

D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries--complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic SPRING VALLEY HOUSE/SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL

and or common HALF-WAY HOUSE

2. Location

street & number Dee Bennett Road ___ not for publication

city, town Utica Township ___ vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county LaSalle code 099

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input 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 type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lucille Keating

street & number Dee Bennett Road, R. R. 1

city, town Ottawa vicinity of state Illinois 61350

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. LaSalle County Recorder's Office

street & number 707 Etna Road

city, town Ottawa state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Hist. Landmarks Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date March 1973 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel, now a private residence, has stood on the banks of the Illinois River since, possibly 1849. Now familiarly known as the "Half-Way House," it is located on Dee Bennett Road, just outside of the Village of Utica in Utica Township, and approximately 5 miles west of Ottawa, the county seat of LaSalle County, Illinois. The nomination includes the hotel structure and the springs on the property but does not include other non-contributing structures on the site. In an 1877 history of LaSalle County, there is reference to springs on the property.(1) In his book, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal, Philip Vierling also indicates there were springs in the yard.(2) Besides the hotel, there are three structures just back of the hotel - a spring house, a cob and a coal house. These structures are of undetermined date, and are non-contributing buildings.

The main, four story hotel structure is basically rectangular in plan, 63 1/2 feet long by 42 feet wide, with a hip roof. Both of the longer exterior walls, facing north and south, have three divisions demarcated by slightly wider, central pavilions. The north elevation's central pavilion is constructed in plain ashlar stone work with the remainder of the building's walls in coursed rubble. The main entry is centered in the north wall, facing Dee Bennett Road; the secondary entrance is centered in the south wall, facing the Illinois River. Both of these entries are located at the main, or second, level of the structure.

There are also four, less significant, entrances on each elevation located at the ground, or first, level. With the exception of the one under the back main porch, these ground level entrances are each enclosed by a gable roofed, wooden structure extending from the main stone walls of the house. These entrances appear to be original, although it is evident that some repairs have been made over the years. The four entrances to the ground floor of the building, one on each side of the building, were essential to the inn's tavern area located there, satisfying a law of the time that liquor saloons must have outside entrances and exits.

The hotel is constructed of brick masonry bearing walls with exterior limestone facing, probably the local Trenton Limestone, known for its bluish tint, and Utica cement mortar.(3) Plain, flat window lintels, sills and the water table between the ground and first level are also of cut stone. All windows appear to be original; the first two floors have a 6 over 1 configuration and the upper two floors a 9 over 1 configuration. The distance from the inner window ledge to the outer wall is 28 inches, a factor that may have played a role in the popularity of the hotel during summer's blazing heat. To this day no air conditioning is essential for comfort. Floors are of wood joists and floorings, and the roof consists of wood trusses, rafters and sheathing. The two upper floors appear to be unchanged from the time of the building's construction. Most of the original hardware remains. Although square nails were used in construction, the massive, hand-hewn beams are affixed with still-visible wooden pegs. The structure, which in its design and plan suggests a Georgian influence, exhibits simple classical stylistic elements, a hipped roof, symmetrical exterior and interior plan, and symmetrical arrangement of the main entry with its center door and side lights. There is also evidence of pilasters, now gone, at each side of the main entry that would also have extended part way below the porch to the first level. The wooden front porch, restored in 1986, appears to have been added at a later date, perhaps the 1860s or 70s. The main, or second, level floor plan consists of a simple, central hall and stair connecting to the

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other floors. Both the first and second floor plans are based upon equal rectangles of four rooms each, minus the width of halls and stairway. See attached floor plans. Still with the same basic divisions, the ground floor is now the owner's apartment in which her kitchen area contains the original liquor cabinet. Other rooms on the ground floor included a kitchen and food preparation area.

On the main, or second, level a hallway leads to the east first parlor. The second parlor to the south is entered through massive doors, 8'4" high and 8' wide. The two parlors are separated by a narrow hallway running east and west. If one entering the hotel from the front porch would have turned right, or west, one would be entering the dining rooms, also originally separated by two huge doors. (Though removed in remodeling, these doors are stored in the house.) The original dumb waiter, used to hoist food from the lower floor food preparation area, is still in place. Removable partitions have been added at this level by the current owner to accommodate bedrooms in the east half and an apartment unit in the west half. Most fireplaces have been altered in appearance on the first and second floors to satisfy a more modern decor for the living quarters now used by the owner and tenant. There are a total of four fireplaces on each of the building's four chimneys.

The third and fourth levels have apparently been unused since the inn's demise as a public place. The third level consists of 12 guest rooms, still with their numbers on the doors. On the fourth level is a ballroom occupying the entire width of the building from east to west and paralleled on the south by six "sarsaparilla rooms," reportedly used for ordering and consuming drinks. It is believed that, on occasion, these were also used for dressing rooms during dramatic or musical performances there. The original fire places stand unchanged, and handle-like wire "twangers" are still mounted on the small rooms' walls. These twangers apparently functioned as a bell-pull to order more drinks. Nineteenth century wall paper is in evidence on the third and fourth floors. The top floors are structurally intact, except for falling plaster resulting from a 1932 tornado which also caused some damage to the original roof structure, since repaired. Certain baseboards and wood door trim from this floor have been removed and used in the second, main floor apartment.

A unique feature on the site is the "spring house" which consists of a single erect pipe within a small shed bringing water from one of the natural springs, perhaps an artesian well, to the main hotel. This arrangement is much as it was in the old hotel's earliest days. Within the hotel's apparent 10-year span of operation and in later residential use, water reportedly circulated from the natural pressure of the spring into the first floor, coursed again outward to water the live-stock and trickled down toward the river. Now the upright pipe is capped, with a hose leading from the "spring house" which still provides water for drinking and other purposes. The two other springs are located behind, south of, the existing barn structure. The barn is a frame building, one story in height, and rectangular in shape. It does not date to the period of significance and therefore it is a non-contributing building. This nomination contains one contributing building and four non-contributing buildings.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" 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 ca. 1849-1862 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel is a structure that reflects significant aspects of the early development of the upper Illinois River valley's commerce, transportation and architecture in the mid-19th century. The structure is sited between the Illinois River and the main stage coach road that provided the upper Illinois River valley's first commercial connections for travelers between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. The structure was apparently built not only to accommodate these travelers, but also to serve as a type of early resort showcasing traveling entertainer and taking advantage of the additional attraction of the area's noted spring waters.

