

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
9/28/95

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Warren Commercial Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 102-165 E. Main; 204-210 E. Burnett; 102-108 S. Railroad not for publication

city or town Warren vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Jo Daviess code 085 zip code 61087

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Cohen ISHA 9-26-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	5	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
35	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Government/ post office
- Social/ meeting hall
- Education/ library
- Government/ fire station
- Agriculture/Subsistence/ storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Government/ post office
- Education/ library
- Agricultural/ Subsistence/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation limestone
- walls brick
- cast iron
- roof asphalt
- other concrete

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1852-1945, Commerce

1852-c.1945, Architecture

Significant Dates

1852

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Warren Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.7

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	254350	4709090
Zone	Easting	Northing	

3	16	254660	4708890
Zone	Easting	Northing	

2	16	254600	4709030
Zone	Easting	Northing	

4	16	254600	4708840
Zone	Easting	Northing	

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Stratton and Floyd Mansberger

organization Fever River Research date June 21, 1995

street & number PO Box 5234 telephone (217) 525-9002

city or town Springfield state Illinois zip code 62705

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Warren Commercial Historic District is located within the relatively small agricultural community of Warren (1989 estimated population 1595), rural Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Situated on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad between the northern Illinois communities of Freeport and Galena, Warren is located within the physiographic region known as the "Driftless Area"-- a mature landscape within northwestern Illinois, eastern Iowa, and southwestern Wisconsin that was never glaciated. As the name "Lead Mine District" implies, this region was the locus of a thriving, early-to-middle nineteenth century lead mining industry. Galena, located 22 miles west of Warren, became the frontier mining boom town for the entire Lead Mine District.

Warren was platted in 1853 along the proposed route of the newly surveyed Illinois Central Railroad, and the town's subsequent growth was greatly influenced by the railroad industry. The central business district is located on both sides of the railroad along Main and Railroad Streets, between Water Street on the north and Johnson Street on the south. While the majority of the streets in Warren are laid within a grid oriented with the cardinal directions, those within the commercial district are irregular and are aligned to the transportation routes passing through the town at the time of its platting. Railroad Street and the eastern end of Main Street are oriented in a northwest direction, parallel to the railroad. The western half of Main Street follows the route of the old Chicago and Galena stagecoach trail.

The town lots within the commercial district also have an irregular aspect and vary in size due to the fact that they are associated with five different additions to the community. Altogether, there are over forty town lots that front Main and Railroad Streets in the commercial district; this figure does not include the wide railroad right-of-way, which has been occupied by a number of commercial/industrial properties (such as feed mills) throughout its history and is an integral part of the historic district.

The buildings within the Warren Commercial Historic District contrast dramatically to those immediately adjacent to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

district. Areas immediately to the north, east and west of the district consist of residential neighborhoods with single family dwellings (mostly nineteenth and early twentieth century in origin) in contrast to the commercial buildings within the district. Immediately south of the Commercial District is an area of commercial buildings dating to the early to middle twentieth century. These buildings were associated with the lumber, automobile, and implement sales, as well as bulk gasoline storage. Unfortunately, these structures either lack sufficient integrity or are not of sufficient age to warrant listing within the Warren Commercial Historic District.

The Warren Commercial Historic District consists of thirty-four contributing buildings and five noncontributing buildings. A steel water tower (built in 1928 after the collapse of the earlier brick water tower) is the single contributing structure within the district. A recently constructed gazebo represents the only noncontributing structure within the district. Contributing resources (represented by a "C" in the following descriptions) are significant to the district because they possess historic integrity and reflect the character of the district during its period of significance (circa 1852 to 1945). Noncontributing resources (represented by a "NC" in the descriptions) either lack the architectural integrity necessary to convey the ambiance of the period of significance, or were constructed after the period of significance of the district.

The historical background of the buildings discussed in the following descriptions is limited and based on documentary research found in published sources. The primary sources utilized were the History of Warren, Illinois (Carson and Gray 1928), Warren Remembers, 1843-1993, Early Settlers of Warren, and several Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the community (which date to 1885, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1912, and 1928). The number preceding each of the following building descriptions is keyed to a map of the historic district, which is included at the end of the nomination form. Each entry is designated by a historic name, if known, current occupant, or address if vacant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. United States Post Office Building, post-1960 (southeast corner Water and Main Streets). Single story brick building with associated parking lot. Noncontributing (NC).
2. K. T. Place, circa 1870s (105 East Main). Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with brick cornice. The store front windows have been removed and both the window openings and columns have been covered with synthetic siding. Additionally, the upper floor windows have been removed and replaced with smaller double hung sash. Through 1912, this building was occupied by a grocery; in 1928, it was used as a plumbing shop. Contributing (C).
3. J. and H. Hardware Building/J. P. Green Thumb, circa 1910 (111 East Main). Two-story, six-bay, brick commercial building with concrete foundations. Although the upper story windows have been covered over with plywood, the lower story store front windows are intact. In 1912, the building was being used as a garage and agricultural implement warehouse. In 1918, W. E. Stackpole expanded the building on the west and converted it into a 30-car garage. Contributing (C).
4. Balbach Real Estate Office, circa 1900 (113 East Main). Single story, brick double commercial building with metal cornice. The structure is believed to have been erected by L. T. Zeigle, Jr. Between 1904 and 1928 the building saw divided use, with one business on the west and another on the east. The west half of the building was occupied by a barber in 1904, a grocery in 1912, and unknown commercial venture in 1928; the east half was used as a drug store in 1904, a hardware store in 1928, and unknown commercial venture in 1928. Although the storefronts have been infill with brick and smaller multi-pane window sash, the original cast-iron columns are still intact. Contributing (C).
5. Whalen Apartment Building, 1912 (117 East Main). Two-story, two-bay, rock-faced concrete block commercial building with metal cornice and concrete foundations. Constructed by a Mr. Monehan. Although the store front windows have been infill with frame construction, the original cast-iron columns appear intact. Contributing (C).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

6. Auditorium Building, 1891 (119-123 East Main). Two-story, five-bay, commercial building constructed with cream-colored Milwaukee brick with sheet metal cornice and carved stone lintels over the windows. The metal cornice originally had a pedimented central medallion with the words AUDITORIUM 1891. It has since been removed. The new building replaced the National Bank and the De Long Hardware Store buildings which were destroyed by fire in 1889. The west half of the bottom floor was used as a meat market through 1912, while the east half was utilized as a drug store in 1893 and 1898, a hardware and grocery store in 1912, and a drug store once again in 1928. During the early years of its life, the stores within this building were occupied by L.T. Zeigle, Jr. and occupied as the "Cash Grocery" store. The upper floor of the building is open with a stage, balcony and projection booth. The upper floor was used as an auditorium and movie theater through at least the 1930s. Contributing (C).
7. Vincent, Roth & Elliot Law Office, 1890 (125-127 East Main). Two-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice and horizontal banding (stone). A wood shingle, pent roof awning has been added onto the front of the building within the past few years. The building was erected by James Carr in 1890. The north half of the building was used as a jewelry store in 1898, 1904, and 1912; the south half was utilized as an office in 1898 and as a bank in 1904 and 1928. Contributing (C).
8. Premier Insurance Services Building, post-1950 (133 East Main). Single story, brick commercial building with non-local (potentially Bedford limestone) stone facade and poured concrete foundations. This building was designed to blend with the adjoining bank building (Building 9). Noncontributing (NC).
9. First Bank North Building, 1913 (135 East Main). Two-story, single bay, bank building (with Bedford limestone facade) constructed in the Beaux Arts Classical style (complete with stone columns, pilasters and pedimented facade). Contributing (C).
10. Warren Pharmacy Building, circa 1895 (137 East Main). Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice, decorative window hoods, and cast-iron columns. The lower story store front has been modernized (probably during the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

1930s) with the addition of a vitrolite (black glass) facade. The words "DRUGS" (over the main entrance) and "DOCTOR" (over the side entrance to an upstairs office) are inlaid in white letters into the black glass panels. Contributing (C).

