

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO U.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 Bell Miller Apartments

other names/site number Bell Miller Flats

2. Location

street & number 835 South Second Street not for publication

city or town Springfield vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Sangamon code 167 zip code 62704

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. Wheeler / SAPO 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: | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____ | _____ | _____ |

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | 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)

Domestic / multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other metal

limestone

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Helmle, George H., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

(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:

Bell Miller Apartments
Name of Property

Sangamon County, IL.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 272770 | 4407900 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | |

3 | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | |
 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 Sandra M. Panzke
organization N/A date August 7, 1995
street & number 1057 W. Edwards telephone (217) 793-9084
city or town Springfield state Il. zip code 62704

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 Stuart and Gretchen Opperman / Van Courtney Conn
street & number 512 W. Edwards / 835 S. Second St telephone (217)528-8038 / (217)523-4466
city or town Springfield / Springfield state IL / IL zip code 62704 / 62704

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.

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Bell Miller Apartments

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Bell Miller Apartments is a three-story, Classical Revival, six flat apartment building, located at 835 S. 2nd St. in Springfield, Illinois. The masonry building is 15,500 square feet with a raised basement and a central pavilion. The projecting pavilion is accentuated by a one-story entry porch and an Adam-inspired doorway. The apartment building has a flat, parapeted roof with an overhanging, boxed eave cornice with modillions, and a wide frieze band. Originally, the setting was a prestigious, residential neighborhood; presently, however, the area is primarily commercial. The Bell Miller remains under private ownership and is in good original condition. Its historic and architectural integrity have been well preserved.

The building is built of buff yellow pressed brick with limestone decorative elements. The foundation is also brick and covered on the exterior with a limestone sheathing. The beltcourse and foundation course are also limestone. Two brick chimneys are visible from the rear of the building.

The roof of the apartment building is flat and parapeted at the front and side elevations. Beneath the parapet is an overhanging boxed-eave cornice with modillions. A wide frieze band of metal, with egg-and-dart molding, runs beneath the cornice. The frieze band stops at the rear porches. Three frieze band windows appear in each of the side elevations.

Verandas are attached at the north and south elevations. Those on the first and second floors are roofed. The roofs of the first floor verandas are supported by square brick piers which end in egg-and-dart molding beneath the abacus. The verandas on the second floor have roofs supported by wooden, Roman Tuscan columns. The third floor balconies are partially roofed by the frieze band and the overhanging eaves. All balconies and verandas were originally surrounded by turned, wooden balustrades. The third floor balconies have since had the wooden balustrades removed, and these have been replaced by cast iron picket railing. The second floor verandas are enclosed by walls and windows to the south, and screening to the north. The screening on the second floor veranda to the north is original to the building.

Three-story utilitarian porches cover the rear elevation of the Bell Miller Apartments. The wooden porch floors and roof are supported by square wooden posts. At ground level, brick piers support the first floor of the porches. Each porch is enclosed by full-height wooden pickets. Entry to each private porch is through a round-arched picket

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Bell Miller Apartments

gate. A wooden staircase with square, wooden newel posts and wooden banister leads to a landing at each level of the building. From ground level, the rear porches are accessed via a wooden staircase. During the 1960s, a gold and white metal awning was added to cover this staircase. The awning is attached to two decorative iron supports.

The entry porch consists of round, wooden Doric columns supporting a full entablature with molded architrave, frieze band with terra cotta egg-and-dart molding, and a dentilled cornice. The flat porch roof is crowned by a cast iron balustrade. Between the columns, near the porch floor, is turned wooden balustrade. The limestone steps and landing lead to an Adam-inspired door surround with fluted pilasters, and paneled, zinc-inlaid sidelights. Above the fully glazed door is a elliptical-arched fanlight with zinc inlaid in a fan design. Above the door surround is a keystone arch.

The symmetrical eastern facade of the Bell Miller Apartments is 5-ranked with double-hung windows at each level, including the raised basement. Windows in the pavilion are paired in the second and third floor, with wooden muntins in the upper sash forming a 12/1 glazing pattern. The first floor windows are rectangular, 1/1, are set beneath a round-arched, recessed blind. Above is a round-arched brick lintel with keystone and limestone drips. All other windows in the facade are rectangular, 1/1, with flat arch lintels. This fenestration continues around to the first bay of the north and south elevations.

Beginning with the bays west of the verandas, all decorative window elements cease, and the fenestration is no longer symmetrical. Heading west, as the footprint of the building telescopes inward, the first two sets of windows on all three floors of the north and south elevations are the same as those in the facade, but without decorative detailing. The next two sets of windows in the north and south elevations are identical to these, but somewhat narrower. The basement windows are square in shape and those west of the verandas have no limestone lintels. The southern elevation contains one paneled and glazed door. This is situated beneath the beltcourse, between the facade and the verandas, at the foot of concrete steps leading down to the basement level. This door is approximately 4 feet wide and made of oak. It is topped by a stationary transom window, and contains a brass mail slot.

