

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Barry Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Most of the central portion of the city, with an eastward extension on Mortimer

CITY, TOWN	Barry	___ VICINITY OF	___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
STATE	Illinois	CODE 012	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
		COUNTY Pike	CODE 149

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple - see accompanying list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Pike County Courthouse
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN Pittsfield STATE Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Pike County Interim Report

DATE October 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN Springfield STATE Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Barry (1970 population: 1,444) lies in far west-central Illinois, about 75 miles west of Springfield, the state capital, and 20 miles east of Hannibal, Missouri. Situated just east of the Mississippi River flood plain and the line of bluffs which terminates it, the area surrounding Barry may be characterized as rather broken upland, with considerably more surface variation than the rolling prairie that begins somewhat further east. The town-site itself is located on a pronounced eminence, with the elevation falling off in all directions from the town square. Though much of Pike County was originally in timber, the immediate vicinity of Barry seems to have been prairie.

The Barry Historic District is an irregular area including much of the central area of the city and all of a prominent residential section on Mortimer east of Brown. The precise boundary was determined on the bases of visual cohesion and visible history as they occur within a generally cohesive and homogeneous area. Boundary segments east of Bainbridge almost all coincide with the actual limit of the built-up part of Barry or mark a line beyond which very few structures -- and almost no older structures -- occur. On the south, though individual buildings of some merit are encountered on Pratt and farther south along Bainbridge, the general character in both instances is determined by more recent and lesser structures. New residences, public housing, and a lumber yard are specific elements influencing the boundary in the vicinity of Bainbridge, Rodgers, and Davis. Altered and lesser older structures and a heavy incidence of mobile homes combined with decreased density are the main boundary determinants southwest of Main and Decatur and much the same is true of the boundary northwest of Main and Perry. The odd corridor of exclusion striking toward the center of the district from the northwest reflects such non-contributing factors as a gas station, the U.S. Post Office, and a meeting hall on Decatur near Williams and a number of very recent residences. In summary, the district boundary distinguishes those areas with very real historic and architectural character from those in which that character is badly flawed or totally lacking.

The land use pattern within the district is rather clear-cut, with commercial and related uses concentrated at the center, principally on Bainbridge and Mortimer, and the rest almost exclusively residential. There is little vacant land and there seem to be no federal properties. As might be expected, structural density is highest in the commercial core. On Mortimer from Decatur to Bainbridge and on Bainbridge from north of Mortimer to Main (south of Main on the west side of the street), the business houses form virtually closed walls of generally two stories height. With very few exceptions -- and none in these particular concentrations -- commercial structures are of masonry construction.

Residential density in the district is generally quite low and never exceeds nine structures per square block. Residences are all single-family detached and the vast majority are of frame construction. Houses of 2 or 2½ stories seem to dominate, but there is a very significant minority of smaller homes. The largest structures (residential) are generally concentrated on Mortimer east of Brown. Given the low density, relationships between residences are relatively weak, particularly west of about Bainbridge. Though street set-backs are generous and quite uniform and most houses complement one another in terms of scale, material, and style, the lateral spacing is often so great as to effectively prevent a strong interplay. In essence, Barry presents the residential streetscape of a small, semi-rural town -- hardly surprising, since that is precisely what Barry is.

Barry's street pattern is that of a basic rectangular grid aligned along major coordinates, with no concessions to topography. Residences and commercial structures front on both the north-south and east-west thoroughfares, though the east-west streets seem to be preferred, particularly for residences. Since U.S. Route 36 by-passes the

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION

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city on the north, no street bears a significant non-local volume of traffic.

Of 246 structures encompassed within the Barry Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 68 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 25 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Of the remaining 132 older structures, 33 are decidedly above average background quality and make a distinct contribution to the district; the majority (59) are sympathetic in terms of age, materials, style, etc.; another 38 have been inappropriately sided and therefore contribute little or nothing; and two have been recently remodelled, one intrusively. Non-intrusive recent structures, mainly residences, are 11 in number -- 4.4% of all extant structures -- and there are 10 intrusions. Most of the latter are of a relatively minor nature (4 are mobile homes) and rarely amount to more than a minor irritation. The single most visible intrusion is the new water tank tower at the northeast corner of the town square (Main and Rodgers), while the most depressing is what may be generously described as a tar-paper shack at approx. 1161 Mortimer, the former location of a large and excellent Italianate house. Others include a tiny drive-in restaurant at the southeast corner of Mortimer and Rodgers, a remarkably ugly church at the southwest corner of Frike and Main, 1/2-story "mansard special" on the south side of Mortimer just west of Bainbridge, and an outsized corrugated metal building on the north side of Mason just east of Decatur.

