

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name na other names/site number Barnard Park Historic District; (NEHBS #DD05: Multiple)

2. Location

street & number area bounded by 4th, 8th, Union Sts., & Platte Ave. not for publication city, town Fremont vicinity state Nebraska code NE county Dodge code 053 zip code 68025

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes counts for contributing and noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects.

Name of related multiple property listing: na Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: James A. Hanson, Director, Nebraska State Historical Society. Date: June 4, 1990.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Entered in the National Register: 7/12/90. Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action:

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Funerary: Cemetery
Landscape: Park

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Multiple Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Landscape: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Bungalow/craftsman
Other: American Four Square

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: Weatherboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wooden Porches
Brick Streets

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Barnard Park--Description

The Barnard Park Historic District is a residential district surrounding a city park in Fremont, Nebraska. The neighborhood was platted in three different sections following the initial platting of the town. The houses were built for the professional and business community and are representative of the architectural styles popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most numerous houses are Queen Annes, bungalows, and American Four Squares. The district contains 187 contributing resources, with the non-contributing deemed so due to a combination of alterations and new construction. The result is a district that readily conveys its historic character. Of the contributing resources, 168 are buildings, 4 are structures, 14 are objects, and one site.

The Barnard Park Historic District is located in Fremont, Nebraska, the county seat of Dodge County. The residential area is a square-shaped district situated in the south-central part of the city and surrounds Barnard Park, the focal point of the district (photo 1). Comprised of fourteen square blocks, the district is bounded on the east by Platte Avenue, divided by landscaped boulevard islands, on the west by Union Street, on the north by Eighth Street and Midland Lutheran College, and on the south by Fourth Street.

The district is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings, the first of which were built in the late 1860s. The earliest extant building dates to 1870, with the other buildings constructed over the next several decades. In the nineteenth century, one or two houses were built on each block, occupying several lots (photo 2). After 1900 in-fill construction took place (Figure 1). Such a process is typical of early residential development on the Great Plains. Of the extant houses, the largest number were constructed during the decade of the 1920s and most of those were built in the first half of the decade. The largest period of construction was the prosperous era immediately following the turn of the century (Figure 2).

 See continuation sheet

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The buildings in the district represent various architectural styles popular during the period of significance (1870 to 1929). As a neighborhood comprised of business and professional people of higher, although varying, incomes, the district is a mix of high style and vernacular house types (photo 3). The most frequent type found in the district is the vernacular house (photo 4) with various stylistic elements, such as Prairie, Tudor, and Greek Revival (Figure 3). The second most common type is the Queen Anne (photo 5), the first of which was built in 1880 and the last in 1905. It is followed by American Four Square (photo 6) and bungalow (photo 7). Of the extant dwellings, the first American Four Square was built in 1905 and the last in 1923. The bungalows range from 1910 to 1929. There are numerous other styles, as listed in Figure 3. Porches are prominent on the majority of the houses, and almost all have expansive lawns (photo 8). The most common construction material is weatherboard, followed by brick, with one unusual concrete block house (DD05:C-86, photo 9). Details of each building are given in the Property Inventory at the end of this section. There are 168 contributing buildings, of which 99 are houses (Figure 4), 67 are garages (see photo 7), and 2 are sheds. Of the 45 non-contributing buildings, 26 are houses (Figure 4), 17 are garages, and there is one shed.

There are 4 contributing structures in the district. There are eleven blocks of brick street (photo 10)--Fifth and Sixth Streets between Union and Platte (4 blocks each), and Irving Avenue between Fifth and Eighth Streets (3 blocks, less the intersection at Military Avenue)-- that count as one structure. There are also two fences and an original brick driveway dating from the turn of the century. There are 14 contributing objects. One is an original lamp post on private property, and one is an 1898 planter. The others are the circa 1920 lamp posts in Barnard Park (photo 11). The park itself (DD05:C-257), with its grass and large trees, is a contributing site, although its other fixtures date from a more recent era and are non-contributing. The one square block of the park land has always been an open, green space in the city of Fremont. Dating from the original town plat, it was first used as a cemetery and later converted to park land (photo 12--historic view).

The overall integrity of the district is extremely high. With 187 contributing and 55 non-contributing resources, the percentage is 77. Some buildings have been altered. The most

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common alteration is the covering of original materials with asbestos siding (photo 13). Other buildings have had porch alterations or additions. If the alterations did not prevent the building from conveying its historic character, it was counted as contributing. If the alterations were severe and obscured the historic nature of the building, it was deemed non-contributing (photo 4, second house from the left). There are no buildings of very recent construction in the district, as is often the case in older residential neighborhoods. A relatively small number of the large homes have been converted to multiple family dwellings. The changes necessary to accommodate this, however, are unobtrusive (photo 14). There are a few homes and garages that date from the construction boom of the 1950s, mainly on the edge of the district, that are non-contributing (photo 15).

The district is distinct in this part of the city. While it originally extended further east, that area has suffered severe alterations resulting in overall poor integrity. The neighborhood to the south features smaller houses on smaller lots, spaced closer together. The Central Business District is located to the west and the campus of Midland Lutheran College lies to the north.

Property Inventory

The list of properties provided below is in numerical order by Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) site number. Descriptions for dwellings are given first, followed by descriptions for secondary resources (e.g., garages, fences), and a biographical statement about the owner or owners of the house during the period of significance. The NEHBS prefix for Barnard Park Historic District is DD05: (Dodge County, Fremont).

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- C-73 Charles A. Keene House 550 East 4th Street ca. 1910
vernacular with Shingle and Craftsman influence, weatherboard, 1½ story, foundation brick, rectangular plan with additions to rear, gable roof with flat roof dormer at front, pent roof on gables extending along roof line of 1 story porches on each side, porches with square weatherboard columns supported by weatherboard balusters, central entrance door with fan light and side lights, all with leaded beveled plate glass, flanked by 1 story bay windows, eighteen over one and nine over one double-hung sash windows in bays.

Contributing garage: three bay, gable roof and shed roof dormer, pent roof over multi-light hinged doors.

C.A., a son of L.M. Keene, Sr. (see DD05: C-130), managed the family's land holdings and other interests.
- C-74 John C. Hein House 612 East 4th Street ca. 1905 (photo #14)
Classical Revival, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, brick foundation, cruciform plan, projecting polygonal 1 story bay front corner, flat roof full frontal porch topped by iron railing, large multi-light window on front, one over one double-hung sash windows, variant of Palladian window in front gable, gable roof two bay garage attached to rear.

Hein was a son-in-law of L.P. Larson (see DD05: C-76) and was vice-president of L.P. Larson Company and western agent for Anheuser Brewing Company, who also owned a saloon in Fremont.
- C-75 Charles Marr House 630 East 4th Street ca. 1907 (photo #14)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof, foundation brick, square plan with full frontal porch with square brick columns and wood Doric columns at corners, projecting bay on east, hip roof dormers, one over one double-hung sash windows, wide over-hanging flared eaves, central entrance with side lights.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, one bay, vertical sliding door.

Marr was a son-in-law of L.P. Larson (see DD05: C-76) and a partner in the Marr-Hein Candy Company.
- C-76 Louis P. Larson House 648 East 4th Street ca. 1888 (photo #14)
Romanesque Revival, brick, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip and multi-gable roof, brick foundation and chimneys, irregular plan with 2 story bay on side, projecting entrance vestibule with gable roof and diagonal bracing on front, shingle cheeks on gable roof dormer with arched multi-light sash, shed and eye-lid dormers, red sandstone lintels and sills, water table belt course, irregular pattern multi-light upper sash, leaded stained glass transoms and arched windows, front door with sidelights.

Larson was a native of Sweden and operated a thriving wholesale liquor and cigar business and had interests in the Fremont Foundry, Stockyards, Carriage Manufactory, and Street Railway. He owned the Love Opera House after 1903 and was a member of the State Legislature. He built homes for his two daughters and their husbands adjacent to his own.

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- C-77 John Hormel House 406 North Irving Avenue ca. 1871
Greek Revival in form with Italianate detailing, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof, aluminum siding, rectangular plan with side wing and projecting 1 story bay on side, foundation material not visible, brick chimney, arched pedimented windows with two over two double-hung sash and louvered shutters, paired Italianate brackets support eaves, entrance porch with balcony encircled by flat-cut baluster, door opens to balcony, shed roof over concrete floor porch on side addition, front entrance with arched transom and side lights.
Contributing buildings and structures include: two adjoined sheds; a decorative cast-iron urn planter on a cast-iron pedestal, and the iron fence with gates which surrounds the property.
Hormel was the first blacksmith to operate in Fremont in 1857.
- C-81 Joseph E. Daly House 742 East 4th Street ca. 1921
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with flared eaves, brick foundation and chimney, square plan with low pitch hip roof full frontal porch supported by square brick columns and brick balusters, hip roof dormer on front, shed roof with diagonal braces over side entrance, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with vertical sliding door.
Daly was a prominent Fremont attorney.
- C-82 Earl Reynolds House 750 East 4th Street ca. 1929
vernacular, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof and over-sized clipped gable roof dormer on front, brick foundation, square plan with 1 story rear addition, exposed rafter ends, perlins with diagonal braces, recessed porch at front corner supported by battered wood column on brick pier, three over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, gable porch roof with braces over side entrance.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, two bay, with two cross-braced horizontal sliding doors, gable roof hood supported by diagonal braces over the side door.
Reynolds was a partner in Reynolds Brothers Insurance Company.
- C-83 J. C. Cook House 804 East 4th Street ca. 1916
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, cruciform plan with shed roof screened porch supported by square wood columns on paneled balusters, shed roof dormers on front and side, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Cook was a prominent Fremont lawyer who gained a notable reputation as a flamboyant Dodge County Attorney.

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- C-85 House 405 North Platte Avenue ca. 1910
vernacular, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, 1 story concrete block foundation, rectangular plan with gable roof bay at side, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof enclosed front porch supported by square wood columns on vinyl siding balusters.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay, wood shingles in gable end and hinged panel doors.
- C-86 A. D. Sears House 421 North Platte Avenue ca. 1921 (photo #9)
vernacular, decorative cast concrete block, slate gable roof, concrete block foundation, 1½ story, square plan with concrete block addition in rear, shed roof dormer at front, decorative cast concrete columns on concrete bases support recessed porch, cast concrete balusters.
Sears was manager of the Fremont Granite Brick Company and son-in-law of L. D. Richards (see DD05: C-117).
- C-87 Carl Schou House 435 North Platte Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof with clipped gable dormer on front, 1½ story, square plan, recessed entry porch with sunroom to side under roof, square wooden column, exposed perlins with diagonal braced brackets under eaves, five over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, hip roof wood awning supported by diagonal braces over side windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Schou was a boilermaker for the Chicago & North Western Railroad Company.
- C-114 H. J. Bremer House 835 East 5th Street ca. 1912 (photo #21)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with wide flared eaves with hip roof dormer at front, brick foundation, square plan with 1 story addition to rear, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof full frontal porch with paired brackets under eaves supported by square brick and wood Tuscan columns on brick piers and wood balusters. Non-contributing new construction attached weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay garage.
Bremer was an active insurance agent in Fremont.
- C-115 August Saeger House 819 East 5th Street ca. 1905 (photo #21)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with wide flared eaves with hip dormer at front, brick foundation and chimney, square plan with 1 story rear addition and projecting rectangular 2 story bay at side, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, belt course across front with pediment supported by paneled pilasters at front, front windows flanked by shutters.
Contributing garage: vinyl, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with vertical sliding paneled door.
Saeger was a member of the well known Fremont cigar manufacturing firm Saeger & Sons.

