NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 *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 Simonson, Alfred, House

other names/site number 083-515-030014

2. Location

street & number 207 Shipping Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Edwardsport N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Knox code 083 zip code 47528

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ 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:)

Alfred Simonson House
Name of Property

Knox County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-state
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I - house
MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof ASPHALT
other

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

Alfred Simonson House
Name of Property

Knox 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

1873-1915

Significant Dates

1873

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Alfred Simonson House
Name of Property

Knox County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	478380	4295700
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 Jennifer Holscher

organization _____ date August 31, 2009

street & number 207 E. Shipping Street telephone _____

city or town Edwardsport state IN zip code 47528

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 Jennifer Holscher

street & number 207 E. Shipping Street telephone _____

city or town Edwardsport state IN zip code 47528

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.

Section 7 – Description

The Simonson House stands at the east edge of the small town of Edwardsport in rural northeastern Knox County, Indiana. This part of Indiana is in the Wabash Lowland physiographic region. This part of Knox County is dominated by the West Fork of the White River and its many meanders and sloughs, set within a broad, flat floodplain. The West Fork of the White River continues on a roughly southwestern course on the edge of the county, to its confluence with the Wabash in Gibson County, southwest of Vincennes. Edwardsport is immediately adjacent to the White River, which forms a boundary with neighboring Daviess County.

Edwardsport was platted in a conventional grid, aligned with the cardinal points of the compass. Shipping Street, which runs in front of the house, is an east – west street, small town in character, with no curbs, asphalt paving and a narrow width. Lots in the 200 block of Shipping Street are terraced above street level, with the grade of the street falling away at roughly twenty-five degrees toward the river (to the east). By the point at which the street meets the lot of the Simonson House, lots are sharply terraced some six feet above street level. Shipping Street meets Water Street, forming an L-shaped northbound lane just east of the house.

The Simonson House, 1873, is a two-story, brick, vernacular style I-house with a single-story ell on the west rear side connecting to an older structure that was possibly a merchant shop or a summer kitchen. The chimneys, walls, and foundation are brick fired locally in the Simonson pasture. The interior of the house reflects indigenous hardwoods such as poplar and pine in the floors, staircase and trim. The building is in good condition and has had minimal alterations since its construction.

The house features a symmetrical five-bay facade with windowsills and lintels made of limestone and a transom window entry above the central door (photos 1 and 2). Window sash are the original wooden six-over-six double hung units; on close inspection, their corners are joined by wood dowels. The front is original and features a large single light above raised panels. On the second floor, a doorway aligns with the front door. It is an early wood paneled door with four lights in the upper half. A plain wide wood frieze board caps the top of the wall. Box-built cornices complete the roofline, side elevations of the main block have cornice returns. The wooden cornice work was rebuilt about one year ago due to extensive deterioration of the original materials. The new box cornices duplicate the original cornices in appearance. The I-house has two symmetric chimneys, flush with each gable end on the east and west.

At the time of purchase by the current owner in 2004, a wooden porch covered about three and half bays of the center of the first floor (see photos at end of document). The porch had four square posts with simple high bases and a molding connoting a capital at the top. Jigsawn flat ogee-shaped scrolls connected diagonally from the porch's support beam / frieze to the posts; the porch roof was flat. Sanborn fire insurance maps from 1925 (the earliest available) show that a porch extended across the full front of the house. Vertical marks on the brickwork also indicate supports for a full-width porch. No earlier photos than those taken in 1995 for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory are know to exist; the porch in its three-bay configuration was recorded at that time. Therefore one of three scenarios is possible: the Sanborn map is incorrect and the porch always had three bays; the porch had a full width and was rebuilt using parts of the original porch; or finally, at some point an owner removed the porch present in 1925 and installed a new porch. The porch was removed about one year ago due severe rot of its wooden floor structure. The current owner intends to rebuild it as circumstances allow.

