NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 01 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Haven Hubbard Home

other names/site number Hamilton Grove

2. Location

street & number 31895 Chicago Trail [ ] not for publication

city or town New Carlisle [x] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46552

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _x_ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date 1/23/2013

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

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

Signature of commending official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

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

___ other (explain:)

Patrick Andrus 3/20/2013

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
7	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: outbuildings
HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival: Collegiate Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Granite
BRICK
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Haven Hubbard Home is a collection of buildings on the Chicago Trail, near a small community called Hamilton northeast of New Carlisle in St. Joseph County, Indiana. The older buildings are part of the Hubbard homestead & farm and include a large home and outbuildings. The later buildings, including the large Epp Hall building, were constructed when the Hubbards dedicated the property for use as a respite for elderly care. The area around the district on the same side of Chicago Trail has been developed into a residential community. The area on the east side of Chicago Trail is open farmland. Chicago Trail runs northeast/northwest and the primary buildings front the road. For purposes of this document the front facades shall be referred to as the east facades.

Narrative Description

Site, c. 1860-1961. Contributing
The site is considered a contributing resource for a few reasons. First, the north half of the site is the homestead area of the Hubbard family. It has outbuildings arranged for the early use of the property as a working farm. As the use of the property converted to a home for the aged, the outbuildings continued to serve their original agricultural purposes in providing income and food support for the home, much like the county farm model of the era. This northern half of the property has several mature shade trees planted by early Hubbard family members, particularly surrounding the house. As the property converted to a use as a respite for the aged in 1922 and Epp Hall was constructed, the property was organized into more of a campus setting. The south half was converted from agricultural tilled ground to a building site with a large half-circle drive for Epp Hall. Later parking and a parsonage were added between the homestead and Epp Hall.

Hubbard Homestead House, c. 1860/c. 1895. Contributing Photographs 0001-0006, 0021-0025
The existing homestead house's construction can be traced to about 1860. The earliest part of the Hubbard house was probably constructed in a double-pile floor plan with either Italianate or Second-Empire styling. The original brick box is detected in a change in foundation and brick details and locations where original door or window openings were altered on the front of the house (seen in photo 0002). In about 1895 the home was extensively remodeled with Queen Anne styling that included a large entry porch, brick entry and solarium, and a full reconstruction of the roof that added gabled dormers and gabled wall dormers. The interior was also fully remodeled with Queen Anne features. A large two-story brick addition was also created on the northwest corner of the house. It appears to date to c. 1920 (seen at rear of the home in photo 0001, 0021).

The foundation of the house is dressed granite fieldstone. The walls are brick with a limestone water table near the base of the walls. The brick is more orange in color on the original house and redder in color on the entry and addition (see photo 0002). The mortar joints of the entry and addition also appear tighter and more finely tooled than on the original house. The stone water table is located two brick courses above the foundation on the main house and directly on top of the foundation on the addition; on the addition the stone is rusticated. Limestone sills and lintels are located at most doors and windows. Windows in the house are mostly new double-hung windows, but the openings themselves have not been altered for the new installations. The top of the brick walls has an ornately carved wood cornice with modillions that support the eaves. The roof is a tall hipped roof with flared eaves; it is covered in asphalt shingles. A large gabled wall dormer is centered on the front façade and on the west half of the north and south facades. The wall dormers are enclosed with a pent roof at their bases and their walls are covered in wood shingles. A Palladian window is centered in each wall dormer, in a slightly projecting bay. The Palladian windows have wood frames and sashes and the windows have stained glass banding around their perimeters. A small gabled dormer is located on each side of the wall dormer on the front façade and in the east half of the roof on the north and south facades. These also have wood shingles on their walls and the gable is framed with a wide cornice supported by modillions. A small square stained glass window is in each dormer except for the north dormer window on the front façade. A louver is located in place of this window.

The front façade (photo 0001), facing Chicago Trail, has a symmetrical arrangement broken only by the front porch that wraps around to the north façade of the house. The façade has a brick entry vestibule centered on the wall; it was added c. 1895. The entry vestibule has a pair of tall wood doors with three horizontal panels in their lower halves, three vertical

panels in their upper halves, and another horizontal panel in their tops. Another wood door is located on the north side of the entry vestibule. It is a three-panel door with a half window and a transom window. A double-hung window is centered in the south wall of the entry vestibule. To the north and south of the entry door in the first story of the front façade is a pair of 1/1 windows. These are located in an opening that appears to have once extended down to the stone water table, but was narrower. These may have been either tall windows or doorways in the house prior to the c. 1895 remodeling. Centered above each of these pairs of windows are 1/1 windows in the front façade's second story. Centered on the front façade's second story over the brick entry vestibule is a solarium dating to c. 1895. Its walls are composed of 1/1 wood windows (four on the front wall and three on the side walls) and transom windows with curved glass on the front walls. The intricately carved wood cornice forms the top of the solarium which may indicate that this was a second story porch at one time. The wrap-around porch has a rusticated limestone base and Roman brick piers that support pairs of Ionic columns that support the roof. Dentils surround the perimeter of the porch roof soffit. The entry to the porch is centered with the brick entry vestibule on the front façade. A low-sloped gable in the porch roof marks the porch entry. It is supported by wood modillions. The porch forms a curve around the northeast corner of the house.

The south façade once had a single story addition created c. 1950 attached to its first story (right side of photo 0021). No openings exist on the south façade's first story outside wall; however a former window's interior framework and casings are located inside a cabinet in the library's south wall. Two 1/1 windows are located in the south façade's second story. The north façade (photo 0001) has a portion of the front porch wrapping its northeast corner. On the first story a pair of 1/1 windows is located to the west of the porch and a tall salmon colored brick chimney is located to the west of the pair of windows. West of the chimney is a 1/1 window. On the second story of the north façade is a 1/1 window just east of the chimney and a pair of 1/1 windows that are centered with the gabled wall dormer above. The rear façade of the original house is covered by the two-story addition on its north half. Its south half has a narrow single-story addition constructed of concrete block, glass and a steel door. The second story has a single window opening that has been filled in with brick. The two-story addition has a low-sloped hipped roof. It has three 1/1 windows on its first story's north wall and four 1/1 windows in the wall's second story. Its west wall has a metal door centered in both its first and second stories and a 1/1 window on each side of each door. Its south wall has a picture window with a 1/1 window on each side of it in the east half of the first story, and a 1/1 window in the west end of the first story. The second story of the south wall has two 1/1 windows. A part of the addition extends north of the original house and forms an east wall. It has a small porch with a concrete floor and wood posts. A metal door is located in the addition's east wall.

The interior of the house has an extensive amount of ornately carved wood doors, moldings and trim, intricate parquet floors, plaster walls, and several rooms with molded metal ceilings. The entry vestibule has mosaic tiles on its floor (photo 0004). Wood doors from the entry vestibule are similar to the entry doors with three horizontal panels in the lower halves; however they have etched glass windows in their top halves. Most of the primary rooms have similar openings with large wood surrounds composed of pairs of narrow columns set on pilasters that flank the opening and support a large wood cornice with dentils. Paneled wood wainscot is found in the entry vestibule and parlors on the first and second stories, and follows the staircase on its south wall. The staircase is all wood with wood balustrade and newel posts. It connects the lower parlor and upper sitting room and a wood balustrade surrounds the staircase opening into the second story. Ornate fireplaces are located in the first and second story parlors. Both have large wood mantles and surrounds with wood framed mirrors incorporated into the surrounds above the mantle. The first story fireplace has large columns supporting the mantle. The addition has a kitchen with c. 1950 metal cabinetry and some c. 1920 wood doors and moldings, but most of the finishes in the addition are modern installations. Several original light fixtures and much of the original furniture are located in the house.

