associate editor, but severed his connection with the paper in December of the same year. Various changes were afterward made in the prices and forms of the various issues.

In January, 1855, Mr. Talcott, who had long felt the need of assistance, took in as associate editors Lucius Hawkins and W. B. Talcott, but neither remained long. In April, 1857, R. A. Cameron bought the entire office and outfit, and issued his first number on the 14th of that month. With Vol. I,

Number 15, of this series, the name of the paper was changed to the Republican, and the sheet continued an earnest exponent of the principles of the new party from which it derived its name. J. F. McCarthy became associate editor September 19, 1857, but left March 23, 1858, and Thomas McConnell went in with Cameron as joint editor and proprietor. July 15, 1858, Mr. McConnell became simply assistant editor, but on the 29th of the same month purchased the paper conditionally, and took as an associate, Henry W. Talcott.

On the 14th of October, 1858, William C. Talcott, the veteran editor, went in with McConnell and H. W. Talcott, as joint editor and proprietor. On the 3d of January, 1859, the Republican, under this able management, began a new series, issuing a one-page daily, a four-page semi-weekly, and an eight-page weekly, Henry W. Talcott being publisher and proprietor. In March, 1859, R. A. Cameron again became owner and publisher, with R. A. Cameron and J. C. Thompson editors. On the 31st of March, the weekly was enlarged, the daily having been discontinued some time before.

In September, the last two letters of the paper's name having been lost or stolen during a fire, the name became the Republic. In March, 1860, Mr. Thompson severed his connection with the paper, and on the 25th of April, 1861, with Vol. V, Number 17 (of the Republican and the Republic), E. R. Beebe went in as editor and proprietor. Mr. Cameron having sold out and "gone to the war," Thomas McConnell became publisher with Vol. V, No. 31, and on the 1st of August, 1861, the editors became McConnell, Cameron & Beebe. Mr. Cameron was corresponding editor, and sent home long, spicy letters from the field of war. His interest in the paper at this time was owing to the fact that Mr. Beebe could not meet the payments according to the contract. In a short time McConnell bought the entire paper, Mr. Beebe stepped down and out, and Mr. Cameron, who probably held a mortgage on the office, remained corresponding editor.

On the 10th of April, 1862, as Mr. McConnell had failed to meet the requirements of the contract of purchase, the ownership of the paper reverted to Mr. Cameron, and Mrs. Jane E. Cameron, wife of the owner, assumed control, with Mr. Beebe as associate editor. Mr. Beebe went out December 11, 1862, and the paper was advertised for sale, though the issues appeared regularly, mainly through joint editor, Cameron & Co. publishers, R. A. Cameron corresponding editor, but in December of the same year the issue was discontinued, Mr. Gurney having withdrawn, and the paper having no one to properly manage it.

On the 4th of January, 1866, Mr. Cameron having returned from the war, issued No. 1, Volume X, of the Valparaiso Republic, and continued this until May 24, 1866, when Thomas McConnell became joint editor and publisher. In November, 1866, G. A. Pierce bought the office, but immediately sold the same to Aaron Gurney, who was issuing the Vidette, and the two papers were merged, and issued under the title of "Vidette and Republic," a nine-column folio newspaper; Aaron Gurney, general editor; B. W. Smith, educational editor, and Pomeroy, Kimball & Co., publishers. The first number of the Porter County Vidette had been issued January 24, 1866, Gurney & Pomeroy, proprietors; Aaron Gurney, general editor, and A. D. Cunningham, editor of the educational department. March 19, 1867, J. F. Heaton went in with Gurney as joint editor, and, in May, Kimball became joint proprietor with Gurney. August 27, 1867, Mr. Heaton left, Gurney continued sole editor, and the paper was reduced in size, and thus remained until July, 1868.

Mr. Pierce, after buying the Republic and immediately selling it to Mr. Gurney, issued during the same month, November, 1866, the first number of the Republican, a new venture, or perhaps a continuation of the old Republic, with J. Harper, associate editor, and Orrin E. Harper & Co., publishers. April 4, 1867, G. A. May became joint editor, but went out October 31, 1867, as also did J. Harper.

About this time, W. H. Calkins became associate editor, but on the 5th of March, 1868, left, and in July, 1868, the Republican was consolidated with the Vidette and Republic under the latter name, Gurney & Pierce, editors and proprietors. Not long after this, Mr. Pierce sold out to Mr. Gurney, who continued to issue the paper until June 4, 1874, when the office was bought by William C. Talcott, who, two issues later, changed the name to Vidette, and thus it has remained until the present.

December 1, 1874, C. R. Talcott secured a half-interest, and the paper was continued thus with abundant success until November, 1879, when C. R. Talcott bought his father's interest and assumed exclusive management, but December 16, 1880, William C. Talcott repurchased a half interest, and thus the paper remains at the present writing.

Reference

Counties of Port r and Lake, Indiana. W. A. Goodspeed (1882)

Porter Co. - 666 - Theaters and Drama

DRAMA

References

- C. Mrs. Kate Bowden, Valparaiso University Librarian
- B. Miss Carr, Librarian, Valparaiso Public Library
- M. Readers Guide to Periodical Reading
July 1932 and June 1935
Publisher H. W. Wilson Co.
- K. Archie Koritz, Field worker

Valparaiso has an interesting dramatic group, known as, The Little Hoosier Theater Group, Besides being a medium of entertainment for the townfolk, it has brought out latent qualities with which its members have distinguished themselves as the leading citizens of this city. Its aim is to develop poise, to cultivate stage presence and in short to bring all there is in the way of personality out of the individual. This society has presented several plays which have been received with considerable commendation. This organization is under the direction of Mr. Redding, a professor in the University and is patterned after the Little Theatre Society of Indiana. Occasionally this group present plays at the Memorial Opera House. K

The Premier Theater, a photo play house presenting pictures of the highest character also stage specialties, located on west Lincolnway, with a seating capacity of 1000. This is the only theater in Valparaiso which shows the late popular pictures. The admission is 25¢

to 35¢ for adults. This theater has a cooling system which assures one of a temperature of 70 degrees in the summer. K

The Lake Theater, located on North Franklin St. has a seating capacity of 600, the pictures shown here are not as recent as those shown at the Premier. The admission is 15 and 20 cents. K

The Memorial Opera House which is used more or less as a community hall presents movies on Friday and Saturday evenings. The admission is 10 and 15 cents. The seating capacity is 800. All three of these theaters are located in the business district. K

Patterson McNutt, formerly of this city, has become famous as a playwright and short story writer. His play "Pigs" broke all records on Broadway and in Chicago, it likewise took Valparaiso by storm, when presented by the local dramatic art club. His recent short stories are: Broadway Bound; Collier's Mr. /34; Broadway Love, Collier's March 10/34; Double Scoop; Collier's Dec. 10/32; Gambler, Sat. Evening Post 1934; Happy ^{ENDING} Ending

American 1934; Musical Comedy Express, Collier's 1934; Never Less Than a Million, American 1934; Private Who Didn't Salute, Dairy of a ^{Rolling} Stone, American 1934; Reunion in Hollywood, American 1934; Duty of the State to Educate, 1933; Young, Single and Curious, American 1934; Indiana gets a New Brew, Collier's 1933; Out First State Dictator, Lit. Digest 1933 and They Stand out from the Crowd, Lit. Digest 1933. K. M. 1368-69; C

William Slavers McNutt, is a short story writers of unusual ability. Some of his recent stories are: Little Girl Makes Good, Collier's 1934; You'd Like George, Collier's 1934. C. K. M. 1369

The father of these two brothers moved to this city attracted by its educational advantages in order that his sons might received a college educational. Shortly after they graduated the family moved away. C

Miss Beulah Bondi (Bondy) the ^{daughter} of Mrs. Eva Bondi was born in Valparaiso and received much of her

early training in the public schools of this city. In recent years she has become famous as a character motion picture actress. Her forceful personality was portrayed on the screen in Street Scene, Strangers Return and Christopher Bean and numerous others. K. B

Each year the high school holds their annual May Festival in Boucher Gym, the high school gym. This is composed of the students from the Physical education departments in the city schools and is one of the most colorful and striking events of the school year. At this time the students have their May-Pole Dance. This annual spectacle has aroused great interest among the town-people, since the parents are the guests at this event the gym, which has a seating capacity of 3,500 is always well filled. K

Clarence Swanson, from Chesterton, Indiana, a very talented young man who ^{received} received his education in this county, a graduate from Chesterton High School is head of the Dramatic Art Department in the University of Illinois. K

Edna Agar, instructor in the University has had considerable success in coaching and directing community plays. K

Annually the various church organizations and public schools each present a Christmas Cantata and at Easter time a Pageant. K

Frequently when a new barn is built in this district they celebrate its completion with a barn dance, where the old fashion square dance is still popular.

NHP:mf
2/13/36

File No. 392 A
District No. 7
Porter County
Editor-W.H. Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST

Archie Koritz-Field Worker

THE LITTLE THEATRE

(Beverly Shores Porter County)
Outside of Michigan City.

The Little Theatre, Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana at the north east corner of the intersection of Broadway and Lake Shore Drive.

This building was formerly the office of the Bartlett Realty Company, Beverly Shores. When the present administration building was finished the office was moved there and the old one abandoned. In 1935 a stage was erected in the building and several hundred seats were stilled. A group of students from the Goodman Theatre, Chicago, spent the summer giving plays under the direction of David Hutton Lewis. Plays were given each night from June until September. It is planned to continue this theatre each summer and to erect a permanent Theatre in the very near future.

The structure is a one story frame building in thr form of a T. It has a seating capacity of several hundred.

The building is owned by the Bartlett Realty Company, the developers of Beverly Shores Subdivision.

WHP/ueq

4/24/36

Porter G.

THEATER OF THE DUNES

The Beverly Shores Playhouse, "The Theater of The Dunes," is located on Broadway at Lake Shore Drive. This building was formerly used as a sales office at Beverly Shores, and was erected in 1929.

During the summer you will find here a full cast of dramatic artists, direct from the Goodman Theatre, Chicago, who present popular stage productions under the direction of David Putnam Lewis, every evening except Monday. The admission is only forty cents and the curtain is at 9:00 p.m. They had some very popular stage productions this last summer and the theatre was filled every night.

Reference

Leo W. Post

Porter Co. - 672.1 - Strikes

PORTEK COUNTIES ONLY STRIKEReference

A. S. P. Corboy, Valparaiso, Indiana

NF
ice hist

In 1858, when the Pittsburg railroad, now the Pennsylvania railroad, was constructed through Porter county, a large number of men were employed in its construction. At first it was a novelty and week after week month after month, an army of men were encamped upon the way, and the work was pushed forward with great rapidity. The leading contractors were J. N. Skinner and Ruel Starr, George Durand was a very skilled manager in the work. At one time, the laborers were on a strike, and refused to go to work when the whistle sounded. They all refused to receive proffered wages, and gave vent threat to ominous threats and mutterings. The directors were wholly at their mercy and were greatly alarmed. Durand, however, was equal to the emergency, seizing a heavy club he stepped out of the directors shanty and roared; "I'm going to blow that whistle again and if any mothers son of you don't go to work I'll be d--d if I don't murder him, I will be by eternal G-d". Needless to say the men went back to work.

ALLmf
4/30/38

Porter Co. - 677 - Cuisine and Food

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

AMERICA EATS

64

CHICKEN SUPPER - PORTER COUNTY
INDIANA

D

REFERENCE

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana

AMERICA EATS

Chicken Supper

Each year the Methodist Church of Wheeler, Porter County, Indiana, serves a chicken supper in the early fall. This is a community affair since there is only the one church in this village.

The Ladies' Aid of the church cooks the meal and it is served by the high school girls of the township high school located at Wheeler.

The meal always consists of cream chicken on biscuits and ordinary vegetables. It is served on small tables covered with white table cloths decorated either vines or leaves.

The meal is served from 5:30 to 8:00 P.M. The public is invited. However the price of the supper is fifty cents.

The people of the community donate the chickens and vegetables and the Ladies' Aid Society serves the meals. All money collected goes to the Ladies Aid.

D/F

EATS- THRESHING DINNER

Williamsport, Warren County

Reference A. Personal Knowledge.

Usually the dinners for threshers in this part of the district are conducted as follows:

The Ladies Aid, Church or some other organization of Women sponsors the dinner, and all profits go to the Society. The meal is usually served in the basement of the church at so much a plate, averaging about forty cents, though the price may vary. The farmer who furnishes the meal buys the meat, but all other supplies are donated for the purpose.

With the exception of pies and cakes, the dinner is prepared in the kitchen in the church basement. The meal usually consists of boiled meat, beef or pork, meat loaf, Gravy, and potatoes prepared in various ways, stewed prunes, coleslaw and baked beans. These are the staples of food served. Coffee or iced tea, are optional, but the tired and hot threshing hand goes big for the iced tea, which is really very refreshing and strengthening and prevents overeating, an ever present danger on a hot day.

Ordinary table ware is used, and is usually the property of the Society. It must be confessed that the etiquette would not be likely to meet the approval of Emily Post, but the boys probably do not care a very great deal. Ordinary tablecloths are used.

The food is served by young girls and the younger women, while the matrons prepare the meal, wash dishes, etc. Usually if there is among the men one of Christian profession, he is called upon to say grace, and this is accompanied by bowed heads and reverence by the wildest and most boisterous of the "run". 7

A time is set, for each "run" and the men ride from the field in trucks, often a distance of several miles. Water for washing is always ready for their ablutions.

FOLKLORE

CARROTS.

REFERENCE

Miss Mable Benny,
Retired teacher and a member of one
of the pioneer families of Porter County.

FOLKLORE

CARROTS.

About fifty years ago, people for some reason or other, probably because carrots were somewhat like a weed, would not eat them. In Valparaiso at that time O. B. Kinsey, a co-partner with H. B. Brown in operating Valparaiso University, had charge of the management of the dining-room. Since Valparaiso was a poor man's school, it was necessary to have good food and to keep the cost down as low as possible. Mr. Kinsey found that carrots were wholesome, although most people failed to eat them. However, the many hundreds of students were here to get an education as cheaply as possible and Mr. Kinsey insisted that no food be foolishly tossed away. The students had to eat the carrots.

In later years of his life, Mr. Kinsey used to remark that he had taught the world to eat carrots. As the students here were from all parts of the world and there were several thousands of them, his statement was probably more of a fact than a joke.

AD:SM

1-27-38

Porter Co. - 680 - Sports and Recreation

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana
April 25, 1936

The Casino (Beverly Shores)

The Casino in Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana, is located one block west of Broadway facing lake front drive and bordering Lake Michigan in the rear. Thirteen miles north of Valparaiso on State Highway 49, then four miles east on US 12, one mile north on Broadway and one half block west on Lake Front drive. From Michigan City, four miles west on US 12, then one mile north on Broadway and one half block west on Lake Front Drive. (B)

This building was built by W. Post of Beverly Shores for the Bartlett Realty Co. at a cost of \$40,000 and finished in 1935. (A)

It is constructed of Sand Tan and sea green Terra Cotta with jet black trim. It was designed by the Beverly Shores Construction Co. It is located on a 50 by 250 ft. riparian right site and includes a private beach for guests, a dining room and dance floor as well as living accommodations for operating personnel. At the present time this building has been leased to W. J. McCain of Chicago, who is operating it. It is a two story structure. (A)

The Casino is furnished with the latest all steel design leather furniture. To the rear is a large terrace over looking Lake Michigan, it is about 40 by 50 ft. (A)

This is one of the most attractive spots along Lake Michigan. (A)

Bibliography

- A. Mr. R. Mopeak, office manager of Beverly Shores Realty Co.
Beverly Shores, Michigan City, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

December 7, 1938

Casino
At
Beverly Shores, Indiana

Special State Assignment

The Casino at Beverly Shores, Indiana was designed by Leo. W. Post, who lives at Beverly Shores and runs the Beverly Shores Products Company. It was sponsored by the Robert Barlett Realty Co., in 1934.

Purpose was a recreation center for the public. There is a large restaurant on the first floor with kitchen and lavatories in rear overlooking Lake Michigan. On the second floor there is a four room modern flat. In the basement there is a heating plant and large recreation room, store and two shower rooms. The Terra Cotta construction company of Chicago constructed the building. It is concrete and steel, exterior Terra Cotta. The building has a hundred foot frontage with six hundred foot public bathing beach.

It is open the year round and the Bartlett Company doesn't own it anymore. It is privately owned.

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

SPORTS AND RECREATIONS OF PORTER COUNTY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A - Archie Korits, Field Worker

SPORTS & RECREATION OF PORTER COUNTY

Within the vicinity of Valparaiso, the county seat, are four golf courses, namely: Lincoln Hills, two miles west on U. S. #30, a public course; Forest Park, in the northwest section of Valparaiso, a public course; Wahob, four miles north on State highway #49, a public course; and the Valparaiso Country Golf Club, which is semi-public. Other facilities for sports are, The Elks bowling alley in the Elks building open to the public; the high school athletic field and gymnasium on north Campbell Street, and the Valparaiso University field. These fields are used for tennis, baseball, football and track meets.

For recreation there are two theaters, the Premier, which seats about eight hundred, showing the latest pictures with a weekly bank night. The other theater seats about four hundred and since both are owned by the same parties, the pictures are not the latest. The Opera House with a seating capacity of about twelve hundred is only used occasionally to put on home talent plays.

Valparaiso has a Public Library housed in a two-story brick building with about sixteen hundred volumes. In the basement of the library, the Porter County Historical Society has a small museum which may be inspected by the public upon request during the hours the library is open. The University Library, designed primarily for the use of the students and faculty of Valparaiso University.

In the eastern part of the city lies Kirchoff Park, which covers an area of one acre and is Valparaiso's only park.

page 2
Aronie Herits, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

During the summer months a soft ball league operates with games three or four nights a week at a field on East Lincolnway, on the High School field, and at another field on North Calumet Street. A few baseball games are played on the diamond at the Fair Grounds on North Calumet and Evans Streets.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County - District #1
Valparaiso, Indiana

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

PORTER COUNTY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A - Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- B - Mr. R. McPeak
Office Mgr. Beverly Shores Realty Company
Beverly Shores,
Michigan City, Indiana
- C - Mr. W. T. Pendleton,
Golf Professional
Beverly Shores Golf Club
Michigan City, Indiana

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

PORTER COUNTY

Located three and one-half miles north of Valparaiso is a group of seven small lakes. On their shores and the surrounding region several hundred summer cottages have been erected, making this region known as a summer resort. (A)

Flint Lake is the largest of this group of connected lakes. Two beaches are open to the public for swimming and boating, Burlington Beach on the south shore is free, while an admission of fifteen cents is charged at Blackhawk Beach on the east shore. Blackhawk Beach also has a large dance hall where dances are held four nights weekly during the resort season. In the surrounding woods is located a large picnic ground free to the public. Fishing is good in Flint and Loomis Lakes and in the fall they are visited by many duck hunters. (A)

Chesterton has one small theatre, which shows the latest pictures. Wednesday and Thursday are family nights. On these nights a double feature, and the most modern pictures are shown for an admission of ten cents. The regular admission on other nights is twenty-five cents. (A)

The high school has a small gymnasium where the public is invited to the basketball games. There is also a small auditorium where school plays are presented to the public. (A)

In the extreme northeast part of the county on the shores of Lake Michigan is located a deluxe subdivision called Beverly Shores. A part of this project is the Beverly Shores Club House and Golf course. Although this has a club membership, accommodations are open

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to the public.

Tournaments are held on Sundays and holidays. A feature of this course is the annual tri-state tournaments. (C)

Since 1935, when a stage was built in the old office building of the Hartlett Realty Company and a group of students from the Goodwin Theatre of Chicago spent the summer giving plays under the direction of David Hutten, this theatre has been open to the public from June through September. It is planned to build a permanent theatre here in the near future. The theatre has a seating capacity of several hundred. This subdivision has four and one-half miles of frontage on Lake Michigan and sections of this have been set aside for public beaches.(B)

Just west is the famous Dunes State Park where the only original section of the dunes remain in Indiana. There are ten trails in the park on which one may observe the flora and fauna of the dunes. A large picnic and camping ground as well as the beach here is open to the public, subject to a ten-cent admission fee. West of the Dunes Park is Johnston Beach, which has been incorporated as part of the village of Porter. This beach is free to the public. (A)

AD:DB
9-22-37

Porter Co. - 681.21 - Hunting

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

FOLKLORE

FOX HUNTING

FOLKLORE

FOX HUNTING

When one thinks of fox hunting, he usually sees men and women on horseback following hunting dogs or hounds chasing a fox through wooded sections of the country for several miles until the dogs run the fox into a corner and wait for the hunters on horseback to catch up with them. In Porter County although the procedure is somewhat different, the result is practically the same. The fox is run into his hole or some poorly concealed hiding place where the hunters shoot him without giving him much chance of saving himself.

One method is to run by a small wooded section after a snow storm and if one sees fox tracks going into the woods, one walks around the woods. If none comes out, beat the brush and rush fox out into the open and shoot him.

Another method is to take several dogs and walk through the brush until the dogs find a fox and then let the dogs chase the fox. Since a fox runs in a circle, he will usually come back by the hunters sooner or later and then Mr. Fox is shot. Since there is a bounty on foxes and their hides are worth several dollars in season some of the people living in the Kankakee River bottoms help make their living by killing foxes. Another method is letting a boat drift down the Kankakee River in the hope that one will see a fox on one of its banks where it would be possible to shoot the fox.

Each year the members of the Conservation Department hold a fox hunt in the river bottoms. Their procedure is to beat through the brush and rush the foxes out of their hiding places and then shoot them out in the open sections of the country. Their purpose is to kill the foxes and thus help save small game from destruction. Although several foxes are killed each year and there is a small bounty on foxes, they seem to increase in number and are really a menace to the farmers and people living in the southern part of the county who attempt to raise chickens. However, it is hoped that in a few years with the added attraction of a bounty to the value of the hides and the open season on foxes that most of the foxes will be killed.

AD:ED

2-11-38

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' project
Porter County - District No. 7
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

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KANKAKEE RIVER MONOGRAPH

My Experience with President Harrison By Don Lytle

I think I can go back further than can most people in the Kankakee with experiences I had on this river.

Once I was down there in the fall of the year 1888, going down to Baum's bridge. There we saw a house-boat. We did not know who was in it. A man hailed us and we rowed to the house boat. There we saw a short chunky man with a long full beard, standing on the deck. With him was his son-in-law. He told us that he had expected a guide to meet him, but he failed to show up. He had failed to bring down a feather. As we had fifteen ducks in our boat, we threw him four of them and told him they would tide him over until morning.

The man asked us to remain with him that night and show him around the next day. We did not know who he was, and he did not tell us. We told him that we would go to our camp and stay for the night, but would come over to his boat in the morning and show him around. The next morning we were on hand and he told us who he was. He was Benjamin Harrison, later President of the United States.

Well, we struck out and found a good place in the timber. The son-in-law was north of us and kept shooting at the sky. I told Mr. Harrison that we would never get any ducks unless his son-in-law waited until the ducks got down below the tree tops. He went over to him and the sky shooting ceased. Then we got ducks, and the president-elect was a happy man. We were about the two most important

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hunters on the Kankakee and could boast of associating with a
president-elect.

AD:DB
5-27-37

Turtle Hunting on the Kankakee

An interesting story is told by Mr. James Barker, of Valparaiso, Indiana, of hunting snapping turtles on the Kankakee River when he was a boy.

Mr. Barker and his brother would often take their rifles, and in a flat-bottomed boat, head up-stream for the bayous, above their home. They knew that it was necessary to hunt turtles when the sun was warm, and the turtles were "sunning themselves." During the hottest part of the day, the turtles avoided the surface of the water. By mid-afternoon, many snappers, some of them of great size, could be seen on floating logs and fallen trees that bordered the sluggish waters. Sometimes a turtle fast asleep could be seen lazily floating on the surface of the water.

The turtles could have been shot, but it was more thrilling, and also decidedly more dangerous, to capture them by hand.

One of the boys would row the boat very quietly toward the sleeping turtle, taking great care lest the splash of an oar awaken him from his slumber and send him diving into the deep mud below.

When they finally got behind the turtle, they cautiously approached until close enough that the ~~one~~ boy who was not rowing could lean over the side of the boat, and quickly slipping his hands under the turtle's body, with a quick move, turn him over, lift him out of the water and into the boat on his back. A turtle caught in this manner was called a "love turtle."

It was so difficult to catch one in this manner that the boys were always elated over their occasional success. Often a turtle that apparently was a light sleeper would twist himself out of the

boys' hands, taking a bit of flesh with him to the bottom of the bayou. Sometimes a painful scratch was the result of too close contact with the turtle's rough shell or the sharp claws that armed his feet.

During the months of October and November, turtles were in prime condition for food, and turtle soup was a favorite piece-de-resistance on many a dining table in the club-houses or private hotels that catered to the hunters in the marshes during the duck-hunting season.

Porter Co. - 690 - Points of Scenic Interest

File No. 182.
County, Porter.
Division No. 7.
Editor, F.I. Francoeur.

Points of Interest.

Archie Koritz, field worker.

Cowles Tamarack Swamp.

Northwest of the station of Mineral Springs, a train stop on the line of the South Shore electric railway, in Porter county, is a notable growth of native trees, known in the locality as ^{the} Cowles tamarack swamp.

The name of Henry W. Cowles will always be associated with the history of the Dunes region. Professor of botany at the University of Chicago, he became immensely interested in the flora of the Michigan lakeshore, and devoted much of his energy in making it known through his writings.

Mineral Springs, which is the station for the town of Dune Acres, is fourteen miles east of Gary, and one mile east of the intersection of U.S. Highway 12 and State Road 49.

FIF/rif.
4/7/36.

(Complete)

Porter Co. - 694 - Parks and Forest (Nature) Preserves

)

DUNES STATE PARK

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MOUNT TOM - DUNES STATE PARK

Towering high above the dunes in Dunes State Park is Mount Tom, the highest of the hundreds of hills of sand bordering the shores of Lake Michigan. It received its name in honor of Tom Bradley, who first planted the American flag in Porter County in 1777.

At that time, St. Louis was a fort in the possession of Spanish soldiers. The Spaniards for a time were rivals of the French for the control of Louisiana. It is interesting to note that there was an attempted exercise of Spanish dominion over a part of northern Indiana and southern Michigan during the eighteenth century.

At the close of the French and Indian Wars in America which ended in the defeat of the French, all French forts in the northwest were surrendered to Great Britain with the exception of Fort Petite, a stronghold erected at the mouth of Fort Creek, a small stream flowing from east to west at the foot of Mount Tom. This stream was named Nau-caw-gi-ink by the Indians, and Riviere des Bois by the French, because of the driftwood along the shores and near its mouth. The English named it Fort Creek, because of the fort which for many years was a distinct threat to British dominion.

When the Revolutionary War began, Tom Bradley was located at Cahokia, Illinois, a small settlement across the Mississippi from St. Louis. Located at the mouth of the St. Joseph River in Michigan was the British stronghold Fort St. Joseph. With a force of fifteen men, Bradley led an expedition from Cahokia to Fort St. Joseph, with the intention of capturing it if possible, for the

American colonial government.

Upon arriving at the fort, Bradley found it deserted for the moment. Confiscating a large amount of valuable furs stored in the fort, Bradley set fire to the fort, and started back to Cahokia. The British returned to the fort soon after the Americans had left, and with a force of three hundred men, started in pursuit. They overtook Bradley at Fort Creek in the dunes, and here occurred the only battle of the Revolution fought in Porter County. Two Americans were killed, and the others made prisoners. However, they later escaped and made their way back to Cahokia.

