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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 any 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 **Ives, Gideon, House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **408 East Jefferson Street** _____ Not for publication
city or town **New Boston** _____ vicinity
state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Mercer** code **131** zip code **61272**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

9-29-00
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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Gideon Ives House
Name of Property

Mercer County, Illinois
County/State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

Gideon Ives House
Name of Property

Mercer County, Illinois
County/State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Brick**

Roof **Asphalt**

Walls **Brick**

other **Metal**

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

Gideon Ives House
Name of Property

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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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 **1857** Significant Dates

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.)

Gideon Ives House
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **.5 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	668260	4559300	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

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.)

Gideon Ives House
Name of Property

Mercer County, Illinois
County/State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Daniel Ives**

organization

date **June 6, 2000**

street & number **822 South Monroe Street**

telephone **630/789-2907**

city or town **Hinsdale** state **Illinois** zip code **60521**

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title **Daniel and Joy Ives**

street & number **822 South Monroe Street**

telephone **630/789-2907**

city or town **Hinsdale** state **Illinois** zip code **60521**

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Gideon Ives House

Description

The Gideon Ives House is a two story, brick Italianate home built in 1857 with an asymmetrical, cross-gabled design containing a central cupola. The foundation, walls, and chimneys are of brick. The roof is asphalt. Two front porches and two rear porches were removed in the 1970's by previous owners but are well documented, being of a transitional design between Greek Revival and Italianate. The porches were originally constructed of wood piers with a brick foundation. Typical Italianate features include wide eaves with paired brackets and large windows with decorative cast-iron hoods. The interior is in keeping with the date of construction with woodwork reflecting a transition between Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The house is located at 408 East Jefferson Street, approximately two blocks east of the business district of the City of New Boston, at the western edge of Mercer County. It faces north onto Jefferson Street being situated in the northeast corner of the half acre lot bordering Jefferson and Locust Streets. Gravel alleys border the property to the south and west. A wood-frame carriage house is set at the southwest corner of the lot. The date of construction of this structure is not known but predates 1880. This is reached from the gravel alley running north-south along the west border of the property. There is a red picket fence along the east and north borders of the property. This was put in place in the 1970's and is constructed of cypress pickets transferred from a farm near Macomb, Illinois, dating from the 1860's. The house is located in a residential neighborhood with adjacent homes demonstrating a wide range of styles and age, from the circa 1840's to the 1960's. Of note, the home across Jefferson is a twin home built concomitantly with the Gideon Ives House by his business partner, Elmore J. Dennison. The Ives property is in excellent condition.

The floor plan of the house is asymmetrical with a cross-gabled configuration. There is a gable-fronted block, a wing extending to the east, a small projecting wing with a one story window bay to the west and a kitchen extension to the south. A cupola is located centrally in the roof structure. There are two chimneys, one located at the peak of the front gable and one at the eastern edge of the east wing. Two chimneys have been removed down to the roof line, one at the south wall to the west, and one at the south wall of the kitchen extension. Bricks were made on site with the brickwork composed only of stretchers. The house originally had four porches which have all been removed

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Gideon Ives House

by previous owners. These are well documented by historic photos and by the presence of the porches on the twin house across the street. These porches consisted of brick foundation with decorative wood piers and cornices of crown molding and dentils. The style is transitional between Greek Revival and Italianate with square piers having a somewhat vernacular Doric style with capitals and plain vertical trim without chamfering.¹ There are some decorative components, however, including molded trim at top and bottom. There was a portico for the central front door and a partial porch along the L formed by the east wing with a secondary door facing to the front (facing north). Porches which were slightly less decorative were on either side of the kitchen extension in back. Currently there are brick and concrete steps leading to the front door, no access to the east wing door, and concrete steps leading to the kitchen door to the east. The windows of the house are all original, wood and double-hung with stone sills and decorative cast iron crowns. Simpler wood lintels are present on the south facade. Aluminum storms are in place.

The first story of the front (north) facade, from left to right, consists of a six-over-six window, a door and a six-over-six window on the east wing, then the main entry door with two six-over-six windows on the front-gabled block. The windows are seven feet in height. The door on the east wing has a decorative cast-iron crown matching the windows but no other decorative trim or sidelights. The door itself is original four-panel. The main entry door is also original four-panel with single pane sidelights and transom. Pilasters frame the sidelights which match the piers of the original portico. An aluminum storm door is in place. The second story of the front facade has five, six-over-six windows, two on the east wing and three on the front-gabled block. These windows are six feet in height.

The first floor of the west elevation contains two six-over-six windows on the central block. The short (four feet) west wing contains a polygonal bay with three four-over-four windows. These windows have simple wood lintels over them. The roof of the bay is asphalt with a cornice consisting of a frieze board and crown molding. The second floor of the west elevation contains four six-over-six windows, two on the central block to the left and two on the west wing to the right.