On the west side, the two story portion of the house has two windows each on both floors, symmetrically placed, and a flush central chimney (photos 3 and 4). The windows are the same as those on the front façade. To the south, the single-story ell, also built in 1873, runs south with three windows, one of which is a wooden replacement of the same size but in a double-hung one-over-one configuration, and an entry door with a transom window. All these openings have limestone lintels and sills (except the door, which has a threshold). The entry door has been replaced with a wood door in the arts and crafts style with lights, and the transom above has been covered on the exterior. The roofline features a frieze board and box cornice, like the main block of the house.

Behind the ell, the summer kitchen features three similar windows, with segmental arched brick above and limestone below. This section has a parallel gable roof to that of the ell, but, there is a distinct break in the roof line since this section has lower walls and a separate roof structural system. Since the smaller summer kitchen section is set to be flush with the west wall of the ell north of it, its gable ridge and east wall are offset to the west. On the west wall, the original six-over-six windows are rectangular and a wooden filler piece makes the transition from arch to window header. The brick pattern of the summer kitchen is the same as that of the house, but the color is slightly different and the point where they abut is distinct.

On the south elevation, the I-house retains the original windows, one on the east side of the lower story and two on the second floor, on the east and in the center (photo 5). The main block

of the house has an exterior doorway with transom window that leads from the stair hall directly outside. At some point in the early twentieth century, wood frame additions were built as shed extensions along the ell and summer kitchen east walls (see photos at end of document). The addition, covered in vinyl siding, contained three rooms and three small windows. Part of the addition, in the southeast corner of the house, was an open porch at some point. The additions and enclosed porch housed areas where plumbing was introduced to the house, a kitchen and bathroom. They were in extreme deterioration and the current owner removed the additions in 2008.

On the east side, the ell section abutting the two story main block has a transomed door with limestone lintel closest to the inside corner. Next, to the south, the current owner converted a former doorway to a window by adding brick infill and a new window unit. The east wall of the summer kitchen section further south has two openings: closest to the ell is a doorway with stone lintel, the next opening south is a doorway with segmental arch. Neither has a transom, both are original or early wooden four-panel doors with rimlocks.

The south wall of the house (the gable end wall of the summer kitchen) used to be a blank wall. To accommodate use of this area as a garage, the current owner removed a large portion of the wall and installed a steel lintel to make a vehicular opening in 2008 (photo 4).

On the interior, wide poplar trim, mostly intact, comprises the baseboards and the borders for the doorways and windows. Many of the interior passages contain transom windows. Most of the four-panel doors are intact and have original rimlock hardware. The floors in the house consist of wide pine planks and tongue-in-grove oak. The walls are brick masonry covered with plaster and painted.

The I-house maintains its central hallway and stairway, as well as its symmetrical floor plan of two rooms on each floor. The entryway with transom window into the hallway showcases a walnut staircase with simple applied scrolls on the sides of the steps (photo 10). The newel post was lathe-turned in an urn-like form with "spinning top" cap (photo 8). The handrail is molded in profile. The balusters are painted wood and have an urn-like profile. The central hall also has pine plank floors, a closet tucked under the stairway, and doorways with transom windows to each of the two rooms and to the exterior. Moldings in this room consist of simple boards, the tall baseboards have a molded cap and the doorways have a plain board with molded backbanding.

The room on the east has the original floors made of wide pine boards and a mantelpiece in front of the fireplace made of cast iron, tile, and hardwood (photo 9). Most I-houses have symmetrically placed openings to the flanking parlors off of the central stair hall. The Simonson House differs in that one reaches the east parlor by going around the staircase to a door behind the stairs. This room appears to have always been the "fancy parlor." Its door is original to the house and consists of two tall upper panels over two shorter panels on the lower portion. Cast iron rimlock hardware with porcelain knobs provide security. Original doors in the house match this description. The fireplace cast iron liner and door have a floral garland motif with a woman reclining against a tree, and the tile surround is a variegated yellow-green. The oak mantel has smooth columns on raised bases and Ionic capitals. The mirror above the mantel is surrounded by beaded trim. Although it appears that this room always had a fireplace and mantel, this mantel was obviously installed in the 1890s. The room also features a stained wood beadboard closet built between the fireplace and the wall, probably dating to about 1915. The beadboard closet runs floor to ceiling with a lower panel door and an upper beadboard door.

