

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SENT TO D...
12-29-98

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Phillips, Alfred, House
other names/site number Robert Harder House; Joseph & Jill Trees House

2. Location

street & number 404 North Melvin Street [NA] not for publication
city or town Gibson City [] vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Ford code 053 zip code 60936

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. Wheeler / SHPO 12/21/98
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date
[] 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 See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

Phillips, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Ford County, Illinois
County/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 count previously listed resources.)

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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Frame
roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Phillips, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Ford County, Illinois
County/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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1903

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, George H., Architect

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Gibson City Library

Phillips, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Ford County, Illinois
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

16	383830	4480510			
A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Lang Kummer, Arch.Historian
organization ArchiSearch date October, 1998
street & number 2801 Holcomb Drive telephone (217) 367-1855
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch** map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Joseph & Jill Trees
street & number 404 North Melvin Street telephone 217/784-5979
city or town Gibson City state IL zip code 60936

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

Gibson City, where the 1903 Alfred Phillips House is located, is situated near the lower western edge of Ford County at the intersection of State Routes 54, 47, and 9. The county seat, Paxton, is about 14 miles to the east on Route 9. Within Gibson City, the Alfred Phillips House is located at the northeast corner of Melvin and Eleventh streets and is addressed as 404 North Melvin, a north-south running street. It is sited northeast of the downtown business district in a residential neighborhood. The house rises two and half stories and carries the qualities typical of a Queen Anne style residence with classical detailing; it was designed by Bloomington architect George H. Miller. Frame in construction, the house sits on a high brick foundation; its exterior is sheathed in various types of cladding: clapboards, corner boards, and decorative wood shingles. The house's fenestration is also varied with one-over-one double-hung windows placed singly or in groups; beveled-glass sash or transoms are used extensively on the first story. Embellishing the main elevation is a full-width classically-inspired porch, while two small porches service the rear. A high-pitched gable/hip roof covers the building and is topped by sheet metal cresting. The landscaping consists of a mixture of mature and young bushes set upon a flat grassy lawn; mature trees grow in the rights-of-way between the sidewalk and the streets. The nomination consists of one contributing building.

Exterior

The house is a two-and-one-half story irregular shaped building with a steeply pitched, complex roof composed of two hips and four lower cross gables covered in asphalt shingles with its original sheet metal roof cresting; there is a central corbelled brick chimney with three pots on the north slope near the ridge. A high brick foundation with a wood watertable and drip cap supports a frame building that is sheathed in clapboards whose exposure narrows in the upper stories; the clapboards flare at the midpoint as a subtle beltcourse with corner boards below, accenting only the first story. The attic gables are covered in bands of decoratively cut wood shingles. The windows are varied in size and grouping with many on the first story having beveled-glass upper sash or transoms; most of the windows have simple wood surrounds and molded drip caps. A plain frieze set below narrow boxed eaves continues around the house interrupted by projecting roof gables.

The two bay main or west elevation has an L-shape with a projecting south entry bay. Set in this south bay is a beveled-glass over two-horizontal-panel wood door with narrow beveled-glass sidelights set over three square panels; a large full-width beveled-glass transom covers both the

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doorway and sidelights. In the north bay is a large one-light single-hung window with a beveled-glass transom. A completely reconstructed (1997) classically-inspired porch spans the first story; its very low pitched shed roof with a plain frieze and overhanging boxed eaves is supported by slender wood Doric columns that are tripled at the corners, paired in the center, and single near the house. Narrow wood decking is used for the porch floor and beadboard for the ceiling. The house's brick foundation continues under the porch and has a large ventilation grille to the north of the temporary wood steps. The L-shaped elevation is maintained on the second story where a one-over-one window is set to the south over the entrance and two, one-over-one windows are recessed on the north. A large gable stretches over three-quarters of the roof line, extending over the "L" recess and being supported at its north end by a large clapboard covered bracket set between the windows; a plain frieze board continues north from the bracket to the corner. Wood shingles in repeating bands of scallop, circular and triangular patterns cover the gable, while plain rake boards end in square stops. A Palladian-inspired window is centered in the gable, consisting of square sash flanking a one-over-one double-hung round top window.

The south elevation has a slight "T"-shape with a center cutaway bay covered by an overhanging gable. The first story of the cutaway bay has one-over-one windows flanking a large center single-light window with a decorative beveled-glass transom; the second story has three, one-over-one windows. Similar rake boards and decorative bands of wood shingles embellish the gable, but the center window group consists of a band of three, one-over-one windows below a center round arch transom with an exaggerated "keystone." To the west of the cutaway bay on the first story are two square windows; the west corner window is plain, but the smaller central window is composed of beveled-glass in a highly decorative pattern. Directly above, breaking the line of the beltcourse flare, is a one-over-one window topped by a round arch transom; all three sections of the window are composed of beveled-glass in a highly decorative pattern. An exaggerated wood "keystone" caps the ensemble. At the west end of the second story is a large one-over-one window. To the east of the cutaway bay on the first story is a band of triple one-over-one windows with lozenge glass transoms; a single one-over-one window is above. The basement on this elevation has two square windows to the west, three below the bay, and two to the east. On the rear (southeast) corner is an open secondary porch with a single slender Doric corner column set above a brick pier, plain frieze, overhanging boxed eaves, wood deck, and preformed concrete steps. A door (one-light over three-panel) with a one-light transom is recessed to the west.

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Continuing around the house, the rear (east) elevation has a "T"-shape with a large projecting center pavilion. The basement door (one-light over two-panel) is off-center to the south and is raised one step, interrupting the line of the watertable. A first story one-over-one window is to the north of the door while on the second story there is a center one-over-one window. A gable covers the pavilion; it has the same decorative details as the other gables, but with a one-light sash over a wood vent in its center. Each side of the projecting pavilion has a second story window: the south side has a one-over-one window, while the north has a small casement window. The recessed portion to the south of the pavilion has the secondary open porch with a one-over-one window under the porch and to the side of the entry and one above on the second story. Balancing the south porch is a partially enclosed service porch in the north recess with two chamfered wood posts with plain caps, plain frieze, overhanging boxed eaves, wood deck and steps, and lattice screening the north side. A milk delivery door is on the south side while the one-light door with transom faces east; there is a one-over-one window above the door on the second story.

The north elevation has a "T"-shape also with a center projecting gable pavilion that has a one-over-one window on its first story. Two dissimilar sized and asymmetrically placed one-over-one windows are situated on the second story (one window is central, while the other is smaller and to the east), but share a single lintel and drip cap. The narrow projecting west face of the pavilion also has single one-over-one windows on each story. Above, the gable has the same decorative shingle pattern and rake boards, but in the center is a horizontal fourteen-light window with an exaggerated "keystone" in the center. On the east, between the service porch and the pavilion, are three, one-over-one windows on the first story and two on the second story, however, those windows that are closer to the center pavilion are slightly smaller than the other windows. Single one-over-one windows are located on each story to the west of the pavilion. The north elevations's high brick basement, including the front porch, has five square windows.

Interior

The Alfred Phillips House has lath and plaster walls, tall ceilings, very narrow oak flooring on the first story and various flooring types on the second story. On the first story, the public rooms, all finished in quarter-sawn oak trim, consist of an entry hall with formal staircase, parlor, sitting room, library, dining room; to the rear are service rooms: bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and the service hall and staircase. Upstairs are five family bedrooms, two bathrooms, and maid's room, while the attic above is one large open space. The basement has six service rooms, plus the area under the front porch.

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The public rooms are trimmed in very high style with the wide doors and windows having convex or pulvinated oak pilaster casings. Elements of a full entablature are incorporated into the lintels -- a three part architrave with a beaded top course, a plain three-inch frieze, and a three part cornice consisting of a triple molded lower course, egg-and-dart molding, and a curved cap. The base blocks have a molded top in an "urn" design above lower triple cove moldings; the base boards are wide with a cap molding. Below all the windows are recessed oak panels with dentils below the sill and outlining the inner sides of the panels. There are decorative embossed brass door escutcheons and knobs.

