

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 1536
OCT 07 1992
NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 532 South Main Street not for publication

city or town Hillsboro vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Montgomery code 135 zip code 62049

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. Howard, SHPO 9-22-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Richard Byers

**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action

11/5/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation STONE

Classical Revival

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD: Shingle

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1840-1904

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Historical Society of Montgomery County

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House
Name of Property

Montgomery, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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2	8	4	5	1	0
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4	3	3	6	8	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

2

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Idabel Evans, Historian

organization Historical Society of Montgomery County date June 19, 1992

street & number 904 South Main Street telephone 217/532-3329

city or town Hillsboro state Illinois zip code 62049

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. A. E. Tobias

street & number 532 South Main Street telephone 217/532-2242

city or town Hillsboro state IL zip code 62049

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House is a detached, two story, frame dwelling on a stone foundation, with a one story, rearward extension. It was built in 1840 and stands as originally sited on the west side of Main Street in the center of town. The original house was a textbook example of Greek Revival architecture. The plan was T-shaped, the main section being three bays wide and two deep, with a center hall. The centered one story ell was one bay wide and three bays long. Construction was post and beam covered with weatherboard. A small one story portico was centered on the facade. In 1904, a second story was added over a portion of the ell, a large Classical Revival porch replaced the portico, and a two story bay was added to the south elevation. Despite these alterations, the Greek Revival character of the house is not obscured. The house is in excellent condition, having been owned by the same family for over 140 years.

The entire city block on which the house stands is elevated approximately eight feet above the street. The lots slope slightly from back to front until the sidewalk is reached, then fall more steeply to the street. The Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer lot has a frontage of 90 feet and is 370 feet deep. The house is set back from the sidewalk on a line with three other houses on the block. Once an elegant residential area, the block is now partly commercial.

The original two story section of the house has a side gable roof covered with gray asphalt shingles, with two interior brick chimneys on the ridge. The front of the house faces the street and is symmetrical and five ranked, with a plain band of trim below the cornice. corner boards resemble narrow pilasters. The body of the house is painted Colonial Yellow with white trim.

The doorway is centered, with a massive door divided into six panels. It is topped with a transom and framed by simplified pilasters and rectangular sidelights. The door locks, latches, etc. are brass.

The original six-over-six, single hung windows were replaced in the 1904 updating with multi-pane over single pane sashes. Window frames are flat with shallow caps and simple moldings. Those on the first floor being divided into three sections and those above into two sections. Windows throughout the house are of this type except where noted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The full length, one story porch is Classical Revival in style, with a semi-circular, forward projection. Six large Tuscan columns support the roof. Between the cornice and the wide, plain architrave, a row of dentils and a row of egg and dart molding add interest. A low railing with turned balusters defines the edge of the porch, while the balustrade on the roof features square posts and stick spindles. Each post is topped with urn finials. The porch is supported on stone piers and is approached by three broad, semi-circular steps. The porch is painted white with tan floor and steps.

On the side elevations the gable is open with a raking cornice and brief returns. Attic windows are located in the peak of each gable and contain six over six sash original to the house. On the north side there are two evenly spaced windows on each floor. On the south elevation a two story bay has replaced the two rearmost windows. The bay is three-sided, with windows on both floors and is topped with a cornice and balustrade matching those on the front porch.

The rear elevation of the original house contains one window on the second floor. On the first floor there is a narrow, horizontal window similar to the vertical windows.

The original rearward extension was one story high and one unit deep and contained the kitchen, bays for wood and implements, and a privy. In the 1904 remodeling, the kitchen became the dining room and one bay of the woodshed was converted into a kitchen. A second story was added above these rooms. The roof of this addition is cross gabled and covered with gray asphalt shingles. It is lower than the original two story section since it lacks an attic. The cornice trim matches that on the original house.

There are three windows on the north side of the second story addition. Below these are paired windows in the dining room and a single window in the kitchen, with a smaller window between.

On the south elevation there are three asymmetrical windows on the second floor and two small porches and one window on the first. One porch is located at the juncture of the ell and the original house. The roof of this porch is supported at the outer edge by one column. Column, cornice trim and railing match those on the front porch. A door opens into the dining room from this porch. The door is oak, painted black, with a glass pane in the upper half and a transom.

