

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
4-14-99

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Palmer, Hiram, House

other names/site number Bristol, Riley, House

2. Location

street & number 703 East Fort Street not for publication

city or town Farmington vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Fulton code 057 zip code 61531

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. Welch / SHPO 4-12-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Palmer, Hiram, House
Name of Property

Fulton County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Palme, Hiram, House
Name of Property

Fulton County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1851-1852

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10-1000-108-01
FORM NO. 108
MAY 1992

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HIRAM PALMER HOUSE

DESCRIPTION

The Hiram Palmer House is located at 703 East Fort Street, Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois. Farmington is located in northeastern Fulton County, approximately twenty miles west of Peoria, Illinois. The one-and-a-half story brick house was built in 1851-1852. The house is located on the east side of Farmington on Fort Hill, along the north side of East Fort Street (Illinois Route 116). One- and two-story modern houses and a modern apartment complex surround the house to the west. The home is sited on a large landscaped lot with older maple trees. The lot slopes down to East Fort Street. A gravel driveway extends along the east side of the house. A clay tile sidewalk extends from the front of the lot to the front porch. A noncontributing modern one-car garage sits to the northeast of the house.

The Palmer House has a rough-cut limestone foundation laid in irregular courses. The exterior walls are locally manufactured red brick laid in a common bond pattern with six courses of stretchers to one course of headers. The brick is painted white. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Early photos show the house covered with a standing-seam metal roof. A large lantern is located in the center of the roof. The square lantern projects about three feet above the roof of the house. It is covered with a very low-pitched gabled roof that has a ridge that runs east to west. The east and west elevations of the lantern have an entablature. A wraparound porch with wooden Tuscan columns extends around the front (south) and east elevations of the house. A wide unadorned wood frieze is located at the roof line. Originally three chimneys extended from the roof of the house. Currently two chimneys extend from the roof. One is located in the center rear of the house and one is located to the southeast. The third chimney extended southwest of the belvedere. Windows throughout the house have tooled horizontal limestone sills and lintels.

The Hiram Palmer House maintains excellent integrity for listing in the National Register. Major changes are the removal of the front porch balusters and the changing of the six-over-six windows to one-over-one double-hung windows in the 1890s.

The five-bay front facade is symmetrical with a central double entry door and two windows on each side. The entry doors are surrounding by heavy Italianate inspired wood molding. The wraparound porch has seven columns along the south facade and

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four columns along the east facade. The wooden floor of the porch was replaced in the 1960s with concrete. The lantern has three wood awning windows on the east, south, and west facades. The windows each have twelve panes of glass. Set between the windows on the lantern are recessed horizontal wood panels with engaged pilasters. The very low-pitched gabled roof of the lantern has a slight pediment on the east and west sides of its cornice.

The west side elevation has three windows on the first story. The north (rear) elevation has two large windows to the west. A modern, smaller one-over-one window was placed in a former doorway that led to a frame shed roofed addition located at the northeast corner of the house. The shed roofed addition was removed in the early 1900s.

Beginning at the north end of the east elevation is a metal and brick basement entry located flush within the concrete platform. To its south is a window, a door, and two windows.

Interior

The house's interior has twelve foot ceilings. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Most of the wide plank floors were replaced with narrow one-and-a-quarter inch hardwood in the early 1900s. Most of the floors have been covered with carpet or linoleum. Doors throughout the house have four-panels. Woodwork throughout the house is painted white.

Entering the house from the front double doors is a large entry hall. The double doors have large glass panes above a decorative panel. Located on the north wall is a fireplace with a wooden mantel, which has classical pilasters with Doric capitals on each side. Window and door woodwork in the entry hall is heavily molded with stepped pedimented caps and shouldered architraves. The window and door casings flare out towards the bottom, a Greek Revival trait. To the west of the fireplace a door opens to the enclosed staircase that leads up to the second floor. East of the fireplace, a doorway leads to the dining room to the northeast. Along the west wall is a door that has been modified by the addition of a large glass panel and glass shelves to display

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collectibles. This doorway originally led into the middle west room, which is now the bathroom.

A large opening with pocket doors leads to the parlor to the east. The parlor has the most elaborate woodwork in the house. The windows have heavily molded panels with decorative shelf caps and brackets. Below the windows are decorative wood panels. The fireplace along the north wall has a wooden mantel with brackets. Classical inspired pilasters with Doric capitals support the mantel piece.

