

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 House at 502 S.E. 4th Street
 other names/site number N/A
 Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 502 S.E. 4th Street not for publication
 city or town Fairfield vicinity
 state Illinois county 191 zip code 62837

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide x local
 Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B x C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
 Illinois Department of Natural Resources
 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

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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic—single dwelling house

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic—single dwelling house

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VICTORIAN--Italianate
VICTORIAN—Folk Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Masonry
walls: Clapboard, wood
roof: Composite shingles
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The house at 502 S.E. 4th, in Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois, is two story, Italianate-style house with Folk Victorian characteristics. The circa 1875 dwelling has a pre-1900s one-story kitchen addition on the southeastern corner. The one-story front porch extends across $\frac{3}{4}$ of the width of the facade. Its principal mass measures 25' by 25' and is topped with a hipped roof with composite shingles. The west (front), north, and south elevations each have a dominant center gable with porthole windows in the apex. The house has a balloon-frame constructed of oak lumber and rests on a solid brick foundation. The nomination consists of two properties - the house (contributing) and a detached garage/carport (non-contributing).

Narrative Description

Setting:

502 S.E. 4th is in a residential neighborhood on the southeastern edge of Fairfield, Illinois, along a street that retains several mature shade trees. Nearby homes are largely a mix of late 19th to early 20th century dwellings. It is a half block from the east-west railroad line that was established circa 1880 and five blocks south of the town square. The street was initially the route connecting Vandalia and Shawneetown. The house, which faces west, is set back about 30' from the street on a lot measuring 67.5' wide by 131' deep. The front yard is minimally landscaped with small shrubs lining the perimeter of the front porch. A walkway leads from the porch to a sidewalk, which runs along the front of the house, about 8' from the street. The gravel driveway is south of the house and provides access to the carport located behind the house. The carport is open on three sides and has a flat roof. The yard behind the house is enclosed by a privacy fence. It has small shrubs planted along the brick patio, which is located off of the back porch. The original cistern is part of the brick patio.

General description:

The property is two-and-one-half stories tall and has a moderately-pitched, slightly flared, hipped roof with steeply sloped gables on the west, south, and north elevations. Beneath these gables are porthole windows. The roof is clad with composite shingles and has a wide band of trim in the gables and beneath the cornice. The trim is discontinuous across the gable end, and where broken, has returns on the eaves. The roof-eave junction is boxed, plain, and trimmed with a wide undecorated board that touches the crown of the second level windows. Cypress clapboards are fastened directly into studs which run straight from the base sill to the roofline. Unless noted otherwise, windows are two-over-two, double-hung, with plain board wood casings and a simple strip of molding for the crown. The second-story windows are directly above the first story windows and are slightly shorter. The one-story front porch extends across $\frac{3}{4}$ of the facade. The footprint is square with front and back porches and a small addition on the northeastern corner.

West (Primary) Elevation:

The front elevation has a one-story porch and is divided into three bays: a center door on both floors with windows on either sides. The doors are slightly off center and the trim matches those on the windows. The four-paneled wood door on the second floor opens onto the porch roof, which is enclosed by a jigsaw-cut balustrade. The porch cornice is adorned trim cut in a zig-zag pattern. The porch is supported by four solid wood, square, chamfered columns and two pilasters, all with simplified Doric capitals. A small band of trim visually divides the bases from the columns and pilasters. The capitals are topped with scrolled brackets. On either side of the brackets are quatrefoils, connected by simple, curved decorative trim.

The panel and glass front door is topped by transom with two lights. The entry porch is one-step up and clad with tongue-and groove wood.

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North Elevation:

The north side has four windows, two on each level. Meeting the edge of the first story at the southeast corner is the addition, which extends further north about 6' then eastward.

The rear addition is divided into two parts, the kitchen and pantry. The kitchen has a low-pitched hipped roof and measures 15' long and 11' wide. Like the principal mass, the kitchen addition has a hipped roof with a wide band of trim. The west wall of the addition, which extends 6' from the main house, has one narrow, one-over-one, double-sash window. The north wall has one window in the center. The pantry, which measures 5' long by 11' wide is on east wall. It has a low-pitched shed roof clad with composite shingles. The south wall of the addition has a four-paneled door and a window.

East (back) Elevation:

This is the only elevation without a gable. There are two windows, equally spaced, on each floor. An L-shaped porch with a shed roof is located along the kitchen addition and east elevation. The three porch supports have square bases with circular lathe-turned posts. One section of the north side of the back porch has hidden hinges for a door which lifts to reveal stairs that lead to the brick cellar. The porch skirting is lattice.

South Elevation:

The south side has four windows, two on each level.

INTERIOR—First Floor (The numbers indicate the rooms on the accompanying floor plans.)

Throughout the first floor, including the kitchen, the floor is the original 5" wide pine boards which are unpainted but stained. The walls are plaster or sheetrock and have wood baseboards and crown molding. Unless noted otherwise, the casings on the windows and doors are trimmed with molding, and the doors are four-paneled.

The front entry is located on the west wall of the living room (2, 4). To the left of the entry is a foyer (1) divided from the living room by half-walls with a single column on each. The columns are square in section and have simplified Doric capitals. The half-walls are paneled and extend about three feet from the wall, leaving a wide opening between the foyer and living room. A window on the west wall of the foyer, at the base of the stairway, located along the north wall. The oak stairway has a quarter landing with 1" square spindles and a square newel post. The closed stringer is paneled, as is the rise below. A closet and built-in bench are located in the rise.

South of the foyer is an L-shaped space incorporating the living and dining area. The living room (2 and 4) extends from the west to the east walls and has four windows, two on the south wall, one on the west wall, and one on the east wall. This large living room space leads directly into the current dining room which has one window on the north wall and one window on the east wall. The kitchen (5, 6) is accessed by a doorway in the southeast corner of the dining room (3). The doorway trim does not match the trim in the rest of the house, but is a simple flat casing.

The kitchen addition is a step lower than the original home. It has a small window on the west and a tall window on the north, both plainly trimmed to match the house style. On the south of the kitchen is a door to the back porch and a full-sized window. A half-bath (6) with a four-paneled door is located on the east end of the kitchen. The room was converted from a pantry and has wood wall paneling.

Second floor

The upstairs consists of four rooms. All rooms have oak flooring, sheetrock walls, and original windows and interior trim. The landing area (7) has a railing around the staircase. There is one window on the north wall and west wall. The door to the bathroom is on the east wall. The south wall is paneled and has a built-in bench designed to match the one at the base of the staircase. The door at the far west end leads to the attic (11). At

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the east end of the paneled wall is a small hallway (4' by 4') that leads to the bedrooms. Both bedrooms have transom-topped doors.

The bathroom has a slight L-shape, measuring 10' by 10' at its widest, with a small bump out (6' by 2") in the southeast corner created for closet space in the adjacent bedroom. The door has a transom with two lights. There is a window on the east wall near the southeast corner and another on the north wall near the northwest corner.

The southwest bedroom (Room 8) measures 13' by approximately 12'. An exterior door in the northwest corner accesses the rooftop porch. A closet with two separate doors is located on the west wall. There is a window in the middle of the south wall and another on the west wall.

The southeast bedroom (Room 10) measures 10' by 15' at its widest, with a small bump out (6' by 2") for the closet in the northwest corner of the room. The room has two windows, one centered on the east wall and another on the south wall near the southeast corner.

The attic (11) is unfinished. Its ceiling has the various pitches of both the gables and the hipped roof which is covered with spray on insulation. A pine subfloor has been added. The three gable porthole windows are accessible at floor level.

