

Crawford-Winslow House
Name of Property



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 Crawford-Winslow House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 357 S. Main Street

N/A	not for publication
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city or town Crown Point

N/A	vicinity
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state IN code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46307

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

[Signature] 4/26/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

Joe Edson H. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

6-25-13
 Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	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

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

Wood: Shingle

roof: ASPHALT

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 Crawford- Winslow House, constructed in 1890 in Lake County, Indiana, is an Early Queen Anne residence located at 357 South Main Street, just south of the nationally registered Courthouse Square Historic District in what is known locally as the Holley Residential Historic District. This district is well known for its various styles of architecture including Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival. Successful businessman Jay S. Crawford built this house as a spacious and comfortable home for his family. The design elements of this classic Queen Anne home include a stately tower with conical roof, 2 story bays, an expansive wraparound porch, leaded glass windows, and spindlework ornamentation on the balustrade of the balcony and both porches. This two and a half story home rests on a limestone block foundation and has a cross gabled roof with fishscale shingles. Leaded glass windows grace the front façade and all of the half story attic windows. The exterior is wood clapboard, painted a light beige color, and the exterior trim is painted a darker tan and maroon. The interior walls are lath and plaster and most of the woodwork is original. The home has approximately 3,348 square feet of living space and sits on a half-acre city lot. The property includes four resources: the house (contributing building), the c.1910 garage (contributing building); a gazebo and in-ground pool (both c. 1985) are both non-contributing structures.

Narrative Description

Viewing the Crawford-Winslow House from the east facade (Photo 1), six steps lead up to the spacious front porch which spans the entire front façade and continues around, partially enveloping the south facade. Squared piers painted in white, beige and maroon, support the porch and squared beige columns continue upward, supporting the roof. A gable rises out of the porch roof, providing a stately accent above the stairs. The wall surface of the gable is beige clapboard. Maroon paint accents the centered square medallion and also the outline of the bargeboard and cornice return. The ornamental spindlework balustrade is accented with maroon, white and beige paint. The porch floor is stained oak and the ceiling is stained beadboard. The area between the porch floor and the ground is skirted with diamond lattice, painted white.

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The entry door is located slightly to the north of the stairs on the first story. This original, stained oak door with original hardware has two panels on the lower half and a clear window on the upper half with dentils at the window's base. The original, stained oak screen door with wood spandrels is both sturdy and elegant. To the left is the doorbell, also original, and still in working condition.

A large picture window with a diamond patterned, leaded glass transom window is located in the center of the front façade. To the north of the entry door the porch recedes, and a single, double hung window is housed in this east facing, recessed wall section. On the second story, two single, diamond shaped, leaded glass windows are centered respectively.

At the third story, attic level, a paired set of diamond shaped, leaded glass windows are located in the center of the gable. A single bracket supports the sill shelf at the base of the windows and the decorative entablature above is accented in maroon, as is the framing cornice and cornice return at the base of the gable. At the south end of the east façade, the stately tower provides an elegant focal point (photo 2). Two (of three) first story tower windows are visible from this façade. Visible on the second story above are two (of three) windows with entablature headers, one facing east and the other southeast. An ornate metal finial, painted white, crowns the conical roof with distinction.

Viewing the house from the south façade (photo 3), the two and a half story tower dominates the east side of the façade and is encompassed by the continuing wraparound porch, which integrates itself into a bay section. Three double hung windows are visible on the first story of the tower, but on the upper level only two (of three) are visible from this façade, with a flat wall section between the two.

Beyond the tower, mid façade, is a two story flat wall section, followed to the west by a two story bay with three double hung windows on each story. The massive gable projects forward, capping the bay to the west with a nominal overhang. The flat wall section east of the bay has deep eaves. A large wall bracket of clapboard angles out to support the west corner of the gable beside the bay. Above the bay at the third story, attic level, a paired set of diamond shaped, leaded glass windows are located in the center of this gable. A single bracket supports the protruding sill shelf at the base of the windows and the decorative entablature above is accented in maroon, as is the framing cornice and cornice return.

Behind this gable to the west, a tall chimney rises out of the south facing side of the roof. To the west of the bay on the first level, a flat wall section houses a single, double hung window. Just above, on the second story, an original, 3 panel wood door with a single window opens to a balcony porch. Another slightly smaller porch is located below on the first story with stairs descending to ground level. The balustrade of both the porch and balcony is the same as is found on the front porch. Diamond shaped lattice, painted white, skirts the area below.

At ground level a double pane basement window is visible in the center of the bay and another identical window is located directly below the flat wall section. To the west, a section of balustrade connects to the octagon-shaped gazebo to the house.

Viewing the house from the west façade (photo 4), a back gate opens to a brick patio laid in a running bond. At ground level the limestone block foundation and two double paned windows are visible. At the southwest corner (photo 5), 2 brick steps are framed in wood and lead up to the rear entry. The triple paned, wood entry door is painted red and protected by a single paned, wood outer door which is painted the same red. A small roof above protects the porch area. Beyond this porch to the south, 7 steps lead up to the previously described side porch with second story balcony.

On the first story of this façade the house is flat with the exception of a more recently added bay window in the center. On the second story two single, double hung windows are located above the bay, one to the left, and the other to the right. At the attic level a paired set of diamond shaped, leaded glass windows are located in the center of the gable. A single bracket supports the sill shelf at the base of the windows and the decorative crown above is accented in maroon, as is the framing cornice and cornice return.

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Continuing around to the north façade (photo 6), the property is dominated by a built-in swimming pool, non-contributing, c.1985. The patio area around the pool is concrete and is surrounded by an elaborate Concord style wrought iron fence. The side of the wraparound porch is visible at the far east end of this north façade. An arched opening on the porch wall is accented with an intricate wrought iron grill of the same design as the fence, adding both character and interest. The center of this north façade houses a two story bay. The lower level of the bay has a flat wall section in the middle with a single, double hung window located on either side. The upper section of the bay has the expected three windows, one in each section of the bay. A single, double hung window is located to the west of the bay on the first story.

On the second story, a single, double hung window is located to the far east, followed by a larger single, double-hung window located mid-story (photo 7). Two separate smaller, double-hung windows are located on the west side of this upper story. As with the south gable, the north gable projects forward on the angled wall brackets. Above the bay and flat wall section at the third story attic level, a paired set of diamond shaped, leaded glass windows are located in the center of this gable. A single bracket supports the sill shelf at the base of the windows and the decorative crown above is accented in maroon, as is the framing cornice and cornice return. The cross gable roof with fish scale shingles is visible above. At ground level the limestone block foundation houses two double paned windows, one at the east side of the façade and the other at the center of the bay.

Upon entering the Crawford-Winslow House one is transported to the early 20th century by the elegance of the late Victorian design elements. The richness of the woods, the formal wall design, and the antique fixtures create an appealing sense of elegance and grandeur and invoke a feeling of the formality of the time in which it was built.

Most of the woodwork is either original oak or original Bird's Eye maple, including the 4 panel doors, the 4 inch window trim, the 9 inch baseboards, and the crown molding. A dentiled cornice tops each of the original doors and windows. The ornate, cast bronze heat registers throughout the house are original, as are the oak floors in the foyer, living room, hallways, and all of the bedrooms. This also includes the Birds Eye maple hardwood floor in the dining room. All door and cabinet hardware, with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom cabinets, are original also. The original brass doorknobs and back plates throughout the house are decorated with an elegant scroll and vine design. The walls are lath and plaster, covered with paint or wallpapered, and the ceilings are 9 ½ feet.

Entering the home through the front entrance on the east façade, one must first pass through a small vestibule (photo 8) before entering the main entry foyer. The floor of this ornate vestibule is covered with deep green and copper colored Italian marble floor tile. The lower section of the wall is decorated with a peach and gray, vertical striped wall paper and topped with a faux tassel border. Above the border, the remainder of the wall is papered with a very interesting and elegant Victorian wallpaper design in pale peach, gray, and blue with Birds Eye maple crown molding above. On the ceiling an original crystal, wedding cake chandelier illuminates the entry. The outer entry door has two panels on the lower half with a large, single window above. An identical door on the west wall of the vestibule provides entry into the foyer.

The walls of this spacious interior foyer are papered in a very subtle cream and caramel colored print with crown molding. The painted white ceilings in both the vestibule and the entry foyer are framed in stained Bird's Eye Maple crown molding. Another original crystal, wedding cake chandelier graces the ceiling of the entry foyer, providing an element of grandeur. The floor of the downstairs foyer is stained oak. Two very ornate, original floor registers allowed heat to rise from the basement furnace below. The larger register is located near the closet on the north wall and a smaller register is located just below the flat wall section of the south wall.