West of the entry hall is a small bedroom. The window and door woodwork has shouldered architraves. The window and door casings flare out towards the bottom. A small closet is located in the northeast corner of the room.

To the north of the bedroom is a small modern bathroom. North of it is a doorway that leads to an east/west hall. Directly north of the hall is a bedroom in the northwest corner of the house. This bedroom has molded woodwork, but no shouldered architraves. A small closet is located to the southwest, just west of the hallway.

East of this bedroom is the master bedroom. The master bedroom also has heavily molded woodwork. The east wall of this bedroom has a curve and a small closet. Along the south wall of the hallway are two closets.

The dining room to the northeast of the entry hall has wood wainscoting and a chair rail. The woodwork in this room is heavily molded. A modern closet is located in the southeast corner of the room. A door on the west wall leads to the basement stairs. A small, modern kitchen is located to the north of the dining room.

The second story is a large approximately 15 foot by 15 foot square room. The enclosed staircase leads up to the second story room. A hand carved railing with tapered balusters and newel posts encircles the opening for the stair. Two large cupboards align the north wall of the staircase. The nine clerestory windows in the belvedere provide ample light but are too tall to look out of. Small doors on the south and north wall lead to the attic. The attic is unfinished. Visible in the attic are the straight-sawn lumber joists, evidence of the home's early construction.

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The basement is largely unfinished. There are several rooms divided by brick walls. Floors in the basement are brick and concrete. Access to the basement is provided by the interior staircase in the center of the house and an exterior stair at the northeast corner of the house.

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HIRAM PALMER HOUSE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hiram Palmer House in Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion C for architecture as a good example of a Greek Revival house. The period of significance is 1851-1852 when the house was built. The one-and-a-half story brick house has a symmetrical five-bay facade, wraparound porch with classical columns, a lantern, a wide unadorned frieze, horizontal limestone sills and lintels, and elaborate Greek Revival mantels and woodwork.

Architecture

After the American Revolution, the young nation's builders began turning away from British models for buildings toward the inspiration of the ancient classic world of Greece and Rome. Anti-British feeling and the idealization of the classic world with its republic forms of government inspired this new direction taken by American leaders including Thomas Jefferson and George Washington. Builders and architects began using Roman and Greek models for the new nation's governmental buildings. Soon statehouses and banks based on Roman designs sprang up throughout the country including Jefferson's designs for the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond. A national sympathy for the Greek War of Independence and archaeological investigations of Greece in the early 1800s aroused interest in Greek architecture. Designs loosely based on Greek models began appearing in carpenter's guides and pattern books. Among them were Asher Bengamin's The Practical House Carpenter and The Builder's Guide and Minard Lafever's The Modern Builders Guide and The Beauties of Modern Architecture that spread the movement throughout the country.¹

Residential design at the time of the 1820s through the 1850s borrowed classical ideas and details from Greek and Roman models. These included classical inspired columns,

¹ Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York: Dover Publications, Inc. (Reprint of 1944 edition), 1964, p. 3-4, 18. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991, p. 170-172, 180.

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porticos, symmetrical arrangements, low-pitched roofs, classical cornices with entablature and frieze, horizontal sills and lintels, and temple like forms. By the 1820s and 1830s this new American design became known as the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival design dominated America's architecture from the 1820s through the 1850s. Prominent east coast architects such as Benjamin H. Latrobe, Robert Mills, and William Strickland popularized the style. Greek Revival architecture was spread by settlers from the east as they came to the Midwest and also from the south coast as settlers moved further west into the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Local builders and craftsmen used Greek Revival details in simple vernacular designs for front gabled, double pile, I, pyramidal, and upright and wing houses seen throughout this area. These details could range from using simple Greek inspired forms to adding wide cornices with friezes and returns, six-over-six windows, horizontal sills and lintels, dentils, and elaborate doorways with transoms and sidelights. Oftentimes local builders incorporated a combination of pattern books and indigenous building materials to create highly eclectic interpretations of the Greek Revival style.

The Hiram Palmer House was built at a time when the Greek Revival style was very popular. Although it is not known who was the contractor of the house, he was knowledgeable of current design trends throughout the country to build a finely-crafted house with features associated with mid-nineteenth century design and Greek Revival architecture including its low-pitched hipped roof, prominent lantern with wide overhanging cornice and pediment, classical inspired wraparound porch with classical columns and Doric capitals, wide cornice and frieze, overall exterior symmetrical layout with a five-bay front facade, simple horizontal stone sills and lintels, and elaborate interior woodwork and fireplace mantels.