Alterations

There have been changes made to the house over time. Those alterations that were made up until the early 1900s are considered contributing to the house's significance. The date of what may be the initial alteration at 502 S.E. 4th—a new kitchen room (5) and a small pantry extension (6)—predates the owner's records. (The location of the house is just beyond the limits of the Sanborn Insurance map series, making research more dependent upon local resources and analysis of the materials.) The kitchen is attached to the northeast corner of the house. The planking, square nails, and window treatments of the addition are so similar to the house that it is believed to have built soon afterwards. The L-shaped back porch was likely built when the kitchen was constructed.

Originally, the house had a central stairway. In 1916, this was replaced by the stairway on the north wall. At this time the half-walls with columns were added. The old wall line between the front rooms is still visible on the floor.

The interior floor plan was later modified in 1970 by previous owners who added a small hallway off of the upstairs landing, between the southeast and southwest bedrooms (8 and 10). This was done so that each room had its own entry. (Previously the southeast bedroom was only accessible through the southwest bedroom.) In 1973 the upstairs bathroom was relocated from the northeast room (9) to the southeast room (10). That same year, the stairway to the attic was removed and the space was converted into a closet in the southwest bedroom.

In 1987 the current owner returned the bathroom to its former location. In 2006 the kitchen was updated with new cabinets and appliances. In 2012, to create a larger living space, the wall dividing the living room (2, 4) was removed, as was the wall between the dining room (3) and the living room. After several attempts to save the old horsehair plaster, which was very fragile and falling off the walls and ceiling, the owner replaced most of the walls with sheetrock. Only one plaster wall – the west wall in the dining room – was salvageable. The original baseboards and window trim were kept. When the plaster was removed, three doorways were uncovered: two between the dining and living rooms and one the east wall of the living room. It was also discovered that the rooms originally had crown molding; a surviving piece was used to recreate the crown molding.

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In 2014 a closet was added to the southeast bedroom (10). On the east wall on the first floor, the existing door on the east dining room wall was replaced with a window, and the uncovered doorway in the living room was fitted with a window. Salvaged windows matching the originals were used in the remodeling and the trim matched that of the other windows.

Between 2014 and 2015, oak flooring was installed in the upstairs rooms. In 2015 a closet was added in the southwest bedroom. The owner rebuilt the stairway to the attic off of the second-story landing and added the paneling on the south wall of the landing. The stairs were built using the same materials of the 1916 stairs. A subfloor was added in the attic the same year.

On the exterior, the front porch was badly deteriorated when the current owner purchased the property in 1987. The porch posts were replaced with exact duplicates and the missing components – the balustrade, two brackets, and the decorative trim with quatrefoils were replicated based upon a historic photograph. The molding around the top, the zig-zag trim, and the brackets abutting the house are believed to be original. The original brick footings were intact but the missing porch floor was replaced with tongue and groove pine which is what would have been there when the home was built.

Integrity:

The house at 502 S.E. 4th has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains its original massing, with only a small addition on its northeast corner that may be original to the house. The Italianate pyramidal hipped roof and gable, porthole windows, large number of original windows and trim, and original cypress clapboarding are still intact. Characteristics of the house's 19th century construction include balloon-frame construction and the use of square nails. The house also features horizontal interior sheathing, no subfloor on the first level, and mortise-and-tenon connections on the joists to the sills. The exterior features that were replaced were badly deteriorated and were replicated in kind using historic photographs and surviving pieces. There are two windows on each side, one of which is partially hidden by the stairwell.

On the interior, the location of the historic walls on the first floor is evident on the wood flooring, which is original. All but two windows are original; those that were added on the east wall of the living room used the same openings as the doors that were there before. The modern alterations made on the second floor were largely done to make the space more functional, in particular, adding the closets in the bedrooms and the small hallway to provide access to both bedrooms. The attic stairs are believed to be back near their original location.

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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

Ca. 1875 and 1916

Significant Dates

1875, 1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The house at 502 S.E. 4th in Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Criteria C for Architecture as a good example of an Italianate House with Folk Victorian details from its significant period of ca. 1875 when the house was constructed as well as 1916 when the interior was remodeled. The house is the only remaining frame house in the community that has not been reclad with non-historic siding.

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

Italianate Architecture and Characteristics:

American architecture style was advanced from Colonial era structures defined within individual colonies through the 1700s. This was followed by the development of the “first popular Romantic style, the Greek Revival” into the 1820s. Architectural diversity developed in the 1840s largely from the widespread influence of Andrew J. Downing’s *Cottage Residences* pattern book in 1842. His drawings included “suitable alternatives” to Greek classicism by pulling from medieval precedents that evolved into the Gothic Revival style (McAlester and McAlester, 177).

Downing’s designs also included an “Italianate” cottage style to the options for builders. The cluster of Greek, Gothic, and Italianate styles, along with “exotic” ones (Swiss, Egyptian, Oriental) came to define the Romantic movement which flourished for more than a half century (1820-1860) (McAlester and McAlester, 177).

In the Midwest early designs generally reflected the sequence following the Federal (1810-1845) with Greek Revival (1830-1860), Gothic Revival (1845-1865), and Italianate (1850-1875). These were overlapped with Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Romanesque Revival from 1865 through 1900 (“Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana,” 2-3). Buildings in Fairfield, Illinois, a small Midwestern town founded in 1819, appear to enter this sequence slowly. By the 1830s its second courthouse reflected a Federal design (the first was a log building). The Greek Revival style was largely bypassed; one residence circa 1850s reflects it. Likewise there is limited evidence of significant Gothic revival survivors. The town’s economy and architecture stalled until the arrival of two railroad lines in the 1870s. The town’s architectural height came in two decades (1870-1890) with a cluster of merchant-class Italianate homes and public buildings reflecting Italianate influences—G.J. George residence, Blakely residence, Hanna residence, public school). More modest dwellings blended Italianate elements with other styles (Puckett).

This local progression mirrors the Italianate’s primary period of popularity which, one source dates to “about 1850 or a little earlier and stretches into the 1880s (Pennsylvania H&MC).” Plus it reflected the common use of the style by Midwestern builders, especially during economic boom times. It was, as well, an “economic boom times” favorite design choice (McAlester and McAlester, 211).

Most of the surviving homes from this initial period date to between 1855 and 1880 with the peak in the 1870s. Key features include multiple stories; low-pitch on roofs; widely overhanging eaves, usually bracketed, sometimes boxed; narrow windows, often with curved/arched tops and elaborate crowns; and a flat top on the roof, sometimes with decorative fencing or cupola. The main subtypes in the style are the simple hip roof, centered gable, asymmetrical footprint, tower, front-gabled roof, or the townhouse (McAlester and McAlester, 211). Common building materials for Italianate buildings were brick with stone adornments for the wealthier class, and clapboard over wood with wooden or cast iron adornments for the merchant or middle class. Wide decorative trim board with brackets were common with arched or curved windows with panel moldings. Italianate doors were the first to have large panes of glass in the door itself rather than sidelights with small panes (Wentworth). Italianate windows tend to have one-over-one or two-over-two glazing, top curvature, highly decorative enframements, and paired windows. Porches are usually one-story and with square chamfered posts. Doors generally match the design of the windows (McAlester and McAlester, 211-212).

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Italianate Elements at 502 S.E. 4th:The Italianate characteristics evident in the 502 S.E. 4th house begin with the square, two-story, two unit construction with pyramidal hip roof with moderate pitch and flat top. The defining wide trim board, wide and boxed overhanging eaves, and wide band board at the eave-roof junction also fit the classic Italianate template. All windows (other than the porthole windows in the gables) are two-over two, and the windows and doors match in shape, narrowness, and trim. The four-paneled doors on the interior are also commonly found in Italianate houses.

