1. **Name of Property**  
   Historic name: Westside Historic District  
   Other names/site number: ______________________________________  
   Name of related multiple property listing:  
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)  

2. **Location**  
   Street & number: Roughly bounded by Poplar St., Maple St., Bryant Blvd., and 6th Street.  
   City or town: Seymour  
   State: IN  
   County: Jackson  
   Not For Publication: [ ]  
   Vicinity: [ ]  

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  
   Applicable National Register Criteria:  
   _X A  
   ___ B  
   X C  
   ___ D  

   ____________________________________________________________________________________________  
   Signature of certifying official/Title: ___________________________ Date __________  
   Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and 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  

   1
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:)

Signature of the Keeper ____________________________ Date of Action __________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [x]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [x]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]
Westside Historic District
Jackson County, IN

Name of Property                   County and State

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>449 buildings</td>
<td>58 sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 structures</td>
<td>0 objects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>450 Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Gymnasium
RELIGION: Religious facility
TRANSPORTATION: Road-related
EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling
RELIGION: Religious facility
EDUCATION: School
GOVERNMENT: Fire station
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
    WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: STUCCO

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

**Summary Paragraph**
The Westside Historic District is a large area of expanded neighborhoods on the west side of the historic commercial area of Seymour. Initial development of the area began in the late 1880s with worker class housing. As development moved further west, Queen Anne and other vernacular cottages gave way to popular architectural styles such as Bungalows, Colonial and Tudor Revival cottages during the early 20th century. More standardized small houses of the mid-20th century were constructed at the far west end of the district, many are similar to one another. The large, 100+ acre district, is almost exclusively composed of working class homes. It also contains a small church, a school, and public gymnasium, all dating to the first half of the 20th century.
Narrative Description

Seymour’s Westside Historic District is drawn together by several factors including the railroad on the south end, drainage ditches and later construction on the west end, a wooded area of more substantial homes on the north, and the extents of the downtown historic district on the east. This large area between is over 120 acres and was developed in successive intervals through the late 19th and early 20th century to about 1960, from east to west. Most lots are small to accommodate a dense development of working class housing.

As the city’s street names changed from trees to surnames in the district, the development took on a more 20th century feeling in its planning. The streets were named boulevards, though only one true boulevard exists (Calvin Boulevard, considered a contributing structure, see photos 0008-0009). Street trees, sidewalks, and common setbacks for houses help unify the overall district. In the east part of the district, most houses are of a few styles or types, nearly all one-story, and built from about 1885 to 1905. Several Queen Anne Cottages, built from the same plan, are side-by-side with simple one-story T-plan and gabled-ell houses, also appearing to have originated from the same plans. The middle part of the district has streets lined with one-story or one-and-a-half story Bungalows dating from about 1915-1930. These are followed to the west by a movement toward revival style cottages including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, English Cottages, and several Spanish Revival houses. At the west end of the district, the need for housing in the middle part of the 20th century becomes evident as the streets become lined with various interpretations of American Small House architecture. The north end of Kessler and Lee Boulevards are lined with matching one-story brick houses, dating to 1943-1945, with simple Colonial and Cape Cod features (photos 0012/0015).

While the high majority of buildings in the district are small scale residences, there is one small church, c. 1942, in the district located at 350 Calvin Boulevard. Emerson School was built in the mid-1930s and is located in the north/middle part of the district. A large public gymnasium, 1940, once part of a campus with a school (no longer extant) is located at the east end of the district. The schools were obviously constructed for the convenience of the many children who lived in the neighborhoods of working class families. These three public buildings are considered contributing. There are a handful of commercial buildings scattered in the district, mostly lining 2nd Street at the south end. If the buildings fall within the period of significance and retain a good deal of their historic architectural integrity, they are considered contributing. One commercial building of note is a very small automobile service station, c. 1929, located at 712 2nd Street (photo 0027). It was built in the English Cottage style.

Of the more than 500 resources in the district, only about ten percent are considered non-contributing. Many of these are contemporary buildings constructed after the period of significance. However, there are some buildings that have undergone significant alterations, such as new windows in altered fenestration locations, new siding that masks historic details, or enclosures or additions that alter the overall shape/form of the building. Such changes render the house or building non-contributing, as explained with each entry below.
A full list of the resources of the district follows with a sampling of notable examples described in further detail:

**Poplar Street, going north from 3rd Street, west side of street**

301 Poplar. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

305 Poplar. Side-gabled house, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The house has had a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

309 Poplar. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

313 Poplar. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing

Left side of photo 0001

Middle of photo 0001

325 Poplar. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
Left side of photo 0001
This simple two-story gable-front house has a molded concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. The house has 2/2 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof. The porch foundation is molded concrete block and a modern entry storm door is on the south end of the façade. The porch has a row of four 1/1 wood windows that enclose it on its front wall. The second story has three 2/2 wood windows. Few houses in the district are of this size and earlier construction, indicating that it may have been relocated to this lot by about 1905.

The house was occupied during the 1920s by Arthur Veal and his wife, Ida. Arthur was born in 1873 in New York to parents who emigrated from England. Arthur and Ida lived in Kankakee, Illinois before moving to Seymour about 1920. He was a gas fitter and foreman for the Interstate Public Service Company. By 1931, the house belonged to Charles and Sallie Wood. He was a teacher at the nearby Shields High School.

415 Poplar. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
519 Pine. Tudor Revival, 1936. Contributing
The one-and-a-half side-gabled house is composed of dark brown-colored brick with stone trim. Soldier brick form a beltcourse at the bottom of the first story. The house has 1/1 replacement windows trimmed with soldier courses and limestone corner blocks. The roof has exposed rafter tails and lower front gables on its north end and center, which is the entry. The roof is covered with cementous shingles. A chimney is on the south façade. The front façade features a brick and concrete raised terrace with brick piers and iron railings on its southern two-thirds. The entry is in a projecting gabled section. It features a Tudor stone arch surround with random-placed stone quoins and large keystone. The wood door is also arched and features three small rectangular windows. North of the gabled entry is a taller gabled section, stepped back from the entry, that features a pair of 1/1 windows centered in the first story. A full-round arched wood window is in the top of the gable wall. The window is divided into six panes, has a stone sill, and is trimmed with rowlocks. South of the gabled entry is a pair of 1/1 windows centered in that wall.

The house was constructed for Harry and Alice Fox in 1936. Harry was a teller at the Jackson County Loan and Trust Company of Seymour. Harry grew up in a nearby neighborhood on Fourth Street. He and Alice married in 1936 and purchased the home where they resided into the late 1950s. The couple is buried in Riverview Cemetery in Seymour.


415 Pine. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing


311 Pine. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

307 Pine. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

303 Pine. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing


215 Pine. Commercial building, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The brick building has had extensive changes that covered the entire front façade with metal. These changes render the house non-contributing.

Pine Street, going north from 3rd Street, east side of street

300 Pine. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
Middle of photo 0024
Westside Historic District

Name of Property                   County and State
304 Pine.  Gable-front, c. 1905.  Contributing
Left side of photo 0024

308 Pine.  Bungalow, c. 1925.  Contributing
Right side of photo 0002

312 Pine.  Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900.  Contributing
Middle of photo 0002

Left side of photo 0002

410 Pine.  Bungalow, c. 1925.  Non-contributing
The house has new siding, windows, and porch features rendering it non-contributing.


Lynn Street, going north from 2nd Street, east side of street

212 Lynn.  Side-gabled house, c. 1900.  Contributing

216 Lynn.  Gabled-ell, c. 1900.  Contributing

300 Lynn.  T-plan, c. 1900.  Contributing

306 Lynn.  Gabled-ell, c. 1900.  Non-contributing
The house has had a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

310 Lynn.  Gabled-ell, c. 1900.  Non-contributing
The house has had a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

312 Lynn.  American Small House, c. 1948.  Contributing
The one-story red brick house features side gables with a lower front gable on its north half. The house has 1/1 replacement windows with rowlock sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a brick and concrete porch with shed roof over its southern two-thirds. The porch has vinyl-covered corner posts and picket railings. The entry to the porch is in its north end. The wood entry door with modern storm door is in the north end of the porch’s back wall. It has a window in its top half. A 1/1 window with metal shutters is south of the door. A 1/1 window with metal shutters is centered in the front gabled section north of the porch.
Willard and Martha Robbins were likely the first occupants of this house that was constructed in the late 1940s. The Robbins were listed here in the 1950 city directory. Willard was a mechanic for Charles D. Deputy who operated an automobile repair shop on West Tipton Street.

**Lynn Street, going south from 4th Street, west side of street**

- 315 Lynn. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
- 311 Lynn. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
- 307 Lynn. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing
- 217 Lynn. I-House, c. 1880. Contributing
- 215 Lynn. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

**Elm Street, going north from 2nd Street, east side of street**

- 222 Elm. Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing
- 302 Elm. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing
- 306 Elm. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
- 310 Elm. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
- 314 Elm. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
- 320 Elm. Blacksmith Shop/Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1900. Contributing
- 506 Elm. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
- 520 Elm. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Non-contributing
  Right side of photo 0003
- 524 Elm. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing
  Middle of photo 0003
- 528 Elm. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing
  Left side of photo 0003
The one-story house has a brick foundation and the walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with metal shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a front gabled section on its south end with a wide 1/1 window centered in its first story. North of the gabled section is a porch with shed roof that extends to the north end of the façade. It features a molded concrete block foundation and wood piers with recessed panels. Wood balustrades of simple pickets are between the piers and a large, tapered square column is on the northwest corner, both likely c. 1925 replacements for the original posts. The porch steps are on the south end. An entry door with a window is its top half and a wood storm door is in the north wall of the projecting gabled section. A matching entry door, with a modern storm door, is in the south end of the back wall of the porch. A wide 1/1 window is north of the entry door.

The home belonged to the Seigel and Annie Wright family during the 1910s-1920s. Seigel was a chauffeur, or transporter, for the B-T Furniture Company in 1922. Seymour was known for its furniture production and many of the residents in the district were connected to that trade in one form or another.

Elm Street (west side)


Emerson Drive (formerly John Street until about 1927), going south from 6th Street, east side of street

The blonde-colored brick school building has two, two-story sections that front 5th Street and a long, one-story section (c. 1966) with entry that fronts Emerson Drive. The two-story sections each feature eight, two-story bays of metal windows with stone sills. A recessed panel of headers are between the first and second story windows. The top of the second story window has a segmental arch of two courses of rowlocks. Deeply recessed between the two sections is a bay with a full-round arched entry of metal doors and transom. The bay steps in east of the doors. The Emerson Drive (west) façade of the two-story section features a recessed entry porch with two full-round arched openings in the front wall and a pair of metal doors, side-lites, and transoms in the back wall. The one-story section features four bays of three segmental arched metal windows with stone sills. The north half of this section appears to have been an addition due to a slight change in brick color. A recessed area with four segmental arched windows and a portico with a full-round arched opening is in the south half of the one-story section. The back wall of the portico features a pair of metal doors, side-lites, and transom. A large round window is south of the portico and a large bay that projects forward connects the one-story portion of the building to the two-story section at the south end of the Emerson Drive façade. The original building was demolished.
Emerson School has had a presence in the district since about 1935 when it was constructed as one of the city’s new, premiere schools. It served as an elementary school for the growing number of children in the district, the high school being just blocks away to the southeast. In 1940, the building also housed the offices for the National Youth Administration. The program was started under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 and ended in 1943. Children from families qualifying for relief programs during the 1930s could enroll and be paid for work study programs at their schools, focusing on construction projects in their hometowns.

422 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

420 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

418 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

330 Emerson. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

328 Emerson. Gabled-ell, c. 1915. Contributing

320 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

318 Emerson. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features an incised, full-width porch that wraps around to the south side of the house. The porch has turned posts and a vinyl balustrade. The southwest corner of the porch’s back wall is cut away and features the entry door. The entry door is wood with a window and modern storm door. A wide 1/1 window is centered in the wall north of the entry. A second entry door, matching the first, is in the east wall of the porch as it wraps around the south side of the house.

The first occupants of the home were members of the Gorbett family. Orville and Madge Gorbett were living in the home during the 1920s and 1930s. Orville was the owner of Gorbett Electric Company in Seymour.

314 Emerson. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The hipped roof is covered with diamond-shaped cementitious tiles with metal ridge caps. The front façade features a full-width porch with wood Doric columns and balustrade of simple pickets. The back wall of the porch has two wood entry doors with three small rectangular windows. A 1/1 wood window is in the north and south ends of the façade.
During the 1920s, Thomas and Frankie Larabee lived in the home with their daughters Mildred and Naomi, and son, Avas. Thomas was a grocery clerk with W. E. Hoadley & Son. In 1930, Naomi Larabee married Wilbur Lunte and took up residence in the home. Wilbur was a painter.

312 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

220 Emerson. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

218 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Left side of photo 0005

212 Emerson. Spanish Revival, c. 1930. Contributing

Right side of photo 0005

The one-story house features textured stucco walls, 3/1 wood windows, and a flat roof with parapet. The front façade has a projecting section in its north end that features a row of three 3/1 windows. A metal awning is above the windows and a small full-round arched opening with louvers is in the top of the wall. The remaining front façade features a porch with stucco walls, shaped at the corners and entry which is in its south wall. The porch has a foyer in its north end with full-round arched openings in its west and south walls. The remaining porch is open with wood log-like corner posts. The porch’s shed roof is covered with Spanish tiles. The back wall of the porch features a full-round arched wood door in its north end (back wall of the open foyer), and three 3/1 wood windows centered in the wall south of the foyer. A tapered, stuccoed chimney is in the west end of the south façade. A narrow, enclosed porch is centered in the south façade and features a row of narrow metal windows. The parapet wall is capped with concrete coping.

The home belonged to the Marhanka family during the 1930s. Edwin Maranka operated a shoe repair store in Seymour. His wife’s name was Pearl.

208 Emerson. Gabled-ell, c. 1910. Contributing

Emerson Drive, going north from 2nd Street, west side of street

207 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

The house has had a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

209 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

211 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

217 Emerson. T-plan, c. 1910. Contributing
Westside Historic District

Name of Property

219 Emerson. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing
The one-story house has metal siding and wood casement windows and bears a passing resemblance to Montgomery Ward’s “Mayflower” kit house. The side-gabled house has a jerkinhead roof that is covered with diamond-shaped cementous shingles. The front façade is symmetrical with a center porch with gabled roof. The porch features large square wood columns and a segmental-arched ceiling. The entry is composed of a six-panel wood door with side-lites. The side-lites feature four panes with a wood panel in the bottom. The simple wood surround features a segmental blind-arched top. Flanking the porch are pairs of large wood casement windows. The windows have simple entablature hoods and multi-paned wood storm windows.

Louis E. Meyer purchased the home during the early 1920s. He and his wife, Gladys, lived in the home through the 1930s. He was employed with the Central Pharmacal Company in Seymour.

301 Emerson. T-plan, c. 1910. Contributing

309 Emerson. American Four Square/Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing
The two-story house features a molded concrete block foundation and clapboarded walls. The house has 3/1 wood windows with simple entablature surrounds. The hipped roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width front porch with molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. The porch wall is brick with varying patterns of lattice and Xs. Slight segmental-arched openings form scupper-like drainage from the porch floor. Brick corner columns have corbelled tops that support the porch’s hipped roof. The steps are in the north half of the porch and the entry is in the north half of the porch’s back wall. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites with Craftsman style windows. A row of three 3/1 wood windows is in the south half of the front façade’s first story. The second story features two pairs of 3/1 wood windows. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the front façade. It has a pair of short 3/1 wood windows in its front wall. A three-sided bay, supported by wood brackets, juts out from the middle of the north façade. It is halfway between the first and second stories and features a pair of 3/1 wood windows and a hipped roof.

The George and Mary Nieman family purchased the home in the early 1920s and lived here through the 1930s. In 1930, George was employed as a salesman with A. Steinwedel & Son. Their adult children also lived with them during this time. Glenna was a clerk at the John Groub Co. Their sons, Harold and Ralph, were employed with the Indiana Ox Fibre Brush Company in Seymour. Harold was a foreman and Ralph was a laborer. Elizabeth Rebber, a sister-in-law to George, also lived with the family in 1930. The Rebbers and Niemans were descendants of German immigrants.

315 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

317 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

319 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Westside Historic District
Name of Property

325 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Middle of photo 0006

327 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0006
The one-and-a-half story house has stucco walls and 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows. The house has side gables with large wood braces that support its roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The front façade features a full-width incised porch with stucco walls. The porch roof is supported by large, tapered square columns covered with stucco and inset from the corners. The wide front opening to the porch features steps centered in the wall and a Tudor-arched-shaped top. The entry door is in the north half of the porch’s back wall. It is a wood door with a Craftsman style full window. A row of three 3/1 wood windows is centered in the south half of the porch’s back wall. A gabled dormer is on the front façade and features a row of three 3/1 wood windows in its front wall. The dormer has wood braces that support its eaves. The south façade features a three-sided bay that juts out from the first floor. It has a row of three 3/1 wood windows and a shed roof.