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- C-116 Nathaniel Pilsbury House 807 East 5th Street ca. 1899 (photo #21)
vernacular cottage, weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, foundation material not visible, brick chimney, cruciform plan, shed roof screened porch with engaged gable roof over steps across front supported by square wood columns and weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with two vertical sliding paneled doors with four-light sash.
Pilsbury was a partner in Pilsbury & Veazie Company, dealers in hardware, stoves, wagons and buggies.
- C-117 Lucius Dunbar Richards House 810 East 5th Street ca. 1885
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan with 1 story addition to rear and projecting 1 story bay at side, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof screened porch across front supported by five wood Tuscan columns on weatherboard baluster.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with four cross-braced wood hinged doors with four vertical lights.
Richards, a Vermont native and Civil War veteran, was a railroad survey engineer in Missouri, Nebraska, and Costa Rica during the 1860's and 1870's who settled in Fremont in 1875. With L. M. Keene (see DD05: C-130), he founded the Fremont Stockyards and Land Company, Fremont National Bank, and many other area business ventures. Richards was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Nebraska governor in 1890.
- C-118 Clark C. McNish House 745 East 5th Street ca. 1888 (photo #3)
Queen Anne, brick and shingle siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with gable roof dormers, stone foundation, brick chimney, irregular plan with projecting polygonal 2 story bays at sides and polygonal 3 story tower with tent roof capped by finial at front corner, first story brick, second story decorative cut wood shingles with shingles on dormer cheeks and gables, gables with king post with pendant and collar-tie, one over one double-hung sash windows, stone sills and lintels on first story windows, belt course of stone at water table, elaborate frieze with dentition and cornice at second story and second and third stories of tower, later classical revival encircling 1 story porch supported by Tuscan columns and wood balusters, projecting pedimented gable supported by Tuscan columns at front, projecting circular screened pavilion at corner.
Contributing garage: concrete block and cut shingle siding, asphalt shingle hip roof, one bay, ca. 1905 semi-circular gravel drive with poured concrete curbs.
McNish, a prominent Nebraska attorney, was involved in regional politics and also organized several Wisner, Nebraska banks.

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- C-119 A. J. Albers House 725 East 5th Street ca. 1916 (photo #3)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, wood shingle gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, central eight-light entry door with side lights flanked by hip roof bays with multi-paned upper sash, wood shingle gable roof, single bay entry porch supported by square brick columns, projecting 1 story hip roof, rectangular bay at side.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with wood shingles in gables.

Albers operated a wholesale liquor, wine and cigar business.
- C-120 John Melick House 705 East 5th Street ca. 1920 (photo #3)
vernacular, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, 2 story, concrete block foundation, brick chimney, rectangular plan, gable roof porch across front supported by short battered columns on brick piers, wood shingles and half-timbering in gables, projecting rectangular shed roof bays on sides, shed roof hood over paired gable windows, exposed perlins and diagonal braces, front door with sidelights, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows.

Non-contributing garage: new construction.

Melick was owner of Melick Coal & Lumber Company.
- C-121 Dr. Andrew Harvey House 726 East 5th Street ca. 1916 (photos #18 & #24)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof, brick foundation, square plan, hip roof full frontal porch with battered wood columns on concrete block piers, wood baluster, one over one double-hung sash windows, projecting 1 story hip roof bays on sides.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay.

A 1913 graduate of the University of Nebraska School of Medicine, Dr. Harvey practiced medicine until shortly before his death at over one hundred years of age.
- C-122 Inger Sinamark House 716 East 5th Street ca. 1918 (photo #24)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof with over-sized gable roof dormer on front, brick foundation and chimney, enclosed sunporch with hip roof and engaged gable roof entrance porch across front, supported by square brick columns and brick balusters, front door with side lights, projecting paired windows on second story front, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, set of paired four-light sash in dormer, shed roof with diagonal braces over side entrance.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.

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- C-123 Dr. Richard Van Metre House 706 East 5th Street ca. 1912 (photo #24)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, wood shingle gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with rear addition, four over one double-hung sash windows, pent roof over projecting rectangular three-window bay with entrance door on front, balcony with paired doors on second story front, doors and windows flanked by shutters, multi-paned semi-circular bay window on side, exposed rafter ends, perlins with diagonal braces.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, wood shingle gable roof, two bay.
Dr. Van Metre was a graduate of the University of Iowa and a prominent Fremont obstetrician.
- C-124 J. Rex Henry House 650 East 5th Street ca. 1918 (photo #22)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with 2 story sunporch addition at side, belt course, exposed rafter ends in wide projecting eaves, low pitch hip roof on single bay entrance porch supported by battered columns on weatherboard piers, front door with side lights, one over one double-hung sash windows, multi-paned casement sash window over entrance porch.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick chimney, one bay.
Contributing brick paving drive to garage from street.
Henry was secretary of the Fremont Telephone Company and involved in numerous other business ventures.
- C-125 John L. Schurman House 649 East 5th Street ca. 1903
Colonial Revival, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gambrel cross-gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, projecting bays at side, variant of Palladian window with arched leaded stained glass transom in front gable, recessed entrance porch and sunroom under hip roof across front, one over one double-hung sash windows, applied carved paneling flanked by windows on side gable, porch supported by wood Tuscan columns with wood spindle baluster.
Schurman was a well-known real estate and insurance broker in Fremont.
- C-126 E. H. Rogers House 637 East 5th Street ca. 1898
Italianate, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle low pitch hip roof, brick foundation, irregular plan with projecting 2 story bays on sides, wide bracketed eaves, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof porch across front with bracketed eaves supported by paired wood Tuscan columns on weatherboard piers and balusters, weatherboard enclosed addition at corner of porch, shed roof over side entrance door.
Non-contributing new construction garage.
Rogers was a member of the 1859 and 1866 Nebraska Territorial Legislature and the first State Senate and was active in real estate and banking circles.

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- C-127 Ernest Schurman - George Staats House 611 East 5th Street ca. 1898
Italianate, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle low pitch hip roof with engaged front gable, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with additions to side, encircling hip roof porch with pedimented gable over steps supported by wood Tuscan columns with wood spindle balusters, flat roof two bay porch on side with turned posts, one over one double-hung sash windows with cornice heads, second story central window at front with pediment hood, eaves with entablature of pendant brackets and cut work applique, rear addition with hip roof wall dormers on sides, one bay porch at rear with turned posts and brackets.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Schurman served as president of the Commercial National Bank. Staats was a prominent dealer in farm and city realty and was a member of the 1917 State Legislature.
- C-128 Fred H. Richards House 620 East 5th Street ca. 1910 (photo #22)
vernacular, brick, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with flared wide projecting eaves, hip roof weatherboard dormer on front, concrete foundation, brick chimney, rectangular plan, hip roof screened porch across front supported by paired wood Tuscan columns on concrete block piers, steps to front and side, one over one double-hung sash windows, dormer with multi-square-light sash.
Contributing garage: stucco, asphalt shingle hip roof with flared eaves, two bay.
Richards was a well-known Fremont attorney and son of L. D. Richards (see DD05: C-117).
- C-129 Zach Shedd House 608 East 5th Street ca. 1870 (photo #22)
vernacular Gothic Revival (distinguishing detail removed), weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan, hip roof screened porch across front supported by square wood columns on weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Shedd was owner of Shedd's Opera House in the 1870's and 1880's; the house was later occupied by David Welty, general manager of the the Fremont Saddlery.
- C-130 Lewis McClain Keene House 545 East 5th Street ca. 1880 (photos #2 & #10)
Gothic Revival, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable and clipped gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, projecting 1 story bays at sides with bracketed cornice, two over two double-hung sash windows, second story upper sash with clipped top corners, cornice window heads, eave cornice with brackets and sawn and incised applique, round four-light window in front gable, gables with cut work tracery and king post and collar-tie, ca. 1905 encircling low pitch hip roof porch supported with wood Tuscan columns with paneled and turned spindle balusters, projecting flat hood over steps, arched stained leaded glass on first story front and second story side, stained leaded glass transom over entrance door with address numeral in design.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay.
A native of Maine, Keene settled in Nebraska in 1867 and eventually acquired large tracts of farm land and numerous residential and commercial properties in Fremont. He built houses for his sons, L.M. Keene, Jr. (DD05: C-134) and C.A. Keene (DD05: C-73), adjacent to his own.

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- C-131 House 548 East 5th Street ca. 1902 (photo #26)
vernacular cottage, aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with hip roof dormer at front, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan, recessed entrance porch with arched portals, projecting rectangular bays at side, one over one double-hung sash windows, multi-paned triangular light double-hung sash in dormer, entrance door with transom and side lights.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, one bay.
- C-132 Judge W. H. Munger House 534 East 5th Street ca. 1880 (photo #26)
vernacular Italianate, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof, concrete block foundation, L-shape irregular plan, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof porch with pedimented gable over steps across front supported by wood Tuscan columns, wood open balusters.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable, two bay.
Munger was Federal Judge for the District Court of Nebraska.
- C-133 John Theilen House 504 East 5th Street ca. 1872 (photos #23 & #26)
vernacular Italianate, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle low pitch hip roof, brick foundation, square plan with 1 story flat and gable roof later additions to rear, projecting rectangular bay at front topped by arched pediment, hip roof porch across front supported by square wood columns on brick piers, paneled wood balusters, front door with side lights, one over one and two over two double-hung sash windows, architrave window frames, street address numerals etched in transom light over front door.
Theilen was president of the Fremont Saddlery Company in 1872. The Theilen house was later occupied by Herman Blumenthal, leading Fremont merchant and department store owner.
- C-134 Lewis M. Keene, Jr. House 521 East 5th Street ca. 1895 (photos #2 & #10)
Colonial Revival, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gambrel roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan, numerous projecting polygonal bays at sides, oversized gable roof dormer with encircling cornice at front with paired multi-paned double-hung sash windows flanked by twelve-light single sash windows with scrolled aprons, gables and dormer shingled, arched gable windows with tracery in upper sash, recessed porch across front supported by paired wood Tuscan columns on weatherboard baluster piers, open terrace at side with projecting side entrance vestibule, front door with transom and side lights.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, gable dormer, three bay.
Contributing cottage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, 1 story.

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- C-135 Thad H. Quinn House 507 East 5th Street ca. 1915 (photos #2 & #10)
Tudor Revival, brick and stucco, wood shingle gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with projecting 2 story brick sunporch on side and projecting gables over flat bay window and entrance with square brick columns, open terrace across front, half-timbering in all gable ends, brick first story, stucco second story with belt course, exposed rafter ends.
Contributing garage: weatherboard and wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay, vertical siding paneled door.
Quinn was a well-known merchant and owner of Quinn's Department Store in Fremont.
- C-146 Blaine McCord - Dr. Charlotte P. Siever House 507 East 6th Street ca. 1900
(photo #25)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable and shed roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan with addition to side, gable roof dormers on opposing sides, hip roof porch with pedimented gable with numerals "507" over steps extending across front supported by five square tapered wood columns on concrete block piers, open wood balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows, dual front entry to living quarters and to ca. 1915 medical office addition.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay, wood cross-braced doors.
Dr. Siever was a 1915 graduate of Creighton University and secretary of the Dodge County Medical Society.
- C-147 Willard Fowler House 521 East 6th Street ca. 1882 (photo #25)
vernacular cottage, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with 1 story addition with hip roof at side, hip roof porch supported by turned posts with wood spindle baluster across front, two over two double-hung sash windows in gables, one over one double-hung sash windows in first story.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
Fowler was secretary/treasurer of the Security Savings Bank and of the Western Trust Company.

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- C-148 Wilson Reynolds - Otto Pohl - Charles Marr House 508 East 6th Street ca. 1885
vernacular Romanesque Revival, brick 2 story, asphalt shingle multi-gable and hip
roof, limestone and concrete block foundation, irregular plan with projecting
polygonal 2 story bay with hip roof at side, ca. 1910 hip roof porch with pedi-
mented gable over steps extending across front supported by square brick columns,
brick balusters, 3 story square tower with pyramidal roof, gables and third story
tower with cut wood shingles and pent roof surrounding all, formed sheet iron cor-
nice with dentition at second story roof line and third story roof line of tower,
sheet iron decorative head blocks on second story windows, one over one double-hung
sash windows, upper sash in polygonal bay with border of small colored glass square
and rectangular lights, leaded stained glass transom over carved and paneled front
door with oval beveled glass, leaded stained glass arched transom over large front
plate glass window, three-quarter round windows in gables supported by scrolled
sills, stone sills on first and second story windows, and stone window and door
lintels on first story.
- Contributing garage: ca. 1910, brick, asphalt shingle hip roof, three bay.
- Contributing cast and wrought iron fence in rear yard.
- Reynolds was a livestock breeder and successful dealer in sheep and later vice-
president of the Nebraska Binder Twine Company. Pohl was prominent in community
betterment programs and a successful druggist. Marr was a son-in-law of
L. P. Larson (see DD05: C-76) and was active in the Marr-Hein Candy Company.
- C-149 D. Radford House 530 East 6th Street ca. 1911 (photo #6)
vernacular, aluminum siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with hip roof dormers
at front and side, concrete block foundation, brick chimney, square plan, hip roof
porch with pedimented gable over steps supported by battered wood columns on con-
crete block piers, open wood baluster, one over one double-hung sash windows, pro-
jecting hip roof stair landing on side.
- Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay, three-
vertical-light sash in paneled hinged doors.
- Radford was a prominent insurance agent.
- C-150 W. J. Miles House 548 East 6th Street ca. 1910 (photo #15)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with three hip roof
dormers, concrete block foundation, square plan, encircling porch with hip roof and
pedimented gable across corner steps supported by paired wood Tuscan columns on
concrete block piers, open wood balusters, projecting corner entry vestibule, five
over one double-hung sash windows on first and second stories with upper sash with
diagonal square light surrounded by triangular lights.
- Contributing garage: weatherboard and wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle gable
roof, one bay.
- Miles was manager of J. & W. C. Shull Company, a lumber and coal business.

