

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SENT TO D.C.
7-29-03

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 **Jameson, H. D. House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **900 North Prairie Street** Not for publication
city or town **Rockton** X vicinity
state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Winnebago** code **201** zip code **61072**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter L. Johnson 15/17/03
Signature of certifying official

7-22-03
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

Jameson, H. D. House
Name of Property

Winnebago, Illinois
County and 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"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Jameson, H. D. House
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Winnebago, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **STONE**

Roof **ASPHALT**

Walls **STONE**

other **WOOD**

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

Jameson, H. D. House
Name of Property

Winnebago, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 **1855 - 1870**

Significant Dates *1855, 1870*

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

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

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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 **Rockton, IL and Beloit, WI Public Libraries**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **2 ½ Acres**

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	329493	4703039	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.)

Jameson, H.D. House
Name of Property

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Ron Markwell & Joe Johnson**

organization

date **2/24/2003**

street & number **900 North Prairie**

telephone **815/624-0973**

city or town **Rockton**

state **IL** zip code **61072**

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 **Joe Johnson & Ron Markwell**

street & number **900 North Prairie**

telephone **815/624-0973**

city or town **Rockton**

state **IL**

zip code **61072**

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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H. D. Jameson House

Section 7 - Description Narrative:

Setting: Rockton, Illinois is located in north central Winnebago County roughly three miles from the Wisconsin border, 3 miles south of Beloit, Wisconsin, 3 miles west of I-90, 15 miles north of Rockford, and 26 miles northeast of Freeport, Illinois.

The H.D. Jameson House is located just north of the corporate line of Rockton, Illinois in Rockton Township, and approximately one mile north of the town business district on Main Street, which becomes Hononegah Road, east of the corporate limits, connecting Rockton to Illinois Route 251. H. D. Jameson built the house c. 1855. It is the oldest and largest random stone residential building on the outskirts of the town and is one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in the area.

General Description of House: The H.D. Jameson House was built as a single family home. The home faces east, its original orientation, and the drive was once a road connecting Rockton with Beloit, (Rockton *Herald*, March 18, 1976), (Beloit *Daily News*, August 24, 1972). Still a single family home, the H.D. Jameson House sits amid two and a half acres of century-old trees of pine, oak, maple, and even elm. It is bordered on the west by the Rock River, on the north by forest, on the east across the drive by a small home currently owned by the former owner of the H.D. Jameson House, and on the south several hundred feet from the current front portico, by recently constructed homes, lining the west side of Prairie Street on the river. Although there is an older four-car garage on the property at the end of the drive, it is not an original structure. The H.D. Jameson House maintains, for the most part, its original integrity. The two-story structure is thirty-six and a half feet wide by twenty-four feet deep on the east side and thirty-four and a half feet deep on the west side of the front portion and seventeen feet wide and thirty and a half feet long on the lower back portion of the house. The first floor has a ten and a half by twelve and a half foot additional space in the northwest ell. The Greek Revival facade of the random stone home is emphasized by the low-pitched gabled roof with returned cornices. The front door, flanked by two, four-paned side panels, is highlighted with a stone threshold (at water table level) and lintel. The second entrance on the east side going into the dining room is not as elaborate but boasts the same lintel and threshold. The small gables at the rear of the second floor are not original to the house, being added circa 1927. The two-story portico at the south elevation is not original, having been added circa 1865, but it retains a very distinctive Greek Revival appearance. An unsympathetic addition, circa 1976, is on the northwest corner where an original porch had been.

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H. D. Jameson House

Exterior:

The H.D. Jameson house rests on a limestone foundation eight feet below the water table ledge. This foundation forms the thresholds of all five outside entrances including the one to the basement. All exterior walls of the home are constructed of indigenous limestone laid in random fashion eighteen inches thick with large limestone quoins on all corners. At some point in the home's history, probably when the south portico was added circa 1870, the south and east sides of the home were plastered with an aggregate with mortar lines traced evenly to give those two sides (the sides most obvious to the street) the appearance of cut stone. Interior walls are lath and plaster with a three-inch dead-air space behind them. Those two sides of the home have, over the past two years, had the aggregate removed and have been re-tuckpointed in 2001 and 2002 and the west side is scheduled for tuckpointing in 2003.

There are twelve windows on the east side, eight on the south, three on the north, and three on the west, all of which are plain six-over-six double-hung wooden sashes. The limestone lintels above the windows are much more massive than the sills. Exterior doors from the hallway, the parlor and the dining room are recessed behind the outer walls with only two (both off the dining room) having a paneled insert but not exterior surround. The only exterior ornament are the iron stars on the back portion of the home that tie into the floor joists and beams.

