

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

8-27-10

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Miller, Henry W., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 11672 West Norris Lane

N/A
X

not for publication

city or town Galena

Vicinity: Galena

state Illinois

code IL

county Jo Daviess

code 085

zip code 61036

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Anne E. Hoat Aug 26, 2010
Signature of certifying official/Title OSHPO Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

Other: I-house

STONE: limestone
foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD: shingle

other: limestone

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Henry W. Miller built his substantial home between 1847 and 1850 on a gentle knoll overlooking the primary road (now known as U.S. Route 20) leading west out of Galena. The barns and other farm outbuildings were demolished and the house was relocated to a one-acre parcel comprising a portion of its original eighty-acre site to make way for the construction of a new hospital. Soil sampling on the property revealed that the new hospital would need to be built on the high ground of the Henry W. Miller house location, and the house either moved or demolished. The nomination consists of one contributing structure, the house. The new one-acre site is located in the southwest corner of the original eighty-acre property, removed from the commercial structures developing along U.S. Route 20. The house sits above a country road overlooking a rural landscape as it did when first built. The structure originally faced east onto U.S. Route 20, and now faces south onto West Norris Lane. The building retains many original features from the period covering Miller's residency and those of the home's two subsequent owners (James Meeker Harris owned the house from 1858 to 1870, and Richard Barrett owned the house from 1870 to 1889). These were all successful businessmen who used their country estate outside of Galena to entertain their friends and enjoy agricultural pursuits. The vernacular red Galena brick I-house with Greek Revival detailing is a two-story, side-gable structure with a rear wing in an L-plan. The building has wood-shingle roofing and rests on a new concrete foundation faced with the original foundation limestone. The interior of the house retains integrity dating to its period of significance in both plan and detail. The woodwork including baseboards, window and door trim, windows and doors, the stairway and two fireplace mantels, is original and in excellent condition. Original ornamental plaster ceiling medallions grace two large parlors extending from the front to the back of the main portion of the house on either side of the central stair hall.

Narrative Description

The house has been moved to a new location, which in many ways resembles the original site as it would have been at the time of construction. The house sits up above West Norris Lane, a gravel country road, and is surrounded by farmland with the exception of the new hospital building to the northeast. The hospital is required to provide landscape screening to block the view of the hospital from the house. The period of significance for restoration purposes for the Henry W. Miller house has been established to be from its original construction in 1847, through 1873, when assessment records show that significant improvements were made to the residence by its third owner, Richard Barrett. With the exception of easily-removed additions made during the 100-year-plus tenancy of the fourth owners, the Hartwig family (e.g. drop ceilings, wood paneling, wood-frame partitions), the house remained largely as it appeared from 1847-1873. The high level of integrity of the building's features dating from this early period allowed for a meaningful restoration.

Exterior

The exterior walls are composed of Galena brick (locally-made and readily available for residential construction after 1837, the bricks are orange-red in color, and very soft): twelve inch (three wythe) on the main part of the house and eight inch (two wythe) on the rear wing, with limestone lintels above door and window openings. The window openings have limestone sills. As part of the relocation, the structure was placed on a new combination poured-in-place concrete and concrete masonry unit, L-shaped foundation that has been faced with the original foundation limestone. There are four red brick

Miller, Henry W., House

Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois

County and State

chimneys, two integral and flush on each of the two exterior gable end-walls of the main portion of the house. The low-pitched roof with moderate eave boxed overhangs is covered with wood shingles. The original double-hung sash windows on the main portion of the house are wood, six-over-six lights, with narrow muntins. Most of the glazing in these windows is original. One-over-one double-hung sash windows are original to the Italianate bay window added by the third owner (Barrett) on the west elevation. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows of the rear wing date from the 1900s.

The front elevation (facing south) of the house is arranged symmetrically with five bays: two windows on each side of the central entryway on the first floor and five windows on the second floor. The sashes, with six-over-six lights, are original. An open porch running the length of the front elevation consists of a low-pitch, hipped roof with a "clothespin" rafter eave detail probably constructed in the 1870s. Brick piers with stucco arches between them built in the early 1900s have been replaced with wood porch columns and a railing typically seen in Galena in the 1800s, and based on the detailing of the rear side porch as seen in a 1913 photograph. The classic Greek Revival front entrance has a wood, six-paneled door, four-light transom, four-light sidelights above recessed wood panels, and is ornamented with pilasters and an entablature with dentils.

The long east elevation is relatively plain with the expanse of brick wall punctuated by just six windows. There are three six over six double-hung windows on the main portion of the house, and three one-over-one double-hung windows on the rear wing. The gable end wall of the main portion of the house is flush with the wall of the rear wing. The relationship between the higher roof of the main house and the lower rear wing roofline can be easily seen on this elevation.

The west elevation of the main portion of the house has a small six-over-six double-hung attic window just under the gable peak, and a one-story Italianate window bay that was built between 1870 and 1880 (probably by 1873). The bay has three one-over-one double-hung windows, and is ornamented on the exterior with scrolled, paired brackets at the eave and wood panels beneath the windows. The first floor of the house was at grade on the original site. A limestone retaining wall running in front of this elevation currently allows for full access to the basement level of the house: a doorway into the rear wing and a garage door for vehicular access to the main portion of the house. A two-story porch runs the length of the rear wing. There are two windows and a doorway at the second floor level, a single window and a five-window rectangular bay on the first floor level, and a doorway consisting of double doors with rectangular light transom and sidelights at the basement level. All of the windows have one-over-one double-hung sash.

The north elevation of the rear wing is brick with no windows. There are three windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes on the second floor of the main portion of the house, a door to the porch and two windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes on the first floor and a garage door on the basement level. A limestone retaining wall extends from the rear of the building. An exterior wooden stairway provides access to the first-story level of the porch.

Interior

The main entry, on the south elevation, opens onto a central stair hall flanked by two large parlors (west and east) extending the full depth of the main portion of the house. Two bedrooms with connecting doorways were located on each side of the stair hall on the second floor, for a total of four bedrooms in the main portion of the house. However, the wall dividing the two bedrooms on the east side has been removed to create one large room.

The interior walls are finished with plaster on wood lath. The trim on the first floor of the main portion of the house consists of a three-part baseboard, wide door and

Miller, Henry W., House

Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois

County and State

window trim with corner blocks at the top, and a wood panel extending from the sill to the baseboard below each window. The baseboard of the second floor stair hall is similar to that of the first floor. The second-floor baseboards in the remainder of the main portion of the house are simpler in profile. The baseboards in the rear wing are shorter and simpler still in profile. The window and door casings throughout the main portion of the house have a symmetrical ogee profile that gives a fluted columnar appearance. There is a hierarchy in the detailing of the corner blocks of the door and window trim, with two elaborate floral motif blocks at the front entrance, blocks with recessed panels throughout the first floor of the main portion of the house, and plain blocks throughout the second floor of the main portion of the house. There are no corner blocks in the rear wing, and the trim is very simple. On the basis of the paint analysis done of the baseboards, fireplace mantels and door and window casings, these pine elements have been painted using a wood graining technique to simulate oak. Painting pine with wood graining to give it an appearance of more costly hardwoods (especially cherry, walnut and oak) was common in Galena in the mid 1800s.

The doors throughout the main portion of the house are original. They have six panels: two square panels on top, two long rectangles in the middle and two squares at the bottom. Paneling configuration of closet doors on the second floor varies. Flooring is tongue and groove white pine of varying widths.

The front door opens into the central stair hall. Two doorways open off the stair hall to the west parlor and one doorway opens into the east parlor. A doorway at the back of the stair hall opens to the rear porch. The placement of this entry's stone lintel and the brickwork below this lintel reveals that at some point this door opening had originally been located about one foot to the west of the current location. The stair from the first to the second floor, located along the east wall of the stair hall, consists of simple stringers, treads and risers, and a curved handrail. The turned walnut balusters and beautiful newel post, which are characteristic of work done in Galena in the 1840s and 1850s, are in excellent condition. However, the cobbled nature of the trim in the open area beneath the stair (i.e. mismatched trim, poorly executed work) suggested that this area had been modified from the original, and a paneled front has been added to close it off.

The two parlors flanking the stair hall are nearly mirror images of each other; each runs the full depth of the main portion of the house and each originally had two fireplaces on their outside long walls. One fireplace in the west parlor was removed when the Italianate window bay was constructed. During renovation, a simple wood mantel that had been placed on a wall in the rear wing where no fireplace was located was moved to replace the missing mantel in the west parlor. It was thought that at least one and perhaps both of these parlors had originally been built as two rooms. However, no evidence of early partitions can be found, and the wallpaper layers and early central ceiling medallions suggest that the rooms were originally this large. Henry Miller also had a residence in the same building as his retail store in downtown Galena. Perhaps his country estate was built primarily for entertaining large groups and was designed with two large parlors to accommodate such events.