The exterior one-light over two-raised-panel oak door opens from a small encaustic tile floored vestibule into the staircase entry hall; the door's window is beveled-glass with an incised pattern of rays emanating from the lower corner and framed by double etched rows. In the entry hall, the staircase is to the south and the parlor to the north; the parlor is separated from the hall by a pedestal colonnade. The hexagonal columns of the colonnade sit atop paneled pedestals; the pedestals have inset Greek crosses and a variety of moldings: bead-and-reel, egg-and-dart, beaded, dentils and fluting. Equally ornate is the oak staircase. Beginning at the right of the entrance door, it has a single step leading up to a landing that extends west to the front of the house, creating a small alcove. The main L-shaped staircase extends upward to the east with a landing three-quarters of the way up, where the stairs turn north and up to the second story. Carved oak newel posts anchor the balustrade at the bottom of the stairs, at the landing and at the top of the staircase, and there are two turned spindles per step. The closed stringer has vertical paneling and the alcove below the upper landing is also paneled and has an ornate paneled ceiling of progressively smaller squares. Both the square alcove sash and round topped landing window have beveled glass.

To the north of the entry hall, the parlor's ceiling is decorated with a center foliated plaster medallion in a quatrefoil shell design with smaller inner flower rosettes. There are windows on the north and west walls. Flanking the colonnade are two separate six-panel sliding doors that divide the parlor and the hall from the sitting room. A fireplace with an oak mantel is the focal point of the sitting room, located on an angle across from the sliding doors. It has tall free-standing "Corinthian" columns, a high pulvinated frieze with egg-and-dart and beaded moldings and a cap, a central pulvinated mantel shelf set on scrolled corbels with a beaded bottom and egg-and-dart top. The overmantel has a mirror set above the shelf with similar egg-and-dart and beaded moldings. The surround is covered with greenish-brown tiles which continue on the hearth where they are outlined by an ornate green tile edge; there is a metal

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ventilating grate. Flanking the fireplace are a sliding door to the library (north) and a recreated cased and paneled opening to the dining room (east); across from the fireplace is the bay window.

The focus of the dining room is a built-in china closet located in the north wall and connecting with the kitchen. The lower portion is paneled with a drawer above and a center open shelf/passage with doors on the kitchen side; two sets of paired raised-panel doors are above the shelf and the unit is crowned by a cornice and has a surround of trim similar to the door casings. A swinging six-panel door to the kitchen is to the right of the china closet and the east wall has a six-panel door to the service hall. Across from the china closet is the band of three windows with lozenge transoms. The library is the smallest of the formal rooms and is without much architectural embellishment; at the current time it has an acoustical tile ceiling above a narrow egg-and-dart molding; windows are on the north and west walls. A door in the northeast corner leads to a small bathroom that also connects with the kitchen. The bathroom has a modern toilet, a very small original cast-iron porcelain corner sink with its original faucet, a modern shower stall in place of a closet, a built-in medicine cabinet with beveled-glass mirror and push knob, and an old ceiling light fixture; there is a window in the exterior wall.

Like the bathroom, the remainder of the service rooms have fir or pine flooring and white pine woodwork, although door and window casings are similar in design to the oak casings used in the formal section of the house. The kitchen side of the built-in china closet is also pine with a drawer below a single panel, the pass-through shelf doors, and upper cabinet doors. Although modernized, the kitchen retains a traditional feeling through the use of oak cabinets and a single cast-iron sink centered between two windows; there is also a wood center island. Doors from the kitchen open into the dining room, the bathroom, the service porch, the service hall, and the pantry. The pantry, to the east of the kitchen, has an area for a washer and dryer with a glass-door painted storage unit above; an L-shaped original wall storage cabinet is to the south with paneled doors on the top and bottom and a small center shelf. There is a rear window along the east wall; the floor of the pantry is asphalt tile. Wide painted flooring is located in the rear service hall where there is a door out to the secondary porch (south), a short flight of steps down to a landing where doors lead to the exterior (east) or down into the basement, to the kitchen (north) or the dining room (west); the dining room door is taller than the remaining service doors. The same style of door and window casing is used in the service hall, but in pine. The "L"-shaped service stairs to the second story are located in the southeast corner and have a simple carved newel post and balustrade with a closed stringer and two-paneled stringboard; beadboard is used on the underside of the stairs.

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The woodwork of the second story is natural cypress with a raised face pilaster casing above base blocks with incised stars above five vertical channels; the baseboard is similar to that used on the first story. The doors have five horizontal panels with one-light transoms and plain escutcheon plates and doorknobs. Set between the door and transom, the transom bar has egg-and-dart molding as does the lintel above the transom. The hallway has narrow oak flooring similar to that of the first story, but the bedrooms have a variety of floor finishes.

In the front of the house, the southwest corner bedroom or sewing room has two windows and wide pine flooring, while the northwest bedroom has three windows, a closet and modern wood parquet squares as flooring. Across the hallway from these bedrooms, the south bedroom's door is set on angle next to the staircase. This room has a bay window on the south and a closet in the southeast corner; in the northeast corner is a passageway connecting this room with the southeast bedroom. The north bedroom has an "L"-shape due to the addition of a bathroom in the room's northeast corner which has a wall sink, toilet and bathtub; the floor is covered in vinyl flooring and there is a small high window. The bedroom, which is set within the north elevation's projecting pavilion, has windows facing north and west; there is also a closet along the west wall and the flooring is wide pine boards. Farther east along the hallway is the main bathroom which currently has a painted plywood floor, but the fixtures are mostly original including a marble sink with back splash set on metal braces, an older toilet, clawfoot tub and built-in medicine cabinet with beveled-glass mirror; a linen closet is close to the hallway and a window supplies illumination to the room. The rear southeast corner bedroom has two windows with the east facing window having a window seat/storage unit below; there is a closet and passageway to the west bedroom along the west wall.

The hallway contains a large built-in storage unit consisting of two sets of two drawers below a small shelf; above are two, three-panel doors and just below the ceiling are two doors hinged on their lower rails. A door separates the family's bedrooms from the service area which has a maid's room, rear service stairs, and attic stairs. The maid's room, in the northeast corner, has two windows, wide pine flooring, and painted trim; the walk-in closet to the rear has a small north side casement window, a built-in dresser with two drawers, and a board on which hooks once were attached. Three square newel posts support the L-shaped service stairs that descend to the service hall; the balusters are square with vertical channels incised and the ceiling (the underside of the attic stairs) is finished in beadboard. Screened behind a hallway door, the attic staircase is U-shaped and enclosed by unfinished plaster walls. Above, the attic is unfinished with exposed joists, rafters and tie beams, plank decking, and an nonfunctional metal water tank. It is only used for storage.