The south side of the house has a one story kitchen extension positioned centrally between the window and door of the main house. From left to right on the first story, is a

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Gideon Ives House

six-over-six window on the main house, the kitchen extension, and a door on the main house. Underneath the window to the left are steel bulkhead doors leading to the basement. These were replaced in the 1970's. The door enters the original breakfast room. This door does not appear original, rather, is circa 1900 replacement. This door has three horizontal raised panels across the bottom and a four-pane glazing configuration on top. There is a three-pane transom and simple wood lintel. An aluminum storm door is in place. The second story of the south elevation contains two six-over-six windows.

The kitchen extension elevations are composed of a six-over-six window on the south, a six-over-six window and an original four panel door on the west and a non-original door with adjacent original six-over-six window facing east. The roof is asphalt and low pitched with a cornice of double brackets, crown molding and dentils matching the main house.

The east facade first floor has two six-over-six windows as does the second floor.

The roof of the main house is asphalt. A cupola is located centrally. This has three casement type windows on each wall, each with four-pane glazing. The current owner recently installed wood storm windows matching the original windows. The walls of the cupola are clad in tin although not original. The roof of the cupola is asphalt and hipped with a cornice matching that of the house. A decorative finial is in place at the roof peak. The two chimneys were recently rebuilt from the roof-line up matching the original chimney decorative brickwork design. Thankfully, this design was copied from an original chimney across the street immediately prior to its destruction by a tornado. These are interior chimneys with the north chimney positioned over the central windows of the gable-fronted block after a diagonal course in the attic. The original built-in gutters remain but have been lined with EPDM (rubber membrane). The cornice consists of wide eaves with paired brackets, crown molding and dentils.

The first floor originally consisted of five rooms, including the kitchen, utilized for living space. There is a central hall with staircase, as well as a small back hall with back staircase. The second floor maintains the same floor plan as the first (excluding the kitchen extension) with four bedrooms and front and back halls. The ceilings are ten feet high on the first floor and nine feet on the second. The floors all are made of five and

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one half inch tongue-in-groove fir planks. These are all original except for the kitchen flooring. The walls and ceilings are plaster without decoration throughout the house. The woodwork varies in style throughout the house but is all made of pine and is painted.

Upon entering the first floor main doorway, there is a long central hall running north-south, which terminates as a kitchen entrance. Along the west wall of the hall in the front of the house is the main stairway. This is a curved, cantilevered staircase which makes a relatively narrow one hundred and eighty degree turn at the top. The cantilevering is accomplished by iron support beams extending from the adjacent brick walls. These are not visible but have been seen during recent restoration. The newel post and balusters are turned and made of natural stained walnut, as is the rail. All other components of the stairs are painted pine. The stair carriage has decorative scrollwork. There is a small alcove within the wall of the curved portion. The hallway has four doorways leading to the formal parlor, dining room, informal parlor, and kitchen, respectively. The doors are four-panel with large decorative surrounds. The casing is molded and wide with large pediments containing dentils over the doorways.

The formal parlor is located in the northwest corner of the house. There is a chimney on the north wall. An opening for a flue pipe is present at the top for what was likely a Franklin stove. It is not known whether this is original or if there was originally a fireplace. This room has large, very decorative woodwork with molded casing, large two-piece baseboards, large pediments over windows and doors with dentils, and panels below the windows with a recessed rectangular pattern.

Large four-panel pocket doors lead south into the dining room which comprises the southwest corner of the main house. This room has similar woodwork as the formal parlor with the exception of the presence of reeded crown molding. On the west wall is a polygonal bay with three windows. There is a chimney with no opening on the south wall. There are two doorways on the east wall, one to the north leading to the central hall and one to the south leading to a small back hall.

The small back hall through the dining room doorway has a four-panel door to the south which leads to the kitchen. To the north is the back staircase. This is a narrow staircase which makes two ninety degree turns. The woodwork in the back hall and back staircase is simple, with two-piece casing made of plain three quarter inch thick pine boards with

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beveled edges. This wood work design is repeated in the kitchen, original breakfast room, and all bedrooms except the northwest bedroom.

The kitchen has recently been extensively remodeled by the current owners due to deteriorated condition and previous extensive remodeling insensitive to the architecture of the home. The woodwork around the windows and three of the doorways is original. The original finish was found to be graining, a common practice in the early and mid 19th century.² The woodwork is now painted white. The woodwork around the remaining two doorways has been reproduced to match the original. Otherwise all components are new, including plaster, flooring, and cabinetry. The flooring is remilled old fir matching flooring in the remainder of the house. Along the north wall are four doors, which from the left lead to the back hall, the basement stairs, the central hall, and a pantry (originally to the breakfast room). The east wall has a window and an exterior door (c. 1970 replacement), the south wall a window and covered chimney, and the west wall a covered exterior door and a window. The covered chimney and exterior door are behind cabinetry.

In the northeast corner of the house is the family room or informal parlor. This has an exterior door leading to the original partial front porch which existed on the north wall. Windows are on either side of the door. There is a chimney without opening on the east wall. There is a cast iron grate in the ceiling adjacent to the chimney for an air conduction opening to the bedroom above. A window is to the north of this chimney. A seven foot wide opening leads to the original breakfast room to the south. The woodwork in this room is Greek Revival with battered casing and simple pediments over windows and doors.³

The original breakfast room is in the southeast corner of the main house. A five foot wide section of this room on the west wall has been converted to a pantry which is entered from the original kitchen doorway and a powder room which is entered from the this room. (This space had been converted into a small full bath in the 1950's with an entry from the central hall. This entry was closed during the current restoration to maintain the original appearance of the central hall.) There is an exterior door on the south wall.