Folk Victorian Architecture and characteristics: The railroad's gradual expansion from the east coast to the Midwest and beyond between 1850 and 1890 left behind an array of changes in construction and styles, especially affecting the middle and working classes. The railroad, rolling technology itself, brought (and loaded) lumber. The development of lumber stock brought alternative techniques within the skills of journeymen carpenters. The light framing techniques, in particular, led to innovations in construction (McAlester and McAlester). The Folk Victorian became a creative mix of traditional styles produced in by more economic materials and methods. The blend resulted houses less one "pure" style. "Divisions between styles became 'very fuzzy'." The trend was economy in both expense and decoration ("Dave's Victorian House Site").

The Folk Victorian style reduced the Italianate elaboration in fenestration and adornment down to elemental framing and molding, preferring to let modest decorations cluster around the front porch or along the upper roof-eave line. Railroads and economic growth made materials cheaper and allowed the middle class some economic upgrades and individuality. "Homes for middle class and upper middle class could be designed by local builders...who freely adapted elements...into a blend of vernacular architecture, normally symmetrical, free of excessive ornamentation or bay windows or turrets...spare adornment." There might be "spindles, scrolled brackets" along the porch or roof line but "at their core they were plain, pragmatic homes." (Shrock).

The railroad brought more than lumber or premanufactured architectural adornments. It also brought in the machinery for standardized millwork for local carpenters to use. "Inexpensive Victorian detailing" resulted. Folk Victorian style not only incorporated turned spindles, but "flat, jig-saw trim" and cornice brackets. (McAlester). In summary, McAlester lists basic elements: simple house forms, Italianate or Queen Anne details usually around the porch, cornice lines, posts, lace-like spandrels, turned balusters or friezes, boxed or open roof-wall junctions, centered gables, simple window surrounds, symmetrical facades, textureless wall surfaces (p. 398). Built for purpose and with few decorations, the Folk Victorian was one of the most common styles between 1870 and 1910—the "Everyman House" (Newburgh Restoration).

Folk Victorian Characteristics of 502 S.E. 4th Street: The square footprint, hipped roof, and chamfered porch supports with brackets are features that can be found on both Italianate and Folk Victorian subtypes, but the high-pitched gables with porthole windows would be more characteristic of the Folk Victorian style. The lack of elaborate decorations such as window crowns, arched windows, or bay windows, represents the subdued alterations key to the Folk Victorian style. The only actual decoration clusters, as expected in Folk Victorian style, around the front porch --the jig-saw cut balustrades, zigzag trim, and quatrefoils with curved decorative trim. All the decorations are likely the result of machined, easily obtained pieces.

Construction: The house at 502 S.E. 4th Street has a balloon frame, which was common for houses built between 1850 and 1890. Balloon-frame construction, first developed in Chicago in the 1830s, was much cheaper and quicker to build than prior methods (Koos). In the balloon system, the 2x4 stringers run upward across the floors (Leinhard) rather than the second story being built atop the first. The resulting house was "light, flexible, and tough ("Death of a Dream") and economical and attractive as well, depending upon the choices at hand. The 2 x 4s, 4 x 8s, and 1 x 10s could be creatively combined to replace massive timbers. The more square or rectangular the frame, the more basic the expertise required of the carpenters. Instead of architects or even skilled carpenters, the houses could be built by "jack-of-all-trades" workers. The buildings used fewer mortised beams and more nails. ("Death of a Dream"). While balloon framing became replaced by platform framing or

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stud balloon construction in the 1890s, variations of it continue to be the main method used in the construction of houses today (Koos).

The house at 502 S.E. 4th has a balloon frame, evidenced by the studs running from the foundation sill straight through to the eaves. There is no exterior sheathing; the cypress clapboarding is nailed directly to the studs. The floors are 2 x 8s set into the uprights with pegged ends and mortise and tenon joints. There is no interior subfloor. The 5" pine floor boards are nailed directly on the joists that connect in the center of the four rooms.

Comparisons: The Illinois Historic Structure Survey in the early 1970s identified three other circa 1870s frame homes with Italianate characteristics (Figures 13 – 14). The house at 502 S.E. 4th Street is the only one that now survives with good integrity. Of the other three, one was demolished and the other two are completely clad in metal or plastic siding among other changes. In addition, the National Register staff of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office conducted a windshield survey of Fairfield in 2017 and could not locate any wood-frame residences that had not been reclad with non-historic siding. This was verified by the current owner.

Local context: South 4th Street was located along one of the earliest state routes in the county—the road from Vandalia to Shawneetown. Travelers going south left the busy courthouse square along 4th Street, then continued on a meandering road toward Burnt Prairie, Carmi, and eventually, Shawneetown. Or went north from the square toward Vandalia. Both destinations were land offices for the area. The town leaders successfully lobbied to bring the first railroad line, the north-south O&M, to within eight blocks west of the downtown. This line arrived in the early 1870s. This home was built shortly thereafter. By about 1880, an east-west line (Airline, then Southern) arrived with the tracks a half block and the depot one block away.

A town became a local hub and economic boon that transformed the community. Expansion moved toward one depot or the other. Jacob Hall who bought a series of out lots, including the homes on them, was a pioneering merchant who prompted growth toward the depot on the southern side of town. He died shortly after setting up the subdivision, but John Gaddis, who bought the house at 502 S.E. 4th at that time, proved to be an example of the population for whom the frame Italianate home was designed. Gaddis was a successful merchant, running his operation in the western part of Fairfield. With the development of the railroads, he had a choice for better locations and chose to move south. He rebuilt his "Phenix" (sic) mill right by the southern tracks and bought this house just two blocks away. The house was stately but not ostentatious, affordable rather than expensive, and part of a neighborhood growing directly because of the railroad.

The property was first an out lot that was added to the town as a subdivision by Jacob Hall, a pioneering merchant, about 1896. The second owner, John Gaddis, operated "Phenix" flour mill. Both men's significance was limited to their era. They included the Wayne County Historical Society Archives, the Fairfield Public Library's reference and microfilm collection, the Wayne County Courthouse, and the Hanna House Museum's county tax records, interviews, private research files, and the owner's own preservation work with the house. The home's historic value is its architectural integrity and its status as the only such home in Fairfield that survives with its unique construction, age, style intact to a high degree. In short, the home presents itself to an observer in 2017 in nearly the same condition as it did to a passerby in the late 1870s.

Summary: The house at 502 S.E. 4th Street in Fairfield, Illinois, is a circa 1875 frame home with integrity in both construction and design to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a local example of Italianate and Folk Victorian architecture. It is one of few surviving frame Italianate dwellings from this era in this community and the only wood-frame house that has not been covered with non-historic siding.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Woodward, George E. and Edward G. Thompson. *Woodward's National Architect*. New York: Woodward, 1869. Retrieved 5 Aug. 2017. archive.org/details/woodwardsnationa00wood.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 1

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38°22'29.08"N</u>	<u>88°21'23.75"W</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

Lot three (3); a strip 10 feet wide of even width off the South side of Lot Two (2); the West 15 ½ feet of the South 10 feet of Lot Seventeen (17), all in Jacob Hall's Subdivision of Outlots Twenty-four (24) and Twenty-five (25) in Turney's Second Addition to the Town, now City, of Fairfield.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The lot is described in a 2017 survey and includes the house, the garage, and the surrounding land that is historically associated with it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Judith Puckett and Michael Mossburger</u>	date	<u>July 16, 2017</u>
organization	<u>Wayne County Historical Society</u>	telephone	<u>618-599-2328 (Michael)</u>
street & number	<u>(WCHS) c/o 300 S.E. 2nd</u>	email	<u>moss_123@hotmail.com</u>
city or town	<u>Fairfield</u>	state	<u>IL</u> zip code <u>62837</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: 502 S.E. 4th
Fairfield