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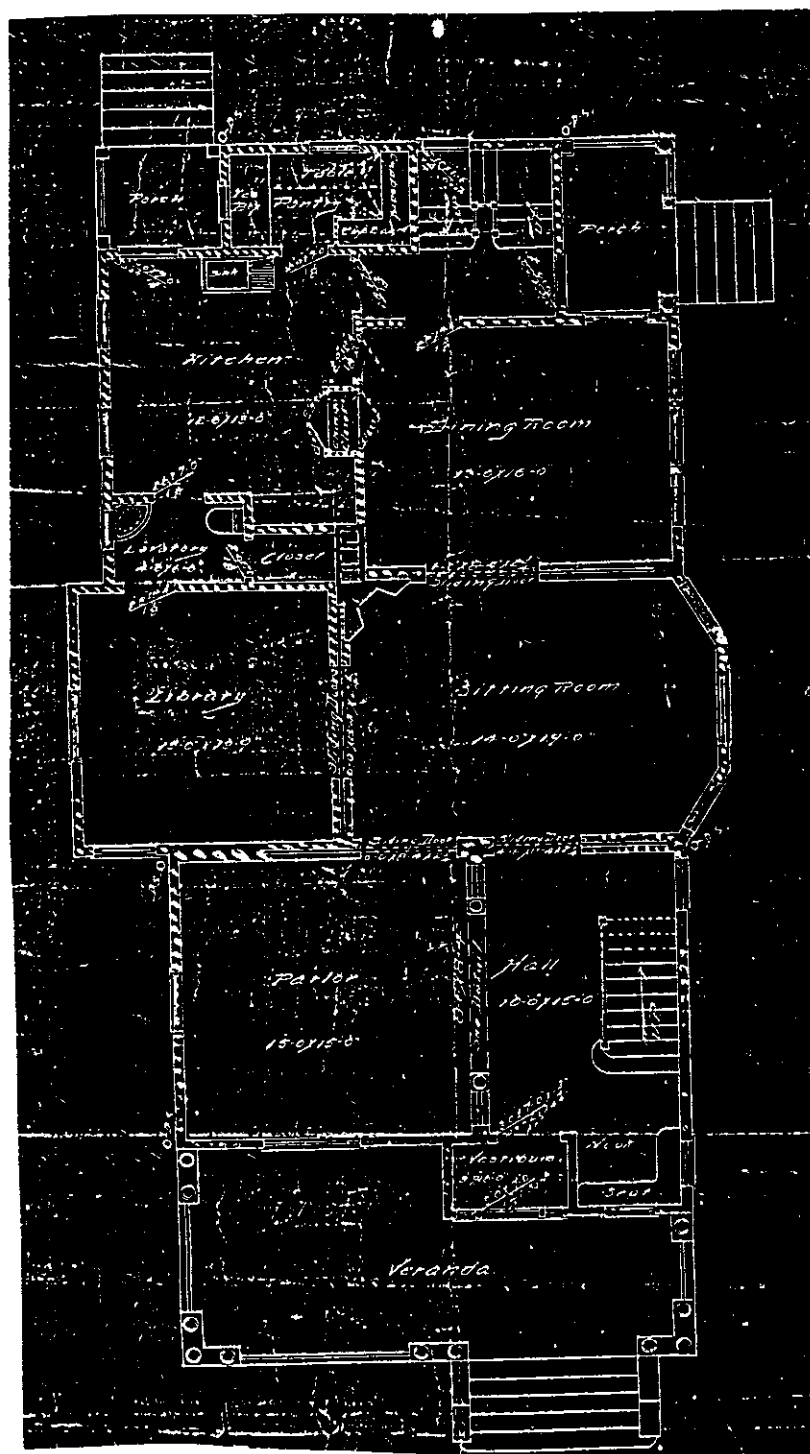
The basement extends under the entire house including the front porch. It is divided down the center by a brick wall and into seven rooms, also by brick walls. From the service hall, beadboard covers the lower walls of the wood stairs down to a concrete floor; the ceilings are open with exposed joists. In the laundry or first room, an original wall-hung two tub soapstone laundry sink is to the northeast; a plate affixed to the wood-plank covered wall behind the sink is inscribed, "Williams & Johnson, Plumbers & Hardware Dealers, Farmer City, Ill." The next room to the west has the beehive base of the chimney in its northeast corner and the foundation of the cut-away bay along the south wall; the west room has a five-panel door to the area below the porch and an opening to a plain room to the north. Below the porch is an unfinished "L"-shaped space with a dirt floor. Separated from the south half of the basement by a five-panel painted door, the first room on the north half of the basement is the furnace room from where is supplied hot water to the radiators. To the west is the coal room with a brick floor and a vertical plank door.

The Alfred Phillips House has experienced a few alterations over the years, with the most dramatic being the removal of the front porch by a tornado in the 1930s. It was rebuilt by the Harder family, but with a solid clapboard railing and no upper balustrade as is depicted on the original drawings. Due to serious deterioration from neglect, the current owners have rebuilt the basic structure of the porch in its original configuration, but with full-height columns; replacement railings have not yet been commissioned. The Harder family also rented out portions of the house at various times, including half the second story, and later the rear service area and dining room served as a small apartment. It was under their ownership that a window to the south of the main entrance was converted to a doorway and the nook with seat was removed; the stairs were also walled off and at some point the opening between the sitting room and dining room was reduced in size. The current owners have removed the added door, recreated the dining room opening, and reopened the staircase, but have not yet recreated the stair nook. The preceding owners (Woods) used the building for storage and allowed foundation plants to overcome the exterior of the building. The current owners are slowly repairing the damage and have reroofed and repaired the sheet metal roof cresting. A historic two-car garage collapsed from advanced deterioration; a modern garage will be reconstructed on the same site. With these efforts the Alfred Phillips House is slowly regaining its elegance and displays a remarkable degree of integrity.

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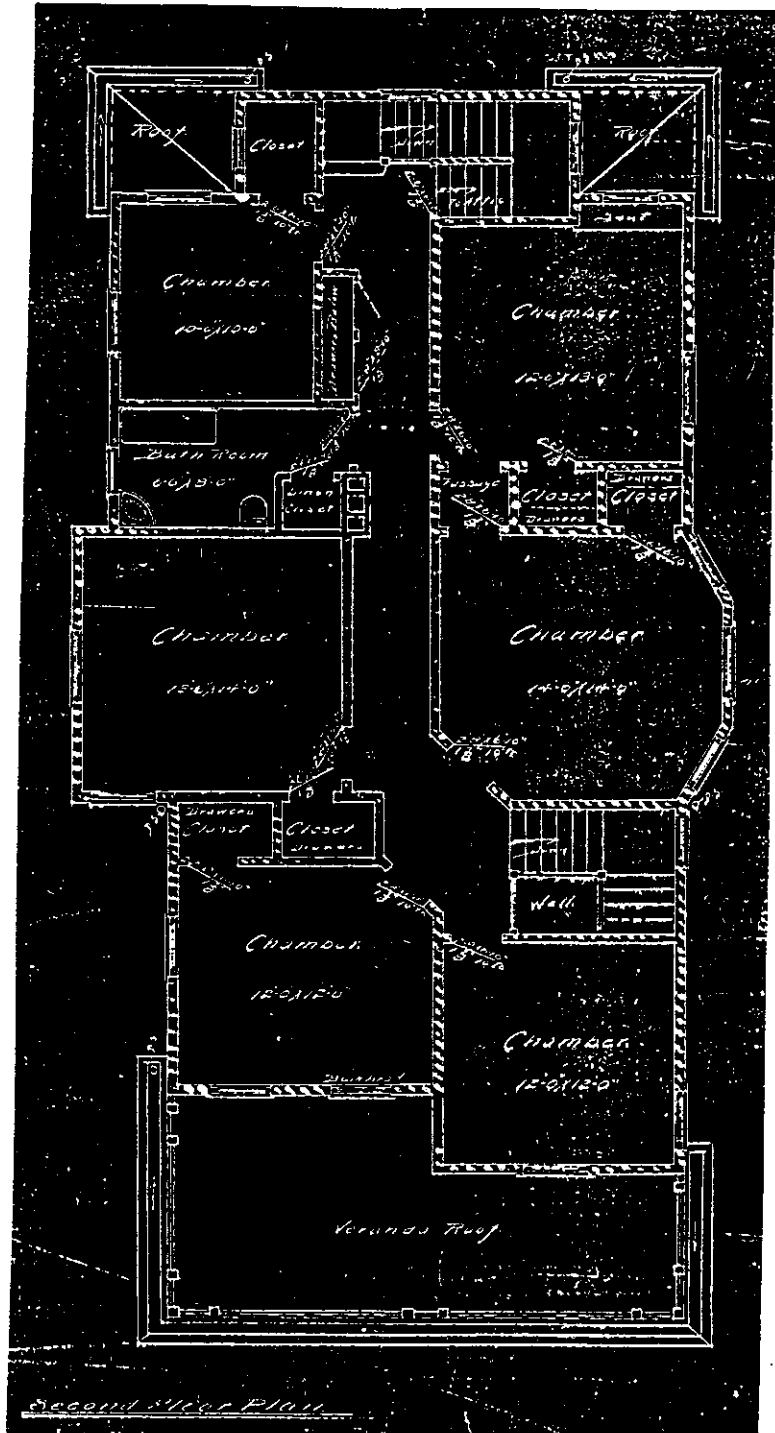
First Floor