From these escaped prisoners, the commander of the Spanish fort St. Louis conceived the idea of marching against Fort Saint Joseph and capturing it. In 1781, apparently with the design to enforce such dominion, an expedition was sent from St. Louis across Illinois and Indiana, and destroyed the old French fort on the St. Joseph, located nine miles north of the present city of South Bend, then garrisoned by English troops.

However, by the time news reached Europe of the Spanish coup, the Treaty of 1783 had concluded the Revolution, the Americans were in control of the entire Northwest Territory, and the dream of a Spanish empire in this region was destroyed forever.

When the dunelands were acquired by the state of Indiana for a park, and names were given the outstanding dunes, the story of Tom Bradley was recalled by local historians, and the highest dune named in memory of his patriotic activities.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
Porter County, District # 1.
Valparaiso, Indiana

DUNES STATE PARK

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Porter County, District # 1.
Valparaiso, Indiana

DUNES STATE PARK

The founders of Porter County envisioned the development of great industrial cities along the shore line of Lake Michigan. Although other lake cities received water terminals and grew to greatness, Porter County was forced by circumstances to sit on the sidelines and let the parade go by. In the beginning, it had its potential lake port city, old City West, then thought to be a formidable rival of Chicago, destined to be the second city of the nation. Today old City West has disappeared and remains as a dream city. This city was located in Dunes State Park at the mouth of Fort Creek near the present park pavilion. (B)

Old City West was laid out and a plat filed in 1836, at Waverly Beach in Dunes State Park. It was founded on the site of Fort Petite, which had been erected some ninety years previous. This was some one hundred twelve years after Pere Marquette, the French missionary, had first passed through this territory. (B)

The old plat contains about twenty-five blocks with streets named after the state of the union, with rights of way showing a prospective railroad and a canal which was to connect the lake with the Little Calumet River, three miles to the south. The plat was recorded by J. Bigelow. This plat was part of the Morgan tract later sold to the state for the park. This plat included the beach at the mouth of the creek and here the founders of the dream city built a long pier extending several hundred feet out into the lake where boats unloaded lumber and food supplies for the inhabitants of the city. (A)

The people who founded this city were speculators. They had

heard that a government grant was to be given for a harbor on the southern tip of Lake Michigan and laid this city out in the hope that this site would be the location of the future harbor. They succeeded in receiving an appropriation of \$5,000.00 for a light house which was never erected. (A)

In addition to nearly forty buildings, a saw mill and a lake pier, City West had three hotels, The Bigelow, The Bradley, and the Morse. The Bigelow Hotel had thirty rooms, and it was here that Daniel Webster stopped when making his stage trip in the west. At this time Webster was chairman of the committee to report on a site which was to receive an appropriation for a harbor. Webster was much impressed with this location and left the impression that he would do all in his power to locate the harbor at this spot. He spent the next evening in Michigan City where promoters were also attempting to secure a government grant to construct a harbor. Michigan City received the grant of twenty thousand dollars for a harbor.

The next year the Panic of 1837 occurred. This panic was caused by tremendous speculation and poor banks. Since City West was founded on the supposition that a harbor would be built and they failed to receive the expected funds, City West was one of the first to go down under the reaction. The citizens were compelled to go elsewhere to make a living and City West remained as a dream city. Had the promoters had the means, a large city might now stand where the Dunes Park of Indiana has been set aside. (B)

The land where this city was located, afterwards fell into the hands of John W. Morgan, who ultimately acquired some three hundred twenty acres, embracing Waverly Beach, Mount Tom and almost a mile of lake front. It was this tract of land that was purchased

by the Indiana State Department of Conservation to become a part of the Dunes State Park. The purchase was made from the heirs of John Morgan. It was this same tract that holds the historic site of Fort Petite. (B)

Had Porter County received a harbor, there would have been no Dunes State Park to preserve the Dunes region of Indiana, and the present playground of the middle west and one of the world's most interesting spots would have been destroyed. (B)

Henrietta Creelman, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
InPurto County, District #1
Michigan City, Indiana

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK
NAMING OF THE PRINCIPAL DUNES

REFERENCE

- A - Seneca Bigelow, Tremont, Indiana
- B - Mrs. George Bigelow, Tremont, Indiana
- C - Elmer Johnson, Tremont, Indiana

Henrietta Graubman, Field Worker
Federal Writers' Project
LaPorte County, District #1
Michigan City, Indiana

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

Naming of the Principal Dunes

Along the southern shores of Lake Michigan are to be found some of the largest of all the dunes which border its shores. One of these towering dunes, which lies due north of Chesterton, Indiana, was called Mt. Tremont, named after the Tremont House at Valparaiso, Indiana, which was built in the early forties. (B)

Mrs. Bigelow is a pioneer, more than eighty years old, with a very clear mind. She said that in the summer of 1885, in the month of September, John O. Bowers delivered the deed for the initial purchase of the Dunes State Park to the Conservation Committee of the state. Governor Jackson with his family was vacationing at Waverly Beach at the time. The ceremony took place on the top of Mt. Tremont, and after having raised the state flag on its summit, the name of the peak was changed to Mt. Jackson.

North of this dune can be seen three very high mountains of sand and the one to the west is called Mt. Tom. It is one hundred ninety-two feet high and is the highest point in the dunes area. These three were at one time known as Mt. Tom, Mrs. Tom and Miss Tom. (A) Mt. Tom is located almost at the water's edge and covers almost a hundred acres. Seneca Bigelow told me that they were so named after a family named Tom who lived nearby, but Mr. George Bigelow said that they were named after a sailor by that name, who died and was buried on the top of the dune. The Chicago Prairie Club is located a short distance from Mt. Tom and the middle dune has been named Mt. Holden, in honor of the first president of the club. (C) The dune to the east is called Mt. Green, in memory of a man named Green, who kept

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Henrietta Graubman, Field Worker
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LaPorte County, District #1
Michigan City, Indiana

a hotel at Tremont.

Most of the dunes were originally named after some of the sailors who landed there in their early explorations but in later years they were named after some of the people who built cottages nearby. (C)

Ogden Dunes was so named after Francis A. Ogden of Madison, Wisconsin. This tract contains for hundred eighty-six acres and was purchased from Mr. Ogden by Samuel H. Reck of Gary, Indiana.

AD:DB
10-19-57

Porter Co.

Clive Beatty-Field Worker
 Lake County-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Gary, Indiana

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

(Add.)

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Many lovers of nature and students will assert that, if the traveler fails to visit the Indiana Dunes State Park, his trip through northwestern Indiana has been in vain. Indiana has her Turkey Run, Pokagon, Clifty Falls and other interesting parks, but partisans insist that the Dunes offers many features not found in any other. B

The park may be reached by way of a wide pavement running from U. S. Highway 12 directly through the main entrance to the shore of Lake Michigan at Waverly Beach. Tremont station, on the South Shore electric line, is located at this entrance, which is approximately fifteen miles east of downtown Gary and ten miles west of Michigan City. Markers have been placed along U. S. Highway 12 indicating the direction to the park. B

Though the deed covering the first purchase of land for the park bears the date of August 29, 1925, the movement for the establishment of the park started many years before. In

a way, the early history of northwestern Indiana and the promotion of "dream cities" is related to the spot. Indiana City, at the old mouth of the Grand Calumet river, at the eastern edge of Lake county, had an ambitious^u competitor in City West, in Porter county, near the mouth of Fort creek. This is now known as Dunes creek, and drains the swamps back of the sand hills into the lake at Waverly beach, the modern bathing beach of the park. City West had a miracu^aulous growth, and at one time was honored with a brief visit^y by Daniel Webster. Started in 1836, it was practically wiped out by the panic of 1837. A

The park movement itself was begun in 1912 by the Prairie Club of Chicago, composed of a group of nature lovers and scientists who had made frequent excursions to the locality. Some of its members had erected the "Beach House", still a land mark of the beach at the eastern end of the park. A

The movement interested many organizations and individuals, and received considerable newspaper publicity. Famous Mt. Tom, the highest dune in the park, should wear a crown on its lofty head, for having focused attention on the project. A report that Mt. Tom was to be sold for commercial sand and was to be removed bodily brought a flood of editorials and news articles from the press all over northern Indiana, thus acquainting the general public with this natural recreation spot at their doorstep--of nature in the ^araw, of flora peculiar to no other spot in the country, passed daily unknown and

unthought of by the average man. B

In 1916, the Pottawatomie ~~Chaper~~^{Chapter} of the D. A. R. at Gary passed a resolution favoring the creation of a dunes park, which seems to have been the first definite action taken by an Indiana organization. This was followed by a meeting at the Prairie Club house, the result of which was ~~the~~^{the} incorporating of the Nation Dunes Association. The American flag was raised on top of Mt. Tom, and A. F. Knotts of Gary was elected president and Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan secretary. A

This action developed into a national park movement—a story of "it might have been". Thomas ~~Teggart~~^{Taggart}, then U. S. Senator from Indiana, endorsed the movement and submitted a resolution in the Senate suggesting the purchase of a tract in the dunes for a national park. Pursuant to a call by ~~the~~ Stephen T. Mathe, assistant secretary of the interior, a meeting was held in Chicago, in November, 1916. So favorable was the impression created that the project received a recommendation from Secretary of the Interior Franklin H. Lane, that a tract of fifteen square miles be purchased. This would have embraced nearly the entire beach line between Gary and Michigan City, instead of the three and a half square miles finally purchased. A

A notable demonstration in promotion of this movement was an elaborate pageant, written by Thomas W. Stevens, based on historical writings by George A. ~~Breman~~^{Breman}, and presented on a grand scale in the bowl-shaped blowout just west of Waverly beach. A

"It might have been" a national park, but the oncoming of the world war diverted national attention from park project. ^A

When this failed, the enthusiasts turned to the State of Indiana to save The Dunes. In 1919, Governor James P. Goodrich and Col. Richard Lieber, director of the department of conservation, took a serious interest in the project. Before leaving office, January 1, 1921, Gov. Goodrich, in his final message to the General Assembly, strongly urged the establishment of the park. His successor, Gov. McCray, advocated the purchase in his inaugural address. State Senators R. L. Moorhead and Charles J. Buchanan were delegated to visit the site for the purchase of the necessary land, and a bill was later introduced by Senator Buchanan. This failed to pass in the session of 1921. Early in the 1923 session, the bill was again introduced in each house. ^A

Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan, as chairman of the Dunes park committee of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, delivered a stereopticon lecture in the House of Representatives, giving facts, figures and pictures. She had worked for this project since 1916, and finally saw the fulfillment of her dreams. ^A

The law was passed, and in June, 1925, Gov. Jackson and Col. Lieber came to the site on a tour of inspection. On this occasion, they met W. P. Gleason, public-spirited citizen of Gary. He explained the situation, and the first purchase was arranged, covering 110 acres, which included Mt. Tom. Others who proved of great assistance with gifts and advice were

Attorney-General Arthur Gillione, Lieut. Gov. Branch, Senator T. A. Gottschalk, Samuel J. Farrell and Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, and Samuel Insull, Jr.

A

The cost of the Dunes Park ~~adapage~~ was approximately \$1,000,000. It surveys at 2,210.47 acres, or about three and one half square miles. A

From a recreational point of view, a short statement of the man-made features of the park is in order. The main entrance is marked by a guards' house on either side of the pavement. In the center between is a large boulder, about eight feet high, brought from farther south in the State, imbedded in concrete. The guards are members of the State Park Rangers and their duty is to collect the nominal entrance fee of ten cents. B

Just inside the gate, on the east side, is the home of Col. John Fishback, the custodian of the park. This is a red brick residence, with stone trim of conventional design, making a comfortable home set in a natural grove. Of like construction is a large garage and tool house.)

(Nearer the lake is a small brick store building, housing the park grocery store. B

As one nears the beach, the paving widens into a large parking space for hundreds of cars. B

The Dunes Arcade pavilion is a large structure facing the beach at the end of the parking space. It is Moorish in style, and of concrete block construction. The first floor contains the refreshment room, and grill. The bathhouse

conveniences are on the second floor, embracing dressing rooms, check rooms, and so forth. Bathing suits may be rented in season. B

The second floor, as well as the roof, is reached by stairways at each end of the building. The roof has a concrete floor and makes a wonderful promenade, giving view in all directions. B

Directly to the west of the pavilion is the Dunes Arcade hotel, a three-story structure of light green stucco, with a darker green roof, which looks as if it might have been transplanted from the heart of China. The first floor is used as a foyer, office and lounge. The hotel is built along the beach, and the entire side facing the lake is a series of windows. There are about fifty guest rooms, priced from \$1.50 to \$3.50. The dining service is located in the pavilion. B

In connection with hotel accommodations at the park, mention should be made of Duneside Inn, just inside the gates of the eastern entrance (Tremont). This is conducted on the American plan, the prices of rooms and meals ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. This was a large farm house, and has been remodeled into a homey family hotel. B

Waverly beach was a popular bathing resort even before the State took over the site, and the improvements have made it still more popular. B

On the dunes surrounding the parking space may be seen plantings of small evergreens by the OCO, Co. 1563, formerly employed in the park. One of the men engaged in replanting

told the writer that during April, 1936, in digging on top of one of banks to the east of the pavilion, they opened what was evidently an Indian ^{a yard} ~~grave~~ - the skeleton of a "brave" of early times being all that was left. B

There are a number of cottages along the beach, varying from a small shack to the Governor's House and the quarters of the Prairie Club. There were a number of cottages on the beach when the State made the purchase of the property. As fast as the leases expired, the State preserved the better ones and dismantled the shacks, improving the appearance of the beach. B

The Governor's House is one of the most pretentious cottages thus taken over. It is of semi-rustic style, built of drop siding. It is located on the top of a bluff, back from the beach which backs up to the north side of Mt. Tom.

The Prairie Clubhouse is similiar in style, and is located some distance to the east. Both have large living rooms or mess halls, with kitchens at the rear. The Governor's House contains eight guest rooms, and is the largest dwelling on the beach. B

A modern tourist camp is located just off the curving concrete road running east from the main drive. There are a number of tourist cabins, and a central laundry and comfort station. This last mentioned building is constructed partly of red brick, with drop-siding upper part in a somewhat rustic style. The floors are of concrete, and, in addition to the usual accomodations, shower baths are provided. B

Near the tourist camp is located the one remaining Boy Scout camp, the Whiting camp. This consists of a large mess hall and kitchen and five bunk houses. This ~~is~~ to be discontinued at the expiration of the lease, as was done in the case of the Gary camp. B

The new "group camp" will take the place of scout camps. The group camp is a new venture, constructed by the CCC during 1935, and will be open for the 1936 season. This camp is a picturesque scene, in Indian style. A large mess hall and kitchen provide for the entire group. A director's cabin, and a large comfort station, including showers, are also provided. In addition, there are eight bunk houses in the style of Indian tepees. All buildings are of heavy frame construction, the exteriors being covered with upright slabs with the bark left on, using rough clap-board shingles. B

~~The~~ Buildings are located in a roughly circular manner on terraces. The center of the circle will be occupied by a baseball diamond and tennis courts when the project is complete. A noticeable feature is a large carved totem pole in true Indian colorings. This was the work of one of the younger CCC boys, he having spent six months in making this pole and a duplicate of it erected in Pokogon park. B

The Group Camp is designed to be leased to groups of not less than seventy-five, the charges to be 25 cents per person per day. B

A trail map is furnished the visitor, showing the locations of principal points of interest, with long and short trips plainly marked by signs on trees all along the trail. Detailed

description is given on the map, so that one may know which trail to take, according to his interests, whether it be to climb Mt. Tom (195 feet above the lake), Mt. Holden (187 feet above the lake), Mt. Jackson (180 feet above the lake, topped by a fire tower), or to follow trail number 10, along the great marsh in the eastern end of the park.

So much has man done for the Dunes State Park. What nature has done can only be felt when seen. It is beyond description. It is the one place in the State where the lake is making and changing the face of the earth--where the wind is moving the sand in traveling dunes, covering a small living forest on one side and unearthing the dead skeletons of other trees it has smothered in past ages; where a short walk will bring one to a primeval wilderness, as untouched by the hand of man as when the Indians roamed the country; where you are with the living and the dead, and all you can do is think. B

As George S. Cottman says: "I cannot penetrate to the secret of Duneland, for that, like the secret of the Sphinx, is one of the enigmas of the ages".

Man built the buildings of the park, but only God could make the beauty and the mystery of the Dunes. B

FIF:mf
4/22/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (gen'l.)

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

PORTER COUNTY ----- DISTRICT 7

Aylesworth

Babcock
Baileytown
Beatrice
Beverly Shores
Blackhawk Beach
Boone Grove
Burdicks
Burkes
Burlington

Chesterton
City West
Colburg
Crisman
Crisman Station
Crocker

Dolson
Doran
Dunes Acres
Dune Park

Esserman

Fishers
Fort Wayne Crossing
Furnasville

Geryton
Grand Truck
Grasmere

Hageman
Hoosier's Nest
Hebron
Hurlburt

Jackson Center

Keiser
Kouts

Lake View
Liberty View
Long Lake

Maldon
Malone
McCool
Mineral Springs
Montdale
Morris

Nickel
North Woods

Ogden Dunes

Prattsville
Port Chester
Porter

Sandy Hook
Bedley
Sevier
Somers
Spriggboro
Suman
Sumanville
Summit

Tassinong
Tamarack
Tremont

Vale Park
Valparaiso

Wahob
Waverly
Wheeler
Wickliffe
Willow Creek
Woodville
Woodville Jct.

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (p. o. 's)

)

Porter County Post Offices

Taken from Post Office Records in State Library
by Sixth District Federal Writers.

Babcock

Established January 9, 1889
Thomas J. Clevinger, first P.M.
Discontinued November 14, 1904.

Boon Grove

Established December 28, 1843
Aaron Little, first P.M.
Discontinued March 27, 1849
Re-established September 18, 1849
Aaron Little, first P.M.
Discontinued July 31, 1855
Re-established March 3, 1856
Timothy Squire, first P.M.
Discontinued.

Boone Grove (1938) (see Junbo)

Name changed from Junbo to Boone Grove, July 20, 1883.

Burdiok

Established July 18, 1871
John M. Bedelle, first P.M.
Discontinued 1933.

Calumet (see Coffee Creek)

Name changed from Coffee Creek to Calumet, December 31, 1849.
Discontinued May 20, 1853.

Chesterton (1938) (see Coffee Creek)

Name changed from Coffee Creek to Chesterton, January 24, 1870.

City West (see Fillmore) (see Wheeler)

Established June 23, 1838
Leverett Bradley, first P.M.
Name changed to Fillmore, November 5, 1849.

Coburgh

Established May 8, 1876
Hamilton W. Forbes, first P.M.
Discontinued January 15, 1906.

Porter County Post Offices -Cont'd.

Coffee Creek (late of LaPorte Co.) (see Calumet -see Chesterton)

Established January 29, 1835

Jesse Morgan, first P.M.

Discontinued September 13, 1837

Re-established -in Porter County- April 7, 1840

Jesse Morgan, first P.M.

Discontinued August 16, 1842

Re-established December 15, 1846

Jesse Morgan, first P.M.

Name changed to Calumet, December 31, 1849.

Jesse Morgan continued P.M. of Coffee Creek, April 15, 1850.

Name changed from Coffee Creek to Chesterton, January 24, 1870.

Crisman

Established May 15, 1871

Isaac Crisman, first P.M.

Discontinued 1934.

Crocker (see Croker)

Name changed from Croker to Crocker, December 13, 1894.

Discontinued June 15, 1905.

Croker (see Crocker)

Established June 24, 1893

Christ F. Rohrdance, first P.M.

Name changed from Croker to Crocker, December 13, 1894.

Daman Run

Established December 13, 1848

Eldridge T. Harding, first P.M.

Discontinued September 8, 1849.

Dune Park

Established April 24, 1907

Berton Moyer, first P.M.

Discontinued February 15, 1913.

Essex

Established May 29, 1841

Thomas Sawyer, first P.M.

Discontinued April 13, 1842.

Fillmore (see City West -see Wheeler)

Name changed from City West to Fillmore, November 5, 1849.

Name changed from Fillmore to Wheeler, December 11, 1858.

Porter County Post Offices -Cont'd.

Foster (see Kouts Station -see Kout -see Kouts)

Established July 24, 1866

Peter C. Bonham, first P.M.

Name changed to Kouts Station, May 14, 1867.

Furnessville

Established July 9, 1861

Edwin L. Furness, first P.M.

Discontinued between 1917 and 1921.

Gilbertville (see Porter -see Porter Station)

Name changed from Porter to Gilbertville, June 6, 1892.

Discontinued August 7, 1899.

Hageman (see Porter)

Established June 19, 1874

Charles Mannhardt, first P.M.

Name changed to Porter, June 25, 1892.

Hebron (1938)

Established December 30, 1843

Wilson Blain, first P.M.

Hickory Point (late of Lake County)

Established September 4, 1850

Henry A. Nichols, first P.M.

Discontinued August 16, 1858

Re-established March 13, 1861

Hamlin G. Porter, first P.M.

Discontinued August 27, 1868.

Hurlburt

Established June 20, 1883

William H. Hankins (or Harrkins) first P.M.

Discontinued between 1917 and 1921.

Jackson Centre

Established March 19, 1862

Silas H. Reynolds, first P.M.

Discontinued May 4, 1864

Re-established May 21, 1872

Daniel Osborn, first P.M.

Discontinued December 1, 1884.

Porter County Post Offices -Cont'd.

Jumbo (Boone Grove)

Established June 14, 1883
Jefferson B. Woods, first P.M.
Name changed to Boone Grove, July 20, 1883.

Kout (see Kouts Station -see Foster -see Kouts)

Name changed from Kouts Station to Kout, November 28, 1882.
Name changed to Kouts, December 10, 1890.

Kouts (1938) (see Kout -see Kouts Station -see Foster)

Name changed from Kout to Kouts, December 10, 1890.

Kouts Station (see Foster -see Kout -see Kouts)

Name changed from Foster to Kouts Station, May 14, 1867.
Name changed to Kout, November 28, 1882.

Lansing

Established September 19, 1851
Elijah H. Johnson, first P.M.
Discontinued May 14, 1857.

Liberty View

Established February 5, 1910
Ellis W. Magill, first P.M.
Discontinued December 31, 1910.

McCool (1938)

Established April 24, 1884
Jonathan Wise, first P.M.

Porter (1938) (see Porter Station -see Gilbertville) (see Hageman)

Name changed from Porter Station to Porter, November 28, 1882.
Name changed from Porter to Gilbertville, June 6, 1892.
Name changed from Hageman to Porter, June 25, 1892.

Porters Cross Roads

Established May 1, 1844
Aaron Servis, first P.M.
Discontinued April 28, 1864
Re-established October 11, 1866
Charles J. Bell, first P.M.
Discontinued May 1, 1868
Re-established May 21, 1868
David Luddington, first P.M.
Discontinued August 19, 1869
Re-established January 19, 1870
Edwin J. Green, first P.M.
Discontinued August 19, 1873.

Porter County Post Offices -Cont'd.

Porter Station (see Porter -see Gilbertville)

Established September 7, 1865
Archelaus E. Whitten, first P.M.
Changed to Porter, November 28, 1882.

Porterville (see Valparaiso)

Established March 14, 1836
Benjamin McCarty, first P.M.
Name changed to Valparaiso, January 19, 1837.

Salt Creek (special)

Established February 13, 1836
Alfred Allen, first P.M.
Cancelled May 23, 1836
Re-established As Salt Creek, May 10, 1862
John H.N. Beck, first P.M.
Discontinued July 5, 1892.

Sedley

Established March 27, 1883
Vine T. Clement, first P.M.
Discontinued May 16, 1887
Re-established June 16, 1887
Elmer L. Crull, first P.M.
Discontinued April 15, 1910.

Sumanville (see Thelma)

Established January 21, 1876
Isaac C.R. Suman, first P.M.
Name changed to Thelma, November 17, 1894.

Tassinong (see Tassinong Grove)

Established April 10, 1838
John Jones, first P.M.
Discontinued February 9, 1843
Name changed from Tassinong Grove to Tassinong, June 29, 1869.
Tassinong discontinued June 14, 1875
Re-established July 1, 1875
Sylvester Pierce, first P.M.
Discontinued June 30, 1903.

Tassinong Grove (see Tassinong)

Established December 29, 1845
Edwin C. Abbott, first P.M.
Name changed to Tassinong, June 29, 1869.

Porter County Post Offices -Cont'd.

Thelma (late Sumanville)

Name changed from Sumanville to Thelma, November 27, 1894.
Discontinued May 31, 1902.

Valparaiso (1938) (see Porterville)

Name changed from Porterville to Valparaiso, January 19, 1837.

Wheeler (1938) (see Fillmore -see City West)

Name changed from Pillmore to Wheeler, December 11, 1858.

Woodville

Established April 21, 1882
Alexander H. Freer, first P.M.
Discontinued July 31, 1914.

Supplement

Porter County Post Offices

Beverly Shores (1938)

First appears in 1935 postal guide.

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Babeock)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BABCOCK

REFERENCES

- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- E. History of Porter County, Pub. by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago. 1912.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- N. George Laforce, Manager of Laforce Shoe Store, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Babcock is located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was formerly a pumping station for locomotives, having been located in the 80's, when the railroad was built through this region, has a store, and about twenty inhabitants. B E 152, G H

At a point eight miles north and three miles west of Valparaiso are several families of the name of Babcock, who were among the earlier settlers of the county. The settlement thus became known as Babcock.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Beatrice)

(S)

a large department store and several other mercantile establishments. The population is 805. A 190 C. 160, 163 D K

BEATRICE

Porter County
Pop 20

X

Beatrice, located in Porter township on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, small railroad siding and has one store. Four miles south of U. S. 30, near Lake Eliza. K D

GRASSMERE

Porter County
Pop -

Grassmere, located in Pleasant township on the Erie

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BEATRICE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County,
by R.L.Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago. 1912
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana. Pub. by W.W.Hixon
and Co. Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Beatrice is a railroad siding on the Chesapeake and Ohio line in Porter county. It is about eight miles southwest of Valparaiso, and was founded when the railroad was completed in 1873. Ten people make their homes here. There is one general store, serving the surrounding country. No plat recorded. A B C E 174 G H.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

ADDITION TO DESCRIPTION OF BEATRICE

REFERENCES

H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker

P. C & O. R.R. Agent and Operator, Beatrice.

Beatrice is located in Porter county four miles west and four miles south of Valparaiso, about half a mile west of Lake Eliza, and four miles south of US highway No. 30. H

This town came into being when the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was constructed in 1902. A side-track was then laid here, and a railroad station established. The superintendant of the railroad named the station Beatrice after his daughter. P

Half a mile east of this station is a small lake, where a minor summer resort, a dance hall and several cottages are built along the shores. These cottages may be rented at a reasonable rate. H

A general store and three homes are located near the railroad station. H

FIF:esv
 3/10/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Beverly Shores)

)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
~~Porter County~~ District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

BEVERLY SHORES

Also "Domestic Experiment" House of Tomorrow
Florida Tropical Home
Botanical Gardens

References

- A. R. J. McPeak, office manager, Administrative Building
Beverly Shores, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, Field Worker

Beverly Shores, a subdivision comprising 4,100 acres, lies between Michigan City and the Indiana Dunes State Park, fronting on the lake a distance of six and half miles. The administrative building is located on Broadway, the principal street of the community, two blocks north of the intersection of Broadway and U. S. highway no. 12, four and half miles west of Michigan City.

highway No. 12 have been added, so that now the total holdings are 4,100 acres. A

The new company launched an extensive building program, and at the present time more than 200 structures have been erected. Among these are a several that were exhibited at the Chicago world's fair, 1933-34. They include the "homes of tomorrow", and the "colonial village", intact. Along Broadway are the administrative building, the little theatre, stores, the construction office, several homes and the Virginia tavern, the Wakefield house (Washington's birthplace in replica), the House of seven Gables, the "village smithy", the Wayside inn", the Paul Revere house, the Ben. Franklin house, Mount Vernon, the "governor's mansion" and "old historic North church", all from the "colonial village" exactly as they were at the world's fair. Others are the hotel, clubhouse, school, church, bench casino, and two stations on the South Shore traction line.