Returning to the foyer entry door and looking to the left on the south wall (photo 9), two massive, four panel pocket doors disappear into the walls, providing entry into the parlor. Further down on this south wall, beyond a flat section of wall, is a built-in bookcase.

A door on the west wall of the foyer leads to the dining room (photo 10). To the right of this door, an open entryway leads to a narrow closet corridor that takes a turn and continues under the stairway, providing extra storage space. The walls of this closet have the same wallpaper combination that is found in the vestibule.

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A grand oak staircase dominates the north wall of the foyer (photo 11). Squared balusters support the sturdy handrail and a box newel post with a ball finial rests on the first bullnose step. There are three more identical newel posts, one at each of the two landings and another at the top of the stairs. While the stairs, newel posts and balusters are stained a lighter oak, the stringer and bannister are accented with a darker stain. Returning to the base of the staircase, five steps lead up to the first landing. Pausing and looking to the right on the east wall, a single, double hung window is covered by a wrought iron panel that is not original to the house. From this first landing, nine more steps turn westward and lead up to a second landing. This landing has a single, double hung window on the north wall. From this point the staircase turns southward and five more steps ascend to the upstairs foyer.

On the east wall (photo 12) of the entry foyer, to the left of the wrought iron paneled window, the original doorbell chimes are housed in the center and followed to the south by the entry door.

Entering through the pocket doors in the foyer, the parlor provides both elegance and comfort (photo 13). There is no visible or written evidence that the parlor was enlarged by combining rooms; it appears to have always been a "double parlor." The original hardwood floor and the window trim is stained oak. The plaster walls are painted white, and the crown molding above is stained Birds Eye Maple. The ceiling is painted white and two original, crystal wedding cake chandeliers, one toward the east end and the other to the west, illuminate this spacious room. In addition to the previously described pocket doors at the east end of the north wall, another identical set of pocket doors at the opposite end provide entry into the dining room. Aside from these two entryways, the north wall of the parlor is flat.

A large picture window dominates the east wall and the leaded glass transom window above has a single crest design at the center with a surrounding diamond pattern. The remainder of this east wall is flat, other than the far south end which extends into the majestic tower area. Three tall windows in this southeast corner form the tower and provide this formal area with an elegant focal point.

Beyond the tower, the south wall is comprised of a large, flat wall section followed by three stately windows that form a bay, providing the west end of this expansive parlor with abundant sunlight.

The floor is stained oak and there are three original floor registers, one in the center of the north wall, one towards the east end of the north wall, and one directly across from it on the south wall.

Beyond the bay on the west wall (photo 14), a flat wall section is followed by a center area that projects inward, housing the elegant fireplace and creating a spectacular focal point at this end of the parlor. With the exception of adding to the mantle shelf to increase the depth, the woodwork on the fireplace is original. The classical style, oak mantle has flat pilasters with plinth block bases and a dentiled cornice spans the area above the frieze. Earth tone Italian marble surrounds both the opening of the fireplace and the floor area below. Beyond the fireplace the remainder of the west wall recedes inward, accommodating the original built-in bookcase. This massive, floor to ceiling bookcase has 6 shelves for displaying treasures and a framed cabinet below. At this northwest corner of the parlor one may enter the dining room through the elegant pocket doors.

In the dining room (photo 15), these pocket doors comprise the majority of the south wall, while the remainder of the wall is flat, other than the narrow, oak strips that were recently applied to all of the walls of this room for decorative accent. Other than the door that leads to the front entry foyer, the remainder of the east wall is flat. The entire north wall of the dining room is a bay, with a flat wall section in the center and a double-hung window on each side. Following the bay, on the west wall (photo 16), an original built-in, Birds-Eye maple cabinet adds another unique aspect to this regal room. Two large drawers with two smaller, side by side drawers above, comprise the lower half of the cabinet, while the five shelves above have glass paneled cabinet doors for both storage and display. Immediately beyond the cabinet, another door leads to the kitchen. A single woodwork frame incorporates both this door and the built-in cabinet. The remainder of this west wall is flat. The walls of the dining room are white with the previously mentioned decorative wood strips and the ceiling has been wallpapered with a beige-toned floral pattern, creating an element of grandeur above. The ornate ceiling medallion and chandelier are not original, but are in keeping with the elegant Victorian feel of the home. While the rest of the hardwood floors in the house are original oak, the dining room is unique in that the original hardwood flooring is

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stained Birds Eye Maple. There are also two original heat registers in the floor, one in the middle of the bay, and the other in the southwest corner of the room.

Returning to the northwest corner of the dining room, one enters the spacious kitchen. The kitchen originally consisted of three smaller rooms. The south half of the room was the actual kitchen. The north half was divided into two small rooms, a laundry room on the west side and a butler's pantry on the east. When the house changed ownership in the mid-1970's, walls were removed to create one large kitchen area. It was most recently remodeled in the 1990's. Despite the reconfiguration and remodeling, the kitchen does retain some of its original features. The oak doors and woodwork are original, as is the floor heat register located in the southeast corner. The walls are painted blue and the floor is covered with earth toned Italian marble tile. The ornate copper ceiling tiles provide an elegant focal point and add to the spacious feel of the room.

On the north wall custom stained oak cabinetry spans the entire wall. A wide, double hung window is centered on the wall above a beige porcelain sink. All of the cabinets in the kitchen have solid doors with the exception of the upper cabinet just to the west of the sink. The leaded glass doors on this unique cabinet contribute to the period feel of home. At the north end of the west wall of the kitchen (photo 17), the custom cabinetry surrounds the stove and refrigerator. Continuing southwards the wall recedes and is followed by an oak bay window composed of three double hung windows on an otherwise flat wall section. Three entryways compose most of the south wall (photo 18). A Dutch door at the far west end of the wall leads down to a rear entry and basement. To the left of this door an original built-in cabinet opens to provide storage for smaller items. In the center of this south wall a second framed entry leads to the back staircase and at the east end another door leads to the downstairs bathroom. The east wall of the kitchen has a large, flat wall section that is dominated by a solid wall of cabinetry with soffit above and flat wall sections on either side. To the left is our original point of entry from the dining room, and at the far north end, the wall recedes inward and is followed by small section of cabinetry in the work area of the kitchen.

Returning to the door at the southeast corner of the kitchen, one enters the first story bathroom (photo 19). The same Italian marble floors continue from the kitchen. Although the fixtures are newer, the doors and woodwork are original. The lower section of the wall is papered in a navy and cream stripe pattern with a pink, white, navy and green floral border just above. The upper section of the wall is painted a peachy pink color with the border repeated at the top. The east wall of the room is flat and the south wall is dominated by an original, double hung window with a newer toilet below. A wide pedestal sink is located towards the center of the west wall, which is flat, with the exception of a very small section of wall that projects outward. A large, original floor register is visible in the center of the floor.

The framed middle entryway on the south wall of the kitchen leads to the enclosed back stairway. The entire stairway is stained oak. Eighteen steps ascend to the upstairs hallway. Reaching the top of this stairway, immediately to the left is a double hung window and to the right a long hallway is illuminated with recessed lighting (photo 20). The walls and ceiling of the hallway are painted white. The stained oak floors in all of the upstairs hall areas and bedrooms are original.

At the top of this back staircase, just beyond the window on the north wall of the hallway, a door opens to what was formerly the maid's quarters, but is now a combination laundry area and $\frac{3}{4}$ bath (photo 21). The room is narrow upon entry, but immediately opens to a larger space. This functional, yet elegant room has 6 inch Italian marble floor tile in a deep green and cream color. Upon entering, an original, double-hung window appears to the left on the west wall. Just beyond, a half wall emerges from this otherwise flat west wall, providing additional privacy for the toilet located beyond. This half wall is painted black and topped with marble. An elaborate iron leaf and scroll pattern divider extends from the half wall to the ceiling. Two tall maple cabinets are attached to the upper north wall and a small, double hung window is located beyond. The window is painted white and the surrounding stained maple woodwork is not original. The washer and dryer hook up on this north wall provide for a more efficient laundry system. The east wall of the room has a wide, built-in maple wood cabinet and marble top sink, with the countertop extending beyond the cabinet into the corner, wisely allowing space for folding laundry. South of the sink, a shower stall is located in the southeast corner of this room (photo 22). The interior walls of the shower are tiled in the same rich marble as the floor and the shower door is glass. An original

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heat register on the lower part of the east wall between the sink and shower is painted white, as are all of the walls in this room.

Exiting this bathroom and returning to the back hallway, a shelved linen closet is located immediately east of the stairway. Just beyond the closet on the south wall of this hallway, a shorter corridor branches southward, leading to a three panel door with a single pane window which opens to the outdoor balcony.