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

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The second, slightly larger porch is supported by two columns and the trim is identical to that of the other porches. The door on this porch opens into the kitchen. There is a glass pane in the upper half, but the transom has been removed. The door is painted yellow with white trim. Both of these porch doors are fitted with old fashioned, wood screen doors.

The remaining one story section of the ell is covered with wood shingles. The south side of the structure contains a large, arched opening, now glassed in, framed with wide, plain casing. This area is now used as a summer room, and a lattice panel has been placed a few feet in front of the opening to block the sun. The north wall of the one story section is blank except for a door opening into the carport, which is located immediately north of the summer room. The rear wall of the ell contains two small, square windows.

Just to the north of the present kitchen is a small building contemporary with the original house which was once used as a smokehouse. It is now used to store lawn and garden equipment. It is approximately 10 feet by 12 feet in size and has a gabled roof covered with wood shingles. The body and trim of this building have been painted to match the house. It is a contributing building.

The grounds originally contained other outbuildings such as a carriage house and sheds that were demolished in modern times.

The spatial relationship on the interior of the original house remain unchanged; i.e., four rooms on either side of a central hall on both floors. In the 1904 updating of the house all the woodwork on the first floor was replaced with wide, classically detailed casings and moldings of cypress. The original stairway was replaced with a straight oak flight with a square newelpost surmounted by an elaborate brass lamp. The doorways in the south parlor were enlarged and fitted with sliding pocket doors. The entrance to the north parlor from the hall was enlarged and framed with half-height columns.

Three fireplaces remain on the first floor, one each in the north and south parlors and one in the den. Those in the south parlor and the den date from 1840 and have simple Greek Revival style mantels of walnut. The mantel in the north parlor is mahogany and was installed in the 1904 renovation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7/8 Page 4

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The rooms on the upper floor retain their original plain woodwork with simple moldings. The doors are six-paneled with wrought iron latches. The one remaining fireplace is in the northeast bedroom and has a simple, Greek Revival style mantel, painted white, as is all the woodwork on this floor. Flooring throughout the house is oak or walnut.

The second story addition of 1904 was divided into two bedrooms and a bath, with a narrow hallway and stairs to the first floor.

In the remaining one story section of the ell, the massive post and beam, pegged construction is exposed, as well as the roof framing.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House is nominated under Criterion C for Architecture (1840-1904) as a significant example of a combination of two styles of classical architecture, Greek Revival and Classical Revival. Although the styles are closely related, the house represents two distinct and widely separated periods in United States history; i.e., the time of settlement in the Middle West and the early 20th century. When the original house was constructed, Hillsboro was an isolated, unfinished town on the edge of the prairie; by the turn of the century, it was a bustling small city with electric street lights, telephones, and service by two railroads. The updating of the Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House in 1904 was a reflection of the changes which had taken place in its community and the lifestyle of its residents.

From 1830 to 1850, the Greek Revival style of architecture was so popular in America that it has been called the "National Style". Reasons most often given for its popularity include a distaste for English styles reminiscent of the Colonial period, interest in recent archaeological discoveries in Greece, and sympathy for Greece in its war for independence from Turkey.¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Brought to the Midwest by settlers arriving from the East and the South, Greek Revival architecture was received with enthusiasm in Illinois.² The imposing columns and pediments of the Greek temple form lent dignity to public buildings in rude frontier towns. Adaptations for domestic structures were more modest, often being a matter of details.²

In 1834, the Gazetteer of Illinois stated that Hillsboro was a "healthy, flourishing town of 50 families and 250 inhabitants".³ Three years later, the first Greek Revival structure in the town was erected. The Hillsboro Academy was housed in a classical structure with a temple front correct in detail, although carried out in wood. In 1840, the Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House was built across the street from the Academy. Tradition has it that the building was intended to be a boarding house for students; however, before it was completed, it was purchased by Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff of Boston for a residence for his daughter, Sally Freeman, and her family. (Dr. Shurtleff owned large tracts of land in Illinois purchased through his agent, John Tillson of Hillsboro.)