County: Wayne **State:** Illinois

Photographer: Judith Puckett

Date Photographed: May-June, August 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

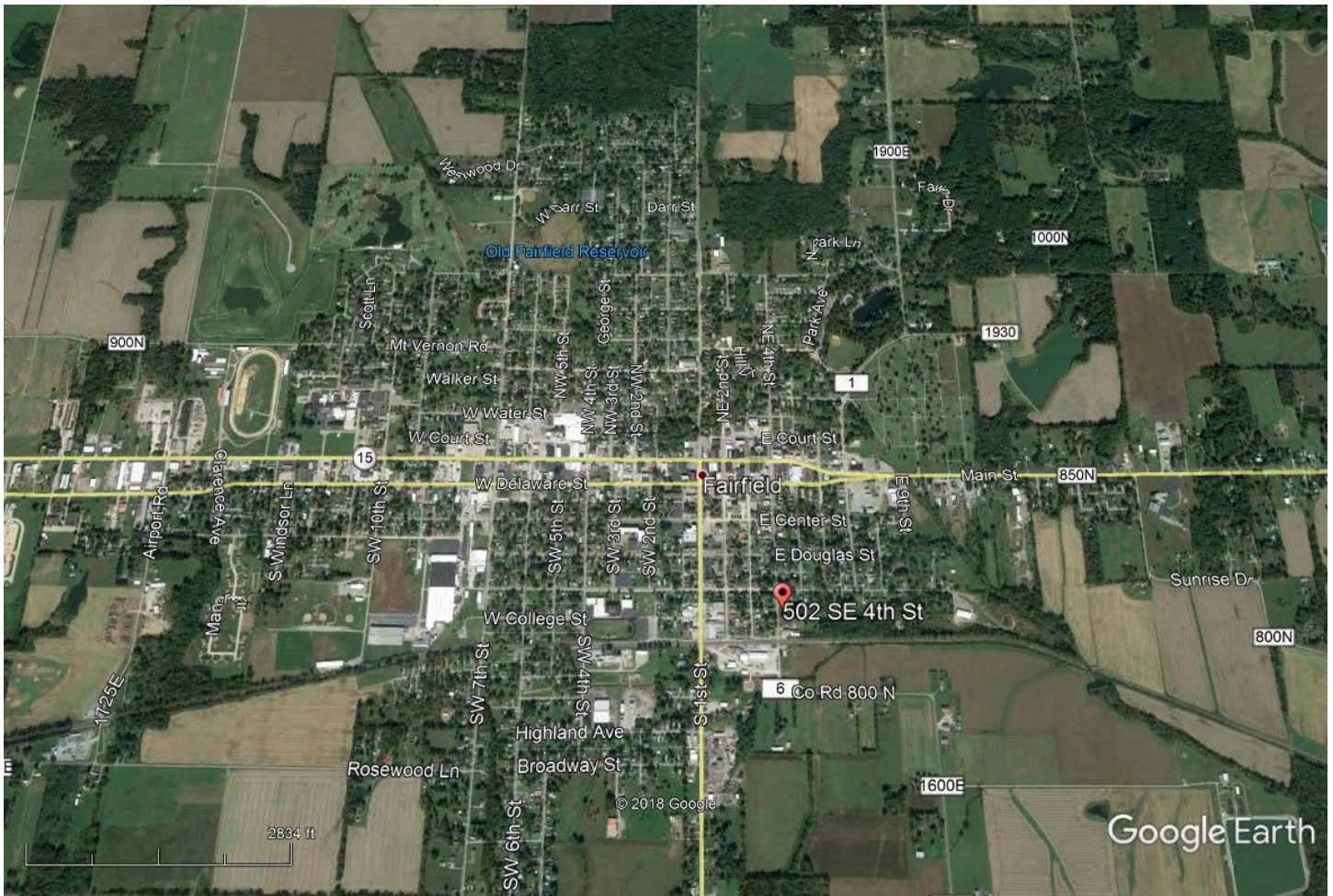
- Photo 1 of 15: West exterior, camera facing east
- Photo 2 of 15: Front porch detail, camera facing northeast
- Photo 3 of 15: South exterior, camera facing northwest
- Photo 4 of 15: East (back) exterior, camera facing west
- Photo 5 of 15: North side with kitchen addition, camera facing east
- Photo 6 of 15: Close-up of back porch, camera facing west
- Photo 7 of 15: Interior room 1 (foyer) area, camera facing north
- Photo 8 of 15: Room 4, east end of living room and partial of room 3, camera facing east
- Photo 9 of 15: Room 4 (living room) taken from Room 3 (dining room), camera facing south
- Photo 10 of 15: Room 3 (dining room) east side with kitchen addition (5) doorway, camera facing east
- Photo 11 of 15: Detail of kitchen addition (5) and utility room (6), camera facing east
- Photo 12 of 15: Room 7 (second floor landing area), camera facing east
- Photo 13 of 15: Room 9 (bathroom), camera facing east
- Photo 14 of 15: North end of room 10 (bedroom), camera facing north
- Photo 15 of 15: Room 10 (bedroom), camera facing south

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 100 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.

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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Map of Fairfield, Illinois.

House at 502 S.E. 4th
Name of Property

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GIS Coordinates for 502 SE 4th Street, Wayne County, Illinois
Lat: 38°22'29.08"N
Long: 88°21'23.75"W

House at 502 S.E. 4th

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Wayne ,Illinois

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1a: Site Plan

Figure 1b: Site plan showing non-contributing carport

Figure 2: Revised Original Floor Plan 1st Floor

Figure 3: Original Floor Plan 2nd Floor

Figure 4: Original Floor Plan Attic (3rd Floor)

Figure 5: Kitchen Added...Original Plan

Figure 6: Present Day Floor Plan 1st Floor

Figure 7: Present Day Floor Plan 2nd Floor

Figure 8: Current Floor Plan Kitchen-Pantry Addition

Figure 9: Present Day Floor Plan 3rd Floor

Figure 10: Historical Photograph of Property in 1941

Figure 11: Photo of peg and nails from 502 S.E. 4th

Figure 12: Woodward Floor Plan for Italianate House

Figure 13: 1971-1975 Survey Cards of Similar Houses

Figure 14: Survey Update Photo of 205 S. First, Fairfield, IL, 2017

Figure 15: Survey Update Photo of 309 Third, Fairfield, IL, 2017

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Figure 1a: Site Plan of 502 S.E. 4th

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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Non-contributing carport. Photograph on the left is facing east (yellow arrow); photograph on the right is facing southwest (red arrow).

Figure 1b: Site Plan of 502 S.E. 4th, showing non-contributing carport.