The first story of the house has the entry vestibule that opens into the large main level parlor; the grand staircase is against the south wall of the parlor (photo 0023). An opening from the parlor to the south, in front of the staircase, leads to a large library (photo 0003). The library has a large wood cabinet built into the south wall. The surround to the cabinet was for a window and created in the c. 1895 renovation. When the 1949 addition was placed on the south side of the house the window was filled in with bricks and the window opening became a storage cabinet with a pair of doors. An opening from the parlor to the west, north of the fireplace (photo 0005), leads to a large dining room (photo 0024). In the southwest corner of the house between the library and dining room is a small room that was modified to accommodate an elevator and opening to an exit off the southwest corner of the house. The second story of the house is dominated by the openness of the staircase and parlor below (photo 0022). The top of the staircase enters a large open sitting room above the dining room. An opening exists between the sitting room and second-story parlor over the staircase and at the north end of the wall that divides them. The solarium (photo 0006) is accessed through a doorway in the south end of the east wall of the second story parlor. A bedroom is located through an opening in the south wall of the second story parlor; a small sitting room is located through a large opening in the west wall of the bedroom. The small sitting room connects to the large sitting room and hall that contains the elevator.

The addition on the northwest corner of the house is connected by a vestibule accessed through a doorway in the north end of the west wall of the dining room. This vestibule has a stairway that leads to the second level of the addition on its north side. The addition has a central hallway that runs east/west (photo 0025). The hallway connects a series of bedrooms and common bathrooms on the first and second levels. A kitchen is located in the addition, but is accessed from the hall that contains the elevator. The addition was created in c. 1920 and was used as part of the residential care facility for the elderly.

Mrs. Hubbard continued to live in the home until her death in 1946, although the rear addition appears to have provided staff dormitory space. In 1949 a wing was constructed on the south side of the house. At that time the house was turned over to the exclusive use of residential care for the elderly that included hospital care and staff lodging. A kitchen and elevator were incorporated into the house at this time. During the 1980s the wing on the south side of the house was removed and the exterior of the house was restored and painted. New asphalt shingles were also installed on the roof. Interior restoration included painting walls and ceilings and restoring wood trim and floors. Prior to 1980 the stairway had been enclosed, probably from the 1949 conversion. It was opened and restored with a few new newel posts created to match the existing ones in 1983. The building served in the capacity of residential care and administration until about 2003; since that time it has been vacant.

Homestead Shed, c. 1880. Contributing Photograph 0007, 0021
A single-story gabled shed is directly behind the homestead house. The shed may have been used for a summer kitchen, wood shed, or other use associated with the early years of the homestead. The building has a loosely laid fieldstone and brick foundation that has little exposure above grade near its east end but as the land slopes away to the west has approximately three feet of exposure at its west end. The building's north, south and west walls are covered with wood Dutch-lap siding. The building's east wall is brick with wood siding covering its gable wall. The corners of the east wall form large brick pilasters. It appears that this was a later installation possibly to make the building more formal at the time of the remodeling of the main house. The roof has wood fascia on its eaves and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The fascia on the gabled-ends has a piece of curved trim added at the bottoms of the fascia boards, probably in an effort to make the building appear more formal.

The north façade has no windows or doors. The east façade has a small wood loft door in its gabled wall. The south side has a wood door constructed from vertical car-siding at its east end. A wood window divided into two tall panes of glass is located immediately west of the door on the south wall. The west façade has a wide opening in its center with a pair of large wood doors constructed from car-siding.

Homestead Barn, c. 1880. Contributing Photograph 0008
A small gable-front barn is located northwest of the homestead house. The barn may have been used for livestock, storage, or carriages over the life of the building. It is two-story in height with a tall loft. The building's foundation and floor are concrete and its walls are covered in Dutch-lap wood siding. Some standard clapboards are located near the top of the walls, which may indicate that the Dutch-lap siding was a later installation. The building has wood corner boards, simple wood casings, and a wide wood frieze board. The roof has wood fascia on its eaves and the roof is covered in interlocking asphalt shingles.

The front façade of the barn has a large carriage doorway in its south half, which contains a door constructed from vertical wood car-siding. A sliding wood door on a metal rail is also present on the façade. The exterior door is constructed from vertical wood planks. A tall loft door is centered in the front gable. It is hinged on its north side and is constructed from vertical wood car-siding. A small square window is centered in the south façade and one is located near the west end of the north façade. A small square window is also centered in the rear (west) gable.

Pump House, c. 1860. Contributing Photograph 0009
An unusual two-story building is located at the north side of the homestead. It fronts Chicago Trail and is located just off the road. It is known as the pump house and has features similar to formal carriage houses of the period. The building's foundation and walls are brick. The walls are divided into bays with brick pilasters; two bays are in the west and east walls, three bays are in the north and south walls. The roof is a Second Empire-style mansard roof and is covered with asphalt shingles. A historic photo of a large brick barn once located on the homestead has similar features to the pump house including arched openings and mansard roof. These details may indicate the style the original brick house was constructed in prior to its remodeling c. 1895. The pump house was recently remodeled and its windows and doors are new, but have not changed the shape of the original openings. The interior walls of the building are exposed brick and hewn wood roof trusses are exposed in the second story.

The front (east) façade of the pump house has two large arched former carriage door openings; these are covered with vertical boards. Four wood oculus windows are located near the top of the second story's front façade. Three tall arched openings are located on the south and north facades. Each of these openings has a pair of double-hung windows and an arched fan-light transom window over the pair of windows. The west façade has two large arched openings in its first story. The north opening is covered with vinyl shingles and the south opening has a metal panel door. A double-hung window is located in the second story above each first story's arched opening.

Epp Hall, 1922/1964/1984. Contributing Photographs 0011-0020, 0026-0032
The main building on the campus is Epp Hall; it is constructed in the Colonial Revival style with some Collegiate Gothic features. The original part was constructed in 1922 and was named the Haven Hubbard Memorial Old People's Home, later renamed Epp Hall. George Epp was a Bishop in the Methodist denomination and served as the chairman of the board of the home during the 1940s. Under his leadership the home became free of debt and considerable funds were raised. The home's primary purpose was to provide a respite home for the elderly. The building is three-and-a-half stories, one of which is partially below grade. A description of the building states that the building is constructed out of Sarabound Chinchilla brick with Bedford limestone trim. While Sarabound is a term used for certain polymer-based mortars, no information has been found regarding this product specifically. Chinchilla may refer to the color of the bricks.

The original building was constructed in a T-plan with administration and common space creating the head, or central core and entry of the building, resident rooms in both long wings of the building, and a chapel and dining hall in the rear leg of the building. As the demand grew to add more guest rooms the building was enlarged in 1964 doubling the space. The addition was carried out in the same style of the original building and almost seamlessly fits against the original section. A second addition was created in 1984 to the rear of the previous addition; this increased the size of the facility to over 150,000 square feet. The second addition has slightly more modern lines, but was respectful in its use of materials to blend with the original building. At this time an entry canopy was created on the front of the building. Windows are mostly non-historic 9/1 or 12/1 aluminum clad windows. The original windows were predominantly 6/1 wood windows, including the pointed arch windows of the chapel.[1] The windows have stone sills and stone lintels with drip mold on their corners. A brick water table is continuous around the building at the same height of the first story window sills. Most of the outside corners have brick buttresses with stone caps. The roof was originally covered with slate tiles but is now covered with asphalt shingles. It is a combination of a gabled roof (east/west) and hipped roof at the ends of the residential wings. The general layout of the building is a double-loaded central hallway off of which there are guest rooms, nurses' stations, or common rooms. In a few locations a larger room, like the chapel, occupies the majority of the wing and the corridor is located along the side. Sun porches are located at the ends of the main residence halls and face north and south.