11. Hawley Building, 1904 (143 East Main). Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with sheet metal cornice and window hoods. The building incorporates decorative brickwork into panels above each window as well as uses cream-colored brick in the quoins (which contrasts with the surrounding red brick). The cast-iron columns were supplied by the George L. Mesker and Company Iron Works from Evansville, Indiana. The pressed metal cornice has a metal gable with building name and construction date incorporated into it. Both the upper story and lower story store front remains relatively unchanged from its original construction. The building was erected by Robert Hawley, who served as president of the State Bank of Warren and the Warren Agricultural Society. The first floor of the building was occupied by a hardware store and a tin shop in 1904 and 1912. The upper floor was used as a tailor shop in 1904. Contributing (C).

12. Richardson Block, 1888 (145 East Main). Two-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building, with metal cornice and stone horizontal banding. The building incorporates a wide use of molded brick into its design. The cornice has a metal gable with the building's name and date. The cast-iron columns were made by the Union(?) Iron Works. The double store is divided into two by a central entrance and stairway leading upstairs. Norman B. Richardson erected the building following the fire of 1887. The first floor of the north half of the building was occupied by a gentleman's clothing store in 1893, 1904, and 1912, and a paint shop in 1898. The south half of the first floor was serving as the local post office in 1893 and 1898, a bakery and restaurant in 1904, and the post-office again in 1912 and 1928. Although much of the lower store front has been covered with modern materials, it is believed to be intact. Contributing (C).

13. Tex-Mex Restaurant, 1888 (155 East Main). Two-story, single-bay, brick commercial building with simple brick cornice, rectangular brick panel and Colonial Revival entrance. Although the building apparently dates from the late 1880s, the original facade of the building appears to have been replaced by a new one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

constructed of brick sometime during the 1930s through 1940s. The building was occupied by a grocery in 1893 and 1898, a gentleman's clothing store in 1904, and a dry goods store in 1912. Contributing (C).

14. Hay Law Office, circa 1895 (157 East Main). Two-story, two-bay, brick commercial building with sheet metal cornice. A bay window is present on the second floor. The building housed a gentleman's clothing store in 1904 and a grocery and dry goods store in 1912. The original store front has been enclosed with frame infill. Contributing (C).

15. 159 East Main, 1990s. Small, single-story, two-bay, frame commercial building with wooden cornice. Interior of building has been constructed with modern materials and is presently unfinished. Although facade has been constructed using old materials and appears to be a good representation of the original structure that stood on this lot, it has recently been reconstructed. The original building appears to have been constructed circa 1887 to 1893. Due to its recent construction, the building is noncontributing (NC).

16. 161 East Main, circa 1910. Small, one story, single bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice, erected circa 1910. In 1912, the structure housed a cobbler's shop. Contributing (C).

17. Spofferd Block, 1888 (163 East Main). Two-story, four bay, commercial building with wooden cornice and cast-iron columns. The building incorporates cream-colored Milwaukee brick into the curved window hoods as well as the horizontal banding. The structure has two storefronts, both of which are intact. This building was erected by C. F. Spofferd following the fire of 1887. The structure was being used as a harness shop in 1893, 1898, 1904, and 1912. Additionally, this building once housed the local newspaper (Sentinel-Leader). Contributing (C).

18. Taylor-Andrews Block, 1913 (165 East Main). Two-story, eight-bay, commercial building with brick cornice. During the early twentieth century, C. F. Taylor (one of the builders) ran a lumber yard in the rear of the structure. In 1928, the building was occupied by a paint shop and an office. The upper story windows and store fronts have all been infilled with modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

materials. Contributing (C).

19. Feed Store, circa 1890 (160 East Main). Two-story, frame building once associated with adjacent Feed Mill (now demolished). A covered drive once protected scales for weighing loaded vehicles. Through the years this complex was operated by W. L. Gales (1885), Walter Stickney (1893, 1898), J. E. Blackstone (1904, 1912) and John Berryman (1912, 1928). Through 1904, the shed was used to store agricultural implements; in 1912, and 1928, however, it was being used for hay storage. Contributing (C).

20. Illinois Central Depot, 1901. Small, single-story, frame building with freight and sitting rooms. This building was erected after the original depot was destroyed by fire in 1901. Contributing (C).

21. Hotel Warren, 1885/circa 1890 (108 South Railroad). Two-story, six-bay, brick commercial building with wood cornice. The south half of the structure was erected in 1885 as the "New Burnett House" and replaced the original Burnett House, which had been destroyed by fire earlier that year. A frame porch once extended along the front of the building. Between 1885 and 1893, the structure was doubled in size with the addition on the north side of the existing building. The hotel was operating as the "Tinker House" in 1893 and 1898, and as the "Hotel Warren" in 1904, 1912, and 1928. The south half of the building was severely damaged by a fire in 1970. At that time, the original store front associated with the south half of the building was infilled with frame material and the frame addition on the south side of the building was constructed. Contributing (C).

22. 102 South Railroad, circa 1920s. Frame dwelling. Contributing (C).

23. Warren Public Library, 1911 (210 Burnette). Small, single-story, hip roof, brick building with exposed rafters and tile roof. The entrance is surrounded with limestone pedimented pilasters. This library was erected with funds donated by the Carnegie Foundation. Contributing (C).

24. Pump House/Fire Department building, 1895/late 1940s (204 Burnette Avenue). At the time of the survey, this brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

building was a two-story, hip roof, brick building with a single-story, brick extension in rear. The second story was added immediately after World War II. The original structure was erected in 1895, with the south half serving as the fire department and the north half serving the pump house for the water works. The pump house appears to have undergone a remodeling after the collapse of the brick water tower in 1928. The post-1945 second story on the front of the building will be removed as part of a current restoration project. In later years, the structure served as the Village Hall. Contributing (C).

25. Gallagher's Cafe, circa 1915 (102 East Main). Single-story, frame commercial building with metal cornice and cast-iron columns. Cast iron columns manufactured by the George L. Mesker and Company foundry of Evansville, Indiana. The exterior of the structure has been sheathed with sheet metal which has a brick pattern. In 1928, the building was being used by an undertaker. Contributing (C).

26. Long Electric, 1972. Single-story, concrete block commercial building with brick facade. Noncontributing (NC).

27. Long Electric, circa 1870s (108 East Main). One story, frame commercial building. The building's facade was significantly remodeled in circa 1972. This building housed a meat market in 1885, 1893, 1898, and 1912. Due to the non-historic facade, this building is considered noncontributing (NC).

28. Aurand's Apartments, circa 1870-85 (110 East Main). Two-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with brick cornice and curved brick window hoods. Although the storefront has been enclosed, it appears to be intact beneath the present sheathing. The upper story windows have been removed and replaced with smaller double hung sash windows. The structure was erected by Jesse Wright, who originally kept offices on the second floor. The first floor of the building was occupied by a furniture store in 1885, 1893, 1898, and 1904 and housed a movie theater in 1928. Contributing (C).