No early photographs have been found but evidence in the attic indicates that the roof had a chimney on each gable end, one of which was removed and roofed over prior to the purchase by the current owners. The other has suffered an insensitive restoration. Flues ran to both the first and second floors.

South facade:

Originally, this elevation exhibited five, six-paned, double-hung sashes on the ground level and five openings directly above on the second floor with the middle opening being a door believed to have led to a hanging balcony. The addition of an impressive colonnaded Greek Revival pediment added circa 1870 changing the main entrance to the south side made it necessary to change the middle window of the main floor to a door which was directly beneath the second floor door thus

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H. D. Jameson House

adding to the classic symmetry of that facade. The door at the first floor is four-paneled with a delicate three-paned transom above it and is recessed behind the outer wall with very simple reveals. The door at the second level has eight panes. The upward thrust of the square columns was destroyed when the Greek Revival-style railing at the second floor was removed and thermal-pane windows were added. The windows have been removed. The columns, which are a vernacular adaptation with no clear classical precedent, support a plain architrave, frieze, and cornice beneath a triangular, wide-trimmed gable. The shorter columns on the first level between the larger ones and the facade of the house are not part of the circa 1870 portico addition and were probably added during the last renovation circa 1976.

East facade:

Originally the front of the house, the east facade, has the main door which is recessed into the walls with two, four-pane glazed sidelights, and leads into the main stair hall of the home. In addition there are five double-hung, six-pane sashes beneath the east gable, again with large limestone lintels and smaller limestone sills. The rear door in the north section of the home, being much plainer, leads into the dining room. The current owners have removed the insensitive hoods that were once over both doors, thus revealing massive limestone lintels.

Three matching windows grace the north or back section at the first floor. The dormers at the second level were added to the house circa 1927.

North facade:

The north facade has a circa 1976 family room on the northwest corner. When the current owners purchased the house, a cement stoop covered by a hood had replaced the original window on the right. It is now being restored to its original appearance. The three windows, which include the one on the second level under the gable, are identical to the other original windows. All main windows in the house are 4' x 6'.

Interior:

General. The interior of the house has undergone some changes in the past 145 years, principally

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the removal of a common wall between the original two parlors making a spacious single parlor. This change is believed to have occurred circa 1870 when the Greek Revival pediment was added to the south facade and the middle ground-floor window was changed to an entrance door. Further, bathrooms have been sensitively added, and the second floor of the north wing was probably one long room before it was divided into two bedrooms and a bath. In at least two accounts of the history of the house (Rockton *Herald*, March 18, 1876, Beloit *Daily News*, August 24, 1972), mention is made that the house was once used as a hotel and tavern on the old road from Rockton to Beloit. As some of the second floor rooms have a semi-smooth plaster, one is led to believe that this was the original plaster used throughout the house. All ceilings are smooth plaster. One inner wall between the entry hall and the east ell of the parlor have been furred out by the current owners to allow plumbing to new baths above. The original floors were pine or fir, but in 1927 during the second major "redo" of the house, the first floor was covered with oak flooring (except the kitchen where the original fir floor was covered with layers of linoleum) while the original fir floors on the second floor remain intact. The current owners have refinished all floors as well as added new fir flooring to two new and one existing bathroom on the second floor. Hand-hewn posts in the basement support the joists for the first floor, but because a supporting wall was removed on the first floor between the original parlors, the two front rooms on the second floor have experienced slight sagging.

Some of the interior doors are original but have not retained their original hardware. All interior woodwork has been repainted to match the original gloss white. Period wallpapers are being used to reflect some of the original interior colors found under existing paint and paper. Plumbing and electricity have been updated.

The house had no fireplaces. It was heated by stoves in the four front rooms and the kitchen. A former owner had a fireplace installed in the parlor on the west side and a later owner rebuilt it using a fireplace surround that is historically sensitive. A new brick chimney was added when the fireplace was installed. There was also a chimney above the kitchen at the back of the north wing.

Radiators (hot water heat) were installed many years ago, but the current owners have had them removed and installed forced air using small, inconspicuous vents in the floor (on the first floor) and ceiling (on the second). Two new furnaces and air conditioning units are now in place. The one for the first floor is in the basement. The one for the second floor is in a chamber over the

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stairs and is vented through the roof.

Historically appropriate lighting has been installed which enhances the home's integrity. Authentic, electrified gas and kerosene fixtures have been placed in the parlor, dining, and some of the bedrooms. Authentic lighting for the kitchen is still under study. All lights and lamps are operated from wall and floor outlets in each room.