The Sulphur Springs Hotel is architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of early vernacular stone construction (1840-1865) in the LaSalle/Peru-Utica-Ottawa region of the Illinois River valley. The 1840s hotel is constructed of limestone which was a traditional and indigenous building material for residential and non-residential buildings, bridges, and other engineering structures in the Illinois River valley region throughout the 19th century. The exterior and interior features and plan of the early hotel are also indicative of Greek Revival design and earlier classical tradition. Although not ornate in its design or in the materials used, the rural building is unusual for its large scale. The grand scale and the commercial design of the structure are very likely due to the dual function of the hotel, for it served both "resort" clientele seeking the waters and entertainment and stage coach road travelers seeking overnight accommodations.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

The structure was built, probably anticipating a larger development boom in the area than actually occurred, to provide resort-style hotel accommodations, tavern and restaurant services, entertainment, and perhaps also to provide the "healing" qualities of the sulphur spring waters found in the area. The earliest known reference to a commercial use on the property is an 1849 Canal Survey Appraisal Record of land involving the Illinois and Michigan Canal.(4) Remarks from this record include,

East part of soil thin -- sand rock near the surface -- the west part good soil -- the Sulphur Springs Tavern House on this land M. Mott

Elmer Baldwin's 1877 history of LaSalle County notes that M. Mott came from New York in 1838 and kept the Sulphur Springs Hotel, though no years are specified relative to Mott's associations with the hotel. Records from 1850 and 1853, however, raise the question whether the Sulphur Springs Tavern House is the same structure as the existing structure. In 1851, James T. Smith purchased the property for \$399 (5) and in 1853 a \$10,000 mortgage was taken out on the property including buildings.(6) The sums involved in these two transactions appear to indicate that the existing structure was not on the property in late 1851, but was there by 1853. An 1854 guide to the area notes that there were two splendid hotels opposite Starved Rock, one four stories high called the Spring

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Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel

Valley House, described as a resort and hotel.(7) 1867 survey documents from Lewis University's Canal Archives indicate only one structure in this vicinity, noted as the "Sulphur Spa House," with nothing but a peat bog between it and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, located north of the hotel. An 1876 Atlas of LaSalle County also shows only one structure in the vicinity located where the Sulphur Springs Hotel now stands.

References on the region's transportation and development history indicate that settlement in this portion of the Illinois River valley began in the early 1830s, sparked principally by proposals to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal to connect the Chicago and the Illinois Rivers. Begun in 1836 and completed in 1848, this canal would provide the first, completely navigable waterway connecting the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. When enough settlers came to the region, anticipating the boom that the canal would bring to the area, there was a sufficient population to support a stage coach route between Chicago and Ottawa, Illinois. The first one opened in 1834.(8) By 1846, two years before the canal opened, there was daily stage service between Chicago and Peoria. (9) The stage coach lines which operated out of Chicago principally carried passengers and the U.S. Mail.

Elmer Baldwin, whose 1877 history of LaSalle County is a bible for local researchers, indicates that steam boats from St. Louis would discharge passengers at Peru, if the boat could not make it all the way to Ottawa, and the passengers would then board stage coaches bound for Chicago, most likely those run by the Frink and Walker line, the most successful of the lines along this route. Baldwin indicates that, during the summer, there would be eight 4-horse stages running daily to Chicago.(10) This stage route followed the route of what is now Dee Bennett Road, along the north bank of the Illinois River in this area.(11)

Stage route historian, M. M. Quaife's accounts of Illinois' stage lines involving passenger transport describe the overnight accommodations that were typically available during the mid-19th century. These were relatively small in scale, often no more than a family home, and where men and women were bunked together in one room separated only by a screen.(12) These "roadhouses," especially those outside of established towns like Chicago and Ottawa, were usually not large facilities, such as the Sulphur Springs Hotel. They also would not have included individual bedrooms, separate rooms for saloon, dining rooms, and parlors, and they especially would not have included a ballroom, with adjoining private drinking rooms.

John Wright and Abbie Ames, who wrote a book in 1898 on their travel from Ottawa to Boston, Massachusetts in a phaeton pulled by the family's out-of-shape mare, prefaced their account of that memorable trip with a chapter on evaluation of pre-Civil War inns and roadhouses. Mrs. Ames suggests that Sulphur Springs was initially managed by Morris D. "Jockey" Smith, a king sized rascal who fenced for border ruffians, horse thieves and worse. There had been a time when prairie banditti plagued northern Illinois regions. According to Mrs. Ames, "Jockey" Smith deserted Sulphur Springs for an infamous life as a builder and owner of a roadhouse near Marseilles which became a mecca for the lawless. At any rate, the more genteel brother, Joel Smith, apparently took over the operation and had a relatively successful few years.(13) An 1855 record of a deed for the property indicates that a Joel T. P. Smith did purchase the property.(14)

continued

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Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel

enjoy it.

