

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

National Register of Historic Places 1-18-07 Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shaw-Van Gilder House

other names/site number Elvis Perry Shaw House

2. Location

street & number 306 East Crawford Street

[NA] not for publication

city or town Paris

[] vicinity

state Illinois

code IL

county Edgar

code 045

zip code 61944

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 [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

[] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.

[] removed from the
National Register

[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Shaw-Van Gilder House
Name of Property

Edgar County, Illinois
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House

Greek Revival

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; Brick

walls Clapboard

roof Asphalt shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Shaw-Van Gilder House
Name of Property

Edgar County, Illinois
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1853

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shaw, Elvis Perry, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Shaw-Van Gilder House
Name of Property

Edgar County, Illinois
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<u>16</u>	<u>440646</u>	<u>4384226</u>			
A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
[] See continuation sheet					

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Lang Kummer, Architectural Historian
organization ArchiSearch, Historic Preservation Consultants date August, 2006
street & number 1104 Devonshire Drive telephone (217) 359-3848
city or town Champaign state IL zip code 61821

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 See Attached Sheet
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Shaw-Van Gilder House, Edgar County, Illinois
Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Shaw-Van Gilder House was built by Elvis Perry Shaw in 1853. It is located at 306 East Crawford Street, on a portion of the land grant issued to the Shaw family in 1823 and few blocks southeast of the center of Paris, Illinois. Facing north on a slight hill, the house retains its commanding presence in the residential neighborhood of East Crawford Street. To the west of the house, at the corner of Crawford and Shaw streets, is the former Paris City Hospital, a two-story, raised basement, brick building (302 E. Crawford); it is now used as an engineering office. Across the street from the Shaw-Van Gilder House are five historic residences including a one-story, five bay side gable (301), a Colonial Revival-influenced Four Square (303, former nurses' home), gable front (305), Gothic Revival (307), and a vernacular cottage (309). To the immediate east is a vacant lot, which was owned by the Shaws and remains in the possession of the Van Gilder family; a small hall and parlor house is east of the lot. To the rear (south) of the Shaw-Van Gilder House, the land drops abruptly. On the flat area below is a nursing home complex sited on former Shaw pasture land. The L-shaped Shaw-Van Gilder House rises two stories and carries the qualities of a vernacular I-House ornamented with elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate architectural styles. Wood-framed, the five bay house has a side gable roof, large double-hung windows, end chimneys, a Greek Revival-styled entry, and an Italianate detailed porch. A one-and-one-half story service ell extends from the southwest corner. A circa 1950 one-car garage is on the west side of the property. The nomination consists of one contributing building, the Shaw-Van Gilder House, and the non-contributing garage.

Exterior

The Shaw-Van Gilder House is a two-story L-shaped I-House with an asphalt-shingled side gable roof. Wood framed and covered with five-inch wide clapboards that terminate at corner boards, the building sits on a low coursed rubble stone foundation. On the southeast corner of the house is a one-story wing and there is a one-and-one-half story service ell attached to the southwest corner, which is set on a high stone and brick foundation. Most of the windows are multi-light double-hung sash, although two sets in the service ell are metal windows. Brick chimneys, one exterior and one interior, flank the main five bay I-House. Additional chimneys rise from the rear of the main house's south elevation and from the center of the southwest service ell.

The main (north) facade is symmetrical with two window bays flanking the center entry; the second story has five window bays. Leading up to the formal entry is a curving concrete sidewalk that terminates at the three bay Italianate-influenced one-story porch. The four chamfered posts atop low brick pedestals have simple bases and caps. The posts are flanked by decorative pierced side brackets, while solid scrolled brackets extend out from the front of each post to support the plain frieze, overhanging eaves, and hip roof. Adjacent to the house are chamfered pilasters with similar detailing including a half-bracket, but without the brick pedestals; the pilasters rest on the at-grade concrete porch deck. The ceiling of the porch is natural bead board.

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Shaw-Van Gilder House, Edgar County, Illinois
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Centered in the facade is the Greek Revival-influenced entryway with its wide wood threshold and six-panel, slightly recessed, door. Flanking the door are long narrow one-light sidelights of light green glass; above the door is a narrow one-light transom with similar glass. A wide wood surround is around the entryway; it is fluted only for the length of the flanking sidelights' sash. A molded cornice terminates the surround. Nine-over-nine-light double-hung wood sash (two-light wood storm sash) flank the entryway. Tripartite wood louvered blinds are to either side of the windows which have wood sills and simple molded cornices. The second story has five six-over-one-light double-hung sash; the center sash being smaller. Two-part wood louvered blinds flank the upper windows. A very wide plain frieze is set below narrow overhanging boxed eaves with half-round gutters.

The east elevation has two sections: the I-House's gable end and the one-story rear wing. Centered in the blind gable end is a wire-brick exterior chimney with a decorative twelve brick wide soldier course set below the chimney's plain shoulders. The stack rises to a narrow concrete cap. Clapboards and corner boards flank the chimney and there are wide raking frieze boards. To the south, projecting from the one-story rear wing, is a large gable roof screened porch set on a concrete pad. Low clapboard walls are below the screened sections and a narrow portion of the upper walls is clapboard above the wide encircling stringcourse. Clapboard is also used in the east end gable along with wide raking frieze boards that continue the side elevations' frieze and there are overhanging boxed eaves. The porch's north elevation has a door with a stone step at its west end.

The L-shaped rear (south) elevation has three sections: the upper story of the I-House, the one-story southeast wing, and the one-and-one-half story service ell on the west. Like the main elevation, the second story of the I-House has five double-hung sash, although the center sash is a one-over-one window with the flanking windows having six-over-six sash; the windows have very narrow wood surrounds and louvered blinds. However, there is no frieze on this elevation and an exterior brick furnace chimney is set between the second and third windows from the west. A very low pitched gable roof covers the parlor's rear wing with a lower shed roof extension over the rear porch set in the reentrant angle. Supporting the porch are two plain wood posts; a raised concrete deck extends from the service ell in the west corner to the edge of the screened porch on the east. A herringbone patterned brick patio with soldier course edges is in front (south) of the porch. Stone steps (with metal railing) centered on the patio's south side run down to a lower section of the yard. Below the porch's roof, on the rear wing, are two nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash with three-part blinds. In west corner, recessed in the service ell, is a nine-light-over-two-panel door that faces south; adjacent, facing east, is a four-over-four-light double-hung window. This recessed section has a wood deck. The east elevation of the service ell has a centrally placed wide six-over-six-light double-hung window with two-part blinds. A low concrete parged brick foundation is visible and has a basement window well off-center to the south.

The gable roof of the service ell has uneven slopes with the east slope extending further than the steeper-pitched west slope. A louvered vent is in the gable apex/attic and there are overhanging boxed eaves. Overhanging open eaves with short rafter tails are visible on the ell's east elevation. A wide six-over-six-light double-hung sash without a surround is set to the east

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Shaw-Van Gilder House, Edgar County, Illinois
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on the south elevation; it has two-part blinds. However, the three-light paired metal casements, off-center to the west, have a wood surround, but no blinds. Below, in the basement, is a central below-grade door (one-light-over-two-panels with storm door) with a concrete access well and steps.

On the west elevation, the service ell is continuous with the I-House. The central nine-light-over-three-panel door has a simple wood surround and a projecting gable roof portico. Two narrow wood posts with simple bases and caps support a wide frieze and plain tympanum with rake boards. The concrete porch deck is raised with north side steps and metal balustrade and railing. To the south of the portico is a triple metal window group (three-light casements flanking a fixed three-light sash) with a wood surround. To the north are paired nine-over-nine-light double-hung windows with three-part blinds. A ridge chimney is off-center (north) of the portico. The west elevation of the I-House is blind with clapboards, corner boards, and wide raking frieze boards. The stack of the interior gable end chimney extends above the ridge.

A wide one-car wood frame garage with asphalt driveway is along the west edge of the property adjacent to the former hospital. Sheathed in clapboards and corner boards, the asphalt-shingle gable roof garage is square in plan. It has a concrete foundation and deck. The automobile entrance, without its door, is to the west on the north elevation; a historic two-over-two-panel pedestrian door is to the east. The garage's west elevation has a center four-over-four-light double-hung window with wood blinds, while the south (rear) elevation is blind. On the house (east) side, a similar pedestrian door is at the south end with a concrete walk that leads to the west portico. There are two steps down to the garage door. Paired four-over-four-light windows with louvered blinds are centered in this elevation. The gable roof has rake boards and overhanging boxed eaves. A retaining wall is along the property's west edge, adjacent to the garage. The asphalt driveway is lined with low brick curbs and gently curves and widens in front of the garage as a parking court.

