NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Montgomery, T. Harlan & Helen, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 628 N. Poplar Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Seymour N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Jackson code 071 zip code 47274

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

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet _____

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet _____

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

☐ removed from the National Register. _____

☐ other, (explain:) _____

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
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	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
Domestic: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other Brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

See attached.

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House
Name of Property

Jackson 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 the National Register listing.)

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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

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

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922-1929

Significant Dates

1922
1926
1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parker, Wilson B.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

☑ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository:
_____

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House
Name of Property

Jackson County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .33 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	595800	4313070
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Ann Schweikert

organization Historic Preservation Consultant date August 19, 2010

street & number 307 N. 10th Street telephone 317-776-1239

city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Dr. Paul and Mrs. Polly Schneck

street & number 628 N. Poplar telephone 812-522-4018

city or town Seymour state IN zip code 47274

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The T. H. Montgomery Home in Seymour, Indiana is a 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival home on lots 6 and 7 in Dickinson's Addition to Seymour. The home's current footprint is a reflection of the original home and two additions. The original portion of the home, designed by Wilson B. Parker, was constructed in 1922. The original plan consisted of a rectangular block with small portico and south side porch. An addition in 1929, also designed by Parker, consisted of a rear ell and a porte-cochere. A detached garage was added to the lot in 1926. Eighty-seven years after its construction, the neighborhood surrounding this home remains residential, a mix of vernacular and high-style homes, like the Montgomery Home.

The home is wood-frame construction with wood clapboard siding resting on a concrete and brick foundation. The plan includes a screened porch on the south end and a porte-cochere on north. The main roofline running north/south is gambrel-shaped.

Windows are a mix of configurations including 3/1, 6/1, 8/1, 6/6 and 9/9. The multi-pane-over-1 configurations are believed to be original to the 1922 construction. The windows have simple flat trim, wood sills and aluminum storm windows. Hardware for the original wood screens remains intact on many openings.

West Elevation (Photo 1)
The west elevation is the front or primary elevation facing Poplar Street. On this elevation, the home's main mass is symmetrical with a screened porch visible on the south end and a porte-cochere visible on the east (both to be fully described in their respective elevations). The gambrel roof extends down to the first floor level with deep eaves. These eaves are accented with dentiled molding. On this elevation, a single, shed-roof dormer spans the width of the main mass of the home. The dormer eaves are supported by curved knee braces.

A brick walk and steps lead to a brick and concrete portico. The portico has an elliptical, shallow arched roof. The portico roof is supported by two columns and two pilasters. The pilasters and columns are of the Tuscan order. The entry is a six-paneled door with single-pane sidelights. A multi-pane fanlight spans the width of the door and sidelights. Its arched shape follows the curve of the portico roof and ceiling. The entry is flanked by two windows on each side. Each window is a double-hung, 8/1 pane configuration. Each is framed by operable shutters.

Above the portico roofline, the flat plane of the 2nd floor dormer is broken as the façade projects slightly out. Two smaller window openings with a 6/1 configuration are centered in this section. Each has operable shutters. On either side of this centered section, a single window opening is centered above the 1st floor windows. Each is an 8/1 configuration with operable shutters.

North Elevation (Photos 2 and 3)
The home's north elevation is comprised of several sections and has been altered twice since the original home's construction. The gable end is prominent with shallow eaves and features a chimney running through the gable peak. On the east side of the chimney, single, 8/1 windows are located on the 1st and 2nd floor with a ¼ fanlight window in the upper peak. Dentil trim from the west elevation continues along this elevation.

A secondary gambrel extends out from the main mass of the home, east of and slightly lower than the primary gambrel. A porte-cochere with a flat roof is attached to the elevation along this secondary gable (Photo 3). The

porte-cochere is supported on the opposite end by pairs of smooth round columns resting on tall brick piers. The ceiling of the porte-cochere is beadboard. A single pendant light is centered within the ceiling.

Beneath the porte-cochere and recessed within the secondary gable is a side entrance to the home. The door was recessed by the current owners to improve functionality when cars are parked under the porte-cochere. Red brick steps lead to the recessed door. A modern aluminum storm door was installed with an aluminum entry door. The entry door has recessed panels in the lower half with a glass pane mimicking nine panes in the upper half. Coach lamps highlight the opening. A pair of window openings is centered on the 2nd floor above the roofline.

East of the secondary gable and porte-cochere, the home's footprint extends east from the main mass of the home. The east side of the gable end of the secondary gambrel roof joins the ell roofline on the 2nd floor. This section was not original to the home, but was part of the 1926 addition by the same architect. The cornice-like banding formed by the gambrel roof continues along this elevation as a band between the 1st & 2nd floors. The 1st floor has no window openings; a fireplace on the interior replaced the original windows on this wall in 1978. The 2nd floor has just one, 8/1 opening.