This and surrounding property's springs are noted on various canal surveys made between 1837 and 1840s, often undated, located in the State Archives. A "Field Notes & Surveys" Book 3 (undated) notes the "Sulphur Spa." An 1877 history of LaSalle County notes, "one of the chief attractions of the town [of Utica] is the abundant supply of excellent water from artesian wells..."(20) There are such springs on the hotel's site and it appears these springs were a major reason for the hotel's construction at its particular location. During the 19th century, the springs apparently became accepted in the area for their healing qualities. 1853 advertisements in a weekly newspaper for land near the hotel proclaim the medicinal qualities of the springs' waters.(21)

During its resort days, the structure's place in entertainment history is recognized. The hotel's large ballroom evidently was the room used for shows given by the traveling entertainers who were known to travel the more-populated river valleys in the mid-19th century. Among musicians who performed at the hotel was well-known Ole Bull, Norwegian violinist. He was in residence there for a performance at the same time as the talented vocalist, Adelina Patti. C.C. Tisler wrote, "...Adelina Patti (not knowing that Bull was also a guest) complained about 'that awful squealing and scraping of that boy fiddler in another room.'"(22) Philip Vierling, historian of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, indicates that her sister, Carlotta Patti, had also appeared in concert there. (23)

ARCHITECTURE

By the mid-19th century, limestone and sandstone construction in the Illinois River region was established. The abundant and convenient material was used for both buildings and structures, such as farmhouses, bridges and canals, as early as the 1830s. Major quarrying took place for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the late 1830s, and most of the communities along the canal have surviving limestone buildings from the mid- to late-19th century. Although large buildings on the scale of the Sulphur Springs Hotel survive from the 1860s, for the most part the buildings from this early period (pre-Civil War) in the region are residences and smaller utilitarian buildings found in both rural and urban locations. Limestone and sandstone buildings surviving in the Peru/LaSalle-Ottawa region from the period 1840-1865 include a house in Peru at 1427 Center Street, a stone warehouse in Utica associated with the I & M Canal, and the Norman Strow House east of Ottawa. Early buildings and structures are constructed with coursed rubble or random and plain ashlar stone, usually with a rock or chiseled face. Window and door lintels and sills are typically made from solid, chiseled stone. Some buildings evidence classical characteristics, such as exterior symmetry, quoins, temple facades (front facing gable facade with classical cornice), and classical wooden moldings on the exterior and interior, for example, the Strow House and the Sulphur Springs Hotel. Other buildings, particularly agricultural outbuildings and storage structures, show no classical influence, i.e., the Utica warehouse and the outbuildings in Ottawa. Limestone quarrying and construction was an important 19th century industry and craft in the region. The stone buildings of the Illinois River valley are an important facet of the historic visual character of the region.

continued

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The Sulphur Springs Hotel exhibits distinctive characteristics of the 19th century limestone building tradition in the Illinois River valley region. It is a large, rectangular structure constructed of coursed rubble and plain ashlar stone. The main facades on the north (facing the stage coach road) and south (facing the Illinois River) have an expressed central pavilion. The rubble construction is restricted to the flanking bays of the central projecting pavilion on the north facade and the entire east, west and south facades. The more finished stone of the central pavilion clearly emphasizes the classically-inspired feature, and it is indicative of the level of craftsmanship of the mason. The building has a raised basement, with the main entrance at the second level. This arrangement is derived from earlier high-style English and Italian Renaissance designs. A watertable separates the basement and first-floor levels and corner stones are slightly larger to simulate quoins. The symmetrical arrangement of the exterior is matched by the interior plan. Both the first (ground) and second floors originally had a 4 over 4 plan with a large central hall. Although the large rectangular rooms on the two floors have been, to some extent, partitioned (see plan) the partitioning walls are either impermanent, or do not extend to the ceiling. The original room arrangement can easily be discerned. The third floor arrangement is nearly symmetrical, only the north wall central rooms are irregular in order to accommodate the central window (see plan). Interior woodworking, including mantelpieces, door and window moldings, and baseboards are simple classical designs, typical of the Greek Revival style. The Sulphur Springs Hotel has very good physical integrity and it clearly meets criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel

1. The Past and Present of LaSalle County, Illinois - History and Biography - History of LaSalle County. H.F. Kett & Co., Chicago, 1877. p 249.
2. Vierling, Philip- Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dandellis, Milwaukee, 1986. p 206.
3. The Past and Present of LaSalle County, Illinois- op.cit. p 230.
4. Canal Survey Appraisalment Record, 1849. Record Group 491.23, Illinois State Archives, Springfield.
5. Book 25, p 205. LaSalle County Recorders Office, Ottawa, Illinois.
6. Book 45, pp 712-713. LaSalle County Recorders Office, Ottawa, Illinois.
7. Reynolds, John- Sketches of the Country. 1854. pp 96-97.
8. Clemensen, A. Berle- Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Illinois Historical Inventory, History and Significance. National Park Service, Denver Service Center. 1985. p 85.
9. Quaife, M.M.- Chicago's Highways Old and New. D.F.Keller & Co., Chicago, 1923. p 161.
10. Baldwin, Elmer- History of LaSalle County. Rand, McNally and Co., Chicago, 1877. pp. 206-7.
11. Chapman, Silas- Chapman's Sectional Map of Illinois, Milwaukee. 1856.
12. Quaife, M.M.- op.cit. p.98
13. Ames, Abbie & Wright, John- Mr. Eagle's U.S.A. Adkins Press, New Britain, Connecticut, 1898. pp. 22-28.
14. Book 45, LaSalle County Recorders Office. pp 723-4.
15. Clemensen, A. Berle- op.cit. p 26.
16. Rock Island Lines- The Ottawa, Illinois & the Rock Island Railroad. 1953.
17. Quaife, M.M.- op.cit. p. 126.
18. Tisler, C.C.- "Ramblin' Round," Daily Republican Times, Ottawa. 1939.
19. McKee, John D.- Historic Landmarks of Northern Illinois, Northern Illinois Public Service Company. 1947.
20. The Past and Present of LaSalle County, Illinois - History and Biography - History of LaSalle County. op.cit.
21. Ottawa Free Trader, January 1, 1853.
22. Tisler, C.C.- op.cit.
23. Vierling, Philip- op.cit. p 206.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

- Atlas of LaSalle County, 1876 and 1906.
- Burns, Robert T.- A Link to the Past. The Saga of LaSalle County, Kenneth B. Butler & Assoc., Mendota. 1968.
- Burns, Robert & Koenig, Francis- Focus on the Past, Riverside Graphics, Streator. 198.
- LaSalle County General Directory 1872-1873.
- Ottawa City Directory, 1858.
- The Republican Times, "Ottawa Old and New, a Complete History of Ottawa, Illinois. 1823-1914." 1912.
- Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, Historical Landmarks of Northern Illinois, Service Bulletin. 1947.