The first occupants of the house were likely members of the Rogers family. Oscar and Emma Rogers lived in the home during the 1920s and 1930s. Oscar was employed as a conductor for the Public Service Company of Indiana (an electric railroad) headquartered out of Seymour. The family also consisted of four daughters: Helen, Margaret, Marion, and Imogene. Margaret was employed as an assistant chemist.

331 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

335 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
This house is nearly identical to 327 Emerson.

337 Emerson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
The one-story, gable-front house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported by wood braces. The front façade features a wide brick porch with steps at its south end. The porch’s dark brown brick walls have buff-colored brick patterns of small squares and trapezoidal forms in the square columns, with buff-colored caps, that support the shed roof. The back wall of the porch features a wood door with a full Craftsman style window in its south end and a row of three 1/1 wood windows centered in its north half. A small jigsawed, gabled-top wood vent is centered in the front gable. The south façade features a brick chimney with buff-colored brick patterns, extending through the eave, and tapered at the top. Small square wood windows flank the chimney. A three-sided projection with a gable juts out in the center of the façade. It has a row of three 1/1 wood windows.

The home’s first occupants were likely the Bowmans. Nimrod and Jane Bowman were living in the house by 1931. In the 1930 census, the Bowmans were living nearby on Poplar Street and he
was employed as a hotel clerk. In 1931, Nimrod Bowman was not listed with an occupation in the city directory, possibly due to the Great Depression. The couple were in their 50s during the 1930s and had their adult daughter, Edith, living with them. Edith was employed as a public school teacher.

343 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
345 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
401 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
405 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
411 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
415 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
419 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
421 Emerson. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Calvin Boulevard, going south from 5th Street, east side of street

Calvin Boulevard, Roadway/boulevard, c. 1915. Contributing (structure)
Photo 0008-0009
A two-block segment of Calvin Boulevard, between 2nd and 4th Streets, functions as a true boulevard with one-way traffic to either side of a center median. The median has a concrete curb perimeter, with radial corners, and a grassy lawn. The median is broken by the intersection of 3rd Street and follows the gentle curve of Calvin Boulevard north of 3rd Street. The median contains a few smaller trees and is dotted with concrete and stone pedestaled urns for flowers. While the median only extends to 4th Street, Calvin Boulevard is marked by an inlay of mosaic tiles in the sidewalk at its intersection with 5th Street and at 3rd Street. This inlay has a white tile background and blue tiles that compose a border to the white tiles and spell out CALVIN BLVD. It is unclear if the residential development extending to the west that includes “boulevard” as part of its street names was intended to have true boulevard division with medians, but only Calvin Boulevard is built to this specification to include medians and the tile inlays.

422 Calvin. English Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing
416 Calvin. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1929. Contributing
This one-story house is nearly identical to the house at 219 Emerson Drive and is very likely a Montgomery Ward “Mayflower” kit house. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and metal siding. The house has side gables with a jerkinhead roof, supported by braces, covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. A narrower portion of the porch, centered with the entry, features a gabled porch roof supported by pairs of wood Tuscan columns. The columns support a tall entablature upon which the roof rests. The porch roof ceiling has a flattened arch vault extending through the front of the gable which features a wood keystone. Rows of dentils, unraked, follow the gable pitch. The entry features a wood door and side-lites with Craftsman style windows. Flanking the entry are pairs of 9/1 replacement windows with metal shutters. A brick chimney is in the west half of the south façade; it tapers as it extends up through the eave.

The first occupants of the house were likely the Walker family. Estal, who was a traveling salesman, was married to Katheryn and lived in the house during the 1930s.

412 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Middle of photo 0007

410 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0007

400 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

350 Calvin. United Brethren in Christ Church/Bethel Community Church. Tudor Revival/gable-front with side-steeple, c. 1942. Contributing
The buff-colored brick building is on a raised base of brick and has very simple features. The brick looks like the stamped pattern brick that creates a Flemish bond appearance. The building has 1/1 wood basement windows and wood art glass windows with sills of rowlocks in the first story. The art glass windows are divided into small awning sashes at the bottom and tall, fixed upper sashes. The art glass pattern forms a full-round arch, though the windows are flat-topped. The roof is covered with metal and eaves are flush. The front façade features two basement windows and the first story features three, narrow art glass windows centered near each other; the middle art glass window is slightly taller. A metal vent is at the top of the gable wall. The 4th Street façade (north) features a short pair of art glass windows in its west end and three art glass windows between the pair of windows and the entry tower. The entry tower has an L-shaped set of concrete steps that lead from the sidewalk up to the west wall of the tower where the entry is located. The entry has a pair of aluminum doors. A stone cross is inlaid in the top of the tower. The north wall of the tower has an art glass window in the vestibule for the entry and a metal vent near the top. The tower has a stepped parapet wall similar to crenulations, but with a gabled top in the center of each wall.

The church was built between 1941 and 1942 by the congregation of the United Brethren in Christ. Reverend Leon Taylor was the pastor in 1943. The church offered both regular Sunday services and Sunday School classes. Reverend Taylor and his wife, Marjorie, lived in a home
nearby at 401 Calvin Boulevard. Following the merger of two denominations in 1946, the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church, the church became the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

346 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

342 Calvin. Craftsman, c. 1920. Contributing

336 Calvin. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing


328 Calvin. American Four Square, c. 1920. Contributing

324 Calvin. Tudor Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

320 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

316 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

312 Calvin. Craftsman, c. 1918. Contributing

The two-story, gable-front house has a brick foundation. Its first story is covered with clapboards, capped by a tall trim board, and its second story is covered with wood shingles. The roof has exposed rafter tails and wide-overhanging eaves supported by large wood braces. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a full-width porch with a brick foundation and concrete floor. Porch steps are in the north end of the front wall. The gabled porch roof is supported by wood posts and also features wood braces. The modern entry door features a large oval window and storm door; it is located in the north end of the façade. A three-sided bay with cutaway corners juts out in the south half of the first story, it appears to be an addition. Two 1/1 replacement windows are in the second story and a small 1/1 replacement window is centered in the attic, in the gable.

Aaron and Cleo Harlow made this house their home during the 1920s. Likely they purchased the home soon after it was constructed, about 1918, because they were living in it in 1922. Aaron was a department manager for Gold Mine Dry Goods Company on Chestnut Street in the downtown.

304 Calvin. Tudor Revival, c. 1929. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has stucco walls and 1/1 replacement windows. The house has a steeply-pitched roof, covered with asphalt, with flared eaves. The north half has hip roof while the south half has a gable roof. The front façade features a lower, projecting gabled entry with a full-round arched opening and recessed modern entry door. South of the entry, the wall is covered with vinyl and features a small 1/1 window. This area has a shed roof extension from
the main roof and likely was a porch that has been enclosed. A wall dormer with shed roof and 1/1 window with a flower box is north of the entry. The south façade features a tall gable with half-timbering and a row of three tall 1/1 windows with 1/1 wood transoms. The north façade features a large dormer with half-timbering and a shed roof.

The home was constructed about 1928 and purchased by the Salb family. Oscar Salb, who was married to Elizabeth, worked for the Seymour Clinic.

300 Calvin. Dutch Colonial, c. 1923. Contributing
Right side of photo 0008
The two-story house features a foundation covered with stucco and metal siding. The wood windows are 4/4 and 6/6. The side-gabled house has a gambrel roof that is covered with asphalt with wide overhanging front and back eaves. The front façade is symmetrical with a center entry composed of a small porch with a round-topped arched opening in the eave supported by slender wood columns. The entry has a six panel wood door with side-lites composed of six panes and a wood panel in the bottom. Rows of three 6/6 wood windows flank the porch in the first story. A wide dormer with a shed roof is in the second story and features a pair of short 4/4 wood windows centered in the dormer. The pair of short windows is flanked by pairs of 4/4 windows.

The first occupants of the home were likely members of the Steinkamp family. The Steinkamp family operated a billiards hall and cigar store in downtown Seymour. Virgil and Lyndall Steinkamp lived at this residence during the 1920s and 1930s. Virgil managed the billiards hall.

230 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 0009

222 Calvin. Cape Cod, c. 1952. Contributing
Middle of photo 0009
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is brick with a symmetrical front façade. The façade features a small gabled porch with metal columns and wood entry door with round-topped window. Wide 1/1 metal replacement windows flank the entry. They have sills of rowlocks and metal shutters. Two gabled dormers are in the front façade. They have vinyl siding and 1/1 metal replacement windows.

This home was constructed between about 1950 and 1953 and was a rather late-comer to the neighborhood. Mrs. Pauline Todd, the widow of Tyre Todd, had the home constructed and lived in it during the 1950s until her death in 1958.

218 Calvin. American Four Square/Craftsman, c. 1918. Contributing
Right side of photo 0009
The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation. Its first story wall are covered with clapboards, capped with a tall trim board, and its second story is covered with wood shingles. The hipped roof, which is covered with asphalt, has exposed, rounded-butt rafter tails. The front façade features a full-width porch with a molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. The porch has three square columns on piers with recessed panels. A matching
A wood balustrade of simple pickets is between the piers. The square columns support a hipped porch roof with sawn rafter tails. The steps are in the north end of the porch. The six-panel wood entry door is in the north end of first story. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is in the south half of the first story. A wide pair of 1/1 wood windows with a simple cornice-topped hood is centered in the second story. A dormer with a hipped roof and rounded-butt rafter tails is centered in the front façade and features wood shingles on its walls and a small pair of wood windows.

This home was constructed about 1918 and was occupied by the Bohenkamp family from about that time into the 1940s. Henry Bohenhamp was married to Wilma and was a meat cutter for Henry Steinker.

212 Calvin. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, c. 1920. Contributing

210 Calvin. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

206 Calvin. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Calvin Boulevard, going north from 2nd Street, west side of street

203 Calvin. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

209 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

217 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

227 Calvin. Craftsman, c. 1920. Contributing

303 Calvin. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

311 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

317 Calvin. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

319 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

321 Calvin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

323 Calvin. Craftsman/Side-gabled house, c. 1920. Contributing

325 Calvin. Tudor Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

327 Calvin. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
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341 Calvin.  American Small House, c. 1940.  Contributing

343 Calvin.  Bungalow, c. 1920.  Contributing

345 Calvin.  Bungalow, c. 1920.  Contributing

349 Calvin.  Bungalow, c. 1920.  Contributing

351 Calvin.  Bungalow, c. 1920.  Contributing

351 Calvin.  Bungalow, c. 1920.  Contributing

401 Calvin.  English Cottage, c. 1925.  Contributing

403 Calvin.  Side-gabled house, c. 1920.  Contributing

413 Calvin.  Spanish Revival, c. 1925.  Contributing

425 Calvin.  American Four Square/Craftsman, c. 1929.  Contributing
The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The 3/1 Craftsman style wood windows feature simple trim with cornice-topped hoods. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a porch in its north half with a molded concrete block foundation and four wood Ionic columns that support a tall entablature and flat roof. The entry is composed of a wood Craftsman style wood door and side-lites with windows in their tops. A row of three 3/1 wood windows is in the south half of the first story. Two 3/1 wood windows are in the second story. A sunporch enclosed with rows of narrow 3/1 windows is on the south façade. A large brick chimney is centered in the top of the roof.

The home was purchased by Ezra and Hallie Hutchens about 1929. Ezra was the district superintendent for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family living in the home included his wife, Hallie, sons Louis and Warren who were students, and his mother, Nancy, who was a widow.

439 Calvin.  Craftsman/Bungalow, c. 1929.  Contributing
The one-story front-gabled Bungalow has walls composed of red-colored brick with dark red colored brick trim and quoining. A belt course of soldiers is at the base of the first story walls; a stone block is at the corners of the belt course. The house has 3/1 wood windows trimmed with dark red brick rowlocks with an outer course of dark red brick laid vertically. The jerkinhead roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with brick walls and stone cap. Square columns support a gabled roof in its south end while ornamental metalwork support a flat metal roof over the porch’s northern two-thirds (this is a c. 1960 covering of the original open porch). The porch wall north of the gabled section, which covers the steps, features a built-in brick flower box supported by corbels. The Craftsman style wood entry door is in the south end of the first story. A row of three 3/1 wood windows is in the north half of the first story. A square attic window opening in the gable is covered with metal.
The north façade features a chimney in its east half. It has dark brick corners and a panel trimmed with dark brick. The chimney, which tapers at the top, is flanked by two small 1/1 wood windows. A three-sided bay with a row of three, small 1/1 wood windows in its front wall is centered on the façade. The bay has a shed roof but it is located in a lower cross gable with a jerkinhead roof. A pair of 1/1 windows is west of the bay.

The home was constructed about 1929 and purchased by the Rebber family. Albert Rebber was a foreman with the John C. Groub Company in Seymour. His wife was Enola Rebber.

**Johnson Street, going south from 5th Street, east side of street**

214 Johnson. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

208 Johnson. American Small House, c. 1935. Contributing

206 Johnson. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

114 Johnson. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

110 Johnson. Craftsman Cottage, c. 1925. Contributing

106 Johnson. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

102 Johnson. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

100 Johnson. American Small House, c. 1945. Non-contributing
The house has new siding, windows, and porch features rendering it non-contributing.

**Johnson Street, going north from 4th Street, west side of street**

205 Johnson. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

207 Johnson. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing

209 Johnson. Gable-front, c. 1935. Contributing

215 Johnson. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

217 Johnson. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

219 Johnson. Colonial Revival/Gable-front, c. 1935. Contributing

301 Johnson. Tudor Revival, c. 1938. Contributing
305 Johnson. Tudor Revival, c. 1938. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0010
The one-and-a-half story house has a gabled-ell plan featuring a second, lower front gabled entry vestibule. The house has metal siding and 6/1 wood windows. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a concrete terrace on its south half, in front of the entry vestibule. The vestibule is gabled and projects slightly from the façade; its eaves extend close to the ground. The wood entry door has a semi-circular window in its top. To the north side of the entry is a tall brick chimney with flagstone at its base. The chimney steps in to the west and is capped with stone. The front projecting gabled section features a row of three 6/1 wood windows with metal shutters centered in the first story and a small 4/1 wood window in the top of the gable wall.

This side of the block of Johnson Street was developed in about 1938 and resulted in four similar Tudor Revival style homes constructed in a row. Donald and Lucille King were living in the house in 1940. Donald was a supervisor with W. Q. F. E.

309 Johnson. Tudor Revival, c. 1938. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0010
This house is very nearly a mirror image of 305 Johnson Street but is constructed of red brick. The two houses bear similarities to several kit houses, Sear’s Mitchel/Stratford, Aladdin’s University, and Bennett Homes Brentwood; however, several details of both houses vary from the kit houses. A brick and concrete terrace is on the north half of the front façade. The gabled entry vestibule features a modern wood door with window in its top half. A chimney is south of the door and steps in to the west with a stone-capped gable. The front projecting gabled section features a radial bay cantilevered on the façade. The bay has five casement windows with metal shutters and a metal roof. The steeply-pitched gabled roof of the house is covered with asphalt.

The house was purchased by William and Mabel Morgan who lived in the home during the late 1930s and 1940s. William was a sales supervisor with the Public Service Company of Indiana.

313 Johnson. Tudor Revival, c. 1938. Contributing
Right side of photo 0010
The side-gabled, one-and-a-half story house has rusticated limestone ashlar walls and 6/6 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a projecting entry vestibule in its center with a steeply-pitched gabled roof. The south slope of the vestibule extends nearly to the ground. The wood entry door has a window divided into multiple panes in its top. A brick chimney that steps in from its south and north walls is behind the low-sloping south plane of the vestibule roof. The stepped-in portions of the chimney are capped with brick-covered gables. A 6/6 wood window is centered in the south half of the façade and a pair of 6/6 wood windows is centered in the north half of the façade.
The house is similar to several kit houses, such as Sears’ Dover and Aladdin’s Stratford. Harry and Waneta Sutherlin purchased this house when it was constructed and lived in it through the 1940s. Harry was a lieutenant with the Indiana State Police Post 7.

**Waldron Court (a cul-de-sac)**

The house has had a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and house addition. These changes render the house non-contributing.


505 Waldron. Modern, 1947. Contributing
The one-story brick house features a slightly-raised south portion, similar to a tri-level home, breaking its form from a more traditional Ranch style house. The house features 1/1 wood windows with rowlock sills. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide brick and concrete porch that projects slightly from the façade. It has a balustrade of pickets and turned wood spindles that support the porch roof, which is an extension of the front slope. The back wall of the porch features a modern wood porch door. One/one windows flank the door near the ends of the porch wall. The north end of the façade has a bay that projects out slightly more than the porch and features a 1/1 window. A concrete belt course is at the bottom of this bay and is a continuation of the concrete porch floor. The south end of the front façade is the portion that is taller. It features wide windows composed of a wide center sash and flanking, multi-pane narrow sashes, in its southeast corner.

This house was the first constructed in this small development of the Berry Addition called Waldron Court. The house was built in 1947 and the remaining homes were built during the following year. The house belonged to Sanford L. and Delores Beard during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Sanford was the manager of Jackson County Motors, located in the city.