A

A riding stable is maintained under the management of Mrs. Kruger. Ten horses are available, and riding instructions may be had. A

Beginning in 1935, a group of students from the Goodwin

theatre, Chicago, spent the summer giving plays, under the direction of David Hutton Lewis, in the old sales building at the corner of Broadway and Lake Shore drive. This group will be back this summer (1936), and plays will be given every night from June 1 until September. The admission is 50 cents. A

The winter population is 300, and the summer 600.

Lots are sold subject to approval of purchaser and building plans, and although lake-front lots are sold to the water's edge, sections of the beach have been set aside for the use of the public. A

More than thirty miles of concrete and improved roads have been constructed, and are now under maintenance by the Porter county highway department. The realty company also maintains a force from of five to ten men the year around to keep the roads clear. A

One of the most interesting features of Beverly Shores is the botanical garden. It is stocked with many species of native plants, illustrating what can be done without paying fancy prices for the conventional shrubs and flowers, which never succeed [^]ayway under the intensely acid conditions of the dunes. A

Mrs. Louise Van Hees Young, a well known art collector and designer of Chicago, and a pioneer homesteader of the dunes was the originator of this garden, and tends it. Mrs. Young has many experiments along the lines followed by the French government in dune control on the Biscay coast, by planting native grasses and evergreens. This garden is the only one in the world devoted exclusively to experimenting with ornamental plants adapted to dune and bog conditions. Many of the species in the garden have never before been brought into horticultural captivity. A

The triumph of the collection is the ~~Duffy~~ boxwood, or Leatherleaf, which makes a picturesque, thick, self-trimmed bush, adapted to bog conditions, finer than the best English boxwood. The garden has adapted wild roses; trailing arbutus and archide creep over banks of moss; along the paths are ranked cinnamon ferns, royal ferns and native evergreens. The garden is planned with vistas and paths having as a focal point a natural pool. A

A formal garden in the Italian style surrounds the hotel, which is of Florentine architecture. All the rooms, in this hotel have an exterior frontage, and each furnished with modern all-steel furniture. Yellow and rose are the predominating

colors in the different rooms. Tub and showers are standard equipment. Green leather is the dominating note in furnishing the lobby, while the dining room suggests the Italian influence. It is done in black and red, a color scheme carried even to the dishes.

The hotel has a screened-in roof garden, attractive on a warm summer night.

Price ranges from \$2.00 to \$3.50 single, \$3.00 to \$5.00 double, daily. Weekly, \$12.00 to \$18.00 single, and \$16.00 to \$30.00 double. A

The golf course is a sporty 18-hole affair. A club house of Spanish design is located nearby on a hill. A dining room is operated for members and visitors. The fee, week days, is .75; Sundays and holidays, \$1.00. A

The beach is equipped with a beach casino for visitors. This structure is three stories high. The beach level has lockers and showers and a supply department, with bathing equipment; the street level is designed for dancing and dining. The building is constructed of sand stone and sea-green terra cotta, with jet black trim. A

Many different styles of architecture are to be found here. Some seaside houses are similar to those to be seen

on the Mediterranean Riviers. The Tudor, Colonial, Swedish peasant and many others.

One of the attractions is the "Century of Progress modern homes", which have been transferred here to a permanent location. These exemplify the latest trend in construction. The "Armco ferro home" is a creation evolved after years of research by metalurgists, engineers and architects to achieve a practical, livable steel and enamel dwelling. A

The Florida home; the Rostone home, built of steel and resestone ; the modern country home, the first residence built in America by the new pre-casting method in which brick is laid in horizontal panels which are then raised into position as walls; the Cypress cottage, a typical woodland lodge; the "house of tomorrow", which is an ultra modern cylindrical house of glass and metals--all these are features of Beverly Shores. A

FIF:mf
3/5/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BEVERLY SHORES (baltimore)

REFERENCES

- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
 D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil of
 Indiana, 1935.
 H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Beverly Shores, which was incorporated in the early 1920's, is a de luxe subdivision located on US highway No. 20, in the extreme northeastern part of Porter county, on the South Shore electric line. This community is composed, in the main, of professional people from Chicago. It has a golf course, several stores, one theatre and two motion picture houses, a church and a school. It has a summer population of several hundred. B D H.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Wakefield House

This building is a replica of Washington's Birthplace. The original is a conjectural restoration recently completed. The Virginian building is of red brick, but brick houses were often white washed in colonial days. (A)

This building was designed and built by the Colonial Village a Century of Progress by the village architect Thomas E. Talmadge. It is Washington's birthplace in replica and the interior is based on a living room only. It is about 18 x 30 feet, exterior is of lumber painted white, one story with a green shingle roof. (A)

It was removed from Century of Progress to Beverly Shores and is now used as the office of the Beverly Shores Construction Co. located almost directly opposite the administration building, just a few feet north of the Virginian Tavern on Broadway. (A) (B)

It's architectural style is of the Georgian Colonial style. (B)

From Valparaiso take State Highway 49, 13 miles to the intersection of US 1, then 4 miles north on US 12 to Broadway Beverly Shores, then about 600 feet north on the east side of Broadway, Beverly Shores, Porter County, Indiana. (B)

Bibliography

- A. Mr. R. Mopeak, office manager, Beverly Shores, Realty Co.
- B. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Indiana

WAKEFIELD HOUSE

The Wakefield House, Washington's birthplace in replica, is located on Broadway at Beverly Shores, Indiana. It has been sold but it is not occupied at the present time. It is fifteen by twenty-eight feet, having but one clumsy room and fireplace at the Century of Progress. It was moved to Beverly Shores in May 1935, and reconstructed, now having two rooms, living room and kitchen. It has the five dormers and four windows on the front an exact replica of the original.

Reference

Leo W. Post, Contractor
and Designer for Bartlett
Realty Company

Wakefield House

(Century of Progress)

This building is a replica of Washington's birthplace. The original is a conjectural restoration recently completed. The Virginian building is of red brick, but brick houses were often white washed in colonial days.

This building was designed and built by the Colonial Village of A Century of Progress by the village architect, Thomas S. Talmage. It is Washington's birthplace in replica and the interior is based on a living room only. It is about 16x30 feet, the exterior being of lumber painted white, one story high with a green shingle roof.

It was moved from a Century of Progress to Beverly Shores, and is now used as the office of the Beverly Shores Construction Company, located almost directly opposite the administration building, just a few feet north of the Virginian Tavern on Broadway.

Its architectural style is Georgian Colonial.

Historic "North Church" Now
Open in Beverly Shores



Early American Spirit Is Epitomized
In New Lake Front Suburb

Newspaper Reprint
Continued Inside →

Historic "North Church" Now Open in Beverly Shores

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937

Sunday in the suburbs of Chicago is the day when home-owning families meet their neighbors in community churches, renewing friendships and receiving spiritual enrichment. Of unusual human-interest is the North Church of Beverly Shores, the waterfront community of fine homes on Chicago's suburban shore of Lake Michigan.

When you visit this church you step into the days and atmosphere of an inspiring chapter in American history, the Colonial period, during which men's hearts were astir with thrilling plans for the future of this great nation. Liberty, independence, freedom from old-world oppression, the right of every family to the pursuit of happiness—these were the aims of the sturdy patriots who met in the

first old North Church of Boston and from its steeple was flashed the signal which sent Paul Revere on his famous ride.

North Church of Beverly Shores is a replica of that historic structure. This replica, originally one of the Colonial Village buildings in Chicago's Century of Progress exposition, was moved and reconstructed on a beautiful site fronting Lake Shore Drive, in Beverly Shores, where it is now being utilized by residents of the suburb as a house of worship and a social and civic center.

Colonial Atmosphere Retained

As you stand before this building and look across Lake Shore Drive you see the Governor's Mansion, and other Colonial Village building now gracing the lakeside community. Then, as you turn slowly to observe a panoramic view of the neighbor-

hood, your eyes are delighted by the sight of other Colonial Village buildings. Mount Vernon rises majestically on a wooded hillside, accurately landscaped. Paul Revere's home; The House of Seven Gables; The Wayside Inn; The Virginia Tavern; Ben Franklin's print shop; and Wakefield House, birthplace of George Washington—all are here in replica. And surrounding these reminders of early American ideals and spirit are the fine modern suburban homes which exemplify the fulfillment of that early American ideal of independence.

As you gaze towards the wooded hills along Lake Michigan's white sandy shore you see the fine modern public school building of Beverly Shores and the newly paved, winding streets that were once forest trails.

With the opening of the church recently, its clear toned chimes ringing through the hills and valleys announced that all the requirements of ideal community life had been achieved. Today this waterfront sub-

urb with fast electrified transportation direct to the Loop hourly, is indeed a suburbanite's paradise, one of the most valuable jewels in the bracelet of communities which surrounds Chicago. Its zoning and restrictions as to building costs and uses of property are scientifically planned to protect its natural charm and its present fine environment.

Scene of Activity

What makes Beverly Shores well worth a visit is the unique character of the community which, with all its advantages of modern times, still retains the lively pioneer spirit of Early America as exemplified by its many fine colonial type buildings.

Beverly Shores North Church is non-sectarian. Its minister is Rev. Edward Bryant Landis, Ph. D., who was invited to take over the leadership of the church because of his wide and varied experience in the development of community enterprises of this nature.



Wakefield Va. Birthplace of Washington



Ben Franklin's Press



Paul Revere's House



Porter Co. - 700. Cities and Towns (Boone Grove)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project.
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BOONE GROVE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L. Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Boone Grove is located in Porter County, two miles north of Hebron, two miles east of State highway No. 2 and ten miles southwest of Valparaiso, on the Erie railroad. It was founded in 1857, and named after the Boones, a pioneer family. Its post-office was established before the civil war. The population is ^{APPROXIMATELY} around 100. It has a consolidated township high school, a few general stores, and one church, the Christian. Boone Grove is a shipping point for a farming community. A.B.C.S. 172, H.G.

FIF:esv

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Chesteron)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

CHESTERTON

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PORTER COUNTY COMMUNITIES

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor- Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer- Valparaiso, Indiana
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County,
by R.L.Polk and Company, 1931, Chicago, Illinois.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of
Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Publishing Co.
Chicago, 1912.
- F. History of Lake and Calumet Regions of Indiana, by Can-
non, Loring and Robb. Pub. by Historians Ass'n , Ind-
ianapolis, 1927.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana . Pub. by Hixson
and Co. Rockford, Illinois.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Chesterton is located in the northern part of
Porter county, ten miles north of Valparaiso and four miles

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

south of Lake Michigan on State highway 49, one mile south of US highway 20 and two miles south of US highway 12. It is on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pere Marquette railroads. E. 188-90, A.B.C.D.G.

The town was first known as Coffee Creek. It is said that a teamster, crossing the creek at high water, lost a bag of coffee in the creek, thus naming it Coffee Creek. Later, the name was changed to Calumet, and then to Chesterton to avoid confusion with the town of Calumet, Ill. The name is derived from the township (Westchester). A postoffice was established in 1833, but the town was not incorporated until 1899. It is the second largest town in the county, and has a population of 2231. E 188.

The first house built in Chesterton, in 1852, by Luther French, was used as a hotel, called the Sieger House. The Northern Indiana hotel was built in 1855. The first brick building was built by Young and Wolf, in 1874, and was used as a drug store. Brown and Morgan built the first saw-mill in 1874. The Hillestrom organ factory was founded in 1880 by C.D.Hillestrom. F 1131.

The churches are the Catholic, Methodist, Swedish Methodist and Lutheran. There are several lodges- I.O.O.F., Knights of Pythias, Masonic, Modern Woodman, Royal Neighbors, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Women's Benefit Association, and the Boy Scouts of America. C. A- 190.

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

Chesterton has one grade school, and a Catholic parochial school. Westchester township high school is located there. There is a pretty park located at the corner of Calumet street and Broadway, with a band-stand where concerts are given. It has a bank, an ice company, a telephone exchange and a number of well appointed retail stores carrying all lines of merchandise. The growth of Chesterton is due to the many railroads which pass through it, and to the brick yards in the vicinity. At one time, there were five large brick yards in operation. At the present, they are shut down. Owing to its transportation facilities and beautiful location, Chesterton has become a residential town. Most of its inhabitants have employment in Gary or elsewhere in the Calumet region, and on the railroads. It has a theater, which, though small in size, shows the latest pictures at popular prices. Chesterton has a public library and an active chamber of commerce. It has two hotels, the rates at which range from .75 to \$1.50., and one newspaper, the Chesterton Tribune. A.B.C.D.E. 188-90 G.H.

WIF:eav

3/9/36

Editor

S

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Checked by Stone
First Draft - Stone

CHESTERTON

References

- A. History of Porter County Indiana, Vol. 1
By Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, New York, 1912
- B. History of the Lake and Calument Regions of Ind.
Vol. 1 By Cannon, Loring and Robb.
- C. Counties of Porter & Lake, Indiana. By W. A.
Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard. Publisher F. A.
BATTERY & COMPANY, Chicago, 1882
- D. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana. Pub. by W. W.
Hixson & Co. Rockford, Illinois
- K. Archie Koritz, field worker
- A. B. Valparaiso Public Library
- C. University Library

Chesterton Porter County
Pop - 2281

S

Chesterton, located in Westchester township, first known as Coffee Creek, because of the fact that a teamster in crossing this creek at a time when the water was high lost a bag of coffee. In 1833 a postoffice was established at Coffee Creek in section 6. In 1856 the post office was moved to Calumet, still retaining its old name. The next year or two the post office was changed to Calumet. About 1855 the town and post office became known as Chesterton, derived from West Chester township. The name being changed to avoid confusion with the town of Calumet, Ill. K

The first house was built in Chesterton in 1852 by Luther French, which was used as a hotel, called, Sieger House. The Northern Indian Hotel was built in 1855 or 1856, the first brick building was built by Young & Wolf, in 1874, used as a drug store. Brown and Morgan built the first saw-mill in 1834. The Hillstrom Organ Factory was organized in 1880, by C. D. Hillstrom. Chesterton and

Porter have been known for their common and present brick industry. A. 158, 159. B. 131. C. 163, 164. K

Chesterton is located on Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pere Marquette, Chicago, Joliet and Eastern, Michigan Central Railroads. It is located on State Road 49, four miles south of Lake Michigan about a mile and half south of U. S. 20, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of U. S. 12. It is between Michigan City and Gary, Indiana, in the northern part of the state and Porter County, Ind. K. D

The town was incorporated in 1899, having a population of more than 700 at that time. Chesterton is generally recognized as a progressive community, its present population being 2,231. Due to its transportation facilities, its general location, the town is known as a residential city. Many of its inhabitants working in the Calumet region. B. 131. K.

It has a progressive, well edited newspaper. The Chesterton Tribune. Many of the secret orders have local lodges here. It has a bank and numerous stores. The

Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, and Swedish Methodist Churches are located in Chesterton. Chesterton has a Chamber of Commerce. B. 131. K

In 1902, a fire practically destroyed the business district causing a loss of \$20,000. K

Several railroad accidents have occurred in the vicinity causing the loss of many lives. In 1908 the smoke from forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan settled over northern Indiana causing such dense smoke that an excursion train was struck by a suburban train, one woman being killed and 23 injured. A. 336

Checked by [unclear]
Foot Draft

HEBRON

Porter County
pg 693

Hebron, located on U. S Highway 152, at the junction of state road 8 and 2, was laid out in 1844. John Alyea,

laid out three lots of one acre each known as the Corners, at that time. The Presbyterians had erected a small church some five years before. The first house was built by Mr. Bagley in 1845, a log structure. The second was built by Samuel Alyea in 1846, used as a store. The second store was built by Sweeny and Son in 1875, used as business block containing the town hall. In 1845 the Rev. Hannan gave the name of Hebron to the congregation assembled to worship, with the Rev. Bain installed as minister. The first postoffice was established in 1846. The first hotel was built in 1849, by Samuel McCune, 1849. The Methodist church was organized in 1837, and the Bethlehem Church of Reform, Presbyterians, 1838. Hebron is the largest town in the southwestern part of the county, the center of a farming community, being itself located on a prairie in a grove $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It is in Boone township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago

and St. Louis Railroad. A 135,136 C 171, 177. D. K

PORTER

*Porter County
Pop. 805*

Find Map - State

Porter, located in Westchester township adjoining Chesterton, one mile west of state road 49, and two miles south of U. S. 20. It is four miles south of Lake Michigan between Gary and Michigan City. This town started in about 1852, when the Michigan Central R. R. was built to this point. The railroads passing through the town are: Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pere Marquette, Chicago, Joliet and Eastern. Porter has one congregational and 3 Lutheran churches, a commercial club

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Clairicade)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CLANRICADE⁵

REFERENCES

- A. Gay Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Clanricade, located in Porter county four miles wexth-east of Kouts, on the Erie railway, is a siding. It was established in 1865. The population is ten. A B H

PIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Colburg)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

(Add) COBURG

Reference

- A. Pictorial and Biographical record of LaPorte, Porter,
Lake and Starke Counties, Ind. Pub. Goodspeed
Brothers, Chicago, 1894

This town was named Coburg by Jacob T. Forbes, who
settled in the county 1854, moving here from Coburg,
Canada, after which town he named the present village.
He owned the land where the town was laid out.

A 161-163

FIF:mf
3/26/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Colburg)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COLBURG.

REFERENCES

- A. Gay Stinshfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, By Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana., Pub. by W.W. Hixon and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Colburg was established in 1875. It is in Porter county on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, two miles south of State road No. 2, and two miles east and four miles north of Valparaiso. The population is twelve. The hamlet has an elevator and a general store. A B D G H .

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Crisman)

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Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CRISMAN

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L.Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W.Hixon and Co. Rockford, Ill.

Crisman, founded in 1871, is located in Porter county on the Michigan Central railway, one mile north and three miles west of McCool, and three miles north of US highway No. 6. The population is 75. It has a consolidated school and two general stores. It was named after B.G. Crisman, who laid out the town and ran the first store. Much sand is shipped from this point for use in the Gary steel mills. A fine-grained clay, used extensively for molding and calking is found in the locality. C D 4 168, G A B

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Crocker)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CROCKER
(add)

References

- A. Guy Stinchfield, county surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana
- B. Mr. Morthland, city engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- C. Polk Directory of the City of Valparaiso includes the 1930 census for Porter county. Public Library, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana issued by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935. To be found at any Statand Service station in Indiana.
- E. History of Porter county. Lewis Pub. Co., 1912 Valparaiso Public Library
- G. Plat book of Porter county, Ind. Pub. by W. W. Hixson & Co., Rockford, Ill., 1928. Public Library Valparaiso, Ind.
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker, district No. 7
- R. Fred LaHayn, son of Fred LaHayn, who laid out the town of Crocker, Ind. Resides near the intersection of State road No. 49 and U. S. highway No. 6, six miles of Valparaiso, Ind.
- S. Atlas and Plat book of Porter county, Pub. by the Thrift Press, Rockford, Ill. 1928, Valparaiso, Ind.
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. by State Conservation Dep't.

Crocker, in Porter county, is a small village eight miles north of Valparaiso and four miles west. It is about two miles north of U. S. highway No. 6 and four miles west of State highway No. 49. It is at the junction of the Wabash and E. J. E. railroads, and lies two miles south of the Little Calumet river.

A B D S G H T

The town was laid out by Fred LaHayn about 1875, and at first was called LaHayn, in honor of its founder, Fred LaHayn. However, when the first train passed through the town the engineer at the throttle was a man named Crocker, and the people started to call the place Crocker. LaHayn made no objection, and when a postoffice was established the designation Crocker became fixed. R

Before building of the steel mills at Gary, Ind., the village was nothing more than a settlement at the crossing of two railroads. Then sand was discovered in the vicinity that was of use in the steel mills, and the population increased somewhat. Most of the residents are (1936) now employed on the railroads and in the steel mills, ^{which that} ~~what~~ are only a few miles away. The population is about 100. A B D E 152 H

Crocker has three small general stores and a grade school. The only church is the Crocker Community church. H

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Dune Acres)

DUNES ACRES

Fourteen years ago, 600 acres of barren sand dunes, today one of the most attractive and unique towns in Indiana, Dunes Acres has won itself recognition as a mecca for nature lovers and brain-weary people.

Although there are only 35 homes here at the present, architectural styles vary greatly. They include Swedish Peasant, old settlers type of log house, the English, and Colonial. A. K. Studebaker, Dunes Acres' foremost contractor owns six log cabins attractively located, which he rents to tourists.

Dunes Acres was the development of an idea conceived by Col. A. P. Melton, first City Engineer of Gary, Indiana, and Dr. William A. Wirt, educator and founder of the famous work-study-play system.

The town, incorporated in 1925, has a three-story log club-house, a hotel, and a nine hole golf course. The town is serviced with electricity and owns a complete water works.

Since Dunes Acres is within 45 minutes of Chicago, either by automobile or the South Shore railway, many prominent people from Chicago, and the Calumet region have built their summer homes here.

ALL:mf
4/15/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DUNES ACRES

Reference


- A. Mr. A. K. Studabaker, Contractor
Dunes Acres, Indiana
- B. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- C. Who's Who in American, Vol. 16, 1930-31
Pub. by A. M. Marquis Co. Chicago, Ill.

Twelve miles east of Gary, one quarter of a mile of U. S. 12, lies the little town of Dune Acres. Until 14 years ago this place was only barren sand dunes comprising

600 acres belonging to the Lemay Estate. This town had its begining when Col. ^{A.P.} Melton and Prof. ^{W.A.} Wirt of Gary conceived the idea of laying out a subdivision patterned after Long Beach, Michigan. They organized the Dunes Acres real estate corporation and purchased 200 acres of the estate taking an option on the balance. The subdivision was named Dunes Acres, suggested by the large number of acres of the estate located on the Dunes. A B

In 1923 the people who had purchased lots here applied to be incorporated as the town of Dune Acres, became incorporated as the Town of Dune Acres in 1925. The town has a three story log ^{club} cabin house and a hotel of twelve rooms and bath, it also has a nine hole golf course. The town is serviced with electricity and owns a complete water works. A B

At the election 2 years ago 51 votes were cast and last year 31 votes were cast for town officials. The town was planed and laid out by Col. Melton, an engineer from Gary, who had laid out the Steel City of Gary many years ago. A B

Dunes Acres is considered one of the most attractive and unique towns in Indiana due to its varied architecture. Although there are only 35 homes here at the present time, many styles of architecture are represented such as; Swedish Peasant, old settlers type of log cabin, the English Colonial style.  A. K. Studabaker, Dunes Acres foremost contractor, owns six log cabins made out of real logs. These cabins are for rent to tourists. Due to their wonderful location over looking Lake Michigan they are very attractive. B

Until recent years, the Dune country, remained practically unknown to most people, but with the agitation that the many lovers of nature started to preserve the dunes in their natural state, the people finally awoke to its possibilities as a recreational center especially those of the professional type. When they discovered that practically within there own yard was one of the most wonderful residential districts of the world, they began to build their summer homes here. Since Dune Acres is within 45 min. of Chicago, either by automobile or the South Shore way, many prominent people

from Chicago and the Calumet region have built their summer homes here. B

The population is composed of professional people such as: Doctors, lawyers, chemists, editors, contractors, etc. Included in this group we find many prominent men such as: ^{H.B.} Synder, editor of the Gary Post Tribune; Jack Knight, noted pilot for the United Air Lines; Judge O'Connell of Chicago; W. H. Bahlake, standard oil chemist; Walter Whitman, professor of Boston University; Mrs. Lau, modernistic painter of Chicago; Sam Hunter, contractor of Chicago; Tom Hodges, Atty. of Gary; Oliver Starr, prominent lawyer of Gary; C. L. Morgan of Chesterton; Dr. Chapiro, one of Chicago's leading surgeons; Thornton Pratt, prominent Chicago politician and member of city council; Mr. Agar, prominent laundryman of Chicago; Mr. L. R. Steer, vice-president and business manager of Chicago University; ^{the late} Wm. Butts Ittner, national known architect; ^{W.R.} Prof. Wirt, famous educator of Gary; A. K. Studabaker, who has become well known as a contractor, having built over 30 of the beautiful homes found at Dune Acres. A B

Mr. Wirt first attracted public notice by application of new educational methods at Bluffton, Ind., 1900. In 1907, he came to Gary and applied similar methods on a larger scale at Gary, and engaged in 1914 to devote one week in every four, as official advisor to the board of education in New York City. The Gary system was tested satisfactorily, and two large public schools in New York City had extended to 120 additional schools. Under this system by alternating the classes between regular and special teachers the capacity of the average school is increased 40%. The children having a school day 20% longer than the teachers and no extra teachers are required. This system has been adapted by many cities of American and is known as Platoon school, duplicate school, or work, study, play school. O

Mr. Ittner, the architect, became commissioner of the Board of Education of St. Louis 1897, and remained in that capacity until 1910. Since architect for the Board of Education and in general practice of architect he has designed school buildings in most states some of

which are: the Central High School of Washington D. C.; Emerson, Froebel, and Horace Mann schools of Gary, Indiana; Central Tech. High School, Columbus, Ohio. Three building group Greenfield, Ohio. He designed many Masonic buildings among which are: the St. Louis Scottish Rite Cathedral, architect for St. Louis unit of Shriners Hosp. for cripple children, Central Institution for the deaf, Pharmacal College Continental Life Ins. building all of St. Louis. He also designed many of the beautiful homes at Dune Acres. He died in 1936. C.

Since one may secure lodging at the hotel or rent a cabin from Mr. Studabaker at a nominal rate this town has become a mecca for many nature lovers and brain weary people, besides those who are fortunate enough to possess homes there. A B

NHP:mf
2/21/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DUNES ACRES (Supplement)

REFERENCES

- B. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co.
of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Dune Acres, in Porter county twelve miles east of Gary on US highway No. 12 and two miles west of the Dunes State Park, border on Lake Michigan. It is on the South Shore electric line, and has a population of 50. It is a summer residential colony for professional people from Chicago and the Calumet region. It was incorporated 1925.
D.H.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Porter Co. - 700. Cities and Towns (Furnessville)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FURNESSVILLE

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago 1912.

Furnessville, located in Porter county on US highway No. 20, founded in 1861. It was named after Edwin F. Furness, who was the first postmaster. It has a population of ten. No plat has been recorded. A B D E 160,188.