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The second floor has a front hallway and a back hallway which are not connected. The baluster and rail continue through the front hallway from the main staircase forming a small balcony. These then make a one hundred and eighty degree turn and continue up the stairs leading to the cupola. Therefore, there is one continuous rail from the newel post of the main staircase to the cupola. The front hallway has doorways leading to the northwest and northeast bedrooms. The back hallway leads to the back staircase and has two doorways, one to the southwest bedroom and one to the southeast bedroom. Originally, there was also a closet accessed from the eastern part of the hallway. This closet and the eastern portion of the hallway are now a bathroom, which continues to act as a throughway from the back hall to the southeast bedroom. All doors in the back hallway are original four-panel and have two-pane transoms above. The door surround and transom for the door between the hallway and bathroom were reproduced to match the original.

The northwest bedroom has a chimney on the north wall with flue opening. There is a door on the south wall leading to the southwest bedroom. The woodwork is ornate with molded, battered casing and large pediments over windows and doors. Panels are below the windows. Again, the woodwork style is Greek Revival.

The southwest bedroom has a closet on the east wall and closed chimney on the south wall. There is a built-in cabinet in the northwest corner which is circa 1900.

The northeast bedroom had a closet on the west wall. This has been converted into a three-quarter bath. The wall between the northeast bedroom and southeast bedroom had been removed by a previous owner in the 1970's. This has recently been replaced with woodwork matching existing. A chimney is on the east wall with flue opening. A grate is on the floor conducting air to the informal parlor.

The cupola is a small room with knee walls on either side of the entering staircase. The door to the attic is a small four-panel door half way up the cupola stairs.

The basement is entered via a staircase originating on the north wall of the kitchen. The basement consists of five rooms, similar in layout to the first floor. These rooms are all used for storage. The walls are brick. The floor is a veneer of concrete on top of the

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original brick. There is a gas-burning furnace at the north end of the basement. There is a door at the southwest corner leading to the exterior via a short set of stairs and modern steel bulkhead doors. A small root cellar is on the west wall, beneath the polygonal bay of the dining room above.

The one-story carriage house is placed on the southwest corner of the lot. This is a wood-framed building with an L-shaped configuration and gabled roof. The date of construction is not known but evaluation of construction materials indicates it predates circa 1880. All doors and windows are replacements. Wooden garage doors on hinges are a recent replacement for fiberglass overhead doors which were placed in the 1970's. A small shed addition was placed on the east facade for conversion to a garage in the 1970's. Approximately 80% of the clapboards are original. There is a chimney on the east facade that was built in the 1970's. This is a noncontributing building.

The current owners purchased the home in October 1997. An extensive rehabilitation has been in progress since that time. The brickwork had previously been sandblasted. This was sealed and a minimum of tuckpointing has been performed. Overall, the brickwork remains sound, with the mortar largely original. The cornice is nearly all original. Four of the brackets of the cornice on the main house have been replaced, matching existing, due to extensive deterioration. Three bathrooms were recently installed as previously described. These were designed with as little disruption as possible to the original floor plan and, in fact, restored some of the original design. The four doors used for the bathrooms were original doors which had been previously removed. All ceilings were replastered due to poor condition. Some walls were also replastered. The stairs to the basement had been previously replaced. The original exterior window shutters remain and the current owner plans to re-hang them following restoration. Other than the previously mentioned details, the remaining components of the house are original.

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Gideon Ives House

Statement of Significance

The Gideon Ives House is locally significant for Criterion C for architecture, as an excellent example of an asymmetrical Italianate house in New Boston, Illinois. The period of significance is 1857, the date the house was completed. Gideon Ives and Elmore J. Dennison were successful business partners with the largest general store in Mercer County. They built mirror-image Italianate homes across the street from one another with construction beginning in 1855. The Gideon Ives house has many typical Italianate features including wide eaves with paired decorative brackets, a low-pitched roof with cupola, tall windows with decorative hoods, and, originally, multiple porches. There are few remaining houses in New Boston as exemplary of this style, as most have either been lost or have been altered significantly.

Architecture

The Italianate style was part of the Romantic Movement in architecture which came to dominate American buildings in the 19th century. This movement primarily comprised the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate or Italian Villa styles. Andrew Jackson Downing was a widely published proponent of the latter two styles and through his writings and pattern books of the 1840's and early 1850's, the Italianate style became the predominant architectural style in America from the 1850's to approximately 1880.⁴ The style was loosely based on the Italian country villa, which contained elements such as large, heavily framed windows, verandahs, projecting roofs, and a tower or "campanile."⁵ Therefore, features of the American Italianate home include tall windows, often arched, with decorative crowns. Doorways tend to be decorative, also often arched. Cornices are wide and contain decorative brackets. Porches are usually present and most often single story in height. Square, chamfered porch supports are indicative of the style. In general, decorative elements tend to be more elaborate after the Civil War (High Victorian Italianate) than in antebellum homes. There is often a tower or cupola present. The roof typically has a low slope.⁶

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The Gideon Ives house contains the features typical of the Italianate style, as executed in the antebellum period. Windows are tall and rectangular, with decorative cast-iron hoods. The front doorway is rectangular and decorative with pilasters. The pilasters are more typical of a vernacular square Greek Revival Style.⁷ These match the front portico supports and partial porch supports also originally present on the home. These porches were one-story, typical of the style. The roof has a low slope with cornice of paired brackets and decorative moldings and dentils. A central cupola is present.