**Carter Boulevard, going south from 5th Street, east side of street**

Left side of photo 0011
The one-story house has side gables and a central, gabled vestibule that projects out from the front façade. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and the walls are covered with metal siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gabled vestibule features a modern door with window in its top half in its south half and a 6/6 replacement window in its north half. A pair of 6/6 replacement windows is centered in the wall south of the vestibule and one 6/6 replacement window is in the façade north of the vestibule. A large brick chimney with random stone inlays is immediately north of and rises up through the back wall of the vestibule. The chimney steps in to the south, then to the north as it extends upward.
The home was built in about 1937. By 1950, Harold and Alberta Brant were living in the home. Harold was a salesman.

Middle of photo 0011
The one-story, side-gabled house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house features 6/6 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide, lower cross-gable over its north half. A pair of 6/6 wood windows is in the north half of its first story and a lower, gabled vestibule is in its south half. The vestibule features a modern door in its south half and a small 6/6 wood window in its north half. Both gable walls of the front façade feature vinyl shingles and wood-louvered attic vents. A porch with a molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor extends from in front of the vestibule to the south end of the façade. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is in the south half of the front façade. A red brick chimney is in the west half of the south façade.

During the 1940s, two related families lived in the house. Clifford and Hattie Hartwell and Carl and Louise Hartwell lived in the house. Clifford was a passenger and freight agent with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Carl worked in a city laboratory, presumably in the utilities department.

430 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
Right side of photo 0011

426 Carter. Ranch, c. 1948. Contributing
The one-story house has sandstone ashlar walls and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and metal awnings. The hipped roof is clipped on its north end and is covered with asphalt. The front façade features an incised porch in its southwest corner. The porch has a concrete floor and three square posts that support the corner of the roof. A wood door is in the north half of the porch’s back wall and a 1/1 window is south of the door. A row of three windows is north of the porch; the middle window (fixed) is wider than those that flank it. The north end of the façade features a projecting section with a 1/1 window centered in its front wall.

The house was constructed about 1948 for the Morgan family. William T. Morgan was a lineman for PSC of Indiana. His wife was Ida Morgan.

418 Carter. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1943. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 6/6 wood windows and metal shutters. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features an incised porch in its center, flanked by two bays that project forward. The porch has a segmental arched openings in the top of its wall. A wood entry door is in the back wall of the porch. The north section that projects forward has a gabled roof and a large 6/6 wood window centered in its front wall. The south bay’s roof is a long, flared catslide extension of the front slope of the side-gabled roof. This bay features a pair
of 8/8 replacement windows on its front wall. The house has a red brick chimney near the west end of its north façade.

The first occupants of the house were likely members of the Drake family. Robert M. Drake and his wife, Anna, owned and operated Drake’s Café at 101 W. 2nd Street in downtown Seymour.

414 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1943. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 6/6 replacement windows with metal shutters on its first story front wall. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a wood entry door in its north half. The door has cross buck panels at the bottom and three narrow windows in the top. The door surround is composed of Doric pilasters that support an entablature with broken pediment and urn finial. An 8/8 replacement window is south of the entry. Two gabled dormers with 6/6 replacement windows are located on the front façade. A side-gabled extension on the north façade features a 6/6 replacement window in its west wall and a gabled dormer, with 6/6 window, in the west slope of its roof. A large red brick chimney is west of center on the south façade.

This home was likely constructed as part of the Federal Housing Authority financed project during World War II to provide housing for military personnel and workers at the air base. George O’Brien, Jr. and his wife, Marguerite, lived in the home during the early 1940s. George was employed with the United States Army.

410 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1943. Contributing
406 Carter. Sherman Berry House, Tudor Revival, c. 1940. Contributing
402 Carter. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
348 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing
344 Carter. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
338 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
336 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
The two-story addition to this house is placed so that the original massing is still dominant.
320 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
318 Carter. House, c. 1940. Non-contributing
The house has had a large two-story addition made to the rear of the home, overwhelming the original one-story American Small House design. The house also received a new gabled front porch and entry. These changes render the house non-contributing.

312 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

308 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

The one-story house has walls of rusticated limestone ashlars and a wide front gabled roof covered with asphalt shingle. The front façade features a semicircular bay with a wood window divided into multiple panes. The bay has a stone base and the window has a stone sill with a rounded edge. The window is covered by an extension of the gable roof. The gable wall is covered with clapboards. The entry is recessed on the south side in a slightly taller, wider gabled section set back from the front of the house. The entry has concrete steps and a modern door with a full window. The taller gable wall is also covered with clapboards. A wide stone chimney is located where the two front-facing gables join.

This home was one of the last to be built in the district during the period of significance. It was constructed about 1956 and was occupied by members of the Boebringer family by 1957. John Broebringer, Jr. was a storekeeper for the Texas ET Corporation. His wife was LaVola.

300 Carter. English Cottage, 1940. Contributing

230 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1940. Contributing

228 Carter. English Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing

226 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

224 Carter. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing


Carter Boulevard, going north from 2nd Street, west side of street

203 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing

219 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1936. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has walls composed of a blend of brown, red, and buff-colored brick. Casement windows are replacements and feature stone sills and lintels of soldier brick. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt. A porch with a brick foundation and concrete floor...
Westside Historic District                      Jackson County, IN

Name of Property                      County and State

is on the southern two-thirds of the front façade. The front façade has a wide, lower front gable in its north half and two pairs of casement windows in its south half. The front gabled section features a row of three casement windows in its north half and a projecting, gabled vestibule in its south half. The vestibule’s wood entry door is in the south half of the wall and a casement window is in the north half. Both the door and window are trimmed with rock-faced “long and short work” stone. The wood door has a small window in its top that is divided into six panes. A small square window is in the south-facing wall of the vestibule and a louvered narrow vent is in the top of the vestibule’s gable wall. A pair of casement windows is in the top of the wide front gable and a gabled dormer with a pair of casement windows is south of the gable. A chimney is in the east half of the south façade.

The house was constructed about 1936 and its first occupants were likely the Heiwig family, who are listed living here in the 1940 city directory. Arthur Heiwig, who was married to Katherine, was a serviceman for Thompson Dairy Company.

221 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
223 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
225 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
227 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
301 Carter. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing
305 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
311 Carter. Modern, c. 1950. Contributing
315 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
401 Carter. Tudor Revival, c. 1936. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story brown brick house has 3/1 Craftsman style wood windows with sills and lintels of rowlocks. The house has a gabled-ell plan and the steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a porch with brick walls and piers with stone caps over its southern two-thirds. Ornamental metalwork forms supports for a flat metal roof (c. 1970). The front-gabled section of the façade has a pair of 3/1 wood windows near the center of its first story wall. A full-round arched 3/1 wood window is south of the pair of windows and is located in the vestibule. A pent roof extends off the south slope of the front gabled section to cover the vestibule. A wood door is in the south-facing wall of the vestibule. A pair of 4/1 Craftsman style wood windows is centered in the first story wall south of the vestibule. A brick chimney is centered in the south-facing gabled section of the house. It steps in to the west and is capped with stone.

The home was constructed by the late 1930s and was purchased by the Sciarra family who lived here in 1940. Carmin Sciarra was a bartender at the Chatter Box Café in Seymour. His wife’s name was Effie.

The one-story, side-gabled house has walls composed of rusticated limestone ashlars. Its 2/2 wood windows have stone sills. The window tops on the front façade are just below the eaves and soffits. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade has a section on its north end, stepped back from the front. It has two 2/2 wood windows centered in its wall. The remaining façade features a concrete stoop and wood door in its north end. The door has two large diamond-shaped windows. A row of three windows is south of the door. The center window is a wide, fixed window flanked by 2/2 windows. The south façade features a narrow, side-gabled bay with a wide stone chimney over its western two-thirds and a small 2/2 wood window in its east end.

The house was constructed about 1936 and was purchased by J. Mack and Martha Steinkamp. Mack Steinkamp was a clerk in the family business of George H. Steinkamp Cigars.

411 Carter. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

415 Carter. Cape Cod, c. 1935. Contributing

423 Carter. House, c. 1940. Non-contributing
The house has undergone a building campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and enclosed its porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

425 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

429 Carter. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

The one-story, side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has wood windows in 8/8 and 6/6 pane configurations. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an incised porch in its center flanked by projecting, gabled wings. The wings feature short cornice returns on their gable walls. The south wing features a wide 8/8 wood window in its front wall. The north wing features a projecting, three-sided bay window with cutaway corners and roof with flared eaves. The three-sided bay has a wide, multi-paned window in its front wall and narrow 6/6 windows in its side walls. The concrete porch features ornamental ironwork in each end to help support the roof. A pair of 6/6 wood windows is centered in the back wall of the porch. The entry door is in the south facing wall of the north bay. The wood door has a window divided into twelve panes. A red brick chimney is in the east half of the north façade.

This home was built during the mid-to-late 1930s and became home to the J. J. Shanahan family. John Shanahan, who was married to Olive, was a representative of the Shell Oil Company.


Lee Boulevard, going south from 6th Street, east side of street

Far left side of photo 0012
The one-story gable-front house is composed of a blend of hues of brown-colored brick. The house has 6/6 wood windows with rowlock sills and stone lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a brick stoop with concrete floor. The porch has metal railings and posts that support a wide metal awning. The modern entry door is north of center on the façade. The doorway is trimmed with dark brown rowlocks and a full-round blind arch with keystone is atop the door. The arch is trimmed with dark brown rowlocks and the blind arch features vertical rows of dark brown header brick alternating with light brown brick. A 6/6 wood window is north of the entry and a pair of 6/6 wood windows is south of the entry. A metal attic vent is centered in the top of the gable. It is also trimmed with dark brown rowlocks and has a stone lintel. Atop the stone lintel is a full-round blind arch with keystone, detailed identically to the blind arch above the entry, only smaller.

The house was built about 1945. Joseph H. and Mary Burton Jr. were likely the first occupants of the house. They lived here in 1947. Joseph was a machine operator for the B. J. Cummings Veneer Company located in the city.

Second from left side of photo 0012
The one-story, side-gabled house has red brick walls and the roof is covered with asphalt. The 1/1 replacement windows have rowlock sills and stone lintels. The front façade features a wide brick porch with concrete floor. Low brick walls and rows of 1/1 metal windows enclose the

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ide Historic District
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Name of Property: porch. The porch has a shed roof and central entry with storm door. The porch appears to have been expanded both north and south beyond a smaller brick stoop, and then enclosed c. 1965. The back wall of the porch features an entry door centered in the wall, flanked by two 1/1 replacement windows, to each side.

The house was constructed about 1945. Kenneth Knoke and his wife, Ruth, were likely the first occupants. They were living in the house by 1947. Kenneth was an electrician with the Alexander Electric Company.

506 Lee. Cape Cod, c. 1943. Contributing Second from right side of photo 0012 The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is composed of a blend of brown-colored brick. It has 6/1 replacement windows with rowlock sills and stone lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt. A porch is on the south half of the front façade. It features brick walls and a concrete floor. Six wood posts set atop the wall and support the porch’s shed roof. Two slight segmental arched openings in the front wall allow drainage from the porch floor. The concrete steps are centered in the front porch wall. A wood door with a window in its top half is centered in the porch’s back wall. Two 6/1 replacement windows are north of the porch. Two gabled dormers, covered with vinyl siding, are in the front façade. They have a 4/1 window in their front wall. A side-gabled bay extends off the south façade; it has a 6/1 replacement window in its west-facing wall.

The house was constructed about 1943. It was listed as vacant in the city’s 1943 directory, but was occupied by 1947. W. J. Reetz and his wife, Rita, lived in the home during the 1940s and 1950s. W. J. Reetz was the manager for the Sears, Roebuck, and Company store in Seymour.

502 Lee. Cape Cod, 1943. Contributing Right side of photo 0012

446 Lee. Cape Cod, c. 1945. Contributing

444 Lee. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

438 Lee. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

434 Lee. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

430 Lee. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1943. Contributing

422 Lee. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1945. Contributing


Westside Historic District
Name of Property
408 Lee. American Small House, c. 1943. Contributing


The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboard walls. The house has 3/1 Craftsman style wood windows with simple trim boards. The cross-gabled roof features full-width gables on each façade; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with molded concrete block foundation and red brick square columns that support a hipped roof. The columns are at the corners; matching piers with stone caps flank the steps in the center of the porch. The front façade has a wood Craftsman style door centered in the porch’s back wall. It has three narrow windows in the top. Pairs of 3/1 wood windows flank the door. The front gable features a pair of 3/1 wood windows. A brick chimney is on the south-facing gable.

The house was constructed in 1935 for the Maurice and Edna Haper family. However, it appears during the 1940s, the couple rented out space in their home to other individuals. Maurice Haper operated the Seinna Cleaners, a dry-cleaning and laundry store in Seymour. Edna was the bookkeeper for the store. The couple married in 1925. Part of the home was rented to Robert M. & Ida Butler in 1943. Robert was a corporal in the U.S. Army and was stationed at the U.S. Army Air Base, later Freeman Airfield. By 1947, the Hapers were renting out the same part of the home to Stanley and Evelyn Taylor. Stanley was a salesman for the National Veener & Lumber Company (also called Swain National Veneer) located on West 2nd Street in Seymour.

344 Lee. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing

342 Lee. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing


328 Lee. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing


Left side of photo 0013
The one-story house has walls of rusticated limestone ashlars and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a porch on its north half. The porch has a low front wall of ashlars and a concrete floor. Large turned wood...
posts are on the corners and support a hipped roof. A modern wood door with art glass is north of center on the façade. Wide 1/1 wood windows are in the north and south ends of the façade.

The home was built for Nettie Nordloh after her husband, Roy, died in January of 1953. The couple was married in 1921 and had made their home in Seymour by 1940. Nettie was born in 1901, in Jennings County, Indiana and lived to be 102 years old before she died in Brownstown in 2003. The Nordlohs operated a café in Seymour, he was a bartender and she was a waitress.

Right side of photo 0013
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation and clapboards on its walls. The house has 6/6 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a concrete block stoop with ornamental metalwork railings and posts in its north end. The posts support a small gabled roof. A wood entry door features a segmental arched window in the top. A pair of 6/6 wood windows is in the south half of the façade. The north façade features a small wood window divided into six panes in its west end and a 6/6 wood window near its east end. A pair of 6/6 wood windows is centered in the gable wall.

The house was built in 1947 and purchased by John and Ruth Fahay. John was a foreman with Arvin Industries in Seymour. The Fahays made this their home through the 1950s. Arvin Industries traces its roots to the Indianapolis Air Pump Company in 1919. As the company grew, they developed plants in several Indiana cities, all with specific manufacturing focuses. They purchased the Dan Patch Novelty plant in Connersville, a toy manufacturing business, but closed and relocated its toy production line to Seymour in 1925. In 1950, the company changed its name to Arvin Industries and was a sizable employer in Seymour.

216 Lee. House, c. 1945. Non-contributing
The house has undergone an extensive building campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and additions to the home. The window changes appear to have also altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.


204 Lee. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing


Lee Boulevard, going north from 2nd Street, west side of street


205 Lee. English Cottage, c. 1945. Contributing
Westside Historic District
Name of Property


225 Lee. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing


301 Lee. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing


325 Lee. Ranch, c. 1945. Contributing

339 Lee. English Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing

341 Lee. Craftsman/gable-front, c. 1940. Contributing


The house has undergone a building campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors. Window changes altered the proportions of the openings. These changes render the house non-contributing.


429 Lee. Cape Cod, c. 1943. Contributing
Name of Property                   County and State


441 Lee. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
Left side of photo 0014
The one-story blonde-colored brick house has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt. The 6/6 wood windows feature sills of rowlocks and stone lintels. The front façade is symmetrical with a porch in the center. The porch has a brick foundation and concrete floor. Ornamented metalwork forms corner columns that support a metal roof. The entry has a wood door and metal storm door with a jalousie window. Two 6/6 wood windows flank the entry. The outside two windows have metal awnings.

This home was one of many constructed by the Seymour Construction Company in 1943 as a need for housing grew dramatically during World War II. In 1943, it appears the address for this home was probably 435 Lee, and was used as the offices for the Seymour Construction Company during the construction of the residential development. The construction company was owned by S. H. Berry, who owned and platted the additions that bear his name to the west side of the city. By 1947, the house was home to the Merrill and Jean Nichter family. Merrill was an agent for the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company.

Right side of photo 0014

The house has had an extensive renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.


Kessler Boulevard, going south from 5th Street, east side of street

454 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
The one-story gable-front house is composed of a blend of hues of brown-colored brick laid in common bond. The house has jalousie windows with rowlock sills and stone lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a brick stoop with concrete floor. The wood entry door is south of center on the façade. The door has a small square window in the top and a stone lintel is over the doorway. A jalousie window is south of the entry and a pair of jalousie windows is north of the entry. A metal attic vent is centered in the top of the gable. It
These homes were part of the building campaign by the Seymour Construction Company to alleviate housing needs in the city during World War II. The house is not identified in the 1943 directory, but it likely would have been constructed by the end of that year. In 1947, Donald McKinney and his wife, Martha, were living in the house. Donald was a machine operator for the Seymour Manufacturing Company. The company (now Seymour Midwest) is one of the oldest manufacturing companies in Seymour, tracing its founding to 1872.