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Spring Valley House/Sulphur Springs Hotel

The nomination includes that portion of property comprising the hotel structure, recognizing its orientation to the old stage coach road, Dee Bennett Road, and the springs on the property, one immediately south of the hotel, the other/s south of the barn. This area is defined by a line beginning approximately 50 feet to the east of the hotel's east elevation, proceeding north to the Dee Bennett Road right of way; from that intersection, proceeding west along Dee Bennett Road approximately 164 feet; from this point proceeding south approximately 588 feet 6 inches; then proceeding east approximately 164 feet; then proceeding north back to Dee Bennett Road, approximately 588 feet 6 inches.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Starved Rock, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	6	3	3	5	7	0	0	4	5	7	6	2	8	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

E

Zone		Easting						Northing						

F

Zone		Easting						Northing						

G

Zone		Easting						Northing						

H

Zone		Easting						Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Burns, Roberta Deering, Dawn Duensing, Ann Swallow

organization Illinois Historic Preservation Agency date August 1987

street & number Old State Capitol telephone (217) 785-4512

city or town Springfield state Illinois

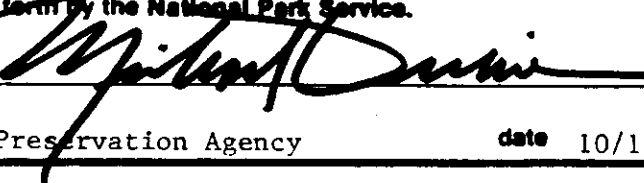
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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 Director, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

date 10/15/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

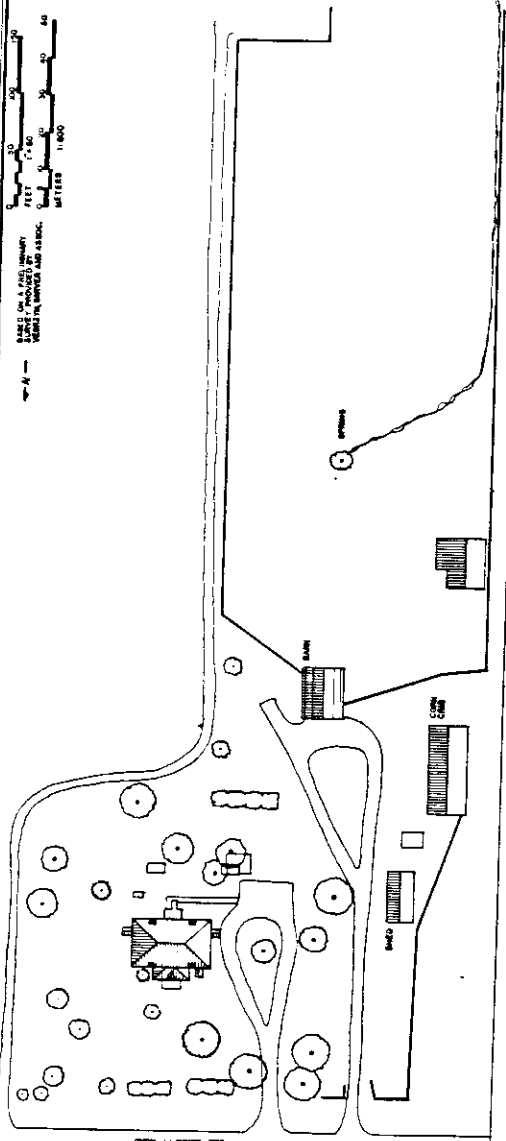
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

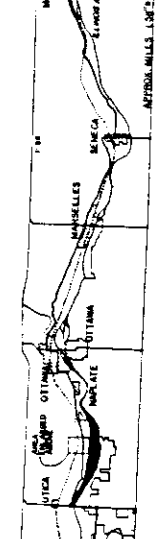
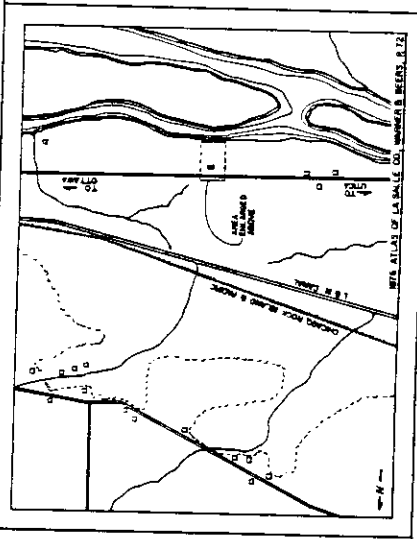