The west parlor has an ornamental plaster medallion in the center of the ceiling. The medallion is highly decorative, and was probably ordered from out east as a specialty item, further reflecting the status of the homeowner. Two windows look out the front of the house, and the three-windowed Italianate bay window looks out to the west. Two doorways lead from the west parlor to the stair hall. The fireplace on the west wall has a simple wood mantel that was moved here from its location on a wall (with no fireplace) in the rear wing.

Miller, Henry W., House

Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois

County and State

The east parlor has a central ceiling medallion identical to that of the west parlor. Two fireplaces on the east wall had been plastered over and the original mantels were missing. The fireplaces have been opened, and new mantels matching the west parlor mantel have been installed. A built-in bookcase is set in the wall between the fireplaces and is trimmed like the doorways on the first floor, and fitted with a fifteen-light door. Two east parlor windows look out the front of the house to the south, and one window looks to the east. Three doorways originally lead from the east parlor to the stair hall, a closet and the rear wing. The closet doorway has been closed off, and the doorway moved into the stair hall, where it now opens into a stairway leading down to the basement level.

The east parlor has a door that opens into a room in the rear wing that is the full width of the wing. A door opens onto the side porch, and a rectangular bay with five double hung sash, added sometime after 1913, projects out onto the porch. There is a single window with one-over-one double-hung sash on the east wall. A doorway on the north wall leads to a space that has been configured as a kitchenette to the west and a restroom to the east.

The southwest bedroom on the second floor of the main portion of the house has a fireplace on the west wall. A mantel matching the others in the house was created to replace the missing mantel in this location. A small closet is located in the southwest corner. Two windows face to the south. A doorway opens to the stair hall to the east. A pocket door, originally one of a pair, along with the track and hardware, was found in the wall between the southwest and northwest bedrooms. A second door was created to match the original and the double pocket doors were restored. The northwest bedroom has a small closet, two windows looking to the north, and a doorway opening to the stair hall. There is a large closet with a window at the south end of the stair hall.

The southeast bedroom on the second floor of the main portion of the house has a fireplace with a wood mantel on the east wall. This mantel matches a mantel that was found in the rear wing of the house. The mantel, constructed of white pine, is simple but elegant in design, and makes a strong statement in the room. There are two windows on the south wall. The wall dividing the southeast bedroom from the northeast bedroom was removed to create one large space. The area that was the northeast bedroom has a window on the east wall. A doorway leads to the stair hall to the west, and a second doorway in the north wall leads to the second floor of the rear wing, which is accessed by going down five steps.

The second floor of the rear wing consists of two rooms. The first has a closet on the south wall, a window and a door leading to the porch on the west wall, a door to the second space on the north wall, and a window in the east wall. The second room has a window in the west wall.

When the house was moved, the building was placed on a new foundation. This has allowed for the creation of a usable basement. Vehicular storage is now available below the main portion of the house, and a lounge area has been created in the rear wing basement. Limestone retaining walls open up the rear of the main portion of the house and the west side of the rear wing to provide access to the basement areas.

Summary

The Miller House has been preserved in a new location. It is still located on the property on which it was originally built, though now facing a different roadway. Because U.S. Route 20 is becoming developed commercially, the new location can be seen to provide a rural setting which is more similar to the appearance of the original location at the time the home was built. The excellent condition of so many original architectural

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

elements (particularly on the interior) and the available documentation of the early residents of the house, create an opportunity to tangibly illustrate an important aspect of Galena's history: the physical and social connection between the city's commercial center and the areas surrounding the city, as the local economy shifted from mining to agriculture.

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1847

Significant Dates

c. 1873

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Not Applicable

Cultural Affiliation

Not Applicable

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Henry W. Miller house has been established to be its original construction date of 1847, and 1873 when assessment records show that significant improvements were made by the third owner, Richard Barrett. With the exception of Barrett's improvements, the house has remained largely as it was when first built and it retains a high level of integrity.

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Soil sampling on the property revealed that the new hospital planned for the Henry W. Miller property would need to be built on the high ground of the house location because of drainage issues. The Miller house had to be relocated or demolished. In accordance with the September 2006 Memorandum of Agreement between the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Board (IHFPB), the Henry W. Miller House was relocated between November 2006 and January 2007 to a one-acre parcel comprising a portion of its original 80-acres. The house was moved to the southwest quadrant of the property following the recommended approaches contained in the American Association for State and Local History publication Moving Historic Buildings and in consultation with IHPA. The structure originally faced east onto U.S. Route 20, and now faces south onto West Norris Lane. The relocation of the house from the path of commercial development expanding from Galena out along U.S. Route 20 to a road perpendicular to Route 20 has placed it in an area that more closely reflects the rural setting in which it was originally constructed.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Henry W. Miller house is locally significant as a representative example of Greek Revival architecture with some Italianate detailing in the Galena area. The period of significance is the 1847 construction date, with an additional significant date of c. 1873 when significant alterations occurred. The Miller residence is one of several homes built in the mid-nineteenth century with a vernacular, two story, I-house form in the rural area surrounding Galena. These homes were rectangular in plan, one room deep with a central hallway flanked by two rooms. The facades were symmetrical with three or five openings on each story on the long elevation, including the main entrance in the center. These homes were often built of the soft orange-red Galena brick made locally. The Miller House in particular, retains a high-level of integrity both on the inside, and on the exterior.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Greek Revival architecture was popular in America from the 1820s up through the 1860s.

"It evolved from an interest in classical buildings during the final years of the eighteenth century. [...] The style was spread through carpenter's guides and pattern books including Minard Lafever's Modern Builder's Guide and Beauties of Modern Architecture as well as Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter and The Builder's Guide. The style gradually began to be replaced by the newer Gothic Revival and Italianate styles in the 1850s. [...] It was characterized by its symmetrical fenestration patterns, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, cornice lines emphasized with a band of trim including dentils, horizontal sills and lintels, multi-light nine-over-nine, or six-over-nine windows, classical inspired columns and pilasters, and an elaborate entry with transom and sidelights."¹

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

Greek Revival detailing was extremely popular in Galena during this period and many of the homes in and around the city show this influence. In some cases the Greek Revival elements are very simple and subtle including the symmetrical placement of door and window openings on the primary long elevation, six-over-six lights in double-hung window sashes, low-pitch roofs, and bands of cornice trim representing a classical entablature. In some cases, like the Miller house, the front door is framed by narrow sidelights and rectangular transom lights built into a surround incorporating classical pilaster and dentil details. Galena's up and coming businessmen, bursting with pride over the growth and prosperity of their city incorporated Greek Revival elements when constructing their homes and businesses. The Henry W. Miller House has the low-pitched gabled roofs, symmetrical front elevation, elaborate door surround with rectangular side and transom lights, column and dentil details, and six-pane window glazing characteristic of Greek Revival styling.

Galena prospered and grew quickly from 1848 until the outbreak of the Civil War as lead mining boomed and river trade flourished. The dwelling's residents, from the late 1840s through 1889 were prominent and representative individuals of the community and lived in the house while Galena's economy shifted from that of an international lead mining center to a manufacturing center and commercial port, and finally to a quiet agricultural trade center². Galena's initial transformation from lead mining boomtown to the largest mercantile port north of St. Louis was one of the marvels of the day. With over 85% of Galena listed (1969) on the National Register of Historic Places, the City's transformation is well documented in the historical architecture of the city. The Henry W. Miller residence, located outside the city limits, highlights an important but often overlooked part of Galena's transformation from wilderness to metropolis - the role of wealthy "gentlemen farmer/merchants" in Galena's economic transitions.

From the time of the first trading post in 1820 through the ongoing influx of miners seeking lead, Galena developed rapidly from an outpost of civilization into the commercial hub of the Federal Lead Mine District. In 1829 the *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser* commented on the phenomena: "Spacious warehouses have been erected, whole streets have been built up, as it were in a day. A compact town, a mile in length, now bursts upon the astonished view of the traveler, who ascends the Mississippi; having left the last village 400 miles behind."³ Galena became an important steamboat port, initially in support of mining, but the steamboats also brought supplies and building materials to the growing community. In the same vein, the expanding town attracted tradesmen, bankers, lawyers, farmers and merchants in addition to miners. The early Galena directories provide a long list of the goods and services that were available to residents. The increasing prosperity of the residents was reflected in their buildings. In 1846, the *Jeffersonian* (one of two prominent local newspapers, the *Jeffersonian* reflected the Democratic perspective) reported that, "On the top of every hill and in every ravine handsome and commodious buildings have sprung up as if by magic. On the ground where the exhibition of fireworks took place on the 4th of July, there are now four or five excellent brick houses, and so it is all about. These houses are all built for us, not speculation, and they indicate very truly the growing prosperity of the city and the confidence of the people in its permanent increase."⁴

Original National Register boundaries for the Galena Historic District were based solely on the city limits in 1838 and all additions through 1859. It did not include the critical areas around the city limits, where the transformation of the landscape matched in many ways that of Galena's river front. In particular, the stretch of land extending several miles northwest of the city, now U.S. Route 20, became noted for its succession of

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

fashionable estates and show farms. The owners of these properties were not yeoman farmers or rough miners plowing and picking away, but successful, wealthy businessmen and professionals who created a landscape of taste and style befitting their station in life. Leaders in the community, including James Ryan (wholesale grocer and pork packer), Edward Bedford (attorney), William Hempstead (investor in lead mines, steamboats, dry goods and insurance) and others, established country estates on large properties. Here they followed various agricultural pursuits, built elaborate homes to entertain guests and showcase their success, and worked together to improve the roadway (now U.S. Route 20) along which they lived.