The front façade (facing Chicago Trail to the east) is the front of the original 1922 building with the exception of the entry canopy that acts as a carport located on the center of the building (photo 0011). The front façade is symmetrical. The center portion of the front façade has a tall parapeted gable with limestone coping. The first story of the center section has a single-story addition constructed in 1984 that connects the original building to the carport. The addition has a pair of 12/1 windows on its east wall, on each side of the carport. The original center section of the façade has a pair of 9/1 windows centered in its second story and a pair of 12/1 windows on either side of it. A stone name block is centered over the second story windows. It has "1922 HAVEN HUBBARD HOME" carved into it. The parapeted gabled wall is stepped; it has stone trim that extends vertically down the face of the wall at each corner where the parapet steps and at the top point of the wall. Each side wall of this center section (north and south sides) has two 9/1 windows on each their first and second stories.

The front facades of the residential wings are divided into four primary parts. From the center section the front wall steps back inward toward the building and has a small 6/1 window on its first and second stories, then the front wall steps outward and has three 9/1 windows on its first and second stories. A gabled dormer with a stepped parapet wall is centered in the roof over the middle window of this section. The dormer has a pair of original wood casement windows; each window is divided into three panes of glass. Moving outward from the center of the façade, the front wall steps outward again. This part has two 9/1 windows on its first and second stories and a tall stepped arched parapet wall. The arched wall has a pair of original wood casement windows that together form a fanlight. Continuing out from the center, the front wall steps back inward and matches the part with three windows on each story and dormer. To the outside of this section the front wall steps outward again and has a stepped parapet gabled wall. This section has two pairs of 12/1 windows on its first and second stories. The parapet wall has stone trim that extends vertically down the face of the wall from its top point. The sides of the sun porches are at the outside extents of the residential wings (photos 0012-0013).

[1] Based on historical photographs of the Haven Hubbard Home, now Epp Hall

The sun porches are two stories and have brick bases and corner pilasters; the porches were originally only one story and were not enclosed. They appear to have had their second stories added in 1964 and also enclosed at that time.[2]

The north and south facades of the building show the massive scale of the building as well as the progression of additions to the rear of the original building. The north and south facades of the original building's residential wings are identical and are dominated by the sun porches for each story (photo 0012). The sun porches have a brick base that is level with the first floor. Four brick pilasters support the second story sun porch and continue upward to support the roof. Concrete steps and a handicap ramp provide access from the ground to the first story's porch. A pair of wood doors with full windows and side lites is centered on the first story porch. The porches are enclosed with wood at their base and top and rows of tall triple-hung windows. Wood storm windows are on the outside of the windows. The porch roof is a low-sloped pent roof. A gabled dormer with a stepped parapet is centered above the porches in the building's roof. It has metal louvers in its front wall. The first addition created a residential wing whose north and south facades are identical to the sun porches of the original building, however there is no dormer in the roof over the porches (see photo 0012).

The east end of the north wall (between the residential wings) has four pairs of 12/1 windows on its first and second stories. To the west of these rows of windows are two 9/1 windows. A tall, narrow brick entry was added to this section of the building in 1964 (seen in photo 0028). The entry has a tall stone field with a cross in its center and provided a formal exterior entrance to the chapel. To the west of the entry are five 9/1 windows on the first and second stories. This north wall was added to the north side of the chapel as part of the first addition in 1964. West of the first addition's residential wing is the second addition constructed in 1984 (photo 0027). This addition extends east/west and also is a residential wing. The walls of this addition are slightly taller than the first addition and it has no eaves. There are twelve 6/1 windows on the first and second stories of this wall. A parapeted gabled wall is near the west end of the façade, west of the rows of twelve windows. It has two 6/1 windows on the first and second stories and stone coping at the top of its wall with vertical stone trim matching the other parapeted gable walls of the building. A tall narrow brick entry with a stepped parapet gable wall is located west of the gable wall, and steps out from the façade approximately five feet. It has a metal door in its first story wall. West of the parapeted gabled wall are two 6/1 windows on each story at the very end of the second addition's north façade. The west façade of this addition has a single 6/1 window centered in its first and second story walls (photo 0026).

The south façade of the building is very similar to the north façade. The south facades of the two residential wings that form sun porches are identical to the north facades of the residential wings. The south façade of the second addition is nearly identical to its north façade except that there is no tall narrow entry at the west end of the façade and a one-story greenhouse with a gable parapet wall is attached near the center of its façade (photo 0015). The south facade between the original and first addition residential wings has a single-story, flat roof addition in the center of the façade (photo 0014). It was added in 1964 and has four pairs of 6/1 windows. Rising above and behind this addition is the original building's chapel wall. The east end has its first story wall exposed where it connects to the original residential wing. A concrete ramp provides access to a doorway at this location. The door is aluminum and glass and has a side lite. East of the doorway is a pair of 9/1 windows. The second story wall has four pointed arch windows. The windows have aluminum frames and glass in a diamond pattern. West of the pointed arch windows is a narrow second story addition created with the first building addition. It has four 9/1 windows.

The interior of the building is arranged primarily around central hallways (photo 0031) in each wing of the building that connect to a central hallway that extends through the core of the building (photo 0032). Resident and support rooms are located off of the central hallways. Small private bathrooms are located in most resident rooms. This is repeated on both the first and second stories in the original section and first addition of the building. The basement level is arranged similarly with mostly mechanical and utility rooms, and some common use rooms, located off of a central hallway. On the first story the entry and original core of the building has a wide hallway at its center that intersects the original residential wings of the building (photo 0016). Administration rooms are located off the core's hallway near the entry and a reception area is located at the intersection. A wide arch frames the space between the entry hallway and reception area. Sun porches are located at the ends of each residential wing on the first and second stories in the original section and in the first addition (photo 0017). A dining hall is located behind the reception area in the west part of the core of the building.

An original steel staircase with decorative newel posts is located south of the reception area in the intersection of the residential wings with the core in the original building (seen just left of center in photo 0016). The staircase leads to the second floor's residential halls and the original chapel space (top of staircase seen in photo 0019). The chapel is located just west of the intersection of the residential wings with the core of the building on the second story. A chaplain's room is

[2] Based on historical photographs of the Haven Hubbard Home, now Epp Hall

located off the southwest corner of the chapel. Resident rooms are located on the second story over the administration area below.

The second addition to the building was constructed for assisted living needs, rather than independent living. Though still organized around a central hallway (photo 0030), the resident rooms are larger and common bathrooms are also located off the central hallways. Nurses' stations form the intersection of this section of the building with the first addition.

The interior spaces of the original part of the building have been modified in the core; however the organization around the central hallways, chapel space, and general layout of the resident rooms remain intact. The interior spaces of the additions have also essentially remained intact. The interior finishes have been modernized over the years, though some historic material is extant. Some original wood casings and interior doors are extant in the administration rooms and resident rooms. The casings are fairly simple straight boards with a crown mold over the doorways and windows. Original wood baseboards are also extant in several spaces. Most of the original wood trim is unpainted. Original wood doors that are extant are single panel wood closet and bathroom doors (photo 0018). A pair of original wood French doors is located in the administration room on the south side of the entry hallway. Many of the bathrooms in the first addition have their original 1964 floor and wall tiles in pink or blue hues. The basement walls in the original section are poured concrete and have noticeable form marks.

