

D.C. 1/9/92

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Gray, William W., House

other names/site number

Carey, Abner, House

2. Location

street & number 119 North Court

not for publication

city, town Grayville

vicinity

state Illinois code IL

county White

code 193

zip code 62844

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency State or Federal agency and bureau

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

Domestic/ Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Shingle

roof Shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Gray, William W., House

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

The William W. Gray House is a design of George Franklin Barber built around 1885, according to Gray family descendants. Another of Barber's homes, the James Williams home, is located twelve miles south in Carmi, Illinois, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This home was built in 1895. The Gray Home is typical of many designs by Barber in that it is a basic Queen Ann structure with some Classical inspired detailing (see arched window picture #1).

BUILDING PLACEMENT

This structure faces west on Court Street (ILL. Route #1) in Grayville, four blocks from the Wabash River to its east, and 1 1/2 miles from Interstate #64, to its south. Its land occupies 1/4 (150' x 150') of a city block. The main house sets centered on this block of land. The carriage house sets on the southeast extreme corner of the land (See plat and city maps attached).

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Overall Plan

The house, an example of balloon framing, is basically (excluding porches, bays, and alcoves) rectangular in shape. The house has two stories with a raised basement and tall attic. The two stories are finished living spaces. The tower, which is on the third level is accessed thru the attic.

A steep pitched hip roof, the ridge of which runs east/west has a north gable cresting ten feet below the main ridge. This gable face is composed of patterned wood shakes in the upper third of the gable. The lower two thirds is composed of masonry formed from the Wabash River sand and mussel shells divided by "Jacobean" timbers. (See picture #2).

A south gable crests six feet below the east/west ridge. This gable facade is clapboard on the lower two-thirds, wood shakes on the upper third. A double window is centered in this gable. The western half of the window is a decorative blind window employed to hide the chimney which sets within the attic directly behind the blind window. (See picture #5).

A west facing gable peaks twelve feet below the east/west ridge competing for attention with the eight-sided tower and gablet located on the same west facing. This gable is composed of a decorative bracket at the ridge, the face of the gable is composed of hatching with rosette centers. The bargeboards of this gable are scored with a Barber designed classical pattern. This gable protrudes eighteen inches from the house body plane and is supported—as is the south gable—by decorative brackets. (See picture #1). The east roof surface is broken by a single dormer window. (See picture #3).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

Gray, William W., House

The roof area (attic) is divided horizontally from the second floor facing of wood shakes by a thirty-inch band composed of two twelve-inch boards trimmed in the middle and the edges with two-inch molding. (See picture #5).

Protruding from the wall plane of the second floor is a balcony porch on the north side, a three-sided bay window on the west side, and a three-sided bay window (oriel) on the south side. (See picture #2).

The shingle surfaced second floor exterior walls are divided from the first floor's horizontal wood siding by a flared drip edge of shingles and tin, as well as a ten-inch crown. (See picture # 1,2,3,4,5). In line with this divider crown on the west and north sides is the protruding roof of the porch. (See picture #2).

The portico entrance entablature rises from the porch roof. The entrance portico is set off-center in the overall front appearance of the house. According to a historic photo, the portico is missing an eave coronet original to the structure. Also missing is a balustrade which surrounded the cutout behind this portico and framing the second story three window element. These items will be restored.

Below the porch roof on the west and north sides are multiple cinctured Tuscan columns with Eastlake influenced knobs. These columns rest on multi-planed bases connected by single bellied balustrades. (See picture #1,2). The Tuscan columns are surmounted by a banded architrave. A frieze above has classical styled brackets which support the overhanging porch roof. (See picture #2).

The horizontal siding beneath the porch roof is interrupted by a ten foot high double door entry and a large stained glass window to the north. A brick chimney also interrupts the siding on the north side.

On the southwest face below the second story bay window is a large arched Classical window, the arched portion of which is stained glass. The framing is of classical Greek patterning. (See picture #1).

The first floor south face is interrupted by a brick chimney in which is set an arched stained glass window. To the left of the window rises a sandstone column of the Corinthian order which rest on the chimney brick and rises to support the oriel bay window on the second floor. (See picture #8). To the east on the first floor is a ten foot diameter bow window or solarium crowned by a hipped roof of seamed tin. (See picture #4). The bow is composed of three curved glass windows. All glass is original. To the east of the bow is a lattice enclosed porch roofed with seamed tin. (See picture #4). Below this porch is located the exterior basement entry. (See picture #4).

The east side first story is also of horizontal siding interrupted by two windows. (See picture #3).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Gray, William W., House

The north face features a fourteen foot, three window bay, the east side glass is overhung by a decorative teardrop and double bracket suspended from the second floor flared drip edge. The west side glass of this bay positions under the main porch roof with an exterior door to its west. (See picture #2).

Construction Materials

The four to six foot exposed foundation is of double brick wall construction. Primary wood used on the balloon framed structure is yellow poplar, with cedar shakes as the secondary element. The seamed tin roofs on the southeast porch and the bow window, as well as the seamed tin flooring in the tower are in good condition. The porch columns are solid wood. Interior woods are yellow poplar, oak and pine flooring. The walls and ceilings are plastered.

Roof Shape

The primary east/west ridge is the tallest peak of the house. Four separate gables plus the tower come from the roof planes at varying heights on its surface. The original roof was slate with iron ridge cresting. Now it is shingled. (See attached drawing).

SPECIFIC FEATURES

Porches

There is a large curving veranda encircling the front and one-third of the north side of the house. The foundation brick extends up to form a pedestal for each column cluster of the porch. The fifteen Tuscan columns have decorative capitals with Eastlake styled knobs and multiple cinctured bands. The balustrade is a series of single bellied carved pickets 3" x 3".

The north bedroom leads to a decorative balcony on the second level. The southeast first level corner off of the kitchen has a lattice enclosed porch.

Bays

On the first floor, a ten foot diameter bow window faces the south located in the back parlor. One bay, formed of three windows faces the north. On the second floor are two Oriel bay windows.