Virginia and Lee McAlester divided Italianate homes into six principal subtypes in their book, A Field Guide to American Houses. They are: simple-hipped roofs, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, front-gabled, and town houses.

Simple-hipped roof Italianate houses are square or rectangular shaped with hipped roofs. Some have cupolas. Facade openings are usually three- or five-ranked. Centered gable houses have a front-facing centered gable, with the front wall beneath the gable sometimes extending forward as a central extension.

Asymmetrical Italianate houses have compound plans, usually L-shaped, and do not have towers. Roofs may be cross-hipped or cross-gabled. The Gideon Ives house is an excellent example of an asymmetrical cross-gabled Italianate home.

Italianate town houses are urban houses with wide, projecting bracketed cornices with a flat or low-pitched roof behind. These are often on narrow lots in a row.

New Boston has few remaining examples of high style mid 19th century homes. These are scattered around the city. There are many mid 19th century homes present in New Boston, but most have fallen into disrepair or are now clad with synthetic materials and devoid of their original architectural features. A comparison was performed of the Gideon Ives house with other Italianate homes in New Boston.

Most significantly among these is the Elmore J. Dennison House immediately across Jefferson Street. This house was an exact duplicate of the Gideon Ives House, built in the mirror image. The front portico and partial porch remain on the Dennison House, although with modifications. These illustrate the appearance of the same structures as they would have been on the Ives House. The Dennison House has a sun-room addition

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to the east circa 1910. Otherwise, the homes remain of the same exterior architectural plan.

The James Thompson House (circa 1865) at 804 North Street is a large high-style, front-gabled Italianate home with a side-gabled roof, cupola, and full-width porch. The porch has square piers. The cornice contains paired brackets. The windows are rectangular with triangular pediments.

The house at 204 Main street is a front-gabled, two-story, three-ranked structure with the front doorway on the left. This house has cast-iron decorative hoods. The windows were originally large but have now been replaced and partially panelled over. No porch is currently present. The cornice is now plain.

History

Gideon Ives was born in Wallingford, Connecticut on August 29, 1825. He was the sixth and youngest child of Gideon and Charlotte (Hall) Ives. He received his formal education in Connecticut, attending Yale University for one year. In 1843, he came to New Boston, Illinois. He immediately began clerking for the general merchandise firm of Ives and Dennison, as his brother-in-law, Harley Ives, was a partner in the firm. Harley soon retired from the firm and by 1846, Gideon had embarked in general merchandising and grain wholesaling with Elmore J. Dennison as his partner.⁸ This firm of Ives and Dennison became quite successful, being the largest in Mercer County and one of the larger firms in the state of Illinois.⁹ In 1853, Gideon married Rachel Drury, the daughter of John Drury. Elmore J. Dennison married Susan Alyea, a close friend of Rachel's. Gideon and Elmore retired from their business in 1865. Gideon returned to the general merchandising business in 1881 with his son, Frank, and his son-in-law C.H. Ballard as partners. This firm of G. Ives and Sons remained in business until the depression forced bankruptcy about 1930.¹⁰ Gideon Ives died May 19, 1897 and was buried in the New Boston Cemetery.¹¹

The first settler in Mercer County was William Dennison, Elmore J. Dennison's father. The Dennison's arrived in 1827, but were removed for a period of time during the Black Hawk Wars. The City of New Boston was first surveyed and platted in 1834 by Abraham Lincoln.¹² New Boston quickly became a leading port on the Mississippi River for trade.

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This made for economic success and growth of the city, creating many success stories such as that of Gideon Ives. In the 1870's the city's prosperity began to fade, however, as a bridge was never built crossing the river at New Boston. Therefore, there are a large number of antebellum homes in New Boston and the homes of highest quality and style are from the 19th century.

In 1855, the close business and personal relationships of Gideon Ives and Elmore J. Dennison and their wives resulted in the construction of the two twin Italianate homes which stand today. The homes were finished in 1857 and were built in the mirror-image of one another. The homes were decorated identically and were even furnished in a similar fashion.¹³ By today's standards of individualism in decorating styles, this may seem unusual, but in the mid 19th century this type of conformity was typical.

The property of the Gideon Ives house initially included an additional half acre to the west, where a tree orchard was maintained. The property also included an additional one third acre to the south. There were additional outbuildings/barns on the property which have been demolished.¹⁴

Rachel Drury Ives died in 1916. After her death, the home passed to their youngest daughter, Hattie, and her husband, Felton Prouty. They maintained ownership until Hattie's death in 1948. At times, the home was also occupied by the Prouty's children and their grandchildren. Several of these grandchildren are alive today and have stayed in the home with the current owners, remembering well many of the historical details of the home.