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Garyton)

)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County-District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GARYTON
(add)

References

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana issued by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935
- U. Plat book of Porter county. County recorder's office, Valparaiso, Ind.
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. by State Conservation Department
- V. Harry Schenck, president of the Porter county Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Ind.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field worker

Garyton, in Porter county, is located eight miles northwest of Valparaiso. It is on the Valparaiso-~~about~~ Gary electric line, six miles west and one mile north of the junction of State highway No. 49 and U. S.

highway No. 6. It is two miles south of the Little Calumet river. D U T

The town was laid out as a subdivision in 1912 by the Steel City Home Builders Association. Fredrick H. Wood was president, and Louis E. Woodard, secretary of this organization. Since the subdivision was laid out by a Gary land company, and planned to be a suburb of Gary, the town was named Garytown, after Gary. V H

It is fifteen minute ride on the electric line to Gary. There are a few small stores, two apartment houses and a few homes here. The population is about 100. V

The ~~inhabitants~~ ^{inhabitants} are employed in Gary. Due to the depression, its size has not reached the expectations of the promoters. V

FIF:mf
3/11/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GARYTON

REFERENCES

- A. Gay Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana 1935.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Garyton, on the Garyton, Gary & Valparaiso traction line in Porter county, came into being after the close of the nineteenth century. Some of the people who live here work in Gary. It is two miles west and three miles north of McCool airport on US highway No. 6. There are ~~two~~ apartment houses. A B D H G.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Helbron)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HEBRON

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L.Polk and Company, 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co. Chicago, 1912.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana. Pub. by W.W.Hixson and Co. Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Hebron is a town of 693 inhabitants. It was founded in 1844, and is located in Porter county, 15 miles southwest of Valparaiso on State highway No. 2, and US highway No. 152. A.B.C.D.E. 135, H.G.

It has three churches, the Christian, Methodist and United Presbyterian. The lodges are the American Legion, the Knights of Pythias, Pythias Sisters, Masonic, Modern Woodmen, G.A.R., and IOOF. C. E. 270-90-97-306-312

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

A consolidated school is located there, it has a bank, a telephone exchange, and several general stores. It also has its quota of physicians, dentists and lawyers. There is one hotel and one newspaper, the Hebron Herald. Hebron is located in a farming community, and is the largest town in the southwestern part of the county. A.B.C.B. 863
134.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

File #46
District #7
Porter Co.
Editor, Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST
Archie Koritz, field worker

Hebron--An Old Indian Village

Where the town of Hebron is now located, two trails formerly intersected here and since many many Indian relics, such as arrows and stones have been found here, it is supposed that at one time an Indian Village was located here. However there is no recollection of an Indian Village within the memory of the white man.

The village was located in 1844, and the first house was built the next year. It received its name, because Blain, the Presbyterian minister, called the Congregation, Hebron. When Blain secured the postoffice, it was given the name of Hebron.

Hebron has never experienced a boom, and always has remained a village, a shipping point and the largest town in the southwestern part of the county.

This town is located in Porter county at the intersection of State highway No. 2 and U.S. Highway 152.

NHP/jp
4/14/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Hillcrest Park)

Archie Keritz, field worker

*used survey
mom*

HILLOREST PARK

Lying one fourth mile west of Flint Lake is Loomis Lake, the two lakes are connected with a tile controlled by a floor gate. The gate belongs to the Valparaiso water department whose pumping station is located on the east side of Flint Lake. Loomis Lake flows into Flint as desired to protect the level of Flint Lake. About the same distance north connected with a channel lies Long Lake which also drains into Flint Lake. Long Lake is about one fourth mile north of the northeast corner of Loomis Lake. Thus, we have a tract of land surrounded or bordering on the three lakes, namely, Flint, Long and Loomis Lakes. This tract is known as Hillcrest Park, a summer resort. In May, 1920 Jonathan Price and his wife Anna and Upshaw Hord and his wife Ella, filed the plat of Hillcrest Park and began the sale of lots.

At the present there are about 76 cottages located here. This community is not incorporated, but they do have a community board which consists of a president and four directors, this is the operating board of the Hillcrest Park Association. The highest number of members that ^{was} the Association ever had ~~was~~ 81 in 1930. To be a member one must own a lot and pay his dues and assessment.

The population is composed of Swedish people from Roselawn Chicago mostly, with a few from Valparaiso and Lake county. The most well known resident is Lyn L. Whipple, editor of the Vidette-Messenger of Valparaiso.

Although the Association has erected a pier on Flint Lake and sanded several hundred feet of the beach on public property, they discourage strangers from using the beach as much as possible. They have also erected a private pier on Long Lake. There are no piers on Locnis Lake since the lots sold there all border the edge of the lake.

The Gary-Valparaiso, Interurban separates the Park from Long Lake. The cars run every two hours, and there is a station called Hillcrest for people to get off there.

The cottages are all frame exterior of lumber mostly one story and are only built for summer homes. A Miss Cora Refelt, an Ex-Ray Specialist from Chicago, has a cottage here which cost \$19,000 and she expects to retire and live here in the near future.

The streets are all improved of either cinders or gravel.

This tract is all woodland and the people have tried to save the natural beauty of the place as much as possible.

Residents are restricted to gentiles.

In the summer there are two stores here to serve the public with groceries and soft drinks.

Although this subdivision is located two and one half miles directly north of the court house in Valparaiso, it is necessary to take route 49 three miles north, two blocks north of Blackhawk Beach and there take a gravel road three-fourths mile west. Or one may go four blocks west of the court house to Camel street, go two miles north to the end of the concrete road, and go east one half mile to reach the entrance to Hillcrest Park.

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Hurlburt)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HURLBURT

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso Directory, including Porter County,
 by R.L.Polk and Company, 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912
- E. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W.Hix-
 on and Co. Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Hurlburt is located in Porter township, Porter county, two and a half miles northwest of Boone Grove on the Erie Railroad. It was founded in 1833, and named after a pioneer settler. The population is 30. A B C & 172 H G

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Routes)

R. R. Southeast of Kouts, a railroad siding and shipping point. K. D

*Charley Stone
Fire Dept. Stone*

KOUTS

*Paler County
583*

Kouts, located in Pleasant township on the Erie and Panhandle R. R. and on the junction of state roads 49 and 8. The town was laid out by Bernard Kouts, from whom it took its name sometime before 1865. The population is 583, in 1930. It is the center of farming community. It is four miles north of the Kankakee River. The first postoffice was established in 1865. Mr. Kouts built the first business building in town when the Erie R. R. was built in 1881. In 1912 the Kouts Creamery was opened for business. The oldest church is the Evangelical Lutheran, a Christian church has been organized for several years. In 1917 much property was destroyed by a cyclone. A. 163
D. K

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF KOUTS

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County,
by R.L.Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Illinois.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of
Indiana, 1935.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hix-
on and Co., Rockford, Illinois.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Kouts is an active village in Porter county on the Panhandle and Erie railroad. The town was founded in 1864 by Bernard Kouts, from whom it took its name, and who erected the first business building. In 1930, Kouts had a population of 583. Located at the junction of State highways Nos. 8 and 49, four miles north of the Kankakee river, it was a resort for the hunters before the draining of the Kankakee river, ^{It} ~~and~~ is now a farming community. It has several small stores, a town hall, and a grade school. The township high school is located about three miles north. A.B.C.D.G.H.

FIF:eav 3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (M^cCool)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF McCOOL

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter Co.,
by R.L.Polk and Company. 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of
Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co. Chicago, 1912.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W.Hixon
and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

McCool, named after a pioneer family is located in Porter county, a mile north of the McCool airport on State road No. 6. It is in a triangle between the Baltimore & Ohio, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Wabash railways. It has a railroad siding and a few stores. It was founded in 1872 with a population of 75. There is a grade school, a government emergency landing field and a weather station. Much sand is shipped to the steel mills at Gary. A.B.C.

D.S.168, G.H.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Malden)

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
 Porter County-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

MALDEN

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, county surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Mr. Morthland, city engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- G. Plat book of Porter county, Ind. Pub. by W. W. Hixon & Co., Rockford, Ill., 1928. Public Library, Valparaiso
- E. History of Porter county. Lew Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912. Valparaiso, Public Library
- H. Archie Koritz, field worker
- M. Gordon Reynolds, first deputy sheriff, Porter county Valparaiso, Ind.
- S. Atlas and plat book of Porter county. Pub. by the Thrift Press, Rockford, Ill., 1928. Valparaiso Public Library

Malden, in Porter county, is two miles east and six miles south of Valparaiso on State highway No. 49. It is on the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad. It was founded in 1902, when the railroad was built, Malden

springing up as a station. Sand Hill creek is less than half a mile east, and the Kankakee river about eight miles south. A, B G \$ 155 H S

The town is located in a rich farming community. It has an elevator, postoffice and three or four stores. As it has never been ^{more} ~~an other~~ than a postoffice and railroad station, the population has never amounted to much, and now numbers about thirty, ^{Mostly} retired farmers.

B

H

When the railroad was completed and the postoffice arranged for, it was necessary to find a name for the town. It was desired to call it Hayden, after an old settler; but, upon investigation, another town by that name was found in Indiana. Since there was only one other town in the United States by the name of Malden, and that in the State of Massachusetts, the people ~~and~~ decided, the postoffice authorities acquiescing, to call their village Malden. M

FIF/mf

3-11-36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MALDEN

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W. Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- M. Gordon Reynolds, First Deputy Sheriff, Porter County, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Malden, in Porter county, is six miles south east of Valparaiso on State highway No. 49, was founded in 1902. The population is 30. A B D E 155, G H

When the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad was completed through Porter county, the company built a station here, and a side-track. An elevator was erected, and a couple of stores opened. The people decided that the

settlement should be called Hayden, but, on investigation, another town by that name was found in Indiana. Since there was only one other town in the United States by the name of Malden, and that in the state of Massachusetts, the people converted Hayden into Malden. M

PIF:sav

3/10/36.

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Morris)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MORRIS

REFERENCE

H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Along about 1875, a man named Morris opened a blacksmith shop at a siding on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Hence the place became known as Morris. It is located eight miles north and two miles east of Valparaiso, being about two miles east of Woodville on State highway No. 49. A few families live here, but the village is not listed. H

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
 Porter county-District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

MORRIS
 (add)

References

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana. Pub. Standard
 Service Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935
- H. Archie Koritz. field worker
- T. Drainage map of Porter county. Pub. State
 Department of Conservation
- U. Plat book of Porter county; county recorder's
 office, Valparaiso, Indiana
- V. Harry Schenck, president of Porter county
 Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana

Morris, in Porter county, is located on the
 Wabash railroad, nine miles north and four miles
 east of Valparaiso, and about four miles west and
 two miles north of Woodville. T U D E 146

Many villages received their name because someone
 set up a business in the locality. In this case, a
 blacksmith shop was opened in 1892, by one Morris, and

the place became known as Morris. V

The side track is still there, and a few families live in the neighborhood, but the village is not listed. It was never more than a siding. V H

FIF:mf
3/12/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (North Woods)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NORTH WOODS

REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Co., Valparaiso, Indiana.

North Woods, in Porter county, is four miles north of Valparaiso at the northwest corner of Long lake, and two miles south and one mile west of the intersection of US highway No. 6 and State highway No. 49. It is a stop on the Gary-Valparaiso electric line. T U V H D

The North Woods Park subdivision was laid out in 1923, at the end of Long lake, and was so named because of a wood at the north end of the lake. The Gary-Valparaiso

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

line placed a small shelter here, and called this station North Woods. V H.

North Woods is a summer resort, with twenty seven cottages, a small store and a boat landing, where small craft may be rented. About a half mile north is a large huckleberry marsh. H

The winter population is eight, and the summer population from 50 to 150. V H

FIF:eav

3/11/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Ogden Dunes)

)

Over Hills

OGDEN DUNES

(Where Diana of the Dunes, once roamed in a Duneland wilderness is today situated Ogden Dunes, with its 70 homes, many of which rest upon hilltop havens, looking down on the blue of Lake Michigan.)
This site is located eight miles east of Broadway and Fifth avenue, Gary, Indiana, on U. S. highway No 12. Its northern boundry being Lake Michigan and its southern the New York Central railroad.

In 1922 Collin Mackenzie and Joseph Boo had taken an option on the Ogden estate which comprised 438 acres; with the intention of selling lots to Chicagoans, who were interested enough in the Dunes to erect summer homes here.

Samuel Reck also became interest in this realestate project and soon became the sole owner. The refusal of the railways to permit a crossing over their tracks on U. S. highway No. 12 was the first obstriction removed in a long drawn-out law suit. Incorporated as the town of Ogden Dunes in 1926 (named in honor of the Ogden estate), Samuel Reck became president of the Board of Trustees, is serviced by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

It has a population of 250 in the summer time. Among the noted of which several are University professor, are: E. T. Plibhey, Dean of faculty, University of Chicago; Mrs. Mayme Logsdon, Robert S. Platt, Dr. Frank and William W. Morganstern, Public relation, University of Chicago, now director of W.P.A. central district, Chicago; E. M. Kratz, noted chemist who has developed Marsene Paper.

The Odgen Dunes Ski Club, organized in the winter of 1927-1928, erected the largest steel structure ski slide in the world; there are other slides

Archie Kotitz-Field Worker

constructed in the mountains that are higher, but not the structure is not as large. In 1930, the Olympia Ski Club of Norway won all the contests in the events.

There is a nine hole golf course in the making.

ALL:mf
4/15/36

Check to the
Fund Druff. Stone

(S)

OGDEN DUNES



: All information from Nelson Reck, Gary, Indiana

A lakeside, duneland exclusive residential village is Ogden Dunes, Ind. Located eight miles east of Broadway and Fifth avenue, Gary, Ind. on U.S.12, the northern boundary of Ogden Dunes is Lake Michigan while the southern boundary is the New York Central Railway and U.S.12.

In the fall of 1922 Colin Mackenzie and Joseph Boo took an option on the Ogden estate, a 432 tract of picturesque dune country which flanked Lake Michigan. The plan was to form a subdivision and to sell the lots to residents of Chicago who had become interested in the Dunes and who might desire a summer home in this region. That the summer home would eventually lead to a permanent residence was the idea of the two men.

Needing more capital, Mackenzie and Boo interested Samuel Reck of Gary in the Ogden Dunes company. Mr. Reck became a silent partner of group. In 1924, Mackenzie and Boo became discouraged and Mr. Reck became the sole owner.

The plans were postponed at the outset by the refusal of the railroads to permit a crossing over their tracks to connect with U.S.12. However the crossing was finally

secured in 1926 after a long drawn out lawsuit.

In this year (1926) the site was incorporated as the town of Ogden Dunes, with Samuel Reck, president of the board of trustees and Lynn Glover and R.B. Nicolson, trustees. Nelson Reck was the first town clerk and treasurer. The first town marshall was Arthur Mayhew who retained that position until 1931.

Named in honor of the Ogden "dune estate", the picturesque region in 1938 was dotted with 70 attractive houses. The original Ogden estate had been named for the owner of the vast acreage, Francis A. Ogden. A romantic figure, Ogden who was a bachelor had accumulated large areas of land in Texas, Indiana and Wisconsin. He bought them for speculative purposes, but died in 1914 before the town of Ogden Dunes had its inception. The promoters of the town had dealing with the trustees of the Ogden estate.

Samuel Reck built the first home in Ogden Dunes, a spacious distinctive house. It was built in 1923. In 1930 there were 35 homes with a population according to the 1930 census of 50. In 1935 there were 70 homes with a summer population of 250.

The present town officers are: president E.D. Kratz, James E. Cassidy and Harold Whelpley, trustees, Nelson Reck, town clerk and treasurer, Harry Boyd, town marshall.

The town has electricity provided by the Northern Indiana Public Service company. Homes are equipped with all modern conveniences.

The present promoters of the town are the Ogden Dunes, Inc. with offices at 522 Broadway, Gary, Ind.

The majority of persons who have homes in Ogden Dunes live in Chicago a part of each year. A colony of professors on the faculty of the University of Chicago add to the prestige the town enjoys as an exclusive residential section. Among the university professors are E.C. Filbey, dean of faculties, Mrs. Mayme Logsdon, professor of mathematics and author, Robert S. Platt, professor of Geography, Dr. Orlin D. Frank. William E. Morgenstern of the Public Relations department of the University of Chicago, now director of WPA, Chicago district.

E.M. Kratz, noted chemist who developed Marsene paper, has one of the finest homes on Lake Michigan between Gary and Michigan City. Mrs. Olive Skemp, artist, who exhibited in one of the Marshal Field's salons in 1935, is a resident of Ogden Dunes.

The famous Diana of The Dunes, the female hermit about whom Chicago papers wrote column after column, died in Ogden Dunes in 1923. A .B.

In the winter of 1927 and 1928, the Grand Beach Ski Club moved to this community to organize the Ogden Dunes Ski club. The largest artificial ski slide in the world was erected along side one of the higher Dunes. Built of Steel the slide reared itself high above the surrounding country and could be seen for miles.

Archie Kortitz
District #7

At the end of the 1932 season, due to the heavy expense of importing snow for the events, the club was disbanded and the steel slide was sold to the Rockford Ski club, Rockford Illinois. During the existence of the club at Ogden Dunes an annual national ski meet was held. Each year internationally known ski-jumper would participate in the meet. In 1934, a group of famous Bavarian ski-jumpers were present. In 1930 Norwegian Olympic group participated. The world record in ski-jumping was made from the Ogden Dunes slide when a youth from Norway jumped 198 feet.

The Paramount News Reel featured the Ski meet of 1930, exhibiting pictures of it all over the United States.

In addition to offering ideal facilities, ~~for~~ boating, bathing, ski-ing, hiking, all summer and winter sports, plans are now being consummated which will give Ogden Dunes an excellent golf course.

EV/ev

2/24/36/

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Porter)

(S)

and St. Louis Railroad. A 135,136 C 171, 177, D. K

Checked by J. H. ...
and ...

PORTER

Porter County
Pop. 805

Porter, located in Westchester township adjoining
Chesterton, one mile west of state road 49, and two miles
south of U. S. 20. It is four miles south of Lake Michigan
between Gary and Michigan City. This town started in about
1852, when the Michigan Central R. R. was built to this
point. The railroads passing through the town are:
Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pere
Marquette, Chicago, Joliet and Eastern. Porter has one
congregational and 3 Lutheran churches, a commercial club

(5)

a large department store and several other mercantile establishments. The population is 805. A 190
C. 160, 163 D K

Checked by [unclear]

X

BEATRICE

Porter County
Pop 20

Beatrice, located in Porter township on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, small railroad siding and has one store. Four miles south of U. S. 30, near Lake Eliza. K D

GRASSMERE

Porter County
Pop -

Grassmere, located in Pleasant township on the Erie

Archie Moritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HAGEMAN.

REFERENCE

- I. Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana, by Goodspeed
 and Blanchard, Chicago, 1882

Hageman, in Porter county, was started by Henry Hageman in 1872 between what is now the towns of Porter and Chesterton. It was laid out as a town in 1880. A post-office was established in 1883 and the town grew to about 250 population by 1884. The brick yards had been established, and most of the people were in the industry. The station was called Porter. A postoffice also named Porter was located about a mile west of here and much confusion in the mails and shipping was caused. To correct this situation, the postoffice was finally removed from Hageman. Some people still refer to the place as Hageman, and correctly so, but it has, for all practical purposes, been absorbed by the towns of Porter and Chesterton. I 162

FLF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PORTER

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L. Polk and Company, 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- E. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- F. History of Lake and Calumet Regions of Indiana, by Cannon, Loring and Robb, Pub. by Historians Ass'n of Indianapolis, 1927.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Porter, founded in 1850, started as a station when the Michigan Central railroad was built. It is the largest town in the northern part of Porter county and is located one mile west of Chesterton, one mile west of State

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

road 49 and three miles south of the Dunes State Park. It is on the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and New York Central steam railways and the South Shore electric line pass through it. A.B.C.D.E. 188, G.H.

b The population is 805. It was incorporated in 1908 with a population of 500. All the land between Porter and Lake Michigan is part of the city of Porter. D.S. 188 H

Porter has a library, a ball park and a grade school. Its churches are the Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist and Episcopalian. C. & 188

The growth of Porter is due to the brick yards in the vicinity, and to the railroads. Most of its residents work on the railroad or in Gary. B. H.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Suman/Sumanville)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SUMANVILLE

REFERENCES

- A. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 1935.
- B. History of Porter County, by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912.
- C. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana. Pub. by W.W.Hixson and Co., Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Sumanville is located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Porter county. It was founded in 1874 by Col. Suman, who laid the town out and named it after himself. There is a general store and a population of about twenty. It is three miles west of Coburg, eight miles north and 6 miles east of Valparaiso, and two miles south of State highway No. 6. D B 145, G H

FIP:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana.

 ADDITION TO GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SUMAN

 REFERENCES

- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, Pub. by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
- T. Drainage Map of Porter County, Pub. by State Department of Conservation.
- U. Plat Book of Porter County, County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- V. Harry Schenck, President of Porter County Abstract Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- W. History of Porter Co., Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912

Suman or Sumanville, in Porter county, is located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, three miles west of Coburg, five and a half miles north and one and a half miles east of Valparaiso, one and a half miles east and one mile south of the intersection of State highway No. 49 and US highway No. 6. Coffee creek is half a mile east.

H D T

The town was laid out in 1875 by Col. J.C.R. Suman, a civil war veteran of Porter county, who named the place after himself. B 145 U/

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

According to the plat and the US postoffice directory, the proper name is Suman, although some of the local histories refer to the place as Sumanville. H

The postoffice was established in 1875. ~~1875~~ E.P. 145

At one time it had a general store and a population of about 25. In the U.S. census of 1930, it is listed as having no population. At the present time, one family is living in the old store building. V.

FIF:eav

3/11/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Tremont)

TREMONT.

References.

H==Observations and Comment by field worker.
W==Wonders of the Dunes. By George Brennan. Pub. by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind. Public Library, Valparaiso, Ind.

Name==The locality, and the railway station that serves it, gets its name
from the circumstance that at this point there are three gigantic
sand dunes, Mrs. Tom, Holden and Green, which the pioneers called
the Three Sisters. Tremont is just another way of saying three moun-
tains.

Location== Tremont, in Porter county, is 16 miles east of Gary, 10 miles west
of Michigan City, and 13 miles north of Valparaiso. The Lake Michigan
shore line is a mile to the north, and a mile to the east is the inter-
section of U.S. highway No. 12 and State highway No. 49.

W.p147

Transportation==The South Shore electric line maintains a station here, serving
not only the immediate locality but also the Dunes State Park, passengers
for which detrain at this point. U.S. highway No. 12 runs east and west
200 feet to the south of the station.

H.

Population==In the off season, about 75 people will be found here; during the
summer months, they will number several hundred.

H.

Accommodations==There is a large frame hotel, with twenty-one rooms, the rates
at which range from \$1.50. Besides this, The South Shore maintains a
lunch service at its station, and there are lunchrooms at the two gas-
oline filling stations on U.S. highway No. 12.

H

History==There was a settlement of whites at this point at least as far back
as 1645. Two hundred feet east of the railway station flows Fort
creek, which in early days was called Silver creek because of its

silvery sandy bottom. At the mouth of this creek, on the shore of Lake Michigan, was a settlement known as City West. This gave place to New City West when the community moved to the vicinity of the Green tavern, which flourished by reason of the traffic that passed its doors on the old Detroit-Chicago and Michigan-Vassar stage road, at that time routed through here. New City West began to go down hill with the advent of the railways and the passage of the stage lines. It did not amount to much after 1875.

W. p147

Points of interest--As said above, this is the detraining point for those who would visit the State Dunes Park. The dunes region is here seen at its best. The sand formations are most striking, and nowhere in the dune country is the flora more abundant.

H

(Complete)

FIP:FAF:
3/14/36.

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Valparaiso)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SEDLEY

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Sedley, in Porter county two miles west of Valparaiso, is just a few hundred feet east of State road No. 2, on the Grand Trunk railroad. It was established in 1874. A B

FIF:eav

3/9/36.

Archie Koritz-Field Worker
Porter County, District # 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF VALPARAISO, INDIANA

References

- A. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the
Census Population Bulletin, Indiana, 1930.
- B. History of Porter County, Indiana
by Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, New York, 1912.
- C. History of Lake and the Calumet Regions of Indiana
By Cannon, Loring, and Robb. Vol. 1
Pub. Historians Association, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- E. Wm E. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ex-County
Surveyor, Porter County. 804 Mound Street
- F. Guy Stinchfield, Porter County Surveyor
403 Michigan Avenue
- K. Archie Koritz, Field Worker, District # 7, Federal
Writers' Project.

Archie Koritz-District No. 7

When Porter County was organized in 1836, Benjamin McCarty organized the Portersville Land Company to secure the location of the county seat. This land company donated a block for the court house, 96 lots and 1200 dollars for the erection of public buildings and with this bid secured the county seat. The town was called Portersville after the land company. In 1837 a party of sailors stopped over night at Hill's tavern and, after entertaining the natives with some interesting stories, one suggested that, since the county was named for Commodore David Porter whose famous battle, while in command of the Essex was fought near the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it would be appropriate to name the county seat after that town. This suggestion was accepted and the name was changed to Valparaiso. The word Valparaiso is of spanish origin, signifying "Vale of Paradise". The vale portion is a misnamer because the city is not located upon a vale. B: 197,198 0;699

The 1930 census give the population as 8,079; 97% native born. A:11

The altitude is 776.26 feet above sea level. A:11

This city is located in the northwestern corner of Indiana, 44 miles from Chicago, Illinois, 17 miles from Gary, Indiana, and 16 miles south of Lake Michigan, on 3 trunk line railroads; namely the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickle Plate and one electric line. A. 12

The Lincoln highway U. S. no. 30 passes through east and west, Indiana route no. 2 enters from the south and leaves by the east. State road connects with the Dunes State Park, no. 130, is the new and short cut to Chicago from Valparaiso and points east. The Penn. Grey Hound and Lincoln Trails bus make regular stops. A local airport is located north of the city. The nearest place to secure air passage is Chicago, Illinois. K.

Valparaiso has five hotels. The Lemke hotel, 80 rooms, fireproof and constructed in 1923. Rates are single: \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50. Double: \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50, and \$5.00. Free parking space. Garage \$1.50, one block north of U. S. 30 in the heart of the city.

Block hotel, 40 rooms, on no. 2-30-130. Rates single: \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, and \$2.50.

Double \$2.50 to \$9.00 weekly. The Belmont and Alpen are small hotels with rates of \$.75 to \$1.50 per night. Hutchings hotel 12 rooms rates \$1.00 per night per person, 8 blocks north of U. S. 30 on route 49. K.

We have no tourist camps but numerous tourist homes are offered along U. S. 30 in Valparaiso rate: \$.50 to \$1.50, garage free. K.

The climate is temperate, the main annual temperature being 50.6 F. The coldest day being 23 degrees below zero and the warmest 104 degrees. The average rainfall is 31 in. per annum. K.

J. P. Barnard erected the first building upon the site of our city in 1834. The commissioners held their first meeting in this cabin. Valparaiso has never experienced a boom its growth has been steady and substantial. It is preeminently a city of homes. B. 214

The Buel brother's started the first blacksmith and wagonshop in 1839. The first newspaper in the county was called the Republican in 1842, started by James Castle.

B. 88

Although Valparaiso is noted for being a fine residential and university city, the facilities are here capable of accommodating industry. Eighty per cent of the permanent magnets used in the U. S. A. are manufactured here by the Indiana Steel Products Company. C. 832. K.