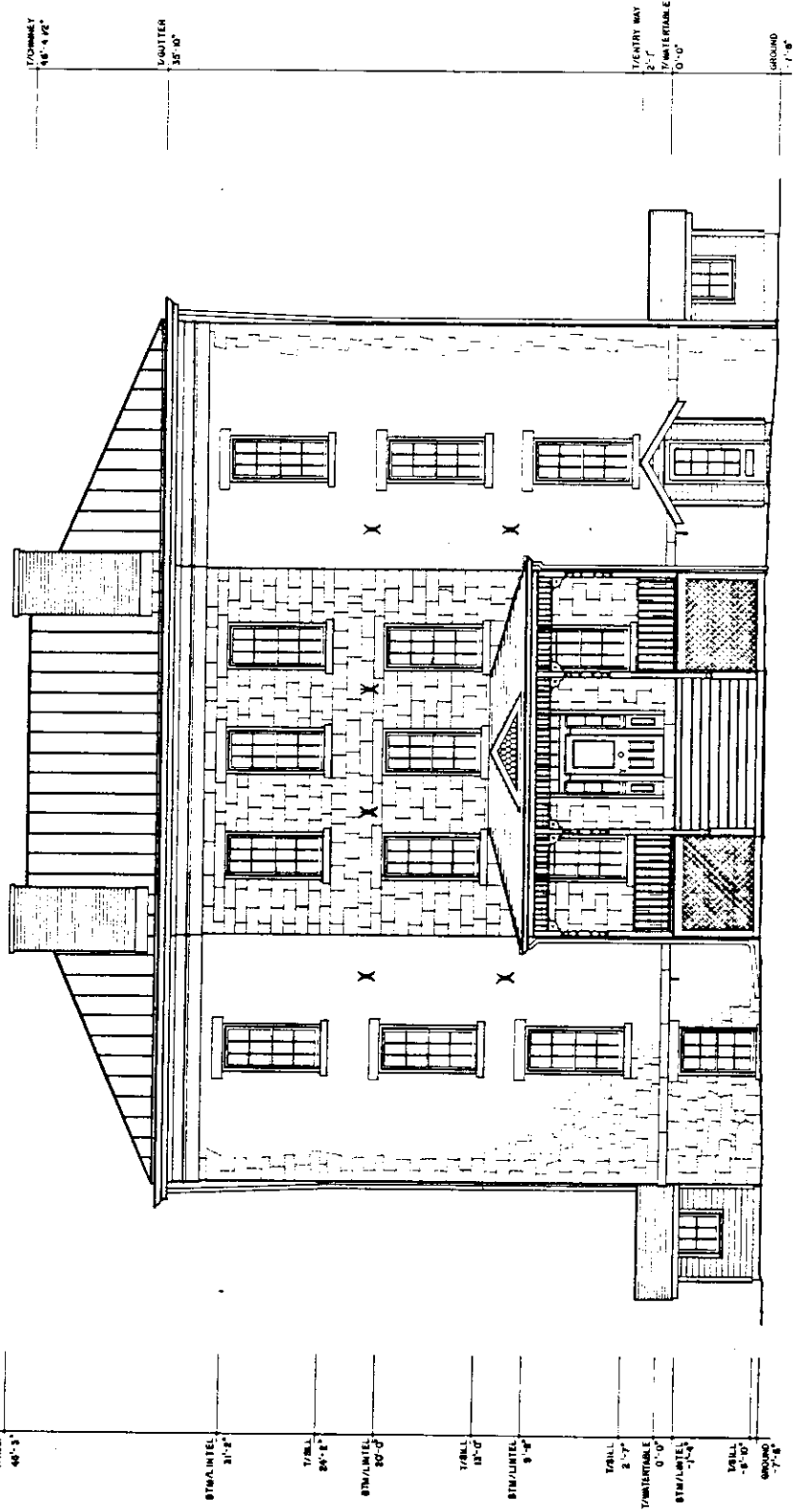
SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS TWENTY FEET
 SOURCE: ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1900

THE SPRING VALLEY HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE EARLY 1850'S AS A RESORT, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE NEARBY SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE MASSIVE STRUCTURE IS CONSTRUCTED OF COURSED LIMESTONE RUBBLE FACED WITH ASHLAR IN THE CENTRAL PAVILION ON THE NORTH FACADE AND IS A STRIKING PRESENCE ON THE PRAIRIE. THE SPRING VALLEY HOUSE WAS BUILT AS A HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY AT A TIME WHEN MOST OTHER RURAL ACCOMMODATIONS WERE PROVIDED IN SIMPLE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL GUEST ROOMS. THE HOTEL MAINTAINS ITS ORIGINAL PLAN ON THE UPPER TWO STORIES, WITH GUEST ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND "SASPARILLA ROOMS" ON THE THIRD FLOOR. QUEEN-POST ROOF TRUSSES IN THE ATTIC ALLOWED THE BALLROOM TO BE BUILT WITHOUT COLUMNS.

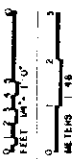
SPRING VALLEY HOUSE

DOCUMENTATION OF THREE STRUCTURES IN THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER), A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, IN THE SUMMER OF 1987. THESE CANAL-RELATED STRUCTURES WERE IDENTIFIED AS SIGNIFICANT BY PREVIOUS SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY HABS/HAER IN THE I&M CANAL CORRIDOR. UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF ROBERT KAPSON, CHIEF OF HABS/HAER, THE PROJECT WAS MANAGED BY HISTORIAN ALISON K. HOAGLAND AND DIRECTED BY ARCHITECT JOHN A. BURNS, AIA. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN BY ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS: SUSAN E. KEIL (UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON), FOREMAN ELLEN F. STONER (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS), GILBERT E. WITTE (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS), AND HISTORIAN DAWN E. DAENISNG (UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS). THE DRAWINGS WERE EDITED BY FREDERICK J. LINDSTROM (VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY).





NOTE: THE SEVERAL VIEWS
 COMPARISON IS BASED
 ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH
 17'-0" UP OF
 81M/1 BOTTOM OF