First floor

From the (original) front entry, one enters a small open foyer which contains the stairs to the second floor. The original front door has six panels and is flanked by a surround of narrow bands of rectangular glass. The wood in this area, including the stairs, is pine except for the bannister and newel post which are walnut, and, from all indications, original. To the left of the front door is an inner door leading into the southeast ell of the large front parlor. At the far end of the foyer is another door that closes off the stairwell and leads into the larger southwest end of the current parlor. Just inside this door to the left is a door on the east side of the room leading to the basement. The south half of the parlor was once **two** parlors, but was made into one large room circa 1870 when the impressive pediment was added to the south facade. The door in center of the four large south windows is the entrance that was added at that same time and leads to the deck under the grand portico. This door is four-paneled and has a three-pane transom light above it. At the west end of this room is a fireplace that was rebuilt in the 1970s with considerable sensitivity. With large bands of molding, two supporting brackets, and side paneling, it is consistent with the Greek Revival architecture. The fireplace is flanked by bookcases on the left and a large window on the right. To the right of the window is a floor-to-ceiling built-in bookcase. The room is enhanced with light from three sides coming through seven large 4' x 6', double-hung six-pane sashes above fourteen and a half inch sills.

Former owners installed full-window shutters. The ceilings in the front rooms are 9' 3".

Through a paneled, thirty-inch deep opening on the north wall of the parlor, is the entrance to the dining room, a large space which has not been substantially changed over the years. Its low ceiling (7' 9") space is a result of a 12-inch step-down to access the back bedrooms on the second floor. The room is lit by two east windows of the same dimensions as the rest of the house as

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well as a four-paneled outside door, with glazing in the upper two panels. As the dining room had no overhead lighting, the current owners have installed authentic, electrified gas sconces, two on both the north and south walls with frosted glass shades in a Greek key pattern.

In the southwest corner of the dining room is a door leading to a small room. The original use is unknown, although it was part of the original house, and is entered through a thirty-inch-deep opening. A window on the north wall was covered over when the family room was added circa 1976 and shelves were installed in the inner recess. The room is currently being used as a small powder room and office.

Further north along the west wall of the dining room is another door which originally led to a west porch but currently steps down into a family room. Further to the north of the west door is another "boxed in" window. On the right of the north wall of the dining room is the doorway to the kitchen, a small room which is believed to have undergone changes through the years. The room is illuminated by three windows of the same proportions found in the rest of the house, the far left one of which is a restoration of the original, which was earlier removed for the installation of a back door.

Second floor

From the front foyer the stair ascends the wall on the right to the second floor. The original walnut banister descends to a turned, walnut newel post. At the top of the stairs is a small hallway with doorways leading to the two front bedrooms and one leading to the back or north section of the house. The ceiling over the stairs was lowered to accommodate the new forced air furnace and air conditioner which may be accessed through openings high on the wall of the southeast bedroom. Former owners had installed a cabinet and drawers for linens on the west wall of the upper hall. That cabinet has now been removed, the wall replaced and the cabinet space has again become a part of the southwest bedroom. This bedroom as well as the southeast bedroom has ceilings that are 9'3". The southwest bedroom boasts three large windows identical to the others, as well as an 8-pane (lights) original door leading onto the second floor porch. On the west wall the chimney for the first floor fireplace extends into the room and has a flue opening. Across the hall, the southeast bedroom is brightly lit by four windows identical to the others.

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Through the north door in the upper hall, two steps down, is a long passageway which leads first to a large bathroom on the right, which the current owners have updated (its having been the only full bath in the house for many years), replacing the modern tub for a clawfoot one. Further down the passageway is a small bedroom with two dormer windows and another under the eave identical to the others in the house. At the end of the passageway is another small bedroom with one dormer window and another within the gable identical to the others in the house. On the left side of this passageway is what was probably once a frieze band window but is currently another dormer. Further along the left are three closets installed by former owners.

Basement

There are two entrances to the basement: one from the northeast corner of the parlor and the other from the outside on the west. The interior steps have been replaced, but the outside entrance still has its original limestone steps. The basement extends the full length and width of the house. Two windows on the east and one on the west of the front section remain in place. Two windows on the north of the back section are being replaced. One had been under the latter-day kitchen stoop and bricked over. In the northwest corner of the front section, one step up, is a small room directly beneath the powder room/office on the first floor. It is currently being used to store canned produce.

8. Statement of Significance:

The H.D. Jameson House is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and qualifies under Criterion C, as an example of Greek Revival architecture. The period of significance is 1855-1870, 1855 being when H. D. Jameson built the house and 1870, the approximate date of the first major renovation of the house with the addition of the south portico.

Architecture

From Poppeliers, John C., Chambers, Jr., S. Allen, Schwartz, Nancy B., *What Style Is It?*, Washington D. C., The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1983, p. 36:

Although Jefferson favored the Roman mode, one of his younger contemporaries

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was sufficiently sure of himself to declare without reservation that his "principles of good taste . . . (were) rigid in Grecian Architecture." Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820), an architect and engineer who was responsible for some of America's most notable structures, was born in England and educated on the Continent. He emigrated to the United States in 1796 and by 1798 had designed the Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, the first American building to incorporate a classical Greek order, the Ionic.