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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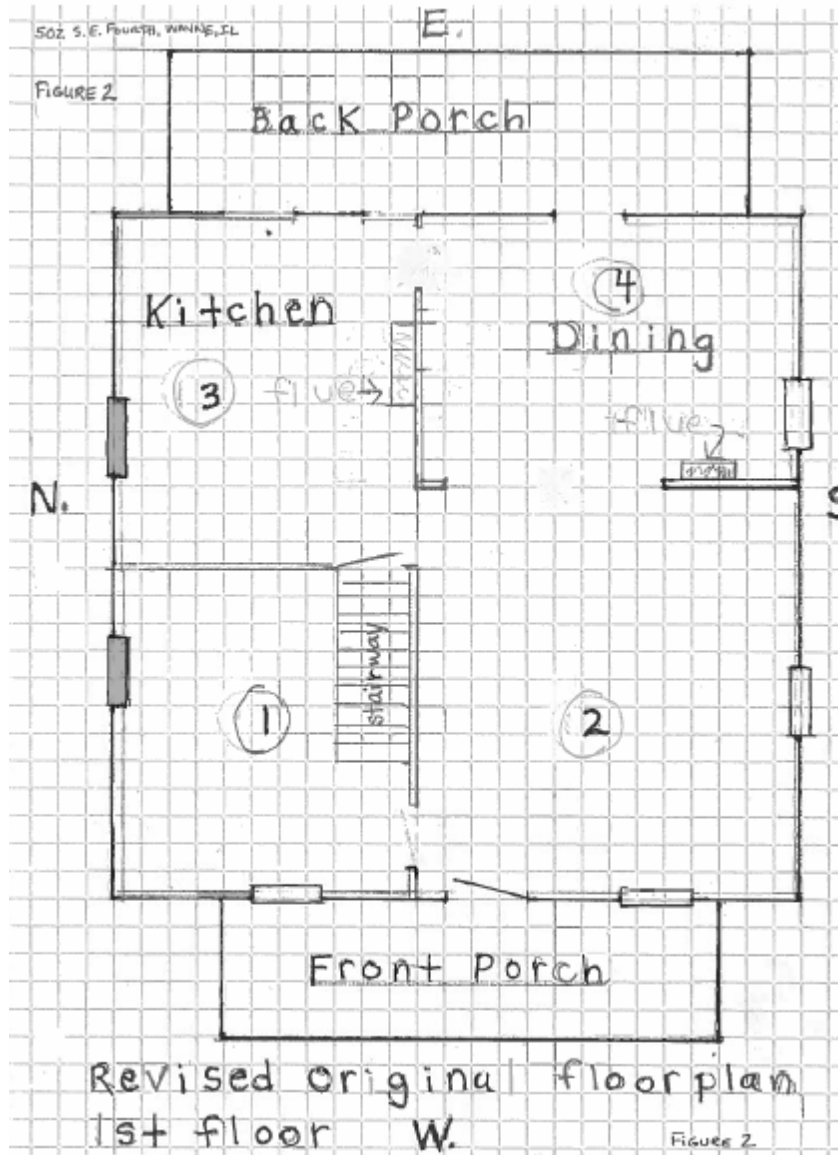


Figure 2: Revised Original Floor Plan 1st Floor

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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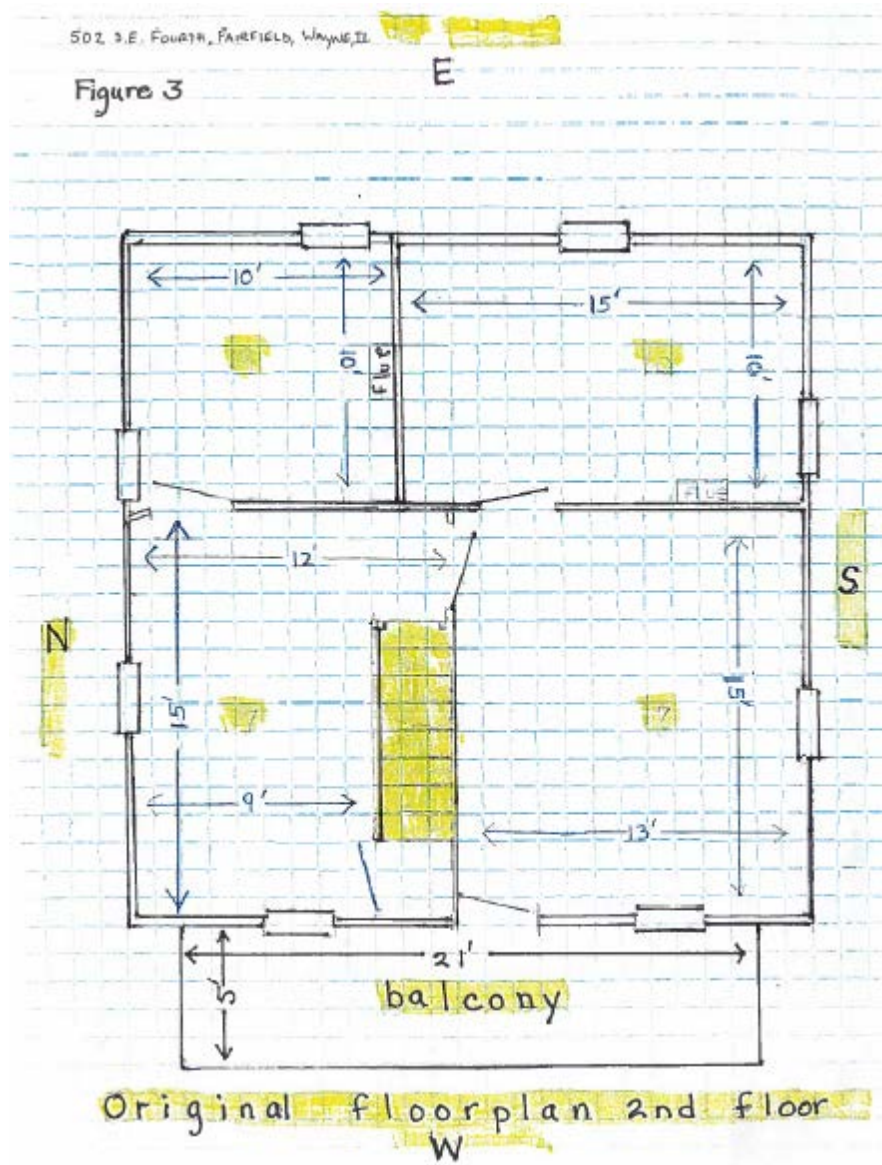


Figure 3: Original Floor Plan 2nd Floor

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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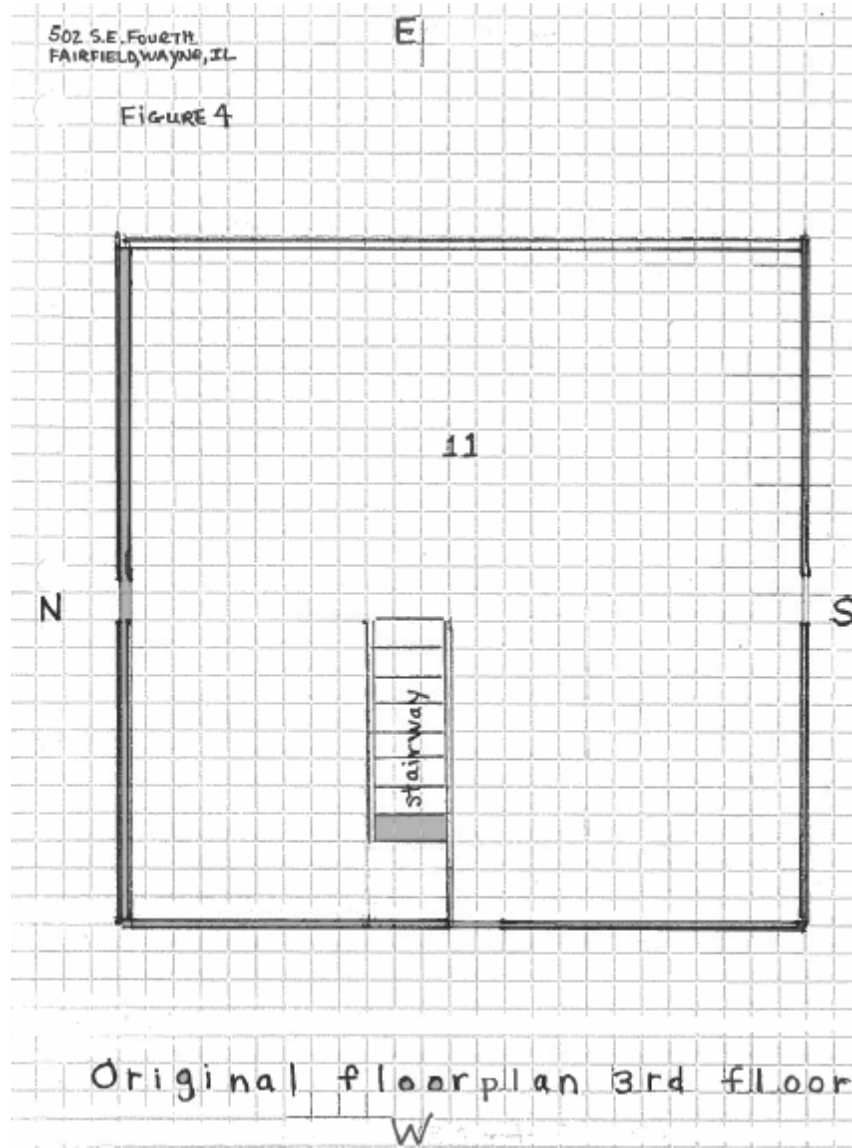