Later tongue-in-groove oak floors highlight the room on the west (photo 11). This west front room appears to have been a more common room, since it was always heated by a stove. From the stair hall, a salvaged single-light door leads to this room. Moldings here lack the backbanding of the east room. The wood shutter blinds were salvaged from a house in Vincennes. This room may have served as a dining room, or general purpose family parlor.

The ell room on the first floor aligns with the west or family parlor. A doorway connects the two rooms. Currently, this room functions as a kitchen, and it may have originally. A chimney on the south wall accommodated a stove, or perhaps a range. The metal cabinet / kitchen sink modular unit is a salvage item. Doorways, windows, and moldings are original.

South of this, the current owner converted one large open room of unknown use into bathroom and utility room with hallway beside it (see plans). Original moldings, doors, and windows remain, except on newly built walls. In the new bathroom, the owner installed a window in a door opening, as seen on the exterior as well.

The rear addition was a summer kitchen. This addition had two rooms. In 2007, the owner removed the floor structure (over crawl space), removed the partition between the rooms, and had a concrete floor poured (photo 12). She also removed a rectangular section of the rear gable end wall and installed an overhead vehicular door. Plaster walls and window and door moldings remain in place.

The upper landing and upstairs rooms also feature pine plank floors. The walnut handrail rises and encircles the stairs and landing (photo 13). Moldings are simple boards. Doorways lack transoms. The stair hall has a doorway on the north wall and window on the south wall. The room on the east has a fireplace with a simple wooden mantelpiece typical of the era with a brick hearth which has been covered and is no longer in use (photo 14). The mantelpiece is Greek Revival in style. It has rudimentary Doric tapered pilasters flanking the opening; each has a deep base and simple capital that visually supports the plain frieze. The bold, simple cyma reversa cornice runs underneath the shallow mantel shelf. A stained wood built-in cupboard or closet spans the area between the fireplace and the wall, and runs floor to ceiling. The closet pattern shows that it was added later to the house and that it was cut to fit into the room. It is semi-hexagonal in plan, and its front face has round arched recessed panels in two tiers. It is difficult to tell when the closet might have been added to the house, but its style is consistent with an 1870s – 1880s date.

The west room has been altered. Originally, it filled the entire footprint of this half of the house (photo 15). In 2006, the owner installed an east-west partition wall, reducing the size of the room by about one-third. A new door from the hallway, trimmed in new fluted molding with bull's-eye corner blocks, leads from the head of the stairs to a new bathroom. This style of trim is used on new openings throughout the house. All fixtures are new since no bath existed on this level. One item of interest, a wooden closet similar to others in the house, but, of much simpler design, stands in the southwest corner of the shortened west bedroom. It was salvaged from the summer kitchen wing and installed here in 2006. It covers the chimney, which like the room below it shows no signs of a mantel but does have traces of a stovepipe flue connection.

The lot has access to a gravel alley, and it is currently landscaped with wildflowers and a vegetable plot fills part of the southeast portion. Just off of the alley, a wooden shed stands in the back yard. Its intended use and date of construction are uncertain. A taller section has a shed roof and vertical board siding, with plywood boards nailed up near the roofline. The east section has a gable roof and horizontal sheathing used as siding. The shed does not contribute to the historic character of the property (photo 7).

Today, the Simonson house retains its grand facade and setting, reminiscent of a prominent merchant's home in a bustling port. The architecture of the I-house is well-preserved, the workmanship shines in the details and materials, providing a great representative of this vernacular style. The setting on the river, mixed with commercial buildings from the same era, convey the feeling of a small river town in the late nineteenth century.