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- C-151 Enos Gray House 609 East 6th Street ca. 1890 (photos #5 & #13)
vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof with polygonal turret with tent roof at corner, brick foundation and chimney, irregular plan with 2 story bay at side and polygonal 2½ story tower, half-round bay on second story front surmounted by pedimented gable with variant of Palladian window, one over one double-hung sash windows with transoms on front door and first story tower windows, shed roof with pedimented gable over steps across portion of front supported by wood Tuscan columns with weatherboard balusters, arched stained leaded glass window over paired one over one double-hung sash windows at side.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, three bay.
Gray was a successful local attorney whose daughter Vesta was also an attorney.
- C-152 Frances McGivern House 649 East 6th Street ca. 1885 (photo #13)
vernacular Queen Anne, asbestos shingle siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, brick foundation with brick interior chimney, cruciform plan, hip roof front porch supported by square brick piers and open brick balusters, arched front door, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
- C-153 John Albert Van Anda House 707 East 6th Street ca. 1915 (photo #15)
vernacular, weatherboard, wood shingle gable roof, 2 story, brick foundation, rectangular plan, projecting hip roof bay at side, shingle and vertical half-timbering in gables, hip roof porch across front supported by square brick columns, wood balusters, paneled wood door with side lights, four over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Van Anda was involved in the grocery business and was also assistant cashier at the Commercial National Bank.
- C-154 A. O. Noreen House 708 East 6th Street ca. 1892
Queen Anne, weatherboard, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, 2 story, concrete block foundation, gable roof porches supported by iron columns on front and side, cruciform plan, new construction 1 story hip roof addition to side, attached gable roof two bay garage at rear, one over one double-hung sash windows, stationary aluminum awnings on side.
Noreen was involved in the clothing business.

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- C-155 House 732 East 6th Street ca. 1921 (photo #7)
Bungalow, weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt shingle gable roof with gable roof dormer on side, concrete block foundation, brick chimney, rectangular plan with projecting rectangular bay at side, gable roof porch across front supported by battered wood columns on concrete block piers, paneled wood balusters, shingle and vertical half-timbering in gables of roof and porch, exposed rafter ends and perkins with diagonal braces in eaves.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, wood shingle gable roof, one bay, six vertical lights in horizontal sliding paneled door.
- C-156 Michael Krasne House 721 East 6th Street ca. 1921
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, wood shingle gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with rear addition, hip roof supported by entrance vestibule and iron grill columns, iron grill balusters, multi-light double-hung sash windows flanked by shutters, fan light window in front gable, decorative brick and iron grill fence surrounds adjoining lot on property.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
Krasne owned a women's clothing store in Fremont.
- C-157 Frank Fuhlrodt House 739 East 6th Street ca. 1927 (photo #15)
Tudor Revival, brick and stucco, wood shingle hip and gable roof, 2 story, brick foundation and chimney, painted brick first story with water table belt course, stucco second story, twelve over twelve, eight over twelve, six over six, and four over four double-hung sash windows, projecting gable roof entrance vestibule with arched paneled door with semi-circular steps, dormer hood over paired second story windows, recessed porch at corner with arched opening and stone floor, stucco and vertical half-timbering in front gable.
Fuhlrodt was a well-known Fremont postmaster.
- C-158 Niels Nielsen House 752 East 6th Street ca. 1895
vernacular, aluminum siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with one story gable roof addition to rear, encircling hip roof porch with corner enclosed and supported by square columns and aluminum siding balusters, six over one double-hung sash windows, shed roof, one bay garage attached to side.
Nielsen was a merchant tailor for the Eddy Brothers Department Store in Fremont.

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- C-159 P. L. O'Connell House 830 East 6th Street ca. 1885
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof with gable roof engaged dormer, foundation material not visible, 2 story rectangular plan with 1 story addition to rear, shed roof on porch extending across front, enclosed with weatherboard baluster and one over one aluminum-frame windows, two over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
- C-160 Bert May House 545 North Platte Avenue ca. 1920
Modified Georgian Revival, brick, 2 story, slate gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan with 2 story rectangular sun porch at side, heavy wood brackets support wide eaves, paired wood brackets support hood over front door which is surrounded by dressed stone, one over one double-hung sash windows, belt course of stone at water table.
Contributing garage: brick, asbestos shingle gable roof, two bay with vertical sliding paneled door.
May was a second-generation partner in the firm of May Brothers, wholesale grocers, and was involved in other business pursuits.
- C-177 Frank T. Hanlon House 765 East Military Avenue ca. 1903
vernacular Queen Anne with Classical Revival detailing, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip and cross-gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan with three projecting bays on front and sides, second story rectangular bays supported by scroll brackets, variant of Palladian window in each second-story bay, brick piers surmounted by tapered square wood columns supporting gable and hip porch across front with weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing building: ca. 1915 garage remodeled ca. 1940 for grocery store; converted ca. 1960 to cottage apartment: vernacular bungalow, weatherboard, asphalt shingle clipped-gable roof, foundation material not visible, T-plan, exposed per-lins, 1 story, six over one light double-hung sash windows, large single light window and door on front.
Hanlon was the owner of a thriving local grocery business.
- C-178 E. L. Heald House 749 East Military Avenue ca. 1910
Bungalow, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gable roof with gable dormer at front, foundation brick, rectangular plan, recessed porch across front supported by square brick columns, wood balusters, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, exposed per-lins and brackets supporting wide eaves.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay, fiberglass vertical sliding door; shared with property to west.
Heald was a traveling salesman.

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C-179 C. E. Kirkpatrick - Rev. Holmes Dysinger House 737 East Military Avenue ca. 1905
vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable and hip roof
with flared eaves with wide overhang, brick foundation and chimney, irregular plan,
2 story bays on front and both sides, one over one light double-hung sash windows,
porch with hip roof supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters extends across front,
weatherboard baluster.

Contributing garage: weatherboard and asbestos siding, asphalt shingle gable roof,
one bay; presently serves as dwelling.

C-180 House 717 East Military Avenue ca. 1900
Queen Anne, asbestos shingle siding, wood and asphalt shingle multi-gable and hip
roof, 2 story, foundation material not visible, irregular plan, projecting 2 story
bays with brackets supporting gable roofs on front and sides, new construction
1 story asphalt shingle gable and hip roof addition to side with stationary awnings,
hip roof porch with gable pediment over steps across front supported by wood Tuscan
columns and iron balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows, attached new
construction shed roof one bay garage at rear.

C-184 House 505 East Military Avenue ca. 1900
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, foundation material not visible,
square plan, hip roof porch with pediment over steps on front supported by wood
lattice columns, numerals "505" in pediment, one over one double-hung sash windows.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, one bay.

C-218 C. V. Roberts House 430 North Irving Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof with shed
roof on engaged dormer, concrete block foundation, square plan with projecting
rectangular bay on front with pent roof, exposed perlins with diagonal braces under
roof eaves, gable roof supported by cross-braces and diagonal-braced brackets over
front door, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.

C-228 House 504 East 4th Street ca. 1900
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, two hip dormers on side,
1½ story, foundation material not visible, rectangular plan with 1 story addition
to rear, cut wood shingles in gables, concrete slab hip roof porch supported by
iron columns and balusters across front.

Non-contributing garage: new construction.

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- C-229 House 512 East 4th Street ca. 1885
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof, 2 story, foundation material not visible, brick interior chimney, rectangular plan with encircling open and screened hip roof porch supported by square wood columns on weatherboard baluster, cut wood shingles in front gable, one over one double-hung sash windows.
- C-235 Elias Harmon House 740 East 5th Street ca. 1916 (photos #18 & #24)
Bungalow, weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt shingle hip roof, gable roof extends over screened porch at front, brick foundation and chimney, belt course, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows, porch supported by square wood columns on weatherboard balusters.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, one bay.
Harmon was a conductor for the Chicago & North Western Railroad Company.
- C-244 Henry Rump House 743 East Military Avenue ca. 1921
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with hip dormer at front, foundation brick, square plan with 2 story rectangular bay at side, gable roof porch extending across front, supported by battered columns resting on brick piers, wood balustrades, half-timbering in porch gable, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay; shared with adjoining property.
Rump was the owner of the Fremont Furnace & Metal Works.
- C-245 Miner Hinman House 545 East Military Avenue ca. 1891/1915
vernacular, brick veneer (originally 2 story weatherboard adapted ca. 1915), 1 story, asphalt shingle-gable roof with cross-gables and cornice return, brick foundation, cruciform plan, shed roof front porch with square wood columns on brick piers.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay.
Hinman was president of the Fremont Foundry and secretary of the Fremont Carriage Manufactory.
- C-246 Louis Coman House 533 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1911
vernacular Bungalow, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, 1 story, brick foundation, rectangular plan with gable roof porch extending across front, square wood columns, weatherboard balusters, projecting entrance vestibule, one over one double-hung sash windows, projecting rectangular bay at side.
Coman was a grain dealer and the manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

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- C-247 House 625 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1875
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof with pedimented gable on front, foundation material not visible. rectangular plan, hip roof porch extends across front supported by four wood Tuscan columns, wood balusters, two over two double-hung sash windows.
Former home of Mrs. Carrie H. Nye, well-known music teacher.
- C-251 Raymond Peterson House 632 North Union Street ca. 1916
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof with shed roof dormer, 1 story, rectangular plan with porch recessed under roof supported by square tapered wood columns on weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows, exposed rafter ends and perlins with brackets supporting eaves.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
Peterson was a department manager at the Hammond Printing Company.
- C-252 Bela Baldwin House 533 East 6th Street ca. 1890 (photo #25)
vernacular, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof with large gable dormer on side, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan with addition to side, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof porch across front supported by square wood columns and weatherboard balusters.
Baldwin was a partner in Baldwin & Coman, dealers in horses and was the owner of the Star Livery Barn.
- C-257 Barnard Park ca. 1885 (photos #1, #11, #12, #16)
Barnard Park was originally platted as Green Grove Cemetery in the early 1860's following the incorporation of the Fremont Cemetery Association on 1 December, 1862. The square block was subsequently named for early town surveyor E. H. Barnard in the mid-1880's following removal of the graves to Ridge Cemetery located West of the city in 1878. The park serves as a geographic landmark for the neighborhood and retains the ca. 1920 cast iron lamp standards as well as the diagonal walkway plan which is visible in an 1874 bird's eye view of the town. The restroom building and the playground equipment date to a later era and are non-contributing.
- C-258 House 524 East 4th Street ca. 1920
vernacular Tudor cottage, stucco/half-timbering, asphalt shingle gable and hip roof, 1 story, foundation material not visible, exterior stucco chimney on front, four over four and four over one light double-hung sash windows.