After Hattie's death the home was sold to Elda "Sis" Ellsworth Willits. The home was then purchased in 1970 by Victor and Karen McAvoy. They performed an extensive renovation on the property. It was during this period that the porches were removed and the brick sandblasted. The McAvoy's moved out of the home in the mid 1980's, leasing the home to a number of families until 1996. The home then was vacant until the current owners, Daniel and Joy Ives, purchased the home in October 1997. The home had deteriorated to the point that it was threatened. Due to family connections (Dan is Gideon's great-great-great grandnephew), Dan and Joy decided to restore the home to its

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Gideon Ives House

prior grandeur and use it as a vacation home. Dan is a physician and Joy is a homemaker. They live in the Chicago suburb of Hinsdale.

Endnotes

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991 p. 185.
2. Moss, Roger W. and Winkler, Gail Caskey. Victorian Interior Design. New York: Henry Holt, 1986 p. 22.
3. Zingman-Leith, Elan and Susan. Creating Authentic Victorian Rooms. Washington D. C.: Elliot and Clark, 1995 p. 22.
4. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991 p. 214.
5. Labine, Clem and Flaherty, Carolyn. The Old-House Journal Compendium. Woodstock, New York: The Overland Press, 1990 p. 251.
6. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991 pp. 211-214.
7. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991 p. 185.
8. History of Mercer County, Chicago: H. H. Hill, 1882 p. 111.
9. The Times Record. December 24, 1997.
10. The Times Record. December 11, 1929.
11. Death Certificate

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Gideon Ives House

12. History of Mercer County. Chicago: H. H. Hill, 1882 pp.23-85.
13. The Times Record. July 3, 1946.
14. Oral History from Betty Weaver, Bobbie Sasano, and Jack Dorman (great-grandchildren of Gideon Ives)

Bibliography

Hill, H. H. History of Mercer County. Chicago: H. H. Hill, 1882.

Labine, Clem and Flaherty, Carolyn. The Old-House Journal Compendium. Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press, 1990.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Moss, Roger W. and Winkler, Gail Caskey. Victorian Interior Decoration. New York: Henry Holt, 1986.

The Times Record. December 11, 1929, July 3, 1946, December 24, 1997.

Zingman-Leith, Elan and Susan. Creating Authentic Victorian Rooms. Washington, D.C.: Elliot and Clark, 1995.

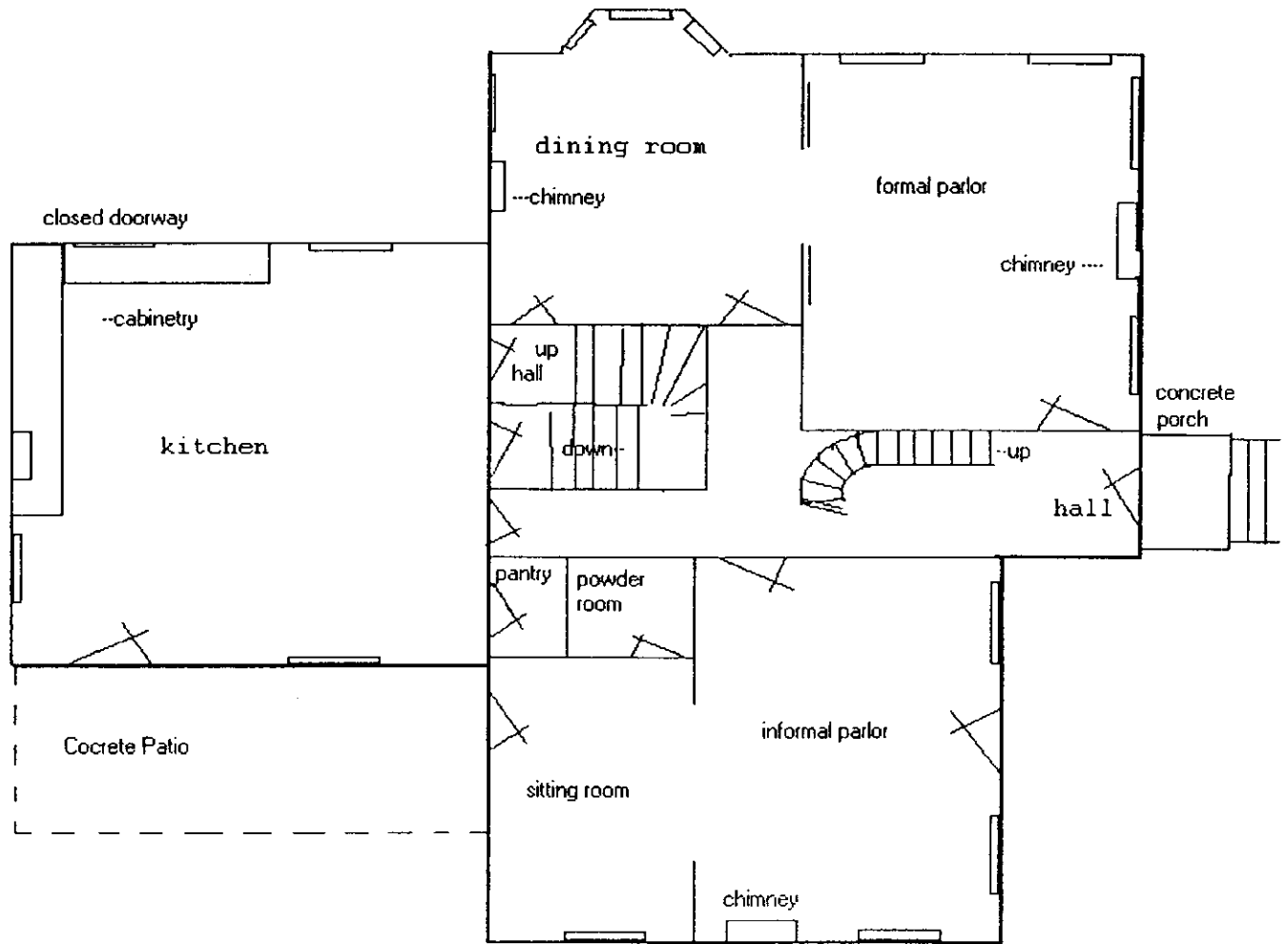
Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Block 13 in Turner's Addition to the Original Town, now City, of New Boston; situated in the County of Mercer, in the State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification

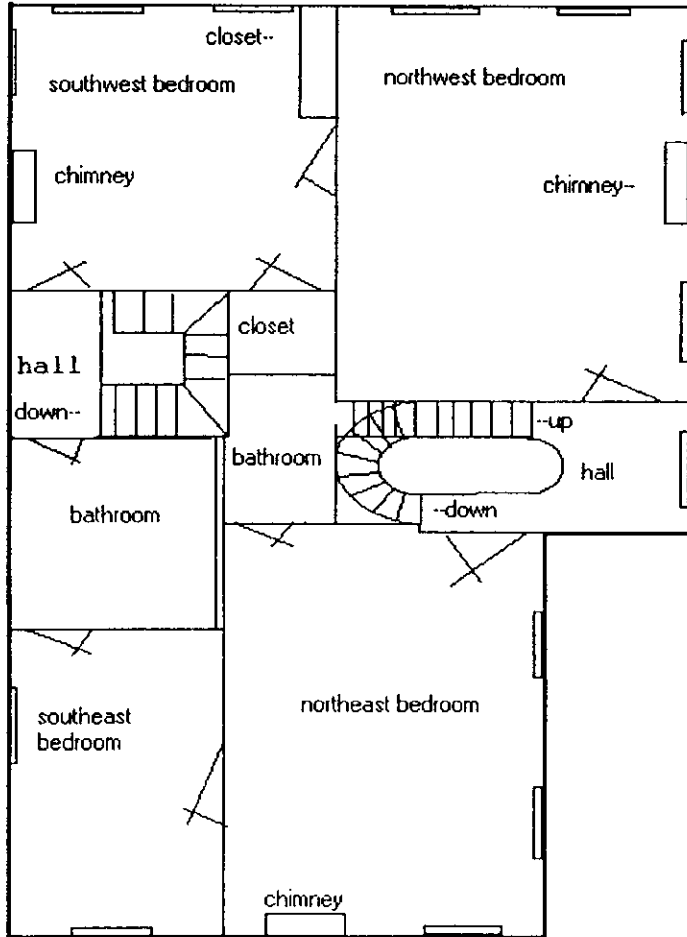
The boundary includes the property that encompasses the house, carriage house, and setting historically associated with the Gideon Ives House.