450 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015
The one-story, side-gabled house has red brick walls laid in common bond and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The 6/6 replacement windows have rowlock sills and stone lintels. The front façade features a brick porch with concrete floor centered on the wall. The modern entry door has a semicircular window in the top. Two 6/6 replacement windows flank the entry on the front wall. The north façade features two 6/6 replacement windows. The south façade features a pair of 6/6 replacement windows in its west half and one 6/6 replacement window in its east half.

Like the house as 454 Kessler, this house was part of the building campaign by the Seymour Construction Company during the early 1940s. It would have been constructed by about the end of 1943. The house was purchased by Stanley and Betty Shipley by 1947. Stanley was the meat manager at the city’s Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Store (what became known as the grocery chain, A&P).

446 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
442 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
438 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
434 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
430 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing
420 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
410 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing
408 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
Left side of photo 0016
Westside Historic District

Name of Property                   County and State
Second from left side of photo 0016
The one-story house has a concrete foundation and metal siding. The house has pairs of metal casement windows divided into three panes. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a concrete porch with ornamental metalwork that forms corner columns. The columns support a metal roof. A short extension of the main roof shelters a modern entry door in the center of the front façade. Pairs of casements flank the entry and a pair of casements, with metal awning, is in the north and south ends of the façade.

The house was constructed early in 1950 and its first occupants were Robert and Lucille Nally. Robert was a cable man for American Telephone and Telegraph.

402 Kessler. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

326 Kessler. House, c. 1935. Contributing

322 Kessler. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
Seen in the right background of photo 0016
This home may be one of two that were moved from West 3rd Street to this location in 1945.

320 Kessler. Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1930. Contributing
This home may be one of two that were moved from West 3rd Street to this location in 1945.

318 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

316 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Non-contributing
A fire in 2018 caused the need for a full remodeling of the house, rendering it non-contributing.

314 Kessler. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1945. Contributing

312 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

310 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

308 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing


304 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

300 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

216 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

212 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

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210 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

208 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

206 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

204 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing


Kessler Boulevard, going north from 2nd Street, west side of street


207 Kessler. House, c. 1965. Non-Contributing

211 Kessler. American Small House, 1950. Contributing

213 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing


217 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

The one-story, side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has pairs of wood casement windows divided into three panes. The windows have modern, sawn wood shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and eaves are flush. The front façade has a concrete porch on its northern two-thirds. Ornamental metalwork posts support a shed roof. A six-panel wood door is centered on the façade. Two pairs of casement windows are in the south half of the façade and a pair of casement windows is in the north half. The north façade features two pairs of casement windows. The house was occupied by Robert Blair in 1947 and William and Nettie Heiwig in 1950. William’s occupation was that of a plumber in 1950.

301 Kessler. English Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is veneered with random-coursed flagstone. The 6/6 wood windows feature stone sills, metal awnings, and metal shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a wide front-gable in its south half. A wood entry door with storm door is in the north end of the gabled section. The entry has a simple concrete and stone stoop. Two 6/6 wood windows are south of the door. A small 1/1 wood window is in the top of the gable. Wood louvers are above the window. A 6/6 wood window is in the north half of the front façade. Two dormers with hipped roofs are in the north half of the front façade. The
dormers have vinyl siding and 6/6 windows. A sunporch with a gabled roof is centered on the south façade. It has ashlar walls and enclosed with 1/1 metal windows. The gable wall is covered with vinyl siding. A 6/6 wood window is east of the sunporch and a pair of 6/6 wood windows are in the gable wall.

This house predates most in the neighborhood of c. 1950 construction. The house was constructed for Prudence Coryea, the widow of Melvin Coryea, c. 1935. The couple married in 1894 and lived in rural Jackson Township, Jackson County, Indiana where Melvin died prior to 1930. Prudence purchased the home during the mid-1930s and lived here with her daughter, Esther, into the 1940s. Prudence died in 1948, however, Esther continued to live in the home into the 1950s. Esther was a linotype setter with the Seymour Daily Tribune.

303 Kessler. Contemporary, c. 2000. Non-contributing


309 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

313 Kessler. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

315 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing


319 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

The house has had a renovation campaign that resulted in new siding, windows, and doors, and enclosed its porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

325 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Non-contributing
The house has undergone a building campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and a new porch. These changes render the house non-contributing.

329 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

401 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

405 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing


413 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900     OMB No. 1024-0018

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The one-story house has smooth-faced limestone random-laid ashlar walls and 1/1 wood windows. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a shallow porch in its south half. The porch has a stone foundation and concrete floor with ornamental metalwork that forms corner columns. The columns support a shallow pent roof extension of the main roof. The back wall of the porch is covered with vinyl and features a wide opening with three windows: a large middle wood window flanked by narrow 1/1 wood windows. A wood entry door is in the north end of the porch’s back wall. It has a tall, narrow window in its south end. The north half of the front façade features a wainscot of stone that extends to the northeast corner of the house where a wide section of stone extends to the eave. Vinyl siding is above the wainscot and forms a panel between two 1/1 wood windows with wood sill.

The house was constructed in 1952 and its first occupants were Stanley and Evelyn Taylor. The Taylors had previously lived at 402 Lee Street during the late 1940s. At that time he was a salesman for the National Veneer and Lumber Company of Seymour. By 1953, Stanley had joined in a partnership with Edwin Scherer to form the manufacturer agents’ office of Scherer & Taylor with offices at 109 North Broadway.

419 Kessler. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

429 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

431 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

435 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

439 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

443 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

447 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

451 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

455 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

457 Kessler. American Small House, 1943. Contributing

Right side of photo 0015

6th Street, going west from Pine Street, south side of street

503 6th Street. Italianate/Colonial Revival, c. 1875/1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 0018
Westside Historic District

The two-story house is likely the oldest building in the district having been constructed prior to residential neighborhood development around it. The central (original) part of the house has a cube form with a rubble stone foundation. Additions to the house have concrete block or molded concrete block foundations. Clapboards cover the walls. The wood windows are in configurations of 6/6 in the Craftsman style on the front façade, with shutters, and 1/1 on other facades. The windows have simple trim and corniced hoods. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt. The hipped roof on the central part of the house has a flat top and a two large central chimneys. A full-width rubble stone terrace is on the front/central part of the house. The front façade features three bays on the first and second stories. The entry is in the easternmost bay and features a wood door with side-lites and a full-round arch transom. The side-lites are divided into five panes and the transom is divided into four pie-shaped panes. A narrow, full-round arched roof with flared eaves is above the entry. It is supported by wood braces. The other openings are windows, as described. A wide cross gable, sans window, is centered on the front façade.

A two-story sleeping porch is on the west façade of the house. It features two pairs of wood casement windows in the Craftsman style on each wall of the first story. The windows have flattened arch surrounds with wood keystones. A pair of wood doors with full windows in the Craftsman style, a flattened arch, and a narrow porch roof matching the front entry is centered in the west façade of the porch. The second story’s sleeping porch is enclosed with rows of Craftsman style casement windows. The east façade features a modern (c. 1960) one-story enclosed porch on its north half and a two-story ell (possibly part of the original home) on its south half. The ell has a three-sided, one-story bay with cutaway corners. The bay’s walls have 1/1 wood windows.

While the house was likely part of a farm or larger parcel of land, and was constructed in the mid-to-late 1800s, it was remodeled during the early 1900s with Colonial Revival details. The family that likely undertook those alterations lived in the home during the 1910s-1920s. Victor N. Fettig is shown living at the house in the 1922 city directory. Victor was the president of the J. Fettig Company, manufacturers of harnesses and shoes (presumably for horses), automobile accessories, traveling bags and trunks. The house was later purchased by E. C. Franz during the 1940s.

511 6th Street. Tudor Revival, c. 1936. Contributing
Right side of photo 0018
The one-and-a-half story red brick house has 9/9 wood replacement windows with sills of rowlocks and segmental arches of soldiers. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with slate. A tall front gable is on the west half of the front façade. It features a wide full-round arched porch opening in its east end and a wide segmental arched opening for four multi-paned casement windows west of the porch. The second story features a pair of 9/9 wood windows under a common segmental arch. A full-round arched attic vent with wood louvers is in the top of the gable. An incised porch is east of the front gable. The porch has a brick foundation and concrete floor. Its east wall is a full-round arched opening. The back wall of the porch features a wood door in its west end and a pair of multi-pane casement windows in its east half. A wide dormer with a shed roof is in the east half of the front façade. It is covered with stucco and half-
timbering and features two pairs of casement windows divided into nine panes. A wide chimney is centered on the east-facing gable of the house, and a wide dormer with stucco and half-timbering is in the second story of the west façade.

The house was constructed during the 1930s and its first occupants were likely members of the Osterman family. Henry, who was married to Josephine, was the treasurer for Seymour’s Central Pharmacal Company

515 6th Street. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

517 6th Street. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The house has undergone extensive alterations that resulted in new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

521 6th Street. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing

705 6th Street. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

729 6th Street. Tudor Revival, c. 1936. Contributing
This house is likely the largest home in the district. The large, two-story house has dark red brick first story walls and stucco and half-timbering on its second story. The house has wood casement windows divided into multiple panes with sills of rowlocks on the first story. The side-gabled roof has multiple front-facing gables. Its front façade is divided into three primary sections. The east bay is a two-story, brick, front-gable section with stucco and half-timbering in its gable wall. It features a two-story, three-sided bay with cutaway corners and a brick base. The three-sided bay has stucco and half-timbering walls and it is capped by a shed roof. The front wall of the three-sided bay has a row of three casement windows in each story divided into 10 panes.

The front façade’s middle bay is a two-story entry tower that projects forward. Its first story is brick and has half-timbering and stucco on its second story which terminates in a crenellated parapet. Brick buttresses capped with stone are on its front corners. A pair of small casement windows divided into six panes is centered in its first story. A row of three tall casement windows, divided into 10 panes, with transoms divided into 6 panes, is centered in the second story of the tower. A wood label lintel spans the tower and steps up to crown the windows. The entry is in the west wall of the tower. It features a pair of wood doors and a stone surround with segmental arched top with keystone.

The third, westernmost, bay is a wide two-story front gabled section with a jerkinhead roof. The first story walls are brick and half-timbering and stucco cover the second story. A wide chimney is centered on the gable. It features some random stone inlay and stone caps where the chimney steps in from the east and west near the bottom of the second story. Rows of three casement windows with transoms flank the chimney on the first story. The casement windows are divided into eight panes and the transoms are divided into four panes. A pair of casement windows,
divided into eight panes, flank the chimney on the second story. A long, downward extension of
the gable’s roof to the west creates a one-story sunporch on the home’s west façade. It is
enclosed with large wood French doors and pairs of casements with transoms divided into
multiple panes.

The home was constructed for members of the Blish family in about 1936. John Blish was the
treasurer of one of Seymour’s oldest industries, the Blish Milling Company. His wife’s name
was Frances, and the family hailed from one of the pioneer families of Seymour.

735 6th Street. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing

739 6th Street. Barn, c. 1868. Contributing
The large brick barn fronts 6th Street with its gable end. The barn has wood windows and doors
with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt. A square, Italianate-style cupola,
wood, is centered on the ridge of the roof and has two louvered openings with segmental arched
tops in each wall. The front (north) façade features a pair of 6/6 wood windows centered in its
second story and a wide pair of hay hatch wood doors in the gable. The west façade, which faces
the lawn and house, features two carriage openings that flank a door on the first story. The north
carriage opening has been partially filled in with brick, the others feature wood doors. Two 6/6
wood windows are in the second story.

The barn has a long and varied history. It was constructed during the 1860s by J. H. Peter who
owned the “Cyclone” a horse racing track on the north side of 6th Road. The barn housed horses
and surreys used for racing. After the track was razed, the barn sheltered horses used by the city.
The building was then used as part of the Peter Packing Company during the 1910s-20s. John
Jay and Adelaide Peter lived in the same block as the barn. J. J. Peter was the president of the
company which advertised the purest and best pork sausage in Southern Indiana. The company
produced smoked meats, hog lard, cheese, and cold meats. John Peter was also the vice-
president of the Graessle-Mercer Company in Seymour, which was a printing company
established in 1904. The company remains in business at the time of this writing. The upstairs
of the barn, which features basketball rims and backboards, was said to have been used for
practice by the high school basketball team during the 1930s while the new gym was under
construction (c. 1940).

739 6th Street (back). Cooper House, Colonial Revival, c. 1939. Contributing
The house is set back from the road, behind the brick barn on the property. The house is built of
street paver brick. The metal windows are casements, with transoms, divided into four panes.
The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a two-story, gable-front section in its
east end. It features a pair of casement windows centered in its first and second story; the first
story windows have casements. An attic vent is created from open brickwork in the top of the
gable (four missing soldiers). A one-story gable-front section in the west end of the front
façade. It features of row of six casement windows, divided into four panes, with transoms and
an attic vent matching the two-story section’s vent. A one-story section is in the middle of the
front façade and it features the entry and a wide chimney in its center. The entry, in the east end,
has a wood plank door with metal strapwork. An extension of the roof forms an overhang for the
The chimney steps in from each side just below the eave. A pair of casement windows, divided into four panes, with transom is west of the chimney.

The home was constructed in about 1939 for the Cooper family. Brick was taken from old street pavers in nearby Jeffersonville, Indiana to construct the walls. Guy M. Cooper owned and managed Guy Cooper Motor Sales in Seymour. His wife’s name was Veva and they had one son, Paul. During the 1940s, the Seymour Tuesday Club also met at the property. Guy died in 1952, after which time his son took over operations at the company and constructed a house next door at 801 6th Street.

801 6th Street. Ranch, 1952. Contributing
The one-story, side-gabled red brick house has pairs of metal casement windows with sills of rowlocks. The windows are divided into four panes with transoms and have metal shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a wide rusticated limestone chimney is east of center near the ridge. The front façade features a full-width concrete porch sheltered by a wide-overhanging eave. It is supported by ornamental metal lattice-work posts. A wood entry door with a small window in its top is in the east end of the façade. A wide opening for three windows, two casements and a wide, fixed window is west of the door in the east half of the façade. Two pairs of casement windows is in the west end of the façade and a pair of casement windows is to the east of the two pairs. A sunporch with a gabled roof is on the east façade. It is enclosed with rows of 1/1 metal windows and a storm door that faces north.

Paul Cooper, who took over management of his father’s automobile company, Guy Cooper Motor Sales in Seymour, constructed this house for he and his wife, Dona, just after his father died in 1952.

813 6th Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing
817 6th Street. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
831 6th Street. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
835 6th Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing
837 6th Street. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
903 6th Street. Ranch, c. 1945. Contributing
909 6th Street. Bungalow, 1932. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story, gable-front Bungalow has a molded concrete block foundation and walls sheathed in clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim and corniced...
hoods. The jerkinhead roof has exposed rafter tails and wood braces on its gables. Visible roof surfaces had green-painted concrete roof tiles, which have been replaced with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with a molded concrete block foundation and buff-colored brick walls, piers, and square corner columns. The porch has a hip roof. The brickwork features rows of soldier brick and slight segmental arched openings for porch floor drainage. The porch walls and piers, which flank the entry steps centered on the front, have stone caps. A wood Craftsman style door with full window is centered in the first story. Pairs of 1/1 wood windows flank the door. A small pair of 1/1 wood windows is centered in the top of the gable. Dormers with jerkinhead roofs are centered in the east and west facades. A buff-colored brick chimney is in the north end of the east façade. It features an arched pattern in the first story and is flanked by two art glass wood windows.

The house was built about 1932. In 1940, it was occupied by Wesley and Erlean Sigler. Wesley was employed as a gardener for Walter Able.

911 6th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing

West 5th Street, going east from Kessler, north side of street

910 5th Street. House, contemporary, c. 2010. Non-contributing

904 5th Street. American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

830/832 5th Street. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

824 5th Street. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

734 5th Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1929. Contributing

Photo 0019

The stucco house is mostly one-story with parapets and shed roofs. A smaller two-story section is in the back part (north) of the house and it features the same parapets with a flat roof. The house has metal casement windows, divided into eight panes, with transoms. The parapets have corner piers and capstones. The west and south facades are most prominent because they face streets. The south façade is considered the front. It has a projecting section on its east half and a large terrace on its west half. The projecting section has a bay with steps and a full-round arched opening for a porch entry in its west end; this bay steps out slightly and features a parapet with corner piers. East of this section is a row of windows, two casements and side-lites with transoms, centered in the wall. The top of this section has a parapet with corner piers. The west half of the south façade features two large openings, each with two casements and side-lites with transoms centered in the wall. It is covered with a shed roof. The east wall of the terrace opens to the porch entry with three tall openings, divided by square stucco columns, with shaped tops. The entry is in the back wall of the porch and features a wood door with a window divided into multiple panes in the top. This porch wall is covered by a shed roof.
Westside Historic District

The west façade has a middle section with shed roof and terrace flanked by projecting sections. The south section features a stucco chimney with a tall recessed panel with arched top. Small casement windows divided into four panes, with transoms, flank the chimney. The south section has a parapet wall with corner piers. The north section features a wide opening with two pairs of casements, side-lites and transoms, centered in its wall. A full-round arched opening is at the top of the wall. The parapet with corner piers on this section forms a balcony wall for the two-story portion in the northeast corner of the house. The middle section of the west façade features a terrace with stucco wall and steps in the north wall of the terrace. A wood door with a window divided into multiple panes is in the back wall of the terrace. A short casement window is north of the door. This section is covered with a shed roof.