Henry W. Miller's brick home was built in a manner suiting his social position during this period of prosperity and confidence. The 1842 plat of the area shows that a portion of the suburban property was being used at that time as "Carsen's field."⁵ The Federal government made the previously reserved mineral land available for ownership in 1846. Miller was the first owner of record, and the very high assessed-value of the property in 1850 (higher than any other similar property in the area) suggests that he had built the house prior to that year.

Miller built his country house on an 80-acre parcel less than a mile west of Galena on the road that ran from Galena to Dubuque, prior to the point where the road branched north to Mineral Point, a major commercial hub for the adjacent Wisconsin mineral lands. This route was well traveled. In about 1857, the landowners along it formed the Mineral Point Plank Road Company, selling stock to raise funds to improve the mud roadway with a wooden plank surface. A toll was collected to recover the cost of the improvements and to maintain the road. This was the first improvement made to a road outside city limits in Jo Daviess County, and was the best rural road in the area for the next 30 years.⁶ Plank roads were considered the best roads of the day for the investment required, and in addition to easing the difficulties of travel into and out of town, the improvement added to the value of those who owned properties along the way.

This stretch of road today is much changed from that which a traveler would have seen between 1850 and 1880. Farm consolidation, commercial enterprises and various other intrusions have taken their toll, but several of the original homes remain. One of the earliest, grandest and most representative of these is the Henry W. Miller residence. The many original elements remaining and the overall integrity of the Miller residence provide a tangible reminder of the relationship between the economic growth of Galena and its environs during a critical time in its history. The period of significance for the structure runs from the late 1840s, when it was built, to 1889, when its third owner (Richard Barrett) sold the property.

Each of the three owners of the house had important agricultural interests. Henry Miller grew grain, purchased it from others, milled it and sold the flour both wholesale and retail. James Harris Meeker was a founding member of the Jo Daviess County Horticultural Society. Richard Barrett and his family significantly expanded the farming operation on the property. The connections between agricultural developments and commercial success as Galena's economy shifted from a mining base to an agricultural base is well represented by the stories of the businessmen who built and enjoyed this house.

Henry W. Miller's brick home was built just outside of the city of Galena. The 1842 plat of the area shows that a portion of the suburban property was being used at that time as "Carsen's field."⁷ The Federal government made the previously reserved mineral land available for ownership in 1846. Miller was the first owner of record, and the very high

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

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Miller built his country house on an eighty-acre parcel less than a mile west of Galena on the road that ran from Galena to Dubuque, prior to the point where the road branched north to Mineral Point, a major commercial hub for the adjacent Wisconsin mineral lands. This route was well traveled. In about 1857, the landowners along it formed the Mineral Point Plank Road Company, selling stock to raise funds to improve the mud roadway with a wooden plank surface. A toll was collected to recover the cost of the improvements and to maintain the road. This was the first improvement made to a road outside city limits in Jo Daviess County, and was the best rural road in the area for the next thirty years. Plank roads were considered the best roads of the day for the investment required, and in addition to easing the difficulties of travel into and out of town, the improvement added to the value of those who owned properties along the way.

Miller built one of the earliest of the substantial homes along this particular route. Others built their grand homes later, and the Italianate styling of many of these reflects the fashion of this later period and coincides with Barrett's addition of the Italianate window bay to the Miller House. Edward Bedford, a lawyer, built his Italianate residence on the turnpike in about 1874. James M. Ryan, with the largest meat packing house in Illinois outside of Chicago, built his Italianate home in 1876. The Sherwood Brown and Scadden residences are additional Italianate examples. There are still several examples of other early homes built in the Galena vicinity in about 1850, which like the Miller House, are set on high ground, built of red Galena brick, take the vernacular I-house form and have simple Greek Revival detailing. The Miller House is an excellent representative example of this type. Although it was moved, it's high-level of integrity helps it stand out from the rest.

By the late 1840s, Galena had become a significant manufacturing and processing center. Lead smelting and the making of flour and meal were the most important industries in terms of number of establishments, people employed and value of products.⁸ Henry W. Miller was a significant force in the regional flour trade. His was a large wholesaling and retailing establishment, as were so many of Galena's commercial businesses of this period. Many agricultural products were processed locally and the area had plenty of mill sites. Miller grew grain and purchased it from others, owned and operated a mill, and managed the sale of his flour on both a wholesale and retail basis through his store on Galena's Main Street. Miller and his business are listed in the Galena Directories from 1848 to 1861 as "wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Groceries & C," "flour store," "flour depot" and "flour dealer." The July 4, 1854 *Galena Daily Advertiser* read:

H. W. Miller advertises for 5,000 flour barrels, and grain in any quantity, for the use of his Mill on the Sinsinawa. The War Eagle Mills continue to turn out 1,200 barrels of flour a week, and find a ready sale, here and elsewhere, for all they can make. They have no lack of wheat. These employments which help to sustain life are always wholesome, and should be encouraged. While other nations are at so much labor and expense to get opportunities to kill each other, as surely and speedily as possible, our people will show a better manhood by furnishing the poor creatures with food whereby soul and body may be kept together as long as possible.⁹

The milling of 1,200 barrels of flour per week, roughly 200 barrels per day, with the barrels holding about fifty-five gallons each, shows the large scale of Miller's

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

operation. In addition to supplying local needs, his wholesale operation clearly involved large shipments outside the area.

Miller's place of business is noted as 69 Main Street in Galena (corner of Warren and Main), with "house same" indicating he lived in the building where his store was located.¹⁰ Apparently his house out on the plank road was his second home, where he kept livestock, and grew grains and produce. The 1850 Agricultural Census shows that Miller owned horses, cattle, milk cows, and swine; and that he produced wheat, hay, potatoes, butter, cheese, beeswax and honey.¹¹ It seems likely that he would have had a farm manager and hired hands to carry out the many responsibilities of his farm operations. Less than two years after selling the residence, the 1860 Census recorded Miller's personal household as consisting of himself (age 49), Eliza Miller (age 48, presumably his wife), six individuals (ages 5-22, presumably his children), a niece, and two "house servants" - eleven residents in all.¹²

In 1858, the property was purchased by James Meeker Harris, younger brother of the well-known Mississippi River steamboat captain Daniel Smith Harris (it was Daniel Smith's most famous of all Upper Mississippi River steamboats, the Grey Eagle, that held the speed record between St. Louis and St. Paul for twenty years). James Meeker Harris was an entrepreneur in his own right.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 177 Main St., Galena; born in Xenia, O., Jan. 4, 1823; came to this Co. in 1824; has been a permanent resident of this Co. since; his education was commenced at the age of six in a select school, where he spent ten years; he was then sent to Kemper College, St. Louis, Mo., where he finished his education; returned to Galena and entered the wholesale grocery and boat store business with the firm of D.S. & R.S. Harris; remained one year, when the firm dissolved, and he entered into a partnership with the junior member of the old firm, under the name of R.S. Harris & Co.; was the oldest house of the kind in Galena; was in the business from 1845 to 1864; had the credit of having the finest boat store on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to St. Paul; the firm dissolved in 1864, and he retired to his farm, where he resided until 1872...¹³

It was noted that Harris "possessed an energy coupled with industry that amounted to genius. Into whatever he undertook he threw his whole soul, until the problem he had in view was solved. He was naturally a merchant from a boy of ten or twelve years old, and his business success in life grew out of this aptitude. In his communications with others, he was every inch a gentleman. In business conversations he had a gift of thought, and words that clothed it, seldom surpassed by any one in the use of the English language."¹⁴

James G. Souldard, Esq., a nearby neighbor on the plank road to both Miller and Harris, was a leading horticulturist in the area (his fields appear on the 1842 plat of the area). He planted the first vineyard in the county, imported nursery stock from Europe, and produced new fruit varieties that were considered highly successful, including the "Souldard Apple" and the "Souldard Crab." Harris was a founding member of the Jo Daviess County Horticultural Society, formed in 1868 with Souldard as president. Among the Society's actions, they established that "no fruit should be added to the list for cultivation without a two-thirds vote of the members present."¹⁵ Certainly Harris's interest in horticulture was expressed on his farm.