Across from this balcony passageway on the north wall of the hallway, another door leads to a second bathroom located right next door to the one previously described. After entering this room through a narrow passage (photo 23), the room widens (photo 24) to allow a sink and a bathtub on the east wall. The provincial style sink cabinet is stained a lighter oak color and the marble countertop has shades of rust, brown and tan. The sink is white porcelain. To the north a half wall emerges, separating the bathtub from the sink. The multi-colored, stained glass panel that extends from the half wall to the ceiling is decorative, but not original. The same 12 inch black and tan marble tiles that cover the floor adorn this half wall and extend to the area just above the cream colored bathtub on the east wall and part of the north wall. The smaller, double hung window and woodwork above the toilet on the north wall is painted white. The west wall of this room is flat and painted a cream color, as are the other non-tiled wall areas. An original heat register, painted white, is located on this west wall in the narrower entry area.

Returning to the hallway and continuing further east, a door leading to the library is located on the south wall. Once a bedroom, this dedicated reading space has been furnished with an abundance of custom maple cabinetry. The north wall of this room (photo 25) has floor to ceiling, maple cabinets and shelves with fluted fronts that cover every area of wall space, and continue around to encompass the north half of the west wall. The area beyond the cabinetry on the west wall recedes slightly and the remainder of the wall is flat. The south wall of this room is primarily composed of three separate, original double hung windows, painted white, that form a spacious bay. The flat wall area to the left of the bay continues into a recessed work area. This work area in the southeast corner of the room has a built-in desk area and shelving with recessed lighting (photo 26). The remainder of the east wall is clad with floor to ceiling bookshelves that surround a doorway leading to an irregularly shaped closet. This closet takes a turn to the right and then again to the left, making use of the area under the attic stairway. The walls of this room are painted a coral color and the floor is original, stained oak. Though not original, the stained maple crown molding contributes to the period feel.

Returning to the library door and continuing eastward, the back hallway opens to a spacious, square shaped foyer. The north area of this foyer is composed of the front stairwell and a doorway on the west wall opens to a guest bedroom (photo 27). Another doorway on the south wall leads to the attic stairs. The east wall is mostly flat, with a doorway at the south end that opens to the master suite. (photo 28)
The walls of this foyer are painted white, as are the original doors, trim and crown molding.

Entering the guest room from this front foyer, the bay area on the north wall provides a welcoming focal point (photo 29). Three separate, double hung windows form the bay which composes the entire north wall. The west wall is flat, with the exception of the closet door at the far south end (photo 30). The south wall is flat, as is the east wall (photo 31), with the exception of the entry door and the heat register, which is painted white. The walls of this room are painted a cheerful lilac and the ceiling a royal purple.
The original crown molding, doors, and trim are painted white.

Returning to the entry hall, a door at the southeast corner provides access to the luxurious master suite. Although there are no doorways within, a little entry area separates the bath area, which was formerly a sitting room, from the bedroom (photo 32). The half wall to the left and the white floor to ceiling columns to the right were added recently and help to define this area. The floor of the bathroom area is covered in a deep green, marble tile and the both the walls and the ceiling are painted a soft mint green. The crown molding is painted white.

Directly ahead a pair of closet doors are followed by an identical set, with a tiny wall area in between, all enclosed within a single woodwork frame. These closet doors are painted white, as is the surrounding woodwork. The back wall of the north closet houses a leaded glass window. Continuing north on this east wall of the bathroom, the wall

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recesses, providing more space for the white corner Jacuzzi at the north end of the room. The marble backsplash tile around the tub is the same as the floor.

An original, double hung window is centered on the north wall and a shower is located in the northwest corner of the room. The walls of the shower are the same deep green marble as the floor and the doors are glass within a gold frame.

Continuing from the shower on the west wall, a toilet hides behind another half wall with marble top.

Beyond this half wall to the south, the bathroom is dominated by an extra wide vanity that is painted a mottled cream color and accented with glass pulls. The vanity is topped with a deep green, marble countertop and the wood backsplash with built-in shelf extends upward from the vanity cabinet. The elegant, white porcelain sink in the center is decorated with painted individual botanicals. The half wall previously mentioned upon entry and the entry door comprises the remainder of the west wall of the master bath.

Entering the master bedroom beyond the bathroom area to the south, a squared open entry is flanked on either side by two decorative columns, painted white. Other than this entry, the remainder of the north wall of the master bedroom is flat (photo 33). The east wall houses a single, leaded glass window at the north end (photo 34) and a double hung window follows a flat wall section to the south. This double hung window is the first of four sections that compose the tower area (photo 35). A second double hung window, set at a southeast angle follows, and a third tower section has a flat wall with no window, and faces south. Beyond this, the fourth and final section of the tower houses a third double hung window, set at a southwest angle. All of the bedroom windows are original. Beyond this tower area, the remaining section of the south wall is flat, as is the entire section of the west wall, with the exception of the original heat register towards the north end. The walls of this room are painted the same soft mint green as the master bath. The ceiling and the original crown molding is painted white. An original wedding cake chandelier graces this room with elegance.

Returning to the foyer, the doorway on the south wall opens to a stairway ascending to the partially finished attic. Knotty pine woodwork adorns the walls and open ceiling of what promises to be a unique hide-away. Although two sturdy, Victorian style newel posts have been installed at the top of the stairs, the remainder of the stairway is at this point incomplete. The floor area is unfinished with the exception of a small area in a proposed bathroom which is covered with 6 inch, earth tone slate tiles. Dormers extend out in all four directions from a central area in the attic. Each dormer houses an original single, leaded glass window on its outer wall. A zonal furnace is also located in this attic area.

Returning to the first story and the Dutch door in the southeast corner of the kitchen, 4 stained oak, wood steps descend southward to a small landing. To the right an original, triple paned, wood door is painted red, and opens to the back porch. To the left of this landing, 8 more stairs descend into the basement. The walls of this enclosed stairway are stained knotty pine. Descending the stairway, one enters a room on the west end of the basement. This narrow room spans the width of the north and south sides of the house. A utility sink is located in the middle of the west wall and beyond that to the north is the electrical box. Four windows are visible, three on this west wall and another on the south wall. The outer walls of the basement are 18 inch limestone block and the interior walls are brick, painted white. The floor is concrete. Interestingly, the east wall of this north room has three original, stained plank wood doors which all open into the same larger room. In this larger room, two zonal furnaces are located towards the southwest corner. A window is located on the south wall near the furnaces and two more windows are located on the north wall. A smaller room with two original wood entry doors (one on its west wall and one on its north) is located in the southeast corner of this larger room and may have been used to store vegetables. This room has one window located on the east wall.

The house has a central stereo system, central air conditioning system and a central alarm system.

Outside, on the southwest side of the property, a balustrade extends from the side porch to a gazebo that incorporates the design elements of the house. The gazebo dates to the mid-1980s and is therefore a non-contributing structure. Square cedar columns support the roof and are connected by seven balustrade sections. Built-in benches line the interior. The entry section of the gazebo is open, with one step leading up to the plank

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floor. Instead of the fish scale shingles found on the roof of the house, the gazebo's conical roof is protected by cedar shake shingles and crowned with a decorative finial, painted white.

A garage, built in 1910, is located at the northwest corner of the property (photo 36). A paneled garage door dominates the south façade, and a single, double hung window is located towards the north end of the west façade. There are two double hung windows centered respectively on the north façade, and the east façade is flat, with the exception of an entry door located at the far north end. The garage is painted the same light beige as the house, with the doors and windows accented in tan. The floor is concrete. The doorway at the northeast corner leads to a nondescript bathroom conveniently located off the pool area.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons

significant in our past.

- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

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D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance

c-1890 - 1910

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1890, the construction date of the house, and ends in 1910, the date the contributing garage was built.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Crawford-Winslow House, built in 1890, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because locally, it is an outstanding example of Late Victorian Queen Anne domestic architecture in the Crown Point area. The house is one of a handful of high-style Queen Anne houses in this county seat city. Local businessman Jay Crawford had the house built. Crawford owned a flour and feed mill and was also in the construction business.