Mature landscaping is around the Shaw-Van Gilder House, which is sited on a slight hill. The street-right-of-way is gently sloped and street access to the lot is provided by a set of three wide concrete steps with narrow cheeks. The house lot rises sharply and has four concrete steps with stone cheeks off-set to the west of the house. A double curved sidewalk leads from the steps to the front porch curving around a large star magnolia tree set in the yard to the east of the driveway. To the east of the house's sidewalk is a planting bed with volunteer linden trees, progeny of the original tree at this location. Further east, and slightly to the south, is a huge catalpa tree. Around and adjacent to the house are mature holly and evergreen bushes. The rear of the lot slopes downward to a level portion, then drops off. A tree/bush line marks the drop. The west portion of the lot has trees and bushes screening the rear of the former hospital, while a large tree is sited between the house and garage. A sidewalk leads from the parking court to the west portico of the house.

Interior

Entry to the Shaw-Van Gilder House is through the main north entrance that opens into the center stair hall. A simple plain surround is around the entry door, sidelights, and transom; the

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Shaw-Van Gilder House, Edgar County, Illinois
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green glass of the sidelights and transom is more visible on the interior. Directly ahead of the entry, rising along the west wall, is a curving walnut staircase with slender hand-carved spindles, plain newel post, treads, and a simple curving handrail. Below the stairs is a small closet with a vertical wood door and strap hinges. To either side of the entry are doorways into the parlor (east) or to a bedroom (west); at the rear (south) is the entryway into the rear hall. All of the rooms have plaster walls and simple low baseboards, while the first-story doors are original two-over-two panel.

Stretching along the width of the east side of the house is the parlor, historically two rooms. The oak floor is covered with carpet and the simple baseboard and cornice are painted. Each end (north/south) of the room has two double-hung sash. A fireplace is centered in the north end of the room. It has a simple Classical Revival wood mantel with fluted pilasters, a very wide frieze, and plain shelf with molded cornice. White painted brick comprises the soldier and stack course surround and the hearth is square red tiles. Centered in the south end of the room is a twelve-light door with four-light-over-panel sidelights; it leads to the screened porch. Flanking the doorway are built-in bookcases that extend over the doorway. A cabinet is in the lower portion of the bookcase on its south side, while a radiator is enclosed on the north side. Additional radiators with covers are spaced around the room.

Across the stair hall from the parlor is the front bedroom with its two windows facing north. The focal point of this room is the Italianate-styled fireplace mantel centered on the west wall. It has a molded wood surround with a large round arch set around the metal ventilating grate. A carved wood shield/keystone is centered above the ventilating grate with curved panels in the impost. There is a simple mantel shelf and a square red tile hearth. Flanking the fireplace are shallow closets with three-part louvered doors. A door in the southwest corner leads into the dining room.

A wide doorway leads from the rear portion of the parlor into the rear hallway. To the south is the exterior door to the rear porch adjacent to which (west) is the door to the basement. In the northwest corner, to the rear of the staircase, is an added half-bathroom. This bathroom has a toilet, sink, and built-in cabinet on its rear (north) wall. The rear hall is connected to the dining room, which was L-shaped until the insertion of the bathroom. An added chair rail encircles the room that has paired nine-over-nine-light sash centered on its west wall. A Colonial Revival corner cupboard was added in the southwest corner adjacent to a narrowly projecting painted brick fireplace with a soldier flat arch, brick hearth, and wood mantel shelf.

To the south of the dining room is the rear portion of the service ell, which now contains the kitchen and a small den. The kitchen has vinyl flooring and wood cabinets. Metal casement windows are set in the south and west walls with flanking cabinets. A peninsula divides the kitchen work area (south two-thirds) from a short "hall" that leads to the west entrance with its portico. To the right of the entrance is a closet that is adjacent to the dining room's fireplace. The east side den was formerly an enclosed porch that has double-hung windows on its south and east walls. An unpainted pine dado encircles the room and there are three beams exposed in the ceiling.

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The upper walls of the stair hall curve gently, following the curve of the handrail, to the second story. A one-over-one-light double-hung window is centered in the upper portion of the wall. At the top of the staircase, flanked by bedrooms on the east and west, is an added bathroom with a sink, toilet, and bathtub with shower. In the center of the bathroom is a smaller six-over-one-light double-hung window that replaced an original door that led to the porch roof. Both bedrooms have exposed oak floors, two six-over-one-light windows on their north and south elevations, and closets (three-part louvered doors) flanking the end chimney stacks. Upper story doors are six-panel with glass door knobs.

Entrance to the basement is via a wood dog-legged staircase located to the south of the rear hall and to the west of the rear exterior door. The stairway is open on three sides with lattice "walls" and a brick west side. It opens onto a center basement furnace room with chimney; however, only the rear portion of the house has a full basement. The majority of the foundation is stone, but brick is used for interior bearing walls and for some sections of the foundation. Below the main I-House portion of the house is a dirt crawl space with "tunnels" excavated for maintenance access purposes; the crawl space is also below the rear southeast wing. The remainder of the basement, below the dining room, rear hall, kitchen, and den, is full height with a concrete floor.

Below the kitchen (southwest corner) is a large brick fireplace in line with the chimney between the kitchen and dining room. A glass-block infilled opening is on the west and a below-grade exterior entrance is on the south. To the east is the room below the den; it has partially brick foundation and a three-light sash with window well overlooking the patio. Another three-light sash is in the west wall of the room below the dining room. A raised opening in its north wall provides access to the crawl space as does an east door and second raised opening in the center room.

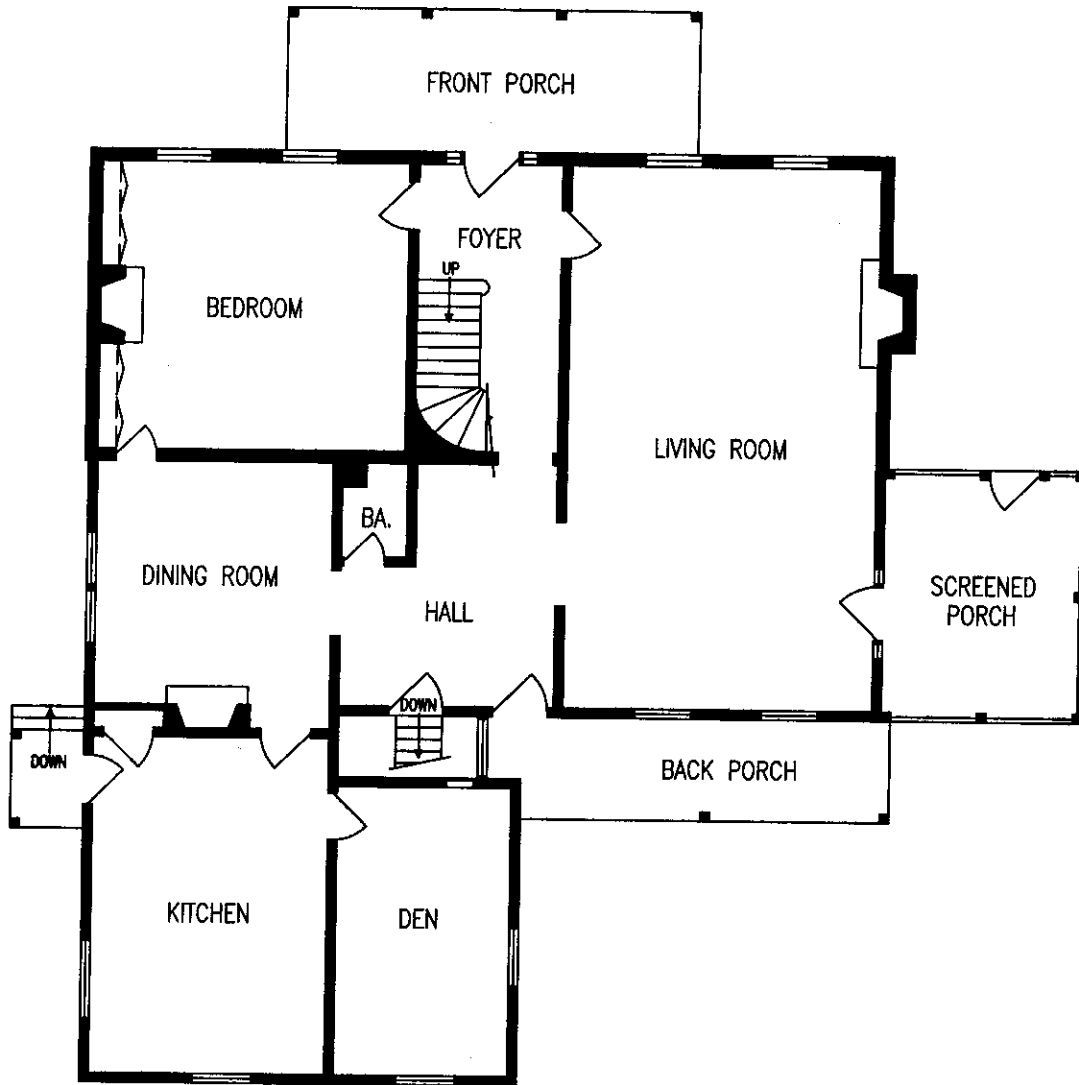
Summary

The Shaw-Van Gilder House was built in 1853 as a vernacular I-House. Greek Revival and Italianate architectural influences are apparent on the main facade and entry porch. Although changes have occurred over time, the integrity of the house remains intact and chronicles the occupancy of the Shaw and Van Gilder families. The nomination consists of the house and non-contributing garage.