The interior of the Hiram Palmer House is elaborately detailed with Greek Revival styled woodwork. Very few Greek Revival styled houses in Illinois have as elaborate woodwork as the Hiram Palmer House. Each of the main public rooms of the house has different Greek Revival styled woodwork. The large entry hall has heavily molded window and door woodwork with stepped pedimented caps and shouldered architraves. The window and door casings flare out towards the bottom, a Greek Revival trait. The formal parlor to the east has the most elaborate woodwork in the house. The windows have heavily molded panels with decorative shelf caps and brackets. Below the

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windows are decorative wood panels. The fireplace along the north wall has a wooden mantel with large brackets. Classical inspired pilasters with Doric capitals support the mantel piece. The southeast bedroom has window and door woodwork has shouldered architraves. The window and door casings flare out towards the bottom. The dining room to the northeast of the entry hall has wood wainscoting and a chair rail. The woodwork in this room is heavily molded.

The Hiram Palmer House is one of many attempts by builders and architects throughout the Midwest to design smaller one-story homes. This type of house allowed great flexibility in interior arrangement. Examples of smaller Greek Revival houses can be found in Illinois including the one-and-a-half story Dennison Green House at 222 Main Street in Plainfield. The house built in 1844 has a hipped roof, narrow horizontal frieze windows, and a symmetrical five-bay front facade. The interior of the house has a small entry hall with rooms to either side. The Robert Milne House at 535 East Seventh Street, Lockport, Illinois was built in the early 1840s. The one-and-a-half story limestone house has a low-pitched hipped roof, a symmetrical five-bay front facade, and an elaborate central entry with sidelights and transom. The interior has a central hall plan with a elaborate staircase with a turned newel post. The Robert Milne House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Located within the Haight Village Historic District in Rockford, Illinois is a one story Greek Revival house at 405 South First Street. The c. 1845-1848 cubic house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The building has a symmetrical five-bay front facade with a central entry. Six brick pilasters flank the window and door openings. The Joseph Hoge House at 512 Park Avenue, Galena, Illinois is a one-and-a-half story brick house. The house has a symmetrical five-bay front facade with a central entry and a side-gabled roof. The Allan Pinkerton House built in 1873, is located near Onarga, in Iroquois County, Illinois. The one-story rectangular shaped house has a wraparound porch and a low-pitched hipped roof with a belvedere. The interior has a central hall plan. The Anson Rogers House and Orson Rogers House, both located in Marengo, were built c. 1846-1848. The one-and-a-half story houses have side gabled roofs, recessed columned porches, and a symmetrical five-bay facade with central entry.

The plan of the Hiram Palmer House does not follow usual Greek Revival plans that often had a narrow central hall with rooms to either side, or a narrow side hall with rooms to one side of it. Instead one enters the Palmer House into a large 14 foot by 15

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foot reception hall complete with a fireplace. Rooms open off of this reception area to the west, east, and north. The roof of the house and belvedere are low pitched, strongly stressing the horizontal lines of the house which was characteristic of the growing accent on the horizontal that governed the work of Alexander Jackson Davis and in the later popular Italianate style. The wraparound one-story hipped porch almost becomes an appendage of the main house block as it is attached right below the wide cornice and frieze and its roof mimics the main house block roof. The porch also emphasizes the accent on the horizontal with its low-pitched roof.

Comparisons

Farmington has a few different types of Greek Revival styled houses including upright-and-wing and gable front types. The Hiram Palmer House is the only cubic, hipped roof example with a wraparound porch in the area.

An old photograph of a similar house to the Palmer House noted a brick one-and-a-half story house located at the northwest corner of North Gold Street and East Fort Street. The three-bay wide house had a small entry porch with chamfered porch supports. The hipped-roof house also had a large belvedere similar to the belvedere on the Palmer House. It was demolished in the early 1900s. A bungalow sits on the lot.

A drawing of the A. W. Richards House was featured in the 1879 Atlas Map of Fulton County, Illinois published by Andreas, Lyter, and Company (location of house unknown). The one-story gable front and wing house had a full colonnaded front porch with fluted Doric columns. The house has been demolished.