The rear elevation windows and doors are mainly obscured by wooden porch enclosures. Each apartment has one door and one window behind the wooden enclosure. The doors lead into each apartment's kitchen

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and are glazed and paneled. A wooden screen door covers each kitchen door. Windows in the rear elevation are identical to those in the north and south elevations, and contain no decorative elements. Two square windows, covered on the inside by wire mesh, are placed high on the wall of each landing. These lead to the servants' rooms.

The basement level can be reached from the rear through two exterior doors, which are located beneath wooden stairs leading to the back porches. One doorway can be reached via a set of wooden stairs leading down from the first floor landing. The other is accessible from a concrete landing below ground level. This landing is located at the foot of concrete steps accessible from beneath the south side of the back porch stairs. The doors are both three-panel, with glazing in the upper third portion of the doors. Above each doorway is a segmental brick arch. Beneath this arch is a recessed wood blind.

The full basement of the Bell Miller Apartments is accessible only from the exterior of the building, and contains individual storage rooms for each apartment, as well as a number of larger, utilitarian multipurpose rooms. The boiler room, coal bin, and laundry are located in the basement, as is a service lavatory. The exterior door in the south elevation leads to a small vestibule which has been finished with plaster on the ceiling and walls. A built-in closet and one window with wood-grained trim are also found within this room. Two gaslights illuminated this space. The basement ceiling throughout towers at 9 feet.

The interior of the Bell Miller Apartments consists of six apartments, two sleeping rooms, an entry vestibule, and lobby. Beginning at the lobby level on the first floor, a central stairway with Classical Revival balustrade gives access to each apartment. The floor plan of each apartment is typical of the six-flat, with living rooms situated at the front of the building, dining and service areas to the rear, and bedrooms in between, off of a spacious hallway. The bathrooms are also located off of the hallway, next to a central airshaft located in each half of the building. The service areas beyond the dining room include a butler's pantry, kitchen, pantry and maid's room. The master bedroom has direct access to the veranda, and the living room and second bedroom share a second entry to the veranda. Classical Revival decorative details mix with Arts and Crafts elements throughout. Most of the trim within the building is oak, with the exception of the bedroom doors. The inside of these doors are finished in cherry. The dining room wainscoting is open-paneled, reminiscent of Arts and Crafts design. This wainscoting remains in

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Bell Miller Apartments

only the southern, first floor apartment. Wainscoting in the other five apartments' dining rooms was removed during the late 1940s. Most of the dining room walls were thereafter wallpapered or painted by the individual tenants. Surrounding the fireplace in each apartment is green, matte glazed ceramic tile. The Greek Revival inspired mantels and surrounds are oak. Most of the trim in the building is painted. Floors are oak in the hall, butler's pantry, living, and dining rooms of each apartment. Bedroom and kitchen floors are pine, and the bathroom floors were originally white, octagonal, ceramic tile. The bathrooms and kitchens in most apartments have been updated since the late 1940s. New kitchen sinks and cabinets were installed in the early 1950s. Tile backsplashes and sheet vinyl floors were added during the late 1960s. The bathrooms of most of the apartments were updated with "modern" fixtures during the 1960s, although the original clawfoot tub remains in the second floor, northern apartment. Original bathroom fixtures remain in the two sleeping rooms. The interior of the building is in good condition and retains its historic integrity.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bell Miller Apartments are locally significant, meeting Criterion C for architecture, as a good example of a recognized multiple dwelling building type known as a six-flat. Its period of significance is 1909, the year it was built. Each floor of the three-story Bell Miller has one apartment on either side of the common entry, as is typical of the building type. Built as a speculative venture, it was developed by a local florist Bell Miller, for whom the building was named. Miss Miller, who was a prominent member of Springfield society, contracted with George H. Helmle early in 1909 to design the apartment building for her. Helmle was a leading Springfield architect who also designed the Franklin Life Insurance building and the Lincoln Park Inn. During its period of significance, the apartment building was home to such prominent Springfield citizens as Dr. Elizabeth Matthews, one of Springfield's first women doctors. J.S. Vredenburgh, of Vredenburgh Lumber, was also one of the first occupants of the Bell Miller Apartments. Within the context of apartment building after the turn of the century, the Bell Miller Apartments can be seen as a departure from the past, and helped to pave the way of respectability for multiple-family dwellings in Springfield. The plan addresses contemporary concerns for public health, moral virtue and aesthetics, and satisfies them in timeless style.