The chapel is a unique space (photo 0020, 0029). The ceiling of the chapel is angled on the outside edges and flat in the center. The chapel has pointed arch windows in its north and south walls. The north wall's windows look into the hallway on the north side of the chapel. The windows have diamond-patterned glass and date to the 1950 renovation of the space, though the window openings are original and they have their original wood casings. The casings around the doorways are also original features of the chapel. A wide doorway leads to the landing on the chapel's east wall. A storage room doorway is located north of the wide doorway. The storage room door has an original wood door with a pointed arch panel in its upper half. The west end of the chapel has three steps to the pulpit area. This area was renovated in 1950; wood wainscoting and backdrop were added at this time. There are steps leading up to the Chaplain's study in the southwest corner of the chapel. The study has original wood window casings. Cylindrical light fixtures from the 1950 renovation hang from the center of the ceiling and over the pulpit area.

The building was used for residential care until May of 2005. At that time it was vacated and its occupants were relocated to a new building northwest of the site. The new building, called Genesis, was constructed in 2000 and first served residents in 2001.

Haven Hubbard Home Parsonage, 1960. Contributing Photograph 0010
Though the building was constructed a fair time later than other structures in the district, its construction date and its purpose align with the period of significance and needs of the facility. The first full-time chaplain was employed by the Haven Hubbard Home in 1959; the brick ranch home was constructed as a parsonage for the chaplain between the years 1959 and 1960. The parsonage was dedicated on June 25, 1960.

The ranch home faces Chicago Trail, but is set near the rear of the district area. Its exterior walls are constructed out of red-orange brick. It has its original wood windows and an asphalt shingled roof. The roof is a low-sloped, hipped roof. The windows have stone sills. There is an attached garage on its south side connected by an inset breezeway. The garage doors face south. Wood doors are located in the breezeway inset and on the south side of the primary house. The main entry door is wood and is south of center on the front façade. A large Chicago-style picture window is located to the north of the entry door and is centered on the front facade. A double-hung window is located south of the entry door and two double-hung windows are located north of the picture window.

Haven Hubbard Home
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
C. 1860-1964

Significant Dates
1922

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Freyermuth and Maurer
Kuehn and Jordan

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins with the construction of the Hubbard Homestead, which has been determined to be approximately 1860 and ends in 1964 when the first addition was made to Epp Hall. The facility continued to serve its intended purpose well after that year until a new facility was constructed northwest of the site in 2000.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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

The Haven Hubbard Home represents a group of buildings set aside for the continued care of residents who could not wholly support themselves. The district is an example of a facility much like early county homes, created out of society's desire to care for the aged in a residential setting, therefore Social History is one area of significance under which the Haven Hubbard Home is eligible to be listed on the National Register. The main building, Epp Hall, and the Hubbard Homestead House and Pump House also represent excellent architectural examples of their style and type, which makes the Haven Hubbard Home eligible for the National Register under the area of significance for Architecture.

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

SOCIAL HISTORY
The Haven Hubbard Home is the physical evidence of a people's desire to care for its aging population. In the case of the Haven Hubbard Home, it was done through a Protestant religious organization known as the Evangelical Church Association (later the United Methodist), made possible by the generous contribution of one patron family, the Hubbards. Loosely based on the county home model, the home expanded its 1922 facility to more than double its size and resident housing capacity.

Hubbard Family
The origins of the Haven Hubbard Home date to the settlement of the Hubbard family on the Indiana Terre Coupe Prairie in 1836. Jonathan and Hanna Hubbard moved from Oneida County, New York to Indiana, where they purchased 320 acres from Samuel and Elizabeth Garwood and created a small town that was called "Hubbard Town". The village was located on the Chicago Trail, also known as the Sauk Trail, an important stage coach route from Detroit to Chicago. Later the town was renamed Hamilton after an innkeeper of the community.[3] The town developed a tavern, three stores, a tin shop, harness shop, a tailor, doctor, shoemaker, and a cabinet maker. Jonathan was an active member of the community and was part of the committee that established the Hamilton Church, constructed in 1843 (extant). The Hamilton Cemetery is behind the church and dates to 1811 and possibly earlier. A railroad developed south of Hamilton and shifted development from the community to nearby New Carlisle.[4]

Jonathan and Hanna had two children, Ransom and Marietta. Ransom and his father continued to accumulate land holdings to the sum of over 700 acres. Jonathan died in 1861 and his estate was split between his two children, Ransom and Marietta Whitlock. Ransom Hubbard married a woman named Marrietta (Mary); they had three sons: Lucius, born in 1844, Arthur, born in 1846, and Haven, born in 1853. Ransom is believed to be responsible for building the extant Hubbard Homestead buildings in about 1860. Lucius became a prominent lawyer and statesman. Arthur died at the age of 15. Haven received a degree from the University of Michigan and though he developed other business interests, he remained on the homestead and expanded his father's farming operation. When Lucius died in 1915 he was a widower and left most of his land to Haven.[5]

Haven married late in life to Armina Hoffman. Armina was a native of Germany who immigrated to the United States in 1892 and settled in Oak Park, Illinois. In 1894 she was hired to care for Haven's ailing mother, Marietta. After Marietta's death she remained employed by Haven as a housekeeper. In 1909 Haven and Armina wed. Haven, possibly due to the experience of his own mother's need for care, had a desire to provide some means to minister to the needs of older people; however, his death in 1916 prevented his ability to realize that goal. Armina followed Haven's wish and in 1920 gave the 704 acre farm in trust to the Ebenezer Old People's Home of the Evangelical Church for the establishment of the

---

[3] Howard, Timothy Edward. Page 296-297
[4] Howard, Timothy Edward. Page 522
[5] Compiled history of the Hubbard Family/Haven Hubbard Memorial Home, 1997

Haven Hubbard Memorial Old People's Home. Included in the trust were sufficient funds to construct the building which occurred in 1922. Armina remained at the homestead until her death in 1946.[6]

Haven Hubbard Home Campus

The Haven Hubbard Memorial Home (later known as Epp Hall) was constructed during 1922. The architectural firm responsible for the design was Freyermuth and Maurer of South Bend and the general construction contract was given to Kuehn and Jordan, also of South Bend. The cost for construction and furnishing the home was $160,000.[7] Literature promoting the home stated that its good air, good water, shade, fruit and every convenience will make it an ideal place for tired old people and everything will be supplied that can minister to their comfort. It further stated that the home will not be a poorhouse or infirmary, but a Christian home.[8] This referred to the county home model that was in use throughout Indiana for those without means to support themselves. The building did, however, follow the basic model of the county home. Not only was it similar in its service as a respite for the aged, it also offered support to those who could not provide for themselves financially. And like the county home model, residents of the home were responsible for tasks to support the general workings of the home including care of some aspects of the farm. The building was also similar to the county home model with large residential wings, a central administration and superintendants core, dining hall and chapel, and rear area for employees' quarters. At the time of construction there were 35 guest rooms located on the first and second floors. The home was dedicated on May 5, 1923.

After Armina's death, the homestead house was remodeled in 1949 and an addition was created for use as a medical unit. It also provided quarters for 14 staff. It was dedicated as "Hubbard Hall". In 1956 the addition was expanded to the south side of the house to provide for 28 additional resident rooms and examination and treatment spaces. The additions to the home were removed in the 1980s.