Few mid-nineteenth century houses exist in Farmington today. The Lucius Parrish House at 236 East Vernon Street is a brick, one-and-a-half story upright and wing house. Among its Greek Revival details is the wide cornice, cornice returns, and six-over-six windows. The cornice has been covered with aluminum panels.

A brick two-story gable front and wing house is located at 269 North Fulton Street. The house has a side-hall plan with an elaborate front entry with transom and sidelights. Windows in the house have been replaced with modern vinyl one-over-one windows.

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A small, elaborate Greek Revival frame one-and-a-half story gable front and wing house is located at 71 North East Street. The two-bay wide house has corner pilasters, an elaborate entry with transom and sidelights, elaborate cornice, cornice returns, and two-over-two windows.

At 155 North Gold Street is a brick gable front two-story house. The three-bay wide house has a central entry. The apex of the gable has been covered with modern wood shingles. The original six-over-six windows were recently replaced with vinyl windows and fake muntins to resemble six-over-six panes.

Farmington also has a number of Gothic Revival influenced houses. The Luther Birge House at 340 South Main Street is a combination of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. The frame two-story house has a steep-pitched side gabled roof with dormers. The dormers and gable roofed front porch had decorative vergeboards that were removed. A large triangle shaped window is located above the front porch in the front gable. Greek Revival details on the house include its elaborate central entry with transom and sidelights. The house has been covered with synthetic siding.

History

Farmington Township and the city of Farmington was established in rich prairie and forest land. Farmington Township in northeastern Fulton County, Illinois was settled by Jonah Marchant in October 1827. Other early settlers to the area included Seth Little in 1827, Charles Sargent in 1828, and Theodore Sargent in 1828. The city of Farmington located in Section 1 was settled by 1830. The town of Farmington was laid out on October 9, 1834 by Joseph Cone, George W. Little, and Hiram Palmer. A school was established in the present-day boundaries of Farmington by 1833. The booming agricultural economy soon allowed the establishment of general stores, blacksmith shops, a carding mill, hotel, and other businesses in town. The coming of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad from Yates City to the north through Farmington in 1862 signaled a boom in the area's economy as farmers and merchants found it easier to ship grain, livestock, and goods. In 1866, the town built a large three-story school. A circulation library had begun in the early 1860s. The census of 1870 noted that there were 2,107 persons in town with a total of 439 dwellings. In 1887 Farmington was incorporated as a city. By the 1900s underground coal mining became a major industry

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in the area. In 1900 the population of Farmington was 1,729. Today, Farmington, is largely a bedroom community for the city of Peoria, approximately 26 miles to the east. Its current population is approximately 2,535.

In July 1851 Hiram and his wife, Philynder Palmer bought the lot where the house stands for \$250. He immediately began construction of his elaborate brick house. In September of 1852 the Palmers sold the house to Jacob D. and Jane Hand for \$1,200. The Hands in turn sold the house to Riley and Maria Bristol in April 1856 for \$2,500.

Riley Bristol was the son of Richard and Fanny Bristol. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut on May 18, 1822. In 1838 he came to Farmington Township where he settled on Section 13 and became a farmer. Riley Bristol married Maria Hatch, from Connecticut, on November 2, 1843.

In 1843, Riley Bristol became one of the founding members of the First Congregational Church in Farmington and helped write the church's articles of faith. In 1856 Bristol retired from farming and became a druggist in the town of Farmington. The couple had four children, Charles, Emma, Henry, and Ellen. The 1870 U. S. Census of Farmington Township, Fulton County, Illinois noted that a housekeeper, Maria Waite and her daughter, Emma Waite, lived with the family.

In January 1882, Riley Bristol retired from the drug store business due to his wife's illness, and the couple moved to the home of Emma Woodford, their daughter, in Kansas City, Missouri. Riley Bristol sold the house for \$2,000 in April 1882 to Curtis D. Brown.

In 1902, Cornelius B. Butler purchased the house. The Butlers owned the house until 1928. Several owners owned the house from the late 1920s through the early 1960s. In April 1963 William Harry and Julia Holmes, proprietors of Holmes Buick Dealership and Garage purchased the house. The Holmes' stabilized the home's stone foundation and replaced the badly deteriorated front porch floor with concrete. The surviving heirs of William Harry and Julia Holmes currently own the house.