Windows

There are in total forty-eight windows of which four are original bevelled and leaded stained glass.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

Gray, William W., House

Doors

There are three entrances to the house on the first floor. One is in the front, just offset from the center, one is on the north side at the end of the veranda, and one is at the rear of the house at the back porch. All doors have seven panes and are yellow poplar wood. The paired front entry doors are nine feet tall. There is also a bulkhead entrance to the basement from the outside located at the rear of the house.

Chimneys

The two chimneys are both situated original to the house, they have been restored.

SIGNIFICANT INTERIOR FEATURES

Floor Plan

Originally, starting at the first floor front entrance, there is a reception hall on the left and the front parlor on the right. Immediately behind these rooms on the right is the back parlor and on the left is the original dining room. The kitchen occupies the rear of the structure, incorporating a back stair to the second floor. (See floor plan attached).

On the second floor, an off-center hallway runs from the front all the way to the back of the house. There are three bedrooms on the second floor and a sitting area adjoining the master bedroom. The full bathroom, back stairs, attic stairs, and a servant's bedroom are also off this hallway. (See floor plan).

The basement has no finished rooms.

Other features

A very ornate stairway and balustrade of Barber design is the main feature of the reception hall. The newel post relief design is repeated in the stained glass window opposite the stair. (See picture #9).

The attic has a 6' x 8' copper lined cistern which provided a centrifugal water supply to kitchen and original bath. The cistern was kept filled manually by the domestic staff.

One original porcelain commode made in Baltimore, complete with a dated (June 21, 1885) china pull handle was found in the attic and will be re-used by the current owner (See picture #11,12,13). In addition, all original chandeliers remain in the home. These were operated by either gas or electric as this was one of the first homes built in the area to take advantage of power supplied by a city generator run from the Wabash River current. An early intercom system, composed of speaking tubes, is still in place in the home. (See picture #10). Original three part sliding interior shutters are being used throughout the house. (See picture #15). The original iron fence surrounding the property is in place on three sides. (See picture #2).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Gray, William W., House

Rehabilitation

To convert the home to a bed and breakfast inn, the current owner has installed a wall partition on the first floor creating a hallway between the back parlor and dining room leading to the kitchen. These two rooms were turned into two bedrooms. Moldings and baseboards were taken from other parts of the house for the partition in order that the architectural integrity of the house visible to the public be maintained. The original butler's pantry was converted into a bathroom for the north first floor bedroom. The original doorway was retained.

On the second floor, the small rear maid's bedroom has been converted into two bathrooms for the adjoining two rear bedrooms. A small bathroom has also been placed in the upstairs front bedroom. The house has been completely rewired and a new plumbing system has been added.

COACH HOUSE

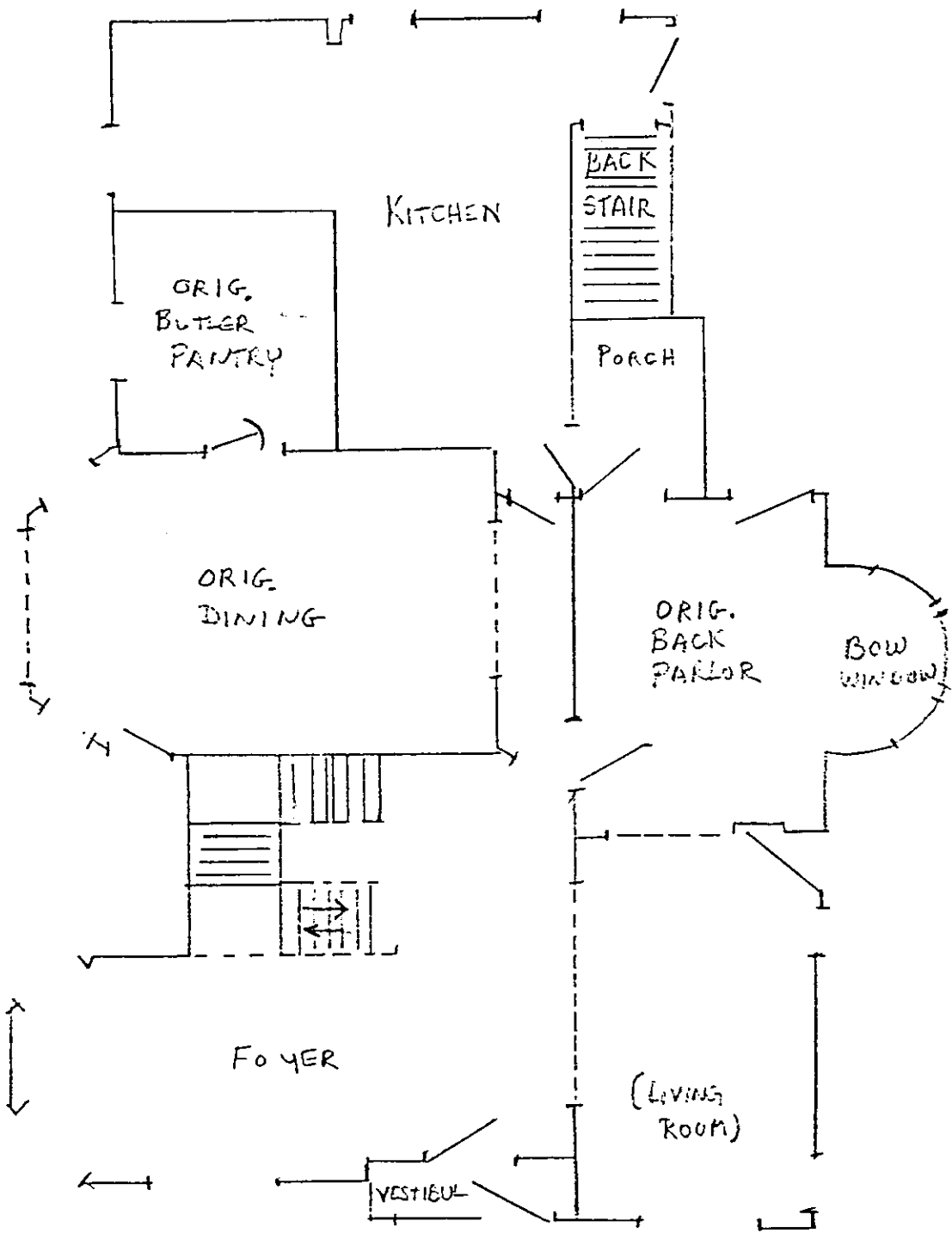
The coach house was built at the same time as the main house around 1885. The overall dimensions are approximately 28 feet by 40 feet. The coach house is adjacent to the east and south lot line. Originally, the large carriage door faced north opening out onto a driveway. The coach house mirrors the overall design of the house including the one central ridge line, an octagonal tower or cupola with a tent roof, and gable embellishment with bargeboards and patterned shingles. (See pictures #6,7).