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

The 1860 Census shows Harris's household consisting of seven members including himself (age 38), his wife, three children and two adults born in Ireland (presumably house servants). The Harris family entertained guests, and the house's suitability for this purpose is well-described in the February 14th, 1867 *Galena Gazette* report of "An Evening Well Spent"

Some seventy or eighty persons in Galena and vicinity received the intelligence yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Harris would be "at home" last evening, which meant that if the recipients of these notes would just call at the Harris Mansion, on the Plank Road, they too would be made "at home." They went; and judging from appearances while there, no one regretted having done so. Mr. & Mrs. Harris succeeded admirably in doing the very thing they seemed determined to do; viz-to make the occasion a pleasant one to all present. A happier party we never saw together. An elegant mansion, spacious rooms, a cordial reception, a rich repast, good music, fair ladies, singing, dancing, talking and laughing-is it any wonder that all went away happier for having been there?¹⁶

The plank road turned out to be impractical: "In times when the roads were good, the road was avoided by farmers and others to save toll. When planks in one part of the road would rot away, their places would be supplied with planks taken up and removed from another part. With this kind of management...teams were kept busy all the time transferring planks from one part of the road to another. The road was never in good condition, and at last came to be almost universally condemned and travel over it abandoned."¹⁷ Harris and others organized a stock corporation and used the proceeds from the stock sale to build a macadamized (crushed rock) road surface from Galena to the Wisconsin state line, which was done in 1868-1869:

The building of the road was commenced in July, 1868, and completed and put under toll to the Four Mile House by the 1st of November, of that year. The remainder of the road to the State line was completed in 1869. Twenty-two thousand dollars of the capital stock was paid in, with which the road was undertaken and completed to the Four Mile House. The balance of the road was completed from its earnings. At the beginning of the undertaking, the company issued bonds bearing eight per cent interest per annum, on which a loan of \$15,500 was negotiated. After the completion of the road, stock dividends were declared every six months and the earnings of the road applied to the payment of the bonds which were all taken up in 1873. Since the payment of the bonds, the dividends have averaged about seven per cent per annum.

When the company was organized the county authorities gave them the right of way and control of the old free road, sixty feet in width, for thirty years from 1868. The charter will expire in 1898.¹⁸

Apparently not everyone was pleased to pay the toll, prompting a friendly reminder of the road's benefits in 1876:

We notice that the Galena Turnpike Company are giving their road a thorough overhauling in the way of repair, and putting it in

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

splendid shape for spring travel. Who that has had occasion to drive over this and other roads leading into our city the present winter, could but see that the Turnpike was a blessing and a great convenience to our citizens. Without it, during the past season of almost impassable roads, what would we have done for wood and other supplies that have been hauled over it? Yet we are told that an effort has been making by parties not favorable to it, to embarrass and render its stock valueless; but we trust the bad roads of the present winter will teach the misguided ones to appreciate the road, and cause them to put forth their efforts in a direction that will give us more of such highways leading into our city. The experience of older communities than this has taught them that toll roads, are in fact the only roads that are at all times in good conditions for travel. The principal that those who use them should keep them in repair, is correct, and the road in question, if made free, would under the laws regulating the repair and keeping up of roads be found inadequate to this end, and from our experience this winter we are inclined to believe that this road would be unfit for travel if repaired as free roads are, in a very short time.¹⁹

Galena was affected greatly by the nation-wide financial panic of 1857, and the ongoing hardships caused by the Civil War, as well as the loss of the steamboat business to the railroads. Businesses failed and property values declined. The Harris Mansion's assessed value, \$3,800 in 1858, dropped to \$1,700 in 1859 and continued to decline to a low of \$500 in 1865, where it basically remained through 1869.²⁰

Harris sold his farm to Richard Barrett in 1870. Richard Barrett had come to Galena in 1855, at the height of its prosperity. He and his wife had five children and the family had one house servant. Barrett became a merchant engaged in the wholesale trade in 1867. He was a Galena Alderman, and, befitting his economic and social standing in the community, became the new President of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railway Co, a line running from Galena into the adjacent lead/zinc region of southwestern Wisconsin.²¹

Barrett made significant improvements to the property during his tenure. The assessed value of the property was \$900 in 1872, and \$2,340 in 1873, suggesting that significant investments were made at that time, including the addition of the Italianate bay window in the former location of a parlor fireplace, and undoubtedly outbuildings for his many farming activities. A later resident of the house recalled that the remaining three fireplaces on the first floor had been covered before he was born in 1921, and this work may also have been done during Barrett's ownership.

The 1880 Census lists Barrett and one of his sons as grocers and another son and a nephew as farmers. The October 29, 1888 *Galena Daily Gazette* article reporting on the sale of the property by Barrett to William Hartwig, reveals a well-improved farm, selling for a price that would have been top-dollar at the time:

Hon. Richard Barrett's farm in Rawlins [Township], has been sold to Mr. William Hartwig, of West Galena, the consideration being \$90 per acre. This is the handsomest and probably the highest priced farm in this section of the country. Mr. Barrett sold his farm because he does not want to continue farming. He will

Miller, Henry W., House

Jo Daviess, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

probably reside on it this winter, as he does not give possession until next spring.²²

Early in 1889, the *Galena Daily Gazette* held a notice that Barrett "will sell at auction at his farm on the Turnpike Road, two-and-one-half miles north of Galena, Ill., on Tuesday, March 5, at 12 o'clock, sharp, all his cattle, horses, pigs, wagons, buggies and Farm Implements...Having disposed of the farm, this will be a closing out sale and will afford a good opportunity to obtain good bargains."²³

The house and property remained in William Hartwig's family for over 100 years. The property was owned by only four families during a nearly 150-year period. The Hartwigs were primarily farmers and they expanded the farming operation on the property by adding acreage and outbuildings. Modifications were made to the house over time, including the addition of gas, electricity and modern plumbing, but its original character remains, maintaining a significant degree of integrity on the interior and the exterior. It is a great local example of Greek Revival architecture as applied to a traditional I-house form. Although the property was moved, it remains on its original acreage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Major Bibliographical References

- Curtis, John Obed *Moving Historic Buildings*. Lanham, Maryland: Altamira Press, 1995.
- Johnson, Carl H. *The Building of Galena: An Architectural Legacy*. Stevens Point, Wisconsin: Worzalla Publishing Company, 1977.
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee A *Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003.
- Newton, David. "Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois Multiple Property Listing," 1997.
- Owens, Kenneth N. *Galena, Grant, and the Fortunes of War*. Dekalb: Northern Illinois University, 1963.
- Shockel, Bernard H. "History of Development of Jo Daviess County" *State of Illinois, State Geological Survey Bulletin No. 26*. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1916).
- Watson, Daryl "U.S. Highway 20 West: Galena's Historical Corridor" (Report kept at the Galena-Jo Daviess County Historical Society).
- The History of Jo Daviess County*. Chicago: H. F. Kett & Co., 1878.
- Jo Daviess County 1842 Platbook, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- Early Tax Records for Galena and Jo Daviess County, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- 1855-6 *Galena City Directory* (Galena: H. H. Houghton & Co., 1855).
- 1850 Agricultural Census, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- 1860 Federal Census, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- Early Tax Record Books (Galena Historic Collections Room)

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Galena Historic Collections Room (Galena Public Library), and Galena-Jo Daviess County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property One Acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	708875	4702521	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The one-acre parcel on which the house is located is Lot 4 of Midwest Regional Medical Center Subdivision part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 2, T28N, R1W Jo Daviess County, Illinois as shown on the attached Plat.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The one-acre site was divided off of the original property to accommodate the relocation of the Miller House so that the new Midwest Regional Medical Center could be built in accordance with the September 2006 Memorandum of Agreement between the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Board (IHFPB).

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Baranski
organization Baranski Hammer Moretta & Sheehy date February 20, 2010
street & number 1101 South Bench Street telephone (815) 777-3960
city or town Galena state IL zip code 61036
e-mail beth@bhms-arch.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Miller, Henry W., House
City or Vicinity:	Galena
County:	Jo Daviess County
State:	Illinois
Name of Photographer:	Beth Baranski
Date of Photographs:	November 2009 – February 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	1101 South Bench St., Galena, IL 61036
Number of Photographs:	18

Description of Photograph(s) and number – See Continuation Sheet p. 5 for the Photograph Key:

Photo #1 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0001)
View of house in relocation setting, camera facing northwest.

Photo #2 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0002)
South façade (front), camera facing north.

Photo #3 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0003)
East façade (right), camera facing west.

Miller, Henry W., House

Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois

County and State

Photo #4 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0004)
North façade (rear), camera facing south.

Photo #5 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0005)
West façade (left), camera facing east.

Photo #6 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0006)
Detail of front entry, south façade (front), camera facing north.

Photo #7 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0007)
Detail of Italianate bay window, west façade (left), camera facing east.

Photo #8 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0008)
Front porch eave detail.

Photo #9 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0009)
Six over six window sash detail.

Photo #10 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0010)
Interior staircase detail.

Photo #11 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0011)
Interior detail of main entry door casing, corner block and transom light.

Photo #12 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0012)
Typical first floor door and trim.

Photo #13 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0013)
Pocket doors between northwest and southwest bedrooms on second floor.

Photo #14 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0014)
View of east wall of east parlor.

Photo #15 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0015)
Ornamental plaster ceiling medallion in west parlor.

Photo #16 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0016)
Interior view of bay window in west wall of west parlor.

Photo #17 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0017)
Typical first floor window and trim.

Photo #18 (IL_Jo Daviess County_Henry W. Miller House_0018)
Typical fireplace mantel.