East Elevation (Photos 4 and 5)
The east (rear) elevation has two primary sections in an L-shaped layout. The left side is the rear of the main mass of the home. It features a single window opening, 8/1 pane configuration centered on the 1st floor and a 4/1 window opening, off-center on the 2nd floor. Like the west elevation, the gambrel roofline forms a cornice band between the 1st and 2nd floors.

A small entry overhang is located within the "L" plan. The cornice-like banding continues along the overhang. The portico floor, foundation and steps are brick, like those used at the north side entrance.

The rear elevation continues with a 90-degree turn to the home's rear ell. The ell has a very shallow pitch, almost invisible from the ground level. The south-facing section of the ell has two openings on the 1st floor, an exterior door that opens onto the previously described portico and an 8/1 window opening. On the 2nd floor, a 6/1 window opening is off-center in this section. Although the gambrel roofline is absent, the deep cornice banding continues along this section.

An ornamental gable is positioned near the home's northwest corner on the rear ell. On the 1st floor, the flat plane of the elevation is broken by a 3-sided bay window with 12/12 and 9/9 window openings. North of the bay window is a 12/12 window opening. The bay and this window are modern alterations by the home's current owners. On the 2nd floor, two windows with 6/1 and 8/1 pane configurations are evenly spaced along the elevation. The cornice banding with dentil molding continues across this elevation, including the bay window. The 2-story southeast corner with flat roof adjacent to the ornamental gable was added in 1978. This addition included a casual dining room on the 1st floor and an office/den on the 2nd.

South Elevation (Photos 5 and 6)
A brick chimney located outside the exterior wall is centered on the south elevation. The chimney is painted white. On the 2nd floor, single window openings, 8/1, are located on either side of the chimney. Above these windows, ¼ fanlight windows provide light for the attic space.

On the 1st floor, a screened porch spans the entire width of this end of the home. Four columns along the outer wall and two pilasters at the home's exterior wall support the porch's flat roofline. These are also in the Tuscan order.

The porch has a flat roofline with deep eaves. The eaves are accented with dentiled molding. The porch is screened-in by removable, individual screens. The screens have wood frames and rest on brick knee walls on all three sides. A screened door is centered in the south elevation. The porch floor is tile; the ceiling is wood. Within the porch, a modern ceiling fan hangs in the middle of the ceiling. Within the screened porch, two pairs of French doors are evenly spaced on the home's exterior wall. Each door has 18 panes of glass.

Garage (Photos 4 and 7)
Located directly behind the house along the alley is a single-car garage. The wood-frame structure with wood clapboard siding has a simple gable roofline running north/south. Eaves along the east and west elevations are shallow. The gable ends have simple cornice returns. The wood garage door faces north and has a single row of windows as the second row of panels. The elevation facing the alley is unadorned with no openings. A single window opening, 3/1, is centered on the south elevation. The elevation facing the home has two openings, a window with 3/1 pane configuration and an original doorway. This opening retains its original wood door, which has two horizontal panels in the lower half and six glass panes in the upper half.

INTERIOR
Wood floors remain visible on the 1st floor. Upstairs, floor materials include carpeting in the bedrooms, ceramic tile in the bathrooms and wood flooring in the hallway. Throughout the home, the original wood trim is painted.

Basement
The basement level is accessed via a staircase in the home's back hallway. A six-panel wood door opens directly off the hallway with painted wood steps leading to the lower level. The basement has a poured concrete floor and low ceilings. The ceilings are finished with drop panels in some areas and have exposed the joists in others. This level is primarily utilized for storage and laundry.

Attic
The home's attic is accessed via a six-panel door across the hall from the top of the home's main staircase. The attic steps are wood with stained finish. Because of the gambrel roof shape, the attic is a narrow rectangular space. A simple railing with square balusters runs along the stair opening.

Entry Hall (Photos 8 and 20)
The home's primary entrance opens into a large, elaborate entry hall. This space retains its wood floor and plaster walls and ceiling. Wood wainscoting with panels formed with narrow raised trim covers the lower third of the walls in the entry hall. The ceiling is highlighted with narrow crown molding. As described on the exterior, the main entry is elaborate with multi-pane sidelights and fanlight (Photo 20). On the interior, the entire doorway unit is framed by simple flat trim boards edged with a narrow, deeper trim. This trim, with a keystone, follows the arch of the fanlight. The arch springs from square recessed panels on each side. Within the doorway unit, each element (sidelights, fanlight and door) is outlined by narrow trim boards. Each multi-pane sidelight has a deeply recessed

panel below. The windows themselves are lead-camed glass with the transom having a radiating "spider web" pattern. The sidelights are camed in overlapping ellipses and lozenges.

The entry hall has three interior doorways. Wide openings on the north and south walls are aligned across the hall. They access the formal parlor on the south and the dining on the north. The dining room originally had a pair of multi-pane French doors that were removed by the home's original owners. Each wide opening is framed by simple, flat boards with deeper narrow trim along the outer edge. The third opening is a single-width, round arched doorway from the entry into what is now the kitchen. Trim on this opening matches the front door including the keystone.