The exterior first level surface is covered with clapboard and the second level is covered with shingles. The shingles used are octagon, half-cove (forming semi-circles) patterns. The original shake shingle and slate roof is covered over with a asphalt roof. The foundation is brick.

In the late 1950s this structure was converted to four apartments, two on each floor, with the original horse stall on the southwest left as a dirt floor to contain a large boiler heat system. The north facing carriage doors were removed and sided over during this renovation. Also numerous windows were placed throughout the structure to provide light and ventilation for the four apartments.

Also, in the 1950s a small eight-unit motel was added to the southwest front of the coach house. The motel stands along the south property line of the structure and runs from the coach house to the front sidewalk. A concrete driveway runs parallel to the motel. The motel is a low rectangular structure with a low pitched asphalt gable roof and wood clapboard siding. A coal room connects the motel to the coach house. Each motel unit has a door and window facing the north and a bathroom. The motel is currently used for storage.

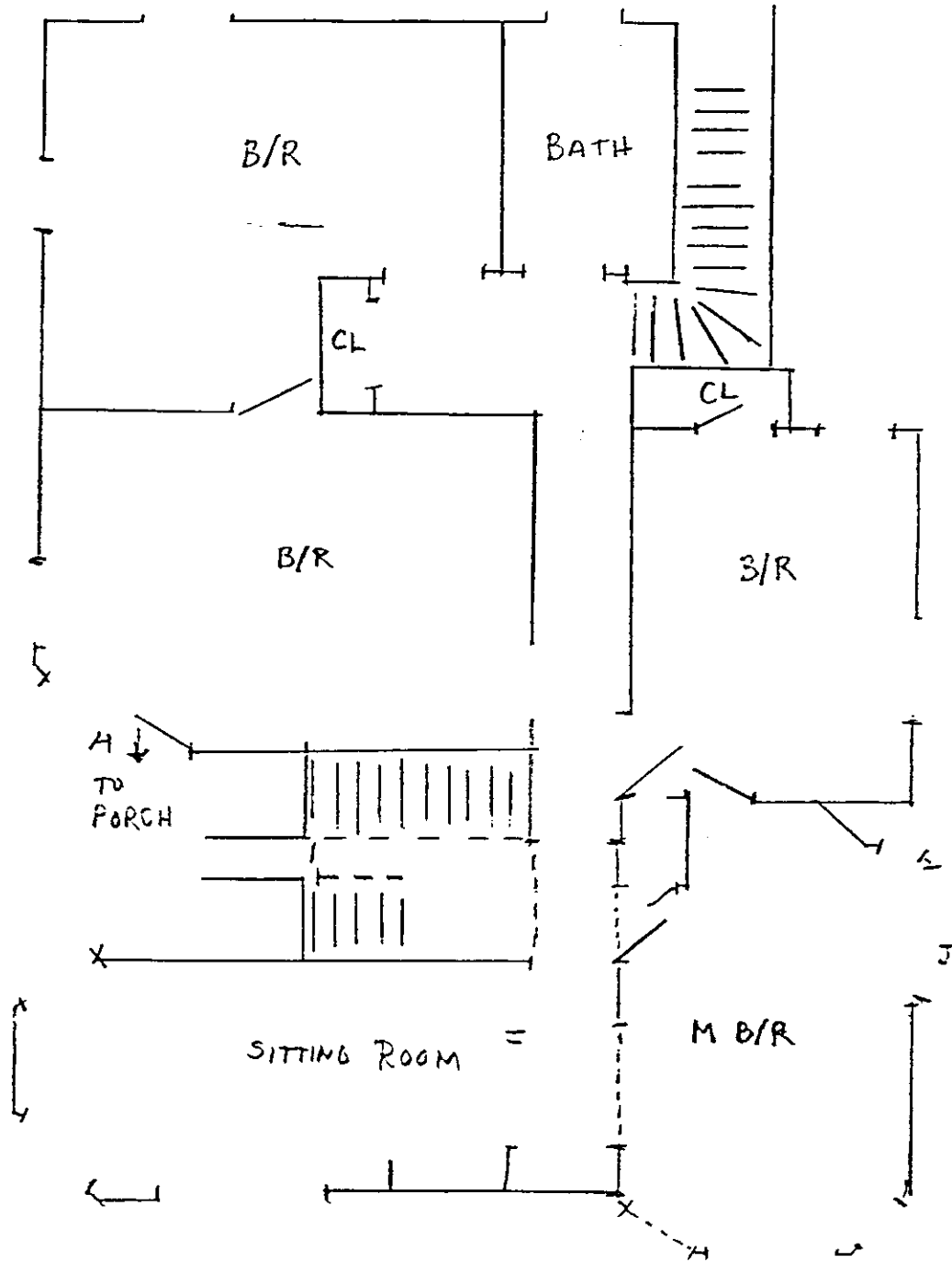
Current plans for the coach house include removing the four apartments and turning it into living quarters for the owner. A greenhouse type enclosure will be built between the coach house and motel building. The motel will be remodelled into a stable appearance. Plans are to place a business in this building. The coach house and connecting motel constitute as one noncontributing building.