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- C-259 House 746 East 5th Street ca. 1920 (photos #18 & #24)
vernacular, stucco, 1½ story, wood shingle gable roof with shed roof dormer, foundation material not visible, brick chimney, square plan with hip roof sunroom addition to side, gable roof over front door, concrete slab open porch with iron railing, irregular pattern multi-light upper sash over one light double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: stucco, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
- C-260 House 515 East 6th Street ca. 1900 (photo #25)
vernacular cottage, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gable roof, foundation material not visible, rectangular plan with side addition, one over one double-hung sash windows, hip roof, front porch with turned wood posts, wood shingles in front gable.
Contributing shed: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof.
- C-261 House 625 East 6th Street ca. 1920 (photo #13)
vernacular, vinyl siding, 1 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof, brick foundation, brick interior chimney, rectangular plan, gable roof porch on square wood columns supported by square brick piers, six over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
- C-262 House 645 East 6th Street ca. 1920 (photo #13)
vernacular cottage, vinyl siding, 1 story, wood shingle gable roof, brick foundation, exterior brick chimney at side, irregular plan, six over six double-hung sash windows, arched hood over front door.
Contributing garage: vinyl siding, wood shingle gable roof, one bay.
- C-263 House 607 North Platte Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard and asbestos siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, rectangular shed roof bay at side, exposed per-lins in gable ends and in gable roof of porch across front supported by square brick columns, multi-light wood front door, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
- C-264 House 630 North Irving Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, vinyl siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof, concrete block foundation, brick interior chimney, rectangular plan, gable roof porch at front supported by square wood columns on square concrete block piers, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.

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- C-265 House 524 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, 2 story, concrete block foundation, square plan, hip roof front porch supported by square wood columns on weatherboard baluster, one over one double-hung sash windows, stationary aluminum awnings on side.
- D-15 William Freeman - George L. Loomis House 534 East Military Avenue ca. 1888
Queen Anne, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, 2½ story, asphalt shingle gable and hip roof, stone foundation, brick chimneys, three gable dormers, irregular plan with projecting polygonal 1 story bay with tin hip roof, encircling open porch with wood grill base, entrance porch with gable roof with brackets, spindles, turned posts, side porch with shed roof and matching brackets, spindles, turned posts, cut wood scroll work on porch gables, belt course of cut shingles, half-timbering and cut shingles in roof gables, arched leaded stained glass transoms, one over one double-hung sash windows.

Contributing garage: ca. 1904, concrete block, weatherboard, corrugated metal gable roof, one bay.

Freeman was a Civil War veteran and secretary/treasurer of the Fremont Gas and Electric Light Company. Loomis was a native of New York State who received his law degree at Albany in 1875 and settled in Fremont the following year. He served as city and county attorney, state legislator, and served as a board member for banks, schools, Doane College, and the Fremont Congregational Church. He was also collector of internal revenue for Nebraska during Woodrow Wilson's presidency.
- D-16 Henry Torpin - Conrad Hollenbeck House 606 East Military Avenue ca. 1891
(photos #17 & #19)
Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable and hip roof, foundation material not visible, irregular plan with projecting polygonal 2 story bay, one over one double-hung sash windows, decorative head blocks and window framing, arched leaded stained glass window, encircling flat roof porch with square cast concrete posts and balustrades, projecting entrance vestibule with side lights.

Contributing ca. 1880 cast iron street lamp standard.

Torpin was president of the National Shelving Company and vice-president of the Fremont Manufacturing Company. Hollenbeck was Judge of Sixth Judicial District Court and later Nebraska Chief Justice, and a delegate to the 1896 Chicago National Democratic Convention.
- D-17 C. L. West House 620/622 East Military Avenue ca. 1890 (photos #17 & #19)
Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle multi-gable and hip roof, foundation material not visible, irregular plan, recessed entry porch with bay window overhung by second story with supporting brackets, fishscale shingles in roof gables, twenty over one double-hung sash windows in second story.

Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.

West was manager of the Fremont Manufacturing Company.

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- D-18 J. F. Rohn House 634 East Military Avenue ca. 1923 (photos #17 & #19)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with three projecting
hip roof dormers, brick foundation, square plan with projecting rectangular 1 story
bays on sides, hip roof full frontal porch supported by square brick columns, wood
baluster connecting columns and brick piers, projecting entrance vestibule with
side lights, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, three bay.
Rohn was a prominent local attorney.
- D-19 John Thomsen House 706 East Military Avenue ca. 1915
vernacular, brick, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with gable roof dormer, variant
of Palladian window in dormer, brick foundation, square plan with projecting rec-
tangular bay at side surmounted by balcony, paired wood brackets supporting wide
eaves, projecting entrance vestibule with side lights, projecting entrance porch
with gable roof supported by knee braces.
Contributing garage: brick, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay.
Thomsen was an active insurance and real estate broker and involved in civic
improvements since the 1880's.
- D-20 Ansen Baugh House 712/720 East Military Avenue ca. 1910 (photo #8)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof with hip roof dormer,
concrete block foundation, square plan with projecting hip roof porch extending
across front, paired round Doric columns supported by weatherboard baluster, one
over one double-hung sash windows, entrance door in projecting porch bay.
Baugh was a foreman at the Fremont Granite Brick Company.
- D-21 Charles Pilsbury House 736 East Military Avenue ca. 1898 (photo #8)
vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle cross-gable roof,
brick foundation, irregular plan, rectangular 2 story bay with gable roof at side,
cut shingles in gable, gable roof entrance porch with square wood columns on con-
crete block piers, one over one double-hung sash windows, leaded stained glass
transom.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Pilsbury was involved in the hardware business.
- D-22 E. H. Barnard, Jr. House 756 East Military Avenue ca. 1906 (photo #8)
vernacular, weatherboard and shingle siding, 1½ story, asphalt shingle cross-gable
roof with oversized wall dormer at front, brick foundation, cruciform plan, belt
course, cut shingles second story side, hip roof side porch supported by square wood
column, projecting gable roof supported by square wood columns over recessed
entrance porch at front side, arched two over one front window flanked by shutters,
three over one vertical light and one over one double-hung sash windows.
Barnard was son of E. H. Barnard, Sr. after whom Barnard Park was named.

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- D-62 Thomas Thrush House 747 North Irving Avenue ca. 1906 (photo #4)
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof with large gable dormer on front, square plan, four wood Tuscan columns support hip roof porch across front, weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Thrush was a traveling salesman for W. W. Blackman Company.
- D-70 Louis Predmestky House 536 East Military Avenue ca. 1925
English Tudor, brick and stucco, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, brick foundation and chimney, rectangular plan with clipped gable porch projection with open terrace across front, first story brick, second story and gables stucco with half-timbering and ovoid segment panels across front gable, triple square posts support porch gable, square tile over concrete porch floor and steps, six over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
Predmestky was a clothing merchant in Fremont.
- D-71 Ross Hammond House 648 East Military Avenue ca. 1910 (photos #17 & #19)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan with projecting rectangular bay with shed roof at side, projecting entrance porch with gable roof supported by square brick columns, brick balustrade, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay; shared with property to north.
Hammond was a partner in Hammond Brothers Printing Company and also editor of the FREMONT TRIBUNE.
- D-72 Mrs. Fred Ruwe House 760 East Military Avenue ca. 1920 (photo #8)
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof with two hip roof dormers, brick foundation, square plan with hip roof porch extending across front with pedimented gable over steps, brick piers support three square columns, weatherboard balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
- D-76 House 741 North Platte Avenue (rental property of Mrs. Fred Ruwe) ca. 1920
Bungalow, weatherboard, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan with clipped gable roof porch extending across front, square tapered wood columns supported by brick piers, weatherboard balusters extend down face of porch terminating in lattice grill, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, two bay; shared with adjoining property.

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- D-77 Professor C. H. Mohler House 756 North Irving Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, brick foundation, square plan with projecting rectangular bay on side, one over one double-hung sash windows, Tuscan wood columns with paneled bases support hip roof with pedimented gable of porch extending across front, weatherboard balusters.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Mohler was a professor at Midland Lutheran College.
- D-78 Patrick Carey House 740 North Irving Avenue ca. 1900
vernacular Queen Anne cottage, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof, brick foundation, cruciform plan with projecting rectangular bay with hip roof on side, four turned wood posts support hip roof porch across front with turned spindle balusters, transom over front door, one over one double-hung sash windows, cut shingles in gables.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
- D-79 Anna Riesche House 726 North Irving Avenue ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan with gable roof porch across front, battered wood columns supported by brick piers, wood balusters, shingles in porch and roof gables, four over one vertical light double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay with wood cross-braced doors.
- D-80 F. E. Bird House 750 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1888
vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, brick foundation, cruciform plan, encircling hip roof porch with pedimented gable over steps, wood Tuscan columns and turned balusters, cut shingles in gables, one over one double-hung sash windows, narrow leaded stained glass windows flank wide windows on first and second stories.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bay.
Bird was a prominent early investor and entrepreneur.
- D-81 Harry Pettit House 749 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1905 (photo #20)
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof, 2 story, brick foundation, square plan with projecting 1 story bay on side, four Tuscan wood columns support hip and pedimented gable roof of porch extending across front over projecting entrance vestibule, wood balustrades, arched gable windows with wood keystones, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, wood shingle hip roof, one bay.
Pettit was a traveling salesman and general manager of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company.

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- D-82 House 725 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1905 (photo #20)
vernacular, weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip and gable roof with hip roof dormer at side, foundation material not visible, square plan with projecting 2 story bay left front with overhanging gable, wood Tuscan columns support hip roof porch across front, wood balusters, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Non-contributing garage: new construction.
- D-83 House 750 North Union Street ca. 1900
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, 2 story, concrete block foundation, T-shape plan, hip roof porch supported by square wood columns on weatherboard baluster, one over one, four over four, and six over six double-hung sash windows.
- D-86 Fred C. Laird House 535 East 8th Street ca. 1912
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof with hip roof dormer, concrete block foundation, square plan with recessed porch supported by tapered square wood columns, weatherboard balusters.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.
Laird was the son-in-law and law partner of George L. Loomis (see DD05: D-15). Loomis built this cottage on property adjoining his own as a wedding present for his daughter Leo Alice when she married Laird in 1912.
- D-87 W. J. Martin House 515 East 8th Street ca. 1920
vernacular, weatherboard, asphalt shingle hip roof with projecting hip roof dormer at front, triple four-light vertical single sash windows in dormer, 1 story, brick foundation, rectangular plan, recessed front porch supported by weatherboard square columns on weatherboard baluster, one over one double-hung sash windows.
Martin was involved with the Hammond Printing Company.
- D-88 House 728 North Union Street ca. 1900
vernacular, asbestos siding, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan, wall dormer at side, hip roof front porch supported by square wood column, one over one double-hung sash windows.
- D-89 House 738 North Union Street ca. 1900
vernacular, asbestos siding, 2 story, asphalt shingle hip roof, foundation material not visible, irregular plan, wall dormers front and sides, one over one double-hung sash windows, shed roof side porch with Tuscan columns, gable hood over front door with wood Tuscan columns on concrete piers.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, one bay.

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- D-90 Fred C. Laird House 717 North Clarkson Avenue ca. 1920 (photo #20)
Tudor Revival, stucco, 1½ story, asphalt shingle multi-gable roof, brick foundation, exterior brick/stucco chimney on front, irregular plan, shed roof wall dormers on side, projecting entry with gable roof, eight-light round window in gable, broken pediment surmounting pillasters with nine-light door, six over six light double-hung sash windows, wood paneled shutters.
Contributing garage: stucco and weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay.
Second home of Fred C. and Leo Loomis Laird (see DD05: D-86). Laird was a prominent local attorney and Dodge County Judge.
- D-91 House 725 North Irving Avenue ca. 1920 (photo #4)
vernacular cottage, weatherboard, 1½ story, asphalt shingle gable roof, brick foundation, exterior brick chimney on front, nine over six double-hung sash windows, gable hood over arched wooden front door.
Contributing garage: weatherboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, two bay, cross-braced wood doors; shared with property to south.
- D-92 House 735 East 8th Street ca. 1926
vernacular (Colonial Revival-Dutch Colonial) weatherboard, asphalt shingle gambrel roof with oversize dormer at front, 2 story, brick foundation, brick exterior chimney at side, flat roof screened porch at side supported by square wood columns and wood spindle baluster, surmounted by iron railing gable roof hood supported by brackets over front door with fanlight and sidelights, six over one double-hung sash windows, attached flat roof single bay garage.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

C-185	House	515 East Military Avenue	substantially altered
C-186	House	535 East Military Avenue	substantially altered
C-227	House	547 East 6th Street	substantially altered
	House	525 East Military Avenue	new construction
	House	504 East Military Avenue	substantially altered
	House	736 North Clarkson Avenue	new construction
	House	720 East 4th Street	new construction
	House	520 East 5th Street	substantially altered
	House	615 North Platte Avenue	new construction
	House	737 East 8th Street	new construction
	House	720 East 6th Street	altered
	House	748 East 6th Street	altered new construction
	House	715 East 5th Street	new construction
	House	721 North Platte Avenue	new construction
	House	749 North Platte Avenue	altered
	House	735 North Irving Avenue	altered
	House	840 East 5th Street	new construction
	House	820 East 6th Street	substantially altered
	House	715 East 8th Street	new construction
	House	755 East Military Avenue	new construction
	House	748 East Military Avenue	substantially altered
	House	725 East Military Avenue	altered
	House	556 East Military Avenue	new construction
	House	545 North Maple Street	new construction
	House	410 North Maple Street	altered
	House	424 North Maple Street	altered new construction

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crucial role in all periods of development, with road transportation the focus in the first portion of this era. Towns were usually located on some type of roadway or trail, in order to keep in touch with the rest of the world, to receive and send goods, and often in the hope of being designated a stage stop or gaining some other economic advantage that would lead to growth and prosperity. The late 1860s and the 1870s were the decades of the railroad. Existing towns vied for the distinction of being on the rail line. In less populated areas the railroads themselves platted brand new towns along their routes to serve as magnets for settlement. In fact, the title of "Greatest Town Builder of All" has often been applied to America's railroads.