Stylistically, the Barry Historic District is most notable for a large number of relatively unaltered late 19th Century commercial structures of a rather eclectic cast (Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 22, 24-9, 47-8, 70-5, 77, 83-4 below), including four with intact metal fronts (Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7 below). The most commonly encountered styles outside of the commercial core are the Italianate (including Nos. 11, 13-15, 21, 34, 41, 46, 59-61, 65-6, 68 below) and the Queen Anne (including Nos. 12, 16, 31, 40, 55, 58, 62-3, 79, 88-91, 93 below), with the former represented by generally finer examples than the latter. Strong reminders of Carpenter Gothic occur in several residences (including Nos. 10, 18, 19, 32-3, 78), although there is no particularly pure example of the style. Traces of the Greek Revival can be found (including Nos. 20, 43, 49, 82 below) and at least one building (No. 54 below) is reminiscent of the earlier Federal Style. Buildings that are stylistically anonymous, yet clearly derive from the 19th Century, abound (including Nos. 17, 23, 35-7, 39, 42, 44-5, 50, 52, 56, 67, 69, 80-1, 85-7, 92 below), and it is they, together with the Italianate and Queen Anne, which determine the residential streetscape. The only exclusively 20th Century style represented, and that by a single example (No. 64 below), is the bungalow.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although Barry -- or at least Barry of the historic district -- is a fine and well-preserved example of a 19th Century midwestern rural community, the measure of its significance is considerably greater and more specific than that of mere type. This specific significance lies in the city's commercial core: concentrated on Bainbridge, one block of Mortimer west from Bainbridge, and one of Main east from Bainbridge, the 32 buildings of this center include 27 that are represented in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Beyond even this, however, at least 20 (and probably 24) of these 32 were built in a single year - 1894 - following a disastrous fire, with only two (and possibly three) having been erected since. Inasmuch as the great majority have also survived with few or no major alterations, the business district of Barry possesses a homogeneity that is quite probably unique.

That the greatest significance of the Barry Historic District lies in its business buildings, should not be taken to imply that the rest of the district is a gratuitous inclusion. Numerous fine residences, though few admittedly "great" ones, are scattered throughout the district. There are also a number of concentrations that give rise to residential streetscapes of considerable historic and architectural merit: Mortimer east of Brown ("Diamond Hill"), Bainbridge north of the business district, Mason west from Bainbridge, the area of Mason, Brown and Davis, etc. As a rural community, Barry was probably less subject to the pressures that led to the more pretentious architectural expression of larger towns and this is still evidenced by a considerable number of stylistically anonymous, yet straightforward 19th Century houses of modest proportions. When basically unaltered and mercifully left with their original exterior siding -- a happy fate shared by many of those in Barry -- they are of moment in reminding us of the simple and solid values that created towns just such as this.

HISTORY

Little could be gleaned from available written sources concerning the history of Barry, which leads to the seemingly justifiable conclusion that little of more than purely local import has ever occurred there. Though the first white settlers in the vicinity of Barry arrived in 1824, the town itself seems to have been a purely speculative venture of the early 1830's. Its founder was Calvin R. Stone of the St. Louis firm of Stone, Field, and Marks and the actual plat was carried out by Bartlett and Birdsong as agents for Stone. Stone and his firm also erected the first flouring mill (before 1836), no doubt in order to attract nearby farmers to patronize their new "town." Judging from the fact that other mills -- both of the saw- and grist- variety -- soon followed (1837, 1838, 1845), they were successful.

Barry seems to have continued to depend upon the surrounding agricultural area for its existence -- milling, pork-packing, and a woolen manufactory were its primary industries -- but there was at least one effort to add to that base. In 1842-3, a

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movement was afoot to divide Pike County from north to south with Barry to have become the seat of the new county on the west. A bill to that effect failed to pass the Illinois House of Representatives, however, and a renewal of the attempt in 1846 did not even proceed as far as the introduction of such a bill. Barry, then, remained an agricultural center, prospering in the provision of commercial and industrial services to the farmers of the vicinity. It was incorporated as a town in 1856 and organized as a city on 18 November 1872.

Nothing much seems to have happened to alter the specific nature of Barry since about the Civil War -- there has not even been a railroad -- but one event has had a profound effect on the visual expression of that nature. In 1894, a major fire struck the business district, destroying thirty buildings. This central area of the city was immediately rebuilt -- apparently in a matter of a few months --, bearing witness to the city's vitality at the time and giving Barry what is probably the most homogeneous late 19th Century business section of any municipality in Illinois.

Since the mid-1890's, by which time Barry had also become residentially mature, there seems to have been little change in the city, apart from the occasional loss of earlier and sometimes major structures. The city's current condition seems to be relatively stable, but stagnant.