In the previous century, apartments had acquired a negative image in this country. Generally found within commercial districts, most apartments were indistinguishable from surrounding businesses. Little thought was given to creating the "homey" environment so much advocated by social reformers and plan book writers of the period. Many business owners rented leftover space above their establishments to those who could not meet the financial obligations required for home-building. As such, apartments often became over-crowded, unsanitary slums for newly arrived immigrants and the impoverished. Because of the relatively low financial commitment, apartments also provided temporary housing for the more transient member of American society. Even those apartments found in residential neighborhoods failed to live up to the American ideal for family housing. According to a Springfield survey taken during the first quarter of this century;

"Of 57 families supplying information on rent, over half live in houses which rented for less than \$12 a month. They were mostly four or five room houses without city water, gas, electricity, or inside toilets. The insanitary surface well was the water supply. Some of these houses were crowded because of the

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[financial] necessity of taking in lodgers. Thirteen of the 100 families had either boarders, or lodgers, or both. One family of seven living in three rooms took in lodgers." 1

Victorian middle class ideals of privacy, moral virtue, and social standing were also thought to suffer from apartment living. Most were uneasy at the thought of strangers living under the same roof, especially since the thin interior walls concealed little from eavesdropping neighbors. The family's middle class standing was also in need of protection:

"Moving to an apartment house seemed dangerously like taking rooms in some else's rundown an subdivided house...which could be thought to signal at least a lack of social progress, if not downward mobility or even questionable character." 2

These issues were all addressed in the design of the Bell Miller Apartments. Features found in single-family homes were incorporated into the plan, and the latest advances in public health and technology were included. The modern Classical Revival exterior gave the building a respectable and stylish appearance from the street. Its facade related more to the neighboring mansions of Springfield's well-to-do than to the commercial buildings found downtown. The floor plan of each apartment was designed to reflect that of the traditional single family home; developer and architect. The building is sited just south of the location of the Miller family home on South Second Street. Miss Miller's father, W. B. Miller, settled the family in this area known as Aristocracy Hill. Once home to many of Springfield's most prestigious families, this neighborhood which radiates outward from the Governor's Mansion, gave credibility to the premise of the Bell Miller Apartments' respectability.

Designed as a luxury apartment building, the Bell Miller Apartments incorporated many features prevalent to this class of apartment building. Situated on a corner lot, the building's exterior design was kept simple and dignified, in order to appeal to a refined sense of taste. Attention focused on the entry and the lobby which conveyed craftsmanship and quality. In keeping with the luxury apartment idea, the architect limited two apartments to each floor, conveying a sense of privacy and spaciousness. These were premium qualities in apartment buildings of this era. The living room situated at the front, with the sleeping rooms confined to the building's outside walls, is also characteristic of the luxury apartment building. Service rooms were grouped to the rear and could be accessed via a separate stair and entry, as was typical of not only luxury apartments, but also upper middle class homes built around the turn of

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the century. This arrangement of rooms was meant to accommodate a certain class of tenants.

In addition to its premier location, the Bell Miller Apartments offered six spacious 2,000 square foot apartments. Included were modern amenities such as central steam heat, telephone service, combination electric and gas light fixtures, and indoor plumbing. Refined interior details such as ceramic tile fireplace surrounds, crystal chandeliers, and oak moldings contributed to the luxurious, upper-middle class home. As in many private homes, each apartment also offered a kitchen with butler's pantry, servant's quarters, wainscot paneling in the dining room, and private exterior entrances to the rear. Each apartment included a small, enclosed, rear porch and a private veranda.

In keeping with concerns for good health and proper air circulation, each apartment was well ventilated by generous windows in most rooms. The servant's quarters also had access to fresh air via an airshaft located to the north and south of each apartment's interior hallway. Additionally, the central stairway ascending from the common entry lobby contains a skylight which could be opened by residents to increase air circulation.

Residents of the Bell Miller Apartments shared a common lawn and entry vestibule. The lawn was neatly maintained and adjoined Miss Miller's greenhouses to the rear of the building. The entry vestibule is luxuriously appointed with zinc inlaid glass, patterned ceramic floors, and an oak balustrade stairway which rises to the secured lobby level. Above the lobby, there exists on each floor a small sleeping room. Even these two rooms are well appointed with full private baths and built-in bookcases. Miss Miller eventually occupied one of these sleeping rooms before retiring to a nursing home in the 1920s, although she lived most of her life in the family home north of the Bell Miller Apartments.

The Bell Miller Apartments, when compared to several other Springfield apartment buildings, seems to be in a class by itself. A similarly refined classicism is apparent in the Castleton Apartments (c. 1923), at 1217 W. Fayette. Constructed of brick, with modillioned cornice, limestone stringcourse, and limestone drips at some first floor facade windows, a semi-circular one-story Classical Revival porch completes this elegant facade. However, once inside, the Castleton's lobby contains none of the Bell Miller's inviting graciousness. A simple tile floor is found within the entry lobby of the Castleton, and a well designed Classical Revival balustrade rises to the upper stories.