Towns during this era were restricted by a federal law passed in 1844 to 320 acres for the town site (Zimmerman 1956, 5). Plats sometimes exceeded this amount, but only the half section (320 acres) could be officially recorded as the town site. The town itself was usually not planned, with a cluster of store or public buildings near the transportation route, and residences scattered around the cluster.

The decade of the 1880s was a boom period. Conditions on the plains were ideal for agriculture and cities shared in the prosperity of the farmers. The plains were perceived as a lush garden and newcomers flocked to both the rural and urban areas in the region. Recently platted towns expanded beyond their 320 acres with new additions. New areas were also platted in the more established towns, sometimes located in unoccupied areas within the corporate limits, and sometimes expanding the city limits to accommodate a growing population. With land so plentiful, developers often designed residential additions with only one or two houses per block, each situated on two or three lots.

The period 1890 to 1945 is considered one period--a time when the cities and towns of the plains matured. They did, however, undergo many different stages, ranging from prosperity to recession and decline. The 1890s, for example, was a decade when growth slowed significantly due to drought and an economic recession in 1893. Many people left the farms, towns, and cities of the plains. By 1900, however, the economic picture was much brighter and the first two decades of the new century were ones of prosperity. In the newer areas of the middle west

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) <u>Settlement</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Period of Significance <u>1870-1929</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Significant Dates <u>na</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	Cultural Affiliation <u>na</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Significant Person <u>na</u> <hr/>	Architect/Builder <u>unknown</u> <hr/>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Barnard Park Historic District is significant on the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of settlement. It typifies the establishment and early development of residential neighborhoods in small towns on the Great Plains in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The oldest part of the neighborhood is located in the original plat of Fremont, Nebraska, with adjoining blocks found in early town additions. It was the home to the business and professional community of Fremont and is the only intact neighborhood that exhibits the full range of upper and middle class residential development of the period. The architecture of the majority of the extant buildings typifies the vernacular architecture popular during the time of the physical expansion of the neighborhood as well as during its development period. It is from these time periods--initial building through developed neighborhood--that the period of significance, 1870 to 1929, is derived.

Context: Town Development on the Great Plains
History

Town development in North America began with the first settlers in America. The process was repeated across the continent as new lands continued to be opened for settlement and the population migrated westward.

In the Great Plains the pioneer era of settlement was the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s, with the central and eastern plains areas settled in the earlier years of this period and the northern and western regions in the later years. During this period towns were first platted, sometimes by speculators, sometimes by a group of future citizens. Transportation played a

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 42 acres

UTM References

A

1	4	7	0	9	5	5	0	4	5	9	0	0	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	4	7	0	9	9	2	0	4	5	9	0	0	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	4	7	0	9	9	3	0	4	5	8	9	5	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	4	7	0	9	5	3	0	4	5	8	9	6	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen L. Fimple, Ph.D/Loell R. Jorgensen, Executive Director
organization Dodge County Historical Society date March 12, 1990
street & number 1643 N. Nye Ave., P.O. Box 766 telephone (402) 721-4515
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and plains there was substantial growth and the need for large numbers of new houses. Developers platted additions around the town border, utilizing the space of the flat plains to set out spacious residential lots. In established neighborhoods where there were blocks containing only one or two houses, newer houses were gradually built on the lots originally left empty.

The 1920s ushered in a new mode of transportation--the automobile. Most early towns had well established forms by this time, but some adaptations were made for the automobile, especially in additions platted in this decade. Newer town additions began to experience in-fill construction and any lots left empty in older neighborhoods were also built on. The 1920s, while prosperous for much of the nation, also ushered in the Great Depression in the plains--years before it engulfed the entire country. Hence, town building often slowed considerably in the later years of the twenties, coming almost to a standstill in the early 1930s. The federal government attempted to change this with programs such as the WPA, which concentrated on buildings and projects that would serve the general public. With the entry of the United States into World War II, economic recovery was rapid. However, economic concentration on the war effort meant little was spent on town development.

The last phase of plains town development was 1945 to the 1970s. Returning GIs needed housing for themselves and families that had been inadequately housed during the war, resulting in another housing boom in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The late 1950s and 1960s witnessed stagnation, decline and often the eventual demise of many of the smaller plains towns. The Interstate Highway System, begun in the 1950s, bypassed many small towns in favor of a more direct route. There was also a decline in railroad usage, with the eventual discontinuation of most passenger service and the abandonment of many lines in the 1970s. Without a solid transportation base, many small plains towns saw their businesses close and citizens move to larger, more thriving metropolises.

Town Form

By far the most common town form in the United States is the grid town. Grid towns are often associated with the flat, open spaces of the Midwest and Great Plains. They were,

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however, platted in some of the earliest settlements in North America. The application of the "township and range" system of surveying all land, beginning with portions of Ohio and working westward, resulted in even more grid-oriented towns, particularly small towns, in the western portions of the United States. The survey system itself did not provide for towns. They were superimposed on the grid once a town site had been selected. Often, however, settlement preceded government survey. In these areas private surveyors did their best to conform their plats to a north-south, east-west orientation. The railroads platted virtually every one of their towns on a grid, but they were sometimes oriented to the direction of the tracks, rather than the cardinal directions. Later, when the government survey reached a town, newly platted streets were corrected to fit the survey if the original plat was not perfectly oriented.

During early settlement in the pioneer era of town development, town growth, particularly residential, was often haphazard, with a lack of uniformity in the distribution of houses. Friedman states that an "empty feeling is typical of many early grids and is a direct physical expression of the tremendous amount" of open space that surrounded the new settlements (Friedman, 1989, 88). Later, however, the original settlement would be extended with what John Reps called "mechanical regularity" (Friedman, 1989, 90).

Typically, the commercial establishments in a grid town formed a closely spaced cluster along a section of the main street, sometimes as much as three to four blocks long. Often the main street also followed the main road or highway. Bulk handling facilities and small industries were located near the railroad and later along major roads. Railroad-designed towns frequently took the shape of a "T", with the railroad, depot, and service road at one end and the main street with retail and commercial buildings running perpendicular to the tracks.

Once a town began to develop, the residential neighborhoods formed their own districts, adjacent to but apart from the commercial and industrial sections of town. The New York World described "the ideal city of the nineteenth century" as one with a downtown business section of broad streets, surrounded by a "broad area" where every house could have a goodly expanse of ground about it filled with trees and

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shrubbery (Jackson, 1972, 21). A twentieth century perspective describes a "prominent and unique item in the American urban structure" as the "low density residential neighborhoods, covering [large] amounts of space, and affecting patterns of commerce and industry" (Bourne, 1982, 76).

By the 1890s residential neighborhoods began to take on individual characteristics that differentiated them from one another. One means of differentiation was social economics. Lingeman stated that neighborhoods developed "with visible economic similarities among those who lived in them and differences from other neighborhoods. The larger, more urbanized the town, the more elaborate the social topography (Lingeman, 1980, 286). The resulting cityscape is described thus: "The aspiring middle class had its gingerbread, while the less affluent middle class lived in simple, functional frame houses. At the bottom of the scale were the workingmen, who occupied anything from shacks of their own devising to company houses that were single-story sheds, enlarged to three or four rooms. The workers' houses at their best offered a little land out back for a garden, no front porch, thin, uninsulated walls, and small, cramped rooms" (Lingeman, 1980, 285). The workers housing was found in the oldest part of town, near the railroad tracks and quite often housed men who worked for the railroad.

In towns with larger populations neighborhoods were also differentiated by ethnic group. First as a means of survival, immigrants of the same nationality lived in close proximity to one another. Not only did this result in a comfortable and familiar atmosphere, it also provided a network of people more familiar with the environment who could "show the ropes" to the newcomers. Later, when immigrants were settled in a town, they often chose to remain in ethnic areas, perpetuating ethnic neighborhoods for many decades, often well into the twentieth century (Fimple, 1989).

In the 1920s town additions included features developed to accommodate the automobile, such as garages and driveways. In the last phase of development, additions moved away from the grid pattern, with curved and winding roads that deterred through traffic, slowed daily traffic, and made for a more "scenic" landscape.

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Enhancing the Grid

No matter what the era of development, Americans have desired their own piece of land, whether it was a 160 acre homestead or a single city lot. That piece of land often reflects a pastoral vision held by Americans, the physical embodiment of which is a garden-like landscape (Zelinsky, 1973, 64). Hence, residential neighborhoods from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries abound with tree framed vistas, yards filled with flowers and shrubs, and neighborhood parks or park-like areas. In order to easily experience the garden-like landscape, most houses of the era featured large front porches.

Another strong American attribute is a sense of individualism, which is often expressed on the landscape by a delineation of one's own space. In residential areas fences around a home owner's lot were a common feature in the early days of settlement (Zelinsky, 1973, 49). In New England in the 1870s, however, village and rural improvement societies arose espousing beautification, and their influence reached the plains over the next few decades. Among their goals was the attempt to create a characteristic American landscape composed of "unfenced lawns and rows of uniform trees flanking residential streets and country roads" (Jackson, 1972, 37). The result was to be an "uninterrupted lawn stretching from the house to the edge of the street or road; and along the street or road trees" (Jackson, 1972, 65).

Despite the overwhelming popularity of the automobile, most American towns, especially small towns, have been pedestrian oriented, until very recently. Older residential areas have sidewalks along virtually all property edges that face the street. These areas were well-lit with street lights for the pedestrian before the automobile also became a concern. The automobile did help to hasten the paving of residential streets, the majority of which are paved today even in the smallest of towns.

Property Type

In a residential neighborhood in a small town on the plains, one would expect to find identical rectangular blocks (unless a survey correction was required), platted during various stages of the town's development, with the older blocks

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being closer to the the commercial area and main street. There would be a single-family house, regularly placed on every parcel of land (half lots in some towns, particularly in poorer sections, single lots the most common, and double or triple lots in wealthier sections).

The houses on any given block would reflect the development described above, that is, a few scattered houses built in the early period of development (many may not be extant), a large house on a large lot built in the 1880s, a small number of houses from the 1890s, and a large number of houses filling in the blocks between 1900 and about 1925. Early houses may have carriage houses or barns, with later ones having garages. Almost all would have porches. The houses would reflect in size, design, and construction the socio-economic status of the neighborhood residents, as indicated above. They would also reflect the architectural styles popular at the time of construction. For example, in high styles, one would expect to find Victorian architecture from about 1860 to 1890, Late Revival styles from circa 1890 to 1930, and early modern from 1900 to 1930. Vernacular house types would include cottage types from about 1870 to the 1920s and bungalows from circa 1895 to 1940.

Within the neighborhood one would expect to find many trees and shrubs (and perhaps a park), lawns stretching from house to street, sidewalks, street lights, and paved streets with curbs.

Barnard Park Neighborhood
History

The town of Fremont was platted in 1856. The U.S. government land survey had not yet reached the area, so E.H. Barnard, a town founder and surveyor, used the Military Road (present day Military Avenue) that ran from the Missouri River to Fort Kearny as the base line for the town's survey. While one square mile was platted, law restricted filing of a town site to 320 acres. The Fremont founders had also suffered from the Panic of 1857 and were unable to finance more than the half section. Fremont's first boundaries then, were J Street (Nye) on the west, Union Street on the east, First Street on the south, and Twelfth Street on the north.