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

Criterion C:

The Crawford-Winslow House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because locally, it is an outstanding example of Early Queen Anne domestic architecture. The well preserved façade, the presence of a two story tower, the two story bays, the leaded glass windows and ornamental spindlework on the elegant wraparound porch, side porch and balcony, demonstrate both fine, artistic workmanship and thoughtful architectural design. Superior construction and meticulous maintenance of the property has preserved the quality of the original elements of the exterior as well as the interior. For these reasons the Crawford-Winslow House should be added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Queen Anne architecture quickly gained popularity throughout the entire country from the late 1870's to the early 1900's. Perhaps the most recognizable of the Victorian styles, the Queen Anne style was largely influenced by architect Richard Norman Shaw, whose designs combined old-English cottage charm with the elaborate decorative impulse of the Victorian Era. Queen Anne homes often feature bay windows, octagonal or circular towers, vergeboard and exterior framing, multiple steep roofs and porches with decorative gables. A wide variety of textures and colors are often seen throughout an entire high-style house. The Crawford-Winslow House and a handful of other houses in Crown Point have many of these architectural elements, and are the best representations of the style in the community.

The Crawford-Winslow House, which was rated as outstanding in the Lake County Interim Report, compares favorably with other Queen Anne houses in Crown Point. Another house at 115 North Grant Street, circa 1900, is located northeast of the town square and was rated as Contributing in the Lake County Interim Report. This well maintained, one and a half story, clapboard house has a side gabled roof and is painted a soft yellow color with gray and maroon trim. The front of the house is dominated by an inviting covered porch that spans most of the width of the house. The more decorative porch columns with cushion capitals are balanced by the plainer balustrade with its simple square balusters. The drama takes place in the centered gable above the porch. The wall surface of this decorative gable is clad with fishscale wood shingles surrounding a horizontal band of very unique, geometric patterned wood ornamentation and a gingerbread fan bracket spans the peak. Four pairs of corbels, evenly spaced across the front of the house, add interest just below the roofline.

These houses have a few similarities, such as wood construction, very similar paint colors, dominant front porches and simple door and window surrounds, however the house at 357 South Main is significantly larger and more regal in appearance. While both have spacious porches, the porch of the Crawford-Winslow House is more detailed and expansive. Although both houses are charming in their own way, the Crawford/ Winslow House possesses more of the substantial Queen Anne architectural design elements, such as the stately tower, the two story bays, the multiple leaded glass windows, and the ornamental spindlework on the balustrades of both the wraparound front porch and two story side porch.

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The Crawford- Winslow House can also be compared to a house at 426 South Court Street, circa 1900, that is just around the corner to the southwest. Rated as Contributing in the Lake County Interim Report, this two story clapboard house is federal blue with cream, maroon, and hunter green trim. It has a cross gabled roof and two bays on the first story. The smaller front porch has a full height entry with segmental pediment, squared columns, and a spindlework balustrade. A mosaic design, which incorporates all of the exterior colors, decorates the pediment. The same mosaic design is repeated in the small dormer that rises out of the roofline, and again in the peak of the front gable, adding a newer and unique element of architectural interest. Solid, fan-shaped spandrels decorate the wall overhangs of the second story, creating definitive Victorian appeal. Comparable in size, these homes have some similarities such as the bay windows, spindled balustrades, and a cross gabled roof. However they are different in that the bays on the Crawford-Winslow House are two stories high and significantly deeper, and the wraparound porch is comparably immense. Additionally, the stately, leaded glass windows and the distinctive tower of the Crawford-Winslow House place it more in the category of a "grand old dame". Although the house at 425 South Court Street is a lovely Queen Anne home with newer design elements and appropriate period reproductions, it has been recently revitalized and does not possess the many original architectural features of the Crawford-Winslow House.

Another Queen Anne house, circa 1900, is located on the northeast side of Crown Point at 118 North Grant Street and is rated as Contributing in the Lake County Interim Report. The two story clapboard house has a cross gabled roof and is painted a tan color with sage green and maroon trim. This home has a smaller front porch and another small side porch, both with squared columns and decorative spandrels. At the attic level, the gable ends are clad with wood shingles and the front gable is accented with a diamond shaped design in the center and two corbels below. Unique brackets support the cornice return on the front gable and the interesting false overhangs of the side gables. The similarities of these houses include a cross gabled roof, limestone block foundation, leaded glass windows, clapboard siding, and a side porch. Although both houses have two stories, the Crawford-Winslow House has more square footage and a significantly larger front porch. The leaded glass windows are also larger and more numerous. While both houses share some classic Victorian Queen Anne design elements, the house at 118 North Grant Street is not as meticulously maintained nor does it possess the more stately features of the Crawford-Winslow House such as the regal tower, the balcony, the expansive front porch or the two story bays.

Another comparable house stands directly across the street to the south at 107 W. South Street. This high-style Queen Anne Free Classic house, c.1890, is comparable in size and elegance to the Crawford-Winslow House and was rated as Outstanding in the Lake County Interim Report. This two and a half-story clapboard house has a cross gabled hip roof and is painted a moss green color with dark green trim. The gable ends are clad with shingles, painted red, within the top half of the bargeboard and cornice return. A spacious wrap-around porch dominates the north and east sides of the house. The stately tower on the northeast corner of the house has rounded glass windows at all three levels and provides an elegant focal point. There is a small side porch towards the rear of the west side of the house and a first story bay at the center of the east façade. Unique features include a small bay window that protrudes from the north facing gable at the attic level and, at that same level, two tiny gable dormers emerge from the hip roof on either side of the tower. These houses are very similar in size and design elegance. Similarities include a limestone block foundation, clapboard siding, focal point tower, expansive wrap-around porch, smaller side porch, bay windows and leaded glass windows. However, there are differences within some of the similarities. For instance, the wraparound porch of the house at 107 W. South Street has round piers and no balustrade, while the Crawford-Winslow House porch is supported by square piers and has a decorative spindlework balustrade. Also, the tower windows of the Crawford-Winslow House are flat, while the tower windows at the 107 W. South Street house are all curved glass. While the house at 107 W. South Street features some unique and elegant design elements, it has not been as meticulously maintained. The Crawford-Winslow House has, in contrast, been painstakingly restored and maintained, therefore presenting a more appealing and elegant appearance.

The Crawford-Winslow House can also be compared to the Seberger House, c. 1899, located a few blocks to the northeast at 321 E. Clark Street. Rated as Outstanding in the Lake County Interim Report, this two and a half-story Colonial Revival house has a cross gabled roof and is clad with clapboard siding, painted white. A small, inset porch on the northwest corner is supported by round piers, and a smaller side porch with squared piers is located towards the rear of the east façade. The majority of windows on the front façade have leaded glass. Two bay windows, one on the second story north façade and another located mid-story on the west façade, provide additional appeal. Above the front porch, an ordinary double-hung window is flanked on the upper half by two narrower side windows. Directly above, at the attic level, a single dormer window gives the house a more regal appearance. Both of these houses are built on a limestone block

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foundation, have painted clapboard siding, bay windows and leaded glass windows, however the Crawford-Winslow House is significantly more spacious and regal in appearance. While the Seberger House is a treasured example of Queen Anne / Free Classic / Shingle architecture in Crown Point, it does not possess the more elegant features of the Crawford-Winslow House, such as the three story tower, the balcony, the two-story bays and the expansive wraparound porch. Additionally, at this point in time, it is apparent that the Seberger House has not been as well maintained and therefore does not possess the visual appeal of the meticulously restored and maintained Crawford-Winslow House.

Another house located at 212 E. Clark Street was rated as Notable in the Lake County Interim Report and can be compared to the Crawford-Winslow House. This two and a half-story Queen Anne / Free Classic house, c. 1885, has a cross gabled roof and clapboard siding, painted a salmon color, with gray and maroon trim and accents. A wraparound porch with square piers dominates the southeast corner of the house. Above the porch steps, a geometric wood design is centered within the pediment. All windows on the front facing gable of this house are leaded glass. At the attic level, both the south and east gable ends are shingled and each has its own unique, leaded glass window centered within the bargeboard and cornice return. Just above the porch gable, and slightly to the east, a tiny, double-hung window is nestled mid-story between the attic and second story and is protected by its own triangular roof emerging from the gable roof above. A first story bay window, centered on the east façade, adds charm. These two houses have some similarities, such as a limestone block foundation, bay window, squared porch piers, and leaded glass windows. Both houses have clapboard siding that is, at this point in time, painted with accent colors, giving definition to architectural features. While the house at 212 E. Clark Street is a charming example of a Queen Anne / Free Classic house, it is significantly smaller and does not possess the more elegant features, such as the three story tower, balcony and massive porch, which define the Crawford-Winslow House as a high-style Queen Anne house.