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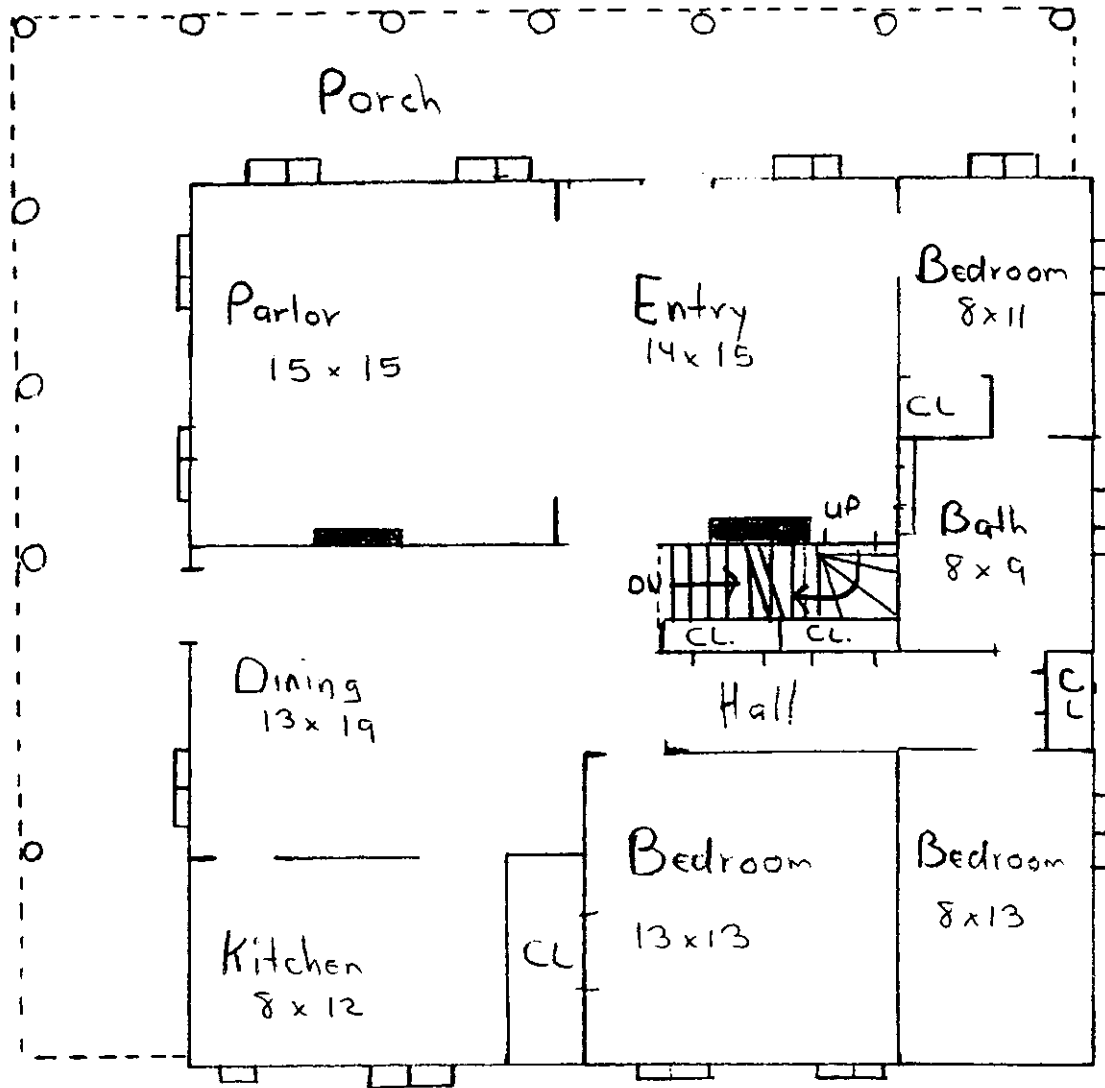
HIRAM PALMER HOUSE

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is described as follows: Outlot 7 of outlots on Section 1, in Township 8 North and 4 East being 154.15 foot by 121 foot in the southeast corner of outlot 7.

Boundary Justification

The property includes the house, outlot, and surrounding land historically associated with the Hiram Palmer House and that maintains historic integrity.