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Shortly after platting, population growth was not what the founders had expected. To attract new residents they offered free of charge two adjoining lots, providing the occupants would erect a one and a half story house, dig a well, fence the land, and plant and cultivate shrubbery (Zimmerman 1956, 11). Other inducements were given to attract businesses. Military Avenue was the primary thoroughfare and businesses began to concentrate south of it along Broad and Main Streets with scattered residential development. In 1859 the town was officially incorporated. Among municipal improvements was the establishment of a city park north of Military Avenue, and Green Grove Cemetery (circa 1860). A square block was set aside for the cemetery in the area west of Union Street on the edge of the original one mile town plat.

Just ten years after the town founding, construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Fremont with the line running along the south edge of town (Figure 5). This marked the beginning of the community as a trade center for the developing agricultural regions of the Platte and Elkhorn River valleys. With increased prosperity, the town began to expand physically, with several additions platted east of Union Street, including two surrounding the cemetery, one in 1866 and one in 1870. The streets in the 1870 plats were corrected to true north, reflecting the fact that the government survey had determined that Military Avenue did not run perfectly east-west. In the late 1870s a new cemetery was established west of town and the graves in Green Grove moved to the new site.

The prosperous 1880s witnessed the establishment of numerous agriculturally related industries in Fremont, including meat processing and milling, most of which located on the south and west sides of town near the railroad. Manufacturing, jobbing, and wholesale trade also made substantial inroads during the decade. In the mid 1880s Fremont Normal College and Business Institute (Midland Lutheran College) was established northeast of the central business district (CBD) and the Green Grove cemetery site became a city park named after the town founder and surveyor, E.H. Barnard (photo 16--historic view). The town grew significantly, with residential areas expanding slightly in all directions. Growth was particularly evident in areas where there had been only scattered houses previously. Residential areas also began to take on specific characters,

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based on the socio-economic status of the residents (Figure 6). Lower income housing could be found in and near the industrial areas and along the rail line. Middle class neighborhoods were located to the north of the CBD and the college. A very small area along Nye Avenue just west of the CBD was the location for homes of Fremont's entrepreneurs. Immediately east of the CBD, surrounding Barnard Park, were the homes of many of the town's business and professional people.

Fremont's growth slowed in the 1890s, but accelerated after the turn of the century. With the arrival of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1906, the town was served by four rail lines and was a major transfer point and commercial center. The city limits changed little over those established in the 1880s, but undeveloped parcels of land were platted and less densely populated blocks were filled in.

Significance of the District

The Barnard Park Historic District is a four block square area, located immediately east of the CBD, with the park a focal point for the neighborhood. Eight of the blocks that form the western half of the district were part of the original one mile plat, but were outside of the 320 acre town site. Those blocks were later replatted as additions to the city, beginning in 1866. The southeastern blocks were subsequently platted and finally the northeastern blocks. Initially, the area was only sparsely settled, with large houses built on large lots (Figure 1) with expansive yards. This included a very large Italianate house, owned by the Kittle family (not extant). The house and spacious yard occupied the entire block between Fifth and Sixth Streets and Irving and Maple Streets. The earlier homes, such as the Hormel House (D05:C-77), were fenced, while later owners, probably under the influence of the town improvement societies, chose to plant shade trees on the street side of their property (photo 17). In the early 1890s, more houses were added to each block. After the turn of the century, the blocks filled in rapidly, including the Fifth to Sixth, Irving to Maple block in which the Kittle home had been demolished (photo 18). When the economic depression halted construction in the late 1920s, the neighborhood was entirely filled in. There are a few houses, mostly on the edges of the district, that date to the housing boom of the 1950s, when some of the oldest houses were demolished to make way for new construction.

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The Barnard Park neighborhood was initially the home to the business and professional community of Fremont. Figure 7 shows that the neighborhood maintained this character throughout its sixty year evolution. Some of the more prominent residents of the district include Lucius Dunbar Richards, founder of the Fremont Stockyards and Land Company and Fremont National Bank, who built the vernacular house at 810 E. 5th Street (DD05:C-117) in circa 1885, and his partner, Lewis McClain Keene, whose circa 1880 Gothic Revival house stands at 545 E. 5th Street (DD05:C-130; photo 2). Other notable home owners were attorney George L. Loomis, whose 1888 Queen Anne house stands at 534 E. Military Avenue (DD05:D-15), Dr. Charlotte Sievers, who lived and practiced medicine at 507 E. 6th Street (DD05:C-146), and Ross Hammond, partner in Hammond Brothers Printing Company, whose circa 1910 vernacular house stands at 648 E. Military (DD05:D-71; photo 19). (For details of other home owners, see the Property Inventory in Section 7.)

The houses in the Barnard Park district reflect the character of the neighborhood. They are large, and many, particularly the earlier ones, are quite ornate. The styles are those popular in the respective eras, mixing high styles with vernacular house types. Queen Anne and Greek and Gothic Revivals can be found from the pre-1900 period, while American Four Square and bungalows are predominant in the period after 1900. Most feature large porches with equally large yards and trees, many of which line the streets (photos 20 and 21). Many properties have garages, especially those from the 1920s automobile era. All blocks have sidewalks and are well lighted, including the park which has circa 1920 street lamps. While a few properties have alterations (photo 22), the changes do not prevent the buildings from conveying the historic character of the district, particularly since the setting (streets, yards, trees, park) is still intact.

There was no other residential area in Fremont that paralleled both the development and character of the Barnard Park area. During the maturation period of the town there was a variety of middle and lower class neighborhoods, while a small area along Nye Avenue housed an upper class that was comparable to the Barnard Park district (Figure 6). (Fremont was too small in the nineteenth century to have a truly "elite" neighborhood--what in many cities was called the Gold Coast).

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Before the turn of the century, the Nye Avenue neighborhood was much smaller than the Barnard Park one. By 1900 the southern portion of the Nye Avenue area was dissolving into the middle class neighborhood to the south of it, while construction was begun in the northern portion that would turn the northern reaches of the street into an elite area by 1920. Meanwhile Barnard Park maintained its size and upper class/professional character.

The various component parts of the Barnard Park Historic District all fit the expectations for a Great Plains town residential neighborhood. The regular blocks and grid pattern streets with the eastern boundary reflecting survey correction, the construction pattern of scattered houses with gradual in-filling, the house size, styles, and ornamentation typical of an upper class neighborhood, and the yards, trees, and park are all essential residential elements that make the district a good example of the evolution of a residential neighborhood. The period of significance is derived from the period during which the neighborhood was evolving as a residential area, that is, 1870, the first date for which there is an extant property, to 1929, the time when housing construction halted and the neighborhood development was essentially completed.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The northwestern most point of the Barnard Park Historic District is defined by the northwest corner of lot 5, block 117, original town of Fremont: thence east to the northeast corner of lot 4, block E, Hodge Addition: thence south to the southeast corner of lot 6, block 10, R. Kittle's Addition; thence west to the southwest corner of lot 5, block 150, original town; thence north to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries were drawn to correspond as closely as possible with the historical boundaries of the residential area that is today known as Barnard Park. The area was historically one of professional and business people whose affluence was reflected in the architecture of the district. Originally this neighborhood extended east to Pebble Street, two blocks beyond the east boundary of the district. The blocks from Platte to Pebble and Fourth to Eighth have been excluded from the district due to significant loss of integrity, primarily in the form of substantial alterations. South of Fourth Street the neighborhood was comprised of middle class residents evidenced by smaller houses placed on smaller lots and closer together. West of Union Street there has been substantial encroachment by the Central Business District. North of Eighth Street lies the campus of Midland Lutheran College.

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The following information is the same for all the photographs:

- Item 1: Barnard Park Historic District
- Item 2: Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska
- Item 3: J. Gilkerson (except photos 5,6,7,9,12,16)
- Item 4: December, 1988 (except photos 5,6,7,9,12,16)
- Item 5: Nebraska State Historical Society

Additional information for individual photographs:

- Photo 1: Item 6: looking northeast at 6th and Clarkson
- Photo 2: Item 6: looking southwest at 5th and Clarkson; sites C-130, C-134, C-135; note large lots
- Photo 3: Item 6: looking southwest at 5th and Maple; sites C-118, C-119, non-contributing house, C-120
- Photo 4: Item 6: looking southwest at 8th and Irving; sites D-62, non-contributing house, D-91
- Photo 5: Item 3: J. Kay
Item 4: September, 1987
Item 6: looking southwest
- Photo 6: Item 3: J. Kay
Item 4: September, 1987
Item 6: looking northwest
- Photo 7: Item 3: J. Kay
Item 4: September, 1987
Item 6: looking northwest
- Photo 8: Item 6: looking northwest at Military and Platte; sites D-72, D-22, non-contributing, D-21, D-20; note large lawns
- Photo 9: Item 3: J. Kay
Item 4: September, 1987
Item 6: looking southwest
- Photo 10: Item 6: looking southeast at 5th and Union; sites C-135, C-134, C-130; note brick streets
- Photo 11: Item 6: looking southwest at Military and Irving

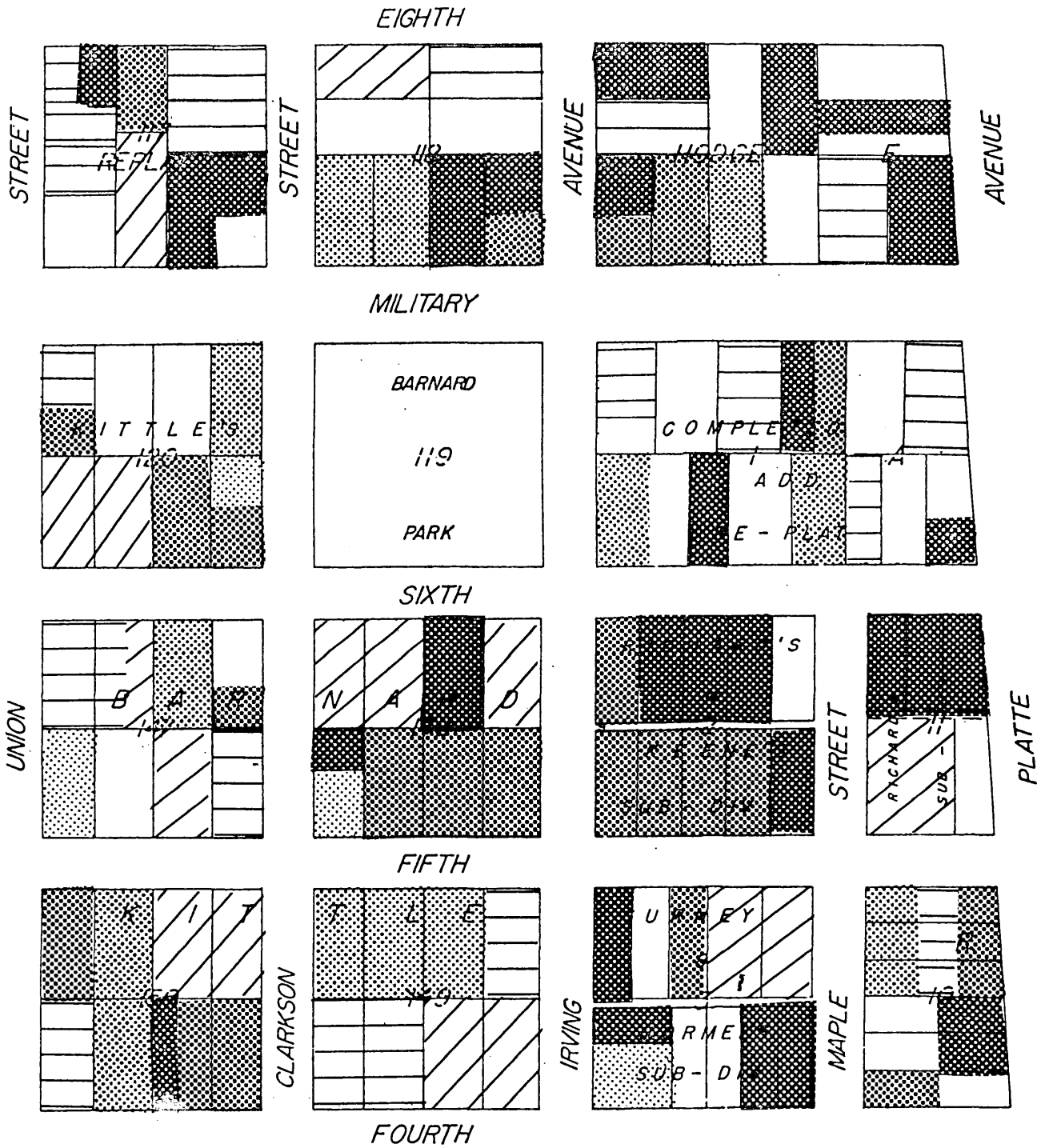
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- Photo 12: Item 3: Historic View
Item 4: circa 1935
Item 6: looking southeast
- Photo 13: Item 6: looking southwest at 6th and Irving; sites
C-152, C-262, C-261, C-151
- Photo 14: Item 6: looking west northwest at 4th and Irving;
sites C-76, C-75, C-74
- Photo 15: Item 6: looking southwest at 6th and Maple; sites
non-contributing house, C-157, C-150, C-153
- Photo 16: Item 3: Historic View
Item 4: circa 1923
Item 6: looking southwest
- Photo 17: Item 6: looking northeast at Military and Clarkson;
sites D-16, D-17, D-18, D-71; note trees
- Photo 18: Item 6: looking northwest at 5th and Maple--the
original Kittle block; sites C-259, C-235, C-121
- Photo 19: Item 6: looking northwest at Military and Irving;
sites D-71, D-18, D-17, D-16
- Photo 20: Item 6: looking southwest at 8th and Clarkson;
sites D-81, D-82, D-90; note porches and trees
- Photo 21: Item 6: looking southwest at 5th and Platte; sites
C-114, C-115, C-116; note porches and trees
- Photo 22: Item 6: looking northeast at 5th and Clarkson;
sites C-129, C-128, C-124; note altered porch
- Photo 23: Item 6: looking northeast at 5th and Union; sites
C-133, non-contributing house
- Photo 24: Item 6: looking northeast at 5th and Irving; sites
C-123, C-122, C-121, C-235, C-259
- Photo 25: Item 6: looking southwest at 6th and Clarkson;
sites non-contributing house, C-252, C-147, C-260,
C-146
- Photo 26: Item 6: looking northwest at 5th and Clarkson;
sites C-131, C-132, non-contributing house, C-133