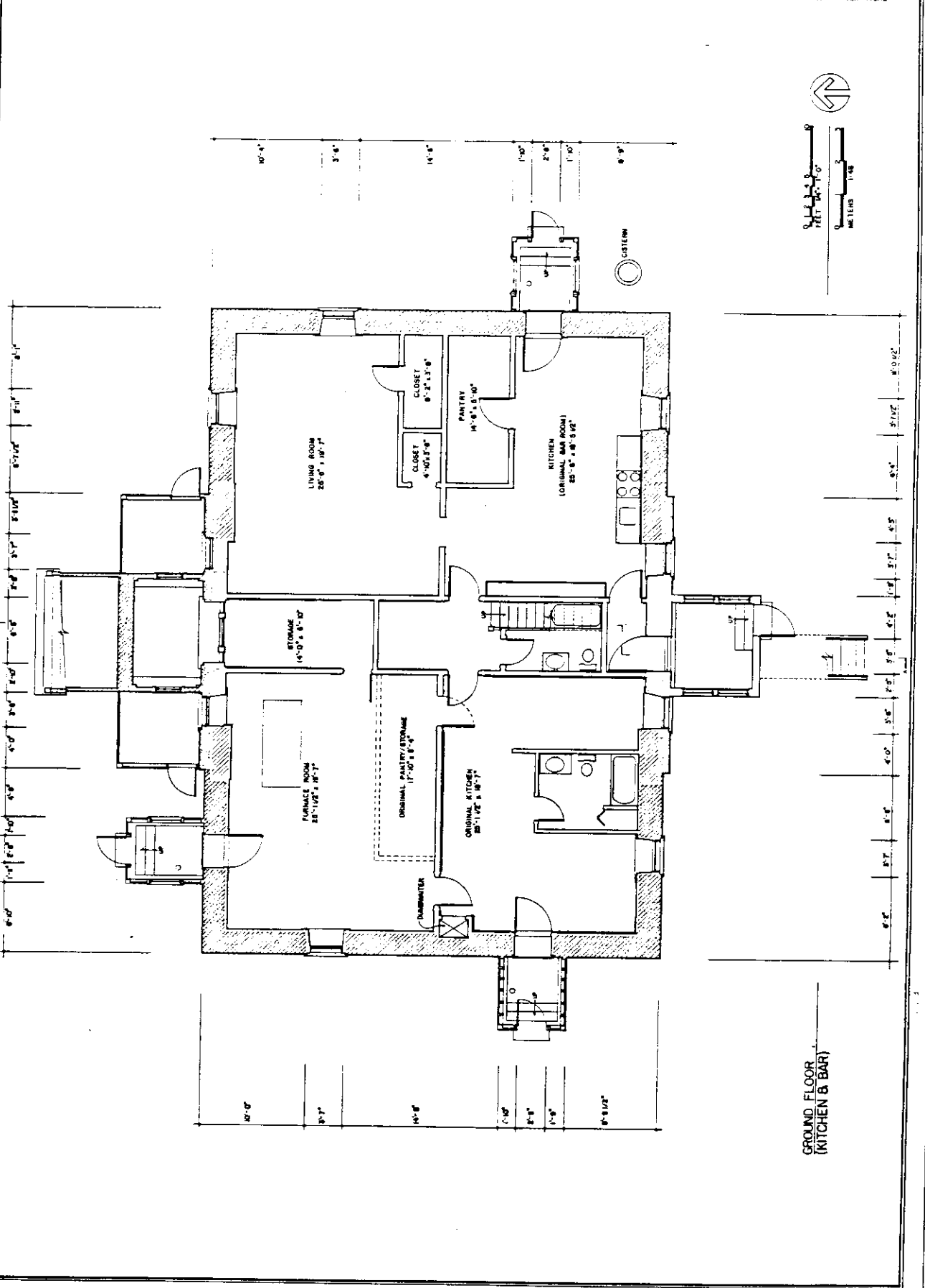


NORTH ELEVATION
 FINISHES:
 - EXTERIOR WALLS - SANDSTONE
 - CENTRAL PORTALS - SANDSTONE
 - FLAMING SANDSTONE
 - LINTELS AND SILL - SANDSTONE
 - ROOF - PORTLAND CEMENT SHEET METAL
 - CHIMNEY - BRICK

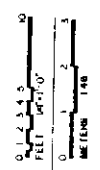
100



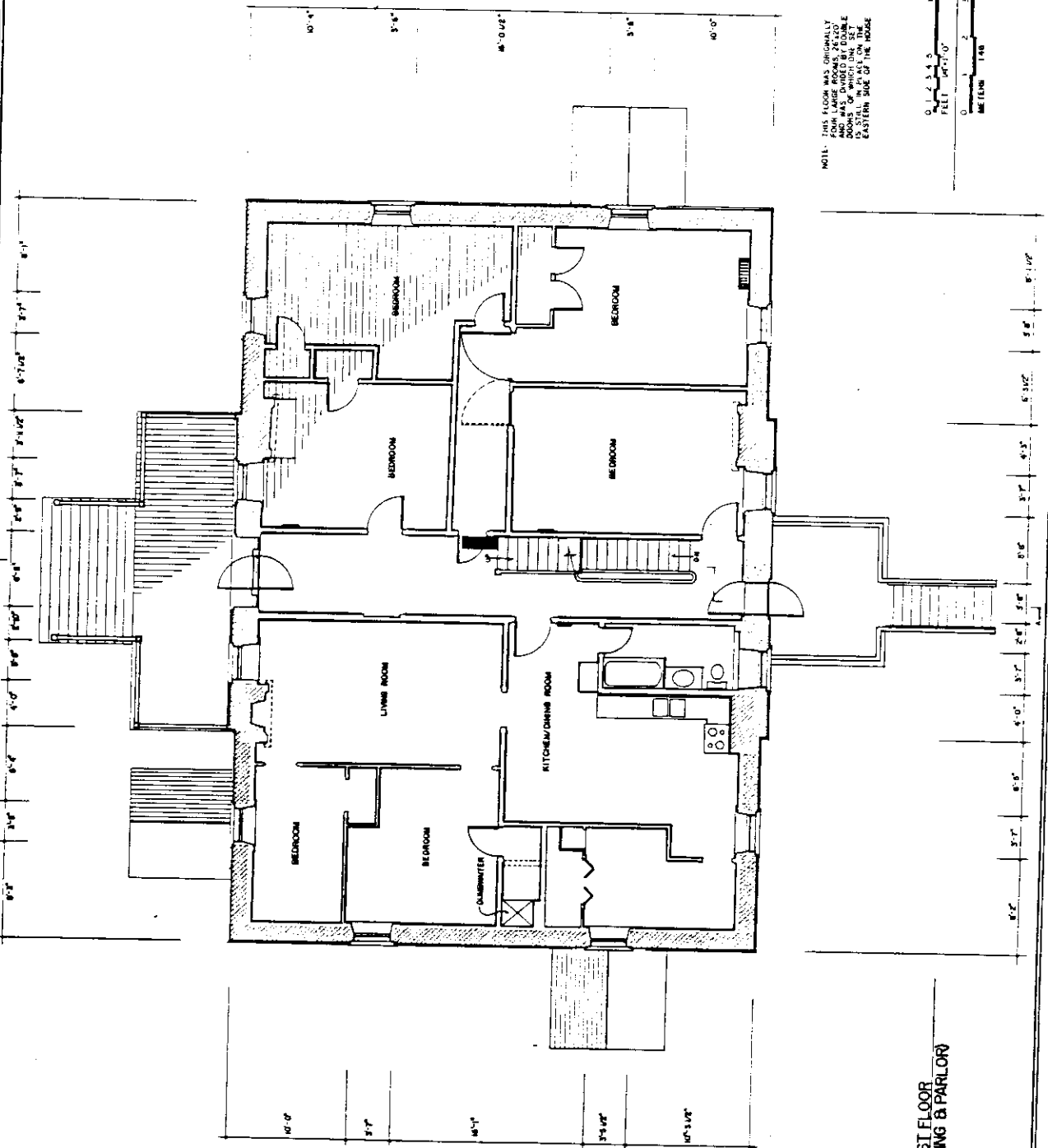
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 METERS: 1:200