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Terry W. Cole Trust
street & number 330 Spring Street telephone (815) 777-0556
city or town Galena state Illinois zip code 61036

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

End Notes

- ¹ David Newton, "Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois", Multiple Property Listing, F, 77.
- ² Bernard H. Shockel, "History of Development of Jo Daviess County" *State of Illinois, State Geological Survey Bulletin No. 26* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1916), 193.
- ³ *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser*, October 5, 1829.
- ⁴ *The Jeffersonian*, November 26, 1846.
- ⁵ Jo Daviess County 1842 Platbook, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- ⁶ Daryl Watson, "U.S. Highway 20 West: Galena's Historical Corridor."
- ⁷ Jo Daviess County 1842 Platbook, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- ⁸ Bernard H. Shockel, "History of Development of Jo Daviess County" *State of Illinois, State Geological Survey Bulletin No. 26* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1916), 213.
- ⁹ Bernard H. Shockel, "History of Development of Jo Daviess County" *State of Illinois, State Geological Survey Bulletin No. 26* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1916), 213.
- ¹⁰ *1855-6 Galena City Directory* (Galena: H.H. Houghton & Co., 1855), 47.
- ¹¹ *1855-6 Galena City Directory* (Galena: H.H. Houghton & Co., 1855), 47.
- ¹² 1860 Federal Census, (Galena Historic Collections Room).
- ¹³ *The History of Jo Daviess County* (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1878), 636.
- ¹⁴ *Galena Gazette*, January 2, 1879.
- ¹⁵ *The History of Jo Daviess County* (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1878), 427-8.
- ¹⁶ *Galena Gazette*, February 14, 1867.
- ¹⁷ *The History of Jo Daviess County* (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1878), 533-4.
- ¹⁸ *The History of Jo Daviess County* (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1878), 534.
- ¹⁹ *Galena Gazette*, April 10, 1876.
- ²⁰ Early Tax Record Books (Galena Historic Collections Room)
- ²¹ *The History of Jo Daviess County* (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1878), 626.
- ²² *Galena Daily Gazette*, October 29, 1888.
- ²³ *Galena Daily Gazette*, January 31, 1889.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Miller, Henry W., House
Name of Property
Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____ Page ____

DESCRIPTION



Miller House on Original Site



1913 Photograph Showing Side Porch



Rear Wing (prior to relocation)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Put Here

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Henry W. Miller Residence

Name of Property

Jo Daviess County, Illinois

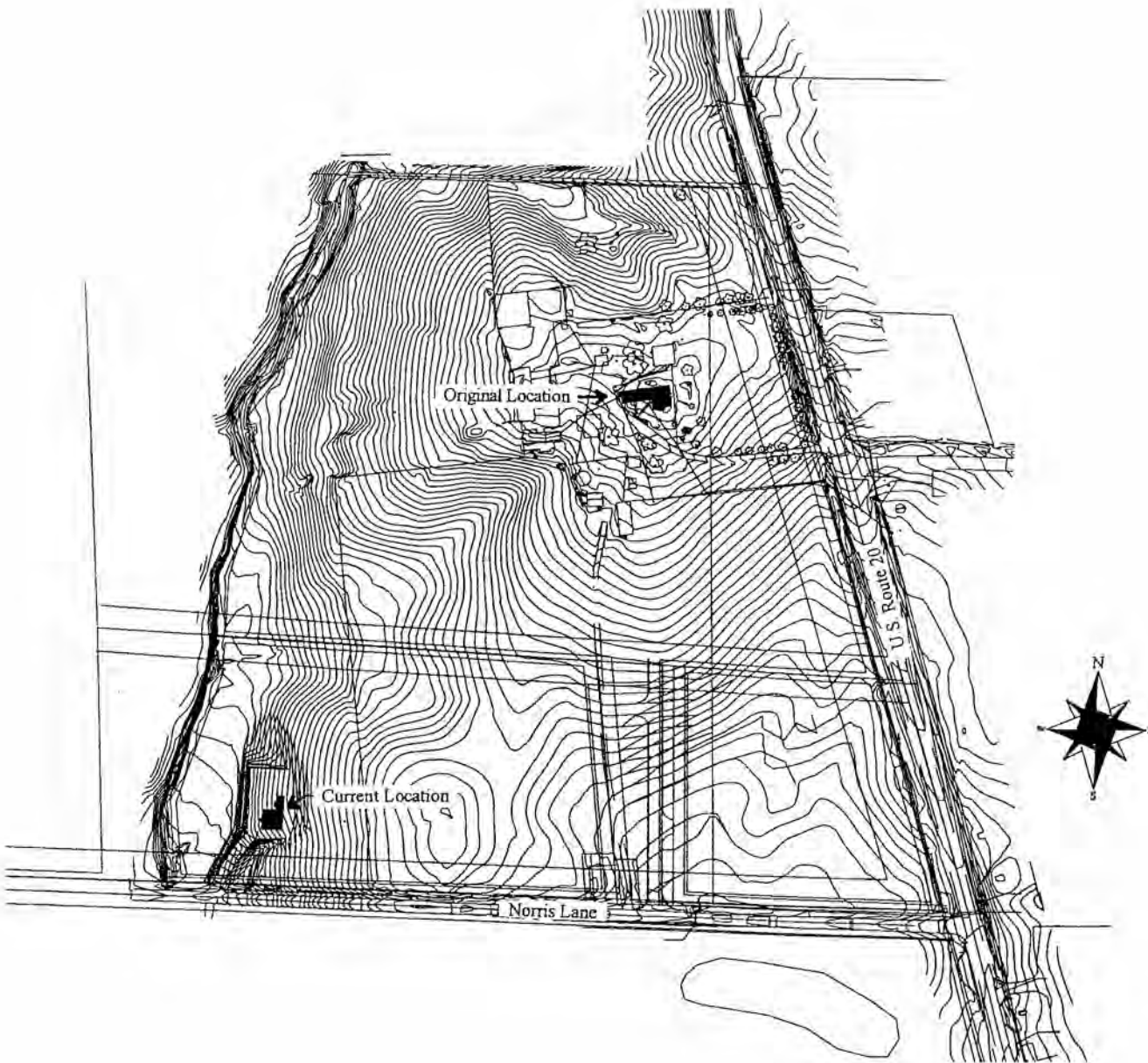
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page ___

DESCRIPTION: Site Plan Showing Current House Location Relative to Original Location



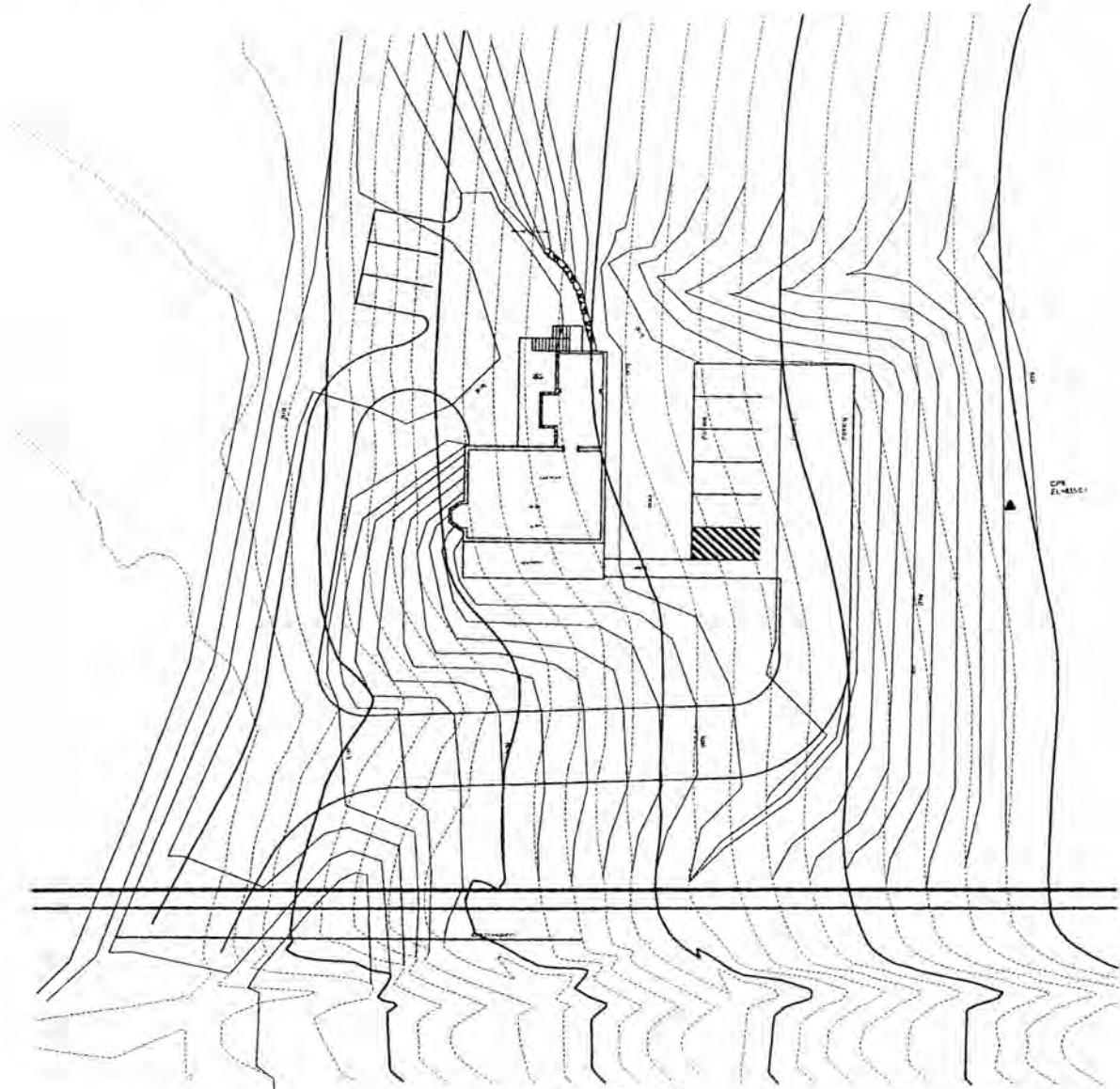
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