The wainscoting in the entry hall runs along the dogleg staircase up to the 2nd floor. The balustrade is composed of delicate, round balusters with handrail. The handrail and balusters form a scroll at the bottom of the stairs in the entry hall. The balustrade runs in two sections, one from the first floor to the landing approximately 1/3 up the length of the stair. The second runs from this landing up to and around the second floor stair opening.

Formal Parlor (Photo 9)
The formal parlor opens off the entry hall on the south wall. The parlor has two interior and two exterior doorways. The exterior doors, located on the south wall, are pairs of French doors leading out to the screened porch. The interior doors, located on the north wall, lead to the entry hall (previously described) and the back hallway, a modern alteration for better access to the rear ell. The trim for all four matches the trim in the formal dining room, except, in this room, the horizontal trim across the top flares out beyond the vertical trim. The original wood floors remain visible. The deep crown molding matches the dining room. A large fireplace is centered on the south wall between the French doors. The fireplace opening is framed with pale grey marble. The mantelpiece features fluted square pilasters and a shallow mantle with fluted face trim. On the east wall, built-in bookshelves flank a centered window. Two windows are evenly-spaced on the west wall. Trim for the three windows in this room match the door trim. This room has simply-styled baseboards.

Dining Room (Photos 10 and 21)
The formal Dining Room is located on the north side of the entry hall. This room has plain, unadorned wood wainscoting. The deep crown molding has a cavetto profile. This room has two interior doorways, the previously described doorway to the entry hall and a single, identically trimmed doorway to the kitchen. This second doorway has a six-panel swinging door. Trim for the room's three window openings match the door trim. The room's northeast and southeast corners are angled with built-in china cabinets in each (Photo 21). The cabinets have round arches and trim like the doorway in the entry hall . Each cabinet has a round arch door in the upper half with glass panes. The lower half of each cabinet has a single drawer and pairs of paneled wood doors. The room retains its original wood floors.

Rear Ell (Photos 11 and 12)
The most altered area of the home is the rear ell, where the kitchen, casual dining and family room are located. This area has been altered twice, once in 1929 when the ell was constructed and the original kitchen relocated and again in 1978 when the 2-story addition was constructed within the ell and the kitchen moved back to its original area. Because of the multiple alterations, this area retains little original material.

The 1970s alterations included a 2-story addition within the rear ell. With the addition, an original exterior wall was removed necessitating the installation of a structural header beam (foreground of photo 12). For appearances, additional non-structural beams were added across the ceiling of both the casual dining and family rooms. These alterations included the installation of new pine flooring throughout the rear ell, except in the back hallway and half-bath. These rooms have tile floors. The pine flooring imitates early peg flooring. Woodwork in this area has a dark stain finish.

The home's kitchen is located on the east side of the entry hall via an arched doorway (Photo 11). The existing kitchen dates to the current owner's 1970s renovations. The kitchen has modern cabinetry, countertops and appliances.

A wide opening, in what was originally exterior wall, leads from the kitchen to the casual dining area on the east. Corner cabinets, mimicking those in the original dining room, are located in the southeast and southwest corners.

The bay window described on the exterior is located within this space. The room transitions into the family room without doorways or architectural elements. A large brick fireplace is centered on the north wall. This fireplace was constructed with bricks from the Seymour Woolen Mill (demolished). The wood beam used for the mantle was salvaged from a barn on the Schneck farm in Jackson County.

A short hall runs along the north end of the kitchen from the home's formal dining room into the family room. The kitchen cabinets/counters facing the kitchen form a boundary for this hall with an opening from the kitchen into this hall. The north side entry from the porte-cochere opens into this hall with closets on either side of the door.

A rear hall connects the casual dining area with the formal living room. A half-bath is located at the end of the hallway, adjacent to the casual dining area. The basement stairs are located at the opposite end of this hallway.

2nd Floor

The staircase opens to an L-shaped hallway. Four bedrooms, a bathroom and a small office/den open off the hallway. The wood floors remain visible. The 1929 alteration extended the hallway east to access the new servant's room. The new section of hallway was created from part of Bedroom 2 via a jog from the original hall. The 1978 alterations subdivided a bedroom east of the staircase to create a master bedroom closet, relocate the 1929 hallway and add storage closets. The 1929 hallway extension was used for closets in Bedrooms 2 and 3.

Master Bedroom

At the south end of the hallway is the home's largest bedroom, the master bedroom. This room has narrow crown molding and simple baseboard trim. The room's floors are carpeted. Window and door trim in this room match the design of the dining and living room openings. The three doors in this room (hallway, closet and bathroom) have six recessed panels. Each of the three window openings has two sets of operable shutter blinds, a top and bottom set.