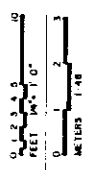
GROUND FLOOR
 (KITCHEN & BAR)



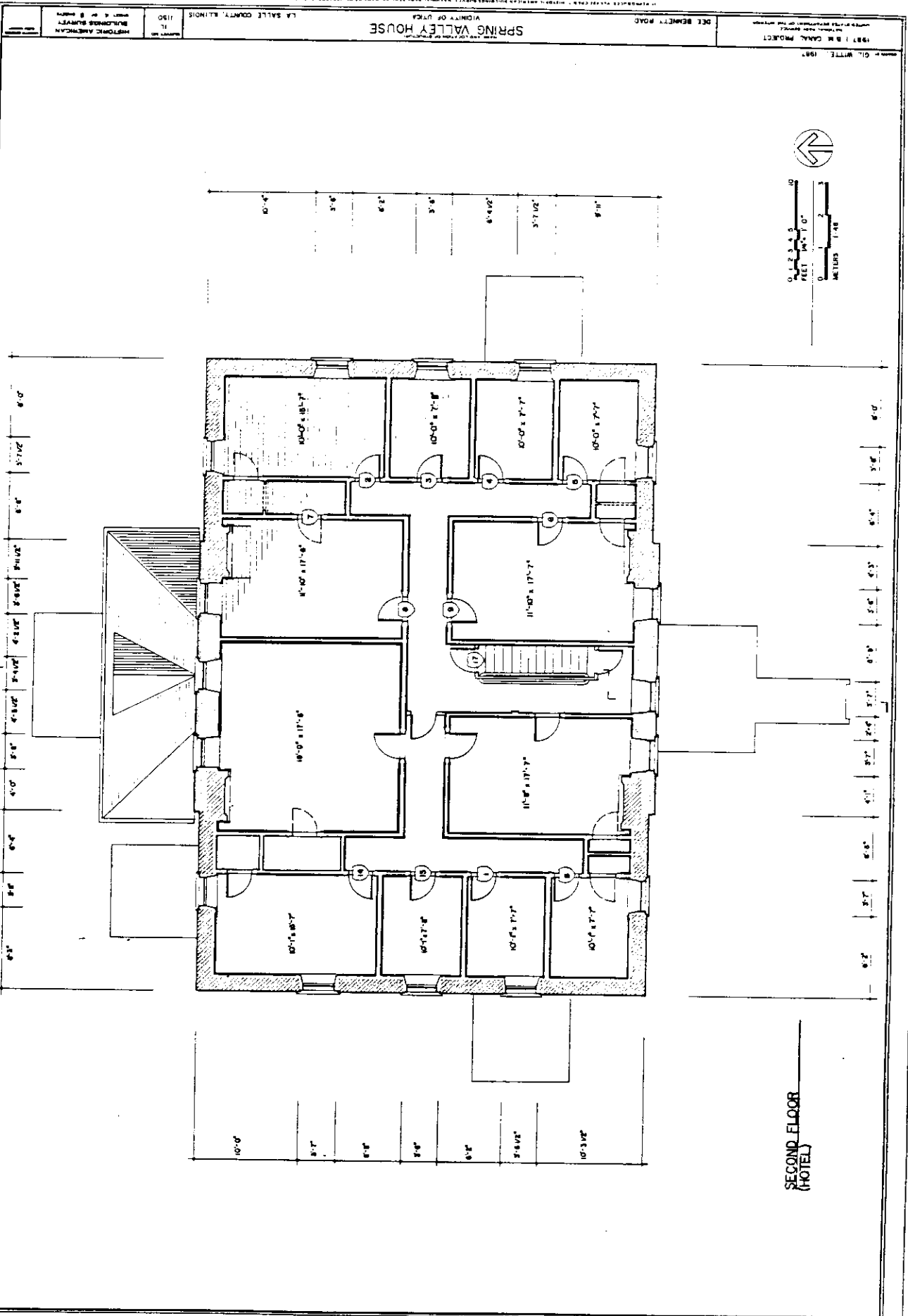
NOTE: THIS FLOOR WAS ORIGINALLY
 PART OF A LARGER HOUSE AND
 WAS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL
 ROOMS OF WHICH ONLY SET
 OF ROOMS SHOWN HERE
 EASTERN SIDE OF THE HOUSE