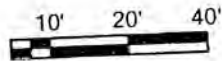
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Henry W. Miller Residence
Name of Property
Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page ___

DESCRIPTION: Current Site Plan



SITE PLAN



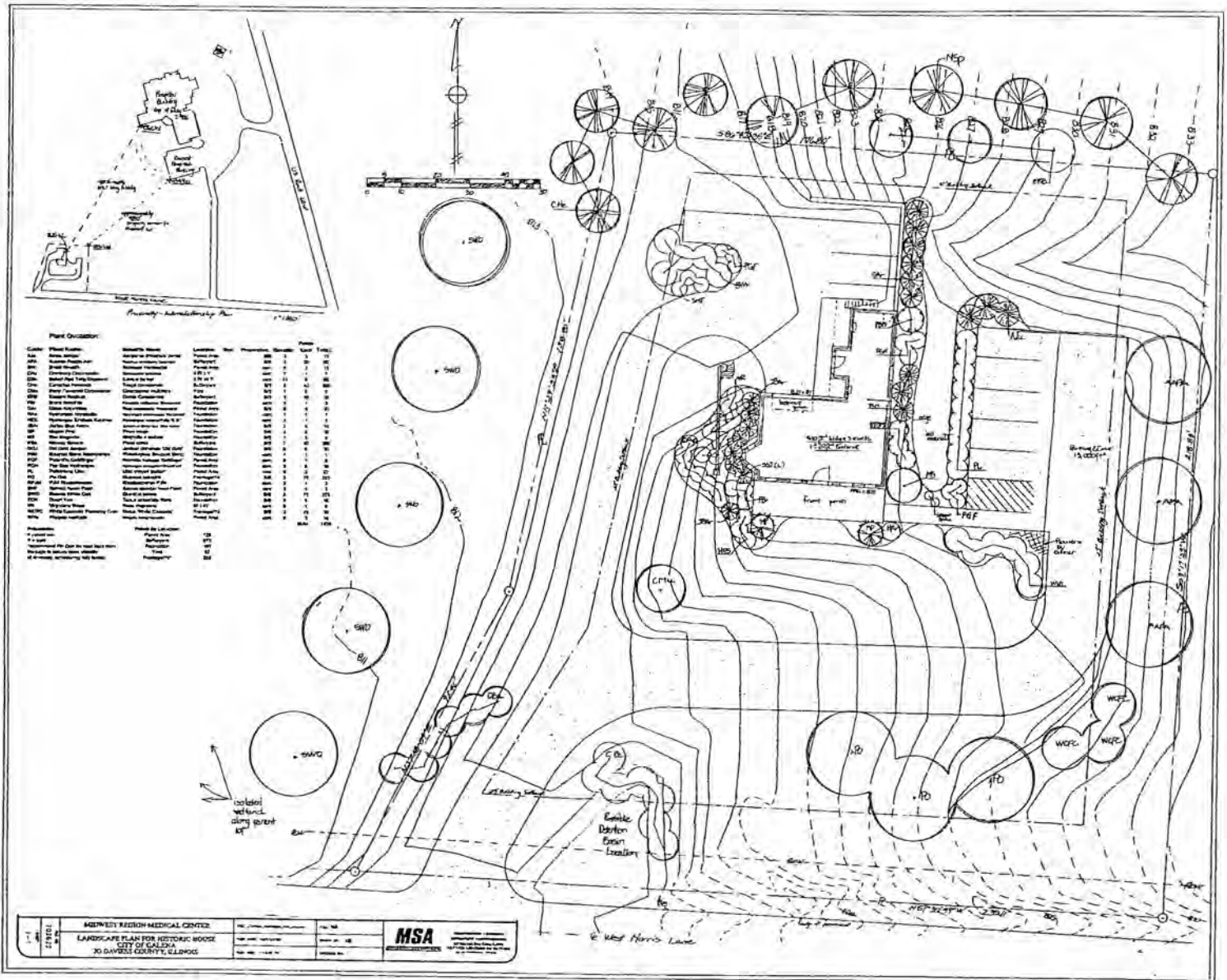
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Put Here
Henry W. Miller Residence
Name of Property
Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____ Page ____

DESCRIPTION: Landscape Plan



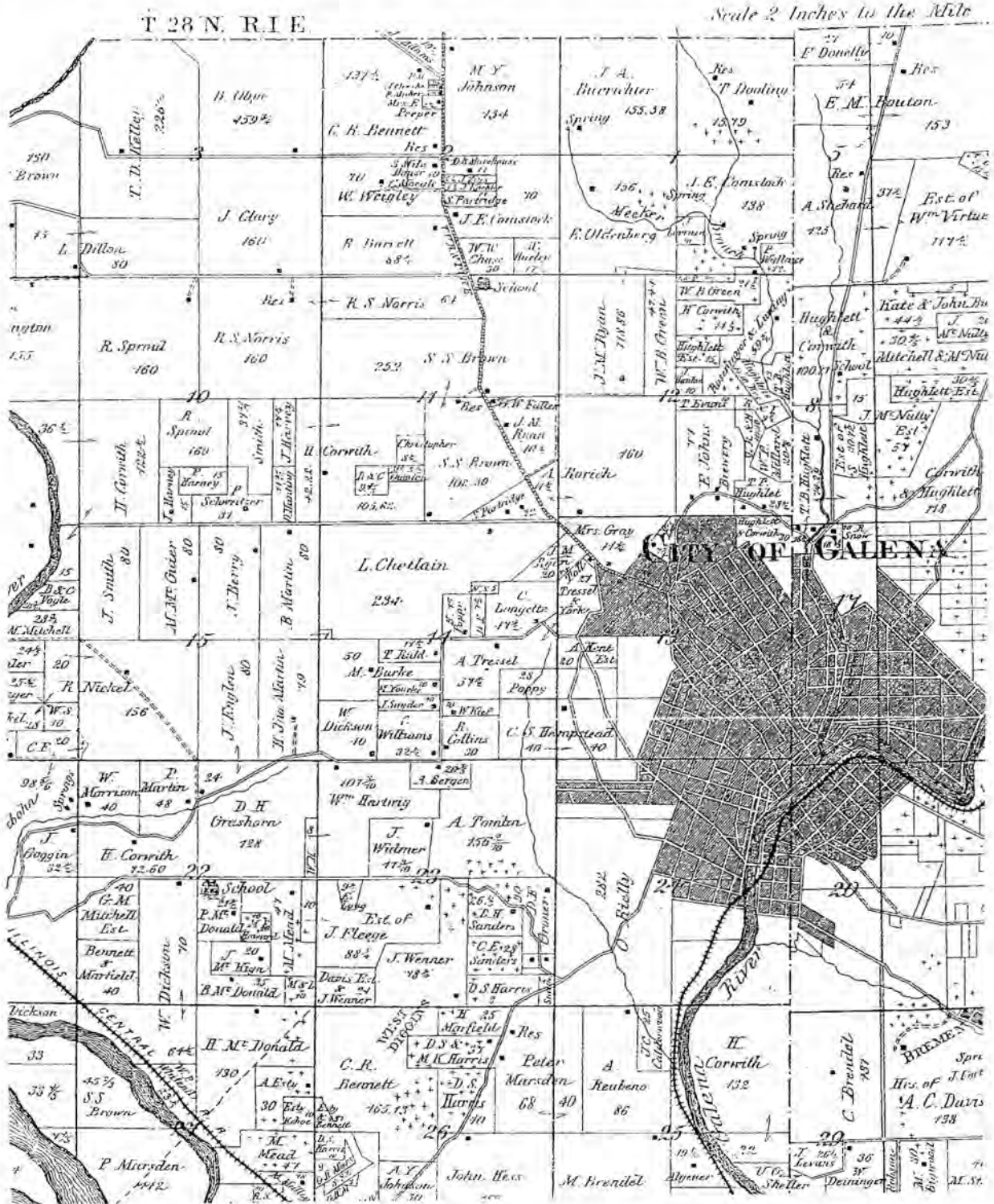
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Put Here
Henry W. Miller Residence
Name of Property
Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