Figure 4: Original Floor Plan Attic (3rd Floor)

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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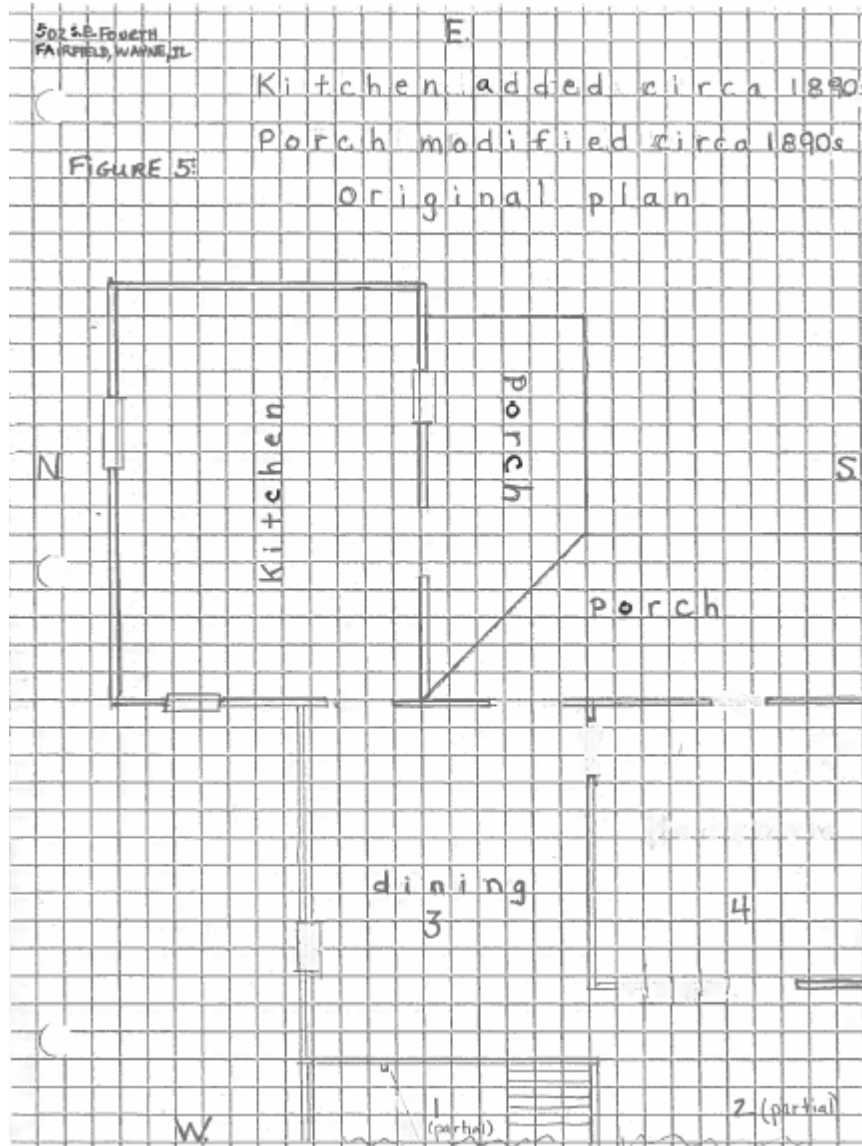


Figure 5: Kitchen Added...Original Plan

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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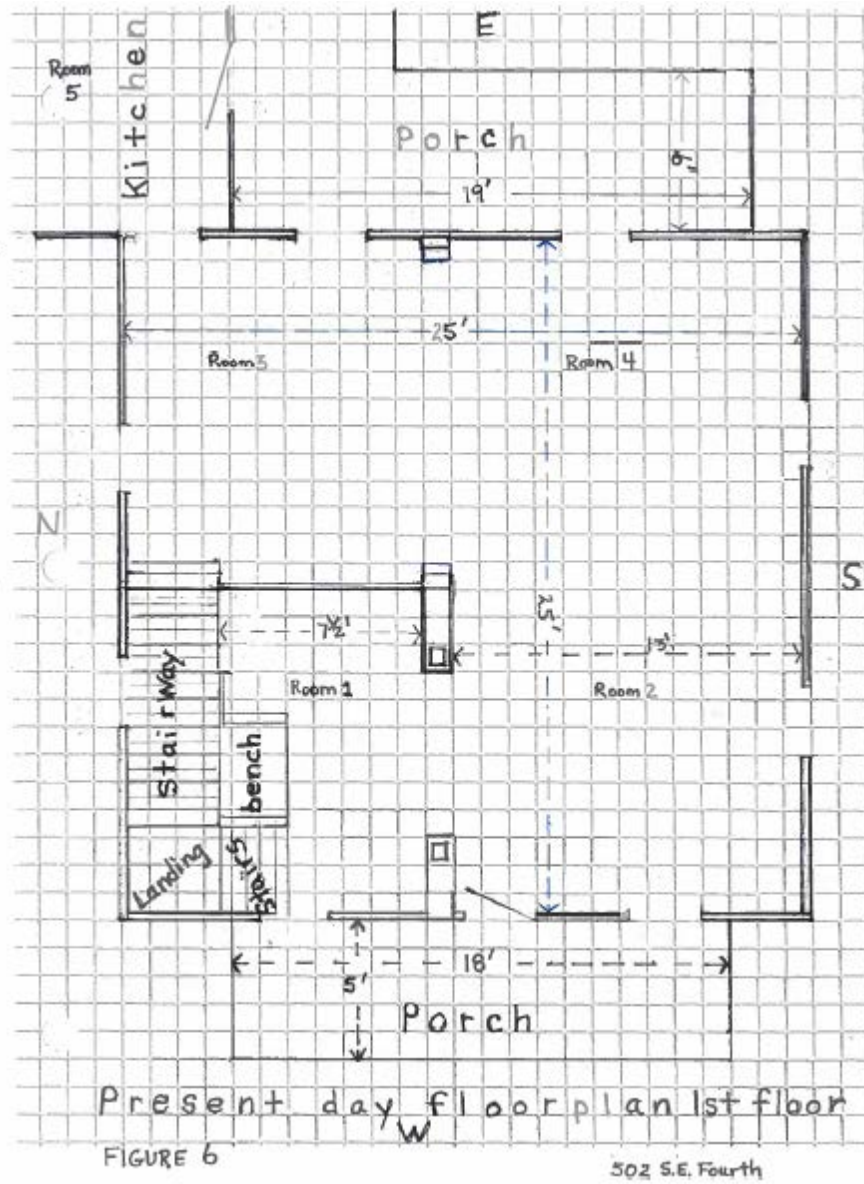