North

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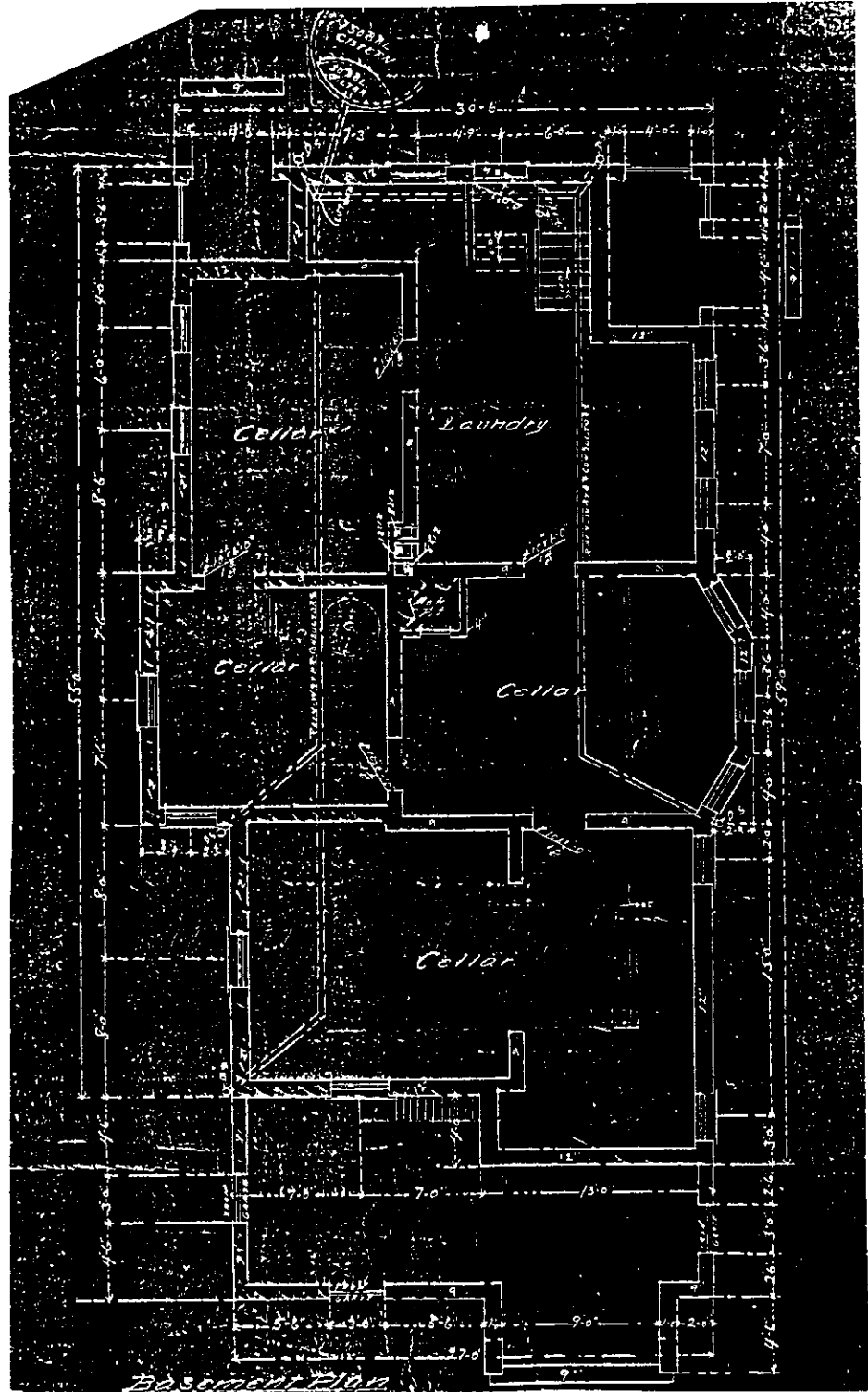
Second Floor

North ←


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Basement

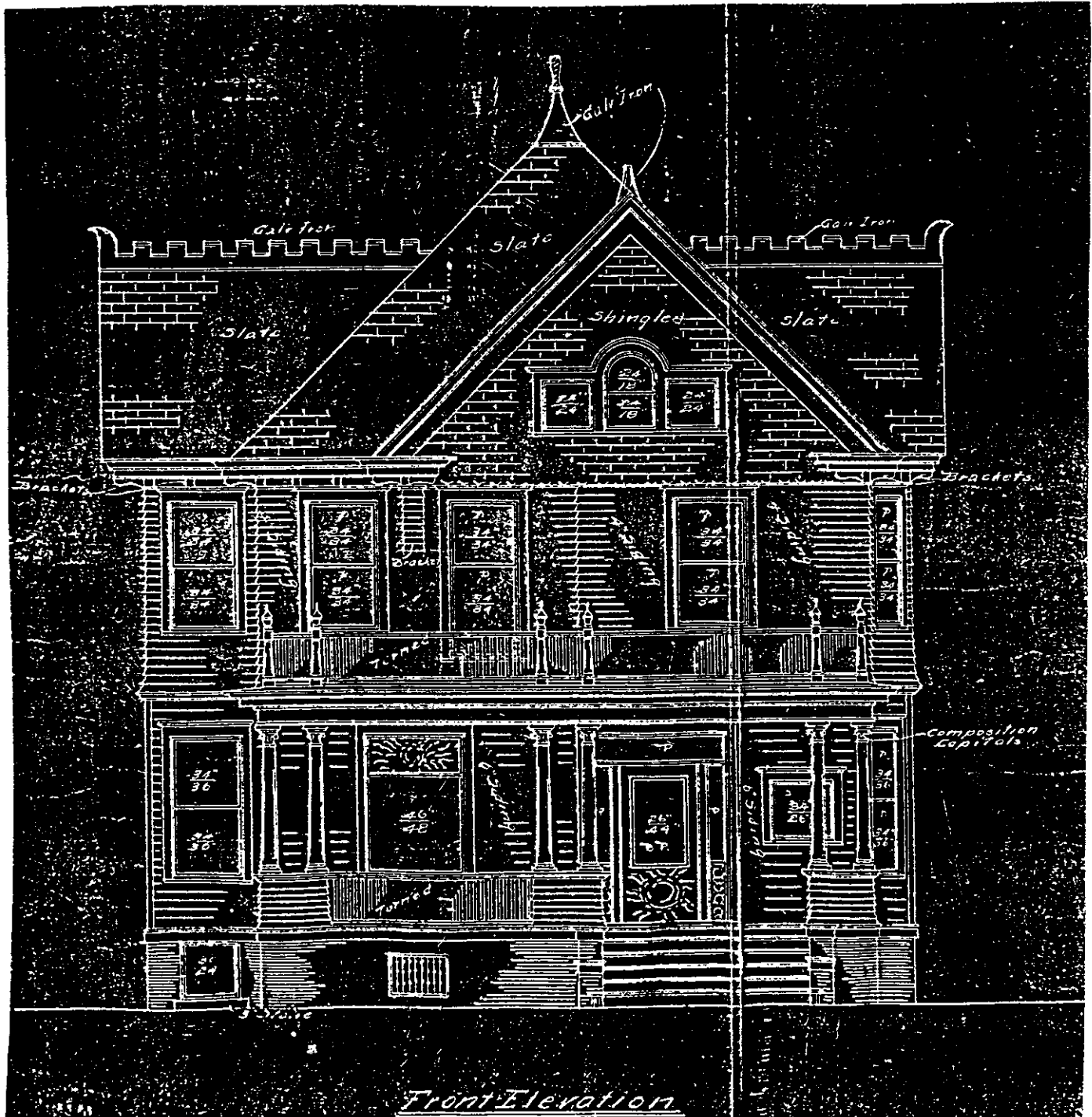
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West Elevation