The Crawford-Winslow House can be finally compared to another Queen Anne House, c. 1890, located several blocks to the northeast at 137 N. Grant Street. Rated as Notable in the Lake County Interim Report, this stately two and a half-story home has a cross gabled roof and clapboard siding, painted a soft gray, and white trim. An inset porch, at the northeast corner of the front façade, is decorated with gingerbread porch brackets and spandrels. A tall dormer rises from the roof above. The stately, squared roof protecting this individual dormer is crowned with a gold finial, creating an elegant, tower-like appearance. A bay window is centered on the first story of the south façade. At the attic level, the walls of the gable ends are clad in shingles. Each has a multi-paned, double window centered within the bargeboard and cornice return. Decorative corbels just below the attic level provide additional Queen Anne appeal. Similarities of these spacious Queen Anne houses include bay windows, decorative woodwork, clapboard siding and thoughtful architectural design at the attic level gable ends. Compared to the Crawford-Winslow House, the house at 137 N. Grant Street has a much smaller and less elaborate front porch and no side porch at all. Although the highly decorative, finial-capped dormer of this house adds a definite element of grandeur, it cannot compare with the grand, three story tower that is the focal point of the Crawford-Winslow House. Although the house at 137 N. Grant Street does retain some original architectural features, all of the windows on the first and second stories have been replaced with very modern looking windows, giving the appearance of a confusing collision of time periods. While the house at 137 N. Grant Street is very neat and well maintained, it does not reflect the period appropriate restoration efforts nor possess the many original architectural features and elements that are retained in the Crawford-Winslow House.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Context:

In 1913 Crown Point, with a population of 4,000, was described as a quiet and beautiful county seat. Located in the geographical center of Lake County, and often referred to as the hub, it was the headquarters for government administration and justice. With its many churches, businesses, industries, and institutions, Crown Point was described on page 448 of A Standard History of Lake County and the Calumet Region as "a vantage ground of progress and culture, somewhat removed from the more strenuous energies of the Calumet region."

Founded by Solon Robinson in 1834, Crown Point was incorporated as a town in 1868, and later as a city in 1911. Considered a healthful place to reside due to its high elevation and drainage capability, Crown Point drew many people from all walks of life.

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The Crawford-Winslow House was built in 1890 by Jay S. Crawford. A lifetime resident of Lake County, Indiana, Jay Crawford was born in Eagle Creek Township on December 22, 1856. On March of 1883 he married Edith May Brown. Edith May Brown's paternal lineage can be traced back to Alexander Brown (born in 1759) who emigrated from Paisley, Scotland to Schenectady, New York in 1805. Edith's parents, William and Mary J. (Wallace) Brown came to Lake County in 1843.

Jay and Edith spent the first eight years of their marriage on a farm in Eagle Creek near Jay's birthplace. In 1890 Jay built the home at 357 South Main for his own family and they moved into the home in 1891, becoming residents of Crown Point. They raised 4 children in the home, Mabel, Earl, Clarence, and Louise. The family spent many happy years in the house. In addition to the usual family events and music centered gatherings, the wedding ceremonies of both Mabel Crawford Lowe and Louise Crawford Young were held in the home.

Crawford was both engaged in the flour and feed business and the construction business, building many substantial buildings at various Crown Point locations. He was well known for building a spectacular building at the corner of Joliet and Court Streets, which was described in 1925 as "the largest and best business block that the country seat affords." Unfortunately a fire destroyed this city landmark mid-century. As a public official he served as a member of the school fund appraising board for twenty five years.

Shortly after selling the house at 357 S. Main St., Jay Crawford passed away peacefully in April of 1925 at the age of 69. His obituary in the May 1st, 1925 edition of the Crown Point Star described Mr. Crawford as "one of Crown Point's most substantial businessmen...energetic to the fullest meaning of the word ... he was a good man to his family, his friends, and mankind."

In 1924 Albert A. Winslow became the second owner of the house at 357 South Main Street. Albert A. Winslow was born on a farm near Crown Point on June 30, 1853 to William and Mary Winslow. William Winslow was a direct descendent of a brother of Edward Winslow who came to this country on the Mayflower. His mother, Mary Cleveland Winslow, was a distant relative of President Cleveland.

Albert Augustus was the oldest of 6 children. He attended Crown Point High School and later graduated from Valparaiso University. He married Sarah E. Dyer. Sarah was born in Wheaton, Illinois, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Gibson) Dyer. The family was originally from Maine and both parents were of English descent.

After pursuing a career in education for ten years, teaching in Hammond and Tolleston, Winslow accepted a position at the Hammond Tribune. Serving as proprietor and editor for 15 years, he was able to convert the weekly publication to a daily newspaper, which was the foundation of what is presently known as the Hammond Times. He left the paper in 1896 and two years later entered the consular service of the United States. He was first appointed consul to Belgium. He then went on to serve in Guatemala, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, respectively. His service was described as being highly efficient and his retirement was due to having reached the age limit for consular service. In the spring of 1924 he returned to his hometown of Crown Point to enjoy his retirement years, and purchased the home at 357 South Main Street.

Having joined the First Methodist Church of Crown Point while quite young, Mr. Winslow was described as a man of fine Christian character who was always willing to fill positions of responsibility within the church, such as board member and Sunday school superintendent. When he returned to Crown Point at the close of his consular service he immediately become involved in church activities and interests. However, his retirement proved to be brief, as he died on August 15, 1929. The funeral services were held at his home. His wife Sarah continued to live in the house until 1947 when the home was sold to Jack and Dorothy Root.

Jack Root was born on March 18, 1911, the son of Clayton and Grace Hill Root. The Roots, owners of Root Lumber, were a prosperous and well-known family in Crown Point. Jack attended the University of Michigan and Indiana University Law School. He enjoyed his career as a lawyer. While traveling, he met Dorothy LaMere, an Escanaba, Michigan native who

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was working in Chicago for United Airlines. They were married on June 22, 1938. Jack was drafted in 1940 and fought in World War II. Upon returning home he started his own law firm in Crown Point, eventually purchasing the house at 357 South Main in 1947. The Roots had four children, Marcia, Karen, John, and Nancy. The family attended the First Methodist Church of Crown Point, which was located directly across the street. Jack was active in Republican politics and an avid golfer. Dorothy was a homemaker and participated in various church and charity work. Interested in the arts, Dorothy was a pianist and also enjoyed directing plays. She liked to entertain and in the three years they owned the home Dorothy hosted many parties. In 1950 Jack sold the house to Earle Langeland and moved the family to Dorothy's native Escanaba, where he went into practice with Dorothy's brother who was also a lawyer. Dorothy Root passed away on Dec. 11, 1973. Jack died two years later, on October 20, 1975.

Earle and Dorothy Langeland purchased the home from the Roots in 1950. Originally from Muskegon, Michigan, Earle Langeland was born on November 18, 1910. Interested in business, he attended MIT in Boston. On a chance meeting on a train to New York he met Harriett Psitzenmeyer, a Pinebrook, New Jersey native who directed a therapeutic cooking program at the Hartford Retreat in Hartford, Connecticut. They married on July 1, 1933. They had two children, Anndora and Henry, while living in Boston. When Henry took a job for American Maize in Whiting, Indiana, he moved his family to Homewood, Illinois, where two more children, Leonard and Edward, were added to the family. Eventually outgrowing the Homewood house, Earle found the house at 357 South Main in Crown Point while out on a Sunday drive. Deeming it perfect for his growing family, he purchased it in the spring of 1950 and the family moved into the home in July of that year. At that time they converted an upstairs bathroom on the east side of the house into a bedroom and they also converted the maid's quarters (located at the top of the back stairway) into a bathroom. Daughter Anndora was 15 when they moved into the house. She remembers being disappointed at her first sight of the house, having hoped for something more modern, however once she entered the house and viewed its magnificent features she was immediately impressed and delighted with her new home.

The Langelands spent many happy years in the home. Earle continued to work for American Maize and enjoyed woodworking in his spare time. Dorothy was a homemaker who liked to cook, sew, and garden. She was involved in the PTA and the Boy Scouts. After raising her family, Dorothy was employed as a school teacher. The family attended the First Presbyterian Church in Crown Point. In 1950 Earle and Dorothy divorced and Dorothy retained sole ownership of the house where she lived until the time of her death in 1974. Earle Langeland died in 1985.

In 1974, Henry Langeland bought the home from his mother's estate. Henry Langeland was born on February 16, 1937 in Medford, Massachusetts. His family's history is detailed in the previous paragraph. After graduating from Crown Point High School, Henry attended Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio and the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business. He moved to California where he accepted a position with the Bank of California.

Carmita Dexter was born on March 3, 1935 in Truman, Arkansas and grew up in Wenatchee, Washington. After graduating from high school she was ready to leave her small town roots and experience life in the city of San Francisco. She worked there as a bookkeeper/clerk in the commercial loan department of the Bank of California. It was there that she met Henry Langeland at a bank-sponsored outing. They were married in San Bruno, California on February 8, 1967 and lived there for 7 years. When Henry's mother, Dorothy Langeland, passed away in 1974, they bought the house at 357 South Main Street from her estate. Henry took the position of vice president of the First National Bank of Crown Point and moved his family into his childhood home.