Many Greek Revival structures were built in Europe and its colonies, but in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s the style flourished as nowhere else. One reason for its appeal here undoubtedly was the often expressed sentiment that America, with its democratic ideals, was the spiritual successor of ancient Greece, a feeling evident not only in the architecture but also in the very names of newly established towns – Athens, Sparta, Ithaca – from Georgia to Maine and throughout the Midwest. In 1842 architect Alexander Jackson Davis complained that it was difficult for strangers in American towns "to distinguish between a church, a bank and a hall of justice." He might have included houses as well, for by this time the Greek temple-front building was so prevalent that it was used for all these functions and others as well.

The most easily identified features of a Greek-inspired building are columns and pilasters, although not every Greek Revival structure has them. Other hallmarks of the style are bold, simple moldings on both the exterior and the interior, pedimented gables, heavy cornices with unadorned friezes and horizontal transoms above entrances, Ancient Greek structures did not use arches; consequently, with the rise of the Greek Revival the arched entrances and fan windows so common in the Federal and Jeffersonian styles were abandoned. Most Greek Revival frame houses were painted white because it was not then known that the white marble of ancient Greek buildings had often been polychromed.

Although the style was fostered by handbooks and plan books for carpenters, as were earlier architectural developments in America, the Greek Revival also inspired the

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nations first great professional architects. Among those who designed in the style were Benjamin Henry Latrobe, William Strickland, Asher Benjamin and Thomas U. Walter.

Although the H.D. Jameson House was built toward the end of the Greek Revival style's popularity (1855), its contractor was apparently aware of the design trends that made the style so popular. The house exhibits many of the identifying features of the style, including a low pitched roof, wide band trim along the cornice line, and a door surround that features sidelights on either side of the main entrance door.

The original front and entrance of the H.D. Jameson House faced east and had front gables on both east and west elevations. The south portico with a triangular pediment was added circa 1870. This addition changed the entrance and the focus of the house from the east elevation to the south.

VARIANTS AND DETAIL

The principal areas of elaboration in Greek Revival houses are cornice lines, doorways, porch-support columns, and windows.

CORNICE LINES - The wide band of trim beneath the cornice of both the main roof and the porch roofs is an almost universal feature of Greek Revival houses. Commonly the band is made up of undecorated boards, but complex incised decorations also occur. In gabled houses the trim band may be variously treated along the gabled walls.

DOORWAYS - As in the preceding Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical Revival styles, elaborate door surrounds are an dominant feature of Greek Revival houses. The door itself is either single or paired and is most frequently divided into one, two, or four panels. The door is usually surrounded on sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass held in a delicate, decorative frame. Door and glazed surround, in turn, are usually encased in a larger decorative enframement of wood or masonry. Not uncommonly, door and glass are recessed behind the front wall, thus

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creating complex three-dimensional effects; free-standing columns are sometimes added to the inset portion.

COLUMNS - Classical columns for the support of porch roofs are a prominent feature of most Greek Revival houses. In some examples they dominate the entire facade; others retain only smaller entry porch columns. Although many Greek Revival houses have "correct" Greek columns, many also have Roman details; still more have vernacular adaptations with no clear classical precedent.

(Ibid., Field Guide to American Houses)

The columns and capitals on the H.D. Jameson House are square, reflecting the simple and inexpensive method of constructing columns from boards and moldings.

WINDOWS - As in the preceding Adam style, Greek Revival window sashes most commonly had six-pane glazing. The rounded, three-part Palladian windows of Adam houses disappeared, to be replaced only occasionally by rectangular, tripartite examples. Small frieze-band windows, set into the wide trim beneath the cornice, are frequent. These are often covered with an iron or wooden grate fashioned into a decorative Greek pattern. Window surrounds were generally far less elaborate than doorways.

(Ibid., A Field Guide to American Houses)

The dormers on the north wing of the H.D. Jameson House were added (again, possibly circa 1927). The glass in almost all sashes is original (wavy).

OCCURRENCE:

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during

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which its popularity led it to be called the National Style. It occurs in all areas settled by 1860, and especially flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, 40s, and 50s. The style moved with the settlers from the older states as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest).

(Ibid. A Field Guide to American Houses)

The H.D. Jameson House is one of the most notable local and regional examples of random stone Greek Revival architecture in the area and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. It can also be identified as an Upright-and-Wing, or Gable-Front-and-Wing building type, as described in *National Register Bulletin: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture*:

"Emerging as a distinctive house type at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Upright-and-Wing House is associated with the New England-Great Lakes building tradition. Derived from combining classically ornamented gable-front houses and One-and-a-Half-Cottages, the T-shaped compound ground plan exemplifies a historically elaborated core. The addition of a side wing to a gable front house, or vice-versa, occurred so frequently that a conceptually integrated T-shaped dwelling emerged as a distinct entity.