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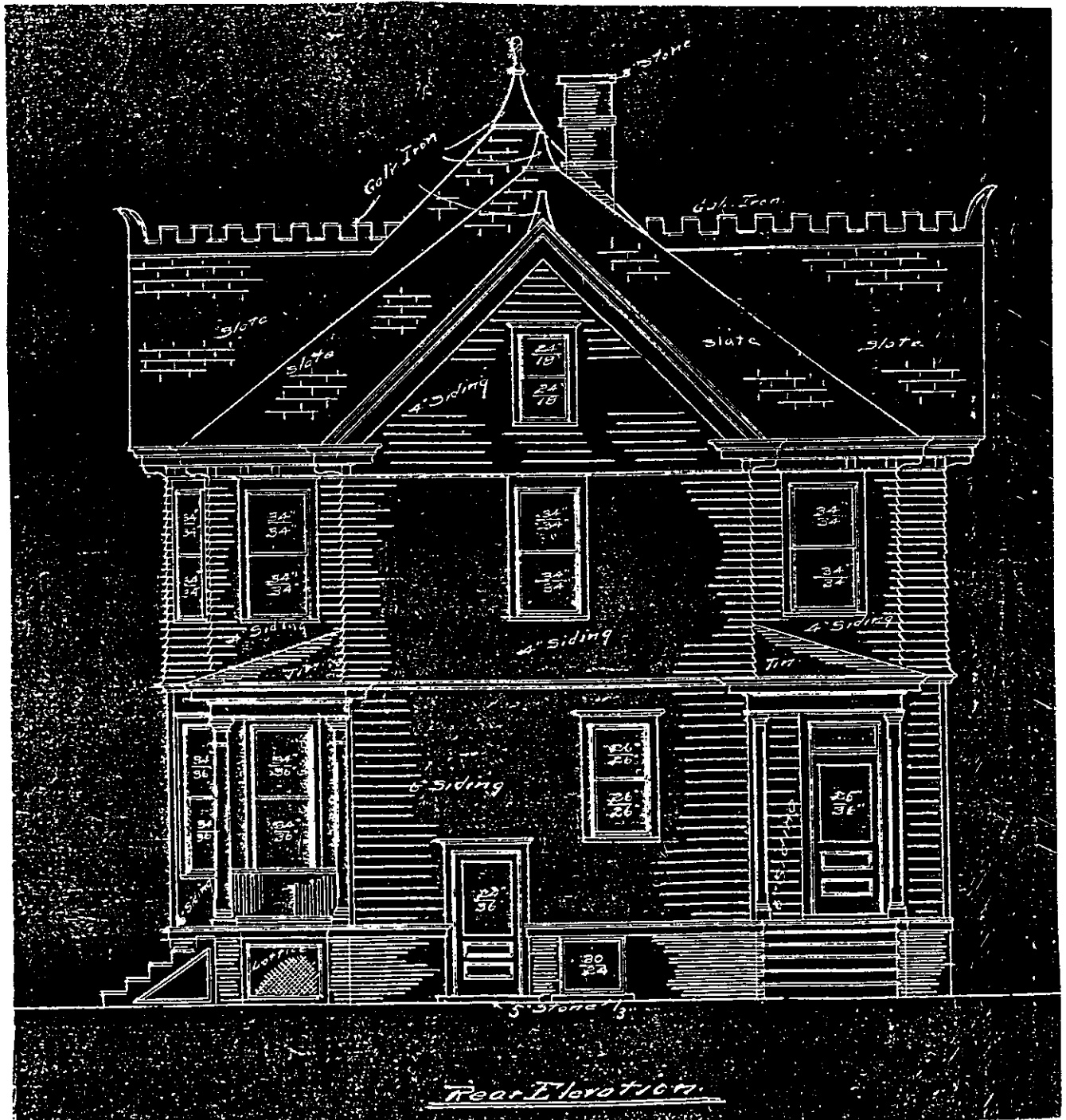
South Elevation

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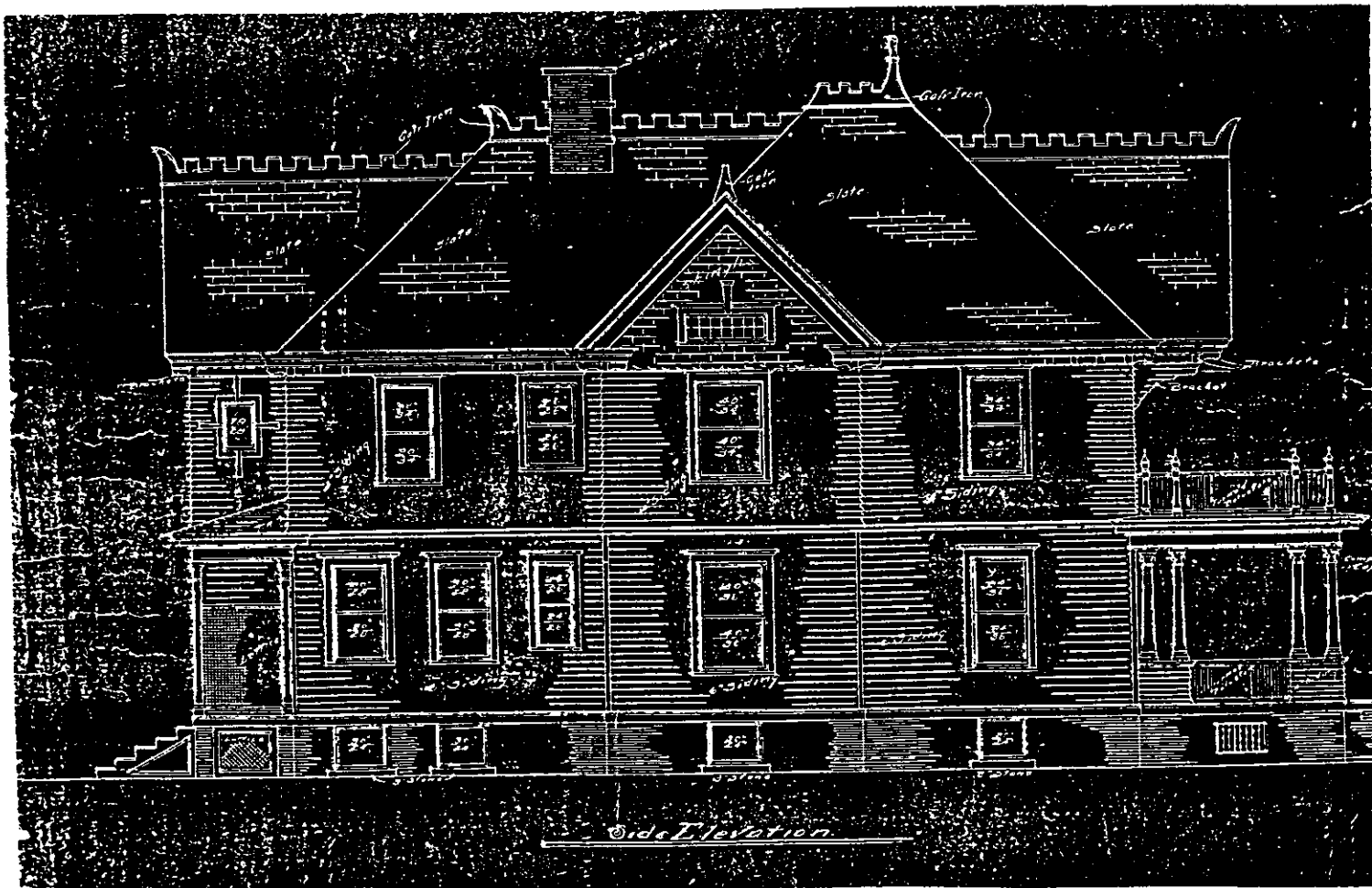
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North Elevation

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Alfred Phillips House is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. The building is a good example of the late Queen Anne architectural style with classical details. Characteristics of the style found on the Alfred Phillips House include an irregular plan, asymmetrical massing, a variety of sheathing materials including narrowing clapboards and decorative wood shingles, decorative windows, and a varied roof line with prominent chimney. Its historic integrity has been maintained over the years. The period of significance is 1903, when the two-and-one-half story residence was constructed; it was designed by George H. Miller, a prominent architect from Bloomington, Illinois.

History

Gibson City, located in Drummer Township, Ford County, was surveyed for a town site in February, 1870. The land had been purchased by Jonathan B. Lott in 1869 from Jesse B. Whitehead of Chicago. He named the town in obedience to the biblical injunction, "Remember Lot's wife," as his wife, Margaret's maiden name was Gibson. The word "city" was added to the name to help distinguish the town from Gilson, Illinois; it was incorporated in 1872. Lott, together with other influential people, succeeded in bringing three railways to Gibson City. The first railroad was the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, which was quickly followed in the same year (1871) by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The Chicago & Paducah Railroad was built in 1874.¹

In January 1883, a fire destroyed most of the west side of Sangamon Street causing about \$50,000 worth of damage, but soon after, twelve brick buildings replaced the damaged wooden ones. The most pretentious building constructed at the time was the Opera House, later the Masonic Lodge Hall. A second fire occurred two years later that burned the east side of Sangamon Street; five buildings were destroyed with a value of \$8,000. Six buildings burned in April, 1890, when the east side again caught fire. A holiday was declared on the October day when the waterworks went into operation in 1895; three large donated public fountains were turned on: one at Sangamon and Ninth streets, one in front of the Post Office, and one at the library corner. After a parade and speeches a huge bonfire was kindled in a vacant lot; the firemen came, turned on the water, and put out the fire.²

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A Romanesque-style brick city hall was erected in 1906 at a cost, for both the lot and building, of \$11,000. That same year a mile of Main Street was paved at a cost of \$40,000. By 1908 Gibson City had an improvement club, a women's club, a recreation club, and various fraternal organizations including the Masons, I.O.O.F., K. of P., M.W.A. and Court of Honor lodges.³

Alfred Phillips, who commissioned the house at 404 North Melvin in 1902, was born in Putnam County, Illinois in 1856. He moved with his family to Peach Orchard Township, Ford County, in 1864 when his father purchased all of section 12 and 160 acres in section 16. Alfred followed his father into the farming business and by 1892 owned 98.5 acres at his home farm in Peach Orchard Township, another 80 acres in section 8 of Peach Orchard Township, 80 acres in Dix - Township and 120 acres in Wall Township. He married Sarah Jane Brooker in 1879 and had one daughter, Edna, who was born in 1884.⁴ A son, Brooker Phillips died when he was two years old.