GRAY HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR

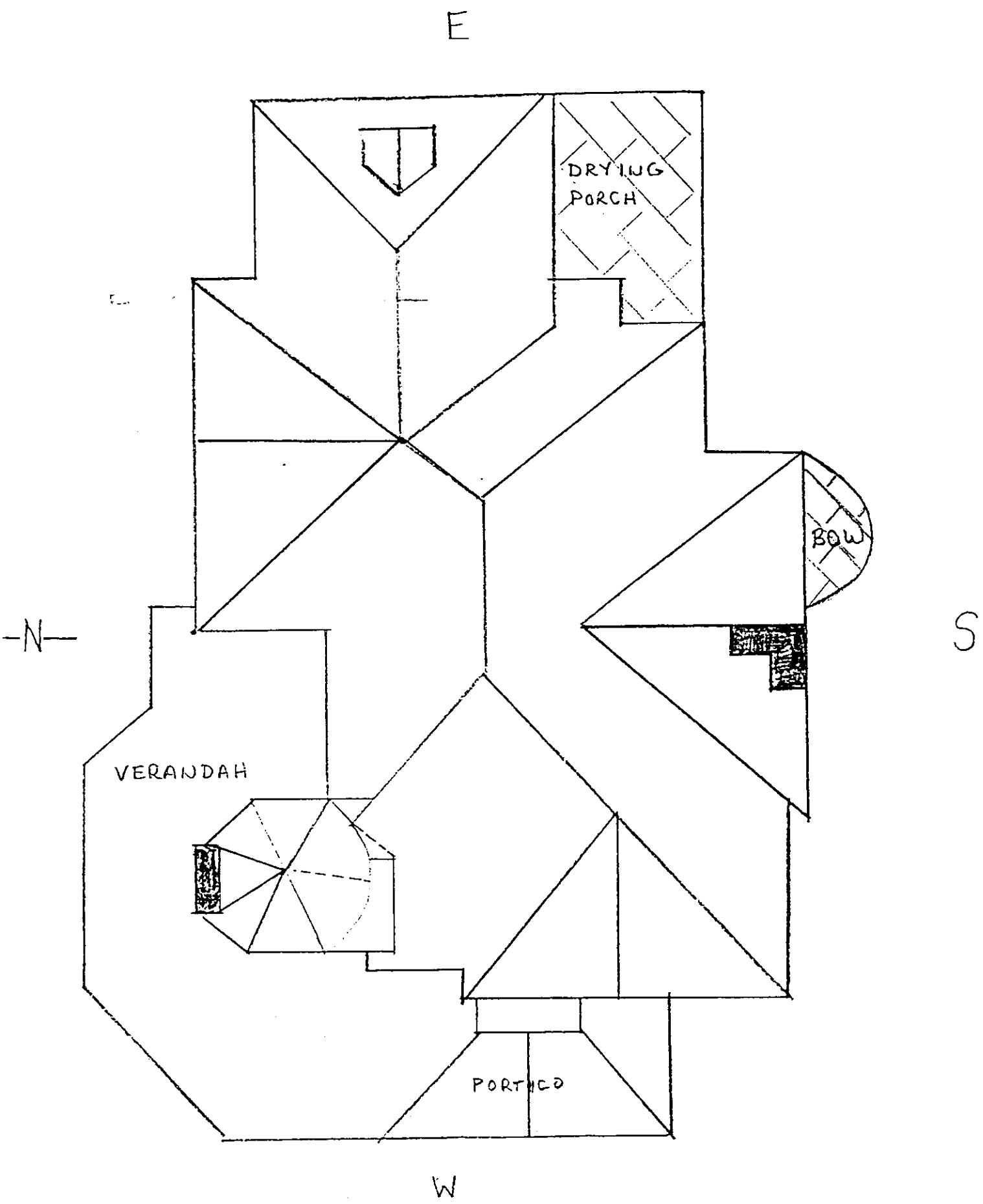
100' TO SCALE



GRAY HOUSE SECOND FLOOR - NOT TO SCALE

Roof RENDERING

THE GRAY HOUSE
GRAYVILLE, ILL.



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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber, George Franklin

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

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

Gray, William W., House

SUMMARY

The William W. Gray House satisfies Criterion C as a locally significant and distinctive representative example of Queen Anne architecture. With its excellent exterior and interior detailing and complete complex of original outbuildings; and its many Queen Anne characteristics including its multiple cross gables, multi-textured shingles and siding, wraparound porch, and decorative gable/porch ornamentation, the Gray House is the most intact high style Queen Anne home in Grayville.

History

The home was designed by George F. Barber. Its design and an artist's rendering were published in New Model Dwellings and How Best To Build Them, Design #71B by George F. Barber and Company. With its many features including its decorative gables and staircase, the home is representative of his work in the 1880s and 1890s. George F. Barber was a very prolific and successful late nineteenth and early twentieth century architect. He specialized in residential commissions and the mail-order plan business.

George F. Barber was born in July, 1854, in De Kalb, Illinois, and was raised near Fort Scott, Kansas. He began his training in architecture as a carpenter and through architectural manuals and handbooks rather than from formal schooling. In 1884 Barber returned to De Kalb to assist his older brother, Manley DeWitt Barber, a respected house carpenter. Although it is not known when Barber became an architect, by late 1885 he was acting as an architect for the firm of Barber and Boardman, Contractors and Builders, De Kalb, Illinois. His best known commission of his early career was the Gothic Revival stone Congregational Church, begun in 1885 and completed in 1888, which still stands.