A built-in cabinet is located in the southwest corner. This cabinet a single square door with five drawers underneath. Glass hardware remains intact. The original plan included a small closet in the northwest corner. In 1978, this closet was eliminated to add a shower in the hall bath. A second closet in the southeast corner was eliminated to install a tub/shower unit in the master bath.

A large, walk-in closet was created for this bedroom utilizing a portion of an adjacent bedroom. This closet is accessed through a doorway near the room's northeast corner. A cabinet from the east end of the 2nd floor hallway was reinstalled in this closet. The alterations in this room were seamlessly done, blending well with the original layout and architecture.

Master Bathroom
The master bathroom opens directly from the master bedroom. It has small, white, octagonal ceramic tile on the floor with square ceramic tile as the baseboard. The room has narrow crown molding matching the Master Bedroom. The 1978 alterations included a built-in vanity located on the north end. As described above, the bath was enlarged into the adjacent closet. A doorway on the south wall accesses the toilet and tub/shower.

Hall Bathroom
The hall bathroom is located between the master bedroom and bedroom 1. The hall door is an original, six-panel door. This room has a ceramic tile floor with ceramic tile baseboard. The bath has a built-in shower (1978 addition) with ceramic tile walls. A modern bulkhead with recessed can lights has been added over the sink and cabinet. Each of the windows in this room has a pair of interior shutter blinds for privacy.

Bedroom 1
Bedroom 1 is located in the northwest corner of the home, directly opposite the master bedroom. This room has the same narrow crown molding and simple baseboard trim. The two doors, the hallway door and a closet door, are both six-panel doors. The room has two windows, each with two sets of interior shutter blinds. Like the master bedroom, this bedroom has a built-in cabinet in the northeast corner. This cabinet has five drawers but not the upper cabinet door. The floors are carpeted; the woodwork is painted.

Bedroom 2
Bedroom 2, located adjacent to the attic stairs, has an original closet as well as a modern closet. The original closet and hallway doorways have six-panel, solid wood doors with matching trim. The modern closet is located on the south wall with bi-fold doors. A built-in bookshelf, original to the room, is located in the northwest corner. Crown molding, bookshelf trim and door and window trim, including the modern closet, match trim used elsewhere on the 2nd floor. The room's windows have two sets of interior wood shutter blinds.

Bedroom 3
Bedroom 3 located in the northeast corner of the plan, is the smallest bedroom and was used, originally, as the servant's room. A small closet in the southwest corner was originally part of the 1929 hallway. The room has one window with two sets of interior shutter blinds. The same crown molding, door and window trim in previously described rooms was used here. This room is carpeted; the trim is painted.

Office/Den
At the east end of the hallway, is a small office/den. The room features two sets of bookcases flanking a window on the south wall. A second window is centered on the east wall. A built-in cabinet in located in the room's northeast corner. The cabinets have three drawers in the lower half with a tall glass-pane door in the upper half. The floor is carpeted. The crown molding, baseboard trim and door and window trim match those described in the bedrooms. The doors in this room are six-panel doors.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The T. Harlan and Helen Montgomery Home is eligible for listing on the National Register for its architecture, the depiction of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of architecture. The original home, garage and addition were all architect-designed and remain in the Montgomery family today under the care of the Montgomery's youngest child. The home has undergone alterations by the current owners, but those are contained primarily within the rear of the home and did not adversely affect the home's significant, character-defining features.

History

The Montgomery home is located on lots 6 and 7 in the Dickinson Addition to Seymour, Indiana. Seymour, Jackson County's largest city, was platted in 1852 by Captain Meedy W. and Eliza P. Shields. The town's growth is due largely to its founder's gift of persuasion and craftiness. The Jefferson Madison and Indianapolis Railroad (JMI) ran north/south through Seymour, but did not stop here. In 1854, Shields persuaded the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, running east/west, to cross the JMI in Seymour. When the JMI continued to pass through Seymour, Shields, as a state legislator, was influential in passing legislation to require railroads to stop when passing across the tracks of another railroad. Since the JMI was now required to stop in Seymour, railroad stops in neighboring towns were eliminated and Seymour's growth and prosperity were assured.

Seymour's connection to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville had a significant impact on its growth and prosperity after 1850. The town was incorporated in 1854 and multiple additions were platted in the 1850s and 1860s to accommodate the growing population. By 1880, the city was thriving with manufacturing facilities, a school system, bank and a wide range of merchants. By 1900, Seymour's population had grown to almost 6,400 residents. In the following years, the city added to its amenities with a Carnegie Library in 1904, a hospital in 1911, the Farmer's Club in 1914 and an art gallery in 1928.

In 1921, Henry H. and Mary M. Murdock of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, purchased lots 6 and 7 in Block 2 of the Dickinson Addition. Both lots were unimproved. Presumably, the Murdocks hired Indianapolis architect, Wilson B. Parker to design this home and then constructed it for their recently married daughter and son-in-law, Theophilus Harlan and Helen M. Montgomery. The deed dated March 27, 1923 read "for $1, love and affection".