Mr. Phillips farmed, and raised horses and cattle. He was known to travel to France to purchase quality livestock and would hold livestock auctions in the Gibson City livery stables. He owned land around Melvin and LeRoy, Illinois and would drive his cattle from Leroy to Melvin. This occurred before Route 54 was built, but continued after the highway's construction -- he would just drive the cattle on the pavement.⁵ He apparently also owned a barn in Gibson City from which he sold horses as attested to by a 1903 advertisement: "I will sell at private sale at my barn in Gibson City,..., one car load of work horses, large and heavy, suitable for farm work. Alf. Phillips."⁶

According to Alfred Phillips's obituary, the family moved to Gibson City in 1895, the same year he bought two lots on North Melvin Street for \$1255.⁷ The family may have rented the Stephens property at this time, as this was the house vacated when they moved into their partially completed new house in 1902.⁸ Mr. Phillips sold the Melvin Street house after his wife Sarah died in 1931 to Mr. & Mrs. Robert Harder and moved to an apartment above the Edna Theater at 106 East Eighth Street in downtown Gibson City. The theater is located in the back portion of the Phillips Building, which was built by Alfred Phillips.⁹ Little is known about the construction of the building and theater, but the theater was supposedly named after his daughter, Edna. The Masonic Lodge purchased the theater and completely renovated it in the 1980s.¹⁰

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Edna married Earl Coal in December, 1916. As the only heir of her parents, Edna inherited a large amount of acreage and was reputed to be quite wealthy. Although she and her husband moved to the east coast, she did not forget her childhood town. After she died in 1955, her will left money to the Gibson City Woman's Club and to the Gibson City Hospital. To the Woman's Club, of which she was a long time member, she left the sum of \$15,000 for the purchase of a club house. This money bought the partly constructed building at the corner of North Church and 18th streets and paid for its completion; this is still the location of the Gibson City Woman's Club Memorial Building.¹¹ She also left a 240 acre farm, the Edna Theater, and a building to the south of the theater to the Gibson City Hospital and is acknowledged to be one of the largest contributors to the hospital.¹²

The construction of the Alfred Phillips House on North Melvin Street was sporadically detailed in the local newspaper, the *Gibson City Courier*. Its foundation was started in April 1902 with I.L. Shaw responsible for the work; the building was to be 34x59 feet and required about 35,000 bricks.¹³ The family moved into the basement of the partially completed house in September while awaiting the finishing of its upper stories.¹⁴ Edna Phillips inscribed the date, "December 16, 1902" on the plaster of her bedroom wall. This was probably done while she was in quarantine for the measles as reported in the paper, "Miss Edna Phillips has been having a serious siege of measles for the past two weeks, and all work on the new Phillips residence has been abandoned for the present."¹⁵ It was also reported later that her mother caught the measles too. It was not until July of 1903, however, that the newspaper printed a description of the "Handsome New Residence," which was completed sometime that spring. It is described as "One of the most beautiful and most expensively finished homes in this city," and the article continues to describe the building's twelve interior rooms and their features including the second floor bath room, the three floors of hot and cold water, the basement laundry room with stationary tubs, and the hot water radiator heat.¹⁶

Blueprints for the house are extant, although undated, and are inscribed "Frame Residence for Alfred Phillips, Esq., Gibson City; Geo. H. Miller Arch't., Corn Belt Bank Building, Bloomington, Illinois." Miller designed the Corn Belt Bank Building, which was built in 1901, and his office appears at this address in the 1904 and the 1906 Bloomington *City Directories*; however, as they were only published during even years, he may have moved into the Corn Belt Bank Building in 1902 after that year's *City Directory* was published. Mr. Phillips must have employed Miller as his architect soon after Miller's move into the bank building.

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Robert and Caroline Harder purchased the house from Alfred Phillips in 1932. They were both born in 1890 in Germany and went to the same school, but traveled to the United States separately as young adults. Robert traveled alone to New York and worked for his brother Bill at his bakery while Caroline Lammle emigrated in the company of her sister Mary when Mary returned home to the United States after a visit to Germany; Caroline settled near Deer Creek, Illinois.¹⁷ Robert moved to Peoria to be nearer Caroline and they married on Christmas Day, 1911. Four children were born to the couple: Verna, Ruth, Gertrude and Robert.

The Harders had a bakery in Fisher, Illinois, but with the advent of paved roads and larger grocery stores that used cheap bread as a "loss leader" or an enticement to get customers into their stores, their business declined and they moved to Gibson City. This occurred around 1926. The bakery was located in various storefronts in downtown Gibson City and the Harders also operated a restaurant. After many years the bakery business was sold and Mr. Harder worked as a janitor at the Gibson City High School. Later he worked as a baker for the Eisner Grocery Store at the bakery in Champaign; he retired from that position at the age of 72.¹⁸ Robert H. Harder died in 1971 at the age of 81;¹⁹ Caroline Lammle Harder died at age 83 in 1973.²⁰

Under the Harder's ownership of more than forty years, some changes were made to the house including the rebuilding of the front porch which was heavily damaged in a 1930s tornado. The Harders also took in boarders and divided the house into various apartments with a seemingly different apartment configuration for each tenant. At one time a second front door was added to the south of the original front door and the main staircase was walled off from the entry hall. The opening between the sitting room and the dining room was also reduced in size when the kitchen and dining room were used as an apartment. After Caroline Harder's death, the house was sold to the Woods family (1974) and most recently was purchased by Joseph and Jill Trees (1995), who are returning it to its former elegance.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Alfred Phillips House

From about 1880 to 1900, the Queen Anne architectural style was the dominate style of domestic building in the United States, and with lesser influence, through the first decade of the twentieth century. English architects, led by Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), named and popularized the style. It actually has little to do with Queen Anne or the formal architectural styles that were popular during her reign, but rather is more closely related to late Medieval buildings and a

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range of sources including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. Introduced to the United States at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the style was seen as being a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms.²¹ Early American examples in half-timbered and decorative masonry are closer to Shaw's work than later frame buildings with spindlework or classical detailing; these are indigenous interpretations with ornate spindlework examples dominant during the 1880s and more classically detailed buildings widespread in the 1890s. The classical detailed versions were a natural transition to the early, asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses that replaced Queen Anne styled residences by the first decade of the twentieth century.²²

The 1874 half-timbered Watts-Sherman house in Newport, Rhode Island, is usually noted as the first American example of the style. Other high-style examples followed, and by the 1880s the style was being spread and popularized throughout the country by pattern books and the first architectural magazine, *The American Architect and Building News*. Expanding industrialization and railroad networks helped increase the market by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available.²³

The Queen Anne style emphasized human scale and domestic comfort. Variety was its hallmark with asymmetrical massing a principle feature. Residential examples are almost always irregular in shape with an assortment of textures and contrasts. Variety was achieved through the use of materials such as clapboards, shingle siding, brick, terra cotta, stone or a combination of two or more of these materials. Bay and oriel windows, overhangs, and roof gables as well as towers or turrets engendered asymmetrical massing that was furthered by full-width or wrap-around porches. Flat wall surfaces were taboo. Roofs were steeply pitched and irregular with combinations of hip and gables, often sheathed in slate or multi-colored and patterned shingles, with roof cresting or finials and prominent chimneys. Windows were often decorative with stain, leaded or etched glass being common, but huge, machine-made panels of clear glass in one-over-one double-hung windows were widely popular.²⁴ On the interior, open asymmetrical plans with inglenooks were favored. Large stairhalls and landings with massive staircases, pocket doors, complex mantels and built-in storage spaces were common, especially constructed in rich woods.²⁵