One of 7 Bakelite products plants in U. S., the Fibroc Insulation Company is located here. The Chicago Mica Company located here is one of 6 insulation plants in U. S. A. The McGill Metal Company is said to have the only successful Bronze Die Casting plant in America, in addition McGill's Sheet & Metal Company manufacture electric fixtures, ball bearings, golf clubs and blinds. The Parker Paint and varnish Manufacturing Company has just taken over the 65 year old G. H. Parker Company of Valparaiso. In 1930 there were a total of 20 factories and shops employing 1200 men with an annual pay roll of one million and a half. C. 832, A. 12. K.

14 miles to the north is the Dunes region of Indiana,

often said to be the Atlantic City of the west. Here is located the Indian Dunes Park. It has a \$156,000 hotel and large bath house, comprising over 2000 acres. Here one may rent cottages and camping sites. Near by is the Dunes Forest Wild Flower Garden, practically the only one of its kind in the world. A few miles this way from the Dunes we have Carlson's Planetarium the only one of its kind in the world. Fifteen miles to the south is the remains of the famous Kankakee Swamp. Three miles north are several lakes and resorts which attract thousands of visitors yearly. K.

Our most famous residents are James H. McGill, manufacturer, Mandel Lowenstine, manufacturer, P. W. Clifford, railroad contractor and banker, H. H. Loring, banker and historian. Bronco John Sullivan, famous Indian scout, showman and a marksman. Edward Marquart, Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy. Some of the notables who have lived here in the past are: Wayne King, famous orchestra leader, Lowell Thomas, radio announcer, Dr. Reuben E. Kahn, who won international notice due to the Kahn discovered by him, Hon John J. Blaine, U. S. Senator from

Wisconsin, Len Small former governor of Illinois, F. D. Sampson former governor of Kentucky, William Wade Hinshaw Grand Opera and Concert baritone, gave the first American Mozart festival in Cincinnati in 1926, Daniel N. Stroup of Nevada and the famous George Norris U. S. senator from Neb., and one, who has been without a peer in his line of endeavor even though it was not an honest one, "Might" Ferneke, considered the most brilliant criminal of the middle west by police. B. C. K.

Valparaiso has four golf clubs within its vicinity. Lincoln hills an 18 hole club located 2 miles west on U. S. 30, Forest park club in the northwest part of town, the Valparaiso country club some 4 or 5 miles northwest of the city and one 4 miles north of town on route no. 49. Three miles north of the town are several small lakes with good fishing in season. K.

Valparaiso is the home of Valparaiso University, one of the leading schools in the mid-west. Dodge's telegraph, accounting and wireless institute. Eight public schools, including one high school and one Parochial school.

Valparaiso has churches of nine leading denominations.

A Chamber of Commerce, a Woman's Club, County Historical Society, one hospital and a public library. Three theatres with a total seating capacity of 2,000, and one daily newspaper. K.

WHP:mf
1/31/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF VALPARAISO (sup)

REFERENCES

- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter County, by R.L. Polk and Company. 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 1935.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Valparaiso is the county seat of Porter county. Located on US highway No. 30 and State roads No. 2, 49, and 130, it is also served by the Grand Trunk, Nickle Plate and Pennsylvania railways, as well as the Gary electric line. Three bus lines connect ^{it} with Michigan City, LaPorte and neighboring cities. It was founded in 1836, and incorporated as a city in 1865. It is 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary, 16 miles from Lake Michigan and 22 miles from Michigan City. In Valparaiso there are more than 100 retail establishments, including a department store. It has 34 miles of improved streets, 54 miles of sidewalks, a fire department, and an active city planning commission. It has a chain of lakes, surrounded by summer homes and resorts, where thousands of Chicagoans sojourn every summer. Valparaiso produces 80 per cent of

the permanent magnets used in the United States. It has one of the six mica-insulation plants, one of the seven Bakelite product plants, and the only successful die-casting plant in the country. There is one hospital, nine churches, twenty factories, one daily news paper, four hotels, and three theatres. The population is 8,079. Its retail area has a radius of fifteen miles, and a population of 25,000. The Farmers' State bank and the First State Bank of Valparaiso, with the local building and loan association, solve most of the financial problems. C D H

Valparaiso is the home of Valparaiso University, which was founded by H.B.Brown in 1873 and for many years was one of the leading educational centers in the Middle West. It can accommodate several thousand students in its sixteen buildings. Valparaiso is also the home of Dodge's Telegraph, Railway Accounting & Wireless Institute and of the T.F.Hughes Studio. It has four public grade schools, a junior high and a city high, the latter with a gym having a seating capacity of 3,500. There is one parochial school. There are more than 1,700 pupils in attendance on the public schools. Valparaiso has its own water plant. C H

Within a radius of two miles there are four golf courses and one health resort(Lake of the Woods). This last mentioned is just south of town, on Sager's lake. H

Archie Koritz, District No. 7

There are two large athletic fields, - those at the high school and the university. The Elks' Temple, costing \$250,000, is one of the finest in the state. There are two luncheon clubs -the Rotary and the Kiwanis. C H

The following organizations maintain halls in Valparaiso: The American Legion, I.O.O.F., Knights of Columbus, Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Moose, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Sons of Veterans, The William Henry Harrison Chapter of the D.A.R. meets at the homes of members. C H

FIF:eav

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
District No. 7.

VALPARAISO

Natural feature such as a waterfalls, the head of navigation of a large river, a safe harbor or lake often determined the site of a city. Some originate as small settlements at military posts. Others have been called into existence by legislative enactment and others originated in the minds of promoters. It was in the last named manner that Valparaiso originated. B. 191. K.

When Porter County was formed a few men of sagacity and foresight, believing that the commissioners would locate the county seat near the center of the county, conceived the idea of laying off a town at or near that point. Accordingly the Portersville land company was originated. This company included J.F. Lanier, Benjamin and Enoch McCarty, John and William Walker, John Saylor, Abraham A. Hall and James Laughlin. All except Lanier were residents of Porter county. Benjamin McCarty owned a quarter section of land located on the Laporte and Joliet road at a point where the road to Chicago branched off, near the center of the county and the land company selected this land for the site of the town which they hoped to make the county seat of Porter county. B. 191-193.

This site of the Portersville land company with three others, one at Flintlake, one at Pratville, and one at Porterville were considered by the county

commissioners in selecting the new County seat. The Porterville land company had the best location and offered the best inducements, which was the donation of one block of land for the erection of the court house, 99 lots and \$1,200 toward the erection of public buildings and were therefore able to win the location. This site was duly recorded as the county seat, October 31, 1836. B. 191-193

The county seat was named Portersville after the Portersville land company. B. 193

Sometimes in 1837, a group of sailors stopped for the night at Hall's Tavern "Portersville", and regaling the townsmen with tales of the South American sea port, Valparaiso, and other south Pacific ports, suggested that since the county of which Portersville was the county seat had been named Porter in honor of Commodore David Porter, whose famous battle while in command of the Essex was fought off the port of Valparaiso, Chile; it would be appropriate to name the county seat Valparaiso. This suggestion was accepted and the name of the town changed accordingly. "Valparaiso", is of Spanish origin, signifying Vale of Paradise. As applied to the county seat of Porter county the name is a misnomer since Valparaiso is located on the crest of the Valparaiso Moraine instead of being in a vale. However since Valparaiso is a very pretty residential town it might be called a bit of Paradise. B.197-198, K.

The population of Valparaiso according to the 1933 census was 8,079. Ninety-seven percent are native born and there is no colored population. A. 12.

The county seat of Porter County is located in the northwest part of Indiana, 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary and 16 miles from Lake Michigan. It is on Highways U.S.30, Indiana No. 2, 49, and 130. A. 13.

Valparaiso comprising an area of 2.7 square miles is located on three trunk line railroads; the Pennsylvania, GrandTrunk, and Nickle Plate railroads and the Valparaiso-Gary Electric Line. The Grey Hound and Lincoln Trail busses pass through and stop. Valparaiso has a municipal airport and the government maintains an emergency landing field at McCool, eight miles northwest of Valparaiso. A.13. K.

Since Valparaiso is built on the ridge of the Moraine, its altitude varies from 776 feet to 803 feet above sea-level. In 1935 during the months of June, July and August, Valparaiso and vicinity had the lowest mean temperature in the state of Indiana. The mean temperature for 1935 was 48.8 degrees .06 below normal, the maximum temperature during 1935, was 95 degrees on July 23, and the minimum temperature 10 degrees below zero on January 24. The year of 1935 was one of the wettest years in the local weather bureau history. A total of 43.79 inches of rainfall was recorded, or 8.40 inches above normal. A.13, L.K.

The Lembke Hotel is a new 80 room, five story, fire-proof building, modern in every way. Its convention hall will accommodate 400. The rates; single \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50; double \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Parking space is free to guests and garage service for .50. K.

Bloch Hotel is a modern and clean hotel with 40 rooms, the rates \$1.00 to \$2.75 nightly, \$2.50 to \$9.00 weekly. K.

Hotel Alpen rates are \$1.00 to \$2.00, and the Belmont Hotel rates are \$1.00 to \$1.50. K.

A tourist camp with 2 cabins is located at the junction of U.S. 30 and Indiana 130, here one may secure tent space at a nominal price. K.

The earliest buildings were erected around the court house square and were of lumber and not logs.

Two non-resident speculators who had purchased timber lands were detected to such an extent that the inhabitants stole timber from their properties and converted it into lumber. Lumber became scarce since it was stolen. Thus the first buildings in Valparaiso were constructed with stolen lumber. C. 2. D.

Dr. Seneca Ball who was one of the first merchants built his store on the north east corner of the square. Jeremiah Hamil another new comer built his store on the east side of the square. On the south side, the Valparaiso House (hotel) was constructed. William Bishop "kept a store" in the home of William Eaton on the south

side and here in 1838 the first sermon was preached by Elder French. The first marriage license was issued in May 1836, to Richard Hawthorne and Jane Spurlock who were married by the county recorder. C. 2. D.

The first court house was built in 1837, the money being raised by subscription. In this year the first jail was built of logs, the funds for this enterprise also being secured by subscription. The liquor saloon was opened in Valparaiso by Abraham Hall this same year. C. 3. D.

In 1838 the first murder occurred in the county and the trail was followed with great interest. The facts are as follows; A.M. Pelton and his guide, Francis Stave, were riding over this county, and the guide shot Pelton from his horse and robbed him. The crime took place in a dense timber and the body was covered by brush. The body was discovered by an Indian and the people determined upon speedy justice. Stave was captured in Michigan City and was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He was the only man to suffer capital punishment in this county. The scene of his execution was in Valparaiso and was a special event for the people. Practically every one in the county attended. C. 13. D

Immediately after the selection of Portersville as the county seat, speculation in town lots commenced. Cyrus Spurlock built the first house. This was followed by the building of other houses, hotels and store buildings. The post office was established

and Benjamin McCarty was the first postmaster. In 1850 the population was 520, the next year Valparaiso was incorporated as a town. B. 199

The village had the usual line of small manufacturing establishments common in the pioneer settlements and a number of brick yards were in operation. The Valparaiso Woolen Manufacturing Company began business with a capital of \$60,000. From 1872 to 1975 the plant was used for the manufacturing of pins. It was the only pin factory west of New York and one of four in the United States. The Valparaiso Papermill was built in 1867 with a capital of \$20,000, but was discontinued after a number of years. C. 701.

After the Woolen company was discontinued the building was taken over by the Chicago Mica factory, whose products are sold all over the world. C. 701.

In 1858, the first railroad was constructed, called the Pittsburg, now the Pennsylvania. In 1865 Valparaiso was incorporated as a city with a population of 2300. C. 701

Telephone service was established in 1881. B.210

(SOURCE LANGUAGE)

The following is a word picture of The Execution and is quoted from an article in the local paper.

A MIDDLE WEST OBJECT LESSON

" O wad some power the gift to gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us! "

We of the older American stock, view with contempt the social crudities so obvious to us in the Greek or Slav, or we smile at the childlike naivete of the black race. Yet, if we read the annals of our own family, we may find, no farther back than the days of our great grandfathers, incidents fully as grotesque as any we have observed among the immigrants of the present day. The story which I am about to relate has shocked or amused the descendants in the fourth generation of many of the minor actors in this tragic comedy of pioneer days in Porter County.

No rough or unlettered neighborhood furnished the setting for my story. The people were godly New Englanders and pious Virginians from some of the best blood of their respective colonies. They were remarkable for their interest in education; and not five years after our town was platted, they had organized two religious societies and an academy which prepared students for Princeton and Yale. The highest ambition of a family was to have a son enter the ministry; and no pains were spared to rear the children in the strictest tenents of Presbyterianism. I remember hearing a woman tell how she used to sit in her father's pew and listen to the minister preach Hell and Damnation until she could smell her hair sizzling, as he held her spiritually over the lake which ever burneth with fire and brimstone.

Such being the ideas of discipline in the community, the good people, we may believe, piously embraced the opportunity for a tremendous moral lesson afforded by a hanging which occurred in the town in 1837.

There were facts concerning the apprehension and conviction of the prisoner which seem to have been peculiarly fortuitous to a thorough enjoyment of the sequel or at least to a happy application of the moral involved. A man named Pelton, who had been working in an adjoining county with a party of surveyors, having decided to leave the job and take up land in Western Illinois, hired one of the chainmen named Staves to guide him through the Dune country, then difficult to traverse on account of the wilderness. The night before their departure Pelton foolishly displayed a large roll of bills.

In due time Staves returned to the camp and reported that he had left Pelton in the low open lands near Chicago. But a few days later an Indian appeared, who told of finding the body of a white man in a narrow ravine near the waters of Lake Michigan about twenty miles from the camp. Investigation satisfied every one that Pelton had been murdered and then robbed, for near the body the searchers found the empty wallet in which he had carried his money. The slayer had evidently thrown away this means of identification; but, unfortunately for him, he had also left in the ravine a heavy hickory staff from which he had trimmed the branches with a knife.

a knife with a badly knicked blade, as the gashes in the bark clearly showed. Now Staves possessed such a knife; and though he had been loudest in his denunciation of the murderer, saying, "The man who killed John Pelton ought to hang", he was hauled into court, tried and convicted. Later he confessed the deed and professed the deepest repentance.

There being no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner to create a difference of opinion in the minds of the community, it was decided that the hanging should be the occasion of a great moral object lesson, calculated to strike terror to the hearts of all evil doers, especially the young and thoughtless. Since Staves had committed the crime in Porter County, he was tried and convicted at Valparaiso, the county seat; and here the people of the town staged the last act in the drama.

In a grassy hollow, not unlike the bowl of a Greek theatre, surrounded by virgin forest, they erected a scaffold; and more than one of the builders, remembering his Greek, may have thought the pleasant site rivaled the open air theatres of Attica. The sloping hillsides furnished convenient seats for the onlookers. People came from miles around in lumber wagons or on horseback: men, women, and children with well filled lunch baskets or saddle bags, prepared to spend the day. One old man used to tell how he, in company with other boys, of his neighborhood, walked twelve miles from the adjoining county barefoot and started

at four o'clock in the morning in his eagerness to be present at the great event. Others who lived in the vicinity had to on hand early to forestall these visitors, whose numbers might more than fill the parquet and dress circles.

Among the old men of the town who lingered on even in my childhood, there grew up two distinct factions, one which claimed the exact location of the scaffold was the lot now occupied by the Episcopal church, and the other which insisted that the lot just west, where stood the home of the editor of the town paper, was the one immortalized by their story. A coldness between two of these forefathers of the village continued to the day of their death. Theophilus Crumpacker curtly insisting that he shinned up a tree on the church lot almost over the scaffold and Stephen Lycurgus Bartholomew declaring that he sat studying his Greek testament on the next lot, in the very shadow of the gallows, for three hours while he waited for the ceremonies to begin. My great grandfather scoffed at the pretensions of Stephen Lycurgus, for did not the county records prove that the last named spot had been his garden patch and did he not remember the fine cucumbers he had raised there that summer? So much for the accuracy of eye witnesses or the wisdom of learned debaters like Stephen Lycyrgus.

In the county jail, a log structure three blocks down the street, the prisoner, in a new suit of cloth and a stiff shirt, awaited his doom. Here assembled the officers

of the law, the minister, the villagechoir, and any others who could make good their claim to be interested parties. In solemn procession they marched to the scene of execution. I have my grandfathers word for it, that he wore his black broadcloth wedding coat, a white flowered waistcoat and a tall silk hat. Because he was choirmaster his dignity and apparel may have outshone that of the other officials and even put in the shade the costume of the star performer.

The platform being small, only the prisoner, the sheriff, the minister, and grandfather secured seats thereon. The minister, a tall lean man with an awe-inspiring voice, preached a powerful sermon, fully an hour long, on the sin of covetousness, the awfulness of murder, the punishment which would surely overtake the transgressor, and the safety in confession and repentance, illustrating each head in his discourse by reference to the unhappy sinner at his side who was so soon to be launched into eternity. The prisoner during the discourse assented by gesture and ejaculation to the ministers lurid painting of the case. When the sermon ended, grandfather had his moment of glory, as from the scaffold he directed the choir and led the motley throng in a hymn. Woe is me that I never inquired what lines he selected as befitting the occasion; my mother thought the tune, "Here," since this was the one he invariably chose for important solemnities.

But even the longest drawn out preliminaries must sometime come to an end; the sun had reached the zenith; the minister and music master descended the steps leading from the platform. Grandfather always closed this part of the story with, "I was the man to shake hands with Staves; he had made a good confession; and I whispered a word of encouragement to him as I stepped down just before the sheriff sprang the trap."

Looking back it seems strange to me that not even my brothers ever asked for further details; grandfather's role apparently satisfied our childish imaginations. Years afterwards I was told by an old lady, who had sat with her three infant children from sunrise to noon awaiting the finale, that the climax was hardly in keeping with the dignity of the prologue: women fainted; hungry children screamed and refused to be pacified; many people of delicate nerves or digestions were ill for days afterwards; and it is doubtful whether the small boys, for whose benefit the performance was ostensibly arranged, profited much by this object lesson on the wages of sin; for in after years their interest centered chiefly in the exact location of the scaffold and the genuineness of the souvenirs carried away after the hanging. M.

In the early history of the city, one of the most interesting branches of local history was the one that referred to the manner of life and the social customs of the people. Two or three families who had migrated from eastern cities brought with them many of the comforts

and a few of the luxuries of life, and were the objects of jealousy and contempt of their less fortunate neighbors. One lady was one day tacking down a carpet in her room, when a youth entered and asked her what it might be. Another neighbor sat down before the hearth and commenced spitting on the floor. As a gentle hint the hostess pushed the spittoon first to one side and then to the other in hopes that it would attract the attention of the visitor. After a time he said, "If you don't take that thing away I will be blamed if I don't spit in it." Ch. 14. D.

There were but few gatherings of any kind during the early years. When the wives of the settlers called on one another to stay to tea, it was expected that guests and hostess would unite in preparing the supper. One lady who had no knowledge of this western custom, thought she must entertain the guest which she invited until the tea hour and the supper was accordingly already in the adjoining room. For some inexplicable cause the company seemed to be offended and could not be prevailed upon to stay until evening. The reason proved to be that they had not been invited to help prepare the supper. The clothing of the residents was almost wholly of home manufacture. Some articles of cloth were purchased at Michigan City or Fort Dearborn, but this fabric was mostly prepared at home. The men wore jeans and the women their dress goods of woollen, and dyed them with decoctions of wild flowers. Ch. 15. D.

For the first few years there was not much clanship or sectarian feeling, the social gatherings were attended by all, but with the organization of the churches society became more united with the disadvantage of too much clanship and sectarian feeling, inculcated. It was a custom for nearly all the people in the county to attend public worship, even though they had to travel many miles. Ch. 16. D.

The May picnic in the public square on Independence Day was an important occasion to the people of the city. Whiskey was a common beverage in the 40's and its use was not regarded with disfavor. During the trial of Staves, the murderer, the feelings of the participants in the trial and the spectators were so wrought up that the court room was almost deserted about every halfhour. As the inmates with his Honor the famous Judge Sample at their head stepped out for a snort of brandy. The young people, played many a mad caper by way of a practical joke. One about a Chicago salesman, illustrates the speculative spirit of the early city. The gentleman was among some others at Judge Anthony's when his attention was called to a fine piece of ore which lay upon the table. "Where did this come from?" he asked. "From the country a few miles away" was the mischievous reply of a bystander who proceeded to describe the place. "Do you find any more there", pursued the stranger, "acres and acres", was the reply.

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The gentleman called for his hat and begged to be immediately excused from the company. He repaired to the land office at once for the purchase of the gold region. D:Ch. 16

Immediately upon hearing that President Lincoln had been assassinated a meeting was called at the court house at which Dr. J. H. Letherman presided, a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges against certain persons, for expressions of approval of the assassination of Lincoln. At an adjourned meeting this committee offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Resolved that Humphrey Palmer and A. P. Foster be requested to leave Valparaiso for a more Congenial place. Resolved that we deprecate any act of personal violence against these men or their property, and that we urge all good citizens to use their influence to prevent any breach of the peace. Palmer left town and died in the east one year later. Foster remained and outlived the charges and ostracism shown by some of his neighbors, and died a respected citizen. Later, the first man to bring charges against Palmer admitted shortly before his death, that the whole story was a fabrication on his part, invented under the excitement of the times, merely to bring himself into notice. B:202-203

There has always been a strong temperance sentiment in the city and during the period from 1873 to 1874 the temperance

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crusade took place, in which the Christian women visited the saloons and by singing and prayer, endeavored to discourage the sale of liquors. This crusade in Valparaiso reached such proportions, that the attention of the press was attracted throughout the nation. There were eight saloons in the city and they secured the assistance of the mayor to prohibit the women from disturbing their business. The mayor issued a proclamation that the assembly of the women in saloons was unlawful. The women within a few hours formulated a reply which was posted in public places over the town. The women were more careful after this and the movement finally quieted down. However, the women did accomplish something since a few of the saloon keepers sold their business and sought other means of securing a living. B:205-206

East of Valparaiso on the old Sawk trail in 1830 was located a small store. In 1835, Oliver Shepard put up a sign bearing the legend The Hoosier's Nest and in a short time the place became known far and wide. The name of this place has been perpetuated in verse by John Finaley. Some claim that this poem first called attention to the use of the word Hoosier, to designate an inhabitant from the state of Indiana. B:171-179

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Such was my home town in the middle of the 19th century. There the puritan traditions of a half dozen Connecticut families, most of whom were related by blood or marriage, mingled with the charm that pervaded the home life of those gentle folk fortunate enough to have been born in the colonial mansions of Maryland and Virginia. There were beside a few thrifty New Yorkers, at least one dominant strain from Pennsylvania, and another smaller one from old England. M

Washington street, of generous width, rising gently from Main st., intersected narrow humble lanes, with the exception of Jefferson st., which might have been considered something of a rival, since the Methodist and Presbyterian churches fronted it, as did the two earliest attempts at institutions of higher learning. However, after a hundred rods of level road, Jefferson St. plunged abruptly to a ravine, while Washington st. in the earlier days offered unlimited possibilities of prolongation through gently rolling prairie. M

Some far sighted pioneer had planted either side of the roadway with hard maples, delicately green in the spring, gorgeous in all the shades of red and yellow in the autumn, furnishing grateful shade in the summer and beautiful, graceful lines of bough and branch in the winter. Early the first families of the town had

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appropriated its pleasant incline while humbler folk built up the outlying squares; so naturally it would seem in any group is humanity prone to set up class distinctions and to widen the cleavage with the passing years.

In the early days the well-to-do pioneers built for themselves houses of different degrees and styles of magnificence; but to occupy even one of the small cottages, hastily built and waiting to be replaced by a more substantial structure, carried with it some distinction. A succession of well kept lawns met the eye on either side of the road; pansies, moss-roses, and mignonette bordered the brick walls; carefully trimmed shrubs and arbor vita hedges shut from view the kitchen gardens, which invariably occupied the space at the rear of the house; white picket or iron fences enclosed each lot, whose gate must neither creak nor sag.

Within the houses the families severally cherished some "relics of old decency" as my brother used to express it, solid silver brought from back east, real lace, or mahogany furniture. In our home were some pieces of Parisian marble, which scarcely fitted in with our homely furniture but which showed the heights to which the family might attain if money were more plentiful. Browning was not alone in being confronted by what he aspired to be and was not.

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And yet the true gentility of the street depended not on brick or stone. The principles and ideals of the people who dwelt in these pleasant homes, constituted their real claim to superiority. Every family had its own traditions, savoring of the best for which the race stands; and these traditions gave to each household some individuality and at the same time added stability to the common stock. Lives were ordered as circumspectly in this new environment as they had been formerly in Orange county, New York or Frederick, Maryland.

These two names cling in my memory; no such fruit was to be found elsewhere on earth, no such butter, no such cattle as in Orange county; and the perfume of the wild honeysuckle carefully transplanted from Maryland recalls the halcyon days of my own mother's girlhood in Frederick.

Duties and pleasures were all after accepted standards. In the same pew each Sunday the whole family sat together for the morning service. Certain families living near the house of God came early and were comfortably settled before those a few blocks farther away arrived. What a pleasant procession they made on a sunshiny sabbath. It was expected that a husband and mother with a large family of children, for

Archie Koritz-District # 7

Sunday apparel usually required some extra adjustment. A sure sign of caste was the possession of these sabbath robes, which otherwise seldom saw the light of day. The first minister of the Presbyterian church had laid down this dictum on dress, "keep your best for church, the national holidays, a funeral or a wedding".

In the early days nearly all the families on Washington street were Presbyterians, the doctor, the two bankers, the druggist, the two lawyers, the head of the Presbyterian Institute, the principal dry goods merchants, and several men who had brought money with them from the east. In those days a few thousands made a man a capitalist. There were two forty-niners, who it was whispered, could tell if they would, wonderful tales of the gold fields. Neither belonged to the church, although the sobriety of their lives was, if possible, more pronounced than that of their neighbors. The orthodoxy of the street looked askance at the non-conformity of those two silent, kindly men and trusted the lord would remember their benevolence and the sound fate of their wives who, it

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But Sunday was not the only day when ceremonies were duly ordered. On Washington Street the maids put out long lines of snowy cloths on Monday morning. Every family kept one maid and trained her to do her work according to accepted standards. Clothes never hung on the lines over night, even if rain made it necessary that they be put out again the next day. I remember a woman characterizing a family who had recently moved into the neighborhood with the remark, "They are the kind that leave their clothes line up all night."

Tuesday was ironing and baking day, the cook stove heating the irons for the maid and at the same time baking the bread and pastries prepared by the mistress of the house. There were innumerable ruffles to be fluted on garments, four and five yards around. To have such apparel was highly commendable; to keep it spotless a part of the creed; to economize on fuel with wood only \$2 a cord was also laudable, and so the week sped, each day devoted to the duties which properly belonged to it.

Thursday was left open for events, both public and private, not drawn in the regular calendar, weddings, sewing bees, and donation parties. Every Saturday the wives of Washington St. put their homes in order and by preparing dainties for the Sunday dinner, little was cooked on the sabbath; yet the meal was a festive one. Relatives on that day visited each other or strolled together through the country lands; but there was no promiscuous visiting. "He spends Sunday at their home" meant that he had serious intentions. To be sure there was some difference of opinion.