In addition to changing the décor to their tastes, Henry and Carmita made a few structural changes on the first story. What is now the kitchen was, up until then, actually 3 rooms. The south half of the room was the actual kitchen. The north half was divided into two small rooms, a laundry room on the west side and a butler's pantry on the east. The butler's pantry, impressive with its rich cabinetry, led from the kitchen into the dining room. Henry Langeford removed the walls of the smaller rooms to create a much larger kitchen. With the elimination of the laundry room, the Langelands were ahead of their time in their decision to locate the washer and dryer upstairs in the bathroom that was formerly the maid's quarters.

Henry and Carmita, along with their two children Matthew and Danielle, lived in the home for five years. Henry was a member of the Rotary Club and enjoyed spending time at the Youche Country Club. Carmita was an active member of the

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League of Women Voters and the Beta Sigma Phi Sorority. They attended the First Christian Church of Crown Point. After the bank where he was employed closed, Henry accepted a position at a bank in Oregon and sold the home in 1979 to Herbert Jones.

Herbert Jones was born in Gary, IN on September 14th, 1947. On August 24, 1968 he married his wife Marcia. He attended Purdue University in Lafayette, IN and, while a sophomore there, he met and married Marcia Czarnic who was also attending Purdue. Marcia was born on October 6, 1948 in East Chicago, Indiana. The couple graduated together in 1970 and Herbert worked as a pharmacist until he was drafted to serve in the military. After serving as a military pharmacist in Tacoma, Washington for two years, he returned home with the goal of becoming a doctor. While he was still in medical school, he and Marcia fell in love with the house at 357 South Main Street. They were able to purchase it 1979 on land contract. When he graduated from medical school he was able to obtain a conventional loan and ownership was transferred into their names in 1982. The Jones family lived in the house for five years. While there, they put in a built-in swimming pool with a surrounding wrought iron fence and also added a gazebo appropriate to the period style. Herbert practiced medicine and enjoyed an interest in antique cars, owning a 1929 Pierce Arrow at the time. Marcia was a history teacher and also enjoyed working in stained glass. They attended St. Mary's Parish in Crown Point. The Jones' had three children while residing in the house in Crown Point, Juliet, Katie, and Jonathon. Marcia enjoyed living close to the commercial district and being able to walk to various activities in town. However, as much as he loved the home, Dr. Jones wanted to shorten his commute to work, so in 1984 they sold the home to Jay and Shirley Bridgewater and moved to Schererville, Indiana. Another child, Brittany, was added to the family after the move. Dr. Jones continues to practice family medicine in Munster and Marcia is a guidance counselor at Bloom Trail High School in Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Jay Bridgewater was born on October 10, 1952 in South Holland, Illinois. He attended college at Governor's State University in Richton Park, Illinois. He married Shirley Fischer from Bozeman, Montana. Born on April 1, 1958, Shirley was a graduate of Central College in Pella Montana. They were married on May 8, 1982 at the First Reformed Church in South Holland, Illinois. They were residing in South Holland when they discovered the house at 357 South Main on the real estate market. With both Jay and Shirley's love for historic homes and antiques, purchasing the home was an easy decision. They moved into the home in the late summer of 1984. The exterior of the house was painted white at the time of purchase, however the Bridgewaters preferred richer colors and painted it gray with burgundy trim.

Jay, a sound engineer, and Shirley, a homemaker, lived in the home for eight years. Raising their family of three boys, Jason, Benjamin and Samuel, the house was full of activity. They were members of the United Methodist Church across the street from the home. In addition to hosting special Boy Scout events, the Bridgewaters shared their home with the public on several occasions. They have fond memories of watching the annual Fourth of July parade as it followed its traditional route down Main Street. In 1992 Jay and Shirley decided to relocate to Shirley's native Montana, selling the house to Dr. Melinda Liller. Today Jay and Shirley live in Manhattan, Montana where Jay continues to work as a sound engineer and Shirley maintains an interest in quilting and various textile arts.

Dr. Melinda Liller was born to Donald and Ellen O'Callaghan Liller on February 15, 1950 in Wyandotte, Michigan and grew up in Flat Rock, Michigan. After graduating from Wayne State University in Detroit in 1972, Melinda attended Medical School at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. She worked at Edward Hospital and St. James Hospital in Illinois before accepting a position at St. Anthony Hospital in Crown Point, Indiana and subsequently moving to a rental home in that city. Growing up in a spacious, historic house in Michigan, Melinda has always had a love for historic homes. When the house at 357 South Main Street was put on the real estate market she was immediately interested, purchasing the home in the fall of 1992. Over the years Melinda has put tremendous effort into both restoration and decoration. She had the exterior of the home painted a light beige with a darker tan and burgundy trim. She also put on a new roof with period appropriate, fishscale shingles. Careful restoration work was done where needed on the front porch, replacing the floor and some of the balustrade. On the interior of the home all flooring and woodwork was stripped and stained. She remodeled the kitchen, adding a copper ceiling, a granite floor, and custom oak cabinets with granite countertops, but leaving all of the original woodwork, doors and hardware intact. In the dining room, narrow oak wood strips were added to the wall for accent, but none of the original woodwork was replaced. In the living room, Italian Marble tile was installed around the fireplace, replacing the copper tiles that Henry Langeland installed in the 70's. The upstairs bathrooms have been remodeled and custom cabinetry was installed upstairs in the south bedroom, transforming it into a comfortable library. The electrical system was also updated, replacing areas with outdated knob and spool wiring. Zonal furnaces were installed, two in the basement and one on the third floor attic level. Both a sound system and a security system were also

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added. Melinda is presently in the process of remodeling the third floor attic and installing a half bath, which will provide even more living space in the future.

A well known radiologist, Dr. Melinda Liller continues to practice medicine. She played a leading role in the foundation of The Breast Center at St. Anthony Hospital in Crown Point, often using her home as a meeting place in this regard. She is also active in the Circle Navigation Club and enjoys participating in various community events. A lover of history, she is a member of the Old Sherriff's Foundation in Crown Point and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Dr. Liller loves to travel, and over the years has been able to visit various locations around the world. Her home is a virtual museum of the artifacts and treasures she has purchased on her travels to other countries and continents. Her diligent efforts and continued dedication to maintaining the home insures that it will to be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations and continue to grace Crown Point's main thoroughfare as a highly visible landmark.

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Larkin, Karin Root. Personal interview. 17 July, 2011
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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): 089-142-77063

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>469526</u> Easting	<u>4584703</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The East ½ of Lot 1 and the South 10 feet of the East ½ of Lot 2 in the Town, now City, of Crown Point, as per plat thereof, recorded in Plat Book 1, page 46, in the Office of the Recorder of Lake County, Indiana; commonly known as 357 South Main Street, Crown Point, Indiana 45307 #19-17-2

Crawford-Winslow House
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the legal description for property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathy LaReau
organization _____ date 9/30/2011
street & number P. O. Box 283 telephone 219-696-6492
city or town Lowell state IN zip code 46356
e-mail catlareau@aol.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: Crawford-Winslow House

City or Vicinity: Crown Point

County: Lake County State: IN

Photographer: Cathy LaReau

Dates Photographed:
Photo 1: July 2011
Photos 2-36: March 2011

Crawford-Winslow House
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 36

Photo	Description of View	Camera Direction
1.	Exterior east façade	W
2.	Exterior southeast façade	NW
3.	Exterior south façade	N
4.	Exterior west façade	E
5.	Exterior west facade	SE
6.	Exterior north façade	S
7.	Exterior north facade	SW
8.	Interior vestibule	E
9.	Interior entry foyer,	SE
10.	Interior entry foyer,	W
11.	Interior entry foyer / staircase	N
12.	Interior entry foyer	E
13.	Interior east end of parlor	E
14.	Interior west end of parlor	W
15.	Interior dining room	N
16.	Interior dining room, west wall	NW
17.	Interior west wall of kitchen	SW
18.	Interior south wall of kitchen	S
19.	Interior first story ½ bathroom	S
20.	Interior upstairs hallway	W
21.	Interior ¾ bathroom / laundry room	N
22.	Interior ¾ bathroom / laundry room	SE
23.	Interior full bathroom	S
24.	Interior full bathroom	N
25.	Interior library	NE
26.	Interior library	NE
27.	Interior upstairs foyer	NW
28.	Interior upstairs foyer	S
29.	Interior guest bedroom	NW
30.	Interior guest bedroom	W
31.	Interior guest bedroom	NE
32.	Interior master bathroom	N
33.	Interior master bedroom	N
34.	Interior master bedroom	NE
35.	Interior master bedroom	S
36.	Exterior garage	N

Crawford-Winslow House
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

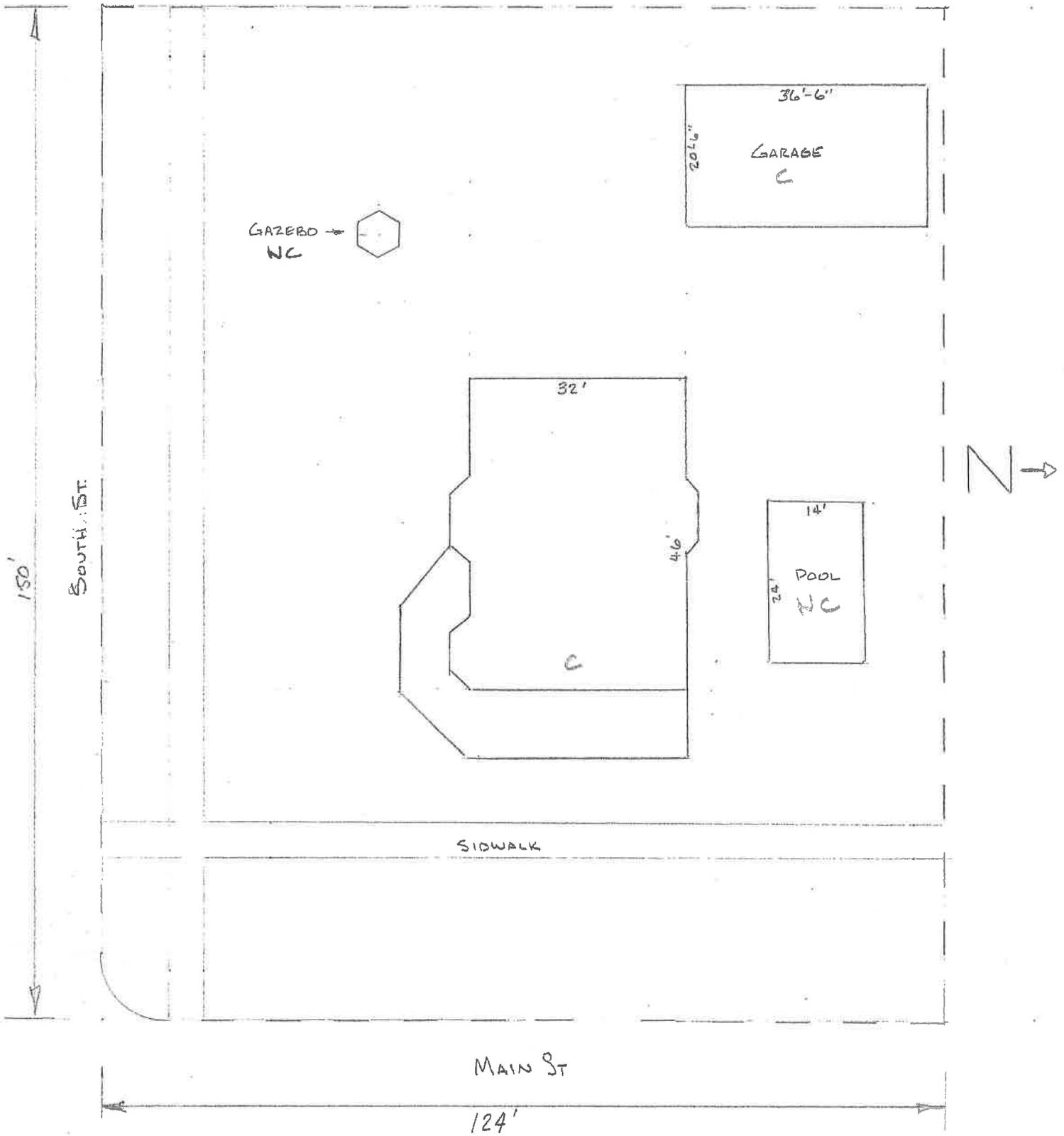
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Alice Melinda Liller
street & number 357 S. Main St. telephone 219-662-7333
city or town Crown Point state IN zip code 46307

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.

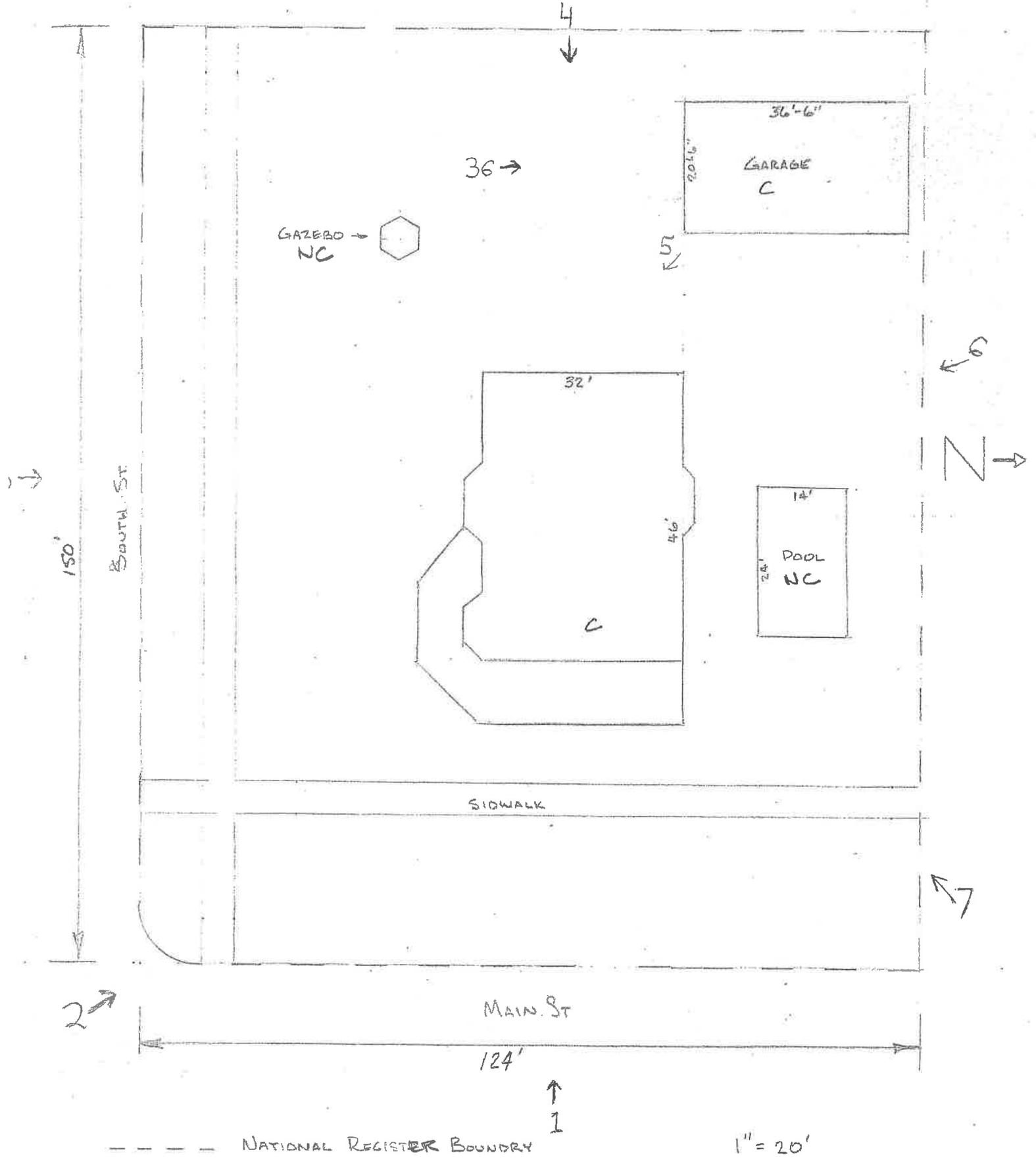
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS: LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY
CRAWFORD-WINSLOW HOUSE
357 So. MAIN ST.
CROWN POINT, INDIANA 46307
(LAKE COUNTY)



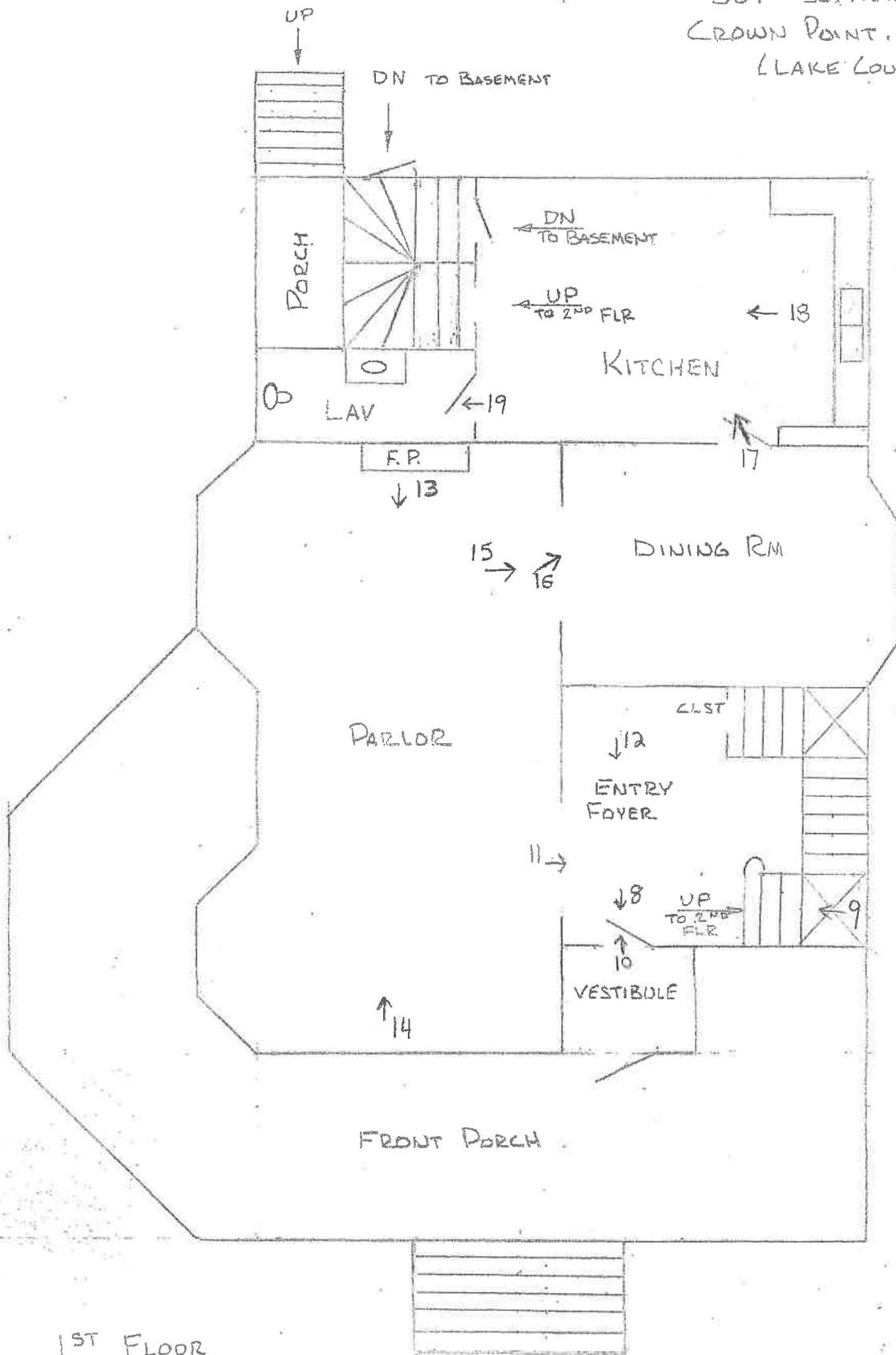
--- NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

1" = 20'

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS: LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY
 CRAWFORD-WINSLOW HOUSE
 357 So. Main St.
 Crown Point, Indiana 46307
 (LAKE COUNTY)



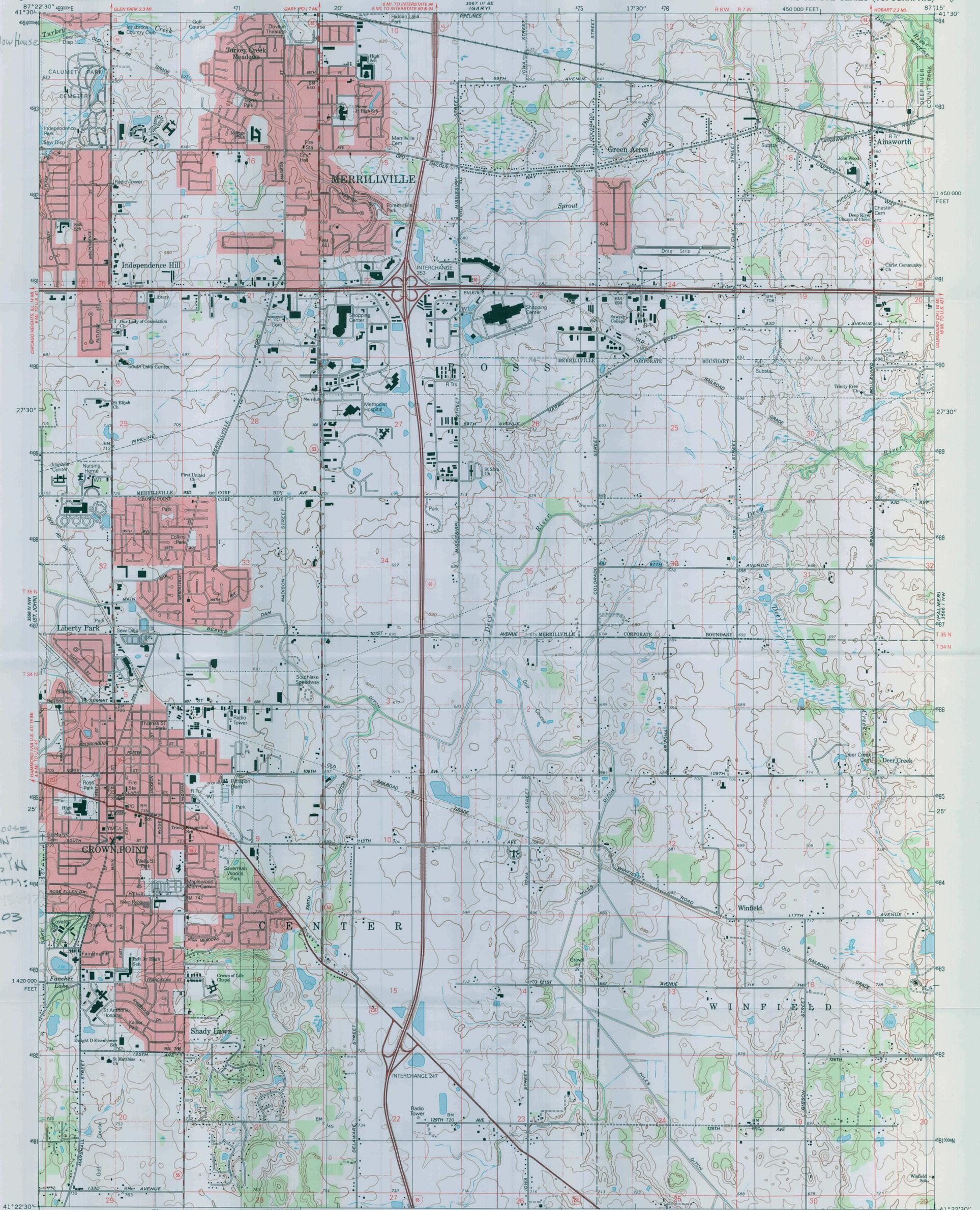
CRAWFORD-WINSLOW HOUSE
357 SO. MAIN ST.
CROWN POINT, INDIANA 46307
(LAKE COUNTY)



1ST FLOOR

SCALE 1/2" = 1'

Crawford-Winslow House
357 S. main St.
Lake County IN



Crawford-Winslow House
357 S. MAIN
CROWN POINT
LAKE CO., IN
NAD 83 UTM:
16469526
4584703
CROWN POINT
QUAD

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

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

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

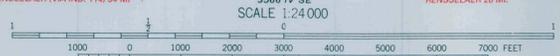
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16

1927 North American Datum

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

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



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

1992

DMA 3566 IV NE—SERIES V851



















































THE MONUMENTS MEN
MILLERS
SPEAKERS
CROWNS

DEBBY

FRAMED PICTURE

FRAMED PICTURE

FRAMED PICTURE



DEBBY
COROT
SHAKESPEARE

THE HISTORY OF THE
COROT

雀麻



