Due to ill health, Barber left De Kalb for Knoxville, Tennessee in late 1888. Prior to this time Barber had published two collections of engravings of homes and plans in De Kalb. In Knoxville, to expand his practice, he published a total of nine large mail-order house plan catalogs as well as a series of samplers. He developed a questionnaire and "Handy Sketch Sheet" allowing clients to receive detailed house plans based on their individual needs and budgets. The catalogs and Barber's monthly magazine, American Homes, published from 1895 to 1904, included advertising from manufacturers of architectural woodwork, hardware, and related items, all personally approved by Barber, that could be shipped to any building location.

By 1900, George F. Barber and Company was the largest architectural office in Knoxville, employing thirty draftsmen and twenty secretaries. His designs were greatly desired by the rising middle class and were soon found throughout America and the world. They were especially popular in areas where no architects were available, or near railroads where building components could be shipped by Barber advertisers. Approximately over 20,000 sets of plans were issued by the firm. By 1908 Barber had given up the mail order business to spend more time with his local construction business. Barber passed away on February 17, 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Gray, William W., House

Many of Barber's designs were executed in wood, and while they contained the variety of styles popular in the period in which he practiced—1885 to 1915—his early pattern book work focused on Queen Anne design with its gingerbread trim, towers, verandas, and asymmetrical shapes. Later Barber designs incorporated Colonial Revival features in which the residence often stood on a podium or base.

The Gray House is typical of many Barber designs published in the Cottage Souvenir No. 2 (1890) and New Model Dwellings and How Best To Build Them (1893). The staircase elements match Design 57 and 89 in the Cottage Souvenir No. 2 (1890).

Other known nearby Barber designs include the wood framed W.C. Arthur Home in Mt. Vernon and the James Robert Williams Home in Carmi. The brick masonry Williams home is a more personal select design of Barber's than the Gray and Arthur homes.

The home was commissioned in 1885 by W.W. Gray, Sr., son of James Gray, who were both early founders and prominent citizens of this community which was named after them. Unfortunately no county records exist from the approximate dates of 1872–1903 and no other record exists of when the home was built. According to Gray descendents the home was built approximately in 1885. The home was occupied by several members of the Gray family until 1947 when it was sold to Abner Carey.

W.W. Gray and other members of the Gray family platted the town of Grayville in 1849. The town was incorporated in March 1855. W.W. and his sons were involved in banking, lumber river transport, and slaughterhouse operations. Over the period from 1810–1910 thousands of acres of Illinois and Indiana farm land were amassed by the Gray family. Much of this land is maintained today by the fifteen direct descendents.

Abner Carey was a grandson of one of Grayville's leading founding citizens and related by marriage to the Gray family. During Mr. Carey's occupancy of the home, he built the small eight-unit motel in the 1950s to provide housing for the participants in the oil well building boom in southeastern Illinois. Mr. Carey who was Grayville's leading historian maintained a large collection of photographs and historical documents on Grayville. Unfortunately, that collection was destroyed by fire just a few years ago. In 1990, the home was purchased by the present owner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Gray, William W., House

Architectural Context

The Queen Anne style was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Their designs borrowed heavily from late Medieval styles. The English architects specialized in half-timbered and patterned masonry subtypes which were absorbed into the American architectural practice. American architects also adapted spindlework and free classic subtypes to the Queen Anne style.

Queen Anne was the dominant style of American residential buildings from 1880 to 1900. Although examples of the style had appeared in the mid-1870, by the 1880s it was spread throughout the country by The American Architect and Building News and numerous pattern books. Railroads helped popularize the style by allowing pre-cut architectural details to be sent from factories to almost anywhere in the country.

The popular Queen Anne style dwindled in the early 1900s due to the increased emphasis on classicism popularized by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. After 1910, the popular Colonial Revival style and other period Revivals supplanted the style.¹

Elements of Queen Anne style architecture are embodied in the Gray House. The Queen Anne roof shape is generally a steeply pitched roof that is multi-planed with one or more cross-gables. This house has a central ridge with five gable. The Coach House also has three intersecting gables. Most Queen Anne house have a frontal porch that is either partial or full width that extends around one or both sides. This house has a partial width porch, or veranda, that extends around one side.

Although not all Queen Anne houses have towers, towers and turrets are frequently found on Queen Anne houses. This house has a tower and is placed in the front facade corner. Another typical Queen Anne element is the use of multiple bays to avoid flat wall surfaces. The Gray House has three bays of varying types plus a large bow window with curved glass.

A very significant element of Queen Anne architecture is the use of different exterior surface texturing including shaped shingles. This is most commonly achieved by the use of different wood materials and the addition of masonry elements. The house has several different kinds of patterned shingles. All three gables are different including one with river rock and mussel shell masonry components. (Pearling and mussel shells for buttons were once a big part of the business industry in Grayville). The Coach House surface also has patterned shingles.

The interior detailing includes a massive front staircase with carved newel posts, four intricate fireplaces, large bevelled glass in windows and doors, and three major stained glass windows. One of the stained glass window patterns is repeated in the newel post carving.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Gray, William W., House

The integrity of the house has remained intact greatly due to it's being owned by two parties only prior to 1990. The iron cresting on the intersecting ridges of the house, the spindled gable fan and balustrade railing over the front porch are the only architectural details to be removed from the original structure. The spindled gable fan and window railing over the front porch will be restored.

Although the eight-unit motel is attached to the coach house in the southeast corner, it does not detract from the historic architectural integrity of the house. It is a low height building in scale and sits against the south property line away from the house. The coach house with its attached motel constitutes as one noncontributing building because of its many 1950 alterations and the attachment of the motel. The house constitutes as one contributing building. The William W. Gray House stands today as the most intact Queen Anne styled house in the city of Grayville, Illinois.

NOTE

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 266-268.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Gray, William W., House

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barber, George Franklin, A Cottage Souvenir No. 2. Revised publication by Michael Tomlan, 1982.

Barber, George Franklin and Company, New Model Dwellings and How Best To Build Them. Knoxville: George F. Barber and Company, 1893.

Hussey, E.C., Victorian Home Building. New York: The American Life Foundation, Library of Victorian Culture, 1876.