An early photograph shows it to have been a two story, side-gabled structure with a one story portico centered on the symmetrical facade. The portico is supported by two round columns which appear to be of the Greek Doric order. Other Greek Revival touches include six-over-six window lights and the doorway, which is framed by sidelights and pilasters and topped with a transom.

In 1849, Sally Freeman Child (by now twice widowed) returned to Boston and the house was sold to William and Delilah Brewer, who had come to Hillsboro from Kentucky. Mr. Brewer was a prominent merchant and land owner who also served three terms as Probate Judge, 16 years as Justice of the Peace, and one term in the State Legislature. The 1918 History of Montgomery County states, "Few men exercised more influence on the making of Hillsboro and the county than William Brewer".⁴

In 1903, Judge Brewer's daughter, Sarah, then Mrs. A. A. K. Sawyer, decided to move her family into the house, which had been vacant for a decade. Mr. Sawyer, like his father-in-law, was engaged in the mercantile business and farming.

In a renovation which took two years to complete, a second story was added at the rear of the house to accommodate two bedrooms and a bathroom. Other interior alterations made at this time reflect the improvements in comfort and convenience then available to more affluent Americans; i.e., plumbing, electricity and central heating.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Hillsboro was enjoying a boom caused by the introduction of industry to the traditional farm market economy. A shaft for the mining of coal had been sunk in Hillsboro in 1887; by 1908 ten coal mines would be operating in Montgomery County.⁵ The availability of coal attracted industry to the area, resulting in an influx of workers. Several additions to Hillsboro were platted, and the general prosperity resulted in the construction of fine new homes in the popular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

The rather sedate, balanced exterior of the Sawyer house must have seemed plain and outmoded beside its more exuberant neighbors. In the good old American tradition of "keeping up with the Joneses", a two story bay was added to the south elevation of the house and the small portico on the facade was replaced with a one story, full length porch. Fortunately, the unknown designer or builder chose to make these embellishments in keeping with the classical style of the house.

Interest in classical architecture had declined in the United States after mid-century as other popular styles had their day. However, the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 restored it to public favor. The dazzling "White City" designed by leading architects seized the popular imagination, and Classical Revival became the architecture of choice for governmental and commercial buildings. On the domestic front, it was one of the most enduring styles; variations were being built as late as the 1950's.⁶

Whether the Exposition buildings had any influence on the design of the additions to the Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House is unknown; however, the inspiration was unquestionably classical. The columns and balustrades, the urn finials, dentils and egg and dart molding all speak of the classical tradition. The semi-circular, forward projection of the front porch and the two story bay mark it as Classical Revival.⁷ At later dates, several large Classical Revival houses were built in Hillsboro, but the Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House is unique in its combination of the Greek Revival and Classical Revival styles.

No further alterations have been made to the Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House. It is presently owned and occupied by Judge Brewer's great granddaughter, Evelyn Sawyer Tobias. Located prominently in the center of Hillsboro near the intersection of two state highways, the house has long been a landmark to travelers and a source of pride to local residents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8/9 Page 7

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 182-184.
- ²Betty Madden, Art, Crafts, and Architecture in Early Illinois (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974), pp. 137-150.
- ³Dorothy Bliss, Hillsboro, A History (Hillsboro, IL: Montgomery County News, 1989), p. 7.
- ⁴Newton Bateman and Paul Selby, eds., Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois (Chicago): Munsell Publishing Company, 1918), vol. 2: History of Montgomery County, ed. by Alexander T. Strange, p. 900.
- ⁵Bliss, Hillsboro, A History, p. 29.
- ⁶McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, pp. 344,345.
- ⁷Ibid., pp. 343,344.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bateman, Newton and Selby, Paul, eds. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1918, Vol. 2: History of Montgomery County, ed. by Alexander T. Strange.
- Bliss, Dorothy. Hillsboro, A History. Hillsboro, IL: Montgomery County News, 1989.
- Cress, Irene Barry. "Sawyer Homestead Historic Residence." Hillsboro (IL) Montgomery News, 21 Oct. 1946.
- Illinois Historic Structures Survey. "Inventory of Architecture Before World War II in Montgomery County." Chicago. 1973.
- Madden, Betty. Art, Crafts and Architecture in Early Illinois. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9/10 Page 8

Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Continued)

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

Perrin, William Henry, ed. History of Bond and Montgomery Counties. Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., 1882.