29. Jones Block, circa 1870-1884 (116 East Main). Two-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building (double store). The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

structure is divided by a central stairwell and is missing its cornice. The building was erected by Alfred M. Jones whose law office originally occupied the second floor. The upper floor later served as the local Masonic Lodge. The west half of the building's lower floor was occupied by a hardware store in 1885, 1893, and 1898, was vacant in 1904, and housed a furniture/undertaking establishment in 1912. The east half of the lower floor was used as the post office in 1885, a hardware store in 1893 and 1898, and the post office again in 1904. Contributing (C).

30. Stagecoach Lighting and Gift Center, circa 1910 (118 East Main). Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. A large bay window dominates the upper story facade. The building is constructed with cream-colored Milwaukee brick. The storefront is intact. In 1912, the structure was occupied by a saloon. Contributing (C).

31. 124 East Main, circa 1900. Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. The second-story windows have segmental arch, cream-colored, Milwaukee brick lintels. Although the storefront is intact, the upper story windows have been modified. The two outer windows have been covered with plywood. The large, double window in the center of the building has had the original window frames removed and replaced with smaller, more modern window frames. The cast iron columns have Egyptian Revival details and are inscribed "Headford Bros. and Hitchins Foundry Co./Dubuque, Ia." In 1904 and 1912, the structure was being used as a saloon. Contributing (C).

32. 126 East Main, circa 1900. Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. The second-story windows have molded-brick, segmental arch lintels. Although the storefront is intact, the upper story windows have been removed and replaced with smaller window frames. The cast iron columns in the store front are inscribed: "Geo. L. Mesker/ Iron Works/ Evansville, Ind." In 1904, the building was occupied by a saloon and a tailor shop; it was still being used as a saloon in 1912. Contributing (C).

33. Carlton Block, 1872/1886 (134 East Main). Large, three-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. The cornice has a metal gable. Besides the metal cornice, this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

building exhibits carved stone window hoods, horizontal stone banding and decorative brick panels and is the tallest building within the commercial district. This building was originally built as a "double-store" in 1872 by the Carlton brothers, but took on its present appearance as a result of an 1886 remodeling. The first floor on the west half of the building was utilized as a gentleman's clothing store in 1885, a general store in 1893, 1898, and 1904, a saloon in 1912; the first floor on the east half housed a dry goods/general store through 1912. The upper floors in the building were utilized as storage during this period, though the second floor saw use as a carpet room in 1885 and 1893 and a millinery shop in 1904, and the third floor was used as a bar/bowling alley in 1904. Contributing (C).

34. Conyne Block, 1881 (136 East Main). Large, three-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. This structure has ornate, curved stone lintels and brick quoins. This building was erected by Aaron B. Conyne in 1881. The first floor of the building was occupied by Conyne's general/dry goods store in 1885, 1893, 1898 and a gentleman's clothing store in 1904 and 1912. The second and third stories were utilized as storage space during these years. Contributing (C).

35. Eade Block, 1886 (138 East Main). Two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with metal cornice. A metal gable on the cornice is marked "1886". Although the windows have been altered, the distinctive pressed metal window hoods are still intact. This building was constructed by Josiah A. Eade in 1886. In 1893, the building was occupied by a printing shop; in 1898, 1904, and 1912 it housed a clothing store. Contributing (C).

36. Doubler Block, 1857 (140 East Main). Narrow, three-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with brick cornice. The building has horizontal brick banding as well as curved brick arches above the windows. The cast iron store front is marked "Novelt [or Hovelt] Iron Works/ Dubuque, Ia." This building was erected by Joseph and Peter Doubler in 1857. Through 1912, the first floor of the structure housed a dry goods and/or general store; in 1928 it was occupied by a grocery. During that same period, the second floor was utilized as a dwelling space, and the third floor served as a photo gallery. Contributing (C).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

37. Cain Block, 1855 (144-148 East Main). Three-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building with brick cornice and flat brick lintels over the windows. This building was erected as a "double-store" by William Cain, a druggist, in 1855. On the west half, the first floor of the building was utilized as a drug store in 1885 and 1893, a grocery in 1898, a saloon in 1904 and 1912. The second floor served as a dentist's office in 1885, general office space in 1893 and 1898, and a dwelling in 1904. The cast-iron store front is intact on the west half of the building. The east half of the Cain Block was utilized as a drug store in 1885, a saloon in 1898 and 1904, and restaurant in 1912. The third floor housed a photo gallery in 1885, 1898, and 1904, and a barber shop in 1912. The east half of the building has been painted and has had the store front modernized with aluminum store front windows. Contributing (C).

38. Wally World, circa 1855 (150 East Main). Two-story, two-bay, brick commercial building with distinctive, elongated, brick cornice. The building was occupied by a stationary and jewelry store in 1885, a watch store in 1893, a saloon in 1898, and a restaurant in 1904 and 1912. The store front has been infilled with frame materials and the upper story windows have been replaced with smaller window frames. Contributing (C).

39. Ireland Flatiron Building, circa 1852 (152 East Main). Wedge-shaped, two-story, five-bay, stucco-covered stone commercial building erected by Perserved Ireland circa 1852. The storefronts on the structure are intact and have wooden pilasters. The eaves are decorated with scroll-cut tracery. The west half of the building was occupied by a barber shop from 1885 through 1928; the east half housed a confectionery in 1885, 1893, 1898, and 1904 and served as an office in 1912. Contributing (C).

40. Gazebo, 1990s (East Main). Frame, noncontributing (NC).

41. Water Tower, 1928 (Behind 204 Burnette). This structure was erected by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works following the collapse of the original brick water tower in May 1928. Contributing (C).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 12

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Warren Commercial Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the District is locally significant because the buildings contribute to our understanding of the commercial history of late nineteenth and early twentieth century northern Illinois. Today, the buildings within the District convey the feeling of a successful, small town commercial district that served eastern Jo Daviess County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Under criterion C, the District is locally significant for architecture because of the integrity of the numerous late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings associated with this small northern Illinois community. The buildings represent a wide range of commercial activities indicative of a thriving small-town community. Several middle nineteenth through early twentieth century building styles (including Late Victorian, Classical Revival and Early Twentieth Century Commercial) are well represented in the District.

For both Criterion A and C, the period of significance for the Warren Commercial Historic District is 1852 (the date of construction of the earliest building and the initiation of commercial activity in the District) to 1945 (the 50-year cut-off date for the National Register). With regard to Criterion C, some of the modifications to the existing buildings in the District (such as the vitrolite covering of Building 10) are difficult to date with any certainty. Although one of the latest dated structures in the District is the 1928 Water Tower, we have extended the period of significance for the District to 1945 to encompass some of the earlier, significant modifications such as the vitrolite store front.

Commercial Context and Significance. Warren, Illinois is located in Sections 19 and 24 of Warren Township in northeast Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The village has a population of 1550, and is situated on a ridge, approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the Illinois-Wisconsin Border. Illinois Route 78 passes through Warren, as does the Illinois Central and Gulf Railroad. Division Creek, a small tributary of Wolf Creek, flows immediately west of the downtown commercial district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 13

The first American known to have occupied the site of present-day Warren was Captain Alexander Burnett, who erected a double log cabin near the present corner of Main and Water Streets in 1843. Burnett filed a preemption claim for some 240 acres surrounding his cabin and began clearing the area for farming. He and his family were the only settlers in the immediate vicinity until 1845, when Freeman A. Tisdell arrived and purchased the western half of Burnett's land claim. As the area had not yet been surveyed, the two men selected Division Creek to be the line between their properties. Shortly thereafter, Burnett allowed Tisdell to occupy his original homestead and erected a frame building a short distance to the east, which he opened as a public house (Carson and Gray 1928:9-10; Kett 1878:567-8)¹.