Maass, John, The Victorian Home in America. New York: Hawthorn Books Inc., 1972.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Pallister, George & Charles, Pallister's Late Victorian Architecture. New York: Pallister, Pallister & Co., 1878. Reprinted with a new introduction by Michael A. Tomlan. New York: American Life Foundation, 1978.

Sims, Rev. John & Walker, Janet R., Grayville - 125 Years Young. Grayville: Grayville Days Committee, 1980.

Tomlan, Michael A. Letter of confirmation, 1991.

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 Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	6	4	1	2	8	6	0	4	2	3	4	7	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Lot # 1,2,3 in Block 9 in the original Town of Grayville, now the City of Grayville

See continuation sheet

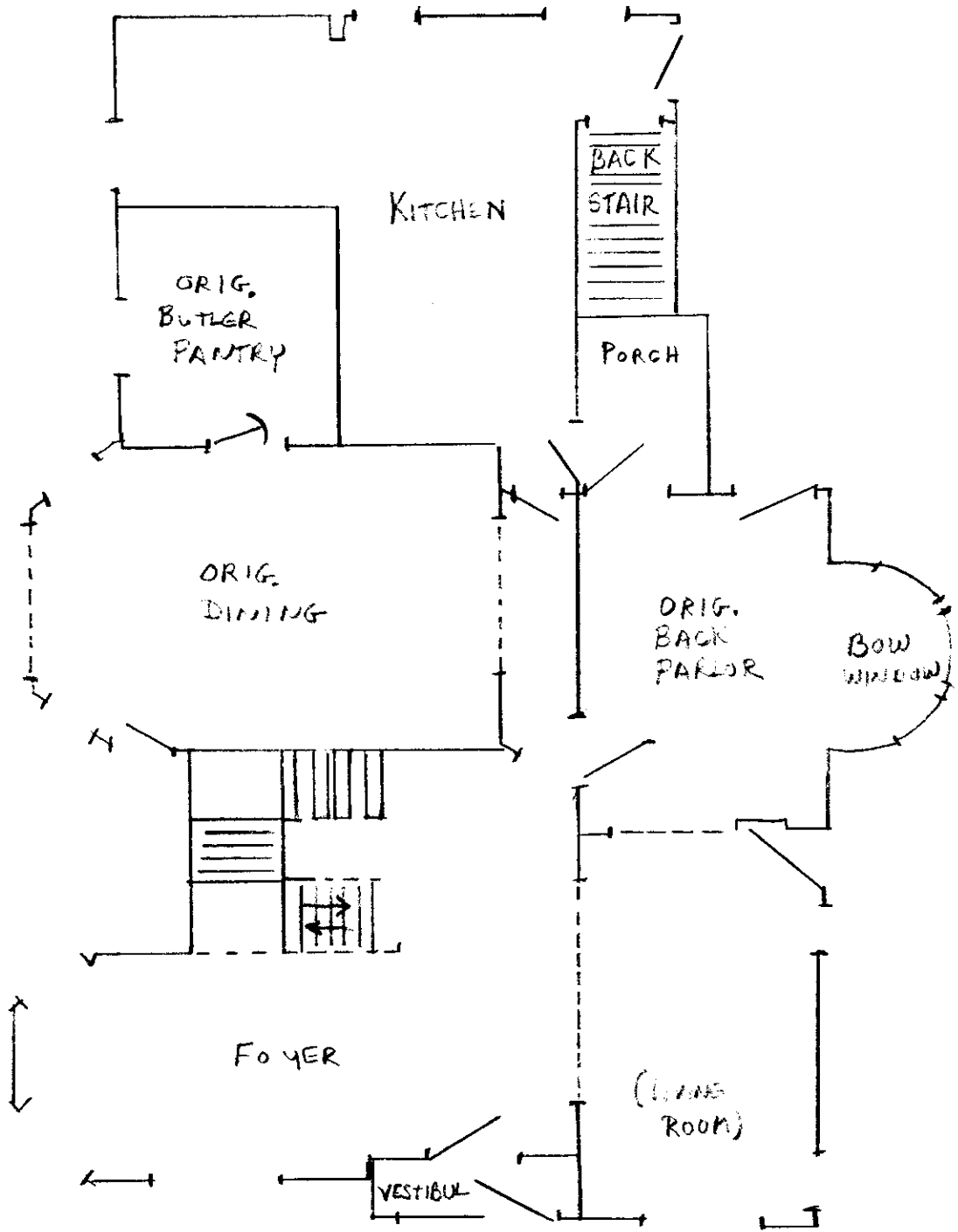
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