Gideon Ives House
New Boston, Illinois
Current First Floor



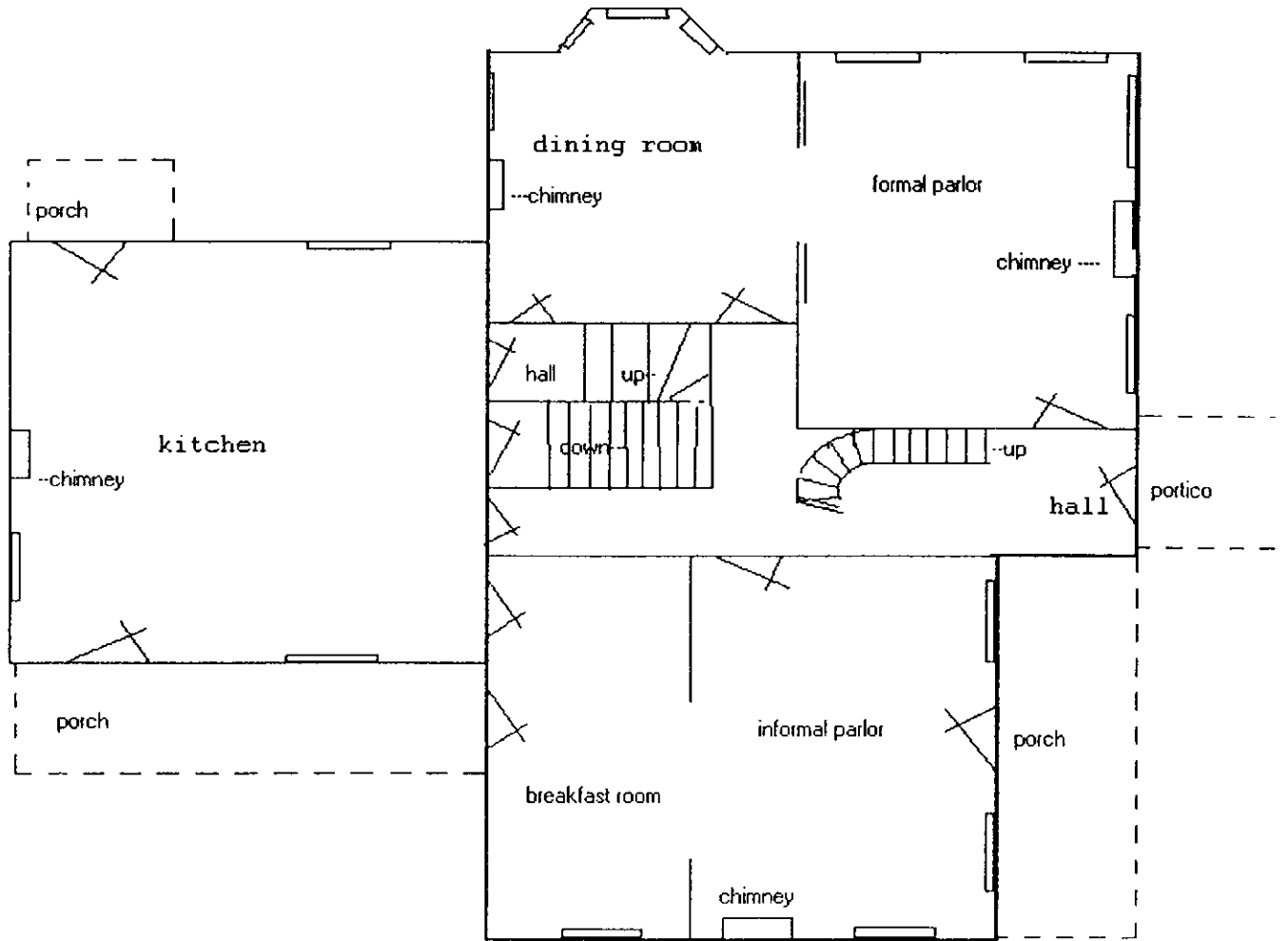
North ---->

Gideon Ives House
New Boston, Illinois
Current Second Floor



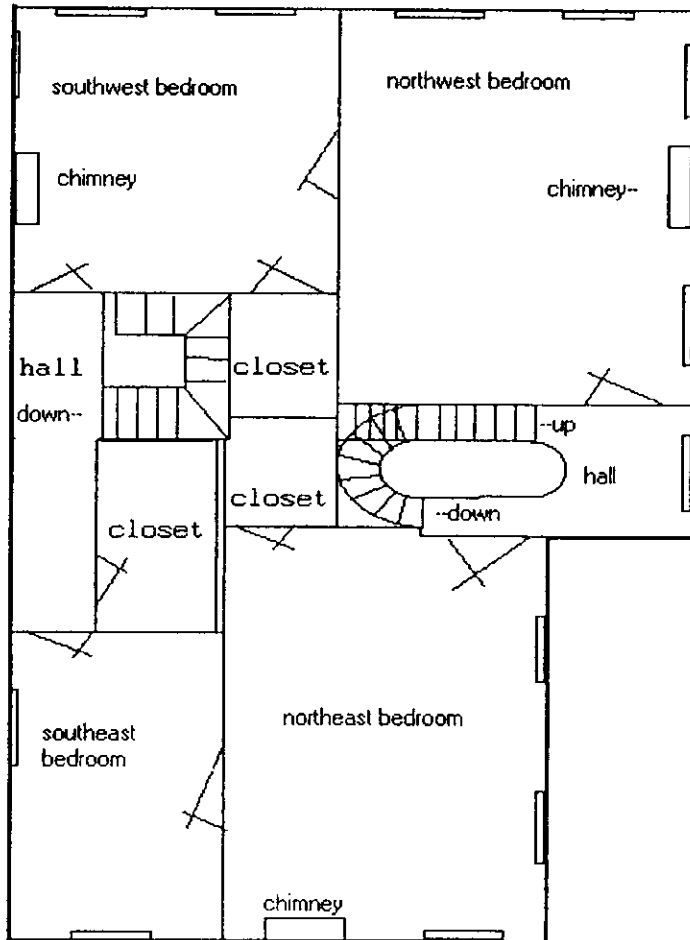
North ---->

Gideon Ives House
New Boston, Illinois
Original First Floor



North ---->

Gideon Ives House
New Boston, Illinois
Original Second Floor



North ---->



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 send you the following announcements and actions on 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 award winning web site: www.cr.nps.gov/nr