Figure 6: Present Day Floor Plan 1st Floor

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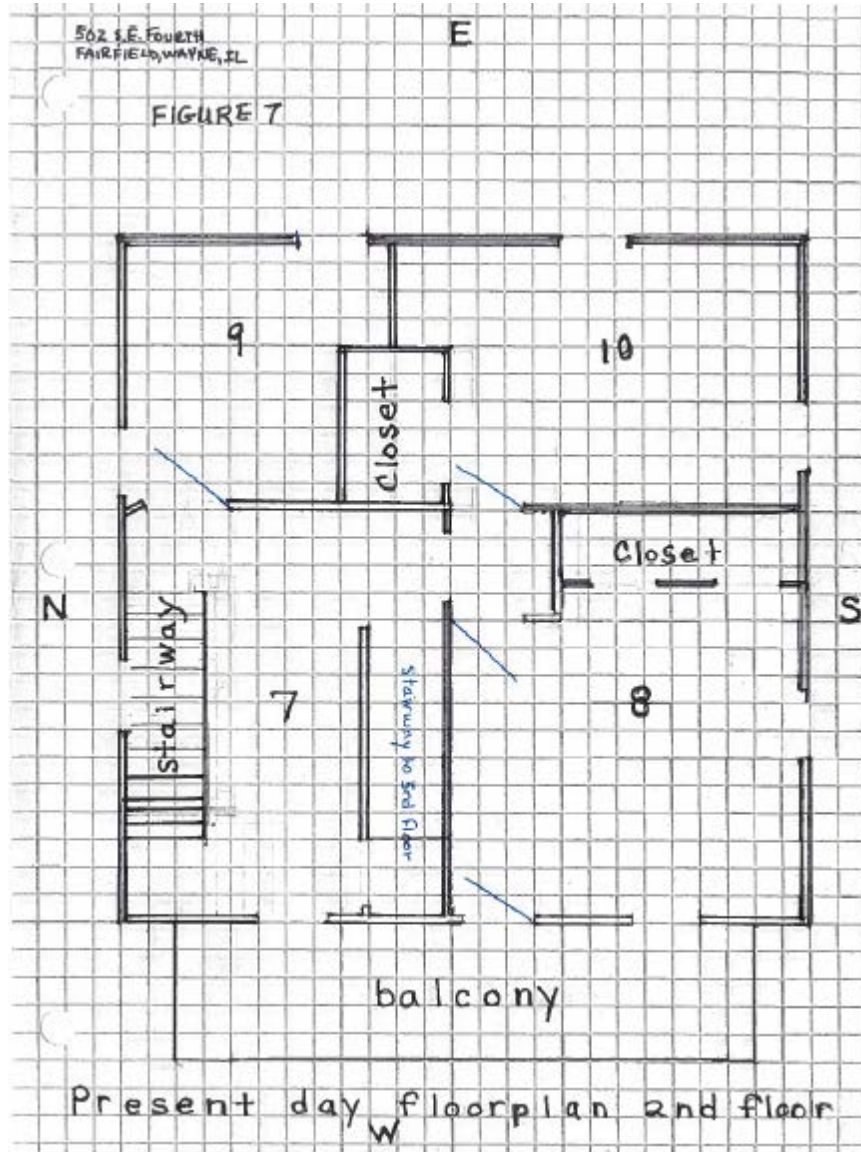


Figure 7: Present Day Floor Plan 2nd Floor

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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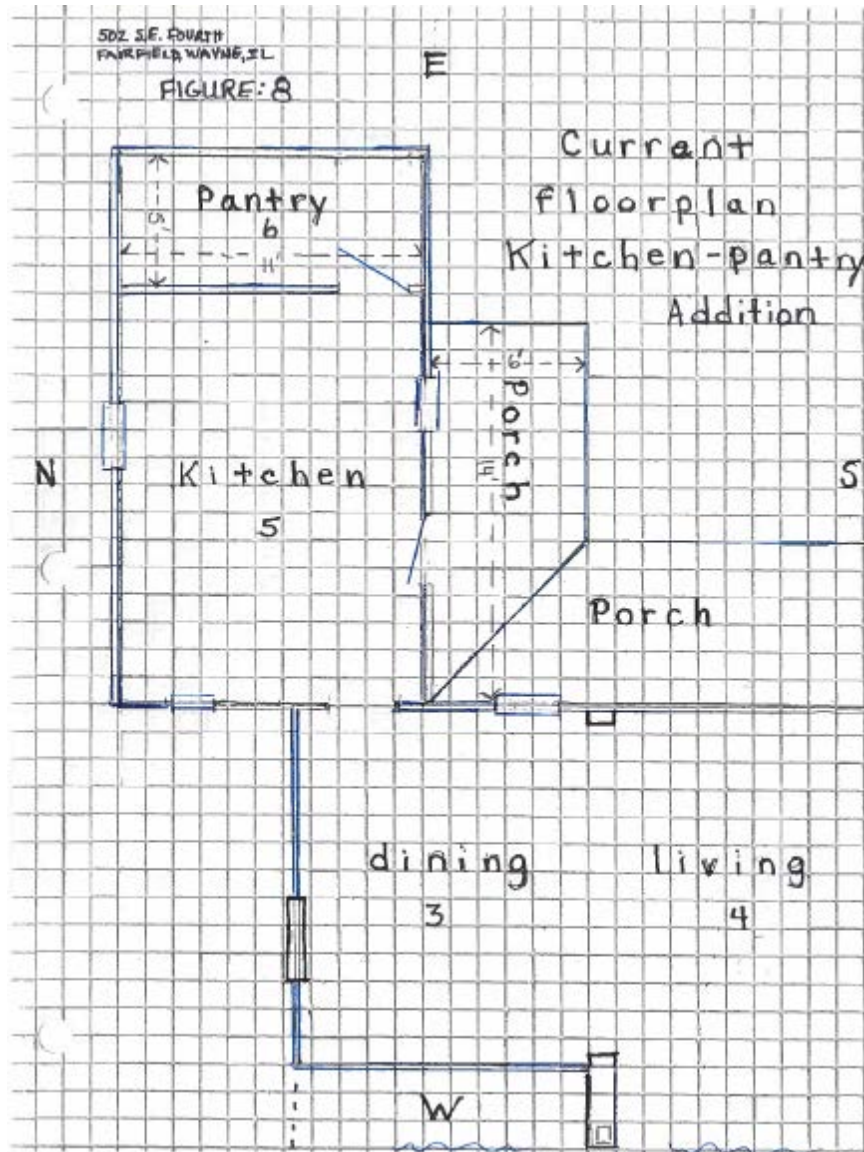