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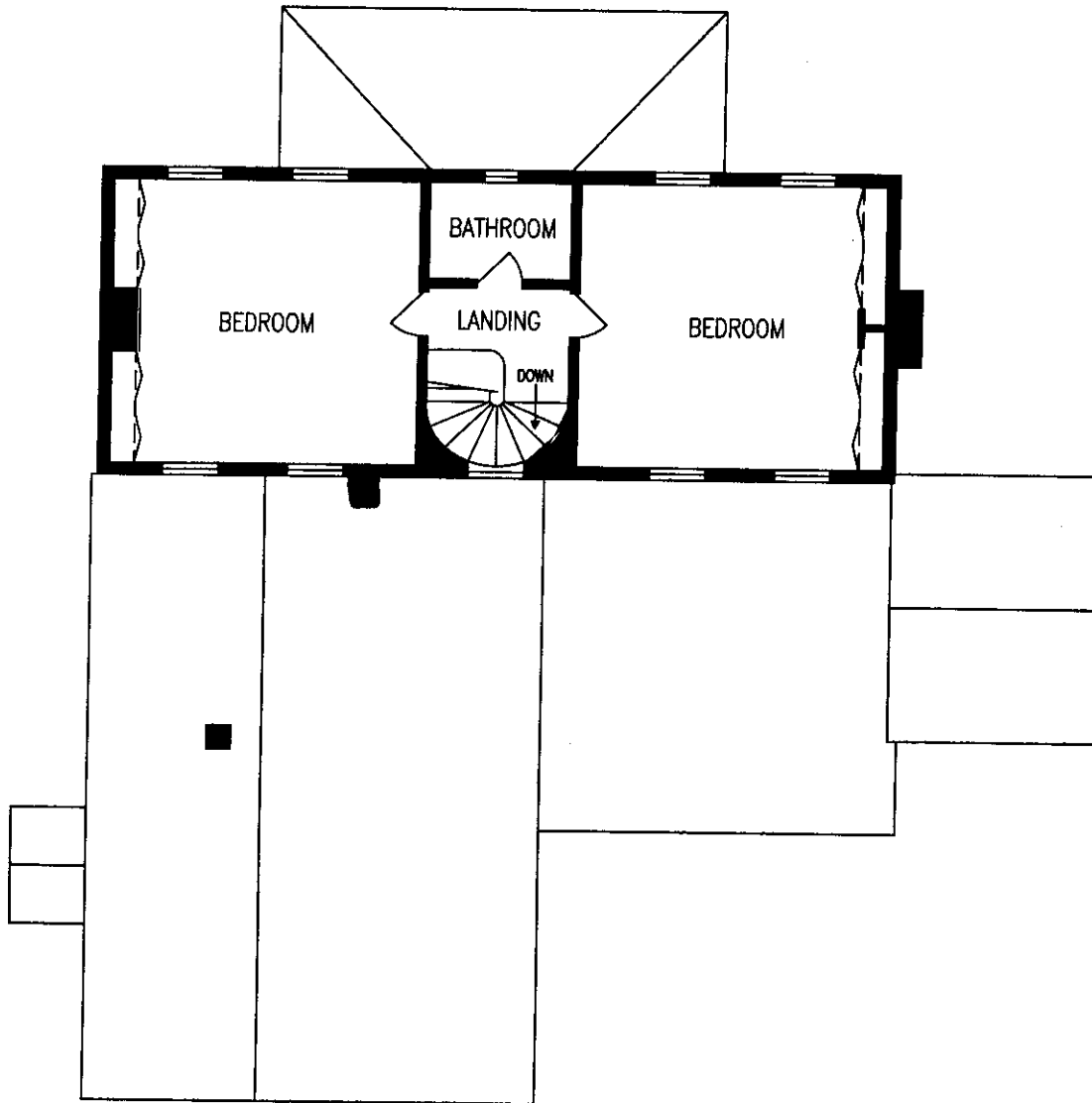


First Floor

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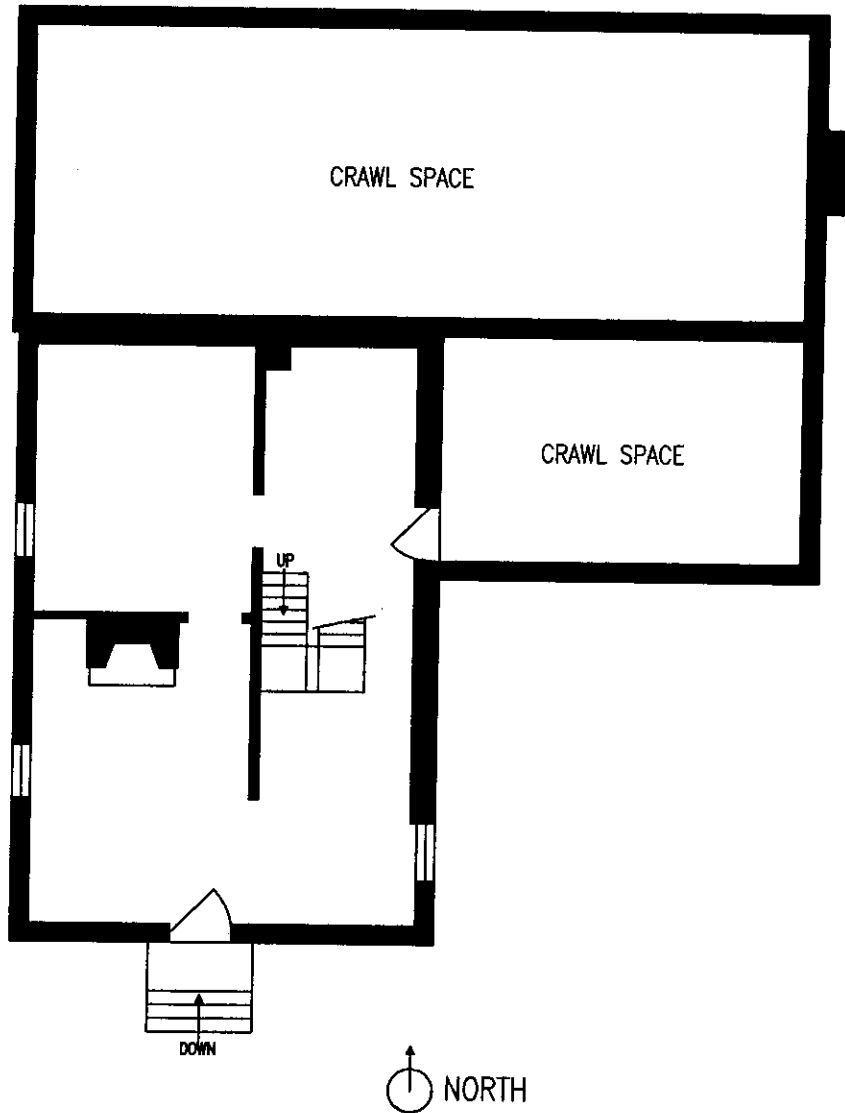


Second Floor

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Basement

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The locally significant Shaw-Van Gilder House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is a local example of the vernacular I-House building type with features of the Greek Revival and Italianate architectural styles. Characteristics of these styles and building type as shown on the clapboard Shaw-Van Gilder House include its symmetrical single-pile five bay facade, center entry hall, side gable roof, corner boards and frieze, double-hung windows, louvered blinds, Greek Revival entryway, and Italianate-influenced porch. Although alterations have occurred, these were done over fifty years ago and carry their own historic value. The historic integrity of the house has been maintained over the years. The period of significance is 1853, the year the house was constructed by the Shaw family.