The house was constructed about 1929 for Roy and Carrie Schutlz. The couple was no longer living here by 1940, and no reference of employment is found in 1931. The house is one of the more elaborate Spanish Revival homes in Seymour.

730 5th Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1925. Contributing

726 5th Street. Tudor Revival, c. 1929. Contributing

724 5th Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

722 5th Street. Craftsman Cottage, c. 1929. Contributing

The house was constructed about 1929 for the EuDaly family. Francis EuDaly was a salesman at the H. C. Whitmer medicine company in Seymour. The company started c. 1899 after it was moved from Ohio, then from Salem, Indiana. Francis’s wife was named Opal.
low-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt and its eaves are supported by wood braces. The front façade features a pair of 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows, east of center on the gable-front section. A wide porch with shed roof is across the remaining front façade. The porch features stucco walls with a shaped wall cap. Square, tapered columns flank the entry in the east end of the porch’s front wall, and on the southwest corner. The porch entry opening has a rounded top, which is carried through with rounded top outside corners at the porches other openings in its front and side walls. A small gable is above the porch entry. The back wall of the porch features a wood Craftsman style door, with full window, in its east end and a pair of 3/1 wood Craftsman windows west of the door. The west façade features a tall, tapered, brown brick chimney in its south end and a three-sided bay with gable in its north end. The bay has a pair of 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows.

Byran Lyon likely constructed this house for himself in about 1929. Byran was a carpenter with the W. J. Abraham Company, one of the leading home builders in the district. The house certainly evokes the hand of a craftsman, so it is likely Byran added his own carpenter-applied, details to the home. His wife’s name was Grace.

720 5th Street. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

716 5th Street. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

714 5th Street. House, c. 1925. Contributing
This house was the boyhood home of John Mellencamp, a famous Indiana singer and songwriter of the late 20th century. He lived in the home during the 1950s-1960s.

710 5th Street. Craftsman, c. 1929. Contributing
The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wood braces that support the eaves. The front façade features a wide porch with molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. It has square columns, wood, and a wood balustrade of simple pickets. The entry steps are west of center on the porch. The porch roof is a wide, low-pitched gable with wood braces for its eaves. The back wall of the porch features a wood Craftsman style door west of center. The door has a window divided into three panes in the top. A 1/1 wood window is west of the door and a 3/1 wood Craftsman style window is in the east half of the wall. The second story features a gabled wall dormer with a row of three 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows.

The house was constructed about 1929 and was purchased by Henry Dunker. Dunker was about 80 years old when he purchased the home for his family. Dunker was born in Germany and was retired in 1930. His wife, Julia, and several adult children also lived in the home. The oldest was 35 and the youngest was 17 in 1930. The Dunkers came to the United States in 1880-81.

706 5th Street. Craftsman/Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1936. Contributing
The one-story, gable-front Bungalow features white brick trim with its brown brick walls. A belt course of white soldiers is at the bottom of the first story walls. The house has 3/1 wood
Craftsman style windows with sills of white rowlocks and white lintels of soldiers. The sills and lintels are “shouldered” with alternate coursing of white brick and white “T” patterned brick, laid on their sides, flank each window grouping. The roof is covered with asphalt and its eaves are supported by Oriental-style wood braces (two horizontal boards and one vertical board at their end). The front façade features a full-width porch with shed roof and gable over the center entry. The porch has brick walls, a concrete floor, and square columns of brick with white brick caps. Slight segmental arches form drainage spillways for the porch floor in the bottom of the porch walls. White brick form cross patterns in the porch walls and columns. Pairs of 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows flank the entry on the back wall of the porch. The entry is wood and features a lintel of white brick matching those of the windows. The gable wall over the entry and of the house are covered with stucco. A wood louvered attic vent with a gable top is centered in the front gable. A sunporch with a gable roof extends off the southeast corner of the house. It is enclosed with 3/1 wood Craftsman windows.

The house was constructed during the 1930s. It was occupied by the Montgomery family by 1940. Coulter Montgomery, who was married to Hildegarde, was an attorney with offices in downtown Seymour.

700 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1920. Contributing

540 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
The one-story house has a gabled-ell plan with a molded concrete block foundation and walls of clapboard. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim and corniced hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt. Both gabled sections of the house (facing west and south/front) feature cutaway corners with 1/1 windows and corner scroll brackets that carry the gables overhead. The top of the first floor has a row of sawtooth trim, topped by a wide trim board at the base of the gable wall. The gables are covered with wood fish scale shingles. The fascia boards are decorated with incised ornamentation. The front façade’s gabled section features a wide 1/1 wood window in its front wall and 1/1 wood windows in its cutaway corner walls. A porch with a molded concrete block foundation and brick walls is west of the gabled section. The porch is likely a c. 1920 remodel. The porch is enclosed with screens and latticework. The porch door is in the west end of the front wall. The porch has a flat roof.

The Thomas and Lillie McConnell family lived in the house during the 1920s. Thomas was a traveling salesman.

536 5th Street. Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

532 5th Street. Apartment building, contemporary, c. 1965. Non-contributing

528 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

524 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing

518 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
The one-story house has a gabled-ell plan with a concrete foundation and clapboards with corner trim boards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with fluted trim, rosette blocks at the top, and corniced hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Both gabled sections of the house (facing east and south/front) feature cutaway corners with 1/1 windows in each of the three walls. The gables are covered with wood patterned shingles and a jigsawn wood attic vent is in the top of each gable. Sawn scroll purlins support the eaves. The front façade’s gabled section (on the west end) features a 1/1 wood window in its front wall and 1/1 wood windows in its cutaway corner walls. A concrete porch is east of the gabled section. The porch has three turned posts, wood, that support a shed roof. A frieze of spindle work is between the posts. Sawn brackets are at the top of the posts. A six-panel wood door with wood transom is centered in the back and west wall of the porch.

During the 1920s, Carl and Matilda Gerkensmeyer made this house their home. Carl was employed as a machine hand with the Fancy Furniture Company of Seymour.

514 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

508 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

500 5th Street. Seymour Fire Station, contemporary, 1967. Non-contributing

400/418 5th Street. Memorial Auditorium, Classical Revival, 1938-1941. Contributing

The two-story, brown brick building features a stone base and its walls are generally divided into bays by two-story brick pilasters with stone caps. The building has metal windows, divided into multiple panes with awning sashes, with stone sills. The flat roof features parapet walls with stone coping. While the building has a 5th Street address, the primary façade faces 6th Street (north). This façade is symmetrical and features two-story bays that project out on each corner. They have one-story vestibules with flat roofs, with wide over-hanging eaves, to the inside. Pairs of wood doors with transoms are in the north walls and inside (east/west) walls of the vestibules. The door windows and transoms are divided into multiple panes. The corner bays have no windows in the first story. The second story features large metal windows divided into 42 panes in the north and inside walls. The façade is divided into six bays by broad pilasters between the corner bays. The outside two bays have the first story covered by the vestibules. The middle four bays feature pairs of five-panel wood doors with lintels of soldier brick. The second story has large metal windows divided into 64 panes. Two awning sashes are in each window; they are composed of four panes. A large building stone in the center pilaster is carved with JAMES M. SHIELDS MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium was part of the Shields High School campus, but was not connected to the building that was to its east. Construction started in January 1938 and the building project was part of Works Progress Administration program for Seymour. The building, which housed classrooms besides the gym floor, took three years to construct. It officially became the home of the “Owls”, the high school basketball team, by November 1941. The building served until the last game was played there in 1970, then games were played in a new gym constructed as part of a new high school. The building was named for Dr. James M. Shields.
West 5th Street, going west from Pine Street, south side of street

401 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The house has been remodeled; changes include new siding (removing historic trim), windows, and doors, and the porch was enclosed. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

407 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

411 5th Street. Pyramid-roof cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

415 5th Street. Side-gabled house/Double-pen, c. 1900. Contributing

501 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

505 5th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

511 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing

515 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

519 5th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
The one-story house has a concrete foundation and its walls have vinyl siding. The house features 1/1 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features two 1/1 wood windows on its front gabled section. A wood attic vent in a jigsaw pinwheel pattern is in the top of the gable. A 1/1 wood window is in the wall west of the gabled section (west-facing leg of the T). A porch with a low-pitched hipped roof is east of the gabled section. It has a concrete floor and a square wood corner post. A wood door and transom is in the back wall of the porch (east-facing leg of the T).

The house had two families residing in it during the 1920s. Dale and Louisa Morgan lived in part of the house with their daughter, Esther, a student at the high school. Dale was employed as a clerk and later a laborer with the hand tool factory in Seymour. The couple lived in the home into the 1940s. Theodore and Agnes Eddleman also lived in the home. Theodore was a mechanic at the Hoosier Garage in Seymour.

523 5th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

527 5th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

531 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing

533 5th Street. Gable-front, c. 1905. Contributing
Westside Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

537 5th Street. House, contemporary, c. 2000. Non-contributing

541 5th Street. Apartment building, c. 1990. Non-contributing
547 5th Street (back). Apartment building, c. 1990. Non-contributing

601 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
Left side of photo 0021
The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and metal siding. The house has 9/1 replacement windows with shutters. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt and features flared eaves. The front façade features a wide porch with a concrete block foundation and concrete floor. Four wood Doric columns support the hipped porch roof. Low brick walls flank the porch’s entry steps that are located just east of center on the façade. The wood entry door features a full window and is just east of center on the back wall of the porch. A 12/1 replacement window is east of the door and a pair of 9/1 replacement windows are west of the door. A dormer with a hipped roof with flared eaves is centered in the façade. It has three square replacement windows in its front wall. Matching dormers are in the east and west facades. The east façade also features a three-sided rectangular bay that is cantilevered in the center of the façade. It has a row of three 9/1 replacement windows in its front wall and a tall, hipped roof.

The Ashcraft family lived in the home during the 1920s. Hubert Ashcraft was married to Anna and was employed as a foreman with the E.C. Franz Company, an automotive dealership of Seymour. By 1930, Hubert was employed as a radio salesman and they had four children living in the house. The family had moved from Kentucky to Indiana by about 1925.

603 5th Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing
Middle of photo 0021
The one-story, side-gabled house has a molded concrete block foundation and metal siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features cornice returns on its gables. The front façade features an extension to the east side of the house with a gabled roof and a pair of 1/1 replacement windows with metal shutters in the front wall. Centered on the central part of the house is a concrete stoop with steps to a projecting, gabled vestibule. The vestibule’s gable has cornice returns. The entry is centered in the vestibule and features a full pediment over a modern door with window in its top. A wide brick chimney is east of the vestibule. It tapers near the top and has panels of soldier brick. A 1/1 replacement window with metal shutters is west of the vestibule.

The home was constructed in about 1930 for the Holmes family. Ken Holmes was married to Flora and was the president of the Superior Baking Company of Seymour.

605 5th Street. Cape Cod, c. 1935. Contributing

607 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
Westside Historic District  
Jackson County, IN
Name of Property  
County and State

715 5th Street. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

815 5th Street. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

819 5th Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

909/911 5th Street. American Four Square, c. 1930. Contributing

West 4th Street, going east from Kessler, north side of street

1120 4th Street. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing

820 4th Street. Ranch, 1950. Contributing
The one-story, side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and metal siding. The house has wood casement windows divided into six panes with side-lites divided into three panes. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a narrow side-gabled extension to its west and a gabled breezeway that connects to a front-gabled garage on the east end of the house. Two casement windows with side-lites are in the west half of the façade. A concrete stoop and wood entry door with a window divided into nine panes in the top is east of center on the façade. A window opening with a large fixed wood window flanked by 2/2 wood windows is east of the door. The breezeway, which is recessed on the façade, is enclosed with 1/1 wood windows and a modern storm door. The garage has a narrow front gabled section that projects outward and features a metal garage door.

The house was built about 1950 for Eugene and Emma Cole. Eugene was the owner of the Seymour Animal Hospital.

622 4th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 0022

618 4th Street. Gable-front, c. 1920. Contributing
Middle of photo 0022

612 4th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0022
The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards. Windows are 1/1 wood. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt and brackets support the eaves on the gable walls. The front façade features an incised, full-width porch with concrete floor and buff-colored brick walls. The brick is patterned with open latticework and X designs. Slight segmental arched openings allow drainage at the bottom of the walls from the porch floor. The porch wall has corner bases for square, tapered wood columns and brick piers that flank steps in the center of the wall. The brick walls, bases, and piers are capped with stone. The openings in the porch walls formed by the lintels have slightly curved upper corners that spring from the tapered columns. The entry is centered on the back wall of the porch and features a
wood door, with full window, side-lites and transoms. These are all divided into multiple panes. One/one wood windows flank the entry. A dormer with a gabled roof is centered on the façade. It features a row of three 1/1 wood windows. Brackets support the eaves of the dormer roof.

The house belonged to the Russell family during the 1920s-1930s. George and Ida Russell shared the home with Thomas and Elizabeth Russell (a married son) and Earl and Winford, both unmarried, during the 1920s. By 1930, George’s father and mother, Frank and Nancy, were living in the home. George was an engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Thomas was a cabinetmaker with the Seymour Cabinet Company.

608 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
606 4th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
600 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
544 4th Street. American Four Square/Colonial Revival, c. 1910. Contributing
540 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
536 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
532 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing
528 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
The house has undergone a remodeling campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

520 4th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1910. Non-contributing
The house has undergone a remodeling campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

518 4th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1910. Non-contributing
The house has undergone a renovation campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and dramatically change the porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

514 4th Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
The one-story Bungalow has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboard siding. The 1/1 wood windows have simple trim and corniced hoods. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt and has exposed rafter tails and wood braces that support the open eaves. The front
façade features a full-width porch with a molded concrete block foundation, concrete floor, and orange-colored glazed brick walls and square columns. Red brick rowlocks are used to form trim at the top and bottom of the walls and panels of soldiers in the columns, as well as caps. The porch walls are capped with stone and enclosed with modern 1/1 windows. The entry to the porch is on its east wall. The porch has a shed roof that is an extension of the main roof. The triangular wall formed in the east and west porch walls, above the windows/doors, is covered with vertical boards that form a sawtooth pattern. A dormer with a jerkinhead roof is centered on the front façade. It features three rectangular openings with wood louvers. The dormer also features exposed rafter tails and wood braces. The east façade has a three-sided bay in its north half. The bay has a row of three 1/1 wood windows and a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. A short pair of wood windows is south of the bay. A round, jigsawn wood attic vent is in the top of the gable.

The house was shared by John Adolph and the Louis and Ann Schrenk family during the 1920s. John was the father of Ann and had been born in Germany. Louis was a clerk with the United States Post Office in Seymour during that time.

510 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
The two-story house is larger in scale that most homes in the general neighborhood. It has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a porch that wraps around to the east wall of the house. The porch is in front of the front-gabled section and has a cutaway corner on its southeast end, which features the steps. The porch has brick plinths for tapered column, concrete, and a wood balustrade is between the bases; the columns, brick plinths, and railing are likely c. 1920 replacements. The porch has a hipped roof with an enclosed gable over the corner entry. A three-sided bay with cutaway corners is in the first story of the front gabled section. It has a 1/1 replacement window in each of its walls. A wood door with a full window and transom is in the front wall of the east-facing leg of the T. This is the entry from the porch. A 1/1 replacement window is east of the door. The second story features two 1/1 replacement windows in the front gabled section and one 1/1 replacement window in the east-facing wall of the gabled section. A 1/1 replacement window is in the north-facing wall of the east-facing leg of the T.

In 1922, the house was shared by Horace White and the Hodapp family. Horace was the father of Bernice Hodapp. Samuel Francis and Bernice Hodapp lived in the house during the 1920s-1930s. Francis, along with many other of his family members, was employed with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a clerk. The couple had two daughters, Mary and Phyllis. In 1930, a sister-in-law to Horace White also lived with the family. Her name was Martha Dannetell.

506 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

502 4th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

420 4th Street. California Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

Left side of photo 0023
Westside Historic District, Jackson County, IN

The one-story, gable-front house has stucco walls and 1/1 replacement windows. The windows are mostly topped by blind arches, either over single windows or over rows of windows. The roof is covered with asphalt and features wood braces that support the open eaves at the bottom of the gables. The front façade has a projecting gabled section in its east half. A pair of 1/1 windows is in its front wall with a blind arch over the pair. A gabled porch projects from the west end of the gabled section. It has a full-round arched opening with a recessed entry with wood door. A row of three 1/1 windows topped by a blind arch is west of the vestibule. A metal attic vent is at the top of the front gable. A stucco chimney, flanked by small 1/1 replacement windows with blind arches is in the south half of the west façade. A three-sided, gabled bay projects out slightly in the center of the west façade. It features a row of three 1/1 replacement windows topped by a blind arch.