Figure 8: Current Floor Plan Kitchen-Pantry Addition

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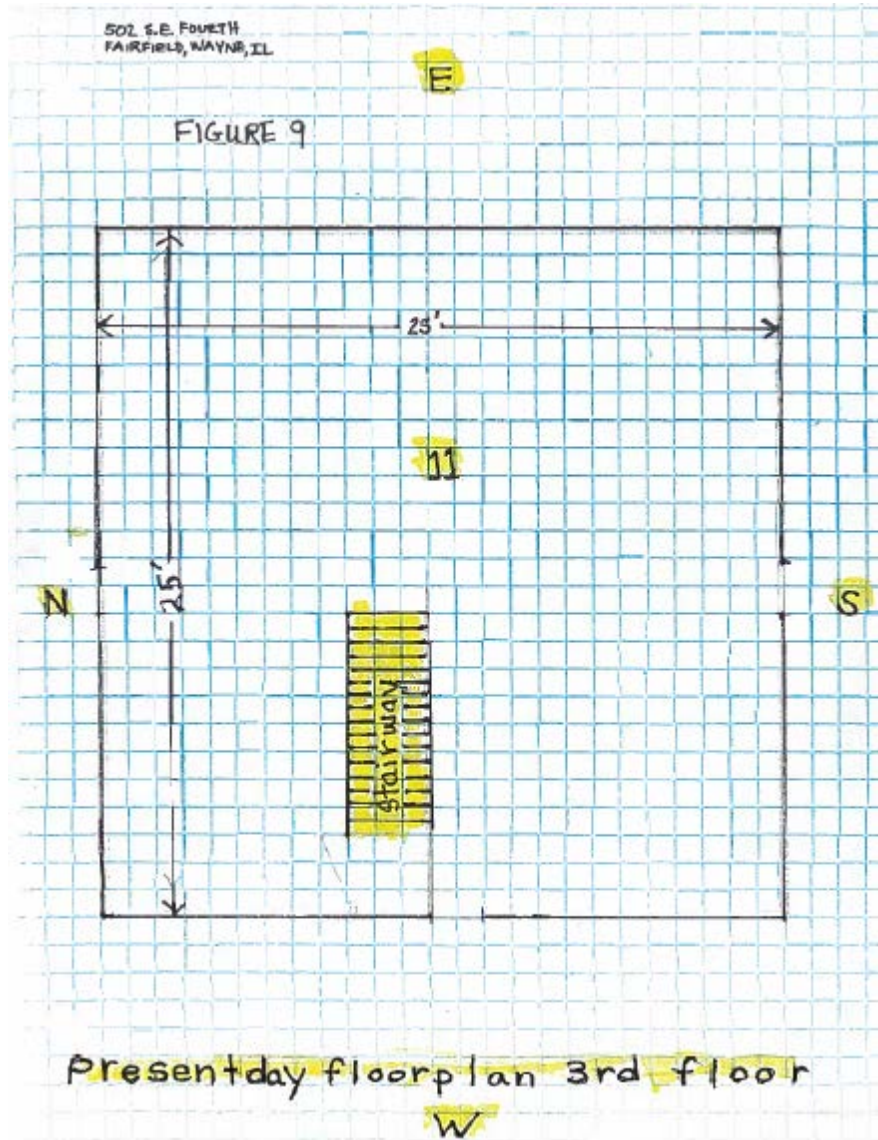


Figure 9: Present Day Floor Plan 3rd Floor

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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Figure 10: Historical Photograph of Property in 1941

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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Figure 11: Photo of peg and nails from 502 S.E. 4th

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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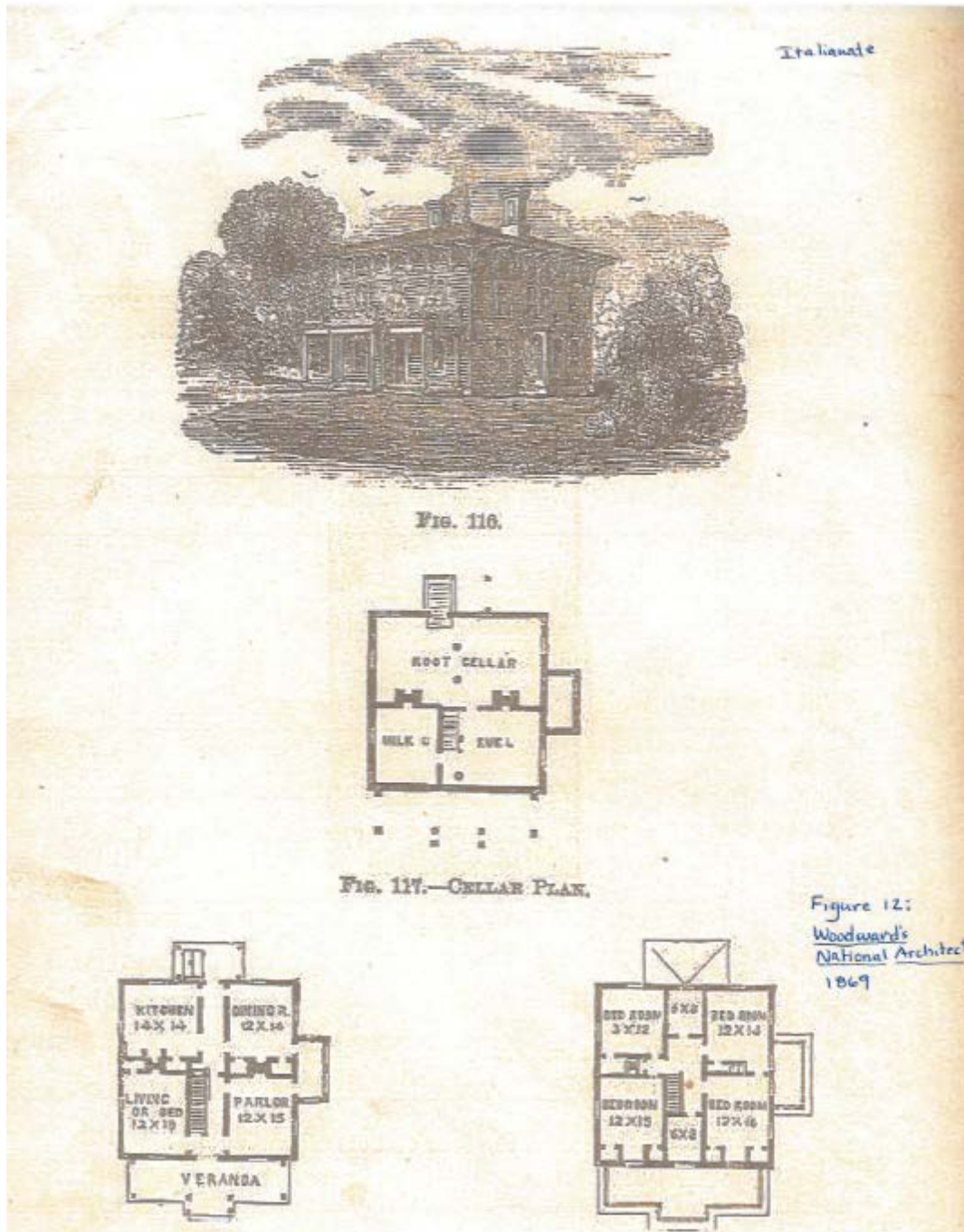


Figure 12: Woodward Floor Plan for Italianate House

House at 502 S.E. 4th
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Figure 13:
Survey cards
of similar homes
in Fairfield
1971-1975

WAYNE
FAIRFIELD
100 DOUGLAS

BLK 121



RESIDENCE

demolished

104760

O

W-724/31

WAYNE
FAIRFIELD
309 THIRD

BLK 149



RESIDENCE

metal siding in 2017

WAYNE
FAIRFIELD
205 First

W727 7

Block 84



RESIDENTIAL

completely covered with
plastic siding by 2017

104736

Figure 13: 1971-1975 Survey Cards of Similar Houses

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Figure 14: Survey Update Photo of 205 S. First, Fairfield, IL, 2017



Figure 15: Survey Update Photo of 309 Third, Fairfield, IL, 2017