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No other decorative elements, however, are to be found in this small space. The lobby in the Bell Miller Apartments is very spacious in comparison, and has an inviting, homey quality. The apartments found at 1123-1125 S. Seventh have a similarly homey appeal. This three-story brick building has a central lobby, as well as separate private entrances to the two first floor apartments. A six-flat like the Castleton and the Bell Miller, this apartment building comes closest to Miss Miller's apartments in terms of its single-family home-like appeal. The individual brick porches on all three floors give the appearance of small, sturdy, single-family homes stacked one atop the other. However, like the Castleton, the entry lobby of these apartments lacks the craftsmanship and attention to detail displayed in the Bell Miller Apartments.

Other Springfield apartment buildings built within this same time period reflect a different architectural style. The McGowen Apartments (c. 1913) at 401 W. Monroe, the Stubbs Flats (c. 1910) at 710 N. Fifth, the Barker Flats (c. 1906) at 513 E. Miller, and the Charlotte (c. 1908) at 518 N. Sixth, have no common lobby, but have curving, exterior stairways instead. These buildings are constructed of brick, as are all the apartment buildings mentioned within this nomination. While creatively designed, they lack the polished refinement of the Bell Miller Apartments. Decorative brickwork and limestone details abound, but these elements tend to give the aforementioned buildings a less sophisticated bearing than the Bell Miller Apartments. Others such as the Ballwog Apartments (c. 1922) at 412 E. Union, the Lindsey Flats (c. 1907) at 419-425 E. Lawrence, and a building at 527 N. Sixth (c. 1910-1920), have no lobby or exterior facade stairways. Instead, they have two exterior entry doors at the first floor, with interior stairwells to the second floor. These features give the buildings a less than gracious appearance. Additionally, these buildings lack a sense of privacy inherent in the design of the Bell Miller Apartments.

In all cases, the Bell Miller Apartments makes a dramatic departure from its contemporaries with its gracious common areas. The interior Corridors and stairwell are two such areas. The apartment buildings previously mentioned typically contained long interior corridors from which most of the individual apartments were entered. This design feature links them more closely with the tenement building than the luxury apartment building. Privacy and discretion are among the inherent characteristics of the enlightened (and more costly) design of the Bell Miller's common areas. Instead of long, narrow corridors, residents of the Bell Miller Apartments enter their apartments off a short, spacious stairway landing. Each landing has generous lighting

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through the placement of table lamps and elegant hanging light fixtures. This type of lighting helps to contribute to the feeling of entering an individual home. The doors to each apartment in the Bell Miller Apartments are approximately 12 feet apart, and sit across from each other, allowing more than adequate space for residents to fumble with keys or packages without tumbling over each other. The refined design and craftsmanship of the stairway and balustrade would be equally at home in a fine, single-family house, and helps to welcome each resident home. As with the other common areas of the Bell Miller, the stairwell and landings shows those entering, the building's best, most captivating face, and draws the visitor in to experience more. None of the other apartment buildings previously mentioned have this important quality of the luxury apartment building.

Other luxury apartment buildings in Springfield contemporary with the Bell Miller Apartments include the Hickox Apartments (1920-1928) at S. Fourth and E. Cook, and the Capitol View Apartments (1927) at 615 S. Second. Both of these buildings contained numerous apartments and offered many "modern" conveniences. The five apartment buildings which comprise the Hickox complex are an assortment of architectural styles and building types. They range from the 1920 Classical Revival, three-story row house to the 1928 five-story courtyard structure built in a Georgian Revival style. The Capitol View Apartments is a Tudor Revival building, built with a brick and stucco veneer and limestone trim. The Hickox was a very exclusive address, and offered service such as laundry and maid service, as well as window-washing and central refrigeration. The Capitol View Apartments were fully furnished, one and two room efficiencies, catering mostly to young singles and married couples. Both were built with the absence of servants in mind. The Bell Miller Apartments, built before the shortage of domestic help in this country, offered living space for servants in the employ of the residents. Overall, the Hickox and the Capitol View apartments retained a hotel-like quality, whereas the Bell Miller Apartments were designed to parallel the comforts of the single-family home.

It is obvious that, while the majority of the other Springfield apartment buildings were designed for middle-class tenants without high expectations of their living environment, the Bell Miller Apartments was designed to cater to a more refined taste and elevated expectations. As such, it is an excellent example of luxury apartment buildings in Springfield. Miss Miller offered prospective tenants a luxurious home, with excellent craftsmanship, attention to detail, and the latest conveniences. The Bell Miller Apartments is a significant

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Bell Miller Apartments

example of its building type, and an important transition in Springfield housing trends. The building is in good original condition, and is a rare example from its time period.