History

Founding of Paris

In 1816, the land that is now Edgar County was offered for sale by the federal government. This land, in the valley of the Wabash River, was acquired through a treaty with the Kickapoo Indians by General William Henry Harrison about 1809 and ran down the eastern portion of the future Edgar County. The first land offered for sale was mostly in the southeastern and eastern portions of the future county. Settlers arrived via the Indian trail between Chicago and Vincennes (Illinois Route 1), which brought people south through the territory and north from Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee. From these three southern states came most of the settlers around Paris.¹

Four men are considered the "founders" of Paris: Samuel Vance, Thomas Jones, Minor Ives, and Smith Shaw. One of the first families to settle within the future environs of Paris was Thomas Jones around 1821; after Jones' death, the family moved to Texas. Samuel Vance, formerly of Virginia and Tennessee, bought 164.96 acres from the federal government in 1823; Vance donated twenty-six acres of this land for the establishment of the town of Paris and County Seat of Edgar County. The original plat was surveyed and laid out by Amos Williams, County Surveyor. There were sixty-four lots in the original plat with four named streets (Wood, Court, Market, and Main) and a "Public Square." The Illinois General Assembly located the Edgar County courthouse in Paris on April 21, 1823, after Vance offered a surety bond of \$10,000 on his land donation; Smith Shaw and William Lowery acted as sureties for the deed. The origin of the name "Paris" is unknown, but may have come from Paris, Kentucky. Governance of the community was in the hands of the Edgar County Commissioner's Court.²

On June 22, 1849, the people of Paris (twenty-eight voters) voted to incorporate the town as a village with its own government. There were two votes against incorporation. Twenty years later, May 28, 1869, the village became a city with a charter providing for a Mayor and Council with four wards established. About this same time, the Paris School District was chartered. By 1882, Paris' population was around 5,000; it was served by six railroads including the Big Four and Vandalia railways; and there were over 150 businesses.³

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Smith Shaw (1783-1838), father of the builder of the Shaw-Van Gilder House, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina. He married Elizabeth McMinn (1783-1875) in Wilson County, Tennessee, in 1805. The family moved frequently at first with sojourns in Kentucky, the Missouri Territory, Indiana, and, during the war of 1812, at Fort LaMotte on the Wabash near Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois. After the war, the Shaws remained in Crawford County for about six years. Shaw was active in Crawford County affairs, helping to lay out a road to Jones' ferry and acting as County Commissioner in 1818. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Crawford County by Gov. Ninian Edwards of the Illinois Territory in 1818 and was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat in 1819.⁴

In 1821, Shaw, with his eldest son James, came to Edgar County, which was still a part of Clark County, and built a small log cabin. The duo returned to Palestine for the winter, but upon returning the next year, found that the cabin had burned in a prairie fire. This time, the Shaws built a double cabin, which is considered the first permanent dwelling to be erected within the city limits of present day Paris, at the southeast corner of East Washington and Monterey streets (east side of the original town square). Shaw then received a 140-acre land grant, signed by President James Monroe, from the General Land Office in Vincennes, Indiana, on September 15, 1823.⁵ Shaw was active in the founding of Paris, helping with a plat irregularity found in 1827. Commissioner Aric Sutherland asked that the town be surveyed and section lines properly marked. After this was done, it was found that the east section line was not where Vance and Shaw had located it due to the prairie fire having burned the survey stakes, but was actually quite a distance west. Thus, part of the town's land was actually situated on land which had not been owned by donor Vance, but was in fact land owned by Jonathan Mayo and Smith Shaw. The matter was solved by Vance purchasing the affected land from the two owners for nominal fees. Shaw also was active in selling parcels of his land to attract settlers to the village and induced needed trades to establish there by selling at attractive prices.⁶

The Shaw family consisted of ten children born before the family's arrival in Paris and five more children born in Paris. Three years after arriving (1825), Smith Shaw built a one-and-one-half story house on East Crawford Street. At the organization of Edgar County, Shaw was made county school trustee and later served as one of the first County Commissioners. He was elected county judge/Justice of the Peace in 1827. Although he had considerable acreage, Shaw was not a farmer. His homestead consisted of approximately seven acres with numerous outbuildings. His orchard was near town and he developed eighty acres that were on the south edge of Paris, selling most of it as town lots. Elizabeth Street was named for his wife as Shaw Street was named for him. The first cemetery in Paris was established at the foot of the East Crawford Street hill by Smith Shaw.⁷

The builder of the Shaw-Van Gilder House, Elvis Perry Shaw (1816-1900), was the sixth child of Smith and Elizabeth Shaw. He was born in Palestine, Illinois, and moved to Paris with his family at the age of six. Twice a week, at age sixteen, Elvis began carrying the mail on horseback from Paris to Springfield. During these trips, he befriended Abraham Lincoln and attended the one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858. When his father died in 1838, Elvis took over running the family homestead for his mother and, when she died, he bought out his siblings' interests in the estate. Initially, Elvis worked as a cabinet maker, but went on to

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become a mercantile clerk in the dry goods and grocery trade. He garnered experience in this trade in Danville, Milwaukee, and Iowa. From 1844 until his retirement in 1872 he was in the livery and grocery businesses, although he served during the Mexican War. In 1853, he married Mrs. Emily Street (1823-1890) and commenced the building of a new house in the same location on Crawford Street as his father's home, which was moved to Shaw Street. During the Civil War, Elvis Shaw served as a Major in the 10th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and commanded the first battalion. After two years, he resigned due to health reasons.⁸ When Paris was incorporated as a city in 1869, E.P. Shaw served as an alderman for two terms in 1869 and 1870.⁹

The Shaw's had one child, Charles Edwin (1853-1925). Charles attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy and the Commercial Business College at Terre Haute, Indiana. He worked as a pharmacist until 1907. He also manufactured drugs, briefly in Kansas City, and later owned a livery in Paris. By the turn of the twentieth century, he was in the bottling business. Charles married Lilla Jane Sheppard (1858-1927) in 1878. Together they had five children: Elvis Perry II (1879-1962); Isaac Newton (1881-1947); Charles Edwin, Jr. (1883-1941); McMinn Buchanan (1885-1956); and Nell Eugene (1887-1963). Charles, Lilla, and their children lived with his parents in the Crawford Street house.¹⁰

Elvis Perry II served in the Spanish-American War and never married. Isaac Newton was an employee of the Citizen National Bank (cashier and trust officer) and later was president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association. He played clarinet with the Paris band as well as with the orchestra of the Presbyterian Church. Charles "Bab" Edwin Shaw, Jr. purchased land in Texas in the early 1900s where he married Alta Elva Gaumer in 1912. He played professional baseball as a young man before working for the Cunningham Construction Company, and later, the City of Paris. McMinn Buchanan worked for the Citizens National Bank for over thirty-five years, mainly as a cashier. He also served as city treasurer for many years. Nell Eugene never married.¹¹ Elvis, Nell, Charles, Jr., Alta, and their children continued to live in the family home. Seven years after Charles, Jr.'s death, Elvis, Nell, McMinn and his wife Arlene, Alta (widow of Charles, Jr.), and Charles Edwin, III and his wife Olivine sold the property, except for the east ninety-two feet, to Paul and Maxine Van Gilder. An eighteen-foot buffer strip on the south was deeded to the Van Gilder's by George Augustus in 1966.¹² Earlier, the corner lot had been for the construction of the Paris City Hospital, circa 1910. A number of Shaw descendants continue to reside in Paris including Eleanor Virginia Shaw Zimmerly and Mary Shaw Craun. In 1992, the Van Gilders purchased the adjacent land and reunited the property.¹³

Paul Van Gilder was born in 1908 in Paris, the son of Louis Edward and Dorinda Van Gilder. He graduated from the University of Illinois College of Commerce and Business in 1935. A year later, he married Maxine R. Wood in Terre Haute, Indiana. Van Gilder was associated with the *Paris Beacon-News* for nearly fifty years before he retired in 1983; he died in 1995. At the paper, he served as advertising manager, circulation manager, business manager, and assistant to the publisher.¹⁴ His wife, Maxine Wood Van Gilder, was born in 1911 in Terre Haute, Indiana, and died in 2004. She attended Indiana State College (now University) and served as the Deputy Treasurer and Deputy County Clerk for Edgar County. The Van Gilders

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had two children, Dr. Max F. Van Gilder (born 1945) and Kay Van Gilder Grabow (born 1948), the current owners of the property.¹⁵

Criterion C: Architecture

The Shaw-Van Gilder House was constructed in 1853 as a vernacular I-House with influences from the Greek Revival and Italianate architectural styles. No architect or contractor for the dwelling has been found; its builder was the owner, Elvis Perry Shaw.