FIGURE 1. CONSTRUCTION DATES



BARNARD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

- 1870 - 1879
- 1880 - 1889
- 1890 - 1899
- 1900 - 1909
- 1910 - 1919
- 1920 - 1929

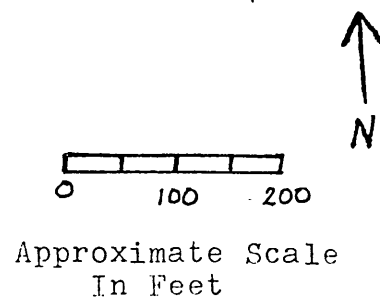


FIGURE 2.

Buildings per Decade

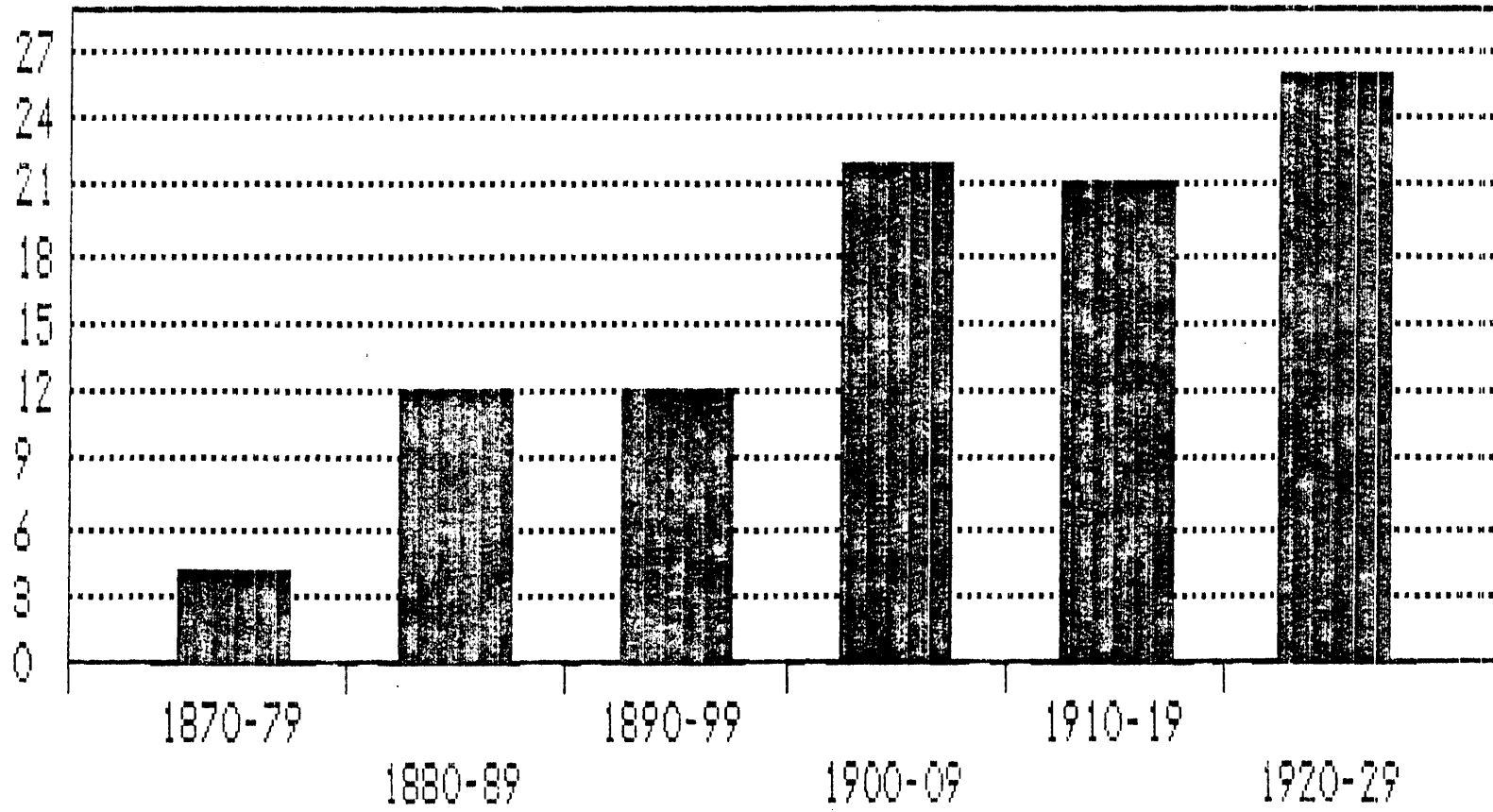
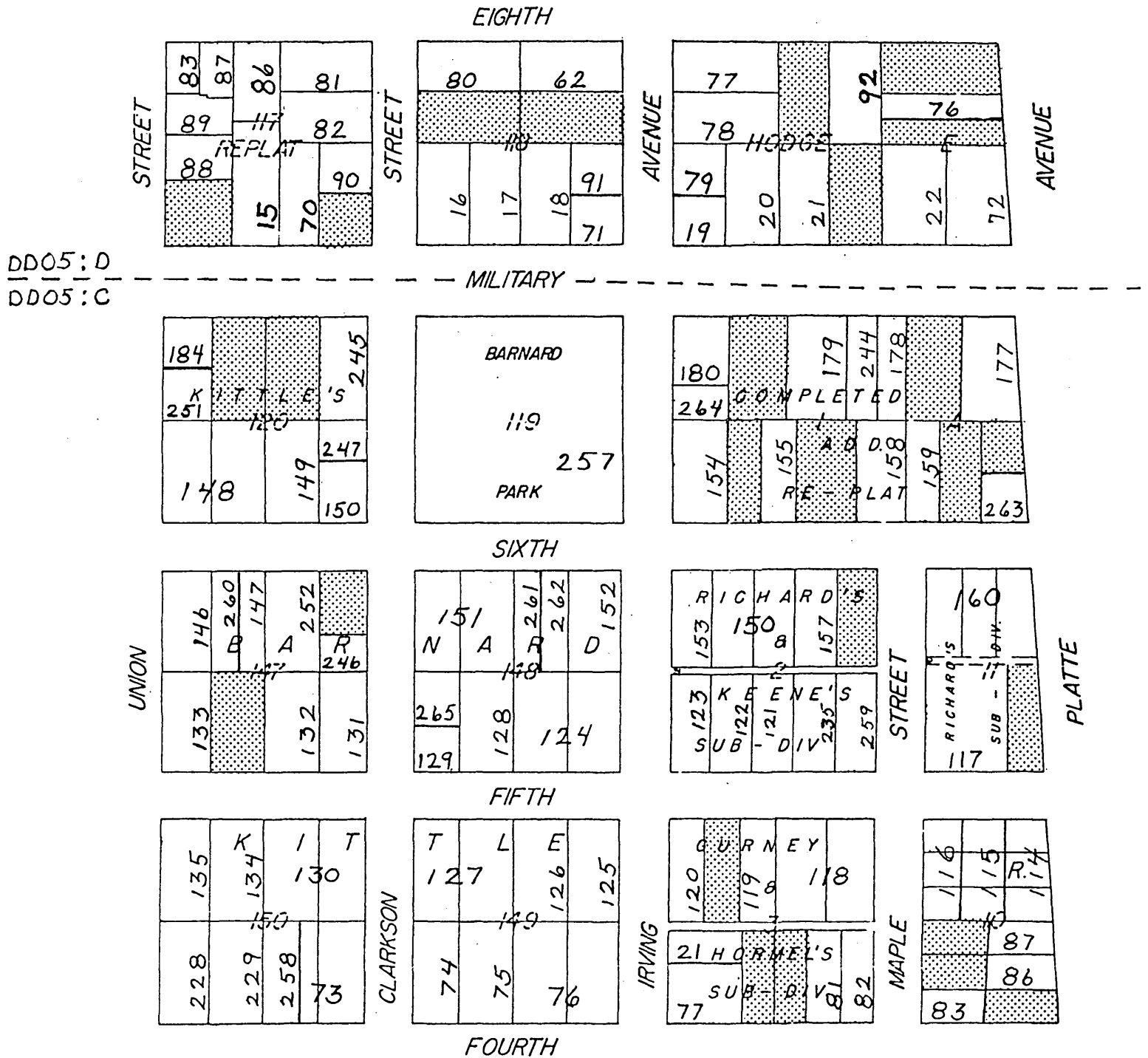


Figure 3. Barnard Park House Types

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Vernacular	38	38
Queen Anne	14	14
American Four Square	12	12
Bungalow	8	8
Craftsman	3	3
Italianate	3	3
Colonial Revival	3	3
Greek Revival	2	2
Shingle	2	2
Gable front folk	2	2
I-house	2	2
Neo-classical revival	2	2
Eclectic	2	2
English Tudor Revival	2	2
Eastlake	1	1
Gable front National	1	1
Classical Revival	1	1
Gothic Revival	1	1

FIGURE 4. SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (NEHBS)



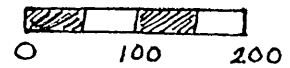
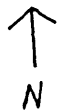
BARNARD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