The upright element is one-and-one-half to two stories in height, possesses a front-gabled roof, and has a perpendicular orientation. The side wing is a half to one story lower in height than the upright, possesses a side-gabled roof, and has a parallel orientation....Generally speaking, Upright-and-Wing houses bear some evidence of Greek Revival architectural vocabulary, whether by ornamentation, the squat massing of the upright, or the shallow pitch of the roof."

(Barbara Wyatt, ed. National Register Bulletin: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture. Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, April 1987, page 37.)

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H. D. Jameson House

Comparisons: The following are some of the houses in the Rockton Historic District, of which the H.D. Jameson House was not a part, that compare favorably with the H.D. Jameson House:

The Farmer Homestead - 110 West Union Street - (c. 1850s) - Shares a similar massing to the H.D. Jameson House with a two-story main section with large gables and wide-board returned cornices, but unlike the H.D. Jameson House has only a one-story side addition. It is constructed of cut limestone.

The Lyman Larson House - 319 West Union Street - (1852) - This cut stone house has a two-story, gabled main section, but unlike the H.D. Jameson House only a one-story wing (1855). It shares the wideboard banding, the returned cornices, and large gables of the H.D. Jameson House, as well as an entrance on the side of the front gable.

The Ormsby-Cannell House - 402 West Chapel Street - (1838) - Constructed of cut limestone, its two-story, gabled main section, has an entrance on the side of the front gable, wide-board returned cornices, and banding, all Greek Revival features shared by the H.D. Jameson House.

309 E. Union - Another gable-front and wing this house has random stone construction at the sides like that of the H.D. Jameson House, but with cut stone only on the front. It also shares the feature of an entrance on the side of the front gable. Both houses have the same number of bays in the front gable portion.

The Veness Homestead - 203 West Chapel Street - (1841) - Like the H.D. Jameson House the Veness Homestead is limestone, has an entrance on the side of the front gable, and has a gable-front and wing, although the wing of the Veness Homestead is only one-story. This house has frieze-band windows on the wing which were an original feature of the H.D. Jameson House.

The H.D. Jameson House is a good local example of Greek Revival architecture and is comparable to other Greek Revival houses in Rockton.

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H. D. Jameson House

Rockton: History

Rockton was the one of the earliest communities to be settled by non-natives in north-central Illinois and the first such settlement in Winnebago County. The name Rockton was formally adopted in 1844, replacing the earlier name of Pekatonic which was informally called Macktown after its founder Stephen Mack. The usual date given for the founding of the village is 1835 although its earliest beginnings can be traced to circa 1829 when Mack established a trading post on a bluff on the southwest bank of the Rock River just east of the confluence of the Pecatonica and Rock Rivers. At the end of the Blackhawk War in 1832, many settlers from New England were attracted to the area. The digging of a mill race in 1838 by prominent settler William Talcott proved to be the foundation for early and quite substantial industrial growth. It is interesting to note that, although a frontier town, Rockton, from the beginning, had all the appearances of a permanent settlement. Due to the ready supply of limestone, many of the early structures were built of stone, not logs, and most are still standing today, including the trading post of Stephen Mack.

Rockton continued to prosper until the Civil War when it was eclipsed by the nearby towns of Rockford and Beloit. Although this eclipse marked the waning and ultimate demise of any aspirations of becoming a major city, its lack of growth and hence, change, allowed for the survival of many of its early structures and today Rockton has one of the largest collections of Greek Revival structures in the state and, indeed, the Midwest.

History: Jameson House.

The land on which the H. D. Jameson House stands was deeded to a Darius Adams by the United States government in 1843, and sold to Steven Mack and Hononegah, the founder of Rockton and his Indian princess wife, that same year. The 101.6 acres passed through several hands before H.D. Jameson purchased the property in 1855. (*An Abstract of the Title*)

H.D. Jameson kept a store a short time in the Webb building. He built the large stone house up the river, recently owned by George Sheard, about 1857. He went to McHenry county and farmed there awhile, and finally to Iowa, where he died.

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H. D. Jameson House

The Fountain Reaper company was started in the spring of 1857, to manufacture the Fountain Reaper. The stock holders of the company were, William Halley, Henry W. Talent, H.D. Jameson and J.B. Peterson. The business was carried on a couple of years, when the company closed up their affairs. Mr. Jameson was the business manager.

(The History of Rockton: 1820 to 1898)

The above passages are from *The History of Rockton* is the only known source to have information the H.D. Jameson House's original owner.