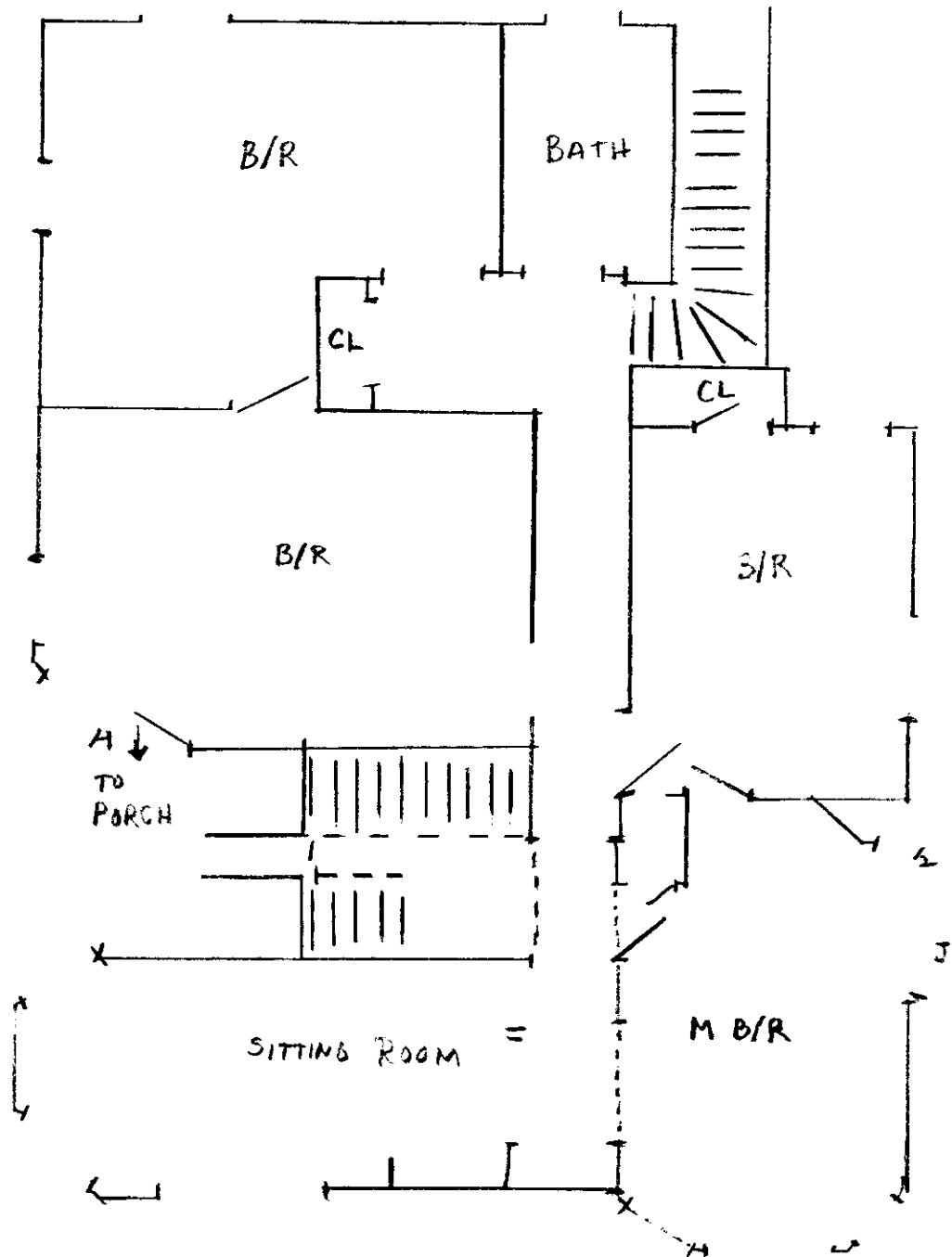
name/title Mary Beth Smith, Planner/Grants Manager
organization Greater Wabash Regional Planning Commission date _____
street & number 10 West Main Street telephone 618-445-3612
city or town Albion state Illinois zip code 62806



GRAY HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR

1/8" = 1' SCALE



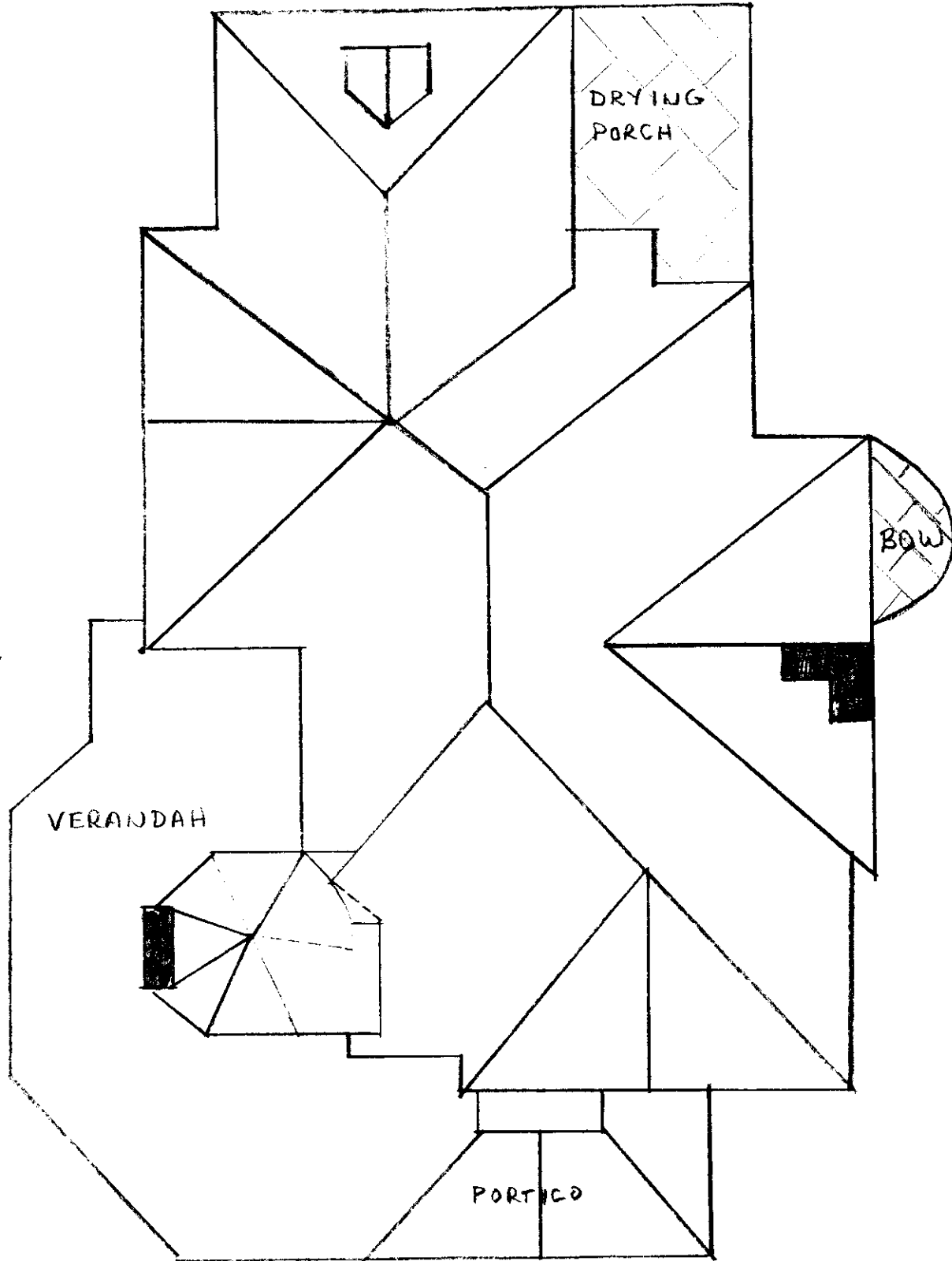
GRAY HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR - NOT TO SCALE

Roof RENDERING

THE GRAY HOUSE
GRAYVILLE, ILL.