DESCRIPTION: 1972 Plat Showing Relationship Between Property and City of Galena



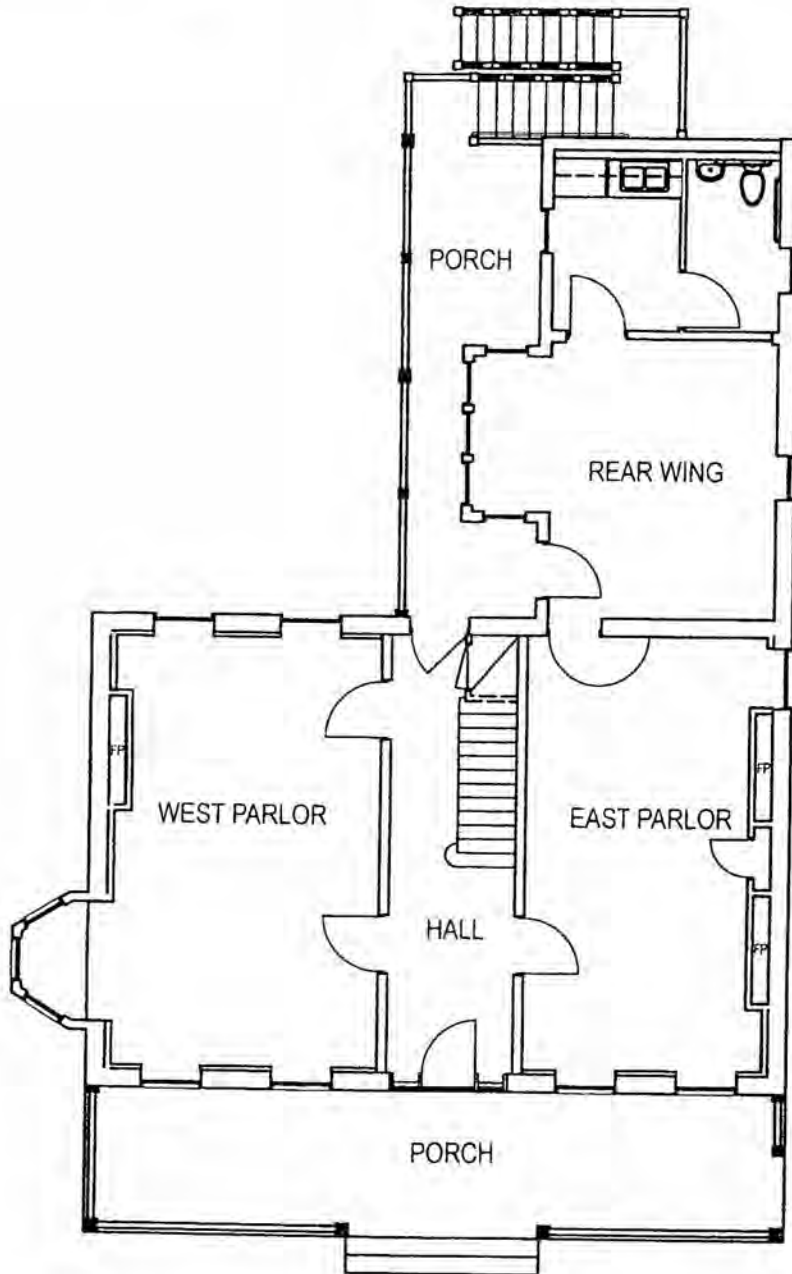
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

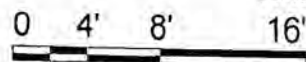
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Put Here
Henry W. Miller Residence
Name of Property
Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

DESCRIPTION: First Floor Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

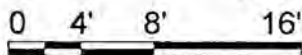
Section number ___ Page ___

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Henry W. Miller Residence
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Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

DESCRIPTION: Second Floor Plan



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



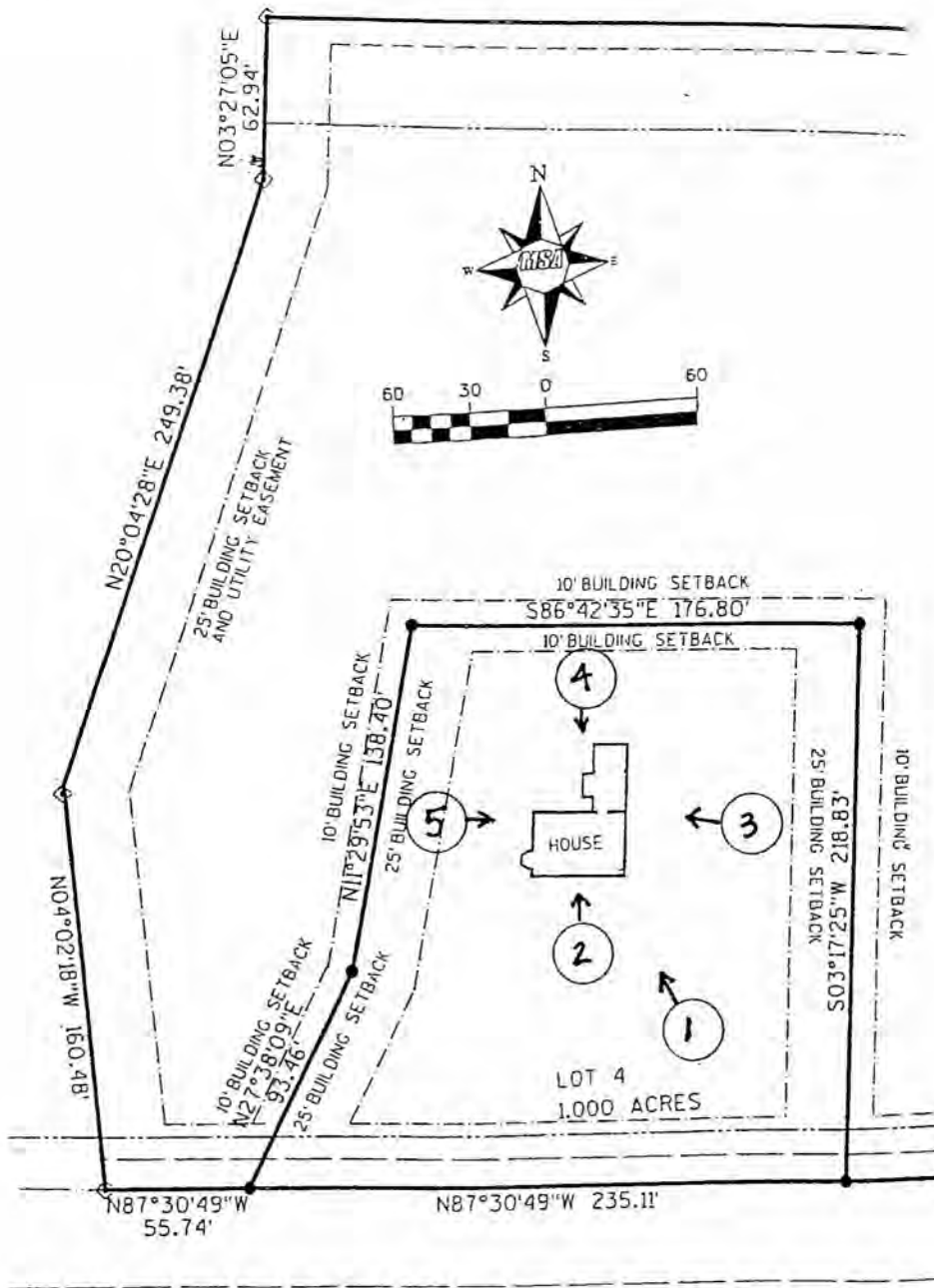
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___ Page ___

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Henry W. Miller Residence
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Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