SELECTED STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE (1-15)

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. Architectural significance throughout is determined on the basis of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

1. CHAMBERLAIN BUILDING

NE Corner Bainbridge and Mortimer
Built in 1894

J.B. and A.J. Chamberlain were in the dry goods business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. STORE

East side Bainbridge, immediately north of preceding
Built in 1894

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. DR. VARNEY BUILDING

755 Mortimer
Built in 1894

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. STORE

ca. 735 Mortimer
Built in 1894

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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5. BARRY ADAGE BUILDING
720 Mortimer
Built in 1894

The Barry Adage was established in 1871 by John H. Cobb and was the most successful of the various newspaper enterprises undertaken in the city.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. STORE
730-34 Mortimer
Built in 1894

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. MAYES AND SON GROCERY BUILDING
744 Mortimer
Built in 1894

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. BROWN LIBRARY BUILDING
NW Corner Bainbridge and Mason
Built in 1903; George L. Kelly, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. BLAIR HOTEL BUILDING
NW Corner Bainbridge and Main
Built in 1894

The Blair Hotel occupied the upper floor, with the ground level rented to a number of enterprises, including the Davis Hardware and the photography studio of E.R. Burnham, one-time Mayor of Barry.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. SAMUEL DAVIS HOUSE
1348 Mortimer
Built before 1879

Samuel Davis was one of the most prominent businessmen in Barry during the mid-19th Century. He settled at Barry in 1849 and entered the employ of M. Blair. In 1852, he and his brother Calvin entered into partnership with Mr. Blair and, upon the latter's retirement in 1859, formed the firm of C. & S. Davis. That firm dealt in hardware, but also ran a flouring mill and was deeply interested in pork and wheat speculation.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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11. MATT DORAN HOUSE
NE Corner Decatur and Tremont
Date unknown

MR. Doran was a veterinarian and also kept a hotel, the Doran House.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. RESIDENCE
1253 Mortimer
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. HENRY WENDORFF, SR., HOUSE
1196 Mortimer
Built after 1857

Henry Wendorff, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1856 and came to Barry the following year via Buffalo, N.Y. He was in the furniture business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. RESIDENCE
1315 Mortimer
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. RESIDENCE
864 Mason
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

OTHER STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (16-68) as determined by the IHSS

16. Residence - 466 Bainbridge
17. Residence - 485 Bainbridge
18. Residence - 546 Bainbridge
19. Residence - 584 Bainbridge
20. Residence - 585 Bainbridge
21. William Bright House - 637 Bainbridge
22. City Hall/Fire Department - ca.638 Bainbridge - Built in 1894
23. Residence - 657 Bainbridge
24. Store - East side Bainbridge, 3rd building south of Mortimer (ca.739) - Built in 1894
25. Store - 745 Bainbridge - Built in 1894

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26. Rowand Drug Store Building - SW Corner Bainbridge and Main - Built in 1876
27. Store - West side Bainbridge, 2nd building south of Main - Built before 1894
28. Store - West side Bainbridge, 3rd building south of Main - Built before 1894
29. Store - West side Bainbridge, 4th building south of Main - Built before 1894
30. Civil War Memorial - East side Bainbridge, north of Mason
31. Residence - 1010 Bainbridge
32. Residence - 921 Brown
33. Residence and Barn - 985 Brown
34. Residence - 961 Davis
35. Residence - 1072 Davis
36. Residence - SE Corner Davis and Brown
37. Residence - 1160 Davis
38. J.C.Moon House for Mrs.Nathaniel Davis - NW Corner Decatur and Williams
39. Residence - 782 Decatur
40. J.O.Strubinger House - 920 Decatur
41. Residence - 1019 Deatur
42. Residence - 821 Frike
43. Residence - 817 Front
44. Residence - ca.441 Main
45. Residence - 458 Main
46. Store - N.Side Main, 1st building east of Bainbridge - Built before 1894
47. T.A.Retallic Marble Works - N.Side Main, 2nd building east of Bainbridge - Built in 1894
48. Store - N.Side Main, 3rd building east of Bainbridge
49. First Baptist Church - NE Corner Main and Rodgers - Built in 1854
50. Residence - 646 Mason
51. (B.A.Campbell) House - 720 Mason
52. Residence - 746 Mason
53. First Christian Church - SW Corner Mason and Bainbridge
54. Residence - 1035 Mason
55. Residence - 1038 Mason
56. Residence - 1066 Mason
57. United Methodist Church - SW Corner Motimer and Perry
58. Residence - 564 Mortimer
59. Residence - SE Corner Mortimer and Decatur
60. Residence - 1201 Mortimer
61. Residence - 1235 Mortimer
62. Roawand House - 1282 Mortimer
63. Residence - 1321 Mortimer
64. Residence - 1340 Mortimer
65. Residence - 1391 Mortimer
66. Residence - 835 Rodgers
67. Residence - 467 Williams
68. Residence - SW Corner Williams and Perry