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H. D. Jameson House

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY:

A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia and Lee McAlester, (Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).
pp. 189-192.

An Abstract of the Title, to the following described premises in Winnebago County, Illinois,
to-wit: Pt NW 1/4, Sec. 13-46-1, Holland Ferguson & Co., Abstracters of Title, 111 N. Court
Street, Rockford, Illinois.

Beloit Daily News, August 24, 1972.

Rockton Herald, March 18, 1976

The History of Rockton, 1820-1898, Edson I. Carr (Rockton, Illinois, Herald Office Print,
1898).

What Style Is It?, John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., Nancy B. Schwartz, (Historic
American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983).

National Register Bulletin: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture, Barbara
Wyatt, ed., April 1987.

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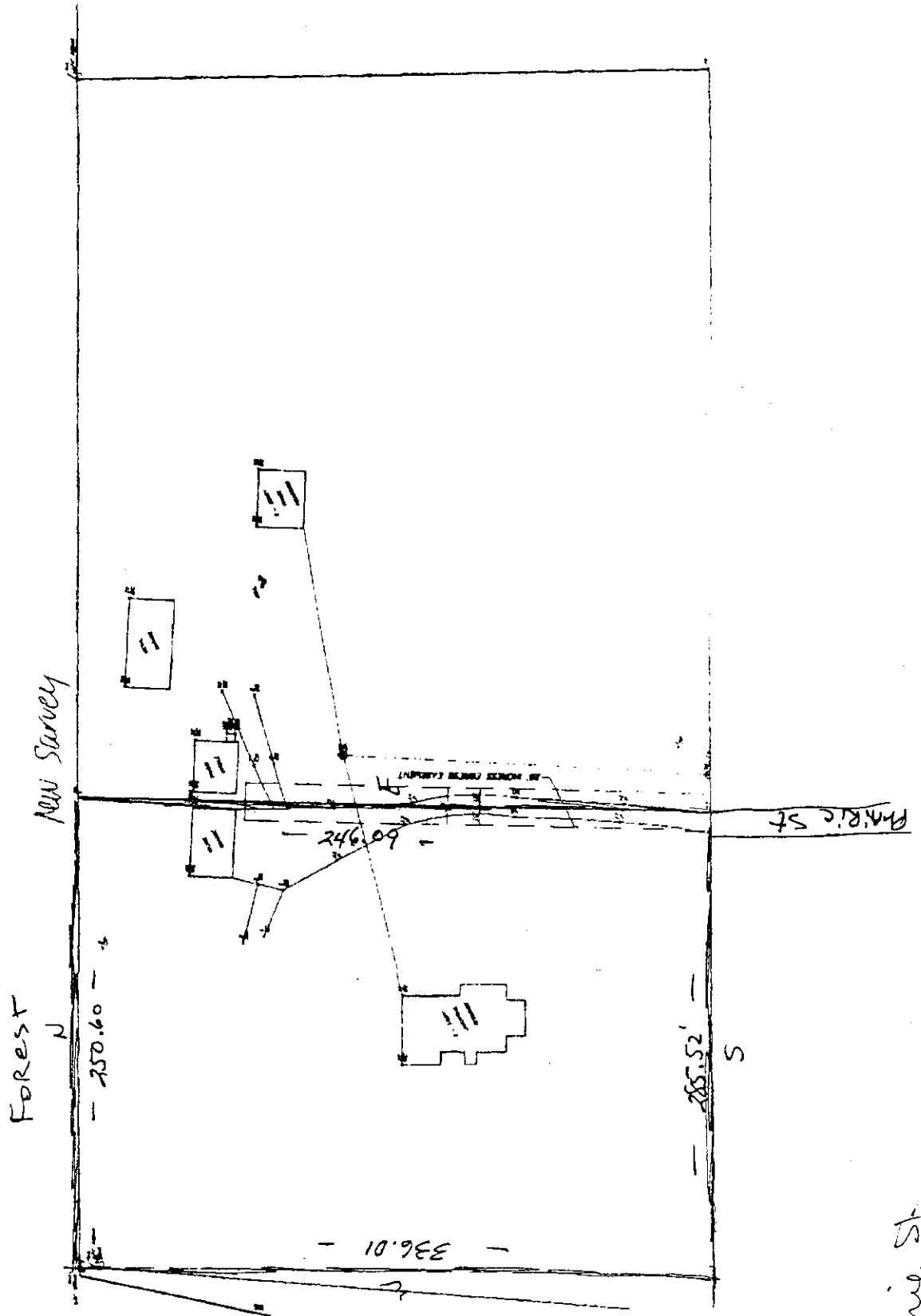
10. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 1 as designated upon the Final Plat of Griffin' Estate, the Plat of which is recorded in Book 41 of Plats on page 27A in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois; thence North 89 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds West, along the north line of said subdivision, a distance of 26.38 feet to a 5/8" inch iron pin and to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence North 89 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds West, along the north line of the Final Plat of Griffin's Estate, 285.52 feet, more or less, to the easterly bank of the Rock River; thence northerly, along said bank 338 feet, more or less (the chord acvtross the previously described irregular river bank course bears North 08 degrees 11 minutes 08 seconds East 336.01 feet); thence South 89 degrees 33 minutes 46 seconds East 250.80 feet to a 5/8" iron pin; thence South 02 degrees 13 minutes 25 seconds West 333.10 feet to the point of beginning. Situated in the County of Winnebago, State of Illinois and containing 2.13 acres.