The Montgomery family has a long history in Jackson County, Indiana, dating back to the early-1800s. T. Harlan Montgomery was born in Seymour in 1889 to Oscar H. and Ida H. Montgomery. Oscar H., an attorney and judge, was also born in Jackson County around 1859. His father (T. Harlan's grandfather) was born in New Albany in 1819 to Scottish immigrants, who settled in Jackson County, Indiana in the year he was born.

T. Harlan Montgomery received his early education in Seymour and graduated from Hanover College (1909) and Princeton University (1911). He then graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis in 1912. During his studies at the Indiana Law School, he was represented the junior class at the annual banquet and won 1st prize for a scholarship during his senior year. He also served overseas during WWI. T. Harlan married Helen Murdock in 1919. She was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania and met her future husband while visiting his sister in Seymour.

During T. Harlan's distinguished law career, he became a widely-known attorney throughout the Midwest and was very active community affairs. Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Indiana Bar Association and the American

Bar Association. He served as Seymour's city attorney for four years. T. Harlan spent 21 years on the Board of Trustees for Hanover College. He was director of the Cooperative Building and Loan Association, the Seymour National Bank and the American Security Company. He was a 40-year member of the American Legion Post 89. Fraternally, he was active in the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Lodge.

The Montgomerys lived here throughout their married lives, raising two sons and a daughter in this home. Both the original 1922 floorplan and the 1929 alterations included a servant's room, which the Montgomerys employed for several years. Mrs. Montgomery was a meticulous housekeeper who, among other things, made sure the staircase banister was dusted daily. T. Harlan died in 1958 and his wife in 1975. During their ownership, the couple added the detached garage in 1926 and a rear addition in 1929.

After Mrs. Montgomery's death in 1975, the home was sold from her estate. Her daughter and her husband, Dr. and Mrs. Polly Schneck bid on the home, but a local businessman outbid the couple. Fortunately for the Schnecks, when he learned a member of the family wanted the home, the businessman offered the home to them, continuing the Montgomery family's ownership.

Architect
The architect for the original home as well as the 1929 addition was Wilson B. Parker. Parker was born in Massachusetts in 1867 and studied at MIT. He spent 3 years with the firm McKim, Mead and White and another two at the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. For a short time, Parker worked in Sommerville, New Jersey, where he authored a book, *The Towns of Somerville and Raritan, New Jersey*, in 1891. In 1892, he moved to South Bend, Indiana where he practiced with Ennis Austin. During this time, Parker and Austin designed the St. James Episcopal Church, the public library and post office, Epworth Hospital and several residences.

Parker relocated to Indianapolis in 1903 and practiced with Herbert Foltz until 1910. The firm designed many types of buildings in Indianapolis and throughout the state. Their designs include homes in the Old Northside neighborhood, Fairview Presbyterian Church on 46th Street (demolished), the East Washington Branch of the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (extant), an Indianapolis YMCA building (c. 1908), the Heylmann house and garage in Noblesville, Indiana (1910) and the Sheriff's residence and jail in LaPorte, Indiana.

Parker's success as an architect continued after their partnership was dissolved, most often as a sole proprietor. His resume includes twenty-two Carnegie libraries in Indiana, more than any other architect. As a partner, he was also involved in the design of another three Carnegie libraries. Among those Parker designed, are Carnegie libraries in Pendleton, North Vernon, LaPorte, Orleans, Roann, Flora, Spencer, Bloomington and Vevay. His own home on Guildford Avenue, described as an English brick and timbered home, was featured in the *Indianapolis Star* on June 5, 1927.

Among Parker's many activities were the Architects' Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Alumni Association of MIT, Columbia Club and Indiana Artist' Club.

Architecture
The T. Harlan Montgomery home depicts the Colonial Revival style of architecture, a sub-type known as Dutch Colonial. This was the dominant style in the first half of the 1900s. The various subtypes were not equally used during this period, but changed over time. This style is not commonly found in the surrounding neighborhood, identified as the Walnut Street Historic district in the Jackson County Interim Report. Of the 59 homes in this neighborhood, only three are identified as Colonial Revival. Of these three, the Montgomery Home remains the best, most elaborate example.

Approximately 10% of Colonial Revival homes have a gambrel roof, the primary defining element for the Dutch Colonial sub-type. This roofline may be front-facing, (predominantly 1895-1915) or side gambrel, the predominant form in the 1920s and 1930s. The Montgomery Home utilized the side gambrel roof and its construction around 1923 fits this form's dominant period. Also typical, is the long shed dormer on the home's primary elevation.

The accentuated front entry on the Montgomery home is customary for this style, as are the individual entry elements themselves, pilasters, an entry porch, sidelights and fanlight. The symmetry on the main mass of the home is yet another identifying element. Other common features for this style include: multi-pane window sashes, dentiled molding, and paired windows.

The home's interior retains many elements indicative of the home's style and original construction. The formal entry hall is a common interior feature. The front entry, dining room and living room are virtually unchanged, retaining their size, ornamental trim, moldings, floors, and paneling. The upstairs staircase landing around the stair and bedroom 1 are unchanged as are most doors, doorways and windows.

In 1978, the current owners made some significant changes to the home, but, except for the master bath and closet and hall bath, these were contained in the rear wing with little effect on the home's formal spaces. Downstairs, these rooms are modern in appearance and retain little historic character. Yet these areas, particularly the kitchen, are the rooms most commonly altered in historic homes.

On the 2nd floor, alterations are visually less competitive with the historic architecture and in many cases, not noticeable as alterations. Materials, trim and finishes in those rooms reflect those in the original construction. For instance, changes in the master bedroom and hall bath were very well done and blend seamlessly with the original construction. The most obvious alterations on the 2nd floor are the modern closets found in bedroom 2 and along the relocated hallway.

CONCLUSION
The T. Harlan Montgomery Home remains an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of architecture. Its exterior elevations, particularly the primary elevation, showcase the style's character-defining features. The interior reflects the style's formality, layout and ornate interior woodwork. Although altered in 1929 and 1978, these changes have not had a significant negative impact on the home's reflection of its architectural style and the work of its architect, Wilson B. Parker.

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Boundary Description

The boundaries are defined as Lots 6 and 7 in the Dickson Addition to Seymour, Indiana, purchased together in 1922.

Boundary Justification

These are the lots purchased in 1922 to construct this home. The lot boundaries have remained unchanged since then. Both the home and garage are located within the boundaries of these two lots.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is identical for each photograph:
Montgomery, T. Harlan & Helen, House, Jackson County, IN
Jackson County, IN
Carol Ann Schweikert
Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

December 8, 2007
West Elevation, looking east
Photo # 0001

November 16, 2009
North Elevation, looking southeast
Photo # 0002

October 30, 2008
Porte-cochere, west side, looking east
Photo # 0003

October 30, 2008
East Elevation & Garage, looking southwest
Photo # 0004

October 30, 2008
East Elevation, looking northwest
Photo # 0005

December 8, 2007
South Elevation, looking northeast
Photo # 0006

December 8, 2007
Garage, West Elevation, looking northeast
Photo # 0007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number __Photo Log *T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson County, IN*

December 18, 2008
Entry Hall, looking southeast
Photo # 0008

December 18, 2008
Formal Parlor, looking southwest
Photo # 0009

December 8, 2007
Dining Room, looking northeast
Photo # 0010

December 18, 2008
Kitchen, looking northwest
Photo # 0011

December 18, 2008
Casual Dining & Family Room, looking north
Photo # 0012

December 18, 2008
Upstairs Hallway, Looking northeast
Photo # 0013

December 8, 2007
Upstairs Hallway, relocated section, looking west
Photo # 0014

December 18, 2008
Master Bedroom, looking southeast
Photo # 0015

December 8, 2007
Master Bathroom, looking south
Photo # 0016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number __Photo Log *T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson County, IN*

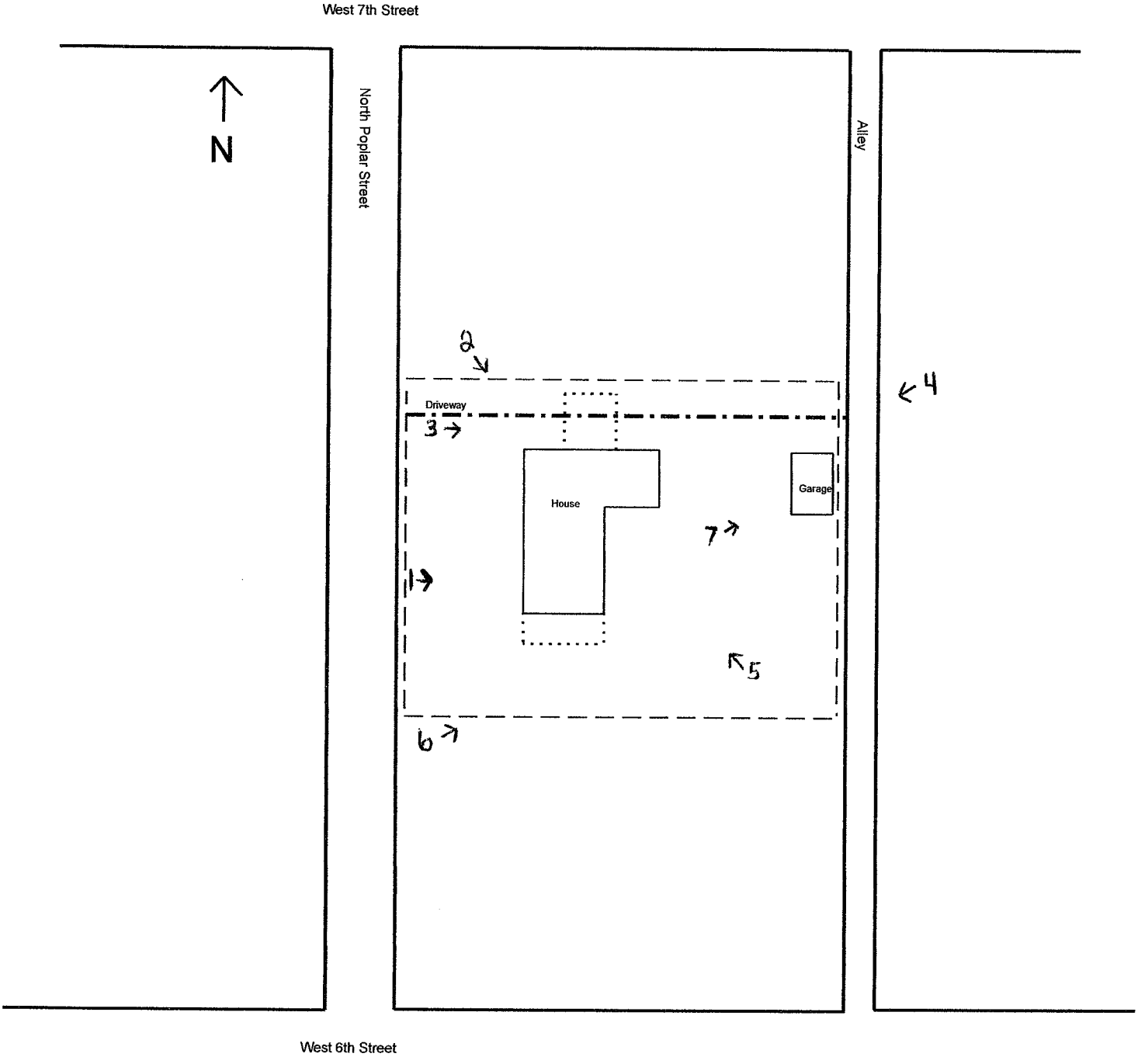
December 18, 2008
Bedroom # 1, looking northwest
Photo # 0017

December 18, 2008
Bedroom # 2, looking northwest
Photo # 0018

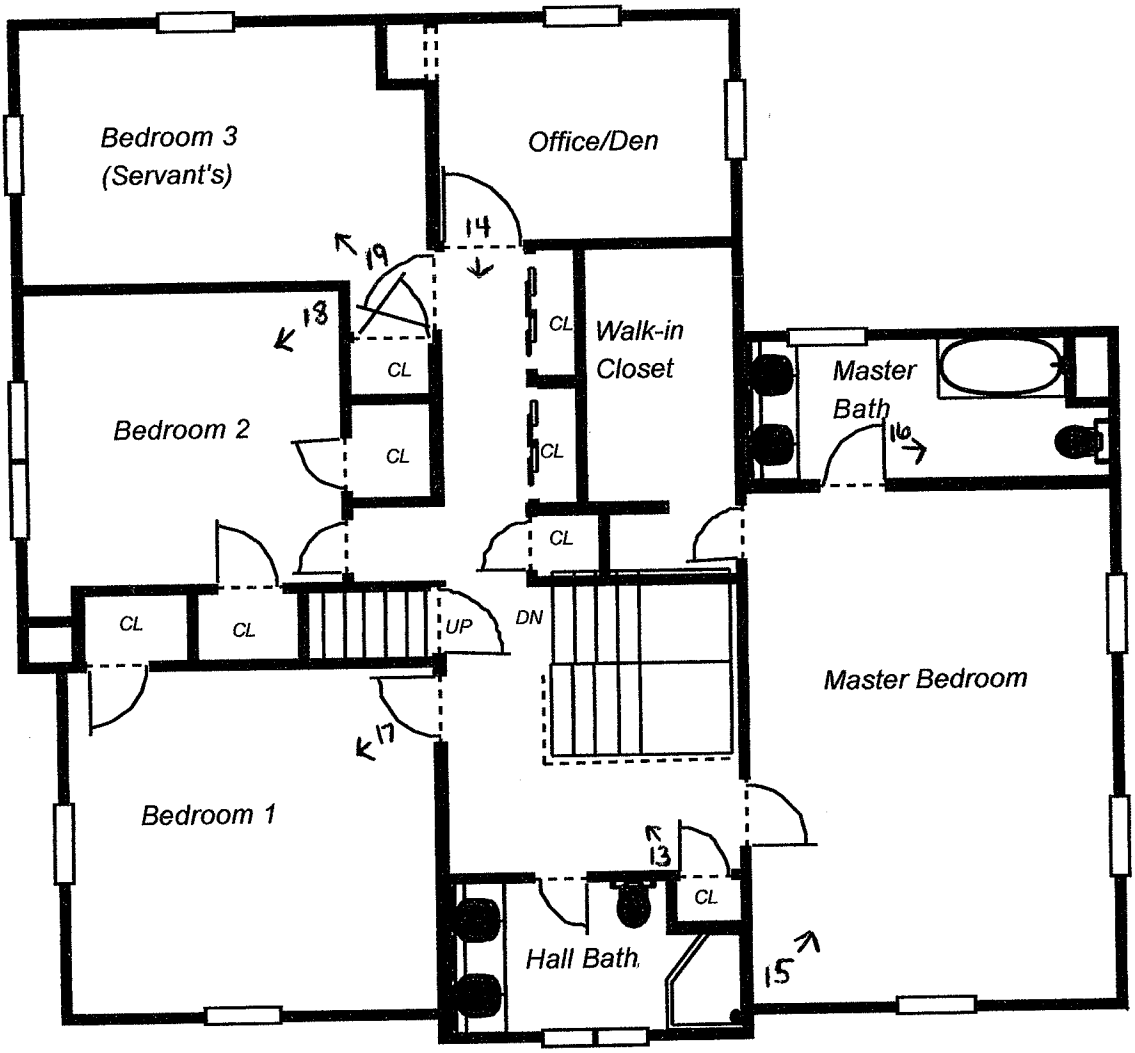
December 18, 2008
Bedroom # 3 (Servant's room), looking northeast
Photo # 0019