The location of Burnett's hotel was a strategic one in that it lay astride the intersection of the Chicago and Galena stagecoach road and the so-called "Sucker's Trail."² This intersection eventually became known as "Burnett's Corners". In time, the hotel itself developed into a sprawling affair that sported a two-story, 150-foot long front on east, and a single-story addition, nearly 100 feet long, facing south (Carson and Gray 1928:10).

In 1847, the government land office in Dixon opened and Alexander Burnett and Freeman Tisdell purchased their respective claims. That same year, E. T. Sandoe built a two-story, frame

1. The location of this early Public House is near the southwest corner of the current intersection of Cole, Burnett and Railroad Streets. Subsurface archaeological remains associated with this early settlement period occupation may be present within this area.
2. The Chicago and Galena stagecoach road was an east-west route that had been surveyed by the state circa 1836. Its path through Warren corresponds to present-day Burnett and Galena Streets. The Sucker's Trail ran north-south, along what is now Tisdell Street; it received its name from the annual migration of miners heading to the lead mining region around Galena and southwestern Wisconsin (Carson and Gray 1993:9-10; Kett 1878:568).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 14

house opposite the Tisdell House and opened a blacksmith shop in the basement. This enterprise was followed shortly after by a store erected by a Mr. Baldwin. A post office was also established in 1847; it was initially located in the Tisdell home (Kett 1878:568).

In 1851, Mr. Tisdell started building a large stone hotel on the west side of Division Creek. Once he had completed one wing of the hotel, Tisdell moved into it and turned the log house originally built by Burnett over to J. W. Parker, who opened a store there. Tisdell finished the hotel in 1852 (Carson and Gray 1928:12)³. It was during this period that the name "Courtland" was applied to this small settlement (Kett 1878:568).

There were no efforts made at officially platting the fledgling community until 1852, when the route of the Illinois Central Railroad was being surveyed and Courtland was selected as a depot location. Recognizing the potential financial benefits posed by the railroad, Alexander Burnett quickly donated a parcel of land opposite his hotel on which the depot would be built (Carson and Gray 1928:14). In April of that year, Freeman Tisdell had a portion his land (in the southeast and southwest quarters of the northeast quarter of Section 24) surveyed and platted into town lots. Consisting of ten small blocks, the town plat incorporated Tisdell's hotel and store within its boundaries and became the core around which present-day Warren was to develop. The following summer, the Illinois Central Railroad finally reached Courtland; it was at this time that the community's name was officially changed to Warren (Kett 1878:568; Warner, Higgins and Beers 1872:C).⁴

3. This large, stone building is still standing and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Warren Community Building or Old Stone Hotel (McCool 1974).

4. The town's name change may have been due to Alexander Burnett, who donated the land for the Illinois Central Railroad depot and rail yard. Burnett had formerly resided in Warren, Ohio and had a son named Warren (Warren Remembers 1993).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 15

The arrival of the Illinois Central Railroad was the primary factor in Warren's economic growth. The community served as the railroad's northern terminus for an entire season before the tracks were pushed further west towards Galena, and during that period Warren experienced the same hurried activity as any other railroad boom town. It became a natural departure point for commercial goods being shipped overland to the lead mining region around Galena and in southwestern Wisconsin, as well as for anyone, or anything, heading west by rail. For a time, the town's population increased sharply, as an itinerant mass of workers, peddlers, and camp followers passed through with the railroad. The commercial activity spurred by the railroad benefited the small group of merchants already established in Warren, and encouraged other entrepreneurs and tradesmen to settle in the community. Prominent businesses during this period included S. H. Clark and Company; Jackson and Son; the mercantile of Parker and Rogers; and the store of John D. Platt and A. L. Platt, which was located in a wing of the Warren House (Kett 1878:568).

The prospect of further growth in Warren was promised when the town was selected to be the southern terminus of the Mineral Point Railroad. Tying into the Illinois Central Railroad, the latter railroad ran north of Warren to the lead mining community of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Construction on the line began in 1853 and was completed in 1858 (Kett 1878:571).

In November 1853, Sylvester and Alexander Burnett platted the first addition to Warren; this consisted of two blocks, each with ten lots, and was located on the east side of the railroad, opposite the Illinois Central depot. In June of the following year, Sylvester Burnett made two more additions to the town, while F. A. Tisdell made one, and Joseph Sherk made another. Linkfield's and Burnett's Additions were platted in 1855. These initial additions to Warren were laid out southeast of the original town and nearly all of them were aligned along the railroad.

In February 1857, Warren was officially incorporated as a village (Kett 1878:571). The following year, the community received its first industry when N. Boothby and Company constructed a planing mill. In 1859, M. M. Yeakle built a large, stone, grist mill and grain elevator on the north side of town;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 16

powered by steam, this complex cost an estimated \$20,000 to construct (Kett 1878:574). Warren's selection as the location of the Jo Daviess County Fair in 1860 is indicative of the town's rising prominence during this period (Warren Remembers 1993).⁵

By 1872, Warren could count among its business interests three stores dealing in dry goods, one jewelry shop, a book store, a pharmacy, three groceries, one cooper shop, a pump dealership, two blacksmith/machine shops, a wagon and carriage works, a boot manufacturer, a harness shop, one agricultural implement dealer, and two hotels. In addition, the town also had two practicing lawyers, an undertaker, and one tailor, and was home to State Line Nurseries, offering "Iron-clad Trees and Plants for sale." Larger industries included N. Boothby and Company, which had expanded its production to include lath, shingle, sash, doors, blinds, and parquet flooring, and a flax mill located on the east side of town. The latter operation had been established by John Dement, of Dixon, Illinois, in 1870 (Warner, Higgins, and Beers 1872:C).

Also present in Warren that year was a small group of tradesmen involved in the construction business. Jonathan A. Francisco was working as a stonemason, plasterer, and bricklayer. H. H. Peekham was employed as a carpenter and joiner, while Alex Robbins and T. D. Taylor were working as painters and paper hangers. H. V. Brown was advertising his services as a house mover (Warner, Higgins, and Beers 1872:C).

While Warren had grown into one of Jo Daviess County's largest and most prosperous communities by the 1870s (second only to Galena), the town had also acquired a reputation of a less savory-- albeit humorous-- nature. As an 1878 county history noted:

Being situated within a mile of the state line of Wisconsin, Warren is a great resort of criminals, who wish to get out of that state, and of eloping couples,

5. The Jo Daviess County Fair continues to be held in Warren. The fairgrounds are located on the outskirts of town, one-quarter mile southeast of the commercial district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 17

who wish to take advantage of forbidding parents and the marriage laws of Wisconsin (Kett 1878:571).

Commercial activity in Warren eventually came to be centered around Burnett's, Linkfield's, Sylvester and Alexander Burnett's, and Jackson's Additions (all of which offered lots fronting Main Street and were in close proximity to the railroad depot) and in the wide railroad right-of-way. The appearance of this core commercial area in the late nineteenth century is detailed in a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map dating to 1885. The map shows that the area had taken on the classic appearance of a "downtown", with storefronts occupying practically every available linear foot facing Main Street. The majority of the buildings at that time were of frame construction, though there were at least four that were built of stone, and ranged from one to three stories in height (Sanborn 1885).