The 1903 Alfred Phillips House is a good example of a Queen Anne style house with classical details, a derivative of the style which became common after 1890. Buildings of this type are characterized by the use of classical columns rather than turned posts with spindlework detailing. Either full-height or raised on a pedestal, columns are usually grouped together in double or

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triple units. Other classical details such as Palladian windows, full-entablatures or merely cornice-line dentils, pediments, or transom and sidelights are freely used. Classically detailed Queen Anne buildings have much in common with early asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses.²⁶

Asymmetrical in massing with a variety of exterior cladding, the Phillips House has many of the common attributes of a Queen Anne style house. An assortment of materials are used on the exterior including brick (a high brick foundation), clapboards (with a uniform exposure on the first story, and narrowing exposure on the second story), and decorative wood shingles (in alternating bands of scalloped, circular, and triangular designs). The irregular steeply-pitched roof line is composed of two hips and four lower cross gables and is accented by a prominent central chimney and ridge cresting. (The roof was originally slate, but was recently replaced.) Flat wall surfaces are eliminated by the use of either cut-away bays or projecting pavilions on each of the Phillips House's elevations and by breaking the wall plane with a slight flare or bell cast at the wall's midpoint; corner boards also add interest to the building. While there are no towers or turrets on the house, overhangs are found on both prominent facades: the gable of the front facade overhangs on its north corner which is accented by a large bracket, while a cut-away bay with overhanging gable is centered on the south side.

Large one-over-one double-hung windows are used on all four elevations, but there is also a variety of sizes and groupings. Triple windows with lozenge transoms are on the south elevation, while two different sized windows are joined together under a single lintel on the north side. Very decorative beveled glass is also used freely in the public rooms: as transoms, in the front door, and as stair windows. On the interior, the extensive use of natural woodwork, oak on the first story and natural cypress on the second, is a common Queen Anne characteristic as is the use of pocket doors and ornate mantel pieces. In addition, the large entry hall with its prominent staircase and landings is a familiar attribute found high style Queen Anne residences. According to the *Gibson City Courier*, the Phillips' house's staircase steps were ten or twelve inches wider than most of the stairways in the town.²⁷ Built-in units were also favored and the Phillips House has three: a dining room china closet, upstairs hall storage unit, and bedroom window seat; the architectural plans also show a nook with a window seat on the first stair landing, near the front door, but this has been removed.

The front porch shows classical design elements with its use of full-height columns that are grouped and the upper level balustrade, now missing. Also the Palladian window that is prominently located in the attic on the main facade is generally associated with classical design

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and the wide frieze is a significant design element. The original design shows the addition of brackets below the frieze; these were either never applied or were removed at an early date. On the interior the pedestal colonnade with its hexagonal columns is a classical component as is the extensive use of classical moldings: egg-and-dart, bead-and-reel, dentils, and beading.

George H. Miller, Architect

The Alfred Phillips House was designed by prominent Bloomington architect, George H. Miller, who was well known for his Queen Anne residential buildings. Miller was born in Bloomington, Illinois in 1856 and was educated locally. In 1871 he apprenticed with local architects, Rudolph Richter and John T. Harris; he worked briefly in Ohio and for six months in 1875 with the Chicago firm of F. & E. Baumann. Later that year he returned to Bloomington and joined Henry A. Miner, a mill contractor and architect; that relationship lasted for ten years. The McLean County Jail, Miller's first important public building, was designed (1880) during this period. In 1886, Miller began business on his own and such buildings as the German Lutheran Church, Turner's Hall, the German Methodist Church, the First Baptist Church and Withers Library were commissioned after this date.²⁸ One of his designs was chosen for display at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago.²⁹

Miller was appointed Superintendent of U.S. Buildings in 1894. As part of his duties, he traveled the Midwest designing and supervising the construction of Federal buildings including the 1897 Federal Building in Saginaw, Michigan.³⁰ He also designed buildings, both Federal and secular, in Peoria, Decatur, East St. Louis and Ottawa, Illinois, and in four other states: Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Texas.³¹

However, it is in and around Bloomington, Illinois that George Miller left his legacy. Over 120 commercial buildings, churches, and private residences in and around Bloomington have been documented as Miller designs. Commercial buildings include the Corn Belt Bank Building (1901, 306 N. Main), the Durley Building (1901, 301-307 N. Main), the Livingston Building (1902, 102-104 W. Washington), the McLean County Bank (1901, 201 N. Main), the B.S. Green Building (c. 1901, 115-117 E. Monroe), and the George Brand Building (1900, 319 North Main). Part of the reason for this prominent display of his talent, lies in the fact that in June, 1900, a fire destroyed much of downtown Bloomington. Miller was the architect of choice for many of the newly constructed buildings.³²

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In addition to the many commercial buildings attributed to George Miller, he also is well known for his domestic designs. The East Grove Street Historic District in Bloomington has several houses by Miller and all are in the Queen Anne architectural style including 701 East Grove (1886). His own home at 405 West Market (1888) is Queen Anne in style; the previous two examples are brick and wood in construction. Miller could design all wood houses as the L.H. Kerrick House (1886) at 809 North McLean and the Gridley House (1886) at 409 East Grove attest.³³ Both of these residences are clapboard and wood shingle--the same construction as the Alfred Phillips House. Why Miller was chosen to design Alfred Phillips's house is unknown, but his reputation had certainly spread beyond Bloomington and he was undoubtedly the premier architect designing in the Queen Anne style in the area. For a wealthy farmer moving into town, he was obviously the architect of choice.

Context

Gibson City was settled late, in the 1870s, and thus its architecture is mostly turn of the century and later. The majority of its residential buildings are vernacular in type with some dwellings showing a few architectural embellishments of the Queen Anne or Colonial Revival styles. There are a few houses, however, that are more closely related to the Alfred Phillips House in size and style so that they too could be considered examples of the Queen Anne architectural style.

A house that is very similar to the Alfred Phillips House is located at 520 Lott Street. It has a full-width shed roof porch, complex hip and gable main roof, irregular plan with gabled pavilions, decorative shingles in the gables, and a beltcourse flare. However, the porch posts are plain, the decorative shingles are uniform in type, and the original clapboards have been covered with synthetic siding. In addition the house has a new concrete block foundation. Although its exterior massing and general shape is similar to the Phillips House, it has lost a great deal of integrity over the years.

At the corner of Tenth and Wood streets (424 E. Tenth) is a very elaborate Queen Anne structure with clapboards; a wide decorative shingle band stringcourse; wrap-around porch with turned columns, spindle frieze, and pediment with sunburst design; beveled and stain glass windows; large gables with decorative shingle patterns; and a conical corner porch tower. This building is a handsome example of the spindlework subtype of the Queen Anne style and was probably built around 1885. Unfortunately it has suffered greatly over the years and was subdivided into apartments at one time. A single family residence once again, the current

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owners are slowly restoring the exterior including rebuilding the front porch and resupporting the conical tower. Much work remains to be completed on this building.

Another example of the Queen Anne architectural style is addressed as 603 North Church Street. It is a two-and-one-half story house with a prominent bell-cast corner turret that is supported on an oversized bracket. The house also has decorative gable shingles, a hip and gable roof line, an irregular plan, and a bay on the south elevation; a full-width two-story porch covers the front elevation. This house was probably once a good example of the spindlework subtype, but synthetic siding covers the clapboard, some windows have been replaced, and the porch posts and railings have been replaced with plain and simple substitutes. While the Queen Anne form remains, much of the detail has been lost.

Vernacular examples that have Queen Anne embellishment are found at 228 North Church and 108 North Melvin streets. The house at 228 North Church is a two-story "L"-plan with a hip roof and a lower projecting gable pavilion; its corner reentrant porch has turned columns and a spindle frieze. There is a beveled glass transom window in the gable pavilion and the gable has a Queen Anne-style multi-light sash; a bracketed frieze terminates the clapboard sheathing. One-and-one-half stories in height with an irregular "L"-plan, the house at 108 North Melvin is also clapboard covered with a square oriel attached to the slightly projecting front gable pavilion and a square bay on the south elevation. A porch with turned columns, pilasters, and a very handsome sunburst design in the angle of the shed roof is set into the reentrant corner.