The I-House is a vernacular building type that was popular in the Tidewater region of the colonial south before 1750 and as a general house form from about 1850 to 1890. It is probably based on traditional British folk forms. Its name reputedly comes from its widespread use in the I states (Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa), but is also widely found in the Chesapeake Bay and upper Ohio Valley regions. The building type was favored for modest dwellings in midwestern states. Construction of an I-House often heralded prosperity on the rural agricultural landscape especially with the addition of various stylistic influences. The building form generally has a side-gabled roof and is usually one-and-one-half or two stories high, one room deep (single pile), and two rooms wide. The two rooms have an entrance hall or passage between them that contains the staircase and is in the center of the long facade. Although a gable roof is most common, hip, flat, and gambrel roofs were used in some areas. Facades are symmetrical and are three or five bays, although four bay I-Houses can be found. Chimneys are normally located at the gable ends, but central chimneys are used on some subtypes. Frequently the facade of the dwelling is ornamented with a one or two-story porch and there are often kitchen ells or additions on the rear.¹⁶

There are three principal types of I-Houses: the pre-classic, four bay, and classic. An early three bay dwelling without a center hall/passage is classified as a pre-classic I-House. It has a two room over two room plan with the central entry opening into either the larger or smaller room. The staircase can be located in either room, generally along the interior partition. A pre-classic I-House can have interior, interior-end, or exterior end chimneys. Four bay I-Houses can also be pre-classic in form, but have only four symmetrical bays across the facade. In plan, they can be symmetrical with two over two rooms or asymmetrical with three over three rooms. Two front entrances can be used. Characteristics of the classic I-House include two rooms over two rooms with a central hall/passage, center entry, and five-bay facade (some three bay examples can be found, however.) The staircase is in the center hall, resulting in bilateral symmetry. Rear kitchen ells/additions can be one or two stories in height.¹⁷

The I-House is a traditional house form that often symbolized "affluence born of the land." It is essentially a hall and parlor house with an added central passage serving the center front door. This central passage allowed for symmetry on the front facade irrespective of how the rooms were used (parlor, bedroom, hallway). The status of the house was strengthened when it faced a public road, since it projected an impressively wide front elevation, and it came to symbolize prosperity and respectability among farmers and businessmen in villages and towns. This is especially true for settlers from Kentucky and Tennessee, who brought the form with them into the midwest. Easily embellished, ornament from Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and

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Italianate architectural styles could be attached to the basic building form. An accumulation of various stylistic influences can be found on older houses as a result in the rise of the owners' status and tastes.¹⁸

The Shaw-Van Gilder House has influences of both the Greek Revival and Italianate architectural styles. Greek Revival architecture was inspired by archaeological excavations and published measured drawings of Greek temples and monuments. Early pattern book authors, such as Minard Lafever and Asher Benjamin, popularized the style, which was easily adapted by carpenter-builders. Along with public and governmental buildings, the style could be adapted for the grandest house and the most modest of rural farmhouses. The Greek Revival was based on the strict Greek orders and systems of proportions and ornamentation. It came to America principally through England and spread rapidly along the east coast and into the frontier. The style was especially popular in America during the 1830s and 1840s as the style's simple massing and austere decorative elements made it easily adaptable. Details of the style include bold classical elements including columns or pilasters; trabeated entries, often recessed, with simple paneled doors; nine-over-six or six-over-six-light double-hung windows; flat lintels or sills; cornice returns; heavy entablatures; Greek plant motifs as decorations; battered/tapered interior casings; deep baseboards; post and lintel mantels. Frontier buildings simplified the details with pitched roofs, plain lintels, and wide friezes/cornices. Decorative details were usually only found in the windows and front entries.¹⁹

An Italianate influenced porch is a prominent feature of the Shaw-Van Gilder House, which is not surprising as the Italianate was among the most popular nineteenth-century architectural styles in America. This style was well represented in pattern books, especially those of Andrew Jackson Downing, from the 1840s through the 1880s. Associated with the style are square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, large porches, and ornamental cornices. Since the stylistic features of this style were merely "applied" to the house's porch, the Shaw-Van Gilder House does not reflect Italianate massing. Rather, this style's influence is seen through its design details: overhanging eaves, bracketed cornice, chamfered wood porch posts, and scrolled brackets.²⁰

Shaw-Van Gilder House

The Shaw-Van Gilder House is a good local example of a classic five bay I-House with Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic influences. The choice of building type may reflect the Shaws' North Carolina and Kentucky roots and its siting on a hill along a prominent public street accentuated its status. Built in 1853 on the site of an earlier house, its construction took two years and used many local materials, including the wood framing members, clapboards, stone foundation, and walnut staircase. Two stories in height, it is symmetrical in design with a central entry/hallway with flanking window bays and a side gable roof. Chimneys are found at its east and west ends: an original interior chimney is at the east end and a rebuilt chimney, now exterior, is at the west end. On the main floor are two rooms separated by a central passage or stair hall. As with many I-Houses, the rear service ell is original based on the continuation of the I-House's stone foundation under the ell. The second story was built with two east and west rooms; originally the center stair hall was an open seating area with a doorway onto the

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porch. This doorway appears to have been similar in design to the main entry with narrow sidelights, but with a wide bracketed cornice rather than a transom.

Greek Revival architectural elements are expressed in the building's symmetry, double-hung windows, gable roof, corner boards (pilasters), and wide frieze. The trabeated entryway also exhibits Greek Revival influences with its six-panel, slightly recessed door, long one-light sidelights and narrow one-light transom. The wood surround is fluted, imitating pilasters, and a molded cornice terminates the surround. Chamfered pilasters flanking the entryway continue the Greek influence, although Italianate half-brackets adorn them. Multi-light double-hung windows with louvered blinds and simple molded window cornices are additional Greek influences. Italianate stylistic influences are seen in the house's three bay entry porch. These include four chamfered wood posts/columns with simple bases and caps, decorative pierced side brackets, and additional solid support brackets, wide eaves, and plain frieze. In addition, an Italianate mantel is extant in the front bedroom.

Over the house's one hundred and fifty year history, modifications have been made to the dwelling, although the integrity of the original I-House remains. Perhaps the main stylistic change was the alteration of the second-story entry to a window. An early undated photograph depicts this change as well as alterations to the porch: the wood porch deck was replaced with concrete as were the brick entry sidewalks; the wood porch posts were raised on short brick piers (probably due to rotted bases); and the flat roof was changed to a hip roof whose apex was just below the new window. However, the entry's sidelights and decorative cornice remained. The sidelights and cornice were apparently removed around the time the Van Gilders purchased the house. A circa 1949 photograph shows the smaller extant center window sans sidelights and cornice. Another subtle change to the facade was the apparent lengthening of the first story windows. Some photographs show these to be six-over-six sash with two-part louvered blinds; other photographs show what appear to be slightly longer sash with three-part blinds. Upper story windows remain the same size, but appear with either six-over-one or six-over-six sash.

The footprint of the original house was expanded with the addition of the southeast wing to the rear of the parlor. Although no time frame is known for this addition, photographs show 1870s-era woodwork. Other changes over the years include the building of two rooms on the east side of the house, which were used as a bedroom and bath according to the Shaws. The Van Gilder family replaced these rooms with a screened porch. A servants' wing was also attached to the rear of the service ell and is shown on early photographs; this wing was removed at some unknown time, possibly by the Van Gilders. On the interior, the Van Gilders removed the wall between the front parlor and the rear wing to create one large room with an opening directly into the rear hall. The parlor chimney was rebuilt as an exterior end chimney and a Classical Revival mantel installed. A half-bath was added in the rear hall to the south of the staircase. In addition, the kitchen and dining room were altered. The kitchen was modernized with a new layout, metal casement sash, a higher ceiling (removing the attic story from the ell), and a west entry with a simple classically detailed porch. In the dining room, the chair rail, dado, and Colonial Revival corner cabinet were added and a side entry removed. A den was created in place of the kitchen's west side porch.

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Originally, it appears that the homestead consisted of over seven acres including the East Crawford Street hilltop lots, the south hillside, and pasture on the south. Near the house were a partially sunken ice house, well house, wash house, and barn; a pond and another barn were in the lower pasture. In the early part of the twentieth century, the corner lot (Crawford and Shaw streets) was sold for the construction of the Paris City Hospital by the Shaws. The Van Gilders purchased the home in 1949; the lower pasture was purchased by the Augustus family. At that time the ice house, well house, and washhouse were still extant to the rear of the house; their foundations remain. Unfortunately, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps do not cover this section of Paris, so the location of all the outbuildings is unknown.

Currently, only one outbuilding, a one-car garage, circa 1950, is on the property. It is located on the east side of the house, connected by sidewalks to the main and side entries. The former Paris City Hospital, now an office building, is next to the garage.

Context

Paris, Illinois, has a wealth of historic architecture with numerous Gothic Revival-influenced houses, Queen Anne dwellings, and various period revival residences. Vernacular building types are also widely represented. There are two early I-houses that compare favorably with the Shaw-Van Gilder House and two other houses that have transitional Greek Revival/Italianate influences. A number of houses have Italianate details such as arched windows, wide bracketed cornices, and ornamented porches.

A house built in 1847 is a good example of an I-house with Greek Revival influence (229 West Wood Street) and is similar to the Shaw-Van Gilder House. Of frame construction, this five bay I-house is two stories with corner boards and a wide frieze. It has six-over-six-light double-hung sash and an end chimney. A Greek Revival-influenced entry with multi-light sidelights and transom is centered in the facade and is sheltered by a three bay Italianate porch with side brackets. Centered on the second story is a wide multi-light window with sidelights and transom. However, this building was moved to its current location and a large two-story addition has been added on the rear. It is now an apartment house. A second five bay I-house is located at 219 West Chestnut Street. This is a vacant two-story brick building with a center chimney and bracketed wood frieze. The three-bay entry porch is wood with four Colonial Revival-style Doric columns; the entry has multi-light sidelights and transom. The windows have narrow one-over-one lights or four-over-four-lights with brick segmental arches. There is a brick rear wing and addition.