In 1950 the Chapel in Epp Hall was remodeled and dedicated as the Armina Hubbard Memorial Chapel. The extant furnishings date to this remodel. In 1964 the first addition was created to the west side of the original building; it was 42,000 square feet in size and housed an additional 63 residents. Renovations of the building over time have not changed the general layout of resident rooms. Private bathrooms were constructed in some locations where previously there had not been in private rooms. Laminate flooring, carpeting, dropped ceilings, and wallpaper are all interior finishes that are not historic and have been added to the building in renovation projects between 1964 and 1984. In 1984 a second addition was created on the west side of the first addition. It increased the number of resident rooms to 90 and space for 84 comprehensive care residents.[9]

Life at the Haven Hubbard Home

Joseph Moore was the first resident of the Haven Hubbard Memorial Home, having entered the home on April 4, 1923. Eight more residents entered the home in May. Reverend D.D. Spangler of the Indiana Conference of the Evangelical Church served as the first Superintendent of the home and his wife, the first matron, for the first nine years of the home's existence.[10]

Seventy-nine residents were living in the home by 1928. Celebrations at the home often included ox roasts and programs were an important part of Mothers Day observances. The residents had access to a kiln for pottery and a loom for rug making, as well as a library and craft room. Picnics were occasionally planned to the nearby shores of Lake Michigan. Conduct of the residents was to be governed by the "Golden Rule" to promote "Christian harmony and good will" between the occupants and employees.[11]

In 1930 an appraisal of the Hubbard Memorial Home showed a total value of $226,750. This included a listing of 704 acres of farmland, almost 60 tons of hay kept at the homestead, and a long list of stock kept to sustain the farming operation including 200 head of sheep and 17 milk cows. The appraisal also stated a list of improvements (buildings and structures) located on the campus in 1930. With the exception of the main facility and possibly one or two of the three

---

[6] Johnson, Rev. E Garfield "The Haven Hubbard Memorial Old People's Home", pg. 5
[7] Johnson, Rev. E Garfield "The Haven Hubbard Memorial Old People's Home", pg. 7
[8] Haven Hubbard Home Brochure, 1934
[9] Compiled Hubbard Family History/History of Haven Hubbard Home, 1997
[10] "A Dream Comes True", a play written by the Haven Hubbard Home, 1963
[11] Haven Hubbard Home Brochure, 1934

garages all of the buildings were a part of the original homestead. From the list these include "west farm buildings", chicken houses, three hog houses, Hubbard home and outbuildings, brick barn with silo and pit, pump house and equipment, small house on north side (farmhand house), small house on south side (farmhand house), granary, corn crib, horse barn, implement-hay-stock barn, scale house and scales, and a tractor shed.[12] The list included buildings that are located on the east side of Chicago Trail and were once part of the original homestead but were later sold and are no longer a part of the Haven Hubbard campus. One, and possibly both, farmhand houses were relocated from the campus. One of the farmhand houses may have been the original Haven Homestead prior to the construction of the existing brick house.[13]

A promotional brochure of the home was created in 1934 and mentions the provision of a private burial site on the grounds of the Haven Hubbard Home. The plot was intended for either the indigent or those whose relatives did not transport the deceased back to their home communities for burial.[14] No one recalls that a private burial ground was ever established on the campus; however a section of the Hamilton Cemetery, located approximately one-quarter of a mile northeast on Chicago Trail, was dedicated for the use of the Haven Hubbard Home. Known as "Pilgrims Rest" the area set aside for use by the home has approximately two dozen graves of former residents.[15]

A record of farm produce consumed in the home in 1946 reveals the following: 4,745 gallons of milk, 1,151 pounds of beef, 740 pounds of pork, 1,180 pounds of chicken, 260 bushels of potatoes, and 832 dozen eggs had been consumed in the previous year. The estimated value of this and assorted amounts of vegetables and fruit equaled $2,904.05.[16] By 1956 the list included the following details: 250 bushels of apples, 30 bushels of pears, 50 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of onions, 60 bushels of beets, 40 bushels of carrots, and 75 bushels of parsnips. Combined with miscellaneous items including sweet corn, salsify, squash, radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, peas, beans, and meat and eggs, the total value was $4,253.30. The items were "raised and consumed locally."[17]

The debt on the main building was paid and the mortgage burned in 1945, in large part to the generosity of Armina Hubbard. In 1959 the facility hired its first full-time Chaplain and construction began on a parsonage for the minister, between Hubbard Hall and the Haven Hubbard Memorial Home (Epp Hall). The parsonage was dedicated on June 25, 1960. The Women's Missionary Society of World Service provided cookies and punch at the event and a basket dinner/hog roast was prepared. An open house for all of the campus buildings was held for the dedication.[18]

ARCHITECTURE

The Haven Hubbard Home is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the area of significance of architecture. Three buildings have particular architectural importance: the Hubbard Homestead House and Pump House, and Epp Hall. Each represents a different style and type of architecture.

Hubbard Homestead House

The Hubbard Homestead House was likely originally constructed as double-pile brick farmhouse, probably in the Second Empire style. In the 1890s the Hubbards made substantial changes to the house including the addition of a large front porch and a new roof form. The changes, both interior and exterior, changed the house stylistically into a large Queen Anne home. Stylistic elements of the original house are almost completely absent, though the shell of the brick house and most of its window openings essentially remain intact.

The Queen Anne style emerged in the United States in the early 1880s and became dominant in new construction, and renovations, in the 1890s. Elaborate porches with groups of classical columns and framed gabled wall dormers were

---

[12] Appraisal Hubbard Memorial Home, March 26, 1930
[13] Based on early photographs of the homestead, prior to a remodeling of a farmhand house the structure had a distinctive Greek Revival appearance. It appears this same house was relocated north to the east side of Chicago Trail.
[14] Haven Hubbard Home Brochure, 1934
[15] Conversation with Don Brown, local historian
[16] April 11, 1946 Factual Statement of Farm Produce Consumed in Home
[17] Farm and Garden Products Raised and Consumed Locally, 1956
[18] Compiled history of Haven Hubbard Home, 1964

hallmarks of the style and are found on the Hubbard house. Other features of the style found on the Hubbard house are decorative shingles and Palladian windows in the gabled dormers, an asymmetrical arrangement of the facades (which was forced upon a symmetrically arranged building), and groupings of windows on the first story. The Queen Anne style is even more elaborately executed on the home's interior. Ornately carved woodwork in classical motifs is found in window and door casings, wainscoting, and fireplace surrounds. Other elaborate interior features include the carved staircase, mosaic tiled entry foyer, and intricate parquet floors throughout the house. Though the use of the house changed from a farm estate home for the Hubbards to a respite care facility, the features of the home remain largely intact and only in the southwest corner of the home were any changes made to either interior features or the floor plan. During the 1980s non-historic additions were removed and the house received substantial restoration.

Pump House
A unique building on the Haven Hubbard Home campus is the Pump House. Little is known about the origin of the building other than its use as a water pumping house for the Hubbard Homestead, but the building provides the only extant architectural style of the original buildings that were part of the homestead. A large brick barn, and likely the house, was originally constructed in the Second Empire style that characterizes the Pump House. The Second Empire style developed in the United States during the 1850s and experienced about a thirty-year period of popular use, though the competing Italianate style was used more pervasively. Although the Pump House could not be considered an excellent example of the Second Empire style, it does have a mansard roof which is the key feature of the style; at one time it had roof dormers and a cupola also characteristic of the style. The building has large brick archways in its front and back walls and arched windows in its side walls. It also has a row of oculus windows above the archways on its front wall. Its position near Chicago Trail and its unusual design make the small brick building a visual landmark.