NOV 17 2000

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/06/00 THROUGH 11/10/00

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

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Irving School, 155 N. Center St., Mesa, 00001323, LISTED, 11/08/00
ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Temple Historic District, Roughly bet. Mesa Dr., Broadway Rd., Hobson and Main Sts., Mesa, 00001321, LISTED, 11/08/00
CALIFORNIA, MARIN COUNTY, Lyford, Benjamin and Hilarita, House, 376 Greenwood Beach Rd., Tiburon, 00001268, LISTED, 11/10/00
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, Palm Cottage Gardens, 2267 Hempel Ave., Gotha vicinity, 00000982, LISTED, 11/07/00
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Western Electric Company Building, 820 Ralph McGill Blvd., Atlanta, 00001329, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Alpha Delta Pi Sorority House, 1202 W. Nevada St., Urbana, 00001333, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana--Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Roche, Martin--John Tait House, 3614 S. Martin Luther King Dr., Chicago, 00001338, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Uptown Square Historic District, Roughly along Lawrence Ave., and Broadway, Chicago, 00001336, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Peabody, Francis Stuyvesant, House, 8 E. Third St., Hinsdale, 00001330, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Hennessy, Cornelius, Building, 1023 Chestnut St., Murphysboro, 00001331, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Ely, Mrs. C. Morse, House, 111 Moffett Rd., Lake Bluff, 00001339, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Ives, Gideon, House, 408 E. Jefferson St., New Boston, 00001332, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, Building at 210-212 West North Street, 210-212 West North St., Danville, 00001334, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, First National Bank Building, 2-4 N. Vermilion St., Danville, 00001335, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, El Paso Public Library, 149 W. First St., El Paso, 94000972, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/07/00 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Worcester Bleach and Dye Works, 60 Fremont St., Worcester, 00001343, LISTED, 11/08/00
NEW MEXICO, EDDY COUNTY, Last Chance Canyon Apache--Cavalry Battle Site: LISTED DATE CORRECTION, Address Restricted, Queen vicinity, 00001230, LISTED, 10/24/00
PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Consolidated Ice Company Factory No. 2, 100 43rd St., Pittsburgh, 00001348, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, Goshenville Historic District, Mainly along N. Chester Rd., jct. with Paoli Pike, East Goshen, 00001347, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Knipe--Johnson Farm, 606 DeKalb Pike, Upper Gwynedd Township, 00001346, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, YORK COUNTY, McCalls Ferry Farm, 447 McCalls Ferry Rd., Lower Chanceford Township, 00001344, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH CAROLINA, HAMPTON COUNTY, American Legion Hut, Jct. of Hoover St. and Jackson Ave., Hampton, 00001235, LISTED, 10/27/00
SOUTH CAROLINA, JASPER COUNTY, White Hall Plantation House Ruins and Oak Avenue, Address Restricted, Ridgeland vicinity, 98000423, LISTED, 10/27/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, AURORA COUNTY, Hilton House, Main St., White Lake, 00001352, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Glidden--Martin Hall, 1101 W. 22nd Ave., Sioux Falls, 00001350, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Jorden Hall, 1101 W. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, 00001349, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, KNOX COUNTY, Gibbs Drive Historic District, Gibbs Dr., Knoxville, 00001354, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Knoxville and Knox County MPS)
TENNESSEE, RUTHERFORD COUNTY, Providence Primitive Baptist Church, 256 Central Valley Rd., Walter Hill vicinity, 00001357, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Cainsville, Doaks Crossroads vicinity, 00001356, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Watertown Commercial Historic District, Roughly along Main St., Depot Ave., and Public Square, Watertown, 00001353, LISTED, 11/08/00
TEXAS, MILLS COUNTY, Mills County Courthouse, 1011 Fourth St., Goldthwaite, 00001359, LISTED, 11/08/00
TEXAS, TRAVIS COUNTY, Austin Daily Tribune Building, 920 Colorado, Austin, 00001358, LISTED, 11/08/00
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Cushing, Arthur and Ellen, House, 123 E. Pioneer, Sandy, 00001304, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding, Hannah Nash, House, 8830 S 60 E, Sandy, 00001305, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding--Rasmussen House, 98 E. Main St., Sandy, 00001306, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Jensen, Amos and Ida, House, 387 E 8800 S, Sandy, 00001307, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

1. Name of Site:

Common

House

Ives

Historic

2.. Location:

Street and Number

Township

Section

Jefferson (?)
City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

New Boston
County

Mercer

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

() District (X) Building
() Site () Structure

() Altered (X) Unaltered
() Moved (X) Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

(X) Private
() Public

(X) Occupied
() Unoccupied
() Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

() Yes () Restricted () Unrestricted (X) No

Present Use (check one or more)

() Agricultural () Industrial () Religious
() Commercial () Military () Scientific
() Educational () Museum () Transportation
() Entertainment () Park () Other (specify)
() Government (X) Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description: Italian villa

(X) Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Deteriorated () Ruins () Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? (X) Yes () No

UNIDENTIFIED STRUCTURE

7. Historical Themes : (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early | (1818-1850) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late | (1900-present) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People | (give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date: 1855-1860

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates) Use additional sheets if necessary.

Italian villa

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: T H Date: _____
Organization: _____ Phone: _____
Street and number: _____
City or Town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