Two early side hall houses are also of the same vintage as the Shaw-Van Gilder House. A handsome 1859 brick two-story house, 317 West Court, has three bays divided by full-height pilasters. A Greek Revival entryway (narrow sidelights with transom) is to the east and is sheltered by a flat roof portico with modern metal posts, railings, and a second-story entry to the roof. Six-over-six-light replacement double-hung sash fill the remaining bays; they have stone lintels and wood blinds. On the rear is a large two-story wing. A later, circa 1870s, side hall brick plan house is at 412 East Court. This Italianate-styled home has round arched windows and a decorative porch.

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The Paris Bicentennial Art Museum, 132 South Central, is a brick two-story hip roof house built in 1842. Although the facade has five bays with a center double door entry with round-arch transom, this residence has a square double pile plan. Elements of Greek Revival and Italianate architectural styles are apparent in its two-story Ionic columned full-width porch, with second-story balcony, and two-over-two-light windows (those on the first story are full-height). In 1859, a large addition with a crenellated bay was added to the rear.

Summary

The Shaw-Van Gilder House is a good local example of a vernacular I-House building type ornamented with Greek Revival and Italianate architectural details. Built in 1853, the house retains a high degree of integrity. Although changes have been made over the years, pre-1950, these alterations have not affected the historic qualities of the house nor its vernacular building type.

Endnotes

1. Philip L. Shutt,, "Progress on the Prairie," *Sesquicentennial Program: Paris-Edgar County, 1823-1973* (np: Wittick Printing Co., UMC-Colson Co., and *The Paris Beacon-News*, [1973]), np.
2. Shutt; and *The History of Edgar County, Illinois* (Chicago: Wm. LeBaron, publisher, 1879), 319.
3. Shutt.
4. Barbara L. Hammond, researcher, *Smith Shaw, His progenitors and descendants, 1748-1989* (Paris, Illinois: Tresearch [Barbara Hammond], nd), 20; and original documents in the possession of the Shaw family.
5. Ibid, 20 and 56. Some accounts have Shaw and his son only preparing the logs for a cabin in 1821 and building a double or a two-story cabin in 1822 without the mention of a fire. See Edgar County Historical Society, *Prairie Progress: A History of Edgar County, 1880-1975* (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1975), 509.
6. Dr. Floyd M. Davis, "Smith Shaw Benevolent in Distribution of His Land," *The Paris Daily News*, undated article reproduced in Hammond.
7. Ibid.; Hammond, 46; *Prairie Progress*, 509; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Vermilion and Edgar Counties* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1889), 774; and "Shaws Sell Land Grant, House After 125 Years' Ownership," *The Paris Beacon-News*, around 18 March 1949; and *Facts, Fotos, and Fables: In Commemoration of the American Bicentennial* (Edgar Co, Paris, Illinois: np, July 20-24, 1976). The cemetery was later moved.

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8. *Prairie Progress*, 509; *Portrait and Biographical Album*, 775; *The Paris Beacon-News*, around 18 March 1949; *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 602; and H. Van Sellar, editor, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Edgar County* (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1905), 763.
9. *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 323.
10. *Prairie Progress*, 509; *Portrait and Biographical Album*, 775; Sellar, 762.
11. Hammond, 72-75.
12. Edgar County Deed Book 188, page 253, 254 dated 22 November 1948 and filed 17 March 1949; and Deed Book 213, page 219 dated 5 July 1966.
13. Edgar County Deed Book 263, page 322.
14. "Retired Beacon-News Advertising Manager; Paul Van Gilder; Dies," *The Paris Beacon-News*, 21 November 1995.
15. "Obituary, Maxine Rozella Wood Van Gilder," *The Paris Beacon-News*, 11 October 2004.
16. Ward Bucher, editor, *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996), 244; Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 180; and Stephen Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992) 127.
17. Gordon, 127-128.
18. John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1989), 120-122.
19. Gordon, 79.
20. Gordon, 86.

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- Edgar County Historical Society. vertical files and newspaper article book.
- Edgar County Historical Society. *Prairie Progress: A History of Edgar County, 1880-1975*. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1975.
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- Hammond, Barbara L., researcher. *Smith Shaw, His progenitors and descendants, 1748-1989*. Paris, Illinois: Tresearch (Barbara Hammond), nd.
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- Paris, Illinois: Illustrated and Descriptive*. Concordia, Kansas: R. Emmitt Avery, publisher, 1908.
- Portrait and Biographical Album of Vermilion and Edgar Counties*. Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1889.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1908, 1916, 1924.
- Sellar, H. Van, editor. *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Edgar County*. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1905.
- Sesquicentennial Program: Progress on the Prairie: Paris-Edgar County, 1823-1973*. np: Wittick Printing Co., UMC-Colson Co., and *The Beacon-News*, 1973.
- Souvenir History of Edgar County*. Reprint by Digital Products by Northern Micrographics Corp.. LaCrosse, Wisconsin: Brookhaven Press, 2001.

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Verbal Boundary Description

A part of Out Lot No. 177 to the City of Paris described as beginning at a point on the South line of Crawford Street in said City 100.86 feet East of the intersection of said South line of Crawford Street and the East line of Shaw Avenue in said City, thence East on said South line of Crawford Street 112.0 feet, thence South 144.0 feet, thence West 112.0 feet, thence North 153.0 feet to the beginning. In Edgar County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes the original lot purchased by Paul and Maxine Van Gilder and historically associated with the Shaw-Van Gilder House at 306 East Crawford Street, Paris, Illinois.

Owners

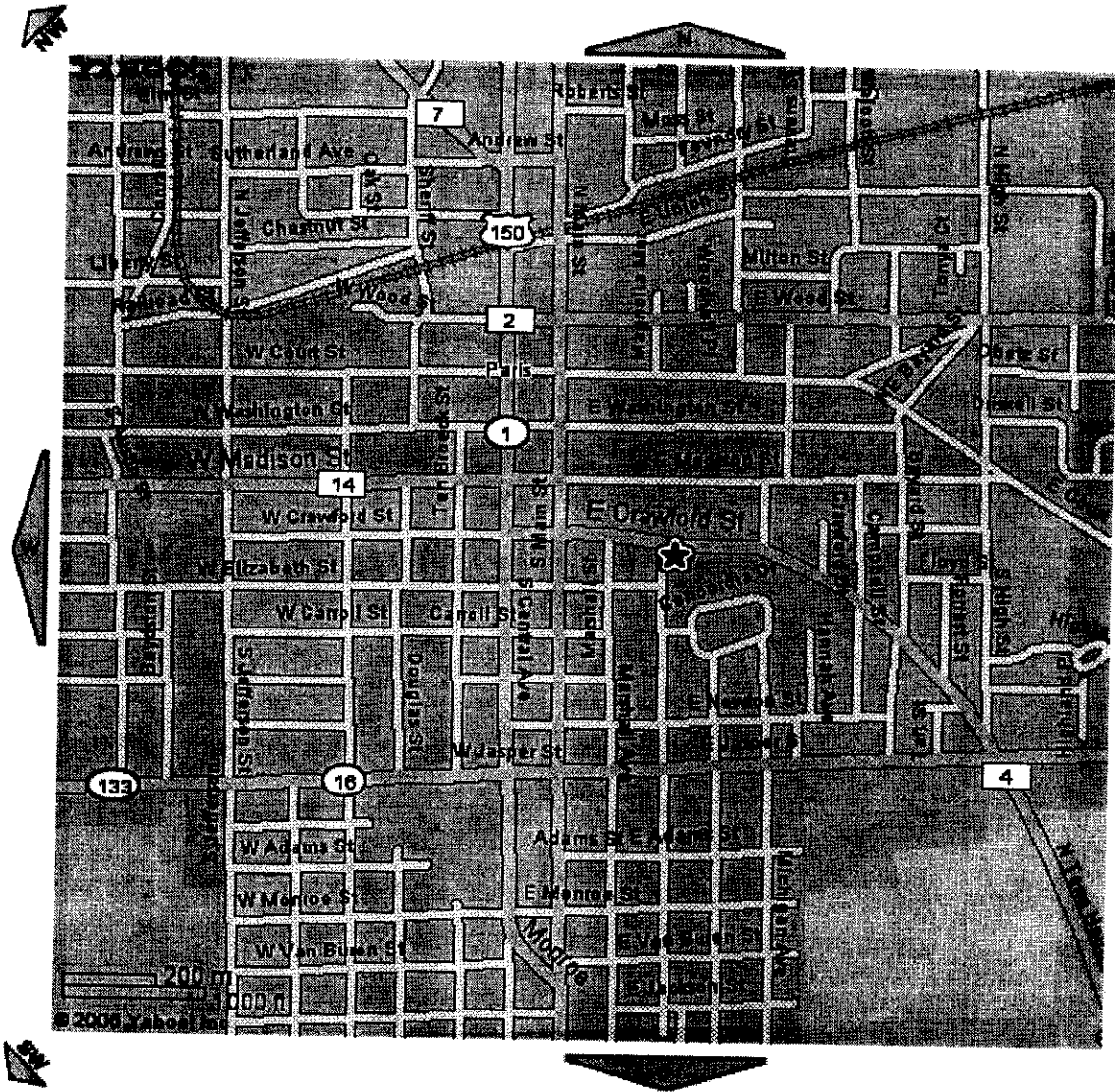
Ms. Kay Van Gilder Grabow
712 West Vermont
Urbana, IL 61801