Section 8 - Narrative Statement of Significance

The Simonson house, built in 1873 in Edwardsport, is a well-preserved example of vernacular I-house construction in late nineteenth century Indiana. Built as a residence by prominent merchant Alfred Simonson, its Greek Revival I-house architecture exemplifies the increasing wealth of an agrarian society. The house is eligible primarily for its architectural importance under National Register Criterion C. Alfred Simonson, who resided at the house from 1873 to his death in 1902, contributed significantly to the early settlement and development of Edwardsport. His role in this historical era adds to the significance of the house. The period of significance of the house, 1873 to c.1915, includes the date of construction and ends with the last believed date of any significant change to the house (the downstairs mantel, c.1890/1900 and bead board closet, c.1915).

At the turn of the nineteenth century, settlement of the Northwest Territory was under way, led by demand for agricultural goods in the east and offers of low-priced land in the west. Initially, the primary transportation routes were waterways and trails; as a result, many early centers of commercial activity sprung up on rivers. As settlement continued, these small towns were formally platted for the first time.

Improved transportation with the construction of canals and roads made a wider distribution of goods to distant markets possible, moving away from subsistence farming and bartering. By the middle of the century, industrial activity emerged in small towns with transportation access, e.g. plants produced and packaged goods such as pork to be distributed to other parts of the country. Even before the advent of improved roads, a number of rural communities and towns along the White River in southern Indiana based their economy on pork shipping during the first five decades of the 1800s. Rich bottom lands offered good conditions for growing corn and feeding the hogs with corn was an economical way to get corn to market. The hardwood forests nearby provided lumber for flatboats, once packed with processed pork, a team of farmers could float downstream to prospering Southern cities on the Mississippi.

By the 1840s, railroads came to Indiana. This enabled merchants, mostly in family-owned stores, in recently settled small towns to offer a wider variety of specialty goods. Some merchants prospered and built prominent homes as the introduction of materials such as brick and cast iron allowed for larger structures. The populations in these towns boomed through the beginning of the nineteenth century. Railroads gradually made the old system of shipping packed pork via flatboat obsolete. Towns with rail access could convert to shipping by railroad, but eventually

centralization made smaller plants less economical. Additionally, the need to preserve the value of corn by "storing" it as pork became obsolete since railroads could deliver grain quicker than it could spoil. Fewer railroads chose to build or expand lines in southern Indiana compared with the central and northern Indiana. As a result, the transition from river shipping to rail shipping was prolonged. With the advent of railroads and in the 20th century, automobiles, commerce shifted away from the rivers. As a result, many of the small towns saw their populations begin to dwindle.

Knox County has the distinction of having Indiana's oldest city, Vincennes. The city's storied history began with French settlement in the early to mid 1700s. Its pivotal role during the Revolutionary War as the tide turned against the British in the West is well known. Perhaps less well understood is the economic role of Vincennes as river port and processing center for agricultural products, once Euro-American settlement began.

Despite the "advanced" state of economic and cultural activities in Vincennes, much of what would be the present day boundaries of Knox County remained unsettled. Situated on a high bluff overlooking the White River, the town of Edwardsport emerged as the area's commercial center during the nineteenth century, shipping products to New Orleans and returning with goods to be sold to the local population. Edwardsport was pre-dated by a fort, in existence during the War of 1812, built on the West end of present lot 40, to protect against British and Indians.

Edwardsport is the oldest community in Vigo Township, established in 1832, and formally platted in 1839. Its advantageous location on the river led to early growth. By 1845, a gristmill and sawmill were in operation, and a pork-packing plant shipping to New Orleans opened in 1863. At its peak, the town's population neared 1300. Railroads reached Edwardsport in 1876, and the town saw prosperity extend into the early twentieth century. The discovery of coal near Bicknell and the introduction of a state highway west of the town center shifted business south; as a result, the economy in Edwardsport suffered and began a decline which is still evident today.