Conclusion

The Alfred Phillips House, at 404 North Melvin Street, is a significant building for Gibson City. It is a good example of a Queen Anne architectural style house with classical details. Although it has suffered the ravages of a tornado and neglect over the years, its integrity is intact and the house is being restored to its original grandeur.

Endnotes

1. E.A. Gardner, *History of Ford County, Illinois, From its Earliest Settlement to 1908*, (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908), 122-123; and *A Lott of City in 100 Years, 1871-1971, Centennial History of Gibson City, Illinois*, (Gibson City: Gibson City Area Centennial, Inc., 1971), 43.

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2. *A Lott of City in 100 Years*, 43, 90-91.
3. *History of Ford County*, 125-126.
4. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Ford County, Illinois*, (Chicago: Lake City Publishing Company, 1892), 202.
5. Telephone conversation of Mr. Emerson Busick to Jill Trees, 11 February 1996. Mr. Busick knew the Phillips' quite well and now owns one of their farms.
6. "Sale of Work Horses," *Gibson City Courier*, 13 February 1903, 6:2.
7. "Alfred Phillips," *Gibson City Courier*, 10 September 1942, 4:4; and abstract for property at 404 North Melvin in possession of Joe and Jill Trees.
8. "Local Matters," *Gibson City Courier*, 19 September 1902, 7:2.
9. "Alfred Phillips."
10. "Drummer Chapter #822, Order of the Eastern Star," *Ford County History*, (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, Ford County Historical Society, 1984), 67.
11. *A Lott of City in 100 Years*, 60.
12. Conversation with Emerson Busick.
13. "Local Matters," *Gibson City Courier*, 25 April 1902 4:4.
14. "Local Matters," *Gibson City Courier*, 19 September 1902, 7:2.
15. "Local Matters," *Gibson City Courier*, 5 December 1902, 6:2.
16. "Handsome New Residence," *Gibson City Courier*, 3 July 1903, 1:3.
17. Letter from Ruth Harder, dated 11 December 1996, to Joe and Jill Trees.
18. Letter from Ruth Harder, dated 4 July 1996, to Joe and Jill Trees.

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19. Obituary clipping for Robert H. Harder, undated.
20. "Caroline Harder," Central Illinois Deaths, *Gibson City Courier*, 24 October 1973.
21. Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1997), 154.
22. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 268.
23. Ibid.
24. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992), 91; McAlester, 263; Carley, 154; and James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America*, (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996), 134.
25. Gordon, 91 and Carley, 155.
26. McAlester, 264.
27. "Handsome New Residence."
28. Jo Anne Beard, Louis Jehle House 511 E. Fifth Street, Jacksonville, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 2 January 1994 and William D. Walters, George E. Miller House, 405 W. Market, Bloomington, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 23 November 1977.
29. Beard, Jehle House National Register nomination.
30. Walters, Miller House National Register nomination.
31. Beard, Jehle House National Register nomination.
32. Walters, Miller House National Register nomination.
33. Beard, Jehle House National Register nomination.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lots Five (5) and Six (6) in Block Twenty-nine (29) of the First Addition to Gibson, situated in the City of Gibson, County of Ford and State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes the house and two lots historically associated with the Alfred Phillips House at 404 North Melvin Street, Gibson City, Illinois.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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

ARIZONA, GILA COUNTY, Perkins Store, AZ 288, 1.5 mi. SW of Young, Young, 99000108, LISTED, 2/05/99
ARIZONA, MOHAVE COUNTY, Kingman Army Air Forces Flexible Gunnery School Radio Tower, 7000 Flightline Dr., Kingman, 99000107, LISTED, 2/05/99
ARKANSAS, SALINE COUNTY, Gan Row Historic District, Bounded by Pine, Market, Maple and S. Main Sts., Benton, 99000106, LISTED, 2/05/99
CALIFORNIA, VENTURA COUNTY, Oxnard, Henry T., Historic District, F and G Sts., between Palm and 5th Sts., Oxnard, 99000109, LISTED, 2/05/99
FLORIDA, CLAY COUNTY, Memorial Home Community Historic District, Roughly bounded by FL 16, Caroline Blvd., Wilbanks Ave., and Studio Rd., Penney Farms, 99000047, LISTED, 2/03/99
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Churchville School, 3N 784 Church Rd., Bensenville vicinity, 99000114, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, FORD COUNTY, Phillips, Alfred, House, 404 N. Melvin St., Gibson City, 99000113, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Franklin County Jail, 209 W. Main St., Benton, 99000111, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Waltmire Bridge, Locust Rd. over Mackinaw River, approx. 4.9 mi. S of Tremont, Tremont vicinity, 99000112, LISTED, 2/05/99
IOWA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Fryer, O.F. and Lulu E., House, 902 S. Main St., Fairfield, 99000131, LISTED, 2/05/99
MAINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Orgone Energy Observatory, W. side of Dodge Pond Rd. .65 mi. N. of Jct. ME 4/16, Rangeley vicinity, 98001602, LISTED, 1/29/99
MARYLAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Bethesda Theatre, 7719 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, 99000133, LISTED, 2/05/99
MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Clagett, Robert, Farm, Garrett's Mill Rd., Knoxville vicinity, 99000132, LISTED, 2/05/99
MASSACHUSETTS, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, West Stockbridge Grange No. 246, 5 Swamp Rd., West Stockbridge, 99000134, LISTED, 2/05/99
MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY, Osgood Hill, 709 and 723 Osgood St., North Andover, 99000135, LISTED, 2/05/99
MISSOURI, HOWARD COUNTY, South Main Street Historic District, 200, 202, 204 and 208-312 South Main St., Fayette, 99000083, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW JERSEY, MONMOUTH COUNTY, Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 512 Cty Rd. 524, Millstone Township, 99000084, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, Main Street Historic District, Roughly along Main St., from Orchard St. to Green St., Cuba, 99000087, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Stone Farmhouse, 60 Hedley Pl., Buffalo, 98001614, LISTED, 2/01/99
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, FRYING PAN SHOALS LIGHTSHIP NO. 115 (lightship), Pier 63 North River, New York, 98001615, LISTED, 1/28/99
NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, Women's Community Club of South Valley, 472 Kirshman Hill Rd., South Valley, 98001617, LISTED, 2/01/99
NEW YORK, STEUBEN COUNTY, First Baptist Church of Painted Post, 130 W. Water St., Painted Post, 99000088, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, SULLIVAN COUNTY, Chevro Ahavath Zion Synagogue, Cold Spring Rd., Monticello vicinity, 98001621, LISTED, 1/28/99
NORTH CAROLINA, CHOWAN COUNTY, Edenton Cotton Mill Historic District, Bounded by E. Church St., Bount's Creek, Queen Anne's Creek, and Wood Ave., Edenton, 99000089, LISTED, 2/05/99
NORTH CAROLINA, LEE COUNTY, Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Cemeteries, 1333 Carthage St., Sanford, 99000090, LISTED, 2/05/99
NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Textile Mill Supply Company Building, 1300 S. Mint St., Charlotte, 99000091, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, DEFIANCE COUNTY, Day Road Bridge, 0.35 mi. E of US 24, Defiance vicinity, 99000095, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, La Tosca Flats, 2700 Observatory Ave., Cincinnati, 99000096, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Aullwood House and Garden, 900 Aullwood Rd., Dayton vicinity, 99000092, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Adams Covered Bridge, San Toy Rd., Malta vicinity, 99000093, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Barkhurst Mill Covered Bridge, Township Rd. 21 over Wolf Creek, Chesterhill vicinity, 99000097, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Helmick Mill Covered Bridge, Township Rd. 269 over Island Run, Malta vicinity, 99000098, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, RICHLAND COUNTY, Tubbs-Sourwine House, 49 Railroad St., Plymouth, 99000094, LISTED, 2/05/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Davenport House, 160 Randall St., Greer, 98001623, LISTED, 2/01/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Turner, R. Perry, House, 211 N. Main St., Greer, 98001624, LISTED, 2/01/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Turner, Robert C., House, 305 N. Main St., Greer, 98001625, LISTED, 2/01/99