Dr. Max F. Van Gilder
54 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10024

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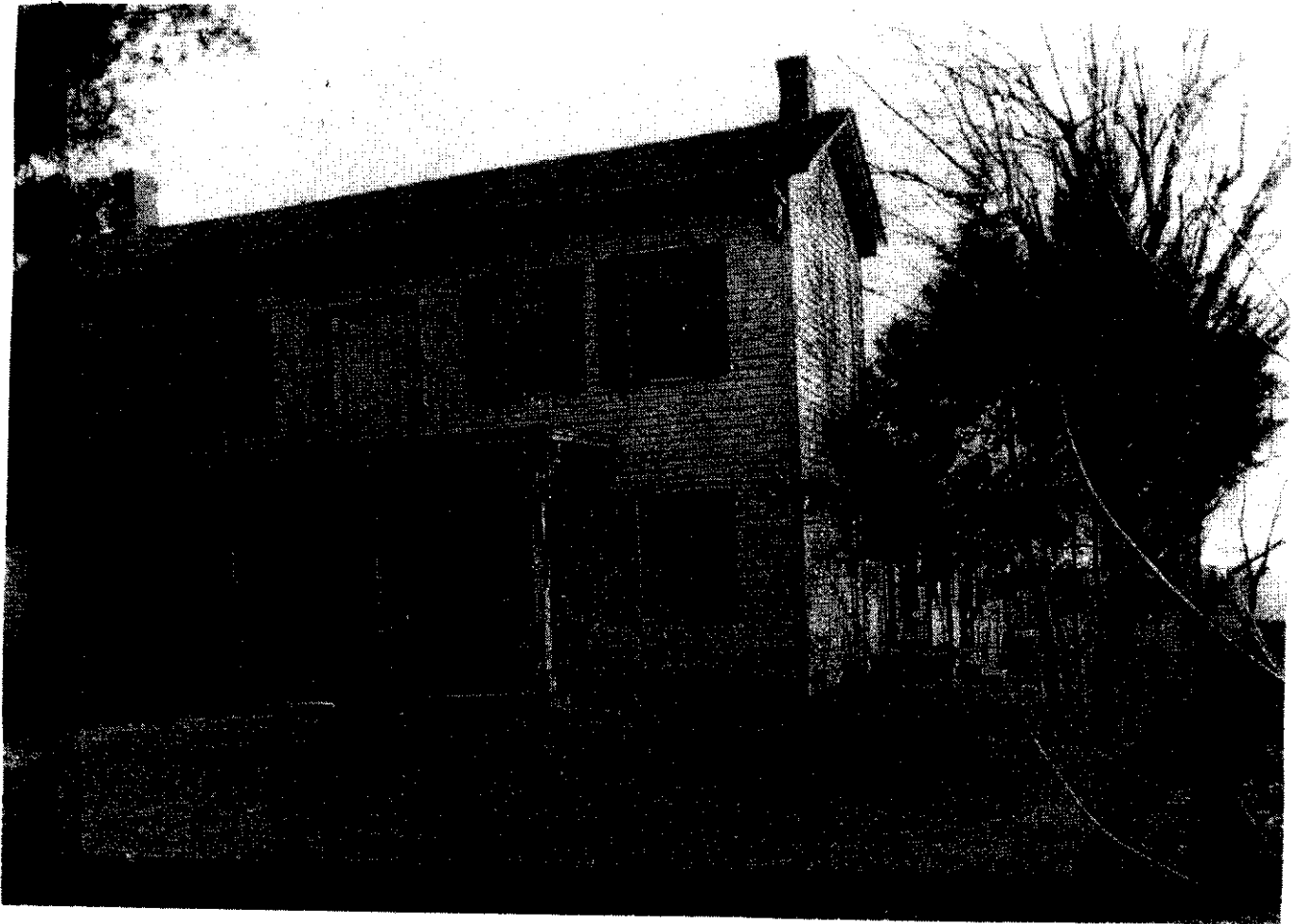


Location Map of Shaw-Van Gilder House, 306 East Crawford, Paris, Illinois

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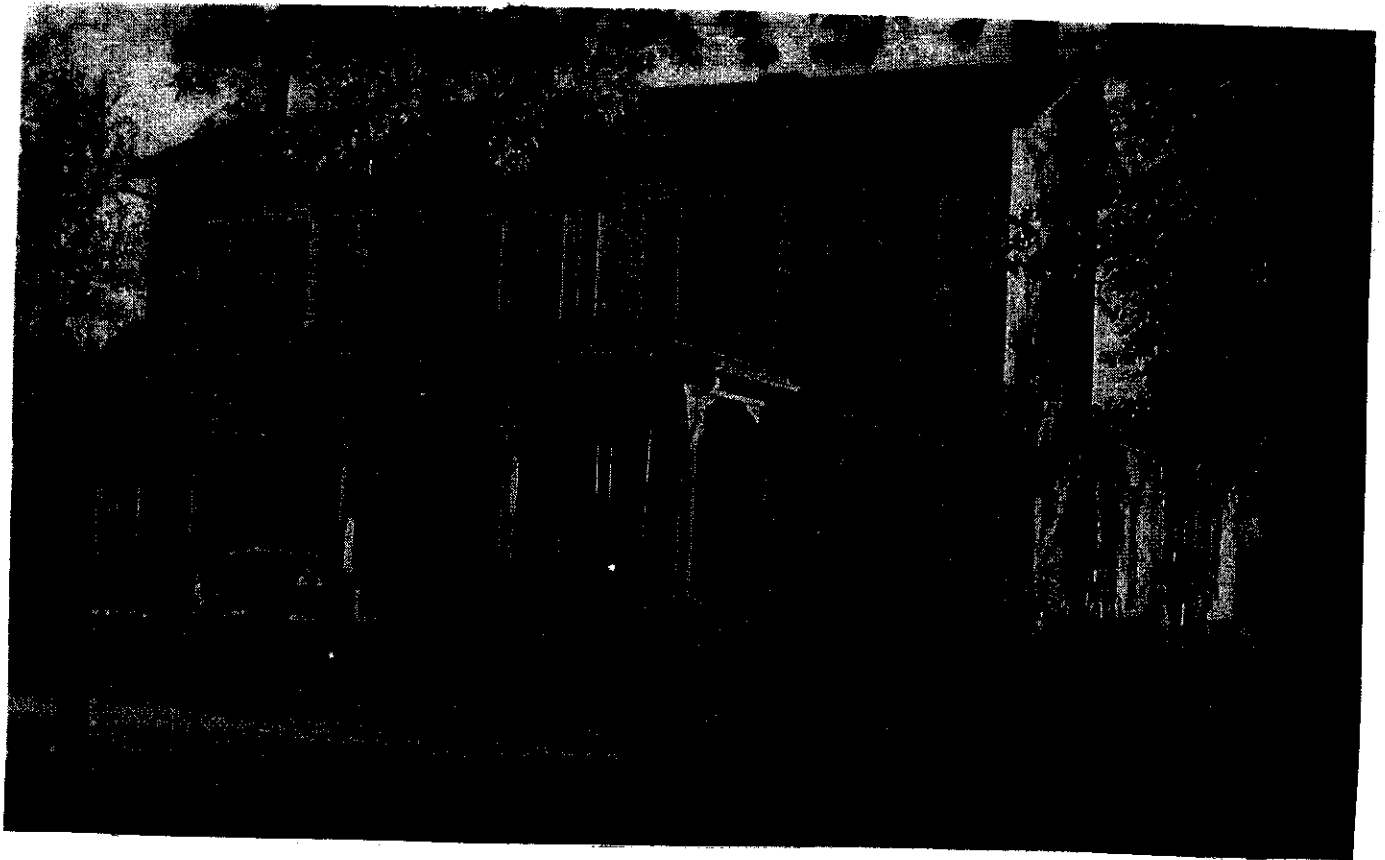


Historic Photo, undated

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Historic photo, undated

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Historic Photo, circa 1948

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Photographic Documentation - Photo List