The Simonson family, considered a pioneer family of Knox County, made important contributions to Edwardsport. Alfred Simonson, born in a fort in 1815, grew to become a prosperous merchant and one of the wealthiest men in the town. He constructed a three-story brick pork-packing plant during the Civil War at Water and Harrison and shipped products to New Orleans. The structure still stands and is one of the oldest remaining buildings of this type in Knox County. Although converted to a grain storage facility, it remains easily visible, directly north of the house.

Mr. Simonson built a small frame building with two rooms on Lot 40 for his original store in 1846. He also constructed the first brick store in town in 1857 and a two-story brick building used as a school until 1887, and he helped finance the construction of the Edwardsport Christian Church in 1882.

In 1870, Mr. Simonson began construction on his residence on Shipping Street, the first grand home built in Edwardsport. Completed in 1873, the Simonson House was filled with fine furnishings from New Orleans. The home sits on Lot 40, where Alfred's original store was located. When Alfred Simonson retired in 1899, he passed the business on to his sons, who continued to flourish during the first decade of the twentieth century. Alfred died in 1902, and from Melvin French's history of Edwardsport, Indiana, 'did more to help Edwardsport than any other citizen.' The two-story brick I-house exists mostly unaltered and in good condition today as one of the most prominent and historic homes in Edwardsport.

The Simonson House is a significant example of classic I-house. Cultural geographer Fred Kniffen is usually acknowledged as the first scholar to identify this pervasive and persistent house type during his studies in the 1930s. Most scholars agree that the I-house is a derivation of the English hall and parlor type, formalized over time into its most easily recognized and common type: a two story, one room deep house with central stair hall. I-houses were built of log, wood frame, brick, or stone construction. A simple side gable roof was most common but in some regions, builders favored a hip roof. Ells or perpendicular wings were common, and often housed kitchen and service areas. In Indiana, most I-houses were second generation buildings; they came after initial settlement. The I-house is often described as representative of permanence and wealth derived from the land.

The two-story I-house, a popular vernacular style in rural areas of Knox County in the nineteenth century, exists with a variety of architectural details. Townships adjacent to Vigo, including Widner and Washington townships, still have several good examples each. Still, for all its popularity, fewer and fewer survive each year. The Barr House in Edwardsport, built in 1870, is a two-story brick I-house with Greek Revival details. The five-bay house retains most of its original features, including two-over-two arched windows and a pyramidal roof. The house, which sits close to the street with no front porch, shows an old brick addition on the back. The house is in fair to good condition.

The Hagemeier House, a two-story brick I-house in Vigo Township built in 1860, remains mostly unaltered. One of few remaining I-houses in rural Vigo Township, the home has a five-

bay facade, two chimneys, cornice returns on the roof, no front porch and a rear addition. The house is in fair condition.

The Simonson House highlights the association between progressive vernacular architecture and historical events in small Indiana towns in the late nineteenth century. The house remains a well-preserved example of an I-house. Constructed by one of Edwardsport's most prominent citizens of the time, Alfred Simonson, the house exemplifies the historical trends of increased transportation, commerce, wealth, and architecture.

Section 9 – Bibliography

A list of the names of resident property owners of Knox County, Indiana, male and female. Vincennes, Ind.: Western Journal Company, 1880.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Knox County, Indiana. Chicago: D.J. Lake & Company, 1880.

Maxine Batman, ed. Knox County History. Paducah, KY: Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society in cooperation with Turner Publishing Company, 1988.

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Greene, George E. History of Old Vincennes and Knox County, Indiana. Chicago : S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911.

Hardacre, F. C. Historical Atlas of Knox County, Ind.; including map of the United States, state of Indiana, Knox county, and the townships therein. Vincennes, IN: no publisher, 1903.

Hodges, Michael. A Social History of Vincennes and Knox County, Indiana, from the beginning to 1860. no publisher, 1968.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Knox County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1997.

Knox County Recorder's Office, Deed Record 246, Page 477.

Noble, Allen. Wood, Brick and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Volumes I and II. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Plat of Survey, Simonson House, William L. Clark, surveyor, 1998.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Edwardsport, Indiana, 1925, 1943.

Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, ed. Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athen, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Section 10 – Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description

The Simonson House is located on the West ½ of Lot 39 and the West ½ of Lot 40 in the Town of Edwardsport, Vigo Township, Knox County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic boundary of the property.

Photos

The following information is common to all photographs:

Alfred Simonson House
Knox County, IN
Paul Diebold, photographer
Photos taken August 5, 2009
CD / image files on file at Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0001
General exterior, front and west sides, camera facing south/southeast

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0002
General exterior, front and east sides, camera facing south/southwest

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IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0003
West gable end and west side of ell and summer kitchen, camera facing southeast

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0004
West gable end and west side of ell and summer kitchen, camera facing northeast

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0005
Rear of house, east side of ell and summer kitchen, camera facing north

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0006
East wall of ell and summer kitchen, camera facing west

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0007
Back yard of house, non-contributing shed in foreground, camera facing north

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0008
Interior, stairhall, camera facing south

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0009
Interior, east room ("fancy parlor"), 1890s fireplace and 1915 beadboard closet, camera facing southeast

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0010
Interior, west room, looking into stairhall, camera facing east

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0011
Interior, west room, camera facing north

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0012
Interior, summer kitchen converted to garage, camera facing north/northeast

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0013
Interior, second floor, stairhall, camera facing south

IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0014
Interior, second floor, east bedroom, original mantel and closet, camera facing southeast

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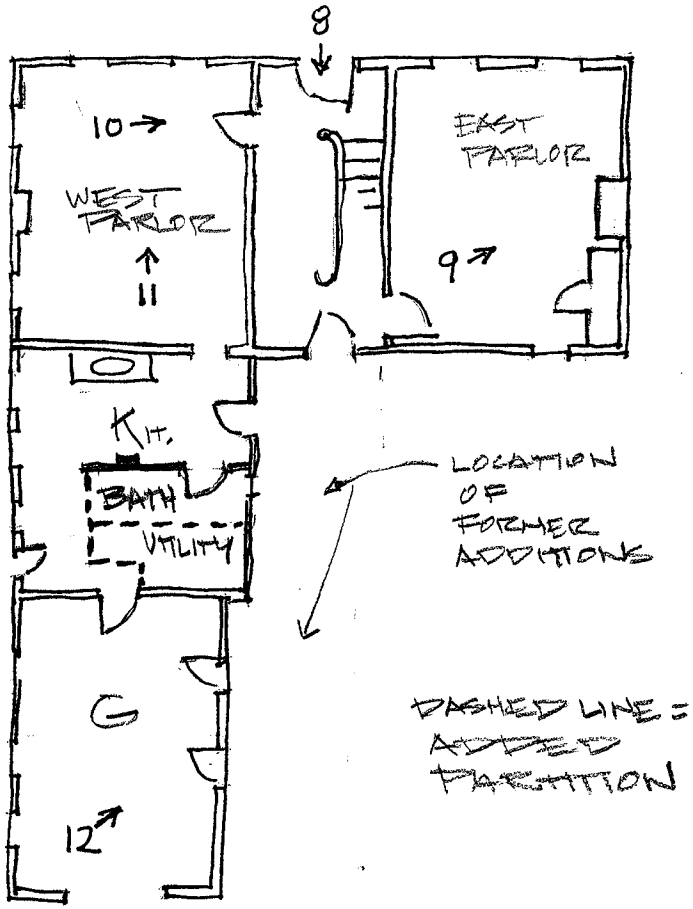
IN_KnoxCounty_AlfredSimonsonHouse_0015
Interior, second floor, west (shortened) bedroom, camera facing west



1ST FLOOR

2nd FLOOR

SIMONSON HOUSE
KNOX CO., IN
8/2009

INTERIOR PHOTOS ONLY ON THIS PLAN

Alfred Simonson House, Knox Co., IN photo #1

Alfred Simonson House, Knox Co., IN photo #2

Alfred Simonson House, Knox Co., IN photo #5

Alfred Simonson House, Knox Co., IN photos # 8 (left) and 9.