E



S

W



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

FEB 21 1992

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/10/92 THROUGH 2/15/92

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ALABAMA, MADISON COUNTY, Urguhart House, 8042 Pulaski Pike, Huntsville vicinity, 92000034, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- ARKANSAS, CLARK COUNTY, Clear Springs Tabernacle, Jct. of AR 26 and Bobo Rd., Okolona vicinity, 92000057, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- CALIFORNIA, IMPERIAL COUNTY, US Inspection Station--Calexico, 12 Heffernan Ave., Calexico, 91001749, NOMINATION, 2/14/92
- CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, US Inspection Station--Tecate, CA 188, Tecate, 91001748, NOMINATION, 2/14/92
- CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, Jones, Theophilus, House, 40 Jones Rd., Wallingford, 91001981, NOMINATION, 1/30/92
- FLORIDA, SARASOTA COUNTY, Bachelor--Brewer Model Home Estate, 1903 Lincoln Dr., Sarasota, 91002034, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Municipal Pier, 200 Streeter Dr., Chicago, 79000825, REMOVAL, 2/14/92
- ILLINOIS, KNOX COUNTY, Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Public Sq., Main St., Knoxville, 92000051, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- ILLINOIS, KNOX COUNTY, Knox County Jail, Public Sq., Market St., Knoxville, 92000050, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- ILLINOIS, WHITE COUNTY, Gray, William W., House, 119 N. Court St., Grayville, 92000049, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- IOWA, POLK COUNTY, Stoner, Thomas I., House, 1030 56th St., Des Moines, 92000006, NOMINATION, 2/12/92
- KENTUCKY, MERCER COUNTY, Tobin House, 1450 Curry Pike, Harrodsburg vicinity, 88003350, REMOVAL, 1/31/92 (Mercer County MRA)
- LOUISIANA, IBERVILLE PARISH, Plaquemine High School, 600 Plaquemine St., Plaquemine, 92000041, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Lutcher United Methodist Church, 2347 Texas St., Lutcher, 92000042, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- LOUISIANA, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Bank of Addis, 7843 Ray River St., Addis, 92000038, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- LOUISIANA, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, Oak Grove Plantation Dependencies, US 61 S of jct. with LA 421, St. Francisville vicinity, 92000036, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Cutter, Jefferson, House, 1 Whittemore Park, Arlington, 85001028, NOMINATION, 1/23/92 (Arlington MRA)
- MASSACHUSETTS, NORFOLK COUNTY, Central Square Historic District, Roughly, Broad St. from Middle to Putnam Sts. and Middle from Charles to Center Sts., Weymouth, 92000040, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- MISSISSIPPI, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, Hollywood, Old Hwy. 61 S. Port Gibson, 79003413, REMOVAL, 1/31/92 (Port Gibson MRA)
- MISSISSIPPI, YALOBUSHA COUNTY, Coffeeville Hotel, Off MS 330, Coffeeville, 82003123, REMOVAL, 1/31/92
- NEW YORK, HERKIMER COUNTY, Newport Stone Arch Bridge, Bridge St. across W. Canada Cr., Newport, 91002035, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- NEW YORK, PUTNAM COUNTY, Plumbush, NY 9D between Peekskill and Moffet Rds., Philipstown, 82005386, NOMINATION, 1/30/92 (Hudson Highlands MRA)
- NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY, Flushing High School, 35-01 Union St., Queens, 91002036, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Poppietown Farmhouse, Jct. of Old Post Rd. and Swarte Kill Rd., Esopus, 91001656, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 1/17/92
- NEW YORK, WAYNE COUNTY, Smith--Ely mansion, 39 W. Genesee St., Clyde, 92000032, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, The Woodpile, Jct. of Croton Lake and Wood Rds., Mt. Kisco vicinity, 92000030, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ramer, Ralph John, House, 402 Boulevard, Anderson, 92000023, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- SOUTH CAROLINA, BERKELEY COUNTY, Pineville Historic District, Rd. S-8-204 S of jct. with SC 45, Pineville, 92000024, NOMINATION, 2/10/92
- SOUTH CAROLINA, KERSHAW COUNTY, Murchison House, Kershaw County Rd. 12, Camden, 82003871, REMOVAL, 1/31/92
- SOUTH CAROLINA, OCONEE COUNTY, Wahalla Graded School, 101 E. N. Broad St., Wahalla, 92000059, NOMINATION, 2/13/92
- TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Interstate Forwarding Company warehouse, 3200 Main St., Dallas, 92000021, NOMINATION, 2/14/92
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Blount, Eugene H., House, 1801 North St., Nacogdoches, 92000014, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Cotton Exchange Building Old, 305 E. Commerce St., Nacogdoches, 92000008, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Davidson, Maria A., Apartments, 214 S. Fredonia St., Nacogdoches, 92000009, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Hayter Office Building, 112 E. Main St., Nacogdoches, 92000010, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Hoya Land Office Building, 120 E. Pilar St., Nacogdoches, 92000015, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)
- TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Jones, Roland, House, 141 N. Church St., Nacogdoches, 92000007, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)