DESCRIPTION: Site Plan Photo Key



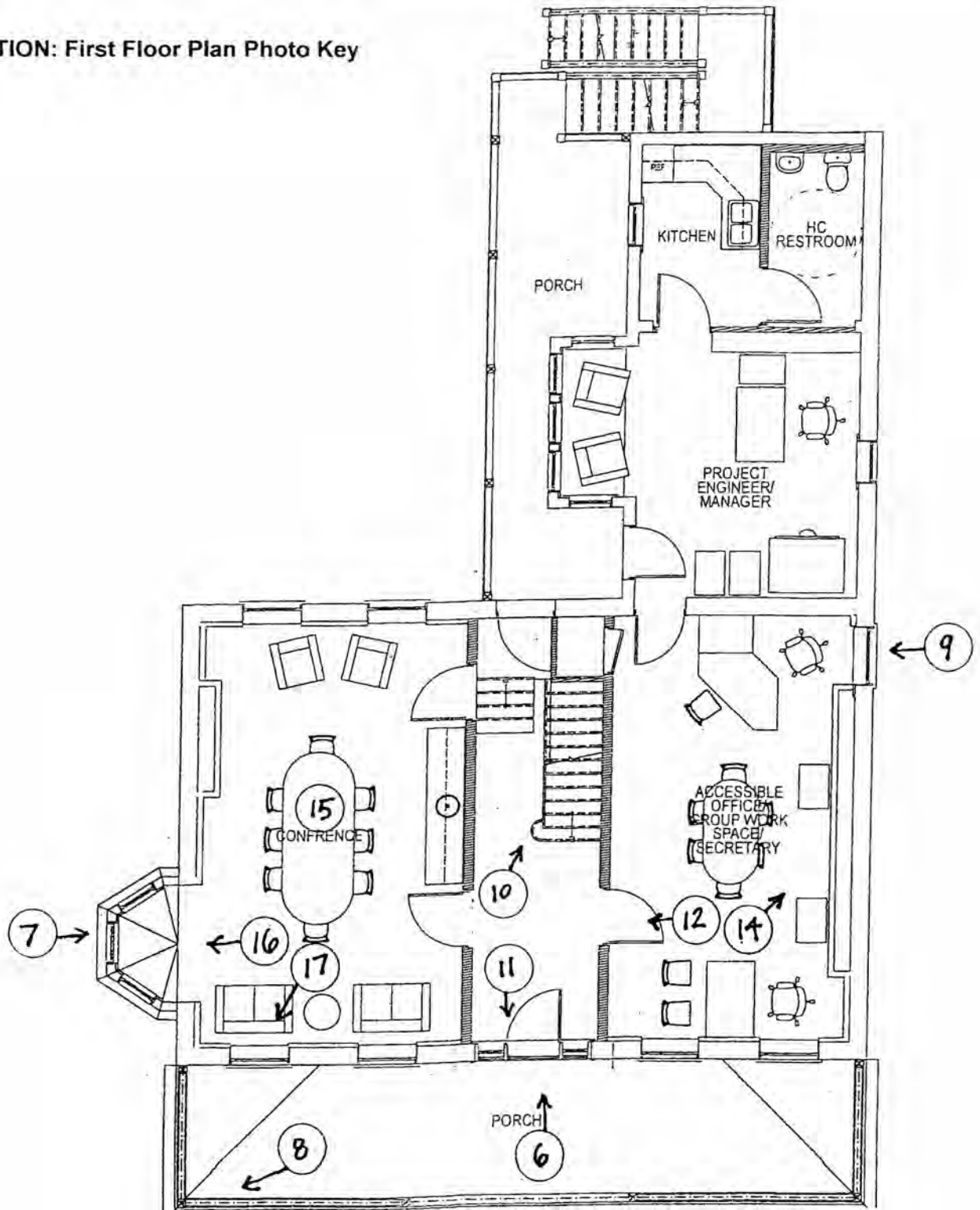
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number ___ Page ___

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Henry W. Miller Residence
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Jo Daviess County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

DESCRIPTION: First Floor Plan Photo Key



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

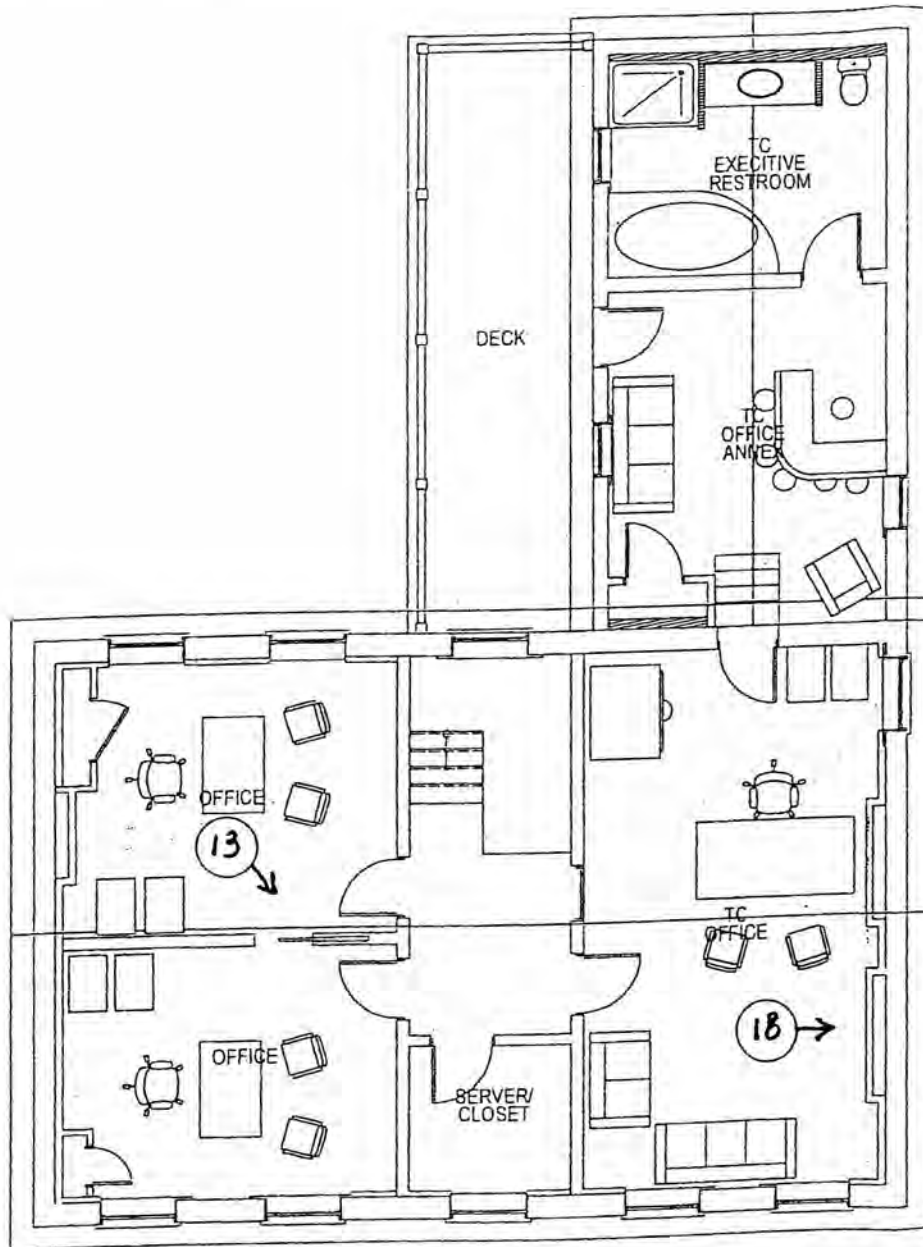
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Henry W. Miller Residence	_____
Name of Property	_____
Jo Daviess County, Illinois	_____
County and State	_____
N/A	_____
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	_____

Section number _ _ Page _____

DESCRIPTION: Second Floor Plan Photo Key



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

10000821, LISTED, 10/15/10

GEORGIA, THOMAS COUNTY,
Glenwood Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Clay St, Glenwood Dr, East Jackson St, and Euclid Dr, Thomasville,
10000826, LISTED, 10/14/10

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY,
Miller, Henry W., House,
11672 W Norris Ln,
Galena vicinity, 10000836,
LISTED, 10/13/10

MARYLAND, FREDERICK COUNTY,
Smeltzer, Henry, Farmstead,
3231 Bidle Rd,
Middletown, 10000830,
LISTED, 10/14/10

MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
Funk, Jacob M., Farm,
21116 Black Rock Road,
Hagerstown vicinity, 10000829,
LISTED, 10/14/10

MISSOURI, CALLAWAY COUNTY,
White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, S side SR F at intersection with CR 232,
Fulton vicinity, 10000817, LISTED, 10/12/10

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY,
Southeast Green Street Historic Cottage District, 311-330, and 400 and 401 SE Green St,
Lee's Summit, 10000837, LISTED, 10/14/10 (Lee's Summit, Missouri MPS)

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY,
Southeast Third Street Residential Historic District, Roughly comprised of the 400 block
of SE Third St btw SE Grand and SE Howard, Lee's Summit, 10000838, LISTED, 10/14/10
(Lee's Summit, Missouri MPS)

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY,
West Ninth Street--Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase II),
807-815 Wyandotte,
Kansas City, 10000824,
LISTED, 10/12/10

MISSOURI, JASPER COUNTY,
Joplin and Wall Avenues Historic District, Portions of S. Joplin and Wall Aves, W First,
Second, Third Sts, Joplin, 10000819, LISTED, 10/12/10 (Historic Resources of Joplin,
Missouri)

MISSOURI, JASPER COUNTY,
South Main Street Historic District,
W side S Main St, between W First and W Second Sts, Joplin, 10000818, LISTED, 10/12/10
(Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri)

NEW JERSEY, CAMDEN COUNTY,
Westmont Theatre,
49 Haddon Ave,
Haddon Township, 10000834,
LISTED, 10/14/10

NEW JERSEY, GLOUCESTER COUNTY,
Downer Methodist Episcopal Church,
2226 Fries Mill Rd,
Monroe Township, 10000835,
LISTED, 10/14/10

NEW YORK, COLUMBIA COUNTY,