IL_Edgar County_Shaw-Van Gilder House

1. Shaw-Van Gilder House
2. Edgar County, Illinois
3. Karen Lang Kummer
4. June, 2006
5. Kay Van Gilder Grabow, owner

Exterior Photos

- | | |
|---|---|
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House001 | Looking south from Crawford Street across front lawn to main/north facade |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House002 | Looking south, main north facade |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House003 | Looking south, main facade/porch detail |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House004 | Detail of blinds, porch |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House005 | Looking southwest, north and east elevations |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House006 | Looking west, east elevation |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House007 | Looking southwest, detail of screen porch |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House008 | Looking northwest, east and south elevations |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House009 | Looking west, east elevation of service ell, south elevation of wing |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House010 | Looking north, south elevation of I-House and wing, screen porch, east elevation of service ell |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House011 | Looking north, south elevation of service ell, screen porch |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House012 | Looking northeast, south and west elevations of service ell |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House013 | Looking east, west elevation of service ell |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House014 | Looking southeast, west elevation |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House015 | Looking southeast, west elevation |

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Interior

- | | |
|---|---|
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House016 | Looking north, entry foyer |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House017 | Looking south, staircase and hall, rear hall |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House018 | Looking north, parlor |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House019 | Looking south, parlor |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House020 | Detail, parlor fireplace |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House021 | Looking east, detail of screen porch entry |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House022 | Looking southwest, northwest bedroom |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House023 | Detail, bedroom fireplace |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House024 | Dining room, fireplace and corner cabinet |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House025 | Detail, dining room fireplace |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House026 | Looking south, kitchen |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House027 | Looking north, kitchen |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House028 | Detail, staircase |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House029 | Detail, staircase |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House030 | Detail, staircase, upper level |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House031 | Detail, staircase, upper landing |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House032 | Looking northeast, east bedroom |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House033 | Looking southwest, east bedroom |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House034 | Looking northwest, basement fireplace |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House035 | Looking southeast, brick patio/washhouse foundation |
| IL_Edgar Co_Shaw-Van Gilder House036 | Looking south, garage |

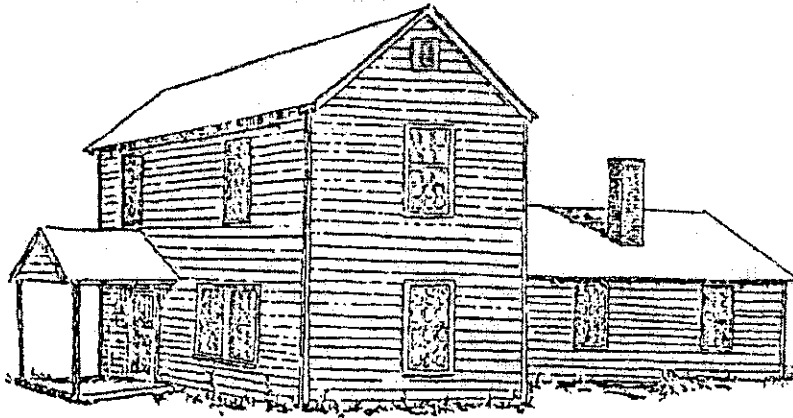
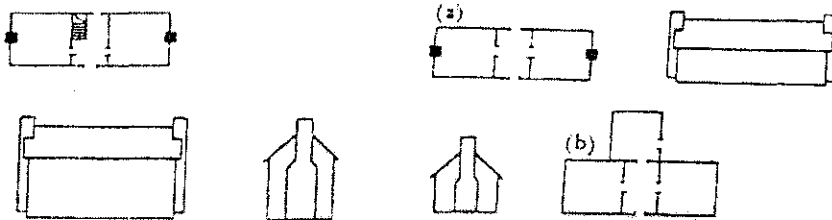
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I-House

- * Two or 2 1/2 story house, one room deep and two rooms in length; often two rooms are separated by a central hallway
- * Parallel orientation
- * Frequently possesses a side gable roof, but flat, gambrel, and hipped roofs are also found
- * Often possesses a balanced fenestration pattern, commonly 3-5 bays
- * Often enlarged with rear extensions

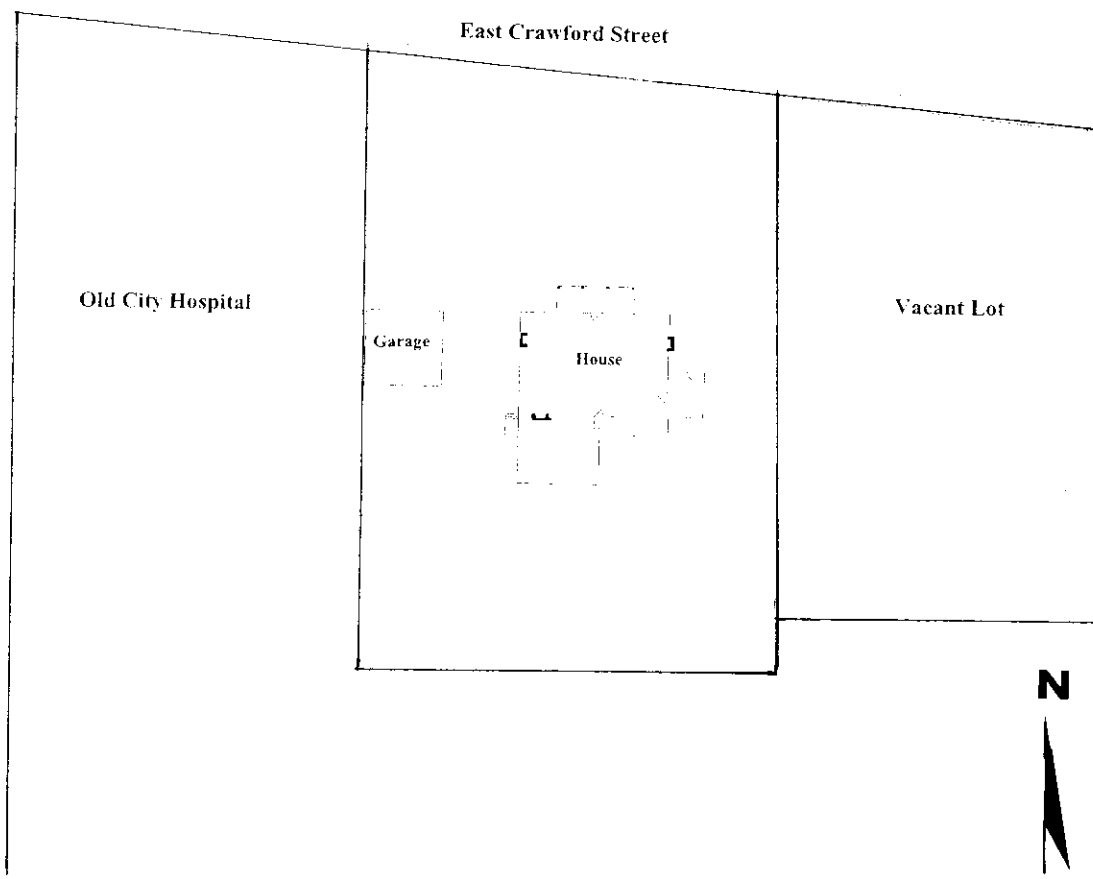


I-House examples from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shaw-Van Gilder House, Edgar County, Illinois
Section number 10 Page 27



Site Plan for Shaw-Van Gilder House
306 East Crawford Street

Not to Scale

Roughly, Melrose Cir. and Willow St. S to W. 4th St., and Main St. from W. 6th St. to W. 3rd St., North Little Rock, 93000094, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 3/08/07

CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY,

Glenville Historic District,

Roughly along Glen Ridge Rd., Glenville Rd., Glenville St., Pemberwick Rd., Riversville Rd., and Weaver St., Greenwich, 07000107, LISTED, 3/09/07

CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY,

Rocky Hill Center Historic District,

Roughly bounded by Old Main, Pratt & Washington Sts., Glastonbury Ave., and Riverview Rd., Rocky Hill, 07000111, LISTED, 3/09/07

CONNECTICUT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY,

Bridge #2305,

Main St. over Burton Brook,

Salisbury, 07000109,

LISTED, 3/09/07

CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY,

Depot Street Bridge,

Depot St.,

Beacon Falls, 07000108,

LISTED, 3/09/07

CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON COUNTY,

Park, William, House,

330 Main St.,

Sprague, 07000106,

LISTED, 3/07/07

FLORIDA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY,

Jackson Rooming House,

851 Zack St.,

Tampa, 07000112,

LISTED, 3/07/07

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,

Falconer Bungalow Historic District,

Roughly bounded by W. Wellington Ave., N. Lamon Ave., N. Laramie Ave., and the alley N of W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, 07000114, LISTED, 3/07/07 (Chicago Bungalows MPS)

ILLINOIS, EDGAR COUNTY,

Shaw--Van Gilder House,

306 E. Crawford St.,

Paris, 07000116,

LISTED, 3/05/07

ILLINOIS, KANKAKEE COUNTY,

Kankakee County Courthouse,