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Bell Miller Apartments

ENDNOTES

1. The Springfield Survey, vol. 2, pg. 133.
2. Massey, James C., "Houses of Homes", Old House Journal,
pp.26-27.

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Bell Miller Apartments

LEGAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 8 in Bell Miller's Subdivision of Lots 14 and 15 of Constant's Second Addition to the City of Springfield, as per recorded Deed #94-33815, in the Recorder's Office of Sangamon County, Illinois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the building and surrounding lot historically associated with the Bell Miller Apartments and that maintain historic integrity.

Melotte
Morse
Leonatti,
Ltd.



213 1/2 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois, 62701
Fax (217) 789-9518
(217) 789-9515

323 Main Street, Suite 201
Peoria, Illinois, 61602
Fax (309) 676-2251
(309) 676-2238

THE INN AT 835
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
COURT CONN. PROPRIETOR

EX-1

SHEET NO.

8/4/95

DATE

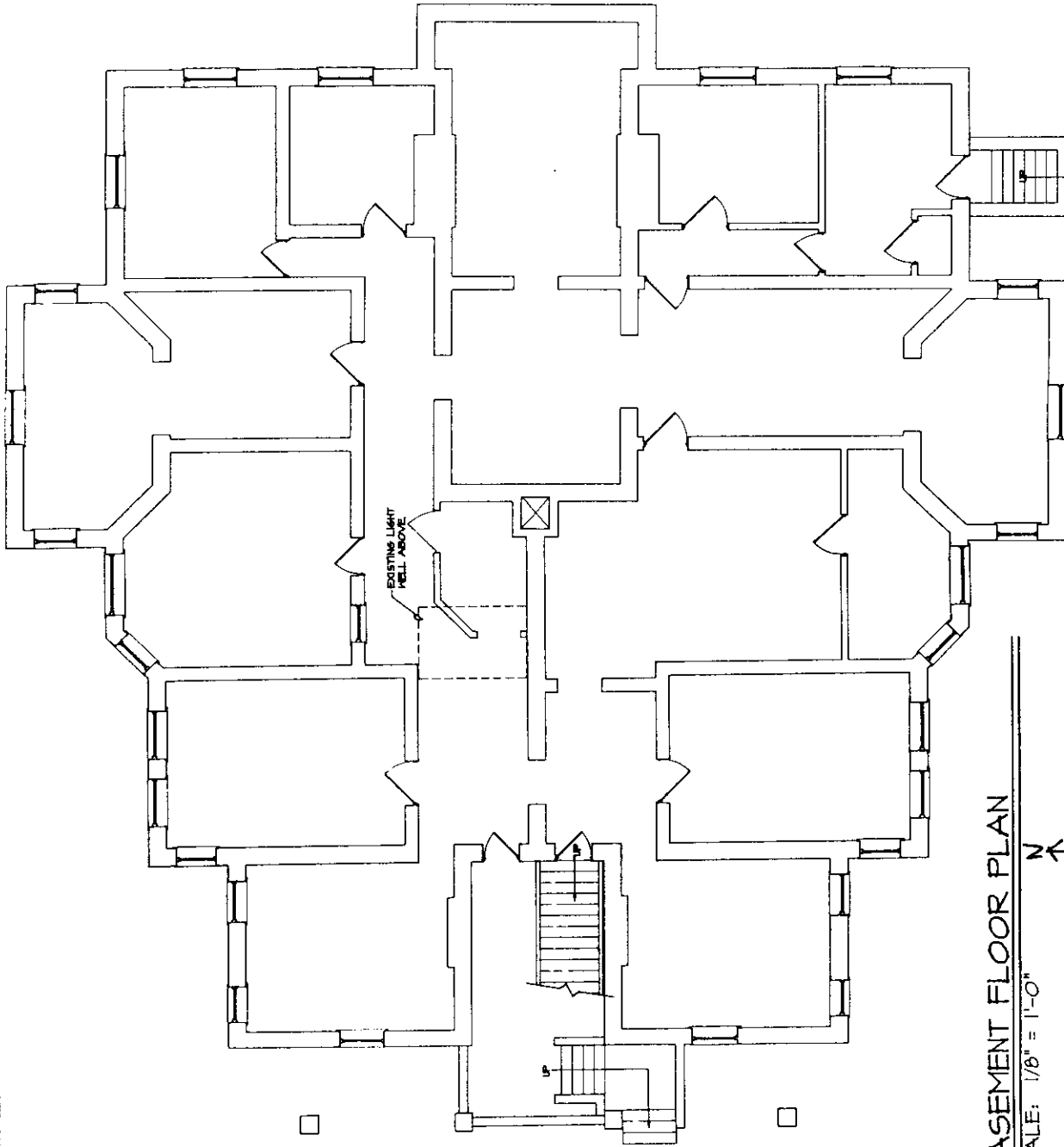
PROJECT TITLE

AS-BUILT PLANS

SHEET TITLE

PROJECT NO.

94055

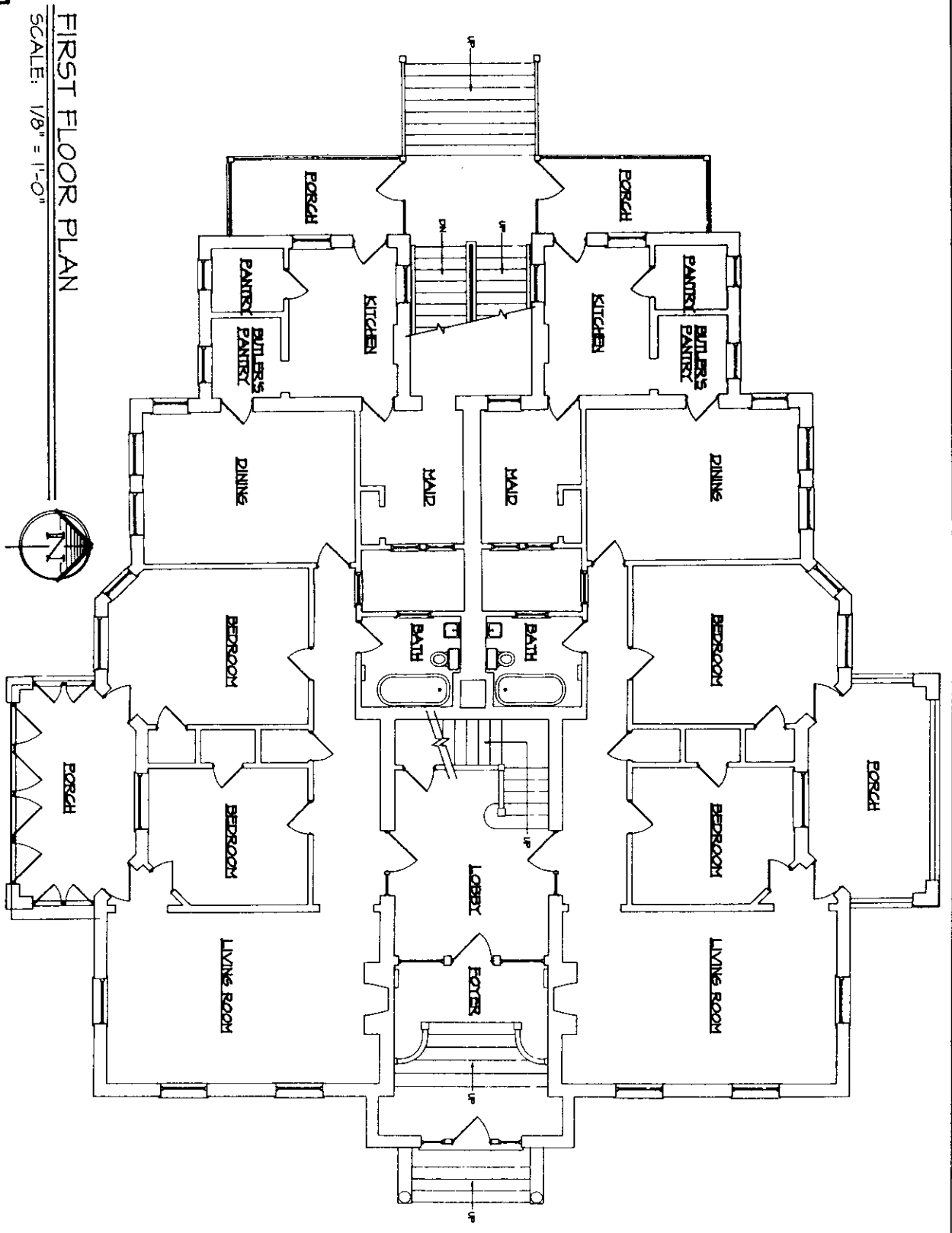


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

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



BELL MILLER APARTMENTS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS




BELL MILLER APARTMENTS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

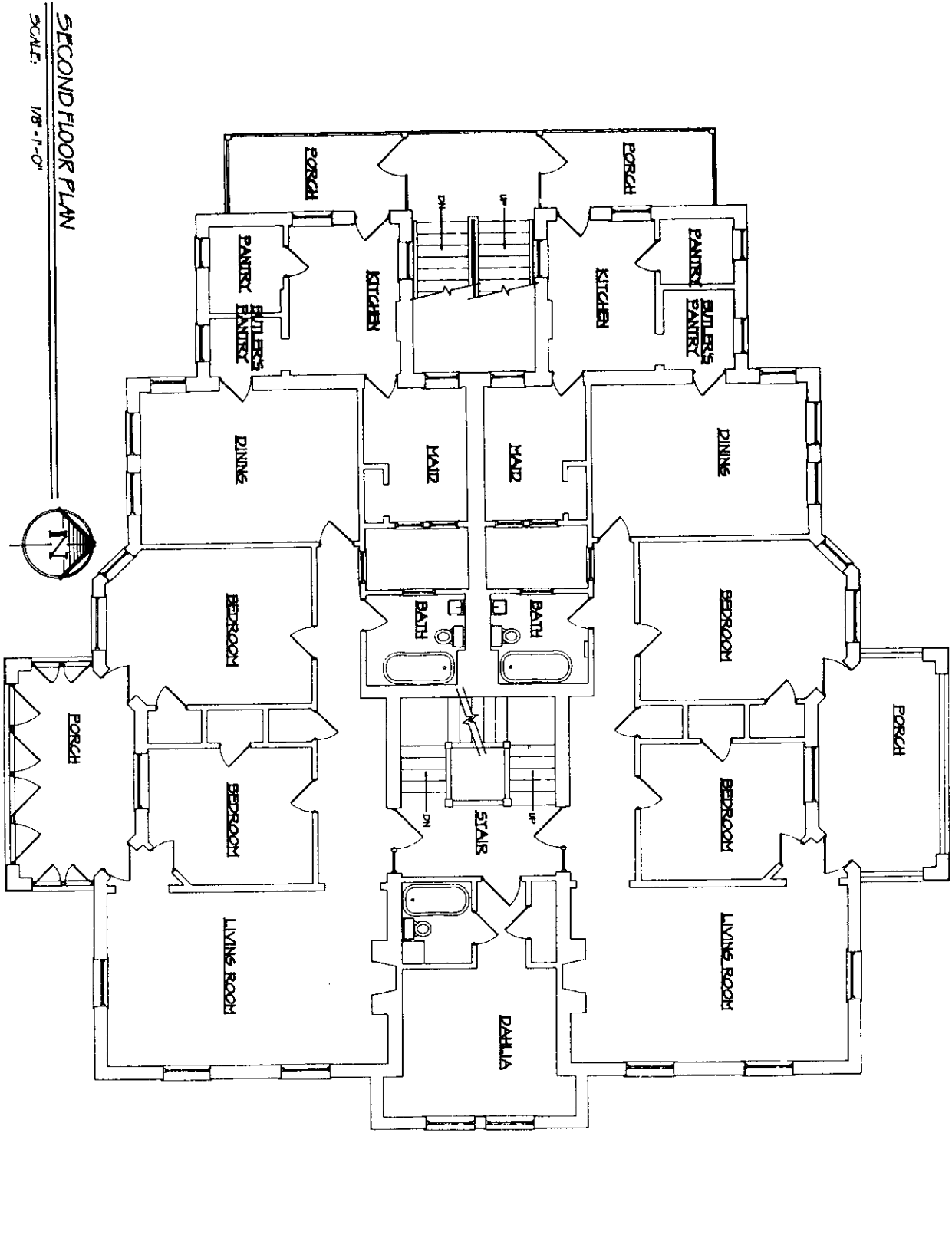
PROJECT NO.
94055
DATE
8/4/95
SHEET NO.
EX-2

SHEET TITLE
AS-BUILT PLANS
PROJECT TITLE
THE INN AT 835
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
COURT CONN, PROPRIETOR

213 1/2 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois, 62701
Fax (217) 788-9516
(217) 789-9515
323 Main Street, Suite 201
Peoria, Illinois, 61602
Fax (309) 676-2251
(309) 676-2238




**Melotte
Morse
Leonatti,
Ltd.**

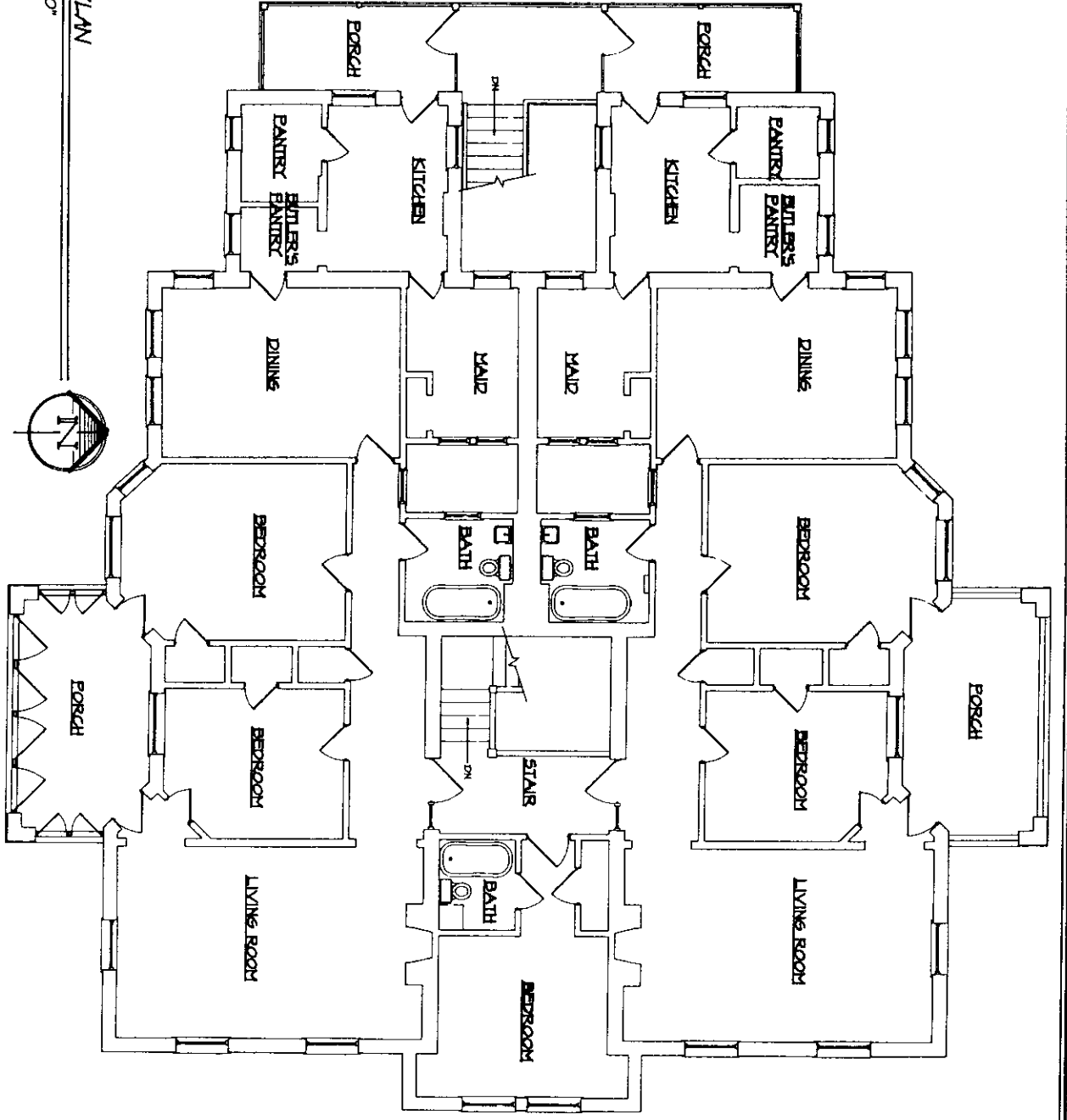


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"


BELL MILLER APARTMENTS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| PROJECT NO. 94055 | SHEET TITLE AS-BUILT PLANS |  <p>Melotte Morse Leonatti, Ltd.</p> <p>213 1/2 South Sixth Street Springfield, Illinois, 62701 Fax (217) 789-9518 (217) 788-9519</p> <p>323 Main Street, Suite 201 Peoria, Illinois, 61602 Fax (309) 678-2291 (309) 676-2238</p> |
| DATE 8/4/95 | PROJECT TITLE THE INN AT 835 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS COURT CONN, PROPRIETOR | |
| SHEET NO. EX-3 | | |

1/8" = 1'-0"
 1/8" FLOOR PLAN



BELL MILLER APARTMENTS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| PROJECT NO. 94055 | SHEET TITLE: AS-BUILT PLANS |  <p>Melotte Morse Leonatti, Ltd.</p> <p>213 1/2 South Sixth Street Springfield, Illinois, 62701 Fax (217) 788-9518 (217) 788-9515</p> <p>323 Main Street, Suite 201 Peoria, Illinois, 61602 Fax (309) 678-2251 (309) 678-2238</p> |
| DATE: 8/4/95 | PROJECT TITLE: THE INN AT 835 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS COURT CONN, PROPRIETOR | |
| SHEET NO: EX-4 | | |



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, Ertel 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, JO 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, LAKE COUNTY, Eldorado City Hall, 1604 Locust St., Eldorado, 95001237, LISTED, 11/07/95

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, Finnay 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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