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FURTHER STRUCTURES PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY (69-93)

- 69. Residence - 518 Bainbridge
- 70. Dr. George McKinney Dentist Office - 611 Bainbridge
- 71. Masonic Temple Building - NW Corner Bainbridge and Mortimer - Built in 1894
- 72.-75. Four Stores - SW Corner Bainbridge and Mortimer - Built in 1894
- 76. Movie Theater - East side Bainbridge, north of Main
- 77. Store - ~~NE~~ Corner Bainbridge and Main
- 78. Residence - 1085 Davis
- 79. Residence - 1180 Davis
- 80. Residence - 1181 Davis
- 81. Residence - ca.641 Mortimer
- 82. Residence - ca.648 Mortimer
- 83-4. Two Stores (ground floor of former Barry Opera House) - NE Corner Mortimer and Decatur - Built in 1894; altered
- 85. Residence - NW Corner Mortimer and Frike
- 86. Residence - ca.1120 Mortimer
- 87. Residence - 1125 Mortimer
- 88. Residence - 1217 Mortimer
- 89. Residence - 1265 Mortimer
- 90. Residence - 1316 Mortimer
- 91. Residence - 1355 Mortimer
- 92. Residence - 1360 Mortimer
- 93. Residence - 833 Rodgers

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chapman and Company, History of Pike County, 1880.

BARRY HISTORIC DISTRICT - PIKE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 103

UTM REFERENCES

A			
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
C			

B			
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Bainbridge and Front, the boundary extends N on Bainbridge to the N line of 817 Front, E on this line to the E line of the same property, S on this and the interior property lines E of Bainbridge to the interior property lines N of Mortimer, E on these to the E line of 1391 Mortimer, S on this and the E line of 1396 Mortimer to the interior property lines S of Mortimer, W on these and the S line of 770 Greene to the interior property lines E of Frike, S on these to the interior property lines N of Mason, E on these to Brown, S on Brown to Mason, E ca Mason to the interior property

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, consultant to Ill. Dept. of Conservation

ORGANIZATION

none

DATE

19 April 1978

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312-779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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lines E of Brown, S on these to the interior property lines N of Davis, E on these to the E line of 1207 Davis, S on this to Davis, W on Davis to Moon, S on Moon to the interior property lines S of Davis, W on these to the W line of 966 Davis, N on this and the W line of 981 Davis to the interior property lines S of Mason, W on these and the S line of 838 Bainbridge to Bainbridge, S on Bainbridge to the S line of 1010 Bainbridge, W on this and the S line of 1019 Decatur and the interior property lines S of Davis to the W line of 660 Davis, N on this to Davis, W on Davis to Lawrence, N on Lawrence to the S line of 942 Lawrence, W on this to the interior property lines W of Lawrence, N on these to Mason, E on Mason to the interior property lines W of Decatur, N on these to the interior property lines S of Main, W on these to Lawrence, N on Lawrence to Main, W on Main to the E line of 520 Main, S on this to the interior property lines S of Main, W on these to Hull, N on Hull to the interior property lines N of Main, E on these to the W line of the United Methodist Church property, N on this to Mortimer, W on Mortimer to the W line of 417 Mortimer, N on this and the W lines of 440 and 441 Williams and the first property line W of Perry to Tremont, E on Tremont to Perry, S on Perry to Williams, E on Williams to Lawrence, S on Lawrence to the interior property lines N of Mortimer, E on these to the interior property lines W of Decatur, S on these to the first property line N of Mortimer, E on this and the interior property lines N of Mortimer E of Decatur to the W line of 742 Williams, N on this to Williams, W on Williams to the interior property lines W of Decatur, N on these to the interior property lines S of Tremont, W on these to Lawrence, N on Lawrence to the interior property lines N of Tremont, E on these and the first property line N of Tremont E of Decatur to the interior property lines W of Bainbridge, N on these to Front and then E on Front to the point of beginning.

N.B.: Any agricultural property that may be attached to properties on the north side of Mortimer east of Frike and that extends north of the eastward extension of the line of Williams is not included in the district; for any such properties that do or may occur, the northern boundary is the line of Williams.
Segments of the district boundary that follow streets or alleys follow the center line of those streets and alleys.

BARRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

BARRY, ILLINOIS