Hiram Palmer House
 Farmington, IL





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

MAY 28 1999

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 5/17/99 THROUGH 5/21/99

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

ARKANSAS, SEBASTIAN COUNTY, Fort Smith National Cemetery, 522 Garland Ave. and S. 6th St., Fort Smith, 99000578, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Willmore, The, 315 W. Third St., Long Beach, 99000579, LISTED, 5/20/99

CALIFORNIA, MODOC COUNTY, Jess Valley Schoolhouse, Cty. Rd. 64, Likely vicinity, 99000582, LISTED, 5/20/99

CALIFORNIA, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, Allen, Theophilus, House, 601 Melville Ave., Palo Alto, 99000580, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, FULTON COUNTY, Palmer, Hiram, House, 703 E. Fort St., Farmington, 99000589, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY, Holy Cross Church, 14 N. Van Buren St., Batavia, 99000587, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, STEPHENSON COUNTY, Central House, 210 W. High St., Orangeville, 99000585, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Third St. Bridge, Third St., bet. Pine and Elm Sts., Delavan, 99000586, LISTED, 5/20/99

LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Port Hudson National Cemetery, 20978 Port Hickey Rd., Zachary, 99000591, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Southern University Historic District, Netterville Dr. and Swan Ave., Baton Rouge, 99000590, LISTED, 5/20/99

LOUISIANA, LA SALLE PARISH, Trout--Good Pine School, School Rd., Good Pine, 99000592, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSISSIPPI, WILKINSON COUNTY, Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Roughly along Depot, First West, Main, Second South, Sligo, Third South, and Water Sts., Woodville, 99000594, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSOURI, BUCHANAN COUNTY, St. Joseph Public Library--Carnegie Branch, 316 Massachusetts St., St. Joseph, 99000595, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSOURI, PULASKI COUNTY, Onyx Cave, 14705 Private Drive 8541, Newburg vicinity, 99000529, LISTED, 5/21/99

MONTANA, GALLATIN COUNTY, Adams Block, 123 Main St., Three Forks, 99000597, LISTED, 5/20/99

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Mann Gulch Wildfire Historic District, Mann Gulch, tributary of the Missouri River, Helena vicinity, 99000596, LISTED, 5/19/99

NEW YORK, DELAWARE COUNTY, Christ Episcopal Church, 41 Gardiner Pl., Walton, 99000563, LISTED, 5/18/99

OKLAHOMA, MUSKOGEE COUNTY, Fort Gibson National Cemetery, 1423 Cemetery Rd., Fort Gibson, 99000601, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

OREGON, CLATSOP COUNTY, Leinenweber, Christian, House, 3480 Franklin Ave., Astoria, 99000604, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, DESCHUTES COUNTY, Moore, Robert D., House, 545 NW Congress St., Bend, 99000603, LISTED, 5/19/99

OREGON, LINCOLN COUNTY, Pacific Spruce Saw Mill Tenant Houses, 146, 162, 178, and 192 NE Sixth St., Toledo, 99000602, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Cobb, Samuel, House, 1314 SE 55th Ave., Portland, 99000607, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Holden, William B., House, 6347 SE Yamhill, Portland, 99000605, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Miller, Claude Hayes, House, 13051 SE Claybourne St., Portland, 99000606, LISTED, 5/20/99

PENNSYLVANIA, BRADFORD COUNTY, Welles, Ellen and Charles F., House, 1 Grovedale Ln., Wyalusing Township, 99000608, LISTED, 5/20/99

PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, Oak Hill Estate, US 40, 0.25 mi. W of US 119, North Union Township, 99000514, LISTED, 5/12/99

SOUTH CAROLINA, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, New Hope Farm, 10088 Greenville Hwy., Wellford, 98000558, LISTED, 5/20/99

TEXAS, HARDIN COUNTY, Kirby--Hill House, 210 Main St., Kountze, 99000610, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, CARBON COUNTY, Clerico Commercial Building, 4985 N. Spring Glen Rd., Spring Glen, 99000619, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, CARBON COUNTY, Manina, Camillo, House, Approx. 1756 W 400 N, Spring Glenn, 99000618, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Silver Brothers' Iron Works Office and Warehouse, 550 W 700 S, Salt Lake City, 99000622, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Salt Lake City Business District MRA)

VERMONT, CALEDONIA COUNTY, Mathewson Block, Jct. of Main St. and Maple St., Lyndon, 99000623, LISTED, 5/20/99