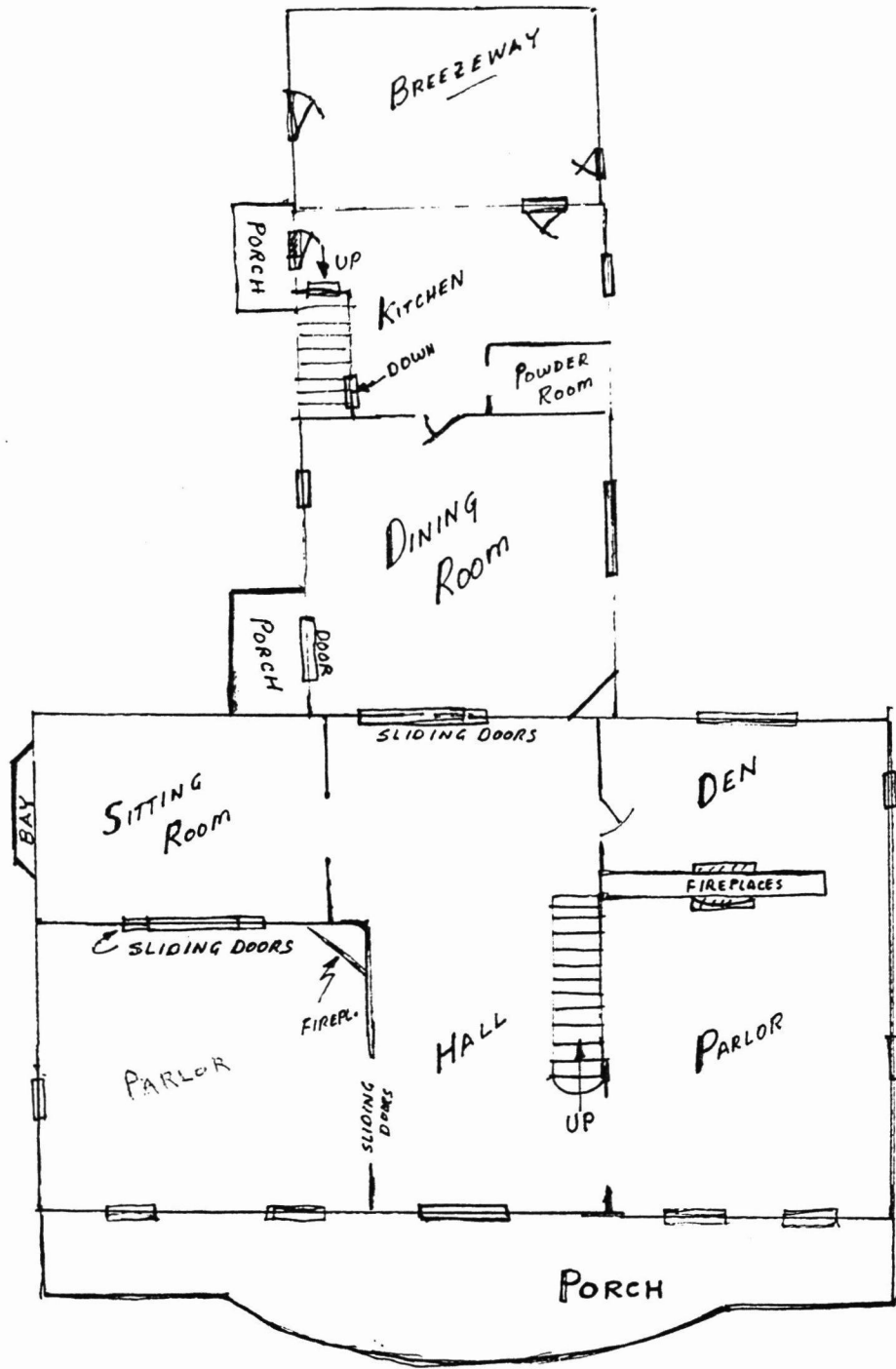
Tobias, Evelyn Sawyer. Owner of Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House, Hillsboro, Illinois. Interviews, Nov. 1991, April 1992.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of the E 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T8N, R4W of the 3rd P.M., Montgomery County, Illinois, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 220 feet south of the southeast corner of Lot 10, Tillson's Addition to Hillsboro; thence south 90 feet; thence west about 370 feet to Washington Street; thence north 90 feet; thence east about 370 feet to place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire city lot historically associated with the property.



FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
 Hillsboro, Illinois
 Floor Plan - First Floor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Freeman--Brewer--Sawyer House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Montgomery

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/20/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/05/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/21/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92001536

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/5/92 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



532

1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE

2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL

3) KEN MEADE

4) 5/2/92

5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL

6) EAST ELEV.

7) #1



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
 - A) 5/2/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) NORTH ELEV.
- 7) #2



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 5/2/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) VIEW FROM NE
- 7) #3



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 5/2/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORD, IL
- 6) VIEW FROM SE
- 7) #4



1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE

2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL

3) KEN MEADE

4) 5/2/92

5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL

6) SOUTH ELEV.

7) US #8



1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE

2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL

3) KEN MEADE

4) 5/2/92

5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL

6) VIEW FROM SW

7) #6



1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER House

2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL

3) KEN MEADE

4) 5/2/92

5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL

6) VIEW FROM WEST SHOWING SMOKEHOUSE

7) #7



1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE

2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL

3) KEN MEADE

4) 4/11/92

5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL

6) FRONT (EAST) DOOR

7) #8



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) FRONT HALL STAIRWAY
- 7) #9



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER House
- 2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) FIREPLACE, NORTH PARLOR
- 7) #10



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL
- 3) KEN MERDE
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) FIREPLACE - DEN
- 7) #11



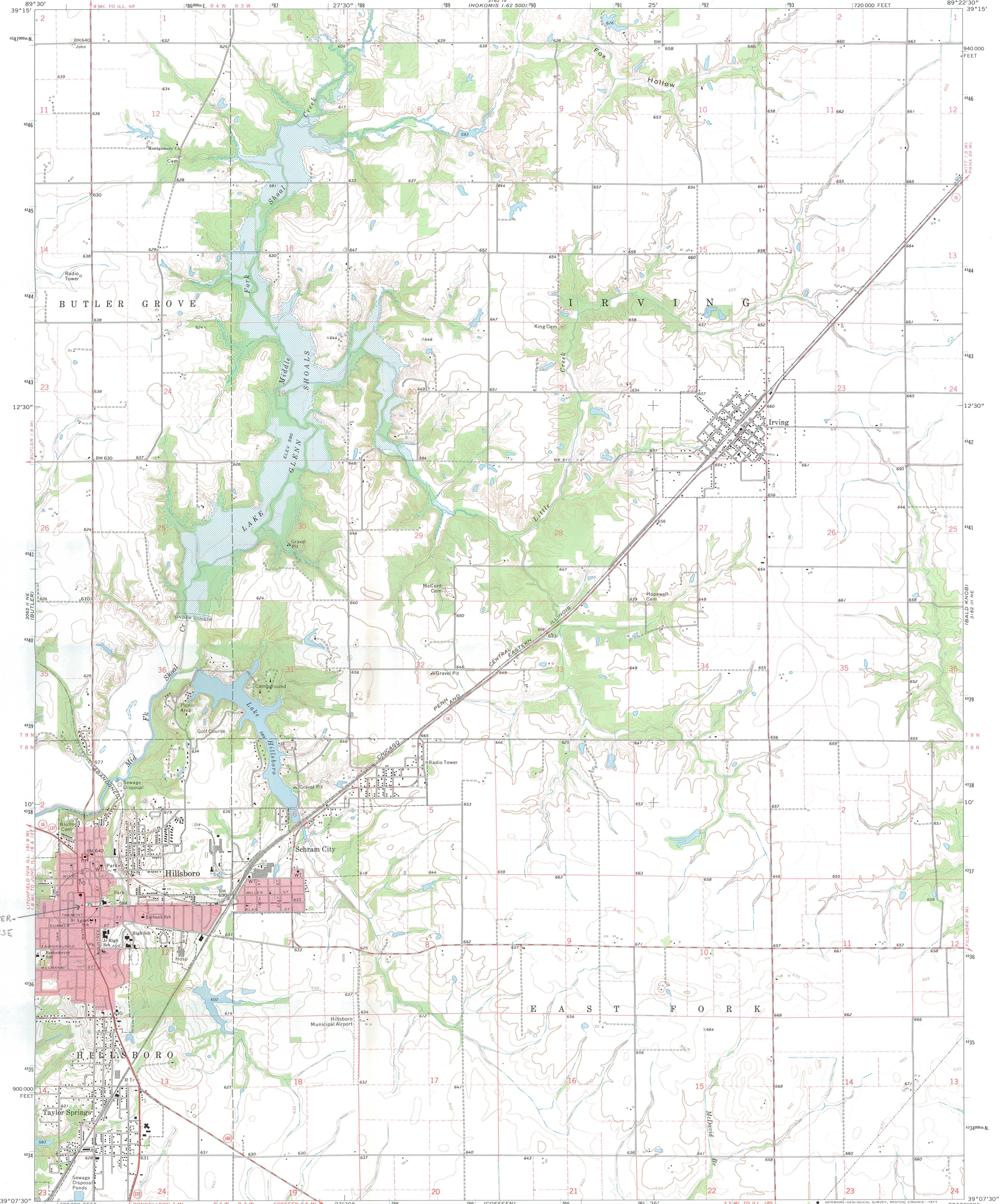
- 1) FREEMAN-BREWSTER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) FIREPLACE, NE BEDROOM, SEC. FLOOR
- 7) #12



- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY CO. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) HALL DOOR, NE BEDROOM, SEC. FLOOR
- 7) #13

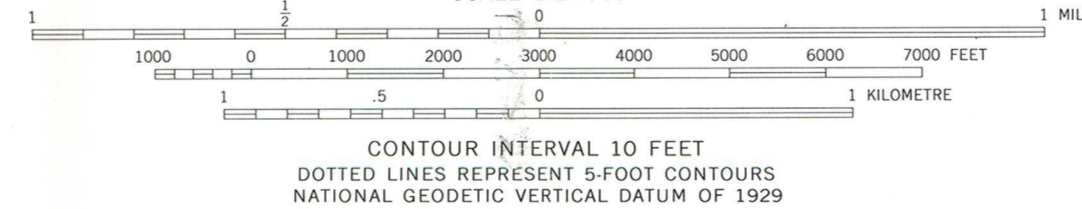
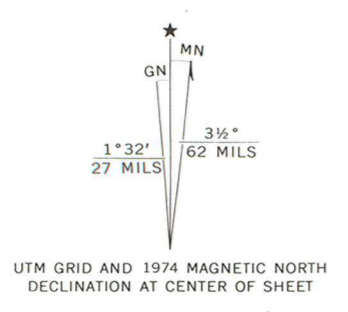


- 1) FREEMAN-BREWER-SAWYER HOUSE
- 2) MONTGOMERY Co. IL
- 3) KEN MEADE
- 4) 4/11/92
- 5) KEN MEADE STUDIO, HILLSBORO, IL
- 6) WOODSHED (SHOWING DOOR TO PRIVY)
- 7) #14



FREEMAN-BREWER-
SAWYER HOUSE
ZONE 1G
E 284510
N 4336870

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974.
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Illinois coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Blue hatching indicates area to be submerged by Lake Glenn Shoals
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

HILLSBORO, ILL.
NW/4 HILLSBORO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3907.5-W8922.5/7.5
1974

AMS 3162 III NW-SERIES V863



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

September 28, 1992

Ms. Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
800 N. Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the nomination materials for the following properties that were recommended for nomination to the National Register by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

John C. Anderson House, Carlinville
Freeman-Brewer-Sawyer House, Hillsboro
Stevens House, Tiskilwa
Kitchell Park, Pana
Clear Creek Meeting House, Putnam County
Point School, Grant Park vicinity

Please note that a request has been made to restrict location information on the Clear Creek Meeting House.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.