The house was built for the George Bartlett family in about 1930. George married Martha and became the manager of Seymour Woolen Mill by 1931. The Woolen Mill was one of the oldest enterprises in Seymour and also employed his brothers, Herman and Lyndon Bartlett, as foremen.

418 4th Street. California Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
Middle of photo 0023

416 4th Street. Gable-front, c. 1920. Non-contributing
Right side of photo 0023
The house has had a remodeling campaign that resulted in new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

410 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

406 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

402 4th Street. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The house had a remodeling campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and converted the porch to a room. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

West 4th Street, going west from Poplar Street/Alley, south side of street

411 4th Street. Shotgun, c. 1900. Contributing
The one-story, gable-front house has a concrete foundation and the walls are covered with metal siding. The front façade has a full-width gabled porch with concrete block foundation and floor. The roof is supported by ornamental metalwork posts. A modern wood door with wood transom is in the west end of the façade and a 1/1 wood window is in the east end. The roof is covered with asphalt. A one-story, flat-roofed back addition projects to the west and has a concrete porch with a corner wood post, frieze with spindles, and wood scroll brackets. This is likely the
original design of the front porch. The back porch has a shed roof and a modern storm door in its back wall.

The house belonged to Edwin and Sophia Brinkman in the early 1920s through the 1930s. Edwin was employed as a driver for the Sinclair Oil Company. Their children were Walter, Albert and Leona and were employed as a laborer with the power plant, paper feeder for a printing company, and operator for the telephone company, respectively.

415 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
The one-story house is constructed in a T-plan with gables on its east and west facades and a hipped roof on its front façade. It has a molded concrete block foundation and stucco walls. The house has 1/1 replacement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a wrap-around porch that extends to the north-facing walls of both gabled sections of the T-plan. The wood porch has wood posts and a spindle frieze supported by jig-sawn brackets on the posts. The porch has cutaway corners and its hipped roof features gables with jig-sawn tri-lobed trim on the cutaway corners. The porch steps are west of center on the façade and align with the wood entry door on the back wall of the porch. The door has a window divided into small panes around a large center pane in the top. A 1/1 replacement window is east of the door. A matching door is in the north-facing wall of the west leg of the T. A 1/1 replacement window is in the north-facing wall of the east leg of the T.

During the early 1920s, the home was occupied by Henry and Carrie Brinkman, both children of German immigrants. They were the parents of Edwin Brinkman who lived at 411 4th Street. Henry died in 1923, after which time the house sold. By 1930, John and Josephine Morton lived at the house. John was a truck driver for a local dairy.

419 4th Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
501 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and a combination of wood siding on a one-story front gabled section and vinyl siding on the back one-and-a-half story gabled section. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade features a one-story front gabled section that projects on its west half. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof is across the front gabled section and wraps around the east side of the house to the one-and-a-half story section. The porch has turned wood posts and a balustrade of turned balusters. Additional spindlework composes friezes between the posts and the star/clathris spindle panels. The porch has a cutaway corner with entry on its northeast corner. The entry features a gable with spindlework truss that forms a semicircular band and jig-sawn panels. The front-gabled section’s first story wall has a wide 1/1 wood window. The east-facing wall of the gabled section features a 1/1 wood window in the north end and a wood door with window in its south end. The one-story section features patterned wood shingles in its gable with sawn, exposed rafter tails and a frieze board with dentils. A diamond-shaped, jig-sawn attic vent is centered in the top of the gable. The fascia boards have incised ornamentation.
Westside Historic District  

The one-and-a-half story back portion of the house abuts the one-story section with a cutaway bay in its northeast corner and wide front gable with a small 1/1 wood window. The cutaway corner features a 1/1 wood window and spindlework trim at the top, below the gable wall. The wide front gable features a 1/1 wood window. The east façade, first story wall of the back portion of the house has two 1/1 wood windows with fluted trim and corner blocks at the base of the corniced hoods. A wide shed dormer with two rows of three 1/1 wood windows is in the east façade. Two tall matching chimneys are between the one-story and back portion of the house and on the ridge of the back portion. While this back portion was likely expanded with the dormer, extant historic material that matches the one-story section indicates that this likely was not a large addition to one of the district’s more common one-story T-plan Queen Anne Cottages, but a historic configuration more unique to the neighborhood.

Joseph White purchased the home by 1920 in which to retire from farming. His wife, Mary, had died in 1909 leaving him a widower. He lived in this home into the 1930s and died in 1947. He had remarried Allie, prior to 1930.

505 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Non-contributing
The house has had a remodeling campaign that added new siding (removing historic trim), windows, and doors, and greatly altered the porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

511 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

515 4th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing
Though altered, this house still retains its form, porch, and massing.

519 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

523 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

525 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

529 4th Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

535 4th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

537 4th Street. Double-pen, c. 1905. Contributing
The one-story, side-gabled house has a brick foundation and metal siding. The 1/1 wood windows have aluminum storm windows and metal awnings on the west façade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a chimney is in the center of the roof at the ridge. The house has a wide front porch with a panel-face molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. There are four square wood posts with a slight taper, Doric capitals, and paneling. Wood balustrades of simple pickets are on the east and west walls of the porch. The porch has a shed roof and the small triangular wall on the east and west ends formed between the roof and lintel is covered with vertical boards in a sawtooth pattern. The back wall of the porch features two
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National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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wood doors with two small rectangular windows in the top (c. 1965). The west door has a modern screen door; the east door has a historic wood screen door with jigsawn trim. A 1/1 wood window is in the east and west ends of the front façade. Two 1/1 wood windows are in the west façade; one is centered on the side-gabled wall while the other is in an addition with shed roof on the back of the house.

James and Rebecca (Beckie) Goss lived in this house during the 1920s-1930s. James was a carpenter who had been born during the 1860s. He made his home in various locations around Jackson County, likely following wherever construction was needed. In the hurried building rush in Seymour, his services in the area were no doubt in demand during this time. He was living in Medora in 1935-1940.

541 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Queen Anne Cottage, Lazy-T, c. 1905. Contributing
The one-story house is constructed in a T-plan with its west-facing gabled section much shorter than its east-facing one. The house has a brick foundation and clapboards with corner boards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with corniced surrounds. Each of the gables features exposed, sawn rafter tails, jigsawn, hexagonal attic vents and fascia boards decorated with incised blocks. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a large porch in its east half. The porch has a molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. Three wood posts, tapered, support the low-pitched hipped porch roof. A modern (c. 2000) wood balustrade with pickets is between the posts. The steps are in the east end of the front wall. A wood door with a window in the top and transom is in the back wall of the porch (west end) and a 1/1 wood window is east of the door. A matching door is in the south end of the west wall of the porch (front gabled section of the T). The front gabled section of the T features cutaway corners with 1/1 wood windows in each of the cutaway walls. A wide wood window with art glass transom and metal shutters is centered in the front wall of the gabled section. This same window and transom configuration is on the east-facing gabled wall. The west-facing gabled section features a 1/1 wood window in its west wall and one in the narrow north wall.

The house belonged to Frank and Jeannette Sutton during the 1920s-1930s. Frank was the superintendent of the Public Savings Life Insurance Company of America.

547 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Side-gabled house, c. 1905. Non-contributing
The house has had an extensive remodeling campaign that added new siding, windows, and door with surround. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions and placement. These changes render the house non-contributing.

605 4<sup>th</sup> Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

611 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

615 4<sup>th</sup> Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

617 4<sup>th</sup> Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Non-contributing
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The house has had a remodeling campaign that resulted in new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

619 4th Street. Colonial Revival/Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a panel-face, molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and its side-gabled roof has cornice returns and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with panel-face, molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor. The porch has four molded concrete columns on piers that support the low-pitched hipped roof. The piers have recessed panels and the columns are fluted with rusticated belts and Doric capitals. A wood balustrade with simple pickets is between the piers. The wood entry door is off-centered to the east and features a window in its top. A 1/1 replacement window is east of the door and a wide 1/1 replacement window is centered in the wall west of the door. The second story features a wide dormer with gabled roof and cornice returns. It has a row of three 1/1 replacement windows; the middle window is slightly wider than the other two. The west façade features a brown brick chimney in its north end that steps in to the north near the top of the first story. It is flanked by original, small wood windows divided into diamond-shaped panes by wood mullions. A row of three 1/1 replacement windows is in the south end of the west façade. The gable wall features two short wood windows under the eaves and a 1/1 replacement window centered in the gable.

The home was built about 1925 for Theodore and Jeannie Due. Theodore was a teacher at nearby Shields High School during the 1920s-1930s. Homer, Raymond, and Caroline were their children. Homer Due was an insurance agent living with the family in 1930.

901 4th Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
1015 4th Street. Ranch, c. 1955. Contributing

West 3rd Street, going east from Lee Street, north side of street

1010 3rd Street. 1974. Non-contributing

712 3rd Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing
The original bungalow had a large addition placed on its west end and it received new siding and windows in a more recent campaign. These changes render the house non-contributing.

710 3rd Street. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

612 3rd Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Contributing

600 3rd Street. Apartment building, c. 1965. Non-contributing
512 3rd Street. Side-gabled house, c. 1905. Non-contributing
The house has undergone a remodeling campaign that added new siding, windows, and doors, and greatly expanded new porch across the front of the house. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

414 3rd Street. English Cottage, 1937. Contributing
Right side of photo 0024
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has walls of random-coursed, split limestone. The wood windows are 8/8 with rusticated stone sills. The windows have wood shutters composed of pickets and rails. The roof is covered with cementitious shingles and features copper flashing, gutters and downspouts. The front façade has a gabled section in its east half. Concrete steps and a wood door is in the west half of this section. The door has a Tudor arched top and four small square windows in the top. Stone voussoirs form a Tudor arch over the door. A short 8/8 wood window is east of the door. A wood vent with louvers and full-round arched top is in the gable wall. Two 8/8 wood windows are west of the gabled section. The west façade features a gabled section that projects forward from its north end. It has two 6/6 wood windows in its first story and a 6/6 wood window in its gable wall. South of the projecting gabled section stone chimney and wood door with a full window divided into multiple panes. The gable wall is covered with clapboards and features a wood attic vent with louvers and a full-round arched top.

This house was built about 1937 for the Mather family. Charles Mather had been elected county surveyor by 1940 and his office was located in the courthouse in Brownstown. Charles and his wife, Mary, had a son named Charles Jr., listed as a student in the city directory for 1940.

West 3rd Street, going west from Pine Street, south side of street

507 3rd Street. American Four Square, 1925. Contributing
Left side of photo 0025
The two-story house has a concrete foundation and clapboards. The house has 4/1 wood Craftsman style windows with simple trim boards. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with concrete foundation and floor with steps in its east wall. The porch has three wide wood posts and a low wall covered with clapboards. The porch roof is hipped. The first story features a wood door with window it the top in the east half and a pair of 4/1 wood windows in its west half. The second story has two 4/1 wood windows.

The house was constructed about 1925 for Zeril and Helen Waters. Zeril was a mechanic with the National Cash Register Company. The house is very similar to the one built about the same time next door at 509 3rd Street.

509 3rd Street. American Four Square, 1925. Contributing
Right side of photo 0025
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615 3rd Street. Side-gabled house, c. 1905. Contributing

617 3rd Street. House, c. 1940. Non-contributing
The house has had an extensive remodeling campaign that created a large addition, altering the roof, and added new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

621 3rd Street. Shotgun, c. 1905. Contributing

707 3rd Street. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

709 3rd Street. Cape Cod, c. 1935. Contributing

711 3rd Street. Gable-front Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

West 2nd Street, going east from Carter Boulevard, north side of road

902 2nd Street. English Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and wood shingles cover the walls. The house has corner boards and a wood trim board at the top of its walls. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features two adjoining gabled sections that project forward on its west half. The west gabled section has a pair of 1/1 replacement windows and a jigsaw, gabled-top attic vent in the gable wall. The east gabled section features a concrete stoop and steps and a wood entry door in its west half. The wood door is divided into multiple panels and features a small window in the top. The entry has incised carvings in its surround and a transom that has been covered with wood. The east slope of the roof of this section extends lower than the other roof eaves. A wide brick chimney is at the back of this gabled section. It steps in to the west and features a tall, recessed panel with a Gothic arched top in the main shaft. A pair of wood French doors is in the east end of the front façade.

Charles and Belva Wallace had this home constructed for them in about 1930. Charles was a clerk with the W. H. Reynolds Company.

810 2nd Street. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has brown brick walls with buff-colored brick trim. The house has 6/1 replacement windows with sills of buff brick rowlocks and stone lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front façade has a full-width porch under a catslide roof extension. It features an arcaded front wall of segmental-arched openings with ornamented metal balustrades. The arches are trimmed with buff brick. The porch steps are in the west half of the façade. The wood entry door, also in the west half of the front façade, has a full window divided into multiple panes. A 6/1 replacement window is west of the door. A wood French
door is in the east half of the façade and a 6/1 replacement window is in the east end. A full-width wall dormer with vinyl siding is on the front façade. It features four 6/1 replacement windows. A wide chimney is in the center of the west façade.

The first occupants of the home were likely the Plummer family. Theodore and Catherine Plummer were living in the house by 1931. He was employed as an insurance agent.

800 2nd Street. Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing

712 2nd Street. Gas Station, English Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

Left side of photo 0027

The small, one-story, brown brick building features side-gables with flared eaves. The building has 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows with sill and lintels of orange brick rowlocks and soldiers, respectively. The steep roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a wood Craftsman door with full window in its east half and a walk-up metal counter and sliding windows in its west half. The east façade features two 3/1 wood Craftsman windows (the north window is covered with wood). The west façade features a 3/1 wood Craftsman window in its south half and a four-panel wood door in its north half. The gable walls are stucco.

The small building served at the Shannon Service Station, constructed about 1930 as a gasoline filling station for motorists on the highly-travelled 2nd Street. Benjamin and Grace Shannon owned the station and lived next door to the business. The building serves as a walk-up ice cream shop at this time.

708 2nd Street. Cube/Workingman’s Four Square, 1925. Contributing

Right side of photo 0027

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards. The 1/1 wood windows have simple trim with corniced surrounds. The hipped roof has flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width incised porch that wraps around the south half of the east façade. Rows of Doric columns, wood, and a wood balustrade with simple balusters line the outside walls of the porch. The steps are in the east end of the front façade. The back wall of the porch features a cutaway southeast corner. The cutaway wall has a wood entry door with full window. A wide 1/1 wood window is in the wall west of the corner. A matching door is in the north wall of the porch as it wraps around the east façade.

The Roeger family purchased the home by 1925. John and Mildred Roeger lived here through the 1930s. John was employed as a clerk with the United States Post Office in Seymour.

704 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1915. Contributing

702 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing

632 2nd Street. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

628 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing
626 2nd Street. Contemporary, commercial building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

622 2nd Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1905. Non-contributing
A remodeling campaign resulted in new siding, windows, and doors, and new porch. The window changes appear to have altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

618 2nd Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

614 2nd Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

610 2nd Street. Tudor Revival, c. 1920. Contributing

600/602/606 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

524 2nd Street. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

520 2nd Street. Gabled-Ell, c. 1915. Contributing
The one-story house has a molded concrete block raised foundation and vinyl siding. The 1/1 windows are replacements. The roof is covered with asphalt. The front-gabled section is on the west half of the façade. It features a wide 1/1 replacement window. A porch with a molded concrete block foundation and concrete floor wraps around the east half of the front façade to the full-width of the east-facing gabled section. The porch features wide, square wood posts and a cutaway southeast corner with steps. A wood balustrade with simple pickets is in the east wall of the porch. The wood entry door has a window in the top and is in the west end of the porch’s back wall. A 1/1 replacement window is east of the door. A 1/1 replacement window is centered on the first story of the east-facing gabled section. A small, one-story gabled extension is at the north end of the porch; it has no window or door openings in its south or east walls.

James H. and Mary Williams occupied this house during the 1920s-1940s. James and his son, Ralph Williams, were partners in the Williams Automotive Garage located on East 3rd Street in the city. James’ wife had died in 1924 and his son, Ralph and his family, moved into the home with him.

516 2nd Street. Side-Gabled House, c. 1910. Contributing

510 2nd Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1905. Contributing

506 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

500 2nd Street. Commercial building, c. 1965. Non-contributing
500 2nd Street. Commercial building, c. 1965. Non-contributing (back)
Westside Historic District

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745 2nd Street. Craftsman, c. 1925. Contributing

743 2nd Street. Craftsman, 1925. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features brown brick walls with glazed orange brick trim. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a full-width incised porch. The porch has brick walls and wide, square columns of brick that support the roof. The porch walls have rows of shaped openings for drainage of the floor at the bottom and are capped with stone. Glazed brick highlights the bottom corners of the porch (in the foundation) and over the front opening with triangular patterns above the lintel. The steps are centered in the front wall and are flanked by brick piers. The back wall of the porch features a modern entry door with oval art glass window flanked by wide 1/1 replacement windows. The door and windows are trimmed with glazed brick (soldier courses) and a row of soldiers top the first story wall. The second story features a wide dormer with a shed roof. The dormer walls are stucco and it has a row of three 1/1 replacement windows on the front. The glazed brick forms a belt course at the top of the foundation wall and trims windows and doors on the east and west facades. A chimney is in the middle of the west façade.