Burnett's Addition, located on the north side of Main Street between the railroad and Water Street, defined the northern extension of Warren's commercial district. In 1885, the addition had at least twenty businesses established along Main Street, including a jewelry store, a dentist, two drug stores, two barber shops, a confectionery, a millinery store, a butcher shop, and a hardware store. A number of the multi-story buildings had entire floors dedicated to storage, while one (Building 10A/B) rented an upper floor to the local Masonic Lodge. Burnett's Addition also appears to have been the center of Warren's bar scene; stuck in between the various "up front" businesses were at least five enterprises serving as saloons, billiard halls, or both (Sanborn 1885). Only eleven years before, Warren had not one saloon (Carson and Gray 1928:68).

Jackson's Addition consisted of five blocks that were divided by Linkfield's Addition. Two of these block's fronted Main, opposite Burnett's Addition, and were divided by Jackson Street. In 1885, the western of these two blocks was occupied by two millinery shops, a grocery store, a tailor, agricultural implement shop, and the J. L. Graham Carriage Factory, which was situated on the corner of Main and Water. The eastern block occupied a narrow front between Jackson Street and the bend in Main Street. Businesses located here included a pump shop, a confectionery, a bank, and the De Long Hardware Store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 18

Linkfield's Addition, straddled between S. Burnett's and Jackson's Additions, fronted the railroad and extended several lots southeast of Pearl Street. Like the majority of the areas discussed above, the entire length of Linkfield's Addition between the bend in Main and that street's intersection with Pearl was taken up by storefronts, set one after the next. This block was the home of one saloon, a meat market, a bank, three grocery stores, a pharmacy, a billiard hall, a carpet weaving operation, a harness shop, a millinery, and a organ shop. There was also a building designated as an office and another that was vacant at the time the map was produced. That portion of Linkfield's Addition that extended south of Pearl Street was partially occupied by a skating rink and an agricultural implement shop (Sanborn 1885).

Sylvester and Alexander Burnett's Addition was located on the east side of the railroad tracks. While never experiencing the same level of development as those areas opposite it, this addition was an integral part of Warren's commercial core. The first business established at this location was a livery constructed by Major Barton in 1853. This livery extended the width of the block, and, for a time, the harness and saddle shop of Senter and Burnett occupied the upper floor of the building. In 1873, Barton started construction on a large, three story hotel located immediately south of his livery. Named the Barton House, the hotel was completed in February 1874 at a cost of \$20,000. Features of the hotel included bathrooms on the first and second floors, carpeted rooms, a bridal chamber, and a large auditorium on the third floor (Carson and Gray 1928:24). In 1885, Burnett's Addition received a second hotel, when the New Burnett House was erected just north of Barton's Livery. The latter hostelry replaced the old Burnett Hotel, which had been destroyed by fire earlier that year. This building would eventually be expanded and, in later years, would operate as the Tinker Hotel and the Warren House (Carson and Gray 1928:46; Sanborn 1885, 1893, 1928).

Commercial development in the railroad right-of-way in 1885 was primarily shipping related. W. L. Gales had erected a grain warehouse north of the railroad freight house, while Walter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 19

Stickney had erected an elevator to the south.⁶ In addition, there was a considerable amount of lumber stacked on the east side of the tracks awaiting shipment; some of this lumber may have come from the C. E. Taylor Lumber Yard located between Pearl and Jackson Streets, immediately southwest of the commercial district (Sanborn 1885).

While the limits of Warren's commercial section had been essentially defined by 1885, the appearance of that area would change significantly over the following decades. Fire was one reason for that change. Between 1884 and 1892, the downtown area was to suffer six serious fires, destroying many of the frame buildings depicted in the 1885 Sanborn map. One of the most devastating fires occurred in Linkfield's Addition in May 1887; before it was put out, this fire consumed seven buildings on Main Street and seriously damaged several others. Three years later, another fire swept through Burnett's Addition, incinerating all of the buildings between the Jones and Carlton Blocks. Virtually all of the buildings destroyed by fire during this period were subsequently replaced by the brick structures seen today.

Prior to this series of conflagrations, fire protection --while a recurring issue in the community-- had never been properly addressed. In February 1890, however, the community finally formed a hook and ladder company. Three years later, a fire bell was purchased; this was later replaced by a whistle and, in 1927, by an electric siren (Carson and Gray 1928:45-8).

The landscape of Warren's commercial district was further altered by technological advances made during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some of these changes are seen in the 1904 Sanborn map of Warren. Among other things, the 1904 map indicates a telephone exchange, just west of the corner of Jackson and Main, in a building that housed a millinery store just six years before; it also shows a Standard Oil Company facility, adjacent to the railroad, where the Stickney Elevator once stood (Sanborn 1898, 1904). The latter structure had been destroyed by fire in 1892; in 1902, however, George Stickney

6. Operated by horse power, Stickney's elevator had a capacity of 55,000 bushels of grain (Sanborn 1885).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 20

erected a new one, immediately north of Standard's facility, that was powered by a gasoline engine. The Blackstone Grain and Feed Warehouse (formerly run by W. J. Gales) was also powered by a gasoline engine by 1904 (Carson and Gray 1928:48; Sanborn 1904). The Elliot Manufacturing Company, located northwest of the commercial district along the railroad, also opened in 1904. Elliot produced a wide range of tinware and would eventually employ fifty men on a full-time basis, before its closure in 1915 (Warren Remembers 1993).

Some of the more noticeable changes in the commercial district were brought about by the automobile. Once motorized vehicles became readily available, horse-related businesses, such as livery, carriage works, and harness shops suffered; by the 1920s, many of these businesses had closed and their buildings converted to other uses, often automobile related. The J. L. Graham Carriage Factory, located in Jackson's Addition at the corner of Main and Water, ceased operating by 1904. Its two buildings were later used as a woodworking shop, a funeral home, and a garage; by 1912, the site was occupied by an auto repair shop. Just east of the carriage factory, on the corner of Jackson and Main, was an agricultural implement warehouse that was later torn down and replaced by a two-story garage able to hold thirty cars. On the south end of the commercial district, the old Barton Livery persisted through 1912. By 1928, however, the livery had been destroyed and replaced by an auto garage. That same year, Burrows and Akins erected a filling station on the corner of Pearl and Main, on the site of the old skating rink. Burrow's and Akin's was the second filling station built adjacent to the commercial district; three years earlier, the livery sitting opposite the old stone hotel had been demolished and a filling station placed in its stead. In addition, there was an auto dealership located south of the Burrow's and Akin's Station in 1928 (Sanborn 1898, 1904, 1912, 1928; Carson and Gray 1928:64).

While Warren's commercial district had nearly assumed its present confines by 1928, it did experience some expansion in the decades that followed. The most significant commercial development during this period occurred on the southern end of the commercial district, between Pearl and Francis Streets. In 1885, the latter block had only three commercial properties on it, with the remainder of the block being occupied by domestic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 21

structures and associated outbuildings. Over the next sixty years, however, the commercial development gradually slipped further south. This process was completed between 1937 and 1947, when an implement warehouse and lumber yard were constructed by A. H. Burrows on the remaining lots facing Main Street, thereby extending the commercial district south to Francis Street and relegating the domestic structures on the block to the rear lots away from Main.

Although the district has retained much of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture, the central business district in Warren has continued to evolve and serve the commercial needs of eastern Jo Daviess County to the present day. As with many small communities in the county, the decline of the local rail traffic (both freight and passenger) has had an impact on the commercial activities conducted within the historic district --particularly within the rail corridor. No longer is the passenger and freight depot, nor the related Warren Hotel, the center of activity within Warren. The community's population has also contracted slightly over the years. Nonetheless, Warren continues to be an active commercial center serving the needs of eastern Jo Daviess County.

Architectural Context and Significance. The character of the Warren Commercial Historic District is the result of the continuing evolution of a small town, commercial landscape. Early photographs of the commercial district indicate the majority of the original structures in this area were of frame construction. Unfortunately, only one frame structure pre-dating 1945 has survived within the Warren Commercial Historic District. Gallagher's Cafe (Building 25) is a small, single story, frame structure with pressed metal cornice (and covered with sheet metal for fire-protection) that was constructed during the early twentieth century (circa 1915). None of the nineteenth century frame structures in the commercial

7. Warren's population dropped from 1750 in 1885 to 1400 by 1893, a level at which it remained through 1912. By 1928, however, this figure had increased slightly to 1500, which is comparable to the current population of 1550 (Sanborn 1885, 1893, 1904, 1912, 1928).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 22

district have survived to the present. The unnamed building at 159 East Main (Building 15) represents a recently reconstructed frame building emulating one that was constructed during the late 1880s or early 1890s.

Gradually, due to destruction by fire or simply old age, the early frame structures within the commercial district of Warren were replaced with more modern fire-resistant brick or stone buildings. The earliest commercial buildings extant within the district are small, two story brick and stone buildings.

The earliest commercial building within the Warren Commercial Historic District is the stone Ireland Flatiron Building (Building 39) which was erected circa 1852. Of stone construction, the formal exterior has been covered with stucco (struck to emulate stone blocks) and is probably reminiscent of its original exterior finish. Although stone played a significant role in the development of the commercial district, it most often was used for the construction of secondary walls in conjunction with brick (which was used in the construction of the primary facades). An excellent example of a middle 1850s brick structure with secondary walls of stone is Building 38 (150 East Main) with its ornate, brick cornice.

By the middle 1850s, the more substantial buildings were three-story brick structures (such as the double store building known as the Cain Block, Building 37) that often combined mercantile space with upper story living quarters. With the passing of time, new buildings continued to increase in height, although still remaining only three stories tall. The largest building within the commercial district, clearly dominating the downtown district in size and ornamentation, is the Carlton Building (Building 33) which was constructed in 1886. Similarly, the Conyne Building (Building 34) is typical of the buildings constructed during the 1880s and, together, these two buildings represent the epitome of commercial development in the community of Warren during the nineteenth century.

The increase in massing and height of buildings within the commercial district from the early 1850s through the 1880s is well represented along the north side of Main Street between the Ireland Flatiron Building (Building 39) and the Carlton Building (Building 33). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 23

centuries, two-story brick buildings became the norm for the vernacular commercial building along Warren's Main Street. The exterior of these buildings, such as those located on the north side of Main Street west of the Carlton Building (Buildings 28 through 32), were often quite elaborate incorporating cast-iron columns (from foundries in Dubuque, Iowa and Evansville, Indiana), ornamental brick or pressed metal window hoods over the upper floor windows and ornate pressed metal or brick cornices.

Some of the latest historic buildings constructed within the commercial district were associated with agricultural implement and automobile sales. Similar low, single story structures with large square footage were constructed along east Main and Railroad Streets immediately outside of the historic district. These early twentieth century buildings often incorporated more modern materials such as ceramic tile, rock-faced concrete block (Building 5; 117 East Main) and Bedford limestone (Building 9; 135 East Main) into their construction.

Although the majority of the commercial structures are rectangular in plan and typical of nineteenth century commercial buildings in most other surrounding communities, some of the structures are irregular in plan (such as Buildings 7 and 38-39; 125-127 East Main and 150-152 East Main, respectively) and conform to the irregular shaped lots created by the intersection of the old road and the railroad right-of-way.

Stylistically, a wide range of architectural elements are represented by the buildings within the Warren Commercial Historic District. Since few structures survive from the 1850s, the middle nineteenth century architectural styles are poorly represented. The ornate brick cornice associated with Building 38 (150 East Main) and the curved brick segmental arches over the windows of Building 28 (110 East Main) is reminiscent of early Italianate details. Similarly, the broad wooden pilasters of the Ireland Flatiron Building (Building 39) are typical of Greek Revival details.

Clearly, late nineteenth century high style details (Late Victorian) predominate within the Warren Commercial Historic District. The ornate stone window hoods, decorative brick panels, horizontal stone banding and sheet metal cornices with name and date panels associated with the Carlton and Conyne

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 24

Blocks (Buildings 33 and 34) are indicative of the 1880s construction within the district. Slightly earlier versions of these buildings (represented by Buildings 35 through 38; 138-150 East Main) exhibit brick window hoods, horizontal brick banding and ornate brick cornices typical of the later 1850s through 1870s construction.

By the 1890s, horizontal banding had become a prevalent decorative element within the district. Buildings such as the Richardson Block (Building 12), the Hawley Building (Building 11), the Vincent, Roth and Elliot Law Office (Building 7) all incorporate horizontal stone banding which contrasts with the surrounding red brick. Additionally, horizontal banding was created using cream-colored brick (often referred to as Milwaukee brick because of their association with that city). The Spofferd Building (Building 17; 1888) incorporated horizontal banding made from cream-colored Milwaukee brick within its design. Additionally, an upper story bay window was incorporated into the fabric of the commercial building.

Typical of the period, the cast iron store front columns often incorporate decorative elements within their castings. Some detailing (such as those associated with the Carlton Building, Building 33; 1886) have Egyptian Revival details incorporated into the cast iron columns.

By the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century many of the buildings constructed within the commercial district incorporated more elaborate decorative brick details, such as the brick panels and cream-colored brick quoins of the Hawley Building (Building 11; 1904) and molded brickwork of the Richardson Block (Building 12; 1887). Additionally, Classical Revival details such as the tracery applied in panels onto the bay window of Building 30 (118 East Main) began to filter into the district. Although early twentieth century high style buildings are poorly represented within the commercial district, the Classical Revival bank (Building 9; 135 East Main) was constructed in 1913 of non-local, probably Bedford limestone.

In contrast to the commercial/mercantile activity that is represented by the buildings along Main Street, the railroad property along the tracts was dominated by a different form of commercial activity. It was in this area that the passenger and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 8 Page 25

freight rail depot as well as numerous feed mills were located. Across Railroad Street to the north was located one of the more prominent hotels (Building 21; 108 South Railroad).

Although the District retains much of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century character, change has come to the Warren Commercial District since the 1940s. Since that time, many of the older store fronts have been modernized. Some of earliest modernizations, such as the altering of the store front associated with Building 10 (with the addition of vitrolite glass panels; 137 East Main) has become significant in its own right (Dyson and Mansberger 1994). One of the more substantial modernizations includes the complete removal of the earlier facade associated with Building 13 (155 East Main) and replacing it with a newer brick facade, presumably during the 1930s or 1940s. More recent store front modernizations (ie. enclosing the store front windows) have much less significance and detract from the integrity of the district. Additionally, many upper story windows have been modified with newer sash, often changing the configuration of the original openings.

The buildings within the Warren Commercial Historic District are excellent examples of Late Victorian, Classical Revival and Early Twentieth Century Commercial architecture. Immediately surrounding the District are contemporary residential neighborhoods that contrast with the commercial character of the district. Additionally, since Warren functioned as a regional economic center, few buildings of this character are encountered within the surrounding agricultural communities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 26

Warren Commercial Historic District

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 27

Warren Commercial Historic District

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1928 Fire insurance map of Warren, Illinois. New York.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warren Commercial Historic District

Section number 10 Page 28

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Warren Commercial Historic District is situated within the corporate limits of the village of Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Beginning at the center of the intersection of Main and Water Streets, proceed south along the centerline of Water Street approximately 180 feet (to the rear of the properties fronting Main Street). At a bearing of approximately 108 degrees east of north, proceed 210 feet along the rear of the lots fronting Main Street. At a bearing of approximately 144 degrees east of north, proceed 370 feet along the rear of the lots fronting Main Street to a point approximately thirty feet northwest of Pearl Street. In a line parallel to Pearl Street, proceed northeast towards the centerline of the first railroad track (approximately 285 feet). Thence proceed in a southeasterly direction along the centerline of the tract approximately 165 feet. From this point, turn 90 degrees east and proceed in a northeasterly direction approximately 295 feet to the center of the alley behind Building 50. At this point, follow the centerline of the alley to the center of Burnett Street (approximately 240 feet). Thence, travel along the centerline of Burnett Street approximately 90 feet to the center of Cole Street. At this point, follow the centerline of Cole Street north approximately 205 feet. Then turn 90 degrees and travel due west approximately 160 feet to the north post of the water tower. On a bearing of 100 degrees west of north, proceed approximately 250 feet to the center of an alley. From this point, follow the centerline of the alley in a northwesterly direction approximately 340 feet until encountering the centerline of Water Street. At this point, proceed south along the centerline of Water Street approximately 170 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Warren Commercial Historic District is a cohesive collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic properties that form the core of the community's commercial business district. The boundaries of the district basically incorporate the late nineteenth century central business district along Main and Railroad Streets. The district does not proceed further southeast along Main nor Railroad Streets because the existing structures in this area do not

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Warren Commercial Historic District

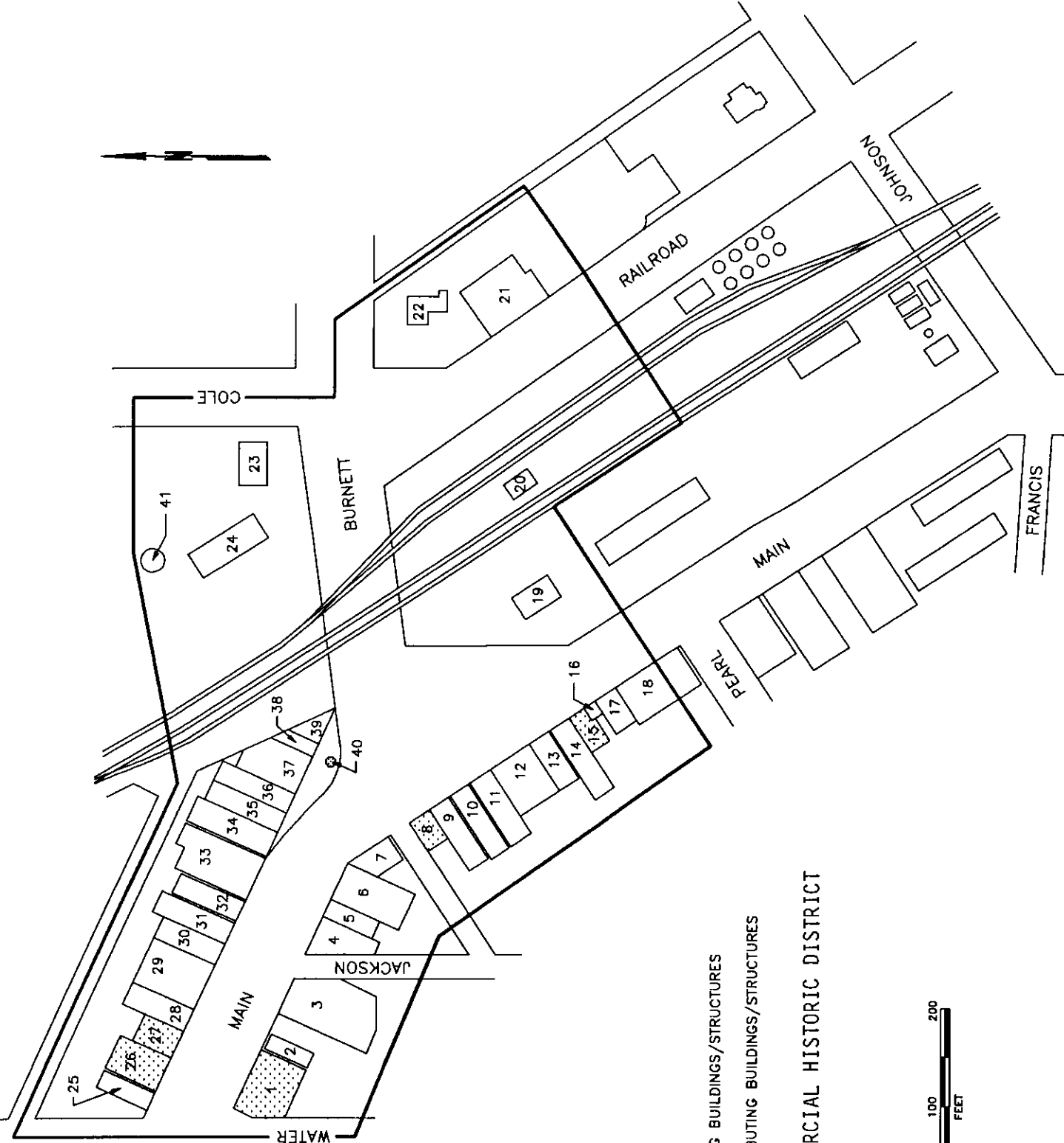
Section number 10 Page 29

retain sufficient integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings included within this district convey the feeling of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial business district associated with a northern Illinois community.

UTM

- 5) zone, 16, east, 2 5 4 5 5 0, north, 4 7 0 8 9 1 0
- 6) zone, 16, east, 2 5 4 4 5 0, north, 4 7 0 8 8 9 0
- 7) zone, 16, east, 2 5 4 3 5 0, north, 4 7 0 8 9 9 0

WARREN COMMUNITY BUILDING/
 OLD STONE HOTEL
 (INDIVIDUALLY
 LISTED)

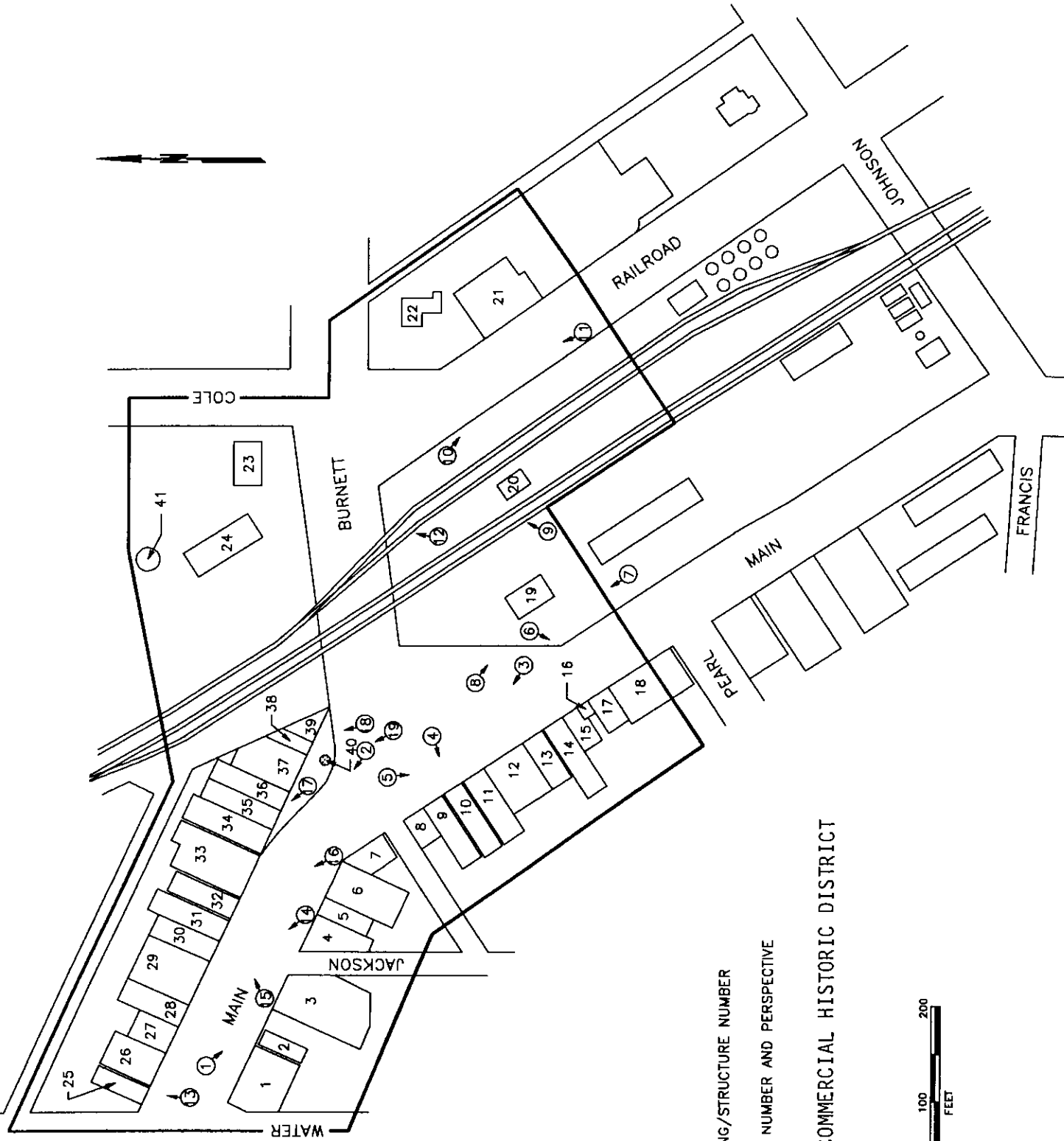


- = CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES
- ▨ = NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



WARREN COMMUNITY BUILDING/
OLD STONE HOTEL
(INDIVIDUALLY
LISTED)



1 = BUILDING/STRUCTURE NUMBER

⑨ = PHOTO NUMBER AND PERSPECTIVE

WARREN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT





United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202-343-9542 or 202-343-1572 or you may respond via cc:Mail.

NOV 17 1995

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/06/95 THROUGH 11/10/95

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

COLORADO, DELTA COUNTY, Garnethurst, 509 Leon St., Delta, 95001245, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, Colorado Springs City Auditorium, 231 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, 95001244, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, First Christian Church, 200 S. Walnut St., Trinidad, 95001246, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, MONTEZUMA COUNTY, Erstel Funeral Home, 42 N. Market St., Cortez, 95001248, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, OTERO COUNTY, Carnegie Public Library, 1005 Sycamore Ave., Rocky Ford, 95001247, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, GREENE COUNTY, Hotel Roodhouse, 303 Morse St., Roodhouse, 95001238, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, DAVIESS COUNTY, Warren Commercial Historic District, 102-165 E. Main St., 204-210 E. Bunett, 102-108 S. Railroad, Warren, 95001241, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Depot, 150 Washington St., Marseilles, 95001239, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Green Bay Road Historic District, Roughly, area surrounding 10 S to 1596 N Green Bay Rd. and Ahwahnee Rd., Lake Forest, 95001235, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Buffalo Township Public Library, 302 W. Mason St., Polo, 95001236, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
ILLINOIS, SALINE COUNTY, Eldorado City Hall, 1604 Locust St., Eldorado, 95001237, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Miller, Bell, Apartments, 835 S. Second St., Springfield, 95001242, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, WHITESIDE COUNTY, First Congregational Church of Sterling, 311 Second Ave., Sterling, 95001234, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, BUTLER COUNTY, Finney Hotel, Jct. KY 403 and Hime St., Woodbury, 95001349, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, Lair, John, House and Stables, Jct. of US 25 and Hummel Rd., NE corner, Renfro Valley, 95001270, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, WOODFORD COUNTY, Clifton Country Club, 1190 Buck Run Rd., Versailles vicinity, 95001271, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, WOODFORD COUNTY, Labrot & Graham Distillery, 7855 McCracken Pike, Frankfort vicinity, 95001272, LISTED, 11/07/95
LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHE PARISH, Carnahan Store, Main St. (LA 495), Cloutierville, 95001243, LISTED, 11/07/95
LOUISIANA, VERMILION PARISH, Downtown Abbeville Historic District, Roughly bounded by State and First Sts., Vermilion Bayou, Pere Megret and Concord Sts., Abbeville, 95001261, LISTED, 11/07/95
MISSISSIPPI, ADAMS COUNTY, Woodlawn Historic District, Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King St., E. Stiers and Old College Lns., Elm and Bishop Sts., Natchez, 95001250, LISTED, 11/07/95
MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Houses at 500, 505, 512 and 513 North State Street, 500, 505, 512 and 513 N. State St., Jackson, 95001249, LISTED, 11/07/95
MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Appleton House No. 9, 1999 Euclid Ave., Helena, 95001264, LISTED, 11/07/95
MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Childs Carriage House, 318 E. Sixth Ave., Helena, 95001263, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW JERSEY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, A.J. MEERWALD (Schooner), 22 Miller Ave. on Maurice River, Commercial Township, Bivalve, 95001256, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Canfield--Morgan House, 899--903 Pompton Ave. (NJ 23), Cedar Grove, 95001265, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, CAYUGA COUNTY, Moravia Union Cemetery, NY 38, Moravia, 95001278, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Moravia MPS)
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Chase Cobblestone Farmhouse, 1191 Manitou Rd., Town of Parma, Hilton vicinity, 95001279, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Cobblestone Architecture of New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Covert, William, Cobblestone Farmhouse, 978 N. Greece Rd., Greece, 95001280, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Cobblestone Architecture of New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, ONEIDA COUNTY, Western Town Hall, Main St. at jct. with Stokes--Westernville Rd., Westernville, 95001277, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, East Main Street Historic District, Roughly, E. Main St. from Church St. to the Richfield Springs reservoirs, Richfield Springs, 95001282, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, SUFFOLK COUNTY, Parsons, Ambrose, House, Springs--Fireplace Rd. at jct. with Old Stone Hwy., Town of East Hampton, Springs, 95001276, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, WAYNE COUNTY, Baker, J. and E., Cobblestone Farmstead, 815 Canandaigua Rd., Macedon, 95001281, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, BERKS COUNTY, Morgantown Historic District, Roughly, area surrounding Main St. between Walnut and Washington Sts., Caernarvon Township, Morgantown, 95001255, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, BUTLER COUNTY, Butler County National Bank, 302 S. Main St., Butler, 95001251, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Old Conemaugh Borough Historic District, Roughly bounded by Railroad, Adams, and Steel Sts., and Church Ave., Johnstown, 95001253, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, SOMERSET COUNTY, Uptown Somerset Historic District, Roughly bounded by N. Kimberly, Main, Columbia, and W. Catherine Sts., Somerset, 95001254, LISTED, 11/07/95

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