104

NEHBS Site Number



Non-contributing Properties



Approximate Scale
In Feet

FIGURE 5. 1874 Urbanization Pattern of Fremont, Nebraska

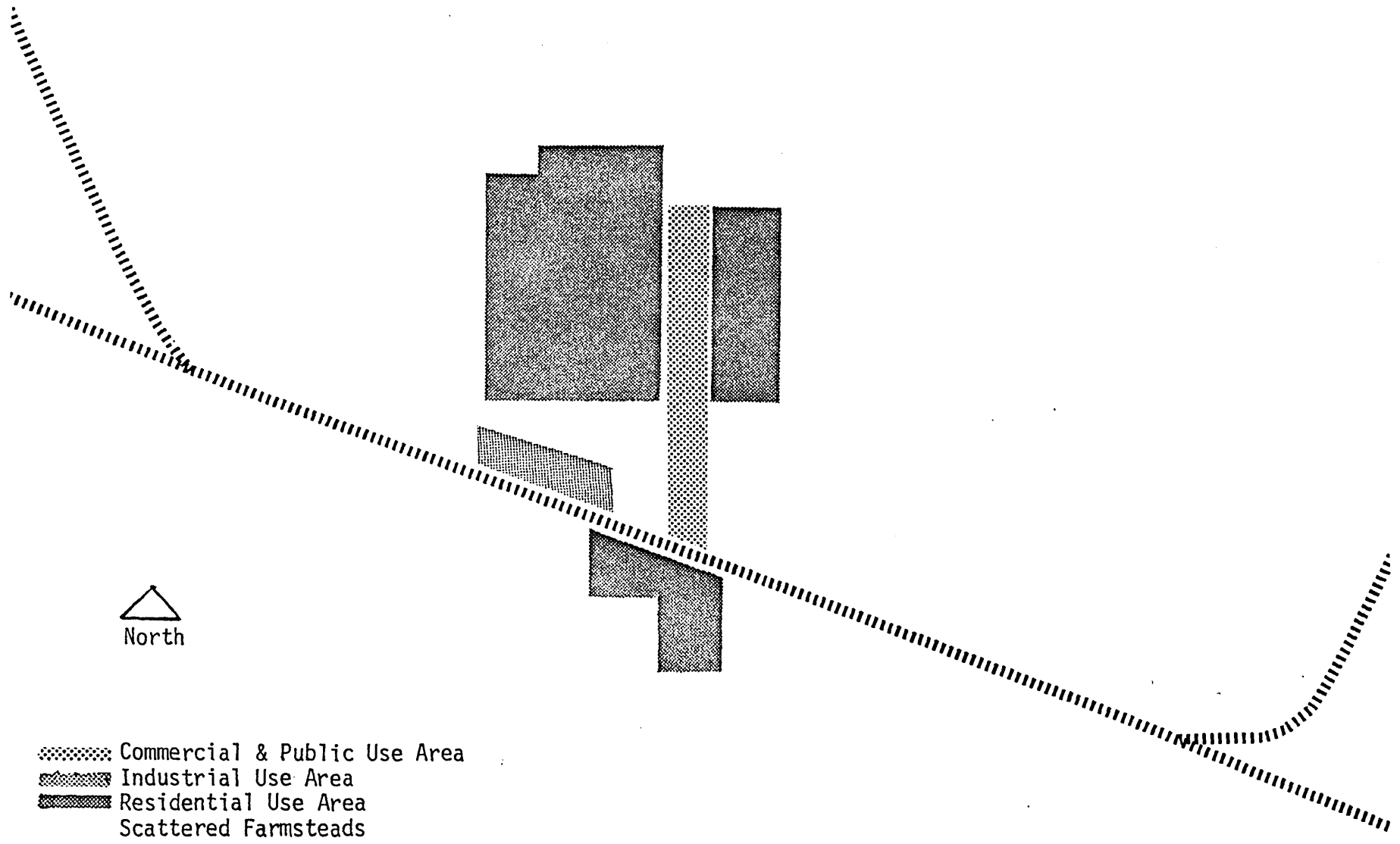


FIGURE 6. 1889 Urbanization Pattern of Fremont, Nebraska

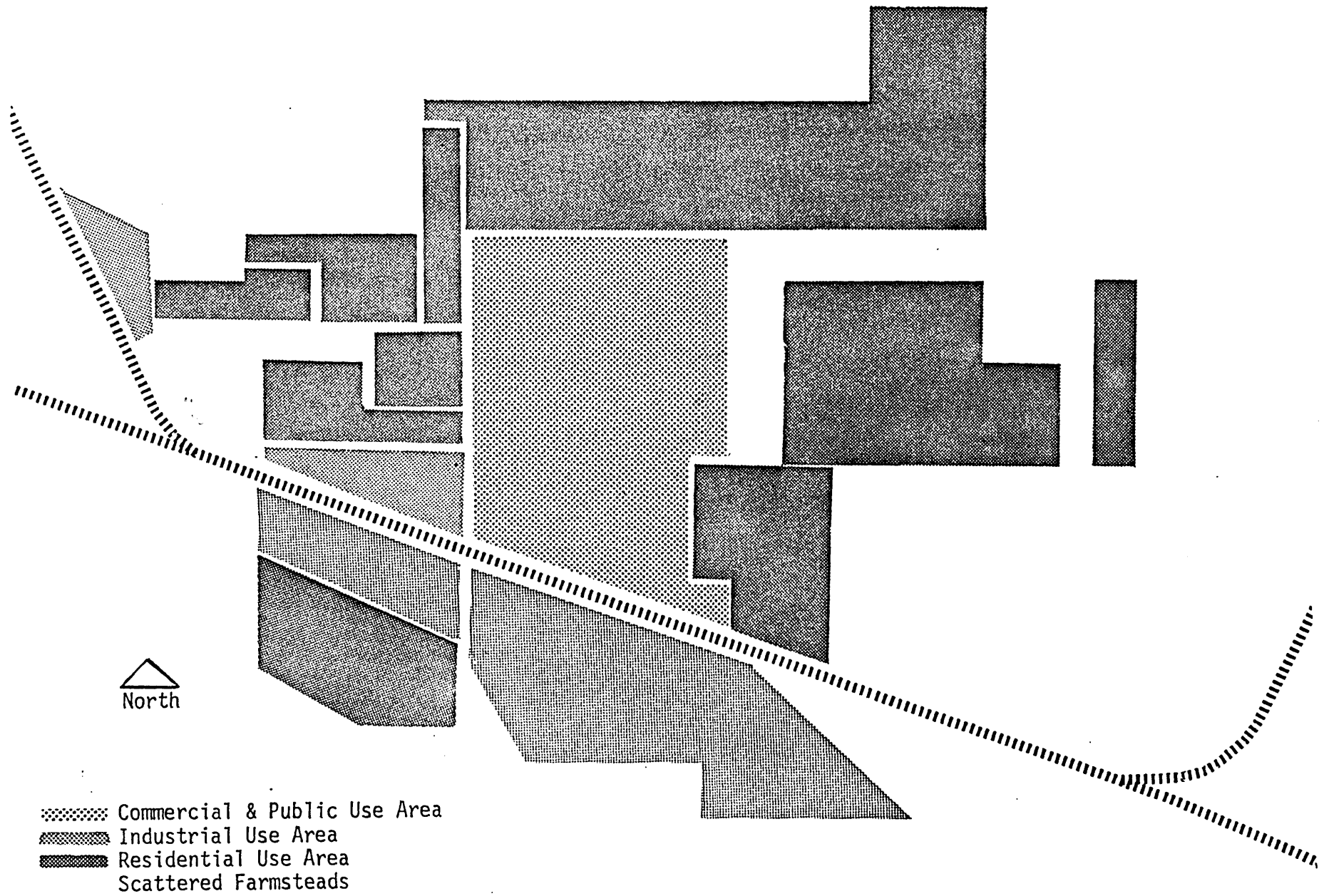
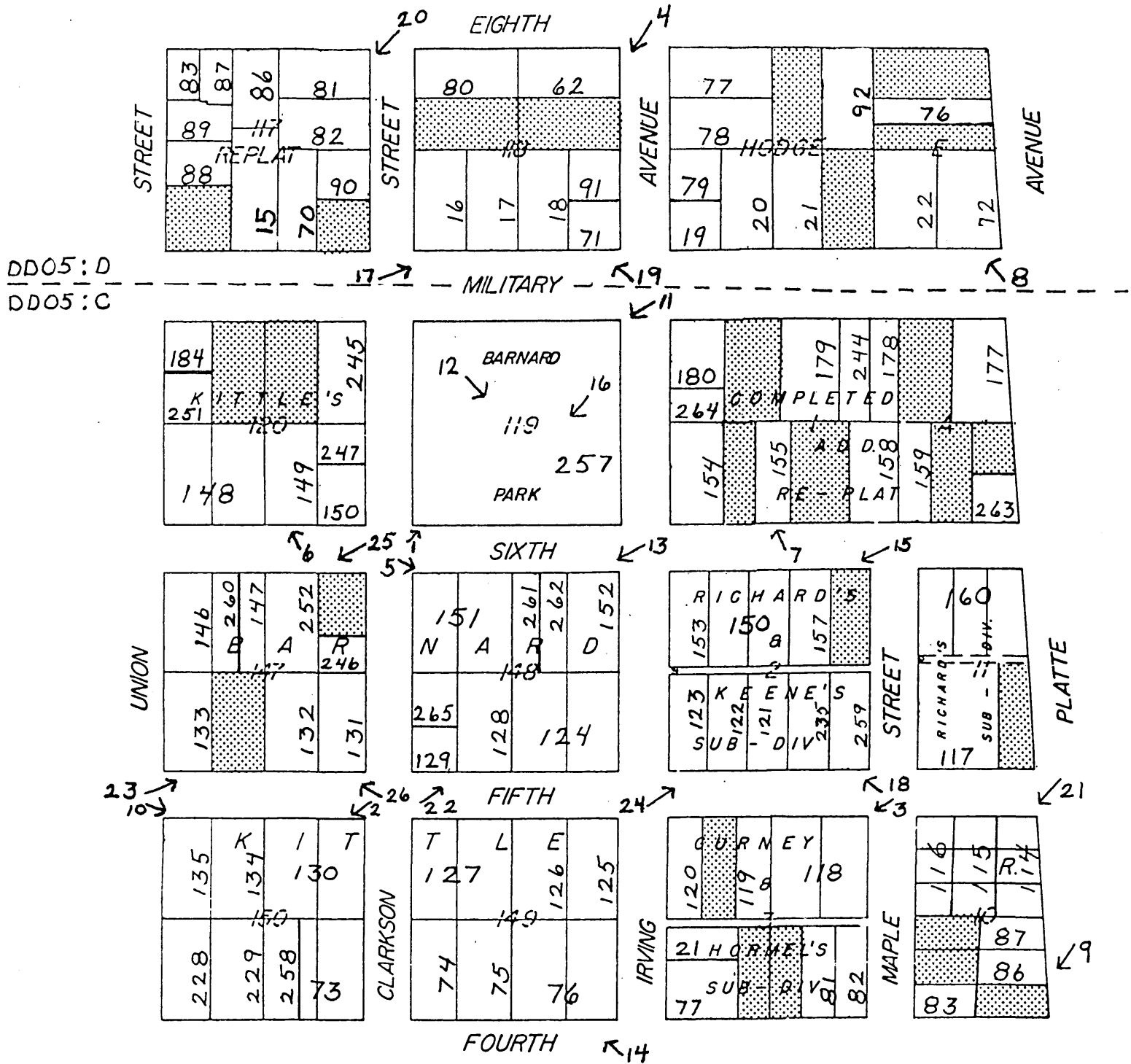


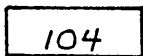
Figure 7. Occupations of Barnard Park Home Owners

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Original Owners</u>	<u>Subsequent Owners</u>
1870s	opera house owner blacksmith shop owner former president of saddlery	general manager of saddlery
1880s	2 attorneys sec-trsr of utility co sec-trsr of bank stock dealer mayor federal judge grocery & liquor wholesaler	attorney vice-pres binder/twine co
1890s	partner in horse dealership clothing store owner printing company owner foundry president shelving company president merchant tailor hardware store owner bank president pres Board of Trustees retail store owner	judge real estate
1900s	real estate & insurance broker physician grocer company vice-president 2 sales representatives founder of cigar factory general manager insurance partner in construction firm insurance agent	college dean
1910s	foreman of granite company manager of farming interests 2 insurance agents printing company former manager of manufacturing co attorney salesman manager of lumber & coal dealership grain dealer grocery store owner real estate & insurance broker 2 physicians former railroad engineer former county attorney department manager, printing co sec of telephone co owner wholsale liquor & cigar co	
1920s	owner of coal & lumber co owner of clothing store owner of furnace and metal works co former manager of granite & brick co 2 attorneys grocer college professor clothing entrepreneur owner of insurance company former railroad employee postmaster	

FIGURE 8. PHOTOGRAPH REFERENCES



BARNARD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT



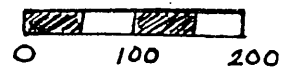
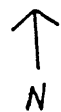
NEHBS Site Number



Non-contributing Properties

↖ Camera Direction

3 Photo Number



Approximate Scale
In Feet