William and Anna Seward lived in the house during the 1920s-1930s. William was a sawyer with the Swain-Roach Lumber Company just beyond city limits on West 2nd Street.

739 2nd Street. Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story brown brick house has art glass casement windows and sills of rowlocks. The side-gabled roof has stucco on its gable walls and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a projecting gabled section in its center and a gabled entry to its east. The projecting gabled section features a row of three art glass wood casement windows trimmed with soldier brick and a lintel composed of brick in a basket weave pattern. Shaped stones form corbels at the bottom corners of the gable wall. The top of the gable features brick herringbone pattern and a full-round arched wood vent with louvers. The vent has a sill and trim of rowlocks. The gabled entry is narrower, but has the same stone corbels and herringbone pattern as the center gabled section. It features a rectangular attic vent with wood louvers in its gable. A brick porch with concrete floor is at the entry. The full-round arched entry is deeply recessed with jambs formed of repeating courses of rowlocks with keystone in the front course. The full-round arched top wood door has a round art glass window in the top. An art glass wood casement window is in the first story west of the center gabled section. A sunporch with a brick foundation and concrete floor is east of the entry. It has brick walls that form wide, flattened arched openings in each wall. The northeast corner features a buttress with shaped stone cap. The sunporch has a hipped roof. The front façade features two small dormers with gabled roofs and stucco walls. The dormers have a full-round arched top wood casement window of art glass.

The house was constructed in about 1935 for Earl and Bertha Cox. Earl was the owner of Cox’s Pharmacy in Seymour, where Bertha was also employed.

735 2nd Street. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
Westside Historic District
Name of Property

731 2nd Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

727 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing

723 2nd Street. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

717 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing

713 2nd Street. Spanish Revival, c. 1930. Contributing

The one-story tan brick house has 6/6 replacement windows and its gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a gabled-ell plan with a tower in the inside corner of its front facade. The front-gabled section (on the west end) features a row of three 6/6 replacement windows with a sill of rowlocks and trimmed with soldier brick. A metal gable vent with a full-round arched top and trimmed with rowlocks is in the top of the wall. It has brick composing a key. The tower, which functions as a vestibule in the center of the facade, has a low-pitched pyramidal roof. It has a large replacement window with full-round arched transom in its front wall. The top of the tower features a full-round arched niche. Both the large window and niche are trimmed with rowlocks. A brick porch is east of the tower. It has a low brick wall, stepped up in the ends, with a slight arched opening for porch floor drainage. The back wall of the porch features a pair of 1/1 replacement windows. The porch steps are in the east wall. A continuation of the porch’s back wall, to the east, curves downward with the steps. The full-round arched entry is in the east wall of the tower. It features a wood door with arched transom. A large, shed roof was added over the historic porch, c. 2000. It is supported by turned posts on its three outside corners.

This was the home and office for the Bova Trucking Company. James and Josephine Bova lived at this residence during the 1930s.

709 2nd Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing

Left side of photo 0026

As with 416 Calvin, this house may well be an example of Montgomery Ward’s “Mayflower” kit house.


639 2nd Street. Free Classic, c. 1915. Contributing


627 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

623 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing
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621 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1905. Contributing

619 2nd Street. Gabled-Ell, c. 1900. Contributing

615 2nd Street. House, c. 1920. Non-Contributing
The house has had an extensive remodeling. New siding, windows, and doors, and conversion of
the porch into a room, have all altered the original design. The window changes appear to have
altered the original proportions. These changes render the house non-contributing.

609 2nd Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

607 2nd Street. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing
The one-story, side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and the walls are covered with
cementous shingles. The house has 6/6 wood windows with simple trim and corniced
surrounds. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a projecting
gabled section in its east half. It has a pair of 6/6 wood windows and a wood gable vent with
corniced hood. A concrete porch is in the middle of the front façade. It has groupings of three
square columns, wood, in each corner that flank the entry steps. The entry is composed of a
wood door with small square windows in the top and transoms divided into four panes with a
panel in the bottom. A row of three 6/6 wood windows is in the west half of the façade. The
west façade features a red brick chimney centered on the gable wall. Small 6/6 wood windows
flank the chimney.

William and Louis Clause occupied the home during the 1920s through the 1930s. William
Clause was a brakeman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and was stationed out of Seymour.
The number of railroad corridors through Seymour made the city ideal for industry, which also
provided for a number of residents employed by various railroads, most notably the B & O.

601 2nd Street. Commercial Building, C. 1950. Non-Contributing
The façade has been covered with wood and new windows with metal shutters. A false mansard-
style roof was added to the parapet. These changes render the building non-contributing.
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] 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
Westside Historic District
Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
C. 1868-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Federal Housing Authority
Abraham, William J.
Seymour Construction Company
Montgomery Ward and Company
Westside Historic District

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Jackson County, IN

County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the approximate construction date of the oldest building in the district, a large barn located at 739 6th Street, c. 1868. Most of the district’s earliest development, however, occurred in the east end beginning in the late 1880s. Successive development occurred from east to west, culminating with the construction of homes on Kessler Boulevard, the latest of which appears to date to about 1960. This is roughly an 80-year period of cohesive, similarly-scaled, working class residential construction on Seymour’s west side.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The district meets criterion A/Community Planning & Development. Seymour’s Westside began as a series of conventional additions aimed at the city’s blue collar and clerical-level families during the 1880s. In 1915, developer C. E. T. Dobbins altered this approach dramatically and gave Seymour its first planned, suburban-feeling addition, Westover, along Calvin Boulevard. In the 1930s and 1940s, Seymour Construction Company laid out two more major streets and built over fifty houses, specifically with FHA backing, another first for Seymour.

The Westside Historic District is also eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C/Architecture. The district is composed of simple working class houses constructed in styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While the features are more modest than some of the city’s larger, more outstanding examples of the same styles, the repetition of certain house plans and features lining the streets of the district is significant. This demonstrates that while the houses were scaled to be affordable for the working class, attention to detail and styles popular during the period was also important. Rows of Queen Anne Cottages, Bungalows, and cottages in revival styles of the early 20th century line the district’s streets. Several houses appear to be kit houses. Many others show the influence of periodicals or catalog designs. Uniformity is most evident in the small homes from standardized plans that line Kessler Boulevard, these were specifically built to FHA guidelines. This district’s cohesive collection of small homes retains a great deal of historic character and highlights working class neighborhoods of the early 20th century.

Although classification by transportation does not translate well for a city the size of Seymour, the district nonetheless has key traits described in the Historic Residential Suburbs Multiple Property Form. It is a distinct and cohesive residential district, separate from Seymour’s
The architecture of the district reflects styles popular during the period of significance, but in more modest execution. This was done to accommodate the budgets of working class families for whom the neighborhoods were developed. From east to west, the architecture follows styles popular from the late 19th century to the middle part of the 20th century. While there are exceptions where lots were redeveloped at later times, or early home sites were surrounded by later development (such is the case at 503 W. 6th Street, c. 1875, left side of photo 0018), the district provides an interesting uniformity on many of the house plans and styles, following neighborhood development of the streets from east to west.

On the east end of the district, wrapping around and including homes on West 4th and 5th Streets, the Queen Anne style in modest, usually one-story, T and gabled-ell plans is abundant. There are approximately 40 homes built with simple Queen Anne details that include cut-away corners that form front bays, patterned shingle work in gables, and turned posts and spindlework on porches (see the middle of photo 0002). These homes were constructed from the late 1880s into the early 1900s. Several have nearly identical or alternating plans. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne’s reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century.

The district’s best examples of this style are located at 501 and 541 4th Street and 518 and 540 5th Street. With the exception of 501 4th Street, the examples are one-story. The two on 5th Street have a gabled-ell plan and the one at 541 4th Street has a “lazy-T-plan”, meaning all of the legs of the plan are not equal. The example at 501 4th Street was likely modified to include a half-story back portion. These examples have similar features including molded concrete block foundations, patterned shingles in the gable walls, and cutaway corners on the front bay. While porches appear modified during the 1920s on 540 5th Street and 541 4th Street, the porch and house generally at 518 5th Street probably best represents how these small Queen Anne cottages were originally constructed with carpenter-applied spindlework and posts that compose the porch. These examples also feature gable trim beneath the cutaway corners, incised fascia trim, and jigsawn attic vents.
A marked increase in homebuilding in the district after 1915 coincided with the national shift toward period revival architecture. The district includes the highest concentration of period revival housing in Seymour.

The Colonial Revival style was almost equally popular in the district, with more than 30 homes built in that style, again with modest features and some reoccurring plans. These homes are found throughout the central part of the district and were built from the 1910s into the 1940s. Common features among the houses are red brick chimneys with nicely detailed tops, multi-paned (6/6, 6/1) windows, and porches and entries with stylized columns and surrounds. The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Planners of the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago also called for pavilions that emulated American colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900’s and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This early 20th century revival of the style borrowed directly from Colonial America’s buildings in form and ornamentation.

An example of a simple Colonial Revival Cottage, whose plan was repeated three times in the district, is located at 219 Emerson Drive, 416 Calvin Boulevard (the latter is seen on the left side of photo 0007), and 709 2nd Street (left, photo 0026). All three, built c. 1920, have side gables with jerkinhead roofs, and feature symmetrical facades with a nicely detailed front porch and three-part entry. The houses are nearly identical with the exception of different treatment of the porches. All three appear to be variants of Montgomery Ward’s “Mayflower” kit house. The porch at 219 Emerson features wide, Doric pilasters and a segmental arched opening on the front wall that forms a vaulted porch ceiling. The porch at 416 Calvin features pairs of slender Doric columns that support a tall entablature, a flattened arched opening decorated with a wood key, and rows of dentils in the gable. Another common Colonial Revival Cottage plan found in the district features side gables with a front gable that projects slightly on one side of the front façade, the other side occupied by a porch. There are several variations to this, even transcending styles, however, the examples located at 401 Carter and 607 2nd Street illustrate this point. The house on Carter is brick with a slightly steeper pitched roof (featuring an attic window in the front gable), and a pent roof extension to the front gable that provides for an enclosed vestibule off the porch. Pairs of windows are in the projecting gabled section on both plans, and a wide grouping of windows is in the back wall of the porch. Also on both homes, a chimney is located in the side-gabled wall on the porch side. The house on Carter features a full-round arched window in the vestibule and more of an open porch with low brick walls. The house on 2nd Street features a more traditional porch with two groups of three square Doric columns and a three-part entry. An expanded version of this plan is located at 418 Carter Street. The house has side gables, a front-projecting gable on the north end of its front façade and a long, flared extension of the roof to cover a projecting bay on the south end of the façade. Between this projecting sections on the façade is a porch with a segmental arched opening in its front wall.

There are just a handful of Dutch Colonial Revival homes in the district. One example, that was fairly common during this period, is found at 300 Calvin Boulevard (right side of photo 0008). It was built c. 1920 and features side gables with a gambrel roof, a symmetrical façade with a
three-part entry, arched-roof porch, and wide wall dormer. The district has several examples of homes built in a revival of Cape Cod architecture. One example commonly constructed during this time is located at 222 Calvin Boulevard. The brick house has the basic features of a Cape Cod home with side gables, and a simple front porch and two front dormers with gabled roofs. A few of these Cape Cod homes were built near each other with the same plan, sometimes mirrored. This situation exists at 506 Lee Boulevard and the house on the corner of Lee, facing 5th Street (photo 0012). These compact examples of Cape Cod homes are brick with side gables, simple porches or stoops, and narrow dormers with gabled roofs. A house located at 414 Carter Street, which matches this compact plan but has metal siding, has the added feature of an entry surround with broken pediment and urn.

Romantic ideals of European houses, though small in scale, are clearly evident in two other styles found in the district. Both Tudor Revival houses and English cottages with multiple, steeply-pitched gables, patterned brickwork or stone, half-timbering with stucco, and prominent chimneys dot the district, often side-by-side with Colonial Revival architecture. Combined, there are approximately 40 of these more European styles built between the 1920s and 1950s.

Large examples of Tudor Revival homes are located at 511 and 729 6th Street (see right side of photo 0018 for 511 6th Street). These feature brick, half-timbering and stucco, and steeply-pitched gables. However, these two examples are not representative of the more common, one-and-a-half story Tudor and English Cottages found in larger numbers in the district. Three more typical examples of Tudor Revival homes are found in a row at 305, 309, and 313 Johnson Street (c. 1936, photo 0010). They share similar features including a projecting gabled-entry with an extension of the eave nearly to the ground on one side and chimney on the other. The house at 305 and 309 Johnson are essentially mirrored examples of the same floor plan, though 305 Johnson has siding while 309 Johnson is brick. These two are similar to kit houses offered by Sears (Mitchell/Stratford), Aladdin (University), and Bennett Homes (Brentwood); they vary, however, in placement of openings. The house at 313 Johnson has side gables and is covered with Bedford limestone. Another, earlier example is located at 519 Pine Street (c. 1930). The brick and stone house features an elegant Tudor-arched entry with quoins and keystone. The district’s sole church is located at 350 Calvin Boulevard (c. 1942) and has simple Tudor features including a crenelated entry tower. The best examples of the English Cottage type are found at 414 3rd Street and 712 2nd Street. The former is a house constructed of random-coursed stone ashlers (c. 1936, right side of photo 0024). The latter is a small side-gabled building constructed as a gasoline filling station (c. 1929, left side of photo 0027) and features a steeply-pitched roof with flared eaves.

Another style found in relative popularity in Seymour is the Spanish Revival style, or Mission style. The city has an unusually large number of examples of the style, several of which are located in the district. The homes are typically covered with stucco with wood pergolas or other features, including some flat roofs, popular during Spanish Colonial times. The popularity in the United States grew from an interest in the Southwest during the first part of the 20th century. There are fourteen examples of the style in the district, often in repeating floor plans, built during the 1920s-1930s. The best example of this style in the district is located at 734 5th Street (photo 0019). It features flat roofs with shaped parapets, stucco walls, and a large front terrace with an
arcade. A house at 212 Emerson Drive (right side of photo 0005) is a more modest version, but still features a flat roof, parapets, and stucco walls. It retains its Spanish tiles on the porch roof, which also features an arched opening for an outdoor vestibule.

One of the most prolific styles found in the district is the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Nearly 100 homes can be classified in this style and are found throughout the central part of the district. This is particularly true, with several reoccurring plans, on Emerson Drive. Of special note on these homes is the interesting patterned brickwork found in porches and chimneys.

Craftsman/Bungalow architecture broke from revival styles. The style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Arts & Crafts details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period, including Gustav Stickley’s The Craftsman. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow was publicized in California. The Craftsman style spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were further popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, as well as in local newspapers. The bungalow form and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

Houses built in the Craftsman style, but larger than the bungalow type, are located at 312 Calvin Boulevard (left side of photo 0008) and 710 5th Street. Both homes are full two-stories in height with braces that support the gabled roofs. The house at 312 Calvin has a front gable with wood shingles on the second story walls. The house at 710 5th Street features Craftsman windows and side gables with a wide front wall dormer with gabled roof. Both houses feature wide front porches with low-pitched gabled roofs supported by braces. A one-story gable-front bungalow with Craftsman features, such as 3/1 windows and brick trim details, is located next to the house at 710 5th Street. Its address is 706 5th Street. One last example to note is a small Craftsman cottage located at 722 5th Street (right side of photo 0020). Its one-story plan is similar to some of the Colonial Revival and Spanish Revival cottages in the district with side gables and a front projecting gable on one side of the front façade. The house features a stucco porch with shaped coping and shaped openings at the top of its wall openings. The house has 3/1 windows and braces that support its low-pitched gable roof.

Bungalows in the district take on several forms. The most common is a one-and-a-half story house with side gables, incised, full-width front porch, and a large dormer with gabled roof centered on the front façade. Variations of this occurs with one covered with stucco at 327 Emerson (right side of photo 0006); it features 3/1 windows, tapered porch columns, and a cantilevered bay on its side. Another one is located at 612 4th Street and features exceptional brickwork on its front porch walls, a common feature of bungalows in the district (see photo 0022). A third example of this type of bungalow is located at 619 4th Street, but includes features of the also-prevalent Colonial Revival homes of the district including cornice returns, stylized molded concrete columns, and windows with diamond-shaped panes that flank a red brick chimney on the east façade. Smaller, one-story bungalows are located at 337 Emerson and 420 4th Street. The house on Emerson features exceptional brick detailing with red and buff colored brick trim in the porch and chimney. Small windows flank the chimney and the gable-
front roof has brackets. The gable-front house on 4th Street is covered with stucco and features blind arches over its windows and an arched entry into the vestibule on its front façade (photo 0023). Another type of bungalow in the district includes the one-and-a-half story, gable-front type. One such type is located at 909 6th Street; it features a jerkinhead roof supported by braces and exposed rafter tails. One other type is the basic, one-and-a-half story bungalow with a hipped roof, incised full-width front porch, and dormers with hipped roofs on prominent facades. One such example is located at 601 5th Street (photo 0021).