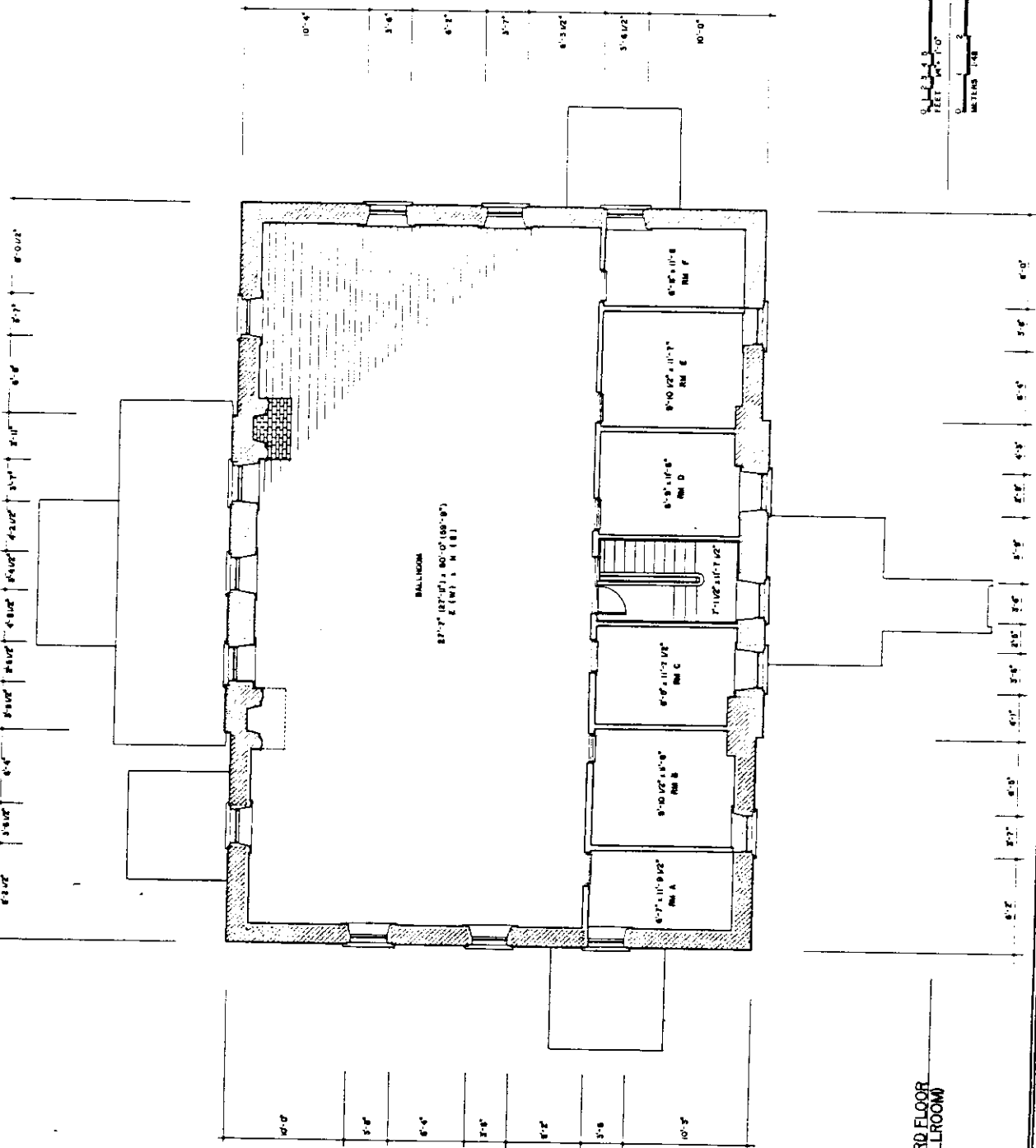


FIRST FLOOR
 (DINING & PARLOR)



SECOND FLOOR
(HOTEL)







United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 27 1987

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning November 15, 1987 and ending November 21, 1987. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

AMERICAN SOMOA, Western Division, A'a Village Site (AS34-33) (11/19/87)

AMERICAN SOMOA, Western Division, Tataga-Matau Fortified Quarry Complex (AS-34-10) (11/19/87)

COLORADO, Denver County, Denver, First Congregational Church, 980 Clarkson St. (11/16/87)

CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, Southington, Frost, Levi B., House, 1089 Marion Ave. (11/20/87)

FLORIDA, Leon County, Tallahassee, Woman's Club of Tallahassee, 1513 Cristobal Dr. (11/20/87)

ILLINOIS, Dupage County, Lombard, Dupage Theatre and Dupage Shoppes, 101-109 S. Main St. (11/20/87)

ILLINOIS, LaSalle County, Utica, Spring Valley House-Sulphur Springs Hotel, Dee Bennett Rd. (11/20/87)

ILLINOIS, Winnebago County, Rockford, Haight Village Historic District, Roughly bounded by Walnut & Kishwaukee Sts., Chicago Northwestern RR tracks, & Madison St. (11/20/87)

ILLINOIS, Woodford County, Benson, Benson Water Tower, Clayton St. between Front & Pleasant Sts. (11/20/87)

IOWA, Henry County, Mount Pleasant, Harlan House Hotel, 122 N. Jefferson St. (11/16/87)

IOWA, Lucas County, Chariton, Stephens, A. J., House, 123 Seventeenth St. (11/16/87)

IOWA, Washington County, Washington, Stewart, Frank, House, 603 W. Washington St. (11/16/87)

LOUISIANA, Rapides Parish, Alexandria, Masonic Home for Children, 5800 Masonic Dr. (11/20/87)

LOUISIANA, Rapides Parish, Meeker, Meeker Sugar Refinery, US 71 (11/16/87)

LOUISIANA, Vermilion Parish, Perry, Perry House, Orange Dr. (11/16/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, First Methodist Episcopal Church (Port Hope MPS), 4451 Second St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Herman House (Port Hope MPS), 4405 Main St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Leuty, Isaac, House (Port Hope MPS), 7955 School St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Masonic Temple (Port Hope MPS), 4425 Main St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Schlichting Building (Port Hope MPS), 4443 Main St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, St. John's Lutheran Church (Port Hope MPS), 4527 Second St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Stafford, Frederick H. and Elizabeth, House (Port Hope MPS), 4489 Main St. (11/20/87)

MICHIGAN, Huron County, Port Hope, Stafford, W. R., Flour Mill and Elevator (Port Hope MPS), 4310 Huron St. (11/20/87)