December 8, 2007
Front entrance, looking southwest
Photo # 0020

December 8, 2007
Dining Room Corner Cabinet, looking southeast
Photo # 0021



T. Harlan Montgomery House
Jackson County, Indiana
Site Plan (Not to Scale)



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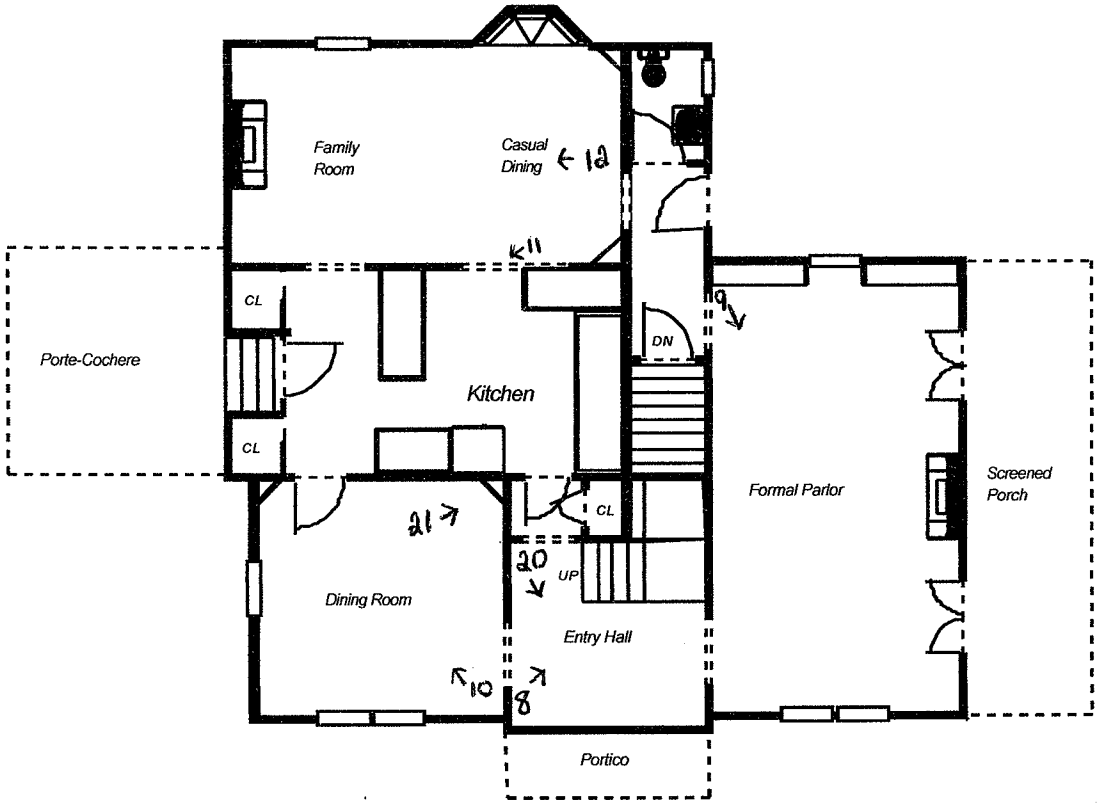
T. Harlan Montgomery Home
Jackson County, Indiana
2nd Floor Layout (not to scale)



← N

T. Harlan Montgomery Home
Jackson County, Indiana
1st Floor (not to scale)

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 1

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 2

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 4

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 5

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 8

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 10

T. Harlan & Helen Montgomery House, Jackson Co., IN photo 12