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, Dist #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

A great uncle looked askance at my mother's fondness for Dickens. All novels were evil in his eyes. Didn't they declare themselves fiction? He was a New Englander and objected to making merry at Christmas, so he bestowed his gifts at Thanksgiving. My father's people came from England, and my aunt instituted English Christams. She sent my father to the sand dunes of Lake Michigan to find an English Christmas tree; she moulded candles for it, strung popcorn and cranberries to festoon it; made bunnies of cooton for each child. She frosted cakes and baked cookies of curious design for the Christmas feast. The Connecticut father and mother next door had qualms of conscience as they watched her preparations but they could not deny their children the joy of dancing around the lighted tree. I have heard a daughter of the Connecticut household say that her father took off the curse of making merry at Christmas by always giving the children bibles for presents.

My aunt was the dominant personality on Washington street for several years. Such are my memories of my home town, Valparaiso. When I think of Sinclair Lewis' book, I wonder why we choose to dwell on the sordid Main Street of the middle west, when we know that crossing it at right angles we may find the simple refinement, the blessed fragrance of Washington street. (Miss Benny)

Editor - Stearley
District #7

(Revised by Francis I. Francoeur)

VALPARAISO

Name, population, Pronunciation, County: Valparaiso, county seat of Porter County, population 9,079, is pronounced "vāl pā-rā sō".

Origin and Meaning of Name:..... The town was called Portereville in 1836 when Benjamin McCarty organized the Portereville Land Company to secure location of the county seat. In 1837 a party of sailors stopped overnight at Hill's Tavern and suggested that, since the county was named in honor of Commodore David Porter, whose famous battle while in command of the Essex was fought near the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it would be appropriate to name the county seat for that town. The suggestion was accepted.

History, Growth and Development: Valparaiso never experienced a boom. Its growth was constant and steady. J. P. Barnard erected the first building in 1834 and in it the commissioners held their first meeting. The Huel brothers started the first blacksmith and wagon shop in 1839 and the first newspaper in the county, The Republican, was established in 1842 by James Castle.

Industries: Although Valparaiso is noted as a residential and university city (it is the home of Valparaiso University) it has a number of industries. Eighty per cent of the permanent magnets used in America are manufactured here by the Indiana Steel Products Company. One of the seven Bakelite products plants in America, the

Fibroc Insulation Company, is located here. The Chicago Mica Company factory is one of the six insulation plants in the country. The McGill Metal Company is said to have the only successful bronze die casting plant in America. The Parker Paint and Varnish Company is the 65-year-old J. H. Parker Company of Valparaiso. There are a total of twenty factories and shops in and around the town.

Location and Transportation: Valparaiso is located in the north-western corner of Indiana, 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary and 16 miles south of Lake Michigan. It is on three trunk line railroads, the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate. U. S. Highway 30 and State Highways 2 and 130 pass through the city. The Greyhound and Lincoln Trail buses make regular stops. Chicago is the closest airplane terminal.

Parks, Monuments,

Historic Remains: Valparaiso has only one park, the Kirchoff, on the eastern outskirts of the town, and that consists of but an acre of ground, ornamented with a small fountain, some trees and a few benches. It is named after the honor, Frederick Kirchoff, who, dying in 1918, left his small estate to the town on condition that it should be turned into a pleasure ground for the people.

There is a marker in the grounds of the Public Library recording the fact that the old See Trail passed that way. Another marker on the lawn of the Presbyterian church indicates the site of the first school. Still another at Sugar Loaf, southwest of the town, marks where recruits were encamped during the Civil War. These are the city's only "monuments" to the past.

In the county tributary to Valparaiso there are a number of places that have historic significance, or an interest of their own.

Nearly two miles east of the courthouse, on State Highway 2, is the Campbell homestead, which, in the estimation of many, ranks after the Bailly settlement as of historic importance. (See Points of Interest)

Still farther east- eight miles from Valparaiso, on a country road leading north from U.S. Highway 30-is the Pinney-Purdue experimental farm. Here, on 480 acres donated by the late H.S. Pinney, Purdue University teaches agriculture. (See Points of Interest)

Northwest of Valparaiso and near the town of Wheeler is the monastery of the Franciscan Friars, who have created there a shrine, the Seven Holers, which draw pilgrims from far and wide. (See Points of Interests)

The Dunlap home was started by John Dunlap, a contractor, in 1870. It is in the plantation style and is situated in the woods about five miles north of where State Highway No. 2 crosses the La Porte-Porter County line. Mr. Dunlap died before the home was completed and only a few rooms were finished. Within the last year, 1935, a grandson has purchased the home and intends to complete it as his grandfather originally planned, making it his country estate. He is a Chicago millionaire. ■

The brick house, at Furnessville, facing the Michigan Central tracks, was built by Edwin L. Furness, the founder of the town. Mr. Furness was an Englishman, and furnished the house with furniture from England. The house and the furniture remain today (1936) much the same as in Furness's time. ■

Batternut Spring is on U.S. Highway No. 6 about two miles east of intersection of U.S. Highway 6 and State Highway 49. ■

Hoosier Rest and Tavern is about two miles west of Wheeler on Highway 130.

Chiqua town was an Indian village a fourth of a mile east of the intersection of State Highway 2 and U.S. Highway 30.

~~Indian Mounds are found and one mile east and a little north of Boone Grove. Indian fortifications and mounds are also found two and one half miles south and three miles west of Route.~~

An old fort on Kankakee river, on the Allen trail, is located four miles south and three miles west of Kouts.

The first school in the country was situated two miles north of Malden on State Highway 49.

The first Masonic lodge was organized one and three quarters miles east of the courthouse at Valparaiso, on State Highway 2.

The Davis Lake Tavern was situated two and one quarters mile east of Valparaiso on State Highway 2.

The birth place of Beason Bell is placed on section 15, Washington township, five and one half miles east of Valparaiso on State Highway 2. ■

Tassinong, an Indian Village, was situated two miles south of Malden, on State Highway 49. There was another Pottawattomic village four miles east of Valparaiso on State Highway 2 near Prattville.

One of the finest group of Indian mounds in northern Indiana is located one and one half miles east of Boone Grove, on the south side of Wolf creek. Another mound is located near Cornell creek, two miles south of Hebron. A small mound, now practically vanished, was located about two miles east of Hebron.

The old Allen trail followed the ridge between Coffee and Sandy Hook creeks from the Valparaiso moraine to the Kankakee river. The crossing at the Kankakee was called "Gaton's crossing."

It is now Baum's bridge, and is located about five miles south east of Kouts.

The famous old Sac (or Sauk) Trail, which passed through Valparaiso, ran from the St. Joseph river in Michigan, via LaPorte Valparaiso, and Crown Point, to a point on the Kankakee river in Illinois. State Highway 2 from the eastern boundary of LaPorte county to Valparaiso, and U.S. Highway 30 from Valparaiso to the western boundary of the county is mostly on the old trail.

Another trail, also called the Sauk Trail by some, crossed the eastern boundary line between townships 36 and 37 north, and ~~passed~~ ^{pursued} a course a little north of west until it crossed the Calumet river about a mile west of the present town of Chesterton. From there it followed the ridge of what is now called "Calumet Beach" to where it crossed the western boundary line of the country one mile south of Lake Michigan. The Wabash railroad follows another less noted trail from Clear lake to Morris in Jackson township. Still another ran parallel to the Pennsylvania railroad a little north of Wheeler. A third left the old Lafayette - Michigan City road a little north of Tassinong and ran in a southwesterly direction to Sandy Hook creek. A fourth ran from John Lake in Jackson township to Long Lake in Liberty township.

Saeger's Mill, at Saeger's lake, half a mile south of Valparaiso, and Lytle's mill, at Flint Lake, were famous mills in the early days.

Distinguished Persons: Celebrities claimed as Valparaiso citizens or former citizens include: "Bronco" John Sullivan, famous Indian scout, showman and marksman; H.H. Loring, banker and historian; Edward Marquart, rear admiral U.S.N.; Wayne King, famous orchestra leader; Lowell Thomas, radio announcer; John J. Blaine, U.S. Senator

from Wisconsin; Len Small, former governor of Illinois; F.D. Sampson, former governor of Kentucky; William Wade Hinshaw, grand opera and concert baritone; and George Morris, senator from Nebraska, and "Midget" Ferneke, recognized by police as one of the cleverest criminals of the Chicago gangs of ten years ago. Valparaiso also boasts a number of authors, among them, Col. Gilbert Pierce who wrote "A Dictionary of Dickens' Character."

Museums and Libraries: Valparaiso has a Public Library, housed in a two-story brick building. There are 18,000 volumes on its shelves. The University of Valparaiso library, designed primarily for the use of the students and faculty of the institution, contains 25,000 volumes. It may be used by the public on the payment of a fee.

Schools and Churches: Valparaiso is the seat of Valparaiso University, privately controlled and affiliated with the Lutheran church. In the course of its history it has undergone four major transformations. Founded in 1859 by the Methodist church, it was known as The Valparaiso Male and Female College, which suspended classes in 1869. It was reopened in 1873 by H.B. Brown as The Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute. Under this management it had phenomenal success, its enrollment in 1915-16 being more than 6,000. In 1900 its name was changed to Valparaiso College, and in 1907 to Valparaiso University. Brown died in 1916, and under the management of his son and successor the institution declined in importance and enrollment. In 1925, the Lutheran University Association took over the university.

The grounds comprise about 43 acres, with seven large buildings devoted to educational purposes. The total value of grounds buildings and equipment has been estimated at about 900,000. Its enrollment in 1935 was 495. The development under Lutheran management has been largely toward the acquisition of old structures and

dormitory purposes, and their destruction or renovation on more modern lines as funds admitted. The educational facilities admit of almost unlimited growth, since the structures used under the Brown regime remain practically intact. There has been considerable improvement in the landscaping of the grounds. (See Points of Interest).

The city has four public grade schools, one junior and one high school and a parochial school.

There are in the city churches of nine leading denominations.

Recreational facilities: There are four golf courses in the vicinity of Valparaiso. Three miles north of town lie several small lakes with good fishing in season.

Hospitals: Valparaiso has one hospital, known as the Valparaiso Christian Hospital, conducted by the Christian Church. It is a three-story brick structure, remodeled from a residence, and is completely equipped to handle all cases. It has 20 beds, with facilities for enlargement.

Architecture: Valparaiso in its century of growth has, in the matter of construction, followed the trends of the periods in which construction was most active. These fell largely during the latter half of the Victorian epoch, and its homes are mainly of the type familiar in that era. The city as a whole gives the impression of a well established community, with comfortable residences in ample grounds. The building material used has been mainly brick, though there are a few stone structures (for the most part those created in the immediate past), and still fewer of stucco.

Of early homes that remain, the large brick house at 505 Campbell street was erected by the Rev. A.S. Logan, pastor of the

Presbyterian church, during the Civil war. Immediately south of this are two other large brick houses that date from the same period.

At 452 Campbell street is the home built by T.A.E. Campbell, one of the most spacious of Valparaiso residences. This, of brick, followed the plantation style of construction, and in its original setting was just north of the Sac Trail.

Also on the Sac Trail was the dwelling known today as the Parrington house, a large two-story building at the southeast corner of Union and Linwood. It was among the earliest of Valparaiso's erections, and the identity of the man who ^acaused it to be built seems no longer to be ascertainable.

At the corner of Erie and Locust streets is a house built of solid oak timber. This house was erected by Dr. George Porter, who wanted to build on the highest spot in town, and at that time it was.

The first brick building was built on Lincoln way, on the north side, facing the courthouse. It has been remodeled.

Hotels and Accomodations: Valparaiso has five hotels. There are no tourist camps but there are many tourist homes along U.S. 30, inside and outside the city limits.

VIF/aoq

4/6/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Valparaiso)

VALPARAISO

Valparaiso (val'pa-ra-zo.) Population, 8,079.
Seat of Porter County. Highways - U. S. 30;
State 2, 49 and 130. Railroads - Nickel Plate,
Grand Trunk and Pennsylvania. Bus lines - Grey-
hound and Lincoln Trail.

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Although Valparaiso is primarily a residential and university city, its industries are important, including a plant that produces 80 per cent of the magnets made in America. It is the site of one of the nation's six insulation manufactories and a bronze die casting plant classed as the only one of its kind in America. The city is the seat of Valparaiso University.

Here Henry (Midget) Ferneke, notorious bandit spent his boyhood.

The place was called Portersville in 1836 when Benjamin McCarty organized the Portersville Land Company to obtain location of the county seat. In 1837 a party of sailors stopped overnight at Hill's Tavern and suggested that, since the county was named in honor of Commodore David Porter, hero of a famous battle while he was in command of the Essex, fought near the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it would be appropriate to name the county seat for that city. The suggestion was accepted.

Valparaiso never experienced a boom. Its growth was constant and unhurried. J. P. Barnard erected the first building in 1834 and in it the commissioners held their first meeting. The Buel Brothers started the first blacksmith and wagon shop in 1839 and the first newspaper in the county, The Republican, was established in 1842 by James Castle.

Industries of the city include the following: The Indiana Steel Company, producing 80 percent of the permanent magnets used

nation; one of the seven Bakelite products plants in America, the Fibre Insulation Company; Chicago Mica Company factory, one of America's six insulation plants, and the McGill Metal Company, said to have the only successful bronze die casting plant in the United States.

The Parker Paint and Varnish Company is a continuation of the 65-year old C. H. Parker Company of Valparaiso. There are a total of twenty factories and shops in and near the city.

At the western terminus of Factory Street is the plant of the Continental-Diamond Fibre Company which with its far-flung operations constitutes one of the largest electric insulation industries in the world. In addition to the Valparaiso plant, factories are operated in Bridgeport, Pa., Newark, Del., Toronto, Canada, Walsstone, England, and Paris, France.

In 1930 the firm took over the former Chicago Mica and Fibre Company and since that time the plant has been its western headquarters. Mica and Bakelite for the automobile and electrical industries are fabricated. Some 300 persons normally are employed.

Located in the northeast section of Valparaiso at Locust Street and the Grand Trunk R. R., the Indiana Steel Products Company is the only firm in the United States specializing entirely in the production of permanent magnets. In addition to supplying the American market, the company does a considerable export business.

More than 2,000,000 pounds of high-grade steel are used annually and the value of the finished product exceeds \$3,000,000. About 130 persons are employed with a yearly payroll of some \$150,000. The company was founded in 1910. Its plant has 60,000 square feet of floor space.

Valparaiso is located in the northwestern corner of Indiana, 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary and 14 miles south of Lake Michigan. The nearest air travel point is in Chicago, but an air

under construction here in 1936.

Valparaiso University, privately controlled and affiliated with the Lutheran Church, has in the course of its history, undergone four major transformations.

Founded in 1859 by the Methodist Church, it was known as The Valparaiso Male and Female College. This institution suspended classes in 1869. It was reopened in 1873 by H. B. Brown as the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute. Under this management it had phenomenal success, its enrollment in 1915-16 being more than 6,000.

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The educational facilities admit of almost unlimited growth, since the structures used under the Brown regime remain practically intact. There has been considerable improvement in the landscaping of the grounds.

Valparaiso has only one park, the Kirchoff. It is named for the donor, Frederick Kirchoff.

There is a marker on the grounds of the Public Library recording the fact that the old Sac Indian Trail passed that way. Another marker at Sugar Leaf, southwest of the city, shows where a recruit camp stood during the Civil War.

One and three-quarter miles east of Valparaiso on Ind. 2 is a home

built in 1833 by Adam S. Campbell, one of the first settlers of this region. It occupies a small ridge at the foot of which the Old Sac Trail formerly passed and here were springs at which Indians and white travelers frequently camped. Here was organized the first Masonic Lodge in Porter County with George C. Buell as master.

Still further east--eight miles from Valparaiso, on a country road leading north from U. S. 30, is the Pinney-Purdue experimental farm. Here, on 480 acres donated by the late W. E. Pinney, Purdue University teaches agriculture.

Seven miles NW. of Valparaiso, near the town of Wheeler is a monastery and shrine of the Franciscan order established in 1929 and named the Seven Dolours.

A broad, tree shaded lane leads to the central theme of the shrine--seven stations depicting in bronze and stone the seven sorrows in the life of Mary. These surround a life-size conception of the love of St. Francis of Assisi for the Crucified Savior.

Over a lagoon a bridge leads to the shrine itself--an altar depicting Mary embracing her dying son. A narrow hallway leads to a scene showing the suffering in Gethsemane. Surrounding all are the stations of the Cross.

This shrine and friary draws pilgrims from far and near.

At 356 South Garfield Avenue, on the lawn of the B. J. Harrington home, may be seen a rough-bark magnolia tree some 75 feet high and nearly 4 feet in diameter. With the exception of a few small trees of this species at Niagara Falls, N. Y., this tree is said to be the only one of its family in the northern United States. These trees are common in the south but even there very seldom attain the size of this specimen.

A number of Indian mounds are located about 10 miles south of Valparaiso.

The famous old Sac Trail ran from the St. Joseph River in Michigan,

via LaPorte, Valparaiso and Crown Point to a point on the Kankanksee River in Illinois. State 2 from the eastern boundary of LaPorte County to Valparaiso, and U. S. 30 from Valparaiso to the western boundary of the county follow, for the most part, the old trail.

Celebrities claimed as Valparaiso citizens, or former citizens, include: "Bronco" John Sullivan, famous Indian Scout, showman and marksman; H. H. Loring, banker and historian; Edward Marquart, rear admiral U. S. N.; Wayne King, famous orchestra leader; Lowell Thomas, radio announcer; John J. Blaine, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; Len Small, former governor of Illinois; F. D. Sampson, former governor of Kentucky; William Wade Hinshaw, grand opera and concert baritone; George Norris, senator from Nebraska.

Valparaiso also boasts a number of authors, among them, Col. Gilbert Pierce, who wrote "A Dictionary of Dickens' Character."

Henry Ferneke, who was given the nick name, Midget, because of his stature of 5 feet, 4 inches, was born in Chicago, about the year 1895, but spent most of his youth in Valparaiso. His criminal career during which he was charged with five murders and scores of robberies, had its beginning at the age of 18. His ambition to wed a Valparaiso girl led him to rob a bank. Ferneke died Oct. 28, 1935, a suicide by poisoning. He took his life on his recapture three minutes after a sensational break from the Illinois State Prison at Joliet.

For his first offense, Ferneke was given a two year reformatory term. After his release, he was associated with the Joe Moran gang of Chicago.

Following a bank robbery in which two men were slain, and the murder of two members of the Pennsylvania constabulary, Ferneke was sentenced in 1925 to the prison at Joliet, his term having been from one year to life.

Arrest of Ferneke was made in a Chicago Library where

a daily visitor. He engaged in the study of chemistry in the hope of learning a method of making tear gas for use in bank robberies.

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S--700 Indiana
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Francoeur

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VALPARAISO

Valparaiso, county seat of Porter County, population 8,079, is pronounced "vāl'pā-rā-zō."

The town was called Portersville in 1826 when Benjamin McCarty organized the Portersville Land Company to obtain location of the county seat. In 1837 a party of sailors stopped overnight at Hill's Tavern and suggested that, since the county was named in honor Commodore David Porter, whose famous battle while in command of the Essex was fought near the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it would be appropriate to name the county seat for that city. The suggestion was accepted.

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VALPARAISO....Page 2.

Although Valparaiso is chiefly a residential and university city, (it is the home of Valparaiso University) it has a number of industries. Eighty per cent of the permanent magnets used in America are manufactured here by the Indiana Steel Products Company. One of the seven Bakelite Products plants in America, the Fibroc Insulation Company, is located here. The Chicago Mica Company factory is one of America's six insulation plants. The McGill Metal Company is said to have the only successful bronze die casting plant in the United States. The Parker Paint and Varnish Company is a continuation of the 65-year old C. H. Parker Company of Valparaiso. There are a total of twenty factories and shops in and around the city.

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VALPARAISO....Page 3.

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More than 2,000,000 pounds of high-grade steel are used annually and the value of the finished product exceeds \$3,000,000. About 130 persons are employed with a yearly payroll of some \$150,000. The company was founded in 1910 and since that time has grown to an organization occupying 50,000 square feet of floor space.

VALPARAISO....Page 4.

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VALPARAISO....Page 5.

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VALPARAISO....Page 6.

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Archie Koritz, Field Worker
 Porter County, District No. 7.
 Federal Writers' Project
 Valparaiso, Indiana

See First Draft

VALPARAISO

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- M. Miss Mable Benny, Author of The First Christmas Tree,
 A Middle West Object Lesson, Valparaiso, Indiana
- K. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Final Draft
District
Johnson
7

VALPARAISO (County Seat, ~~Porter~~ Porter County.) Pop., 8,079

When Porter County was organized in 1836, Benjamin McCarty formed the Portersville Land Company to obtain the location of the county seat. The company donated a block for the court house, 96 lots and \$1200 for the erection of public buildings and with this bid obtained the county seat. The town was called Portersville. In 1837 a party of sailors stopped overnight at Hill's tavern and, after entertaining the townsfolk with some interesting stories, one suggested that, since the county was named for Commodore David Porter, whose famous battle while in command of the Essex was fought near the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it would be appropriate to name the county seat after that town. This suggestion was accepted. The word "Valparaiso" is of Spanish origin and signifies "vale of Paradise." The vale portion is a misnomer, because the city is not located in a vale. B:197,198 C:699

Valparaiso is located in the northwestern corner of Indiana, 44 miles from Chicago, 17 miles from Gary, Ind., and 16 miles south of Lake Michigan. It is on three trunk line railroads, the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickle Plate and one electric line. The population is 97 per cent native born, and the altitude is 776.26 feet above sea level. A:11 A:12

The Lincoln highway, U. S. No. 30, passes through the town east and west; Indiana Road No. 2 enters from the south and leaves by the east. State road No. 130 connects with the Dunes State Park and is the new short cut to Chicago from Valparaiso and points east. The Pennsylvania, Greyhound and Lincoln Trails buses make regular stops. Chicago is the closest airplane terminal. K

Valparaiso has five hotels. The Lemke, built in 1923, has 80 rooms and is fireproof. Rates are, single, \$1.50 to \$2.50, double, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Parking space is free. A garage is one block north of U. S. 30

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VALPARAISO.....2.

of the city. The Block Hotel, 40 rooms, is on roads 2, 30, and 130. Its rates are, single, \$1.00 to \$2.50, double, \$2.50 to \$9.00 weekly. The Belmont and Alpen are small hotels with rates of 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. The Hutchings hotel, 12 rooms, rates \$1.00 per day per person, is 8 blocks north of U.S. 30 on route 49. K.

There are no tourist camps, but numerous tourist homes are open along U.S. 30 in Valparaiso. Rate, 50 cents to \$1.50, garage free. K.

The climate is temperate, the mean annual temperature being 50.6 degrees. The coldest temperature recorded was 23 degrees below zero and the warmest 104 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 31 inches. K.

J.P. Barnard erected the first building on the site of the city in 1834. Here the commissioners held their first meeting. ~~X~~ Valparaiso never has had a boom; its growth has been steady and substantial. It is pre-eminently a city of homes. B:214

The Buel brothers started the first blacksmith and wagonshop in 1839. The first newspaper in the county, The Republican, was established ~~in~~ in 1842 by James Castle. B:88.

Although Valparaiso is noted as a residential and university city, the facilities exist for accommodating industry. Eighty per cent of the permanent magnets used in America are manufactured here by the Indiana Steel Products Company. C:832. K.

One of seven Bakelite products plants in America, the Fibroc Insulation Company, is located here. The Chicago Mica Company factory here is one of six insulation plants in the country. The McGill Metal Company is said to have the only successful bronze die casting plant in America. The McGill Sheet Metal Company manufactures electric fixtures, ball bearings, golf clubs, and blinds. The Parker Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Company includes the 65-year old C.H. Parker Company of Valparaiso. C:832

A:12

In 1930, there were a total of twenty factories and shops here employing 1200 men and with an annual payroll of \$1,500,000. K.

The Dunes region of Indiana, often called the Atlantic City of the West, is fourteen miles north of Valparaiso. The Indiana Dunes State Park is located here with a \$186,000 hotel and a large bath house on a site of more than 2,000 acres. Cottages and camping sites are rented. The Dunes Forest Wild Flower Garden is nearby, and a few miles south of the Dunes is Carlson's Planetarium, the only one of its kind in the world. Fifteen miles to the south is the remains of the famous Kankakee Swamp. Three miles north are several lakes and resorts which attract thousands of visitors yearly. K

Noted Valparaiso residents are James H. McGill, manufacturer; Mandel Lowenstein, manufacturer; P.W. Clifford, railroad contractor and banker; H.H. Loring, banker and historian; Bronco John Sullivan Indian scout, showman, and marksman; Edward Marquart, Rear Admiral, United States Navy. Others who have lived in the city are Wayne King, orchestra leader; Lowell Thomas, radio announcer; Dr. Reuben E. Kahn; John J. Blaine, United States Senator from Wisconsin; Len Small, former governor of Illinois; F.D. Sampson, former governor of Kentucky; William Wade Hinshaw, grand opera and concert barytone, who gave the first American Mozart festival in Cincinnati in 1926; Daniel N. Stroup of Nevada; George Norris, United States Senator from Nebraska; and one who was without a peer in his line of endeavor although it was not an honest one, "Midget" Ferneke, considered by police one of the ablest criminals in the Middle West. B C K

There are four golf clubs in the vicinity of Valparaiso: Lincoln Hills, an 18 hole course 2 miles west on U.S. 30; Forest Park Club in the northwest part of the city; Valparaiso Country Club, 5 miles northwest of the city; and another course four miles north on route No. 49. Three miles north of the town lie several small lakes with good fishing in season. K

Valparaiso is the home of Valparaiso University, Dodge's Telegraph Accounting and Wireless Institute, eight public schools, including one high school, and one parochial school.

Valparaiso has churches of nine leading denominations, a chamber of commerce, a Woman's Club, a County Historical Society, one hospital, a public library, three theatres with a total seating capacity of 2,000, and one daily newspaper. K

(ADD) City of Valparaiso.

References

- A. Archie Koritz, field worker, Valparaiso, Ind.
B. Will Record, page 315 (F) County Clerk's office, Porter
County, Valparaiso, Ind.

The first jail of logs, built in 1837, was used for only a few years, and was then torn down, as was also the first courthouse, built the same year. The first building, erected by J. P. Barnard in 1834, has also disappeared. (A)

The Valparaiso Christian hospital was formerly a three-story brick residence, and was donated to the Christian church for hospital purpose. It is one block north and half a block east of Courthouse square, on Jefferson street. It is completely equipped to handle all kinds of cases, has twenty beds, with room for more on the third floor. (A)

Valparaiso has a public library, a two-story brick building, with 18,000 volumes. It is located one block north and one block east of the northeast corner of the Courthouse square on Jefferson street. (A)

The university library is a one-story brick building with over 23,000 volumes and maybe used by the public upon paying a fee of \$1.00.

Valparaiso has no monuments but has a marker in the Public Library yard marking the Old Sac trail, which passed through there. (A)

A marker on the Presbyterian church lawn designates the site of the first school. It is located one block north of the courthouse. Another marker on Sugar Loaf, in the southwest part of town. Shows where recruits for the Civil war camped. (A)

The only park Valparaiso has is the Kirchhoff. In 1918, Frederick Kirchhoff died, leaving his property to the city. His will provided that the estate which he reside, northeast of the city, and adjoining its limits, was to be converted into a park, to be called after him, and was to be for the free use of the people of the city. He also left the residue of his property to the city for the beautifying of the park. (B)

The park comprises about one acre. It has a small fountain and bird bath, and a couple of benches. A few trees have been planted, but from the Kirchoff estate the money has been allowed to accumulate until there is now \$10,540 in the fund for the maintenance of the park. (A)

The Farmers State Bank building is a 2-story building faced with limestone in the Georgian style. (A)

All the university buildings except the engineering are built of brick. That is of a stucco. (A)

The Lemke hotel is a 5-story brick building, English

style, The postoffice building and the First State bank
buildings are of the Georgian style. (A)

FIF/ucq

3/26/36

Porter Co. - 700 - Cities and Towns (Wheeler)

Archie Korits, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

ADDITION TO WHEELER IN PORTER COUNTY

REFERENCES

- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Indiana.
- O. Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, History Enthusiasts, Wheeler.
- H. Archie Korits, Field Worker.

Wheeler is the only village in Porter county that sprang up around an Indiana trading post which has survived as an active village to the present time. It is located on the Pennsylvania and Wickle Plate railroads, and on State highway No. 130, six miles northwest of Valparaiso. H

Captain Wheeler, a fur trader, established a post where the village now is in the 1820's, and, with the coming of settlers, built the Wheeler inn. This inn was a 2-story frame building with an outside stairway to the second floor gave access to the sleeping quarters for travelers. The first floor contained the store and living quarters of Captain Wheeler. This building is still standing on highway 130, two blocks west of the postoffice. O

Archie Korits, District No. 7

When the Indians came to the post to do their trading, they pitched camp about two blocks west of the post and stayed for a few days. On this old Indian campsite one may still find arrow heads. Both the trading post and the camping grounds were located on the old Sac trail, which is now highway No. 130. O

With the coming of the railroad, Thomas A Campbell laid out the town and named it Wheeler in honor of Captain Wheeler. This was in 1858. O

The first station was a frame building. It had the railway station in one end and a store in the other. O

The township consolidated school, a modern brick building, is located in the northwest part of the village. O

Wheeler has a few stores, a garage, a tavern, postoffice and a Methodist church. Its population is about 200. O H B

Ross Woodhall, Chicago politician and president of the Cook county, Ill., Sanitary Board, was born in this town. His father was the first store-keeper in the village. O

This village is the center of trade for a rich farming community. H

FIF:eam

3/10/36

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WHEELER

REFERENCES

- A. Guy Stinchfield, County Surveyor, Valparaiso, Ind.
- B. Wm. Northland, City Engineer, Valparaiso, Ind.
- C. Polk Valparaiso City Directory, including Porter Co.
by R.L.Polk and Co., 1931, Chicago, Ill.
- D. Official Road Map of Indiana, by Standard Oil Co. of
Indiana, 1935.
- G. Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana, Pub. by W.W.Hix-
son and Co. Rockford, Ill.
- H. Archie Koritz, Field Worker.

Wheeler, located in Porter county, on State
highway No. 130, six miles west of Valparaiso, on the Nickle
Plate and Grand Trunk railroads, was founded in 1858, with
a population of 200. It has a consolidated school, a few
stores and a Methodist church. (~~It has a consolidated~~
school.) It is in the midst of a farming community.

A B C D G H & 180.

FIF:eav

3/9/36

Porter Co. - 714 - Social Service Agencies

607
AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES

Breakdown for Items on Porter County

18. Social Welfare

- A. Lewis History of Porter County, 1912
- B. Mrs. Dille, Porter County Welfare Director
- C. Mr. Stoner, Auditor, Porter County

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES

Breakdown of Items for Porter County

18. Social Welfare

For twenty years after the county was organized, the paupers were entrusted to any one wanting them at from one to two dollars a week for their expenses. This practice lasted until about 1855. In 1855 the county board decided to buy a 120 acre farm for the purpose of tending and maintaining a home for the paupers. Mr. Pennock was the first superintendent and received two-thirds of the farm produce and 1.20 a week for caring for each inmate. In 1856 a new home was built on the farm, and more land added to the farm. In the next few years about 200 more acres were added. (A)

In 1905 a new 25,000 home was erected on the farm and it is the present county asylum home. A new \$4,000.00 barn was also erected and is still used. (A)

The first home was called the Poor House, now it is officially called the county asylum, although most people call it the county farm. The present superintendent receives \$1,350.00 a year on a four years appointment. All the produce from the farm is used or sold and the proceeds added to the general fund of the county. (A)

Last year the county allowed \$12,000.00 for the county farm, of which there is \$1,000.00 remaining. The Brick home, a two story brick building built in an E. shape facing south upon State Highway 2, was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$25,000. There are 56 old people living here. They all eat in a large dining room and sleep in dormitories. The men who are able to assist in running the farm and doing chores. They are satisfied with the food and are allowed tobacco. The news dealer here in town furnishes plenty of magazines of all kinds. If they are able to walk the mile and one-half into town, they are permitted to go almost any time during the day. Last year one left after July 1st, since the limit will be 65 at that time, for receiving old age assistance. (C)

The superintendent lives here with his family; his free living quarters being added to his salary. (C)

Last year the welfare department of Porter County rendered old age assistance to 269 people at a cost of \$5,800.00 a month or a monthly grant of \$21.82. Some of these people live alone, with relatives or other families. There is one private home in the county for them, which is nothing but a boarding house. In case of sickness and their grant is insufficient additional help is granted by the trustee. (B)

There are seven people receiving blind assistance and one is being medical treatment. The average monthly grant is \$22.50. (B)

The allotment of the welfare department is insufficient, the trustee makes an additional grant. (B)

The personal of the department is composed of the director, clerk, and one visitor. After July 1st, a visitor and another stenographer will be added to the staff. (B)

The greatest problem seems to be to convince the state board that the living conditions and the cost is as high here as Lake County, although Porter County is classed as a rural county. (B)

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Porter County

- References: (A) Lewis History of Porter County, 1912.
(B) Mrs. Dille,
Porter County Welfare Director.
(C) Mr. Stoner,
Auditor,
Porter County, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 1
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Porter County

For twenty years after the county was organized in 1836, the indigent were entrusted to any one wanting them at a rate ranging from one to two dollars a week for their expenses. This practice lasted until about 1855. (A- 61)

In 1855 the county board decided to buy a one hundred twenty acre farm for the purpose of tending and maintaining a home for the needy. Mr. Pennock was the first superintendent and received two-thirds of the farm produce and one dollar and twenty cents a week for caring for each inmate. In 1856 a new home was built on the farm, and more land purchased. In the next few years about two hundred more acres were added. (A- 61)

In 1905a new \$25,000.00 home was erected on the farm which is the present county asylum home. A new \$4,000.00 barn was also erected and is still used. (A- 61)

The first home was called the Poor House. Now it is officially called the County Infirmary, although most people call it the County Farm. (A- 61)

The present superintendent receives \$1,350.00 a year on a four year appointment. All the produce from the farm is used or sold and the proceeds added to the general fund of the county. (C)

Last year the county appropriated \$12,000 for the county farm, of which there is \$1,000 remaining. (C)

The home, facing south upon State Highway #2, is built in an H-shape. There are fifty-six old people living here. They all eat in a large dining-room and sleep in dormitories. The men who are able

assist in running the farm and doing chores. They are satisfied with the food and are allowed tobacco. The news dealer here in town furnishes plenty of magazines of all kinds. If they are able to walk the mile and one half into town, they are permitted to go almost any time during the day. Last year one left upon receiving Old Age Assistance, and several are planning on leaving after July 1st, since the age limit for receiving Old Age Assistance will be sixty-five years at that time. The Superintendent lives here with his family, his free living quarters being added to his salary. (C)

Last year the Welfare Department of Porter County rendered Old Age Assistance to two hundred sixty-nine people at a cost of \$5800.00 a month or a monthly grant of \$21.82 per person. Some of these people live alone, and others make their homes with relatives, or with other families. There is one private home in the county for them, which is nothing but a boarding house. In case of sickness or if the grant is insufficient, additional help is granted by the trustee. (B)

There are seven people receiving blind assistance and one is being given medical treatment. The average monthly grant is \$22.50. (B) At the present time there are one hundred thirty-four dependent children from sixty-three families receiving assistance. The monthly cost is \$1992.00, or an average of \$14.86. There is no summer camp although they are attempting to arrange for one. There are two crippled children receiving treatment, although no special services are given for such cases. In case the allotment of the Welfare Department is insufficient, the trustee makes an additional grant. (B)

The personnel of the Department is composed of the Director, one clerk and one visitor. After July 1st a visitor and another stenographer will be added to the staff. (B)

The greatest problem seems to be to convince the State Board that the living conditions and the cost is as high here as Lake County, inasmuch as Porter County is classed as a rural county. (B)

AD: ED

6-15-1938

Porter Co. - 715 - Fraternal Societies

File #67
 District #7
 Porter Co.
 Editor, Phillips

POINTS OF INTEREST
 Archie Koritz, field worker

Campbell Home — *Sup?*
 (Where First Masonic Lodge in Porter Co.
 Was Organized)

Although a charter had been granted in 1843, for a local Masonic lodge, after a few meetings it was abandoned.

In 1850, sometime during the early summer a meeting was held on the lawn of the Old Campbell Home, one and three-fourths miles east of the court house on what is now Indiana State Road, under a large pine tree, for the purpose of organizing a masonic lodge. As a result of this meeting, a charter was granted and the present lodge in Valparaiso is the one organized then. The charter was given in 1852.

George Buel who was living on the Campbell place at that time was the first Worshipful Master.

The pine tree under which this meeting was held, survived until two years ago, when it was cut down.

MHP/32
 4/14/36

Porter Co. - 800 - Scenic Drives, Tours, etc.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Bibliography

Sectional District

SOUTHERN TOUR OF PORTER COUNTY

- A. Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Valparaiso, Indiana.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District # 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

KANKAKEE DAY PROGRAM AND TOUR OF THE
SOUTHERN PART OF PORTER COUNTY

To great interest and to point out the various spots of historical importance during the celebration of Porter County's one hundredth birthday, a north and south tour of the county was planned and conducted by the Porter County Centennial committee. This tour was under the supervision of Mel Morrow and Will Brown of Hobron. A.

The entire route of the tour lies within the valley and plains of the Kankakee River, formerly a hunters' and nature lovers' paradise and a continental water highway for the early explorers. A.

The tour began at Gates Corner, five miles southwest of Valparaiso on State Highway # 2. A.

After listening to several selection by the Township Band and a description of the early life of the Township by an old settler, the tour was on its way. A.

Since most of this tour is over rural roads with many curves and being very winding in places no attempt is made to give exact directions. It would be wise and necessary to obtain a guide acquainted with the history and roads of southern Porter County before attempting to make this tour. A.

Kankakee Day Program

The first three points of interest are located at Gates Corner: The sites of the Pine Grove Hotel of which L. L. Gates was proprietor in 1866 and from whom the corner gets its name. The windless pump, Hotel barn, pine trees planted in 1866. A.

The points were marked by signs 8" x 18" erected on posts 4' high, with the number of the point of interest, each member of the tour receiving a program with the number and description of the point at the beginning of the tour. A.

From Gates Corner the Tour proceeded on a winding journey toward Boone Grove and back to Porter Cross Roads on State Highway # 2, one mile south of where we left Gates Corner, passing sites of Old Boone Grove; First School in Porter Township; First Church in the same Township; and at Porters Cross Roads the site of the first post office in the Township. A.

At this stop the party were entertained by the Boone Grove High School Band, State Champions and third in the National Contest at Cleveland in 1936. One of the old settlers of the Township gave an interesting talk on the history of the old Salem Church which is located some two miles southwest of Porters Cross Roads. A.

The party was increased by some one hundred cars and proceeded to Hebron, passing into Boone Township. The High School Band was out here playing several numbers after which several Indian dances

Kankakee Day Festival

were interpreted, the most interesting one being the Corn Dance. A few Indian songs were sung and the party proceeded south to the Kankakee River, passing sites of the first Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in the Township, the birthplace of the first white child born in the Township, Margaret Bryan Blackstone, for whom a marker has been placed, the old Indian Town which had 600 inhabitants as late as 1835, the old Indian burying ground and the first mill site in the Township. At the Kankakee River a marker has been erected pointing out the water route of LaSalle down the Kankakee River. A.

From this point the party proceeded to Beams Bridge crossing back and forth across the River in ~~these~~ different places and passing the old Cornell Cemetery on Route # 8 between Hebron and Kouts. A.

After a picnic lunch at Beams Bridge, an interesting description of LaSalle and his explorations was given by Mr. Ross Lockridge, bringing the fact home to the people of the importance of the Kankakee as a national or transcontinental highway in former years.

A few hundred feet north of the bridge is the old Pittsburgh Club house which belonged to a group of Pittsburgh millionaires who visited the Kankakee each year when it was still a hunters' paradise. Nearby is the remains of Lew Wallace's houseboat, the "White Elephant". Mr. Wallace usually visited the Kankakee and stayed near the Pittsburgh Club. A

Kankakee Day Program

Seventeen miles north on this gravel road which was the Old Allen Trail is a marker for an old fortification lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west. The origin and history of this fort is unknown but there is a faint outline of the walls remaining. A marker for Baum's Bridge has also been erected at Baum's Bridge. A.

Following this trail to R. R. # 49 and then proceeding north we enter Morgan Township, and pass the "Ghost Town" of Tassinong, the site of the first post office in that Township. We then come to the little village of Malden, the site of the first R. R. crossing in Morgan Township. Going north, we pass Morgan Township High School and the site of the first Christian Church in the Township, and the first log school house. The tour ended here and we proceeded back home to Valparaiso. A.

AD/ed

9-15-36

This tour, traversing the extreme three northern counties of the State of Indiana bordering Lake Michigan is extremely interesting.

Its topography alone, showing the first, second, and third benches of the Kankakee River plains, the Valparaiso Moraine and the crests of the Indiana Dunes would cause it to be outstanding. A

The Valparaiso Moraine crest which is also the nation's water shed north and south, divides the waters which flow into the Mississippi river from those flowing into the St. Lawrence river via Lake Michigan, and is located crossing the route about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Porter-LaPorte county line. It has not been listed because at this point no marker as yet has been erected and as the land is rather level it is not possible to be exact in its location.

In traveling through Porter county one may observe many beautiful views of the Valparaiso Moraine.

The Franciscan Shrine and Monastery is one of the most interesting picturesque places of the tour although it is only in its infancy. This Shrine called "The Seven Dolors" is the only one in the United States depicting the Seven Dolors. The Shrine is built of a porous sponge-like rock from one of the Great Lakes.

The McCool Weather station and emergency landing field is also an interesting place to visit. Here one may gain some information as to what is being done to make flying more safe.

Tour # 16

Following US 6

Total Mi.

0 - 0 St. Joseph-LaPorte County Line.

4.2 - 4.2 Cross the Kankakee River.

5.85-1.65 Rainbo Inn, service station and tourist camp.
Barn dance in barn on farm about 2 blocks north of the camp every Friday evening, open to the public upon payment of small admission.

6.18- .33 Small tourist camp with showers and running water.
Average rates.

7.2 - .92 Cross over Kingsburg Creek, a small creek draining into the Kankakee river.

7.8 - .60 A good view of the results of a muck fire on the south side of the highway.

10.25-2.45 Welcome Inn, Deluxe tourist camp and trailer car parking. Reasonable rates.

10.8 - .55 Again cross Kingsburg Creek.

11.55-.75 Intersection with Indiana highway #23.

14.7-3.15 Small but neat tourist camp. Reasonable rates.
Union Mills, a small town of about 300 is located 1 1/4 miles to the south.

16.35-1.65 Cross Mill Creek, a small stream which flows into the Kankakee river.

18.72-2.17 Edgewood Tea Room and tourist camp. Reasonable rates.

19.7 - 1.02 Tourist camp. Reasonable rates.

20.3 - .6 Old cemetery on north side of highway.

Tour #16

Total Mi.

- 20.44- .14 Again cross Mill Creek.
- 20.78- .26 Tourist camp. Reasonable rates.
- 21.8 - .04 Junction with state road #43 (Old Madison road. One of the first roads in the northern part of the state running from Michigan City to Madison, Ind.)
- 23.9 -1.08 Junction with state road #2, 1 mile west of Westville, Indiana, a small country town.
- 23.98-.08 Cross Old Sauk Trail (File #18A), West Point Cemetery, West Point Restaurant, Beer and liquors.
- 24.98 - 1.0 Cross LaPorte-Porter County line, turn north and go 3.2 miles to
- 28.3 - 3.2 Dunlap Home, a 22 room brick house partly built before the Civil War, largest house in Porter county. Return to US#6.
- 35.68-7.38 Old Quaker Cemetery. A marker has been erected here by the Historical Marker Project to commemorate Charles Osborn, bearing the inscription: "Charles Osborn, leader of Society of Friends, Published the Philanthropist, first Anti-slavery paper in the United States, Died 1850 Buried in this cemetery.
- 37.10-1.42 Limber Lost Tourist camp in large grove.
- 37.5 - .4 Old Massy Homestead, oldest home in Jackson township. Good view of the Valparaiso Moraine.
- 40.35-2.85 Junction with state road 49. A marker has been erected here drawing attention to the Valparaiso Moraine (183A) which lies to the south.

Four #16

Total Mi.

- 41.96- 1.41 One mile to the north lies the first road completed after the organization of Porter county.
- 44.00 Turn south to 45.00, then east to 45.26, then south
- 45.78- 3.82 Butternut Spring (#44). The Indians formerly brought their sick to this spring believing that if they could bathe in its water they would be healed. A ravine into which flows the waters of this spring have been darned, making one of the most beautiful places in the county. Return to US #6 and continue west.
- 50.7 - 4.92 McCool Airport (#21), Government Weather Station and emergency landing field. Turn south to 51.7, then east to
- 55.45- 2.75 Franciscan Monastery and Seven Dolors Shrine (#385) Only Shrine in the United States showing the Seven Dolors. Back to #6
- 58.7 - 5.25 Lake-Porter county line. Tourist Camp.
- 60.3 - 1.8 Cross Deep River which flows into the Little Calumet River.
- 60.9 - .6 City of Hobart to the south, noted for its Champion High School Band (National winners)
- 61.18- .28 Large tourist camp with showers and running water. Just south lies the Cressmoor Golf Course and Club House (#111). Private before the depression, now semi-public.
- 63.7 - 1.9 To the north may be seen the crest of the Indiana Sand Dunes and the Steel Mills of Gary (#245).

Tour #16

Total Mi.

- 64.85- 1.15 Cross Broadway, the main street of Gary, Indiana.
- 65.00 turn north to-
- 65.35- .7 Gary City Golf Course, Park, Tennis Courts, Children playgrounds and swimming pool. Return to #6
- 68.6 - 3.25 Ridge Lawn Cemetery
- 68.9 - .3 Mount Mercy Cemetery
- 73.0 - 4.1 Junction with US 41
- 73.15- .15 Entrance to Wicker Park (#172A). Township Park. Golf grounds, picnic grounds, playground.
- 73.9 - .75 Mount Mercy Sanitarium
- 74.9 - .1 Camp Munster, tourist camp. Cabins and tents furnished reasonable rates.
- 75.0 - .1 Town Hall of Munster
- 75.95- .95 Indiana-Illinois State Line, with the city of Hammond on the Indiana Side.

PORTER COUNTY TOUR

- 0 - 0 Valparaiso-County courthouse in town square. Drive east on
Lincolnway (U.S. 30) to the junction with state road 2.
Drive 1.3 miles east on state road 2.
- 1.3 - 1.3 Chiqua's Town-Site of an old Indian town, named after an Indian
chief who had his headquarters here. Upon losing a son by
death, Chiqua refused to ever again enter the dwelling where
they had resided. A few of his friends remained loyal to
him, and these seceding from the main body of the tribe
established this village under Chiqua's leadership.
Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east on state road 2.
- 1.7 - .5 Campbell Homestead-First Masonic lodge organized here in 1850.
The meeting was held under a large pine tree which has
recently been cut down.
Drive 1 mile east and .3 mile north.
- 3.0 - 1.3 Site of David Cakes Tavern-Built by David Cakes in 1834. It was
located on the Old Sac Trail.
Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, and 1 mile east on state road 2.
- 4.5 - 1.5 Beausieu Town (Prattville)-An old Indian village.
Drive 6 miles east on state road 2, then south on the
county line road 1.3 mile.
- 11.7 - 7.3 Piney Fork Ferry-On east side of road just across the LaPorte
county line.
Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south to U.S. 30, then 4 miles west.
- 21.7 - 4.5 White Oaks Tourist Camp-Four acre grove, camp grounds, 3 cabins
hot and cold showers and gas station.
Drive $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west to the intersection of U.S. 30 and
state road 49. Drive 7 miles south on state road 49.

31.3 - 9.5 Tassianog-Indian village and trading post. This trading post undoubtedly originated because of the location on the old Allan trail. It was here that the Allan trail branched off from the Lafayette and Michigan City road. The plat for this village was laid out in 1852. Here, too, is the site of the home of Gilbert Pierce, noted writer. The home was torn down several years ago.

Drive 7.3 miles south on state road 49.

38.5 - 7.3 Burn's Bridge-Old Kankakee Ford on Allan Trail. Used by Indians and early settlers. For many years, this was the only ford over the Kankakee River for many miles around.

Drive north on state road 49 to intersection with state road 8, then west 2 miles to Aylesworth. Drive west 1.3 miles

45.3 - 6.8 Burial Grounds-Site of Indian and early white settlers burial ground.

Drive west 3.3 miles on state road 8.

48.6 - 3.3 Hebron-30 mile grove, Old Indian Town.

Follow state road 2 out of Hebron, 3 miles north, then 1 mile east, then north $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on an unmarked country road to Lake Elisa.

57.1 - 8.5

Return to Valparaiso courthouse; 3 miles north to U.S. 30, then east on U.S. 30 to courthouse.

Tours for Porter County

Tour 1; Drive north from Valparaiso on State Road 49. Three (3) miles from the city is site No. 21. Known as Bull's Eye Lake, this is one of the deepest if not the deepest small lake in this part of the country. It is in one of the favorite localities of the Indians, and projectile points are easily found in the surrounding fields. One half mile north of this is a group of larger lakes surrounded by summer resorts, golf courses, picnic grounds, and reasonable tourists' camps. From there we go to the southern limits of Chesterton at which point an Indian Mound about one and a half feet high and eighty feet in diameter is visible, lying some two hundred feet west of the highway. turning there to the east one mile, and we are on the site of the (site 6) Old Morgan Stage House. Returning to Chesterton we drive north on road 49 to the Multiple intersection with U.S. Highway 20. Drive two and one half (2½) miles east on 20, then north on paved crossroad to the ^{Front} Lake Drive, driving east along this drive one passes the Modle Homes of Beverly Shores, several of which were featured at the World's Fair in 1933 and 1934. At Broadway in Beverly Shores we turn south for three-quarters (¾) mile to the Botanical Gardens, the Colonial Village from the World Fair, and the famous Little Theater of Beverly Shores. At the Botanical Gardens is an excellent Hotel with all modern conveniences. Driving south from here to U.S. Highway No. 12, we turn west to the intersection of 12 and road 49, and turning North we enter the Dunes

For April 11, 1936
Page 2:

State Park (site No. 1). On the west-most boundary of the State Park is Johnson's Beach (public) at which is site No. 2, which is the approximate location of the French Fort "La Petite" of an Indian Burial Ground, and one of the camps of the explorer LaSalle. Driving back to US. 12 we turn east two (2) miles to site 4, the grave of Joseph Bailly, the first settler in the county, and south of this is the Old Bailly Homestead and the famous marriage tree. Taking the gravel road east of this site, drive south to US. 20 and then west one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile to the Carlisor Planitarium, reported to be the only one of its kind in the country. From there drive south to US Highway No. 6, and then west to the McCool Air Port (site 8). One half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile west and one (1) mile south of the Air Port is site 9, that of the Franciscon Monestery, and the Seven Dolar's Shrine. From there drive south to State Road 130, turn west, and after driving three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) mile west of the town of Wheeler, turn south one and one-half miles ($1\frac{1}{2}$). and west one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile to the "Hoosier Nest site" (site 10). From there drive south to US. Highway 30 and turning east on this highway to return to Valparaiso.

Tour 2; Drive Southwest from Valparaiso, on State Road 2 to the town of Hebron, which is the site of a former Indian camp and Village, then east on State Road 8 for three and one-fourth ($3\frac{1}{4}$) miles to site 17 an abandoned graveyard is located at this point on a hill south of the road. Here white people were burried on one slope and Indians on the other. Thence east to Aylesworth, and then north on the Boone Grové Road for three (3) miles. By walking east one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile one can reach site 16, which is the location of a group of the ten major mounds of the county. Returning to Aylesworth, one turns eastward once more for three (3) miles and

For April 11, 1936
Page 3.

south on the Old Allen Trail, which follows on of the main Indian routs of the distric, to the Kankakee River. (site 19) This site is that of the greatest ford on the river, several large Indian camp sites and burrial grounds. It is now known as Baum's bridge . One half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile north and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile west of this site is the Weise farm, on which is an ancient earthen fortification attributed by some to the French explorer LaSalle and by others to the Spanish explorer DeSotte, due to the fact that the later carried thirteen cannon taken from his boat and there are still visable emplacements for thirteen guns in the fortification. (site 23). Returning to the Allen trail one continues east two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) miles and then north to Kouts. From Kouts one drives north on State Road 49 to the junction with US 30, from there west and north on US 30 to the junction of 2 and 30, turning east on State Road 2 for one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) mile one comes on the former site of Whiqua's Town, site 13, location of the last Indian Village in Porter County. Then East one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile to site 12, the location of the Masonic Lodge Oak, and of the David Oaks Tavern. Then returning west to Valparaiso.

Archie Koritz, Field Worker
Porter County, District No. 7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

TOUR OF THE SOUTHER HALF OF PORTER COUNTY

- 0 0 Porter Township
- 0 0 # 1 Pine Grove Hotel, L. L. Bates, Proprieter, 1866
- 0 0 # 2 Windless Pump, Hotel Barn, Pine trees
planted in 1856.
- 0 0 # 3 Sawmill, All three sites located at Gates
Corner, 5 miles south of Valparaiso, on R. R.
2, starting Point.
- 5.1 5.1 # 4 Site of Old Boone Grove
- 5.3 .2 # 6 Site of First Church in Porter Township.
- 5.5 .2 # 5 Site of First School in Porter Township.
- 11.8 6.3 # 7 Porter Cross Roads, First Post Office in
Township, 1844
- 14.2 2.4 # 8 1 mile on west lies Salem Church
Boone Township
- 16.8 2.6 # 1 Enter Boone Township
- 19.0 2.2 # Hebron Park
- 19.4 .4 # 2 Site of Marker for Town of Hebron, first
Cross Roads and Log School.
- 19.8 .4 # 3 Site of First Methodist Church
- 20.0 .2 # 4 Site of First Presbyterian Church
- 20.1 .2 # 5 Site of marker erected for Margaret Bryant
Blackstone, first white child born in Township, 1837.
- 20.2 .1 # 6 Site of Indian Town, inhabited by 600
Pottawatomie Indians, 1835.
- 22.0 1.9 # 7 Site of Old Indian burying grounds.

TOUR OF VALPARAISO, INDIANA

- 0 - 0 Valparaiso-County seat of Porter County, only county in the United States named after Admiral Porter of the War of 1812 fame. County courthouse located in town square. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ block north of northwest corner of courthouse.
- .05 - .05 McGill Golf Factory-Manufacturers of a quality line of McGill woods and irons. Drive south $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks, then west $2\frac{1}{2}$ blocks.
- .30 - .35 McGill Main Factory Office-On second floor are offices for the McGill Golf Factory, McGill Manufacturing Plant, on Deering Campbell Street, and the McGill Manufacturing Plant. The first floor is devoted to the manufacture of wire lamp guards. Drive $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks east, 1 block south, and 1 block west.
- .33 - .3 Continental Diamond Fibre Company-One of the world's largest electrical insulation industries. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east.
- 1.33- 1.0 Sagar's Lake-Known for years as Valparaiso's Garden of Eden. Now a Nudist Camp and the lake and grounds are restricted to members only. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north
- 1.33- .05 Valparaiso University-Visit the University. Then drive 3 blocks north and 3 blocks west
- 2.23- .35 Barrington Home-Twelve room house. Part of the house is now used by the No-Way Shave Chemical Company. Produce shaving and face creams. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ block north.
- 2.23- .05 Rough Bark Magnolia Tree-Three years ago the Conservation Dept. informed Mr. Barrington that this was the only rough bark specie in Northern United States. Drive 3 blocks north.

- 2.48- .30 House of Eight Gables-Built in 1881 by Alexander Watt, a local contractor. Drive $7\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north and 2 blocks west.
- 3.43- .95 Indiana Steel Company-The only company in the United States specializing entirely in this one product, permanent magnets. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ block north.
- 3.68- .05 Parker Paint and Varnish Works-Established in 1871, this is one of Valparaiso's oldest industrial landmarks. Drive $3\frac{1}{2}$ blocks south.
- 3.88- .4 Seneca Ball Home-First house built in Valparaiso. Drive 1 block south and $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks west.
- 4.03- .15 Porter Home-Built by a young dentist, Dr. George Porter, nearly one hundred years ago. Drive $4\frac{1}{2}$ blocks west.
- 4.48- .45 Myra Powell Home-Second house north from the corner. When this house was moved from its former location, it was divided into two parts and never put together again. Drive 2 blocks north to see the second half of this home. Drive 2 blocks west
- 4.88- .4 Campbell Plantation Home-Built on the north side of the Old Sac Trail. One of the largest houses built in Valparaiso and fashioned after the plantation style. Drive 4 blocks north.
- 5.28 - .4 McGill Manufacturing Company-An extension of the McGill Golf Factory. Modern steel saw-tooth structure, comprising three connected buildings. Drive $\frac{1}{2}$ block north and 2 blocks east, then 1 block south to the Deering Plant of the McGill Manufacturing Company. This plant manufactures ball and roller bearings.

Return to courthouse, 9 blocks south and 1 block east.

Archie Koritz, field worker
Porter County, District #7
Federal Writers' Project
Valparaiso, Indiana

Old

Tour #13

~~16 A (1952)~~

This tour crosses four national highways, two famous old trails, the famous Indiana Dunes, the Valparaiso Moraine, the Kankakee river, the Kankakee river Plains with its three benches and the Continental Water Divide of the nation.

The tour commences in one of the world's most interesting places where 2200 acres have been set aside for the purpose of perserving the Dunes and its flora and fauna, now known as the Indiana Dunes State Park. A large hotel, bathing pavilion, and cottages have been built, picnic and camp grounds set aside for the tourists and long hiking trails have been laid out. Thirteen hundred species of plant life have been found, it being the furthestmost point where plants of the tropic and frigid zone meet and where plants from the north, east, south and west grow side by side. It is no wonder that the Dunes State Park has become one of the greatest vacation grounds in the middle west.

Probably no other place in the world provides the topography of Porter county through which this tour passes. In the north are the famous Indiana Dunes, then the bottom of the old Lake Chicago, next is the Valparaiso Moraine whose crest is the water-shed of the Nation. Beyond the moraine is the famous Kankakee River, formerly a paradise for hunters and nature lovers of the world. The famous swamps have been practically drained away.

This tour crosses US 12 which follows the old Fort Dearborn and Fort Detroit Post Road. At Valparaiso at the junction of US 30, we cross the Old Sauk Trail, a famous Indian trail later used by the whites, one

Tour # 13

of the most famous trails of the middle west. Armies of three foreign nations bent on conquest have passed over this trail, the armies of England, France and Spain. This is the trail over which the pioneers in their covered wagons passed on their way to the west.

At the mouth of Fort Creek is the site of an old Fort erected before the Revolutionary War. The only battle of the Revolutionary War fought in Porter County was fought somewhere near this fort, between the British and a small group of Americans.

Baum's Bridge was one of the few fords over the Kankakee formerly called Baum's crossing, and was used by the Indians and later the whites called it the Allen Trail. Nearby may be seen the remains of the White Elephant, the house which belonged to and was used by Col. Lew Wallace on his visit to the Kankakee river. Nearby stands the remains of the club house of the Pittsburg Club. It was composed of a group of Pittsburg millionaires who spent a few weeks each year hunting on the Kankakee river, one of the famous hunting grounds of the world has now disappeared.

Tour # 13

This tour starts at state road 49 and the Dunes State Park on the Shore of Lake Michigan. This route is followed south to Kouts, Indiana, where it intersects state road 8; from this point # 8 is followed west to Hebron, Ind. where it joins US 152 and state # 2. US 152 is then followed south to Remington.

Total Mi.

0	-	0	State road 49 on the shore of Lake Michigan in the Indiana Dunes State Park.
.1	-	.1	Little Fort Marker
.15	-	.05	Picnic Area, in the Dunes Park.
.35	-	.2	Picnic Area, in the Dunes Park.
.4	-	.1	Entrance to the Park, where the general admission of 10 cents is paid by all who enter.
1.4		.9	J ⁿ ction with U. S. Highway # 12.
2.0		.6	Junction with U. S. # 20 on the overhead bridge.
4.0		2.0	Town of Chesterton, Indiana.
4.3			Turn left on gravel road.
5.1		1.3	Site of Stage House (99A) and first postoffice in Porter County on Old Ft. Dearborn-Detroit post road. Return to # 49 and go south.
9.4		3.9	Boy Scout Camp Marker. Turn left of gravel road.
10.1		.7	Turn right.
10.3		.2	Turn left and follow angling road.
10.9		.6	Trabebas Mill- Boy Scouts of America, owned by the Chapter of Valparaiso. Reverse to # 49. Then South.
12.4		1.5	Woodville Junction
13.5		1.1	Junction with U.S. # 6. Valparaiso Moraine Marker N.E. Cor.

Tour # 13

Total Mi.

- 14.0 - .5 Cross the Water Shed and Continental divide.
- 14.5 - .5 Wahob Lake (192A)
- 15.2 - .7 Wahob Lake Golf Course. Public
- 16.1 - .9 Blackhawk Beach and Flint lake to the right.
- 16.6 - .5 Burlington Beach and Flint lake (#197A) to the right.
- 17.1 - .6 Take blacktop road to the left.
- 17.7 - .6 Valparaiso Country Club house and Golf course. Public.
Reverse to #49.
- 18.2 - .5 Reach #49 and turn left.
- 18.8 - .6 C. C. C. Camp
- 20.7 - 1.9 Junction with routes US 30 and state 2. Old Sauk Trail
(#18A) Marker on N.W. Corner.
- 20.9 - .2 Valparaiso University (#351) Marker on northeast corner.
- 21.8 - .9 Junction of state roads 49, 2 and US 30.
- 27.1 - 5.3 Site of first school in Morgan twp. and Porter county.
- 28.5 - 1.4 Malden
- 30.7 - 2.2 Site of Tassinong (#47) early French trading post.
- 31.2 - .2 Leave old Indian Trail
- 33.1 - 1.9 Kouts, Ind. and Junction with state #8, turn right.
- 34.6 - 1.5 Turn left on gravel road (called Wheatfield road) to Baum
Bridge (#18) over the Kankakee river.
- 36.3 - 1.7 Ancient earthwork marker, northwest corner.
- 37.3 - 2.7 Baum's Bridge and marker. Reverse to ancient earthwork marker
and go west 1.25 miles to the earthwork.
- 39.5 - 1.0 Ancient earthwork in woods on left. Reverse to state #8
- 42.4 - 1.7 Reach state road 8 and turn left.

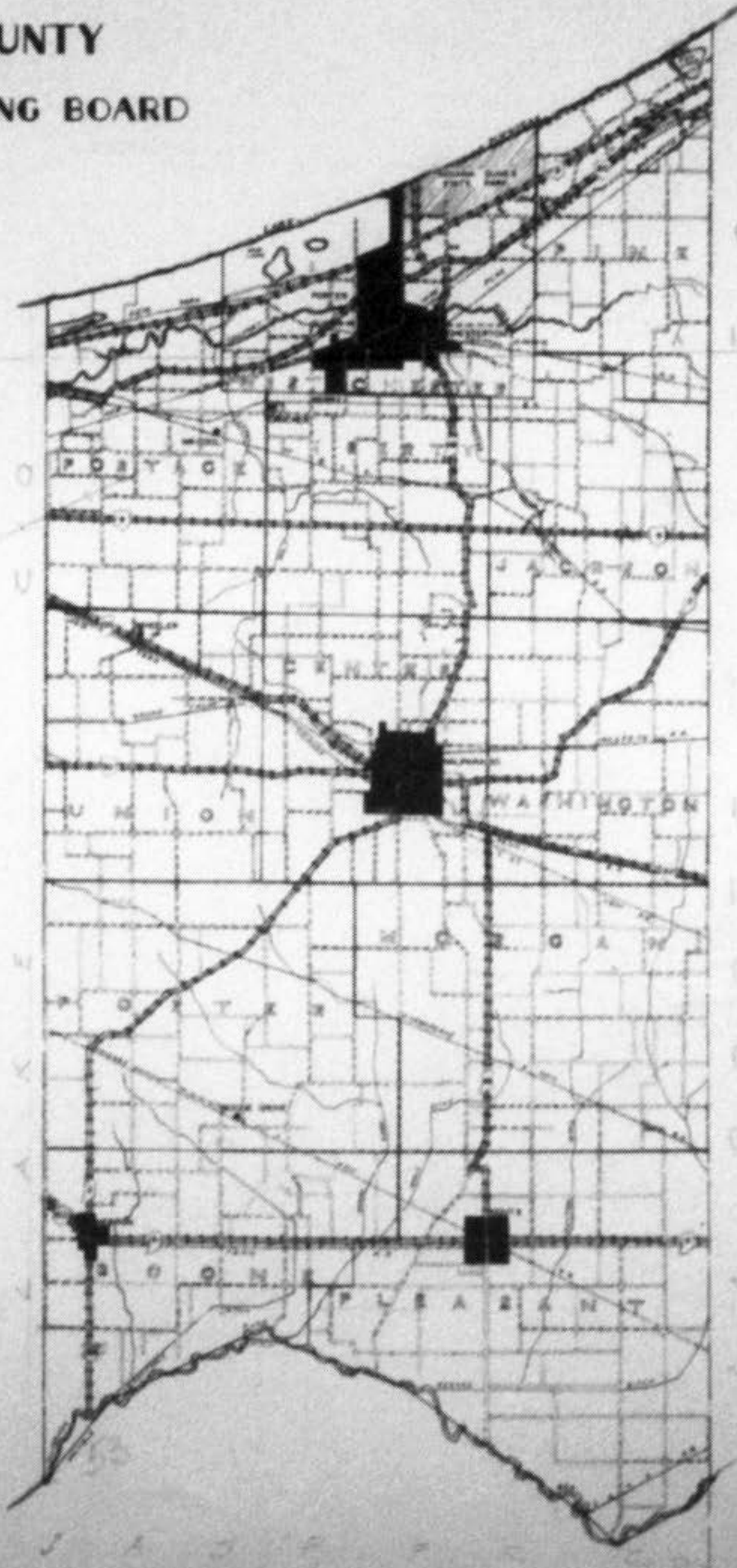
Porter Co. - 801-Maps

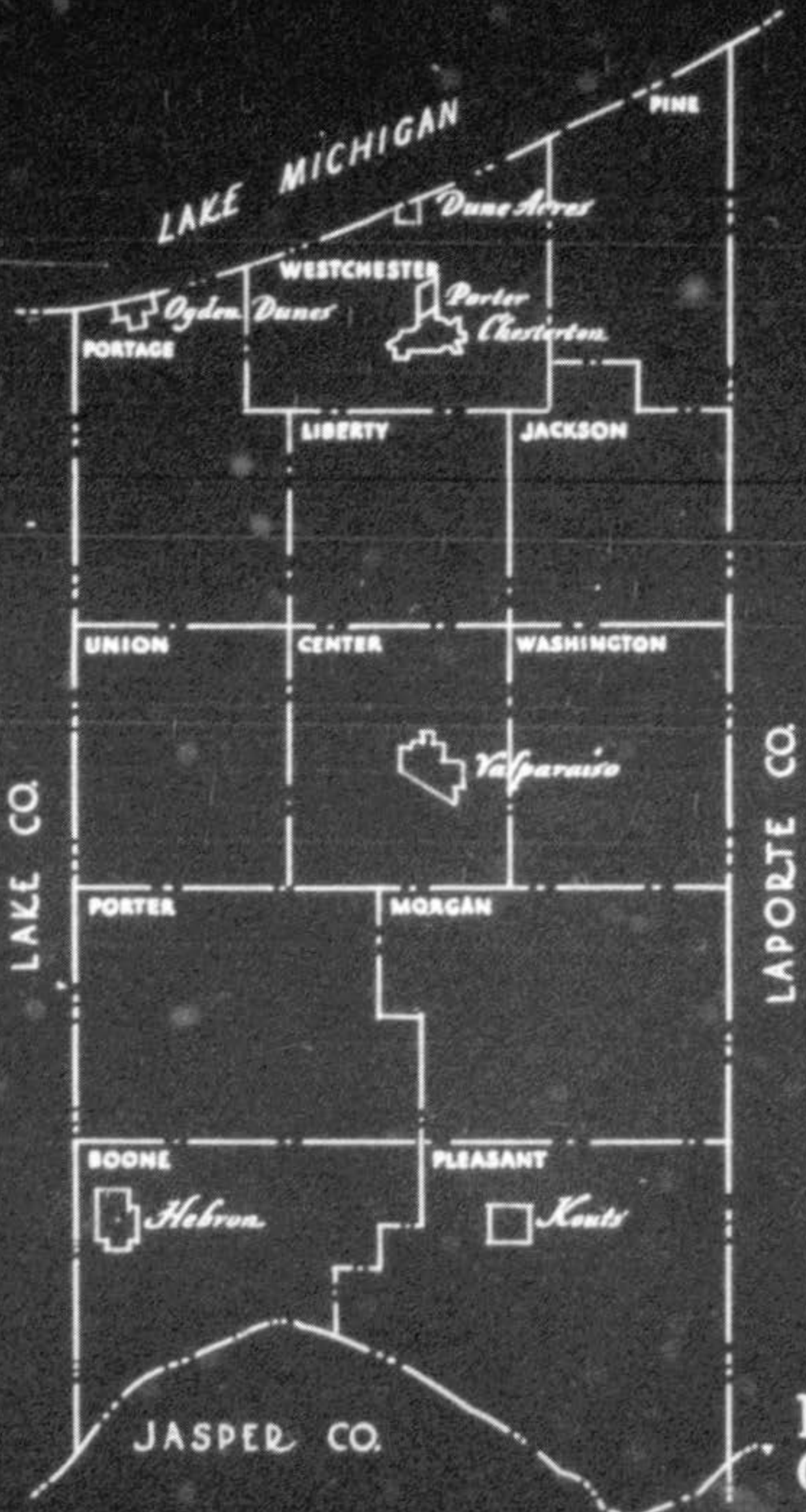
GENERAL PLAN PORTER COUNTY

STATE PLANNING BOARD
OF INDIANA
1936

LEGEND

- STATE AND U.S. HIGHWAYS
- - - - - PROPOSED STATE HIGHWAYS
- IMPROVED RIGGS
- - - - - RIGGS
- - - - - RAILROADS
- TOWN
- ▨ STATE PROPERTY



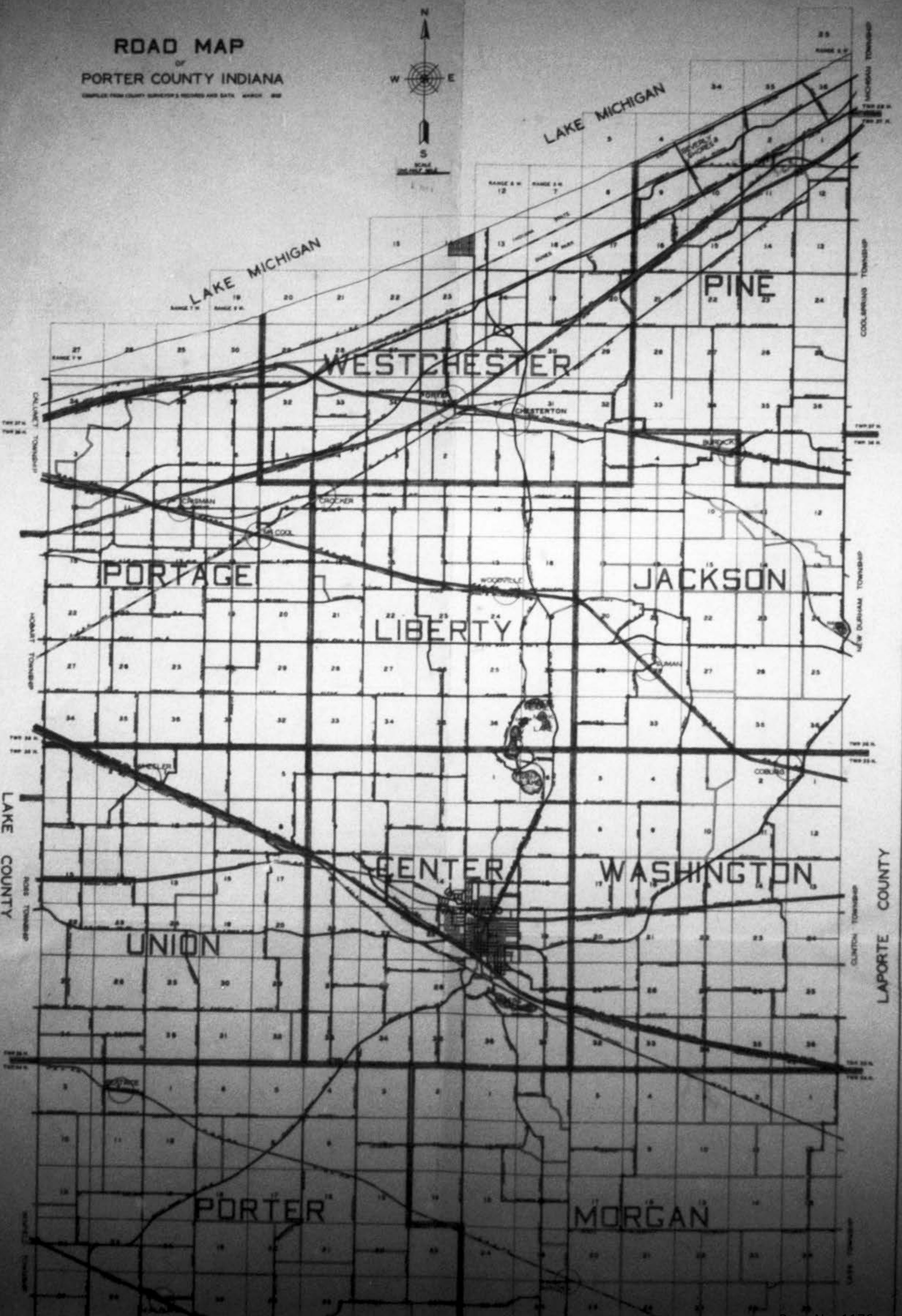


STATE PLANNING BOARD
of INDIANA
1934

SCALE OF MILES

ROAD MAP
OF
PORTER COUNTY INDIANA

EMULATED FROM COUNTY SURVEYOR'S RECORDS AND DATA MARCH 1902



Porter Co. - 900 - Bibliography

A private edition of 500 copies were printed in May 1896 for the Pure Music Society. One copy is now in the possession of Miss Kate Corboy, of Valparaiso. L

The only ballad of any note associated with this district is, "The Hoosier's Nest", by John Finly. X

"An Old French Homestead" was written by Francis R. Howe.. K.

Works concerned with this district also are,

"The Old Sao Trail" by Hubert Skinner.

"Tales of Kankakee Land" by Charles H. Bartlett, pub. by Charles Scribner & Sons, N.Y. 1904 X

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2/7/36

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Porter Co. - 901 - Charts and Graphs

Porter Co

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Population	2162	5234	10313	13942	17227	18052	19175	20540	20256	22521
Colored	7	5	17	39	33	11	11	8	2	17
Foreign Born			1771	2839	3477	3764	2371	2939	2242	1979
Foreign Born						5110				2439
Chinese						2	1	10	1	2
Indian							2	1	1	0
Japanese								3		1
Mexicans										25
Valparaiso								6987	6518	8079
Ogden Dunes								-	-	50
Porter								524	699	805
Hebron								821	832	693
Kouts								-	-	583
Chesterton								1400	1604	2231
Dune Acres								-	-	12

Porter

	1840.	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920.	1930	1937
Common Schools	8										
Scholars	187										
Illiterates ^{non} 20	16										
Public Schools (Primary)	49		70	18	75	100	93	97			
Teachers	49		69	146	164	128	147	135	132		
Pupils	1495		1887	3736	3791	4076	4705	3991	3824		
Illiterates	15	261					561	383	392	188	
Libraries (Pub)		1									3
Volumes		450									29112
High Schools			2				6	8	11		
Teachers			4	3			20	24	47		
Pupils			135	81			268	406	642		
Private Schools				2	1	1					
Teachers				2	1	1					
Pupils				-	12	30					

AGRICULTURE

Porter

COUNTY

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
CATTLE	3002	4771	9377	11798	22128	21501	27650	22379	21797	20256
HORSES	599	1474	2155	5087	6335	8511	8773	9169	8252	5232
SHEEP	1155	2068	5584	15200	5365	7264	10052	7882	4609	5768
SWINE	9220	6900	12040	10039	30362	20673	20863	17313	18494	14327
WHEAT (BU.)	30712	70252	149151	143575	290558	156237	32950	232702	551365	264241
OATS "	53312	76143	73944	178886	412625	700038	798450	976695	998665	917401
RYE "	60	187	3762	4433	14121	36262	39520	51616	90934	38447
CORN "	60444	205655	408665	212331	838331	820088	1333500	1675972	1012777	985055
WOOL (LB.)	2126	20842	18950	52721	39732	36920	46550	7209	17998	21643
WHITE POTATOES	17673	20941	48907	66352	180723	173354	110750	219340	33289	59271
HAY (TONS)	239	5896	17936	21841	37905	66305	36072	52717	95381	33345
TOBACCO (LB.)	0	100	0	0	1417	0	250	4	200	0
ACRES, ALL FARMS		82737	121942	127249	230102	220098	231783	239329	233828	208406
ACRES IMP. LAND		36552	73173	110891	175020	162806	180724	186130	187068	162287
FARM PRODUCE (\$)				820630	1089747	1067370	1394867	2195255	5206770	2264248
FARMS (NUMBER)			989	1370	1793	1762	1922	1915	1791	1677
% (OR NO.) OPERATED BY OWNER					1349	1327	1121	1332	1210	1154
LUMBER PRODUCTS (\$)				47211	68912		40230			57346
<i>Barley</i> <i>Bu</i>									17227	33448

Porter Co

Misc. Items

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930		
Hops (Lbs)	5	30		1645								
Wax (Lbs)	221	578	40	42	374			1011	30			
Hemp & Flax (Ton)	760											
Sugar (Lbs)	16406	11083	10995	5895	1274			40	30			
Dairy Prod. \$	14776						957550	527133	1278297			
Gardening \$	2440	200	1470	4980	3453	6037						
Peas & Beans Bu		590		281								
Sweet Potatoes Bu		42		10	2718	145	90			56		
Orchard Prod. \$		1142	11204	10587	14610		19602	58565	75838	41707		
Cheese Lb		15640	14815	160	1815							
Flax Lb					179							
Beans Bu					1131	155	133	15	84	362		
Apples Bu						63052	55098	31387	13952	9556		
Cherries Bu						1739	2029	2195	2057	718		
Peaches Bu						363	146	8971	53	527		
Peas Bu						598	1217	4164	1147	3566		
Onions Bu							1018			2454		
Vegetables Misc \$							22997	116019	163714			

Wine gal --- --- --- --- --- 179 --- --- --- --- ---
 Honey Lb --- --- --- --- --- --- 39753 3895 35068
 Must Lb --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- 800

Porter COUNTY

MANUFACTURES

	No. of Mfg. Establishments	No. of Workers	Value of Products	Value of Home manufactures	Taxes Paid
1840	11	21	10900 =	2476 =	-
1850				6652 =	
1860	40	169	783956 =	450 =	47270
1870				1266 =	
1880					
1890	88	357	590171	-	148554
1900	117	460	674725	-	145085
1910*	<i>In state only</i>				
1920*	50	673	2460266	-	406413
1930*	37	767	4710165	-	993314

Figures after 1900 include only factory system industries.

Manufactures

	No.	No. Employed.	Product Value.	Labor Cost										
1840														
Hammeres	2.	2	-											
Grist & Saw Mills	9	16	10400 =											
Furniture		3	500 =											
1850														
1860														
Agriculture Implements	7	6	4100	1680										
Boots & Shoes	5	16	18013	5270										
Cooperage	4	67	61000	19560										
Flour & Meal	4	7	92566	2460										
Furniture	2	3	2619	1020										
Iron Castings	2	2	5000	1008										
Malt Liquors	1	1	3000	170										
Lumber (sawed)	14	48	72200	12096										

Continued page 2

Manufactures

	No	^{No} Employed	^{\$} Produce Value	^{\$} Labor Cost						
1760 Continued										
millinery and Dress making	1	5	1000	450						
Saddlery & Harness	1	2	1555	720						
Spokes, Hubs etc	1	2	700	360						
Staves & Heading	1	5	3600	1200						
Sheet Metals	1	2	3150	576						
Wool Carding	1	2	15000	720						
1570										
agricultural implements	5	12	10135	2490						
Brick	3	30	14300	4500						
Carriages & Wagons	4	12	15710	5300						
Cooperage	4	15	17100	6550						
Flour Mills	4	11	77740	2000						
Leather Tanned	1	4	14000	1250						
" Curried	1	3	15000	1250						
Lumber Sawn	9	48	53620	6510						
Paper, Wrapping	1	10	13200	3600						
Wood Turned & Carved	2	11	11200	4000						

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Manufactures

	No	Employed	Produce Value	Total Cost									
1870 continued													
Woolen goods	1	39	88540	13500									
1880													
Brick & Tile	9	152	67050	32471									
Cheese & Butter (factory)	6	15	51386	4939									
Flour & Grist mills	9	20	108957	5200									
Lumber, Sawed	14	40	57460	4433									
Musical Instruments	1	40	50000	19000									
Paper	1	18	35000	6000									
Woolen Goods	1	90	270000	26000									
1890													
	88	357	590171	148554									
1900													
	117	462	674725	145085									
1910													
Listed for state only													

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Totals only, given from 1890.