The *American Four Square* was popular at about the same time as the bungalow. It offered more living space than most bungalows while having an Arts & Crafts feeling. It is thought by some to have grown out of the earlier Italianate cube-style house, but became more regulated in its floor plan with four rooms on the first floor and second floor. Because of its prevalence in the Midwest, it was also called the “cornbelt cube”. About a dozen examples of the American Four Square were constructed in the district, some identifiable with Colonial Revival or Craftsman features. The “Workingman’s Four Square”, a one-story version of the plan, is also represented by six examples in the district. “Workingman’s Foursquare,” is a term used by Alan Gowans in his book *Comfortable Houses*. The pyramid-roof cottage type was widely known in the U.S., with examples cited as far as Seattle, Washington; Anacortes, Washington; Park City, Utah; and Louisiana. Jakle noted examples in Upland South and Lower Midwest towns in his *Common Houses in America’s Small Towns*. The common denominators appear to be a late Victorian time period (after the 1880s, up to about 1910), and a pressing need for modest housing, typically associated with industrial expansion. Many researchers credit the rise of catalog housing and other periodicals with the spread of both these housing types. While the smaller version of the Four Square in the district dates to the early 1900s, the examples of true Four Square plans date to the 1910s through 1920s.

The district’s examples of American Four Square homes are relatively few, but most are exceptionally well-preserved. The example at 218 Calvin Boulevard features original trim, clapboards, and wood shingles on its second story. The house also features original 1/1 wood windows, nicely detailed front porch, and sawn, exposed rafter tails, and a dormer centered on its façade (right side of photo 0009). Another example located at 425 Calvin Boulevard is unusual for its general massing and appears more like an Italianate farmhouse, but clearly is from the 1920s. It has 3/1 Craftsman style windows, door and side-lites. The porch, however, is non-traditional for a Four Square as it is located just at the entry door and features Ionic columns that support a tall entablature. The Four Square at 309 Emerson Drive (c. 1915) features 3/1 Craftsman windows, door, and side-lites, and exposed rafter tails. It has a more traditional Four Square form with a full-width front porch, with exceptional patterned brickwork, and a dormer centered on its façade. Examples of the “Workingman’s Four Square” include side-by-side examples located at 318 and 314 Emerson Drive (c. 1915, photo 0004). The house at 318 Emerson has a cutaway corner entry and wraparound porch, while the example at 314 Emerson features two entries and a full-width front porch. An example at 708 2nd Street is nearly identical to 318 Emerson with a cutaway corner entry and wrap around porch, but also include original clapboards and trim, and a row of slender Doric columns on its front porch (right side of photo 0027).
As the demand for housing increased significantly before, during, and after World War II, developers were looking for ways to build quick, inexpensive homes for returning servicemen and others entering a workforce that itself was burgeoning. This resulted in what has become known as American Small House design. The district has a preponderance of these homes, particularly in the Kessler Boulevard area where the Federal Housing Authority provided financing for homes built during World War II. While the term is used loosely in this document for describing this type and period of building, the district has over 100 one-story, simple houses built with this overarching idea of quick, inexpensive housing. They do not exhibit features of any style, though the basic box and rooflines may evoke colonial architecture, particularly Cape Cod. Rows of these houses are located on Kessler Boulevard, at times with alternating plans of gable-front and side-gabled, one-story dark brick houses (photo 0015). Houses at 454 and 450 Kessler Boulevard represent this alternation and feature regimented bay spacing, stone lintels, and simple brick stoops. This house plan was also used on Lee Boulevard (510 and 514 Lee) and occasionally a blond colored brick was used for walls, such as the house at 441 Lee which also features 6/6 windows (left side of photo 0014).

Other homes in this classification include a red brick house at 312 Lynn Street, which is devoid of all stylistic features found on similar house plans in the Spanish and Colonial Revival styles. Other examples include a one-story, almost Ranch style house, located at 226 Lee Street. It features limestone ashlar walls and a low-pitched hipped roof (left side of photo 0013). A one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house is next door at 220 Lee Street. The compact house has clapboards and 6/6 windows (right side of photo 0013). A nice example of this simple home type is located at 406 Kessler Boulevard (middle of photo 0016). The one-story, side-gabled house has metal siding, metal casement windows, and a symmetrical front façade with concrete porch.

By the close of the period of significance, Ranch houses were also gaining popularity. Between the mid-1940s and early 1960s, more than 20 small-scale Ranch houses were constructed in the district, mostly in the west end. The Ranch style was developed from the one-story, basic linear rectangular plan of homes constructed in the west on ranches. The style was popular from the late 1930s into the early 1980s and often features hipped or low-pitched gable roofs. The district has frame, brick, and Bedford limestone examples of these homes.

Most of the examples of Ranch houses in the district are medium-to-small scale and not the “rambling” type seen later. One of the oldest examples (c. 1940) is constructed of sandstone ashlers at 426 Carter Street. It has traditional massing with a low-pitched hipped roof. It is similar to a brick example at 1010 3rd Street, but the one on 3rd Street features an attached garage bespeaking the automobile’s growing importance when it was built c. 1955. Two side-gabled Ranch houses were constructed at 801 6th Street and 820 4th Street. Both have low-pitched roofs, but the house on 6th Street is larger, brick, with better refinements and includes a full-width front porch beneath a wide overhanging eave. An unusual Ranch house located at 302 Carter Street has a non-traditional perpendicular front orientation with the street, making the home a gable-front structure with a low-pitched roof. It is constructed in limestone ashlers and features a wide bow window centered on its front wall with the front entry deeply set back from the façade.
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Some description of the Westside Historic District as it relates to development patterns in the city should be made. As noted previously, the neighborhood grew primarily because of the demand for working class housing. This became particularly acute during the 1940s. However, from east to west, the district grew in a logical, chronological plan first as an extension of the city’s grid, platted diagonally from the cardinal points. This essentially came to an abrupt change at Elm Street, which is platted directly north/south. The area platted around Elm Street became the Seymour West Addition, extending to the east side of Emerson Street, with homes built during the 1900s-1910s.

The most dramatic change in how the city expanded its residential neighborhoods to the west came when the Westover Addition was platted with a true boulevard constructed in the Calvin Boulevard corridor. This approach was locally unique. Westover extended from the west side of Emerson Drive to Johnson Street. While other streets in the west side neighborhood may carry the title boulevard, only Calvin Boulevard is constructed with a center median. The grassy strip has street trees and urns and flower plantings surrounded by a concrete curb (photo 0009). Inlay of mosaic tile in the sidewalk spells out the name of the boulevard at street crossings. The plan was grandiose and mimicked larger cities’ approach to suburban residential development in the early 1900s, particularly those of the Kessler plans in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. The slight bend in Calvin Boulevard provides that picturesque, quaint view of homes the designer was attempting to achieve (photo 0008). C. E. T. Dobbins was responsible for constructing the Westover development, which began development in 1915. The addition was to have concrete sidewalks, gas and water service, and electric lights. In 1927, the addition was also referred to as the Westover and Peters Addition, which may relate to a portion of the neighborhood between Elm Street and Emerson Drive platted separately under the name Peters. This reference was made in an advertisement by William J. Abraham, one of the city’s largest contractors for home construction. They referred to their work as part of the “beautiful Westside home sites, which have developed to further the attractiveness of Seymour-‘the city of beautiful homes’.” The W. J. Abraham Company continued building houses into the late 1950s.

During the early 1930s, construction slowed considerably due to the economic downturn of the Great Depression. However, by the mid-to-late 1930s, house building returned to the district. Sherman H. Berry, the president of Seymour Construction Company, created additional plats west of the Westover plat. Berry had constructed a house for himself at 406 Carter Street by about 1940. The Berry additions became vitally important during the early 1940s as Seymour became an important manufacturing hub for the war effort. Workers were needed in the city and housing was in short supply. Further creating a demand was the construction of a United States Army air base, which came to be known as Freeman Field, in 1942. While most of the housing for the base’s personnel was located on the base at the south edge of the city, the Seymour

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1 “CET Dobbins Plans to Make the Most Beautiful Addition Ever Made in the City” The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 10 March 1915, page 5
2 The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 12 February 1927, advertisement on page 4
Wests
ide Historic District
Jackson County, IN

Name of Property                   County and State
Construction Company, owned by Berry, still provided housing for several officers stationed at the air base.

Financed by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), and under the condition that houses would first be available for rent to military personnel, Sherman Berry (developer/contractor) of Seymour and Warren Cox (contractor) of Indianapolis created the development in the northwest part of the district. Rows of nearly identical homes were constructed in 1943 along newly-platted Lee and Kessler Boulevards (photos 0012/0015). The houses were built of brick and tile by the Jackson Brick & Holloware Company in nearby Brownstown. The homes on Lee Street were constructed with tile and brick veneer while those on Kessler were built of “Sealtite” a brick-faced tile product of the Brownstown company. The house at 441 Lee Street served as the office for the construction company during the development period (left side of photo 0014). The homes were built in groups of ten with four and five-room, one-story models. The four-room models are likely those simple side-gabled examples on Lee and Kessler, while the five-room examples are likely those houses with a projecting gabled ell on one half of the front façade (seen in the right side of photo 0014). Late phases of the work included one-and-a-half story houses (many of those identified as Cape Cods in this document, seen in photo 0012). The FHA required that the lots must already be serviced by utilities; the area of Lee and Kessler had been platted and serviced in advance of the program. The rent also had to be fixed to a range between $31 and $40 a month and available for military workers first, then the homes could be available for sale to private individuals at the close of the war.\(^3\) In the 1943 directory, several of these houses had just been constructed and were listed as vacant.

The demand for housing and construction of homes by this company is noted in the city’s 1943 directory.

1943 finds Seymour, its people, its industry and its resources dedicated 100 percent to the task of winning the war.\([\ ]\) The last twelve months brought Freeman Army Air Field, located two miles southwest of the city. When the construction of the Post started there was a sharp increase in the population of the city as several thousand people came here to engage in the various construction trades. The city was suddenly confronted with the problem of finding living quarters for the officers, contractors, and civilian workers assigned to the contracts here.\([\ ]\) During the past year 350 family units have been erected as a Federal Housing Project. This addition known as Ridgeview\(^4\) adjoins Freeman Field on the north. Between forty and fifty additional residences are now under construction in the Berry addition in the northwest section of Seymour. These are modern brick houses of permanent construction. Although the shortage of housing facilities is still felt acutely, the problem is gradually being worked out and relief, at least to some extent, is in sight.\(^5\)

While the war effort wound down, house building in the district did not. It continued strong through the end of the 1940s and into the early 1950s. Many of these homes were placed on

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\(^3\)“Modern Homes will be built in Project Here” The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 20 January 1943

\(^4\)Note: the Ridgeway Addition appears to have been temporary housing, no such addition exists today.

\(^5\)Seymour, Indiana, City Directory, 1943. Introduction
undeveloped lots in already-platted additions, particularly at the south end of Kessler and Lee Boulevards. By the late 1950s, the district’s additions were fully built-out. Some redevelopment began to occur in the 1960s on a few infill sites with apartment buildings and the construction of a city fire station at 500 West 5th Street in 1967. These later construction projects are considered non-contributing because of their occurrence after the build-out of the primary single-family residential neighborhood, the primary purpose of the developments.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The City of Seymour traces its founding to Meedy Shields, who laid out a plat in 1852 of 100 lots southeast of the Walnut Street Historic District. Shields took advantage of the important rail line stretching between Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis, aligning the plat with the railroad company’s tracks. Then in 1854, Shields convinced another railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi, to intersect the existing track by agreeing to prepare the railroad bed, and name the town in honor of the railroad company’s civil engineer, Mr. Seymour. This proved important as it connected the town with Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Indianapolis for trade.

The town’s population nearly doubled between 1860 and 1864 as industry and business boomed and other towns in the region lost out to the transportation trade Seymour enjoyed. The city outpaced even the county’s seat of government in nearby Brownstown, particularly during Seymour’s heyday growth of the 1890s-1930s. This period of growth in its commerce and industry is directly reflected in the district by homes needed for its working class. Seymour’s economic success during the late 19th and the first half of the 20th century is represented by the growth of the district from east-to-west, with modest homes. Stages of development occurred in the late 1800s into the 1900s, followed by the 1910s-1920s, then late growth occurred in the west end of the district during the 1930s-1950s, particularly in war and post-war needs for housing.

A final note to the cultural history of Seymour also ties into one of Westside Historic District’s now-famous former residents. The brick cottage at 714 5th Street was home to Richard and Marilyn Mellencamp in the 1950s and 60s, along with their children. It was here that recording, fine arts, and film artist John Mellencamp grew up and had his first creative experiences. It appears that Mellencamp resided here until age 18. His career accolades to date include twelve platinum albums; a Grammy; awards from ASCAP Foundation, Billboard magazine, and Americana Music Association; and entry into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Mellencamp’s first national success came with the release of Chestnut Street Incident (MCA, 1976). His lyrics are often laced with people, places, and experiences drawn from his Seymour, Indiana roots. At some point in the future, when the 50-year mark is met, the district should be evaluated for significance under Criterion B due to its association with John Mellencamp.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


“C. E. T. Dobbins Plans to Make the Most Beautiful Addition Ever Made in the City” The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 10 March 1915


History of Jackson County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1886.


“Modern Homes will be built in Project Here” The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 20 January 1943

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Seymour, IN: 1887, 1892, 1996, 1901, 1907, 1913

The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana) 12 February 1927 (Advertisement)

United States Federal Census for Jackson County: 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

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 #___________
Name of Property: Westside Historic District
County and State: Jackson County, IN

Primary location of additional data:
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____________________________________


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 128 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16  Easting: 594882  Northing: 4313149
2. Zone: 16  Easting: 595788  Northing: 4313260
3. Zone: 16  Easting: 595954  Northing: 4312732
4. Zone: 16  Easting: 594908  Northing: 4312223
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northwest corner of North Poplar and West 3rd Streets, face southwest and continue in a line with the north side of 3rd Street to the west side of North Pine Street. Turn southeast and follow the west edge of Pine Street to the north side of 2nd Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line with the north side of 2nd Street to the west side of Lynn Street. Turn southeast and follow the west side of Lynn Street to the north side of Maple Avenue. Turn southwest and follow the north side of Maple Avenue to the west property line of 745 West 2nd Street, then turn north and follow the property line, extended north, to the north side of West 2nd Street. Turn southwest and follow the north side of West 2nd Street to the east side of the north/south alley between Bryant and Kessler Boulevards. Turn northwest and follow the east side of the alley to the north side of the east/west alley between 4th and 5th Streets, then turn southwest and follow the north side of the alley to the east side of Community Drive.

Turn north and follow the east side of Community Drive to the south side of West 6th Street, then turn east and follow the south side of 6th Street to a point extended south from the southwest corner of the intersection with North Poplar Street (note that Poplar Street intersects West 6th Street only on its north side). Turn southeast and follow a line which becomes the west side of Poplar Street to the northwest corner of North Poplar and West 3rd Streets, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass chronological growth to Seymour’s working class residential neighborhoods during the 1880s-1960, on the city’s west side. Within the boundaries are similarly-scaled houses with good architectural integrity. Outside the boundaries, the scale of housing or the type of construction to commercial use changes. The district abuts the Walnut Street Historic District to the east. To the west, past Community Drive, a more recent high school property forms the edge of pre-WWII Seymour.
Westside Historic District
Name of Property: Westside Historic District

date: August 28, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

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

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson  State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on North Poplar Street from West 4th Street
Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at the 300 block of North Pine Street

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on North Elm Street from West 6th Street

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Westside Historic District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photographer:</td>
<td>Kurt West Garner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>June 7, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 300 block of North Emerson Drive

4 of 27.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kurt West Garner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>June 7, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 200 block of North Emerson Drive

5 of 27.

<table>
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</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 300 block of North Emerson Drive

6 of 27.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900     OMB No. 1024-0018

Westside Historic District

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
County: Jackson
State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southeast at the 400 block of North Calvin Boulevard
7 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson
State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking northeast at the 300 block of Calvin Boulevard from West 3rd St.
8 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson
State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southeast at the 200 block of Calvin Boulevard from W. 3rd St.
9 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 300 block of Johnson Street from West 5th Street

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Carter Boulevard from West 5th Street

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Lee Boulevard from West 5th Street

12 of 27.
Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southeast at the 200 block of Lee Boulevard
13 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southwest at the 400 block of Lee Boulevard
14 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on Kessler Boulevard from West 5th Street

15 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson  State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 400 block of Kessler Boulevard

16 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson  State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Kessler Boulevard from West 3rd Street

17 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson  State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 500 block of West 6\textsuperscript{th} Street

18 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on West 5\textsuperscript{th} Street from its intersection with Johnson Street

19 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 700 block of West 5\textsuperscript{th} Street

20 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana

Sections 9-end page 88
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on West 5th Street from its intersection with North Elm Street

21 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 500 block of West 4th Street

22 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on West 4th Street at its intersection with Pine Street

23 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
Westside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the intersection of North Pine and West 3rd Street

24 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the 500 block of West 3rd Street

25 of 27.

Name of Property: Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Seymour
County: Jackson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 700 block of West 2nd Street

26 of 27.
Westside Historic District
Name of Property: Westside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Seymour

County: Jackson State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from West 2nd Street, just east of its intersection with Emerson Drive

27 of 27.
Westside Historic District, Jackson County, IN photo 0020