Boundary Justification:

Includes house and land historically associated with the property and a 4-car garage (c. 1920s).



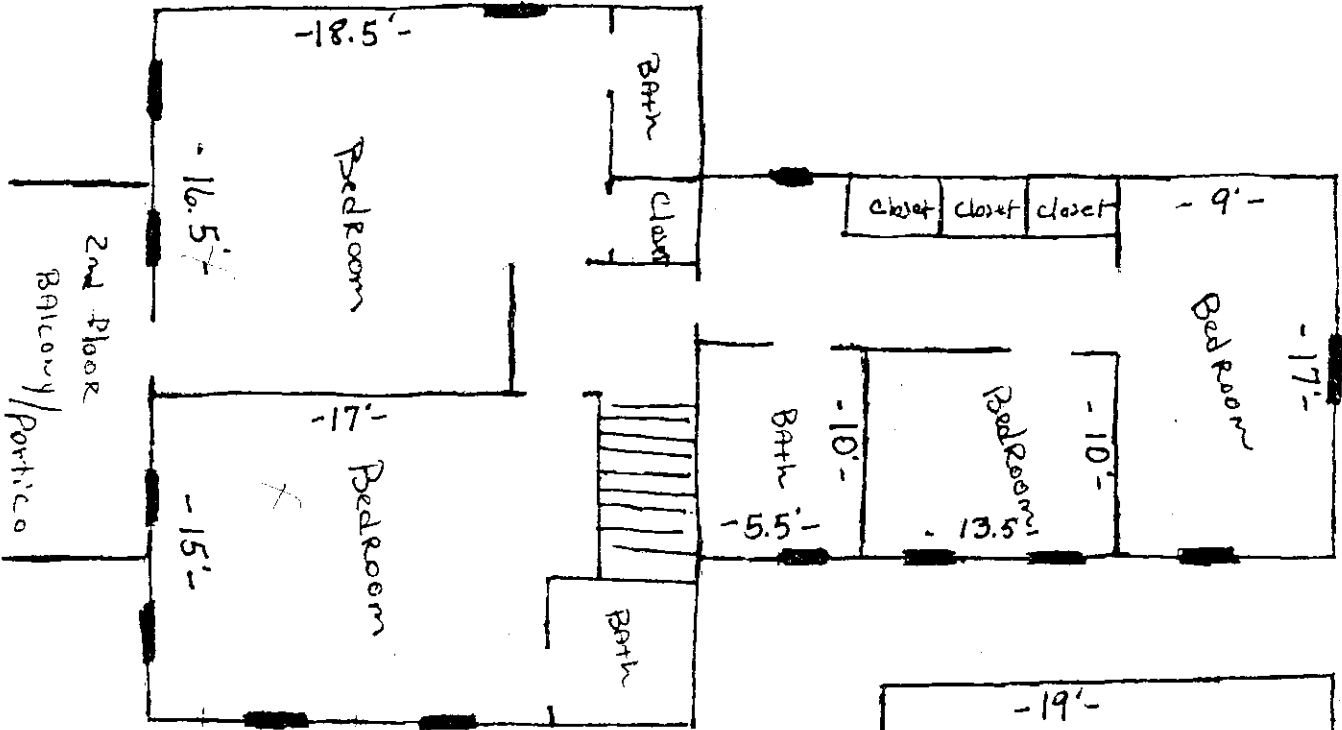
900 N. Prairie St
 Parkville, MO 64151

JAMESON HOUSE

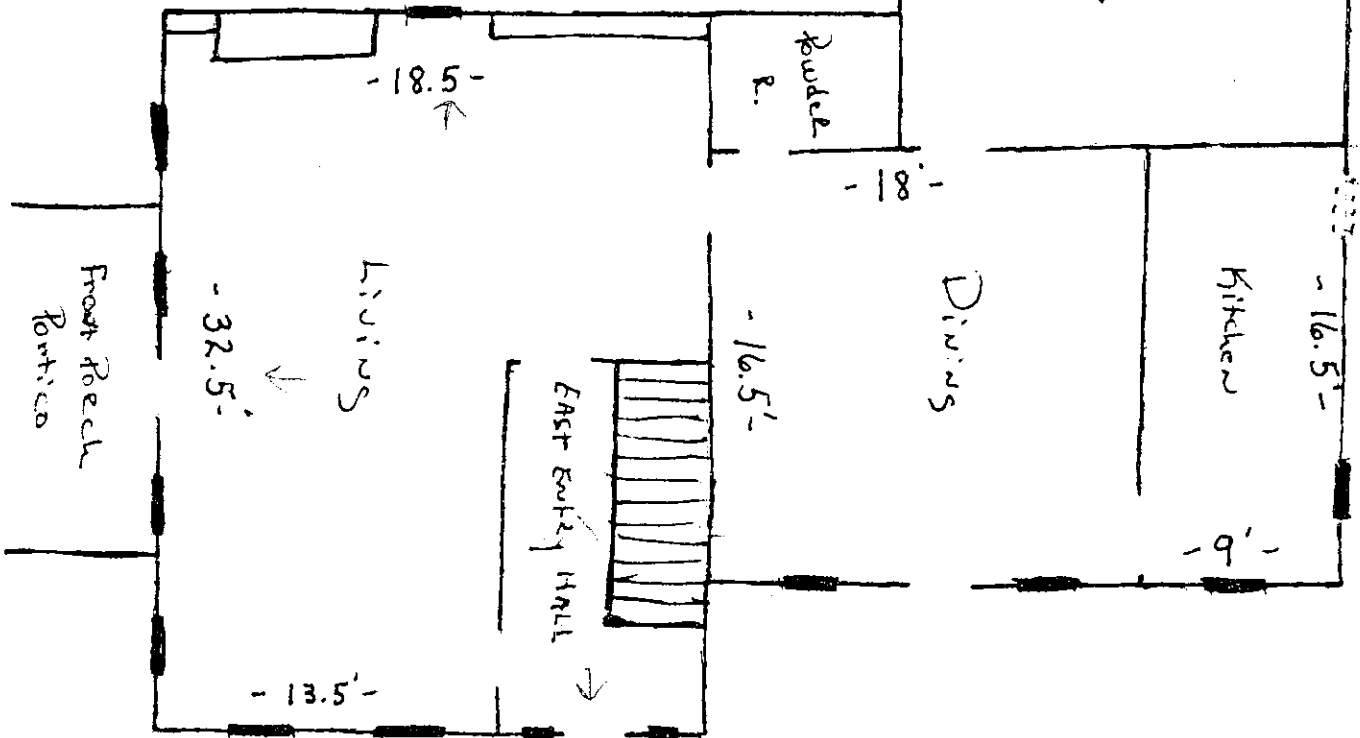
900 N. PRAIRIE ST.

ROCKTON, IL

Second Floor



First Floor



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT,
Immaculate Conception Church,
1315 8th St., NW,
Washington, 03000946,
LISTED, 9/17/03

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT,
Seventh Street Savings Bank,
1300 7th St. NW,
Washington, 03000944,
LISTED, 9/17/03
(Banks and Financial Institutions MPS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners--Local 132,
1010 10th St. NW, 1001 K St. NW,
Washington, 03000945,
LISTED, 9/17/03

FLORIDA, PINELLAS COUNTY,
Pass-A-Grille Historic District (Boundary Increase),
Pass-a-Grille Way, 1st Ave., Gulf Way, Sunset Way, 32 Ave.,
St. Pete Beach, 03000943,
LISTED, 9/15/03

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Bersbach, Alfred, House,
1120 Michigan Ave.,
Wilmette, 03000941,
LISTED, 9/17/03

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Stevenson, Adlai E., II, Farm,
25200 N. Saint Mary's Rd.,
Mettawa vicinity, 03000918,
LISTED, 9/14/03

* ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY,
Jameson, H.D., House,
900 N. Prairie St.,
Rockton vicinity, 03000915,
LISTED, 9/14/03

KENTUCKY, HARLAN COUNTY,
Lynch Historic District,
Roughly bounded by city limits, L&N RR bed, Big Looney Cr., Second, Mountain,
Highland Terrace, Liberty, and Church Sts.,
Lynch, 03000086,
LISTED, 9/15/03

NEW JERSEY, SOMERSET COUNTY,
St. John's Church Complex,
154-158 W. High School,
Somerville, 03000933,
LISTED, 9/15/03

PENNSYLVANIA, BRADFORD COUNTY,
Wyalusing Borough Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Prospect, First, Second, Third, Noble Sts., and Taylor
Ave.,
Wyalusing Borough, 03000934,
LISTED, 9/15/03

WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY,