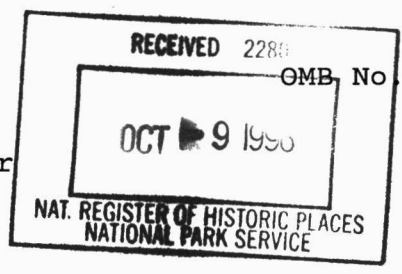


NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No 1024-0018

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 Page, Henry H., House at 221 North Union Street

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 221 North Union Street not for publication \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Vermont vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Illinois code IL county Fulton code 057 zip code 61484

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 X 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.)

William L. Wheeler \_\_\_\_\_ 10-1-96  
Signature of certifying official 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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4. National Park Service Certification  
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I, hereby certify that this 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

*Edson H. Beall*    11-7-96

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

  Entered in the  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  National Register  
  Signature of Keeper            Date  
  *Beall*    of Action

=====  
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

Contributing	Noncontributing
3	0 buildings
0	0 sites
1	0 structures
0	0 objects
4	0 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.) Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois

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6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic  
Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic  
Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival  
Craftsman  
Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
roof asphalt  
walls brick  
wood  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
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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.

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## Description

### Summary

The Henry H. Page House at 221 North Union Street is a two story brick and frame residence situated at the end of East Second Street and on the east side of North Union Street in the village of Vermont in southwest Fulton County, Illinois. The house faces west and was built in 1912-1913. It has a steep pitched hipped roof with large gabled dormers. The main house block is basically square in shape with an one-and-a-half story gable roofed kitchen wing to the east rear. An original sleeping porch extends above the front porch underneath the projecting gabled dormer. A one story porch wraps around the front, west elevation and along part of the south elevation. The south portion of the porch was enclosed in the 1920s with the addition of one-over-one windows providing a sunroom. To the northeast rear of the house is a one story brick garage built in 1912-1913. East of the house is a c. 1840s large carriage house that was moved from the west side of the property to its present location in 1912. South of the carriage house is a chicken coop built in 1912. The house sits one block east of the commercial downtown. Across North Union Street to the west is the brick one story village hall. To its north, across East Second Street is a one story hall and parlor house that has been considerably altered. Immediately north of the house is a modern one story ranch house. Behind the house is the Bader Grain Elevator. To the south is a one story hall and parlor house that has been covered with asbestos siding. The house is in good condition and maintains its historic integrity.

Windows throughout the house are double-hung, one-over-one except where noted. The hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. The eaves have wood cornice brackets with hanging pendants. There are smaller identical brackets at the porch roof line. There is a chimney located on the north wall and a chimney towards the east. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The hipped roof flares out at the eaves. The front gabled dormer has a horseshoe shaped arch with a recessed window.<sup>1</sup> The arch has decorative wood slats encircling the inset window. The one-over-one window's upper sash has diamond-shaped window panes. Triangular wood spandrels are on either side of the arch and above it. The gabled dormers on the south and north elevations have bracketed rooflines. These dormers have a small window. All three dormers have steeply pitched gable roofs that flare out at the eaves. The brick foundation has a common bond pattern. Between the basement and first story is a concrete stringcourse. The first story has a brick veneer laid

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in a common bond pattern. Above the first story, the walls are narrow clapboard siding. On the north and south elevations between the brick veneer on the first story and the wooden clapboards on the second story is a decorative asphalt shingled pent roof that flares out. There is flat, vertical stickwork at the second story corners of the house. This stickwork is repeated approximately 4 inches from the corners.

The front porch has brick walls and large brick piers leading up to the roof. Below the porch floor is honeycomb brickwork in a diamond pattern that allows ventilation underneath the porch. The porch walls and piers have a concrete cap. There are four brick piers across the west front of the porch. They are located at the north and south ends and on either side of the entry. There is an additional pier at the southeast corner of the porch. Concrete steps lead up to the porch in front of the entry. Above these steps in the roofline is a small decorative gable with a pent roof enframing the gable that defines the entry.

At the north end of the west elevation first story are three large windows. They have decorative leaded glass with zinc comes. To the south of these windows is a one-over-one window with zinc comes in a Gothic arch pattern. To the south of this window is the main entry door. South of the entry door the porch has been enclosed with three, one-over-one windows and wood framing creating a north wall for the sun room. The west elevation of the sun room has two windows. At the north end of the second story is a window then the sleeping porch projection. The sleeping porch has three large single pane windows that are removable allowing wood screens to be put in during the summer. South of the sleeping porch on the west elevation of the main block of the house is a window.

On the south elevation beginning at the west end of the first story at the sun room are six, one-over-one windows. East of the sun room is a single window and a smaller window that has been bricked in. On the second story are two windows, one each towards the west and east ends of the main block of the house. The south elevation basement level has a two-pane window. At the west end of the basement level of the rear kitchen wing is a two-pane window, a door to the basement, and a two-pane window. The basement doorway a shed roof with wood braces covering the entry. On the first story of the kitchen wing are single windows on either side of the basement entry.

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At the south end of the first story rear east elevation is a doorway that has been covered over. To its north is a back door and a one-over-one window. At the second story is a one-over-one window.

At the east end of the north elevation basement level kitchen wing is a doorway that is currently covered over with plywood. To the north is a rear entry door and a window. On the second story is a window. At the basement level of the north elevation of the main block of the house is a two-pane window.

At the east end of the north elevation first story of the kitchen wing is a window. At the east end of the main house block are three leaded glass one-over-one windows. To the west past the fireplace chimney is a window. On the second story are two windows, one each towards the west and east ends of the main block of the house.

Interior

The interior has a four room plan on the first and second stories with the kitchen wing to the rear. The walls and ceilings are plaster. Floors throughout the house are narrow oak and maple. Many have been covered over with carpeting and tile. The front, west entry door has a large beveled glass panel with egg and dart surround. Woodwork in the house is varnished oak and maple. The entry hall, living room, and dining room have varnished oak woodwork while the library and upstairs rooms have varnished maple woodwork. The door casings have antique brass metal exposed screw heads.

Upon entering the entry hall at the southwest corner is a large closet to the east with a mirrored door. A glass and wood door to the south enters the enclosed sun room. To the north is the living room. Two Doric columns and short wood walls with inset panels and dentils defines the entry to the living room from the entry hall.

At the southeast corner of the living room are two, five-panel doors that lead to the study. Immediately to their north is the enclosed main staircase which has a five-panel door. A large flat cased opening to the dining room is located along the east wall. North of this opening is the wood and decorative tile fireplace on the north wall. Built-in leaded glass cabinets with a floral design are located on either side of the fireplace. The mantel and surround are varnished oak. Modillions support the mantel and a beveled mirror is located

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above it. Glazed tile surrounds the metal firebox and also provide a outer hearth. Four leaded glass windows on the west wall and a single window on the north wall provide light to the spacious 24' 6" x 15" living room.

To the east of the living room is the 14' 6" x 12' 6" dining room. A built-in china cabinet with leaded glass and a pass-through to the kitchen is located on the east wall. To its north is a large closet. Along the north wall are three windows with leaded glass that lights the room. Below the central window is a decorative radiator with a built-in warming oven. A doorway on the south wall leads to a storage area and the study. There is also a doorway from the east wall of the dining room to the kitchen.

The 13' 6" x 11' study has maple woodwork. A window on the south wall lights the room and a door on the east wall provides access to a bathroom. On the east wall of the bathroom is a doorway to the kitchen. A service stair along the west wall of the kitchen leads to the second story. In the southwest corner of the kitchen is original built-in cupboards, shelving, and a small bench seat. A basement staircase is on the south side of the kitchen and a small pantry is located to the southeast. A rear door on the east wall provides access to the back yard. Along the west wall of the kitchen is a built-in cupboard and counter with a pass-through to the dining room.

The enclosed sunroom to the southwest of the main block of house has 13 windows that provide light and ventilation to the room. There is a radiator that provides heat to this room.

The main staircase heads east up to the second floor landing. The landing has maple balusters and a rail. East of the landing is the rear service staircase which heads downstairs and turns to the south to the kitchen. A central hall running east to west divides the upstairs roughly into halves. A small half-bath is located in the southeast corner, a sewing room/bedroom is to the south and a bedroom is to the southwest. At the west end of the hall is the sleeping porch. It is accessed through a door and a step up. The sleeping porch has three removable windows on hinges that allow screens to be placed in the summertime. Two bedrooms are located on the north side of the hall. A rear unfinished attic over the kitchen provides storage space. There is a also an attic above the second story of the main block of the house.

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The basement is accessed through staircase on the south side of the kitchen and through an outside door on the south kitchen wall. The full basement is divided into several storage and furnace rooms. The furnace is a hot water boiler with radiators.

#### Garage

The brick one-story, two-car garage is located northeast of the house. It has a hipped asphalt shingled roof and was built in 1912-1913. The red brick and brickwork pattern are the same as the house. Two, two-pane windows are located in the center of the north and south elevations. A large modern wood door opens to the east. The interior has a concrete floor and plaster walls and ceiling. There is a radiator that is connected to the house's boiler providing heat to the garage. A floor drain allows cars to be washed in the garage. The garage is a contributing building.

#### Carriage Barn

A c. 1840s wood-frame two-story I-house was moved from the front of the property in 1912 and converted to a carriage house. When the house was moved and converted to a carriage barn, a large shed roofed addition was added to the east wall. The c. 1840s section of the carriage barn has nine-over-six windows and a wide Greek Revival styled cornice with gabled returns. Some of the interior woodwork remains including the windows' shouldered architraves. The I-house had a central hall plan with a three-bay front facade fenestration pattern. The wood framed construction is post and beam with straight sawn joists and sills.

Portions of the nine-over-six windows remain on the west, south, and east elevation of the carriage house. On the west elevation a large double central doorway was installed to allow access for the carriages and automobiles. A single window is located on either side of this doorway on the first story. On the second story are three evenly spaced windows. The first story south elevation has a window and a doorway. On the second story is a large hay door opening.

The east elevation has no openings.

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The first story north elevation has two large openings with wooden sliding doors. Above on the second story is a nine-over-six window that has been boarded over. In the attic is a small four-pane window. It is a contributing building.

#### Chicken Coop

A wood-framed chicken coop built in 1912-1913 is located south of the carriage house. It has a shed roof and window and door openings for the chickens on the south elevation. It is a contributing building.

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 1913

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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### Statement of Significance

The Henry H. Page House at 221 North Union Street is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of an early 20th century house with Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Stick Style, and some Craftsman features. Among the house's Classical Revival features are its leaded windows, symmetrical layout, decorative modillions, and interior woodwork featuring Doric columns, entablatures, dentils, and modillions. Queen Anne and Stick Style features on the house include its decorative panels in the dormer, pent roofs, and decorative stick work. Craftsman features include the massive brick porch piers and interior woodwork with exposed antique brass screw heads. The Henry H. Page House at 221 North Union Street's period of significance is 1913, the year the house was completed. The property also has a contributing garage, chicken coop, and carriage barn. Although the carriage barn was originally built as an I-House in the c. 1840s, it was moved to the rear of the property in 1912 and completely remodeled into a carriage house. The garage and chicken coop were built in 1912-1913. The Henry Page House at 221 North Union Street meets the registration requirements of the single dwelling property type in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois."

### Architecture

For a discussion of vernacular and popular building types and architectural styles of the early 20th century please refer to the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois."

Alan Gowans in The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930 defines the "comfortable house" as a "suburban house built in the period 1890-1930 when due to prefabrication, more houses were erected than in the nation's entire previous history and when combinations of forms and ornament were distinct from both the more familiar Picturesque styles of the preceding period and from the more consistent Academic and popular/commercial styling of houses in the 1930s and succeeding decades." Gowans goes on to explain that styles in the 1890s-1930s cannot be identified by one or two dominant features, (for example finding a round arch and bracket, thus it must be Italianate), and the Academic insistence on drawing from a single stylistic format had little

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effect on house building for the middle and lower classes until the 1920s. Instead, styles got fragmented.

According to Gowans, comfortable houses were found throughout the U. S., but they flourished in one place in particular, the suburbs. In 1890s-1930s suburbs included what is known today as suburbs as well as tracts within city limits (the ring of development on the outer part of a city), and small towns. Vermont was a small town during this time period. These areas became popular for housing for workers who could easily commute to city centers via mass transportation including trains and streetcars, the wealthy who wanted to retreat from the smell, sights, and squalor of the city center, and retired farmers from the countryside who wanted to be closer to the city.<sup>2</sup>

This new type of suburban architecture could be found in the mail-order catalogs of virtually every company in the early 1900s and basically tried to create what the Chicago House Wrecking Company called "a combination of country and city home." This new suburban house was designed by creating three facades: front (street) , back, and side.

While professional architects were building the nation's monuments including Madison Square Garden, Morgan Library, Pennsylvania Station in New York, skyscrapers in Chicago and New York, and grand mansions in Newport, Rhode Island and New York, popular/commercial builders were erecting the comfortable house in the suburbs.<sup>3</sup>

Popular/commercial builders of the time got their ideas and plans from a number of sources including books, trade journals, newspapers, lumberyard fliers, as well as from mail-order plan catalogues. Builders could order complete plans and specs from mail-order architects of the time. Two of the largest firms of the time were the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago, Illinois, and the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport, Iowa. Another popular mail-plan supplier was The Ladies Home Journal which featured Colonial Revival designs as well as three Prairie School designs by Frank Lloyd Wright.<sup>4</sup>

Another source for the building of the comfortable house was the mass prefabrication of entire houses. Home owners could order the total house from a mail-order company, have all its parts precut and numbered at the company's factories, ship it out by rail, and be assembled by number upon preconstructed foundations by the building owner themselves or by local carpenters. Among popular prefabricated house companies included George F.

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Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee, the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan, Sears, Roebuck, and Company of Chicago, Illinois, and Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago, Illinois. Prefabricated house companies supplied thousands of homes to buyers throughout the country during the 1890s-1930s.<sup>5</sup>

According to Gowans, during the period of the comfortable house, 1890-1930, all historic styles of North American architecture appeared, "but not always in relation to the types with which they were associated earlier." Historic styles could appear as correct Academic revivals of historic styles and types, for example the Colonial Revival. They could be reproductions of older types by mail-order builders or contractors or holding on to familiar types from the past. Sometimes ornamental details from historic styles could be added to traditional house forms. Or, new house forms developed between 1890-1930 including the Four Square and Bungalow could have ornamental details added from recognizable historic styles.<sup>6</sup>

Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis in America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses also described houses built in America from 1900 through World War I as featuring three basic style groupings, similar to Gowans' ideas: 1. Survivals or "holdovers" of existing designs such as the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival from the 1876 Centennial exhibition. 2. New revivals or adaptations of other designs from the historical past such as the Tudor Revival or Dutch Colonial Revival. 3. New American designs generally unrelated to past traditions including the Prairie School, Craftsman, Bungalow, and Four Square.<sup>7</sup>

Mail-order architects and house builders during the early 1900s had to please a clientele who were not ready for the plain simple lines of Colonial Revival or Arts and Crafts influenced homes.<sup>8</sup> The Queen Anne style thrived on into the 1910s but by 1900 it began succumbing to the drift toward stylistic unification and correctness and toward less ornament.<sup>9</sup> Queen Anne influenced houses of the time reflected this use of less ornament by retaining an exterior with gables, bays, porches, dormers, sometimes a tower and an interior plan with its central reception hall with its prominent staircase. But by having fewer siding materials than the earlier late 1800s Queen Anne house and by eliminating most of the ornamentation, the house looked truly "modern."<sup>10</sup>

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In addition to the use of hold overs of picturesque styles during the early 1900s numerous mail-order architects' and builders' designs included what Alan Gowan terms "Picturesque Eclectic Survival." Picturesque Eclectic Survival could be seen in designs in which diverse forms were mixed up for picturesque effect. It could be found in designs whose formal style is quite recognizable such as the Bungalow or Four Square, but whose ornamental detail is all mixed up. Or, it could be found in designs in which both forms and ornamental detail are mixed up for picturesque effect.<sup>11</sup>

By the 1920s such combinations of ornament had become rare. Fashions in domestic architecture shifted quickly toward the "period" styles. After World War I mail-order architects and builders began to limit their designs to single stylistic formats either using "modern" styles such as Craftsman and Prairie School or "period" styles including the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. Eventually the modern styles succumbed to the period styles.<sup>12</sup>

The Henry H. Page House at 221 North Union Street is what Alan Gowans terms as a Picturesque Eclectic Survival house whose formal style is quite recognizable but whose ornamental detail is all mixed up. The designer took a cubic house form, the Four Square and expanded upon it by adding a projecting sleeping porch over the front porch and a kitchen wing extension to the rear. The house's Four Square form included its hipped roof with gabled dormers, front porch with massive brick piers and interior with a side-entry hall, large living room, dining room and den. The gable roof kitchen wing extends to the rear of the square body of the house.

Holdovers of picturesque styles on the Henry H. Page House at 221 North Union Street include the use of Queen Anne features. Queen Anne details can be found in the horizontal division between the brick first story and frame second story with its pent roof on the side elevations of the house and the front gable dormer which has a horseshoe shaped arch, picket fence type siding in the arch with dentils, and decorative spandrel panels .

The use of bracketing reminiscent of Italianate architecture was popular on mail-order and builder designed houses of the time. Aladdin's Standard and Virginia models in the 1919 catalog emphasized the feature:

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"Notice the architectural detail under the eaves, porch and dormer. . . . The scrolled brackets which are especially machined for the Standard add a finished touch to the sweeping eaves. Possibly you have noticed that this has been carried out on all eaves--dormer and porch included. . . ."

The Page House features brackets at the cornice line, gabled dormers on the side elevations, porch eaves, and at the pent roof dividing the first and second stories.

Patterned stick work can be found at the cornice line and second story where vertical boards are located at the corners of the house and on the front facade sleeping porch.

Classical Revival detailing can be found in the house's leaded windows and interior with fluted Doric columns and dentils.

The use of "Modern" stylistic details can also be found on the house. Massive Craftsman/Prairie School influenced brick piers support the wraparound front porch. Another Craftsman detail is found on the interior woodwork which has exposed antique brass screw heads in the window and door frames.

One other house in Vermont built during the 1900s reflects the mixed use of eclectic ornament, the Henry H. Page House at 301 East Fifth Street. The Henry H. Page House at 301 East Fifth Street was built in 1908. The two-and-a-half story house has a steep pitched hipped roof with a front gable. The front gable has a large arched opening. Decorative segmental and triangular shingles are located on the front and rear projecting gables, gables above the front porch, and in a band between the first and second stories. Rusticated concrete block is used for the home's foundation and massive porch piers. Patterned vertical stick work is found at the corners of the house, on the front projecting gable, at the cornice line, and above the first story windows. Decorative Italianate influenced brackets are located at the projecting front and rear gables and at the cornice line. Classical features on the house include its Palladian type window in the projecting front gable. The interior has a large entry hall with an open staircase and Classical influenced woodwork.

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Two other houses similar to the Page House, built in the 1910s by the I. N. Willis Company of Table Grove are found in Table Grove and Augusta, Illinois. Both have similar forms and stylistic detailing, to the Henry Page House at 221 North Union Street.

The W. L. Derry House at 102 North Main Street at the northwest side of the village square was built in 1917-1918. The two story, low-pitched hipped roof house has a rectangular shape with a wraparound front porch with massive brick piers. A three-sided, polygonal window bay is on the south elevation. The horizontal lines of the house and its wide, overhanging eaves give the house some Prairie School styling. The house has been covered with synthetic siding and part of the roof of the front porch has been removed.

The Cleve Shroeder House at 506 South Main Street built 1918-1919 has a Four Square shape that was expanded with a hipped roof family room wing to the north and a gable roof kitchen wing to the west. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves characteristic of the Prairie School. Bands of windows are another Prairie School feature as well as the massive horizontal brick porch piers. The windows have nine-over-one panes, a Colonial Revival feature. The interior features an open staircase with straight slats and a square newel post with diamond shaped raised wood panels.

Later Queen Anne styled houses in Vermont include the Park Johnston House at 101 North Union Street built in 1903 by Daniel S. Frazier. The two-and-a-half story hipped roof house has a front facing gable with an arched opening with diamond patterned shingles. Other Queen Anne features include its two-story three-sided bay window, cutaway corners with cornice line fretwork, wraparound front porch, and interior with a prominent entry hall with open staircase.

The three, Four Square houses in Vermont all exhibit single stylistic formats. The W. F. Bader House at 301 North Main Street built in 1907 follows Classical Revival lines with its Tuscan columned front porch, symmetrical layout, leaded glass windows, and interior with Classical inspired woodwork. The Edith Chipman House at 201 West Third Street built in 1912 also follows Classical Revival lines with its Tuscan columned front porch, symmetrical layout, cut glass and leaded windows and interior with Classical inspired woodwork. The small window bay extensions on the west and east elevations have decorative brackets a holdover of Victorian influences. The Daniel O'Connell House at 115 North Union Street built in 1928 features a low-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, massive

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horizontal brick piers and open interior plan with built-ins in the living room and dining room. Craftsman details can be found in the open panelled staircase with built-in bench.

### History

Henry Harrison Page was born on January 30, 1860 in Delphin County, Pennsylvania, the son of Frederick and Catherine Page. In 1883 he moved to Astoria. That same year he married Mary E. Cassel from Astoria on January 7. In the spring of 1886 he moved to a farm on the southeast quarter of Section 17 in Vermont Township, two miles north of Vermont. In 1890 he and his father-in-law, William Cassell had a large two-and-a-half story overhanging basement barn built. It still stands today. Henry Page raised and bred quarter horses and kept Belgian draft horses for farm work. To the east of the barn was a oval race track where races that drew large crowds were held for many years.

In 1908 Henry Page contracted to build a Queen Anne styled residence at the southeast corner of South Walnut and East Fifth Streets. The two-and-a-half story wood-framed residence has a rock faced concrete foundation, wooden clapboard siding, decorative shingles in various patterns, leaded windows, and a wraparound porch with porte cochere. The house was completed in 1909 and the Vermont Union reported that Page and his family had moved into the newly completed house.

In 1912, due to dissatisfaction with the close location of the house to the railroad which was located at the rear of the property, Henry and Mary Page decided to build again. Lots were traded with Mary Mershon who purchased the Page House on East Fifth Street and work began in the spring of 1912 for the new residence on North Union Street at the east end of East Second Street.

The March 21, 1912 issue of the Vermont Union reported: "H. H. Page will build a fine new house on his recently purchased property just east of the electric light plant."

The May 2, 1912 issue of the Vermont Union reported that, "Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Page have moved into the building (the hall and parlor house to the south) that was moved on their lot while their new residence is being erected."

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The May 22, 1912 Astoria Argus-Searchlight reported that "The old (Miss Mary) Mershon dwelling is being torn down to make room for H. H. Page's new modern home."

On September 5, 1912, the Vermont Union reported, "H. H. Page's new dwelling house is all enclosed and will soon be ready for the plasterers. Alex Maxwell of Rushville is the brick mason for the first story veneer."

The November 27, 1912 Astoria Argus-Searchlight announced that "The contractors have about finished with H. H. Page's fine new house."

The March 16, 1913 Vermont Union boasted that the Henry H. Page House was completed, the owner had moved into it about a month ago, and it cost somewhere between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

The Vermont Union in 1913 in boasting about the town's car sales for the year (20) noted that Henry Page had bought two cars in the same year, a Glide and Ford. They are pictured with Henry and Mary Page and the newly completed house in a 1913 photograph.

In the 1920s, the Pages had the south end of the wraparound front porch enclosed with one-over-one windows for a sun room. A radiator was also installed to provide heat to the room.

Henry Page and his son, Homer continued to farm north of town during the 1910s and 1920s. The newspapers of the 1920s boast of the Pages' winning draft and quarter horse entries at area horse shows and the Illinois State Fair.

After Henry Page's death in 1921, Mary Page, her son, Homer, and his wife, Lether (Kost) Page continued to live in the house. Homer continued the family's agricultural business and Lether was very active in the Eastern Star holding many state and national offices.

After Lether Page's death house was sold to a number of owners. In 1989, Becky Young, the current owner purchased the house. Becky works for Illinois Power at Havana, Illinois.

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Endnotes

1. Massey, James C. and Maxwell, Shirley. "Corralling 'Horseshoe' Gables," Old-House Journal, November/December 1995, p. 24-26. The authors note that these arched gables are found in architectural pattern books, including Fred Hodgson's small pattern book Practical Bungalows and Cottages for Town and Country, 1908, and the Radford Architectural Company's Artistic Homes, 1908. They also appear in mail-order catalogs including, George F. Barber's Art in Architecture, 1902-1903 and his Modern Dwellings, 1898. They note that origins of this projecting arched gable include the Eastlake or Queen Anne custom of filling parts of the gable with fancy turned woodwork sometimes giving the appearance of an arched opening. George F. Barber's design #59 from Cottage Souvenir No. 2 is a good example. Another early example is a gable opening that includes a balcony at the gable edge with the wall recessed. This device produced a similar effect, as in Robert W. Shoppel's design #517 from Modern Houses.
2. Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1986. p.16, 19.
3. Gowans, The Comfortable House, p. 40-41.
4. Ibid. p. 41, 43, 46.
5. Ibid. p. 46, 48.
6. Ibid. p. 73-74.
7. Schweitzer, Robert & Davis, Michael W. R. America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues As A Guide To Popular Early 20th-Century Houses. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990. p. 119.
8. Labine, Clem. "Post-Victorian Domestic Architecture," The Old-House Journal. July 1982. p. 136.
9. Gowans, p. 197.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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10. Labine, p. 136.
11. Gowans, p. 199.
12. Gowans, p. 199 and McAlester, Virginia and Lee, p. 319.

Primary Location of Additional Data  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Vermont Public Library

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	<u>718780</u>	<u>4463610</u>	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.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title David Newton, President

organization Vermont Betterment, Inc.

date October 12, 1995

street & number Box 275

telephone 309-784-2414

city or town Vermont

state IL zip code 61484

=====  
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)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont  
name of multiple property listing  
=====

**Bibliography**

Please refer to the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois" for references.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is described as commencing at the northeast corner of Lot Number 41 of the original town, now village of Vermont, Fulton County, Illinois, and running thence east four rods to the east line of North Union Street, situated in the said village of Vermont, and thence north 71 feet along the east line of said street to the point of beginning of the tract to be described; thence from said point of beginning running east 131 feet, thence south 71 feet, thence east 69 feet, thence north 175.23 feet, thence west 200 feet to the east line of Union Street, thence south along the east line of said street 104.23 feet to the point of beginning, being a part of Corporation Lot 4, located in the southwest quarter of Section Number 29, Township 4 North, Range 1 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, situated in the village of Vermont, Fulton County, Illinois.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property includes the house, garage, carriage barn, and chicken coop that have historically been part of the Henry Page House at 221 North Union Street and that maintains historic integrity.

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

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

name Rebecca Young

street & number Box 372

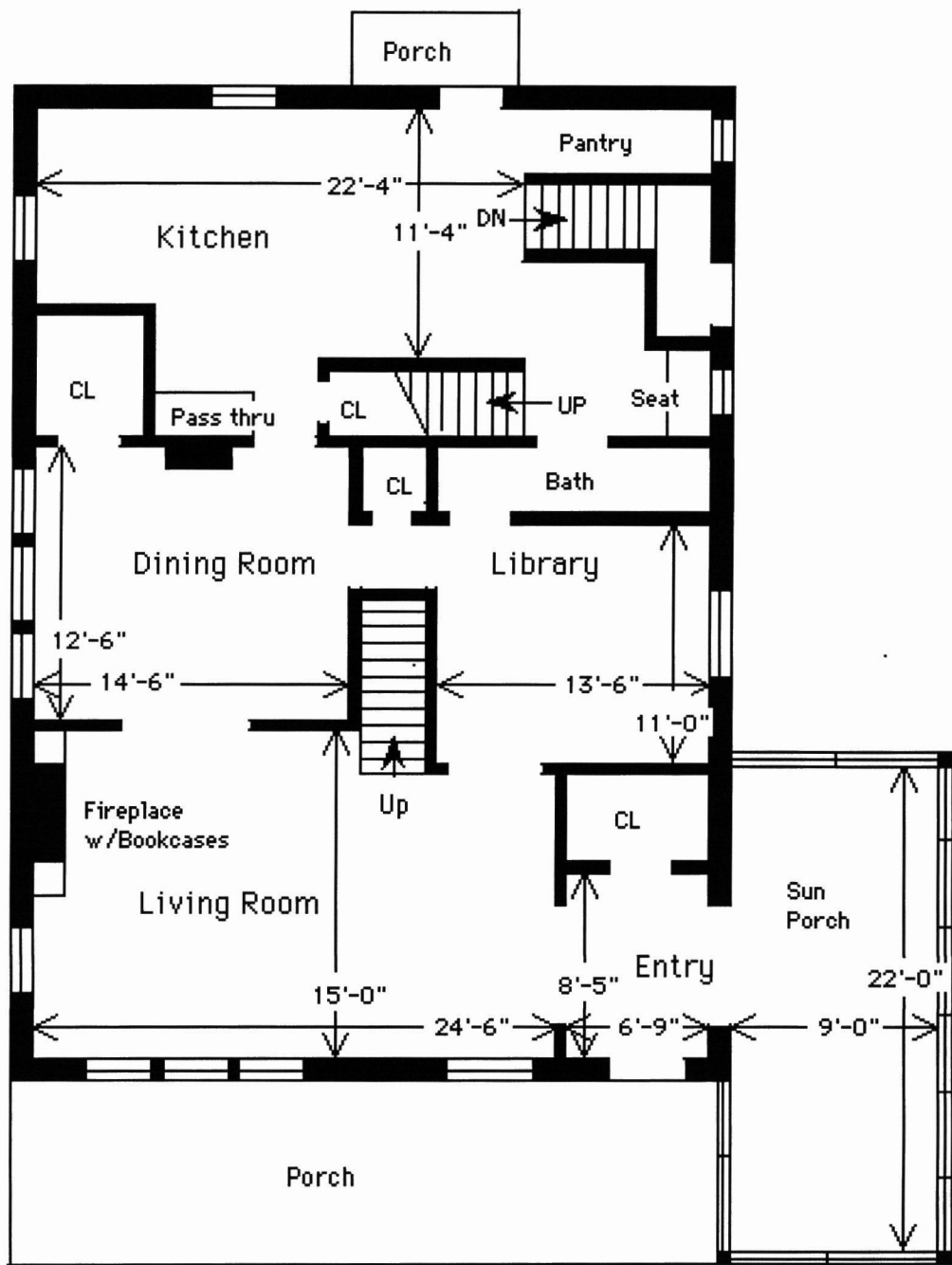
telephone 309-784-4431

city or town Vermont

state IL zip code 61484

=====  
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.).

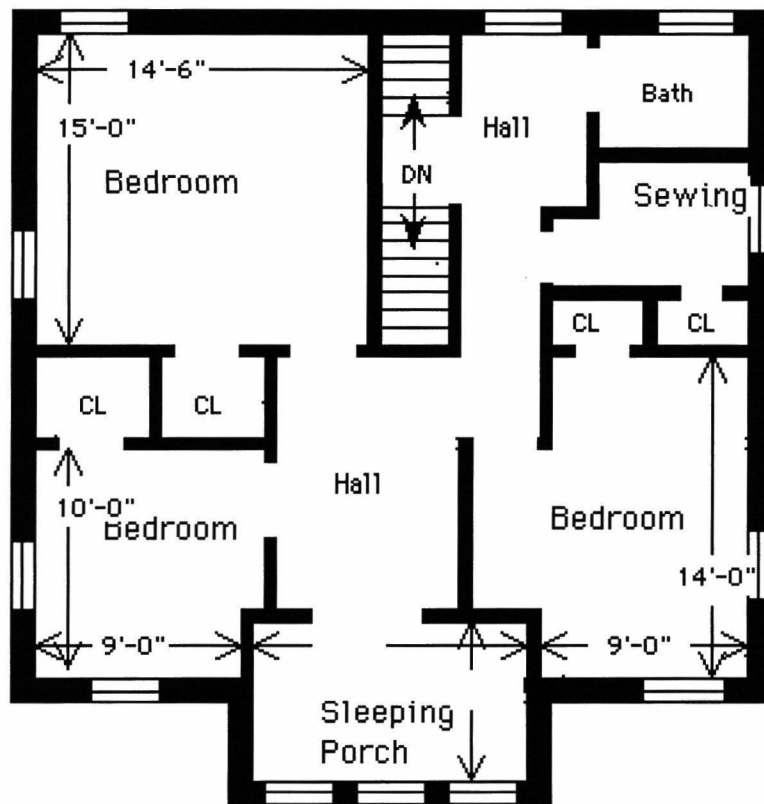
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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.



### Henry Page House

First Story

← North



Henry Page House

Second Floor

← North

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Page, Henry H., House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Vermont, Illinois MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Fulton

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/22/96  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/07/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/23/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96001289

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 11-7-96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



PAGE, HENRY HOUSE

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V.C. THOMSON, JR.

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WEST ELEVATION TOWARD NORTH EAST

1



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SOUTH ELEVATION TOWARD NORTH EAST

2



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12 / 95

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SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS TOWARD  
NORTH WEST

3



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NORTH & EAST ELEVATIONS TOWARD  
SOUTH WEST

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NORTH ELEVATION . TOWARD SOUTH

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LIVING ROOM TOWARD ENTRY FACING  
SOUTHWEST

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LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE TOWARD DINING ROOM  
FACING NORTH EAST

8



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DINING ROOM WINDOWS FACING NORTH

9



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DINING ROOM CUPBOARD, FACING NORTHEAST

10



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SECOND FLR STAIR HALL FACING - NORTHWEST

11



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SECOND FLOOR, WALL FACING SOUTH EAST

12



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BARN - WEST ELEVATION TOWARDS NORTHEAST

13



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BARN - NORTH ELEVATION FACING SOUTH EAST

14

Please refer to the map in the  
Multiple Property Cover Sheet  
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500210