Epp Hall (formerly known as Haven Hubbard Memorial Home)
The dominant building on the Haven Hubbard Home campus is Epp Hall, constructed in 1922. The building's scale and exterior architectural details define the building as an unusual example of a residential care facility. The approximate area of the building is 150,000 square feet constructed in three phases of long three-story residential wings extended from a central core. The overriding style applied to the building is Colonial Revival, though many features have Collegiate Gothic-style influence. The exterior stylistic details were repeated in the two successive additions to the original building. The Colonial Revival style was the dominant style of the first half of the 20th century; particularly as applied to residential design. The style typically was a symmetrical arrangement of the front façade with regular window placement. Features included gabled roof dormers, hipped or side-gabled roofs, and single-story porches either at the entry or sides of the houses. The Collegiate Gothic style found its most prevalent use on large-scale brick buildings during the first half of the 20th century. Probably best identified by stepped parapeted roofs and crenellation, it also featured buttressed pilasters and stone window surrounds.

The exterior of the building is probably best identified by its symmetry, regular window patterns, and the use of parapeted gabled walls. The front façade has an arrangement of sections in a A,B,C,B,D,B,C,B,A pattern with D being the central entry section. The walls identified by A and D have large stepped parapeted gable walls; the walls identified by C have large stepped parapeted arched-topped walls. The stepped parapeted walls with stone coping and vertical bands of stone trim lend themselves more to the Collegiate Gothic style than the Colonial Revival style. The building also has buttressed pilasters with stone caps which is another Collegiate Gothic detail. However, the regular pattern of windows, window styles of 12/1, 9/1, 6/1 and fan lites are more in keeping with the Colonial Revival style. The building also has Colonial Revival influence evident in its sun porches (once one story in height and now two stories) and gable roof dormers.

The intact features of the interior of the building are not highly stylized, but are simple wood casing and molding patterns of the period. The chapel space has the most distinguishable features in its pointed arched window casings and paneled door, and its historic light fixtures and stained glass windows. These features are stylistically Collegiate Gothic.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Not applicable

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"A Dream Comes True", a play written by the Haven Hubbard Home, 1963. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Appraisal of Hubbard Memorial Home, March 26, 1930. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Compiled history of Haven Hubbard Home, 1964. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Compiled Hubbard Family History/History of Haven Hubbard Home, 1997. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Factual Statement of Farm Produce Consumed in Home, April 11, 1946. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Farm and Garden Products Raised and Consumed Locally, 1956. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Haven Hubbard Home Brochure, 1934. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Historical photographs of the Haven Hubbard Home. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Howard, Timothy Edward, A History of St. Joseph County, Indiana, Vol. 1, 1907. Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago

Johnson, Rev. E Garfield "The Haven Hubbard Memorial Old People's Home", 1922. Haven Hubbard Home archives

Interviews with Mr. Donald Brown, local Hamilton historian, and Jan Sabasty, long time Haven Hubbard Home employee, 2011.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 141-450-62009 thru 141-450-620011

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.25 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Haven Hubbard Home
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	543102	4620196	3	16	542889	4619798
2	16	543197	4620025	4	16	542771	4619934

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

Beginning at a point 150 feet northeast of the pump house, on the west side of Chicago Trail, continue south in a line on the west side of Chicago Trail approximately 1,300 feet to the north edge of the driveway/south entrance to the property. Turn west and continue in a line west approximately 500 feet with the edge of the driveway. Follow the inside edge of the driveway as it turns north approximately 100 feet, then west 150 feet, then north 100 feet, then east 150 feet (around the rear wing of the building). Turn north and continue in a line north approximately 1,100 feet to a line extended west from the point of beginning on the west edge of Chicago Trail. Turn east and continue in a line east to the west edge of Chicago Trail, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Within the described boundary are all of the buildings historically associated with the Haven Hubbard Home including the original home constructed for the purpose of respite care and the Hubbard Homestead, which acted as supporting buildings for the operation of the Haven Hubbard Home.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date June 20, 2011
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Hubbard Homestead House, looking southwest

1 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Hubbard Homestead House, looking northwest

2 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Hubbard Homestead House Library, looking southwest

3 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Hubbard Homestead House Foyer, looking east

4 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Hubbard Homestead House Parlor, looking north

5 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Hubbard Homestead House Solarium, looking south

6 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Hubbard Homestead Shed, looking northwest

7 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Hubbard Homestead Barn, looking northwest

8 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Hubbard Homestead Pump House, looking south on road

9 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Haven Hubbard Home Parsonage, looking northwest

10 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Epp Hall, looking southwest at front facade

11 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Epp Hall, looking west at residential wings' sun porches

12 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Epp Hall, looking northwest at front facade

13 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Epp Hall, looking north at Chapel/Dining area

14 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Epp Hall, looking west at south façade of second addition

15 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 Epp Hall, looking west at original core area interior

16 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Epp Hall, looking northeast at interior of sun porch

17 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Epp Hall, looking east at typical guest room interior

18 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 Epp Hall, looking north at top of staircase landing

19 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Epp Hall, looking west at interior of Chapel

20 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 Hubbard Homestead House, looking northeast

21 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 Hubbard Homestead House second floor parlor, looking north

22 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 Hubbard Homestead House first floor parlor, looking toward entry vestibule

23 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 Hubbard Homestead House dining room, looking north

24 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025 Hubbard Homestead House second floor corridor, looking west

25 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026 Epp Hall, west (back) wall of 1984 addition, looking east

26 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027 Epp Hall, north wall of 1984 addition, looking east

27 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028 Epp Hall, north wall of 1964 addition, looking south

28 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029 Epp Hall, looking east at interior of Chapel

29 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0030 Epp Hall, 1984 addition central corridor, looking east

30 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0031 Epp Hall, 1964 addition central corridor, looking north

31 of 32.

Name of Property: Haven Hubbard Home

City or Vicinity: New Carlisle, IN

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 12, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0032 Epp Hall, 1964 addition, looking west

32 of 32.

Property Owner:

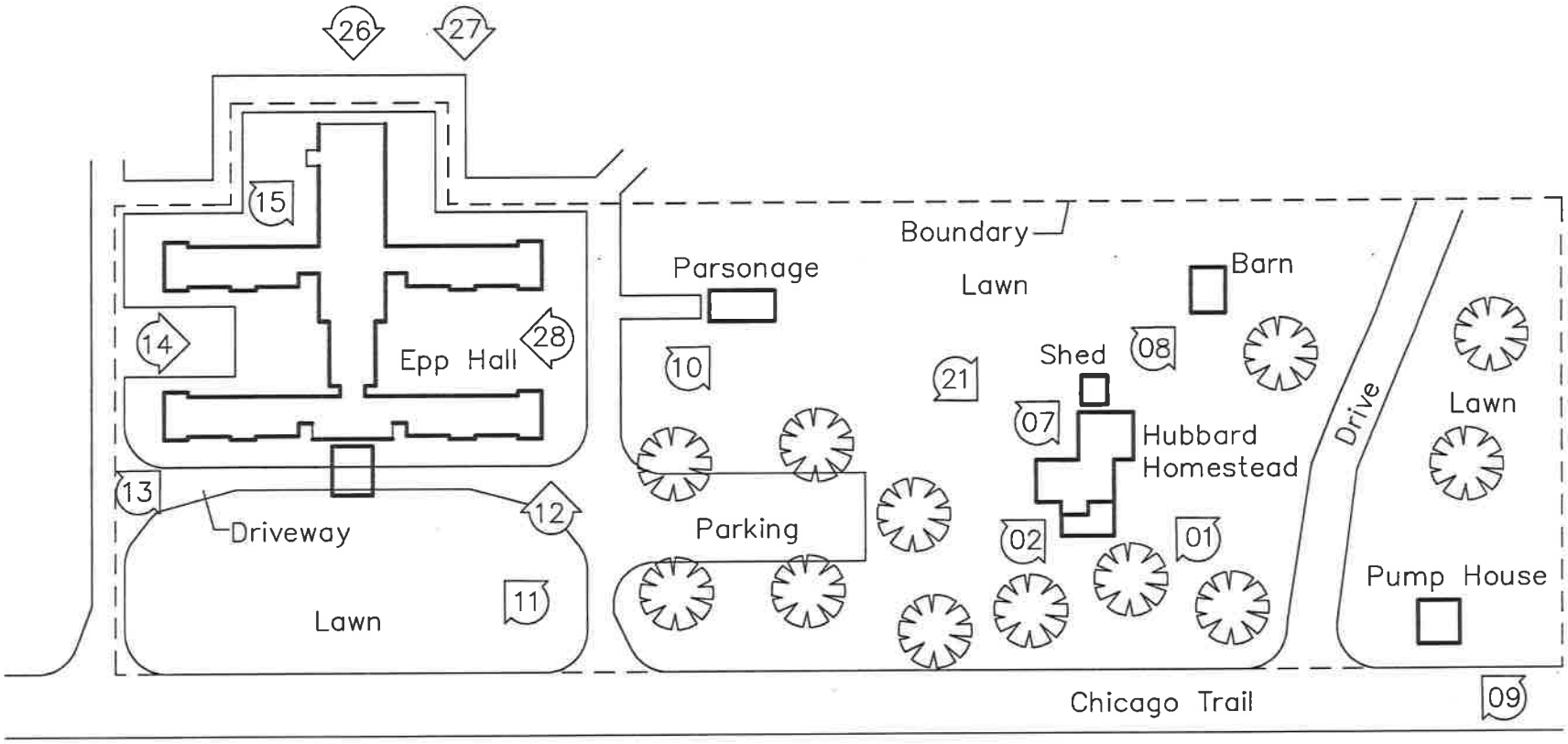
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name David Thompson, Administrator, Hamilton Grove

street & number 31869 Chicago Trail telephone 574-654-2200

city or town New Carlisle state IN zip code 46522

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

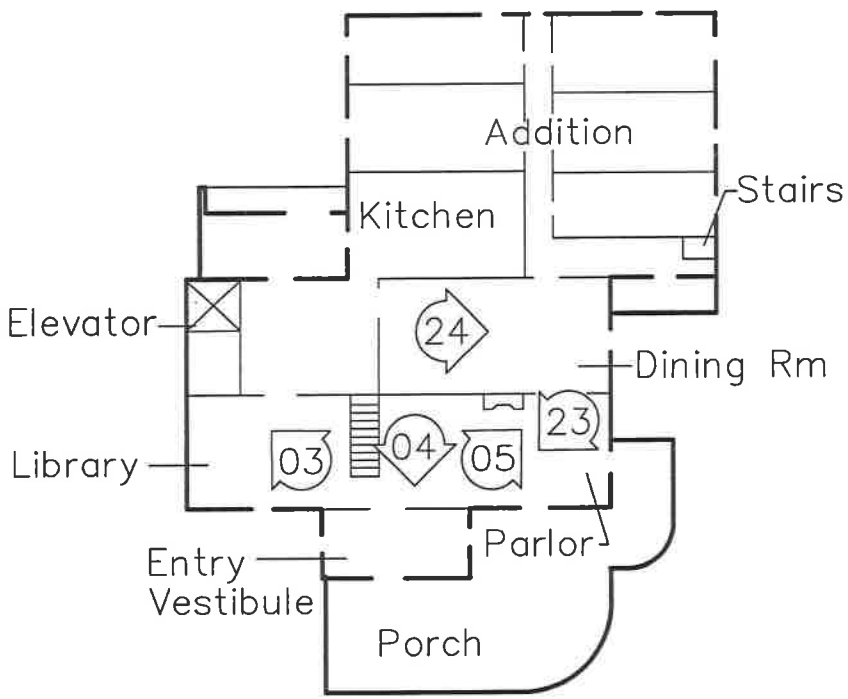


HAVEN HUBBARD HOME
National Register of Historic Places
Site Sketch Map

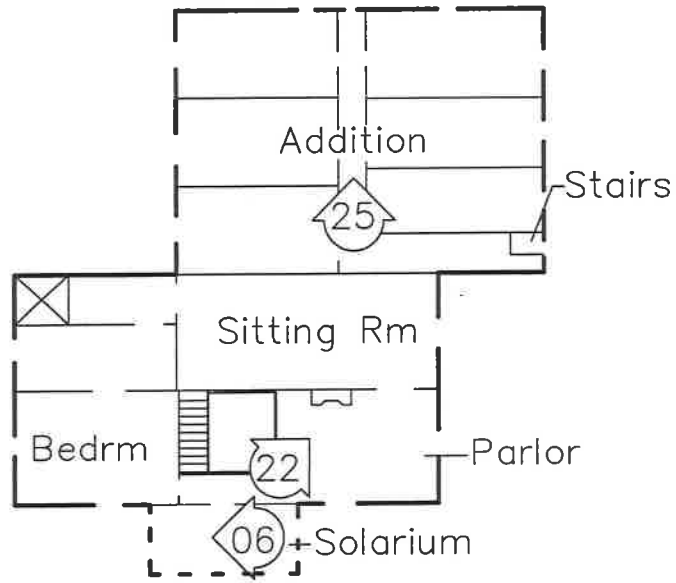
New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, IN

02 = Photographs

N



First Story



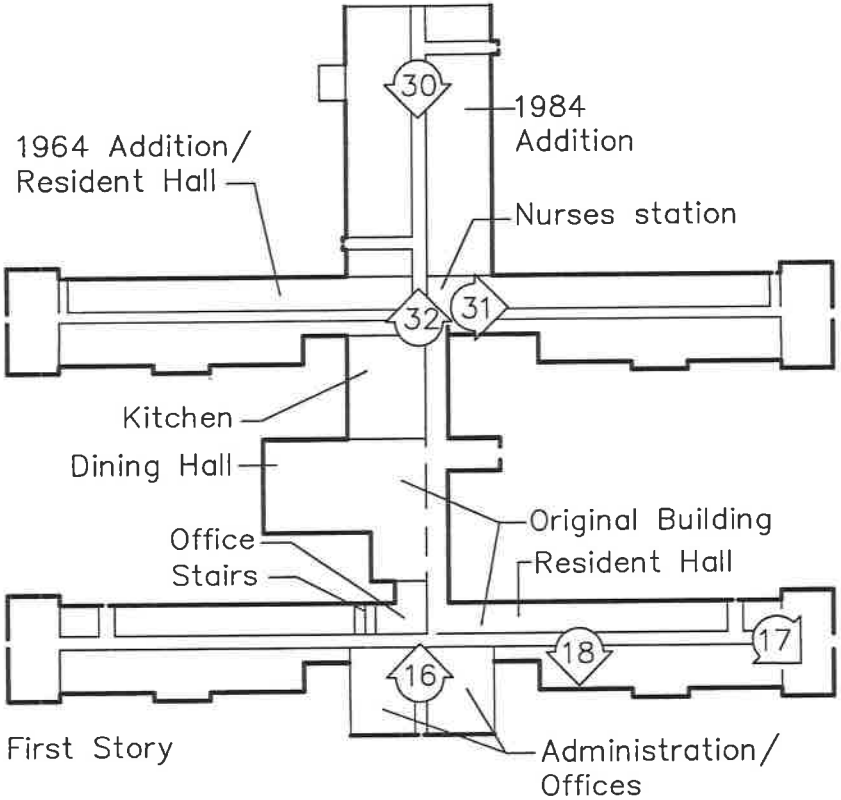
Second Story

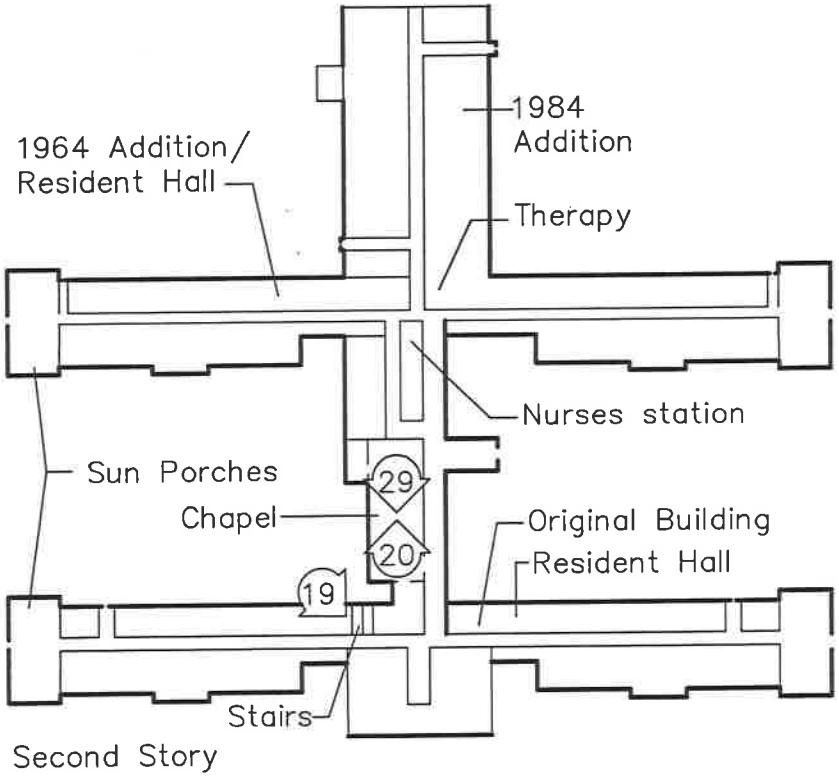
HAVEN HUBBARD HOME
National Register of Historic Places
Homestead House Plans

New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, IN

02 = Photographs

N





HAVEN HUBBARD HOME
National Register of Historic Places
Epp Hall Plans

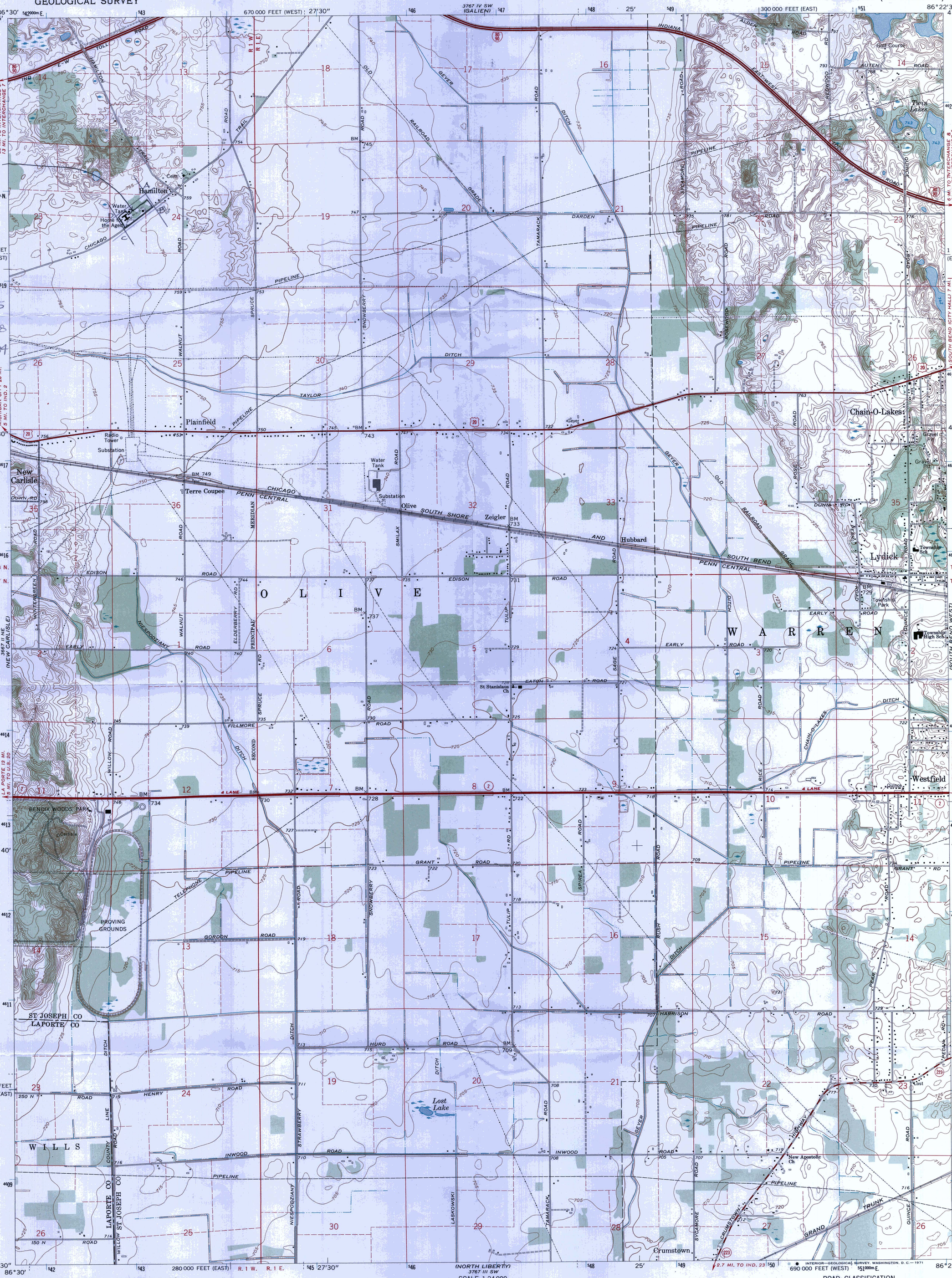
New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, IN

02 = Photographs

N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LYDICK QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Haven Hubbard Home
National Register of
Historic Places
Hamilton, St. Joseph
County, IN

NAD 83 UTM
A 543102 4620196
B 543197 4620025
C 542889 4619778
D 542771 4619934

LYDICK QUAD

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1957. Topography by planetable surveys 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Indiana coordinate system, east and west zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

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

UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

LYDICK, IND.
N4137.5—W8622.5/7.5

1969

AMS 3767 III NW—SERIES V851

Welcome Center

EXIT

EXIT

EXIT

EXIT

EXIT