

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

12/22/95

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 LeRoy Commercial Historic District

historic name N/A

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 111-123, 200-223, 300 Center; 106-118 Chestnut not for publication

city or town LeRoy vicinity

state Illinois code IL county McLean code 113 zip code 61752

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 12-20-95
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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<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	
25	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
27	2	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)

- Landscape / park
- Government / city hall
- Commerce/Trade / specialty store
- Commerce/Trade / financial institution
- Commerce/Trade / restaurant
- Social / meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Landscape / park
- Government / city hall
- Commerce/Trade / specialty store
- Commerce/Trade / restaurant
- Commerce/Trade / specialty store
- Vacant / not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- Concrete Block
- roof Asphalt
- other Limestone
- Cast Iron

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.

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 # IL-1192
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1870-1945 -- Criterion A

1870-1928 -- Criterion C

Significant Dates

1892, 1907 -- Fires

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pillsbury, Arthur L., Architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Memorial Library, LeRoy, IL

LeRoy Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

McLean Co., IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 116 | 35113510 | 446176010
Zone Easting Northing

2 116 | 351151010 | 4461761510

3 116 | 351151510 | 4461761010
Zone Easting Northing

4 116 | 351161315 | 4461761010

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 John S. Garner, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date 19 June 1995

street & number 502 E. Sunnycrest Ct. telephone 217-328-2397

city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801

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.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description

LeRoy is a town of 2,800 population located in East Central Illinois, approximately 17 miles southeast of Bloomington. U.S. Highway 150, the old post road between Urbana, Illinois and Bloomington, skirts the commercial historic district of LeRoy one block to the south. Interstate Highway 74, the principal artery carrying interstate traffic to and from LeRoy, has an interchange one mile south of the district. LeRoy serves as the center of a farming community that raises corn and soybeans and some livestock. Located five miles north of town is Moraine View State Park, a 150-acre recreation area that includes a small lake.

The architecture of LeRoy's commercial district, blocks 100-300 East Center St. and block 100 North Chestnut St., provides an interesting cross-section of building styles and construction materials of the period 1870-1928. Most of the buildings are two-story in height with load-bearing masonry walls, wood flooring, and wood roof framing. The earliest buildings are Italianate in style with round-head windows in the second story and bracketed cornices of wood and galvanized metal. Towards the end of the Victorian period, the Queen Anne and other eclectic styles appear. One Prairie style building and another in the Classical Revival style were constructed in the early 20th century.

In contrast to the architecture of the district is the landscape of the Town Park, which terminates the Center St. axis of the business area, located west of the town hall and adjacent commercial buildings. As a small town, LeRoy has not undergone the episodic growth cycles of larger places. Because of its size and architectural consistency, its early commercial buildings survive in somewhat greater proportion to its business area than in larger cities.

A description of the district will begin with the Town Park and then proceed to the town hall and commercial blocks, beginning with block 100 East Center St. Unless stated otherwise, the masonry in the buildings is red brick and the roofs are built-up (asphalt ply) sloping from front to back. The first-story interiors of the buildings have undergone numerous non-structural remodelings over the years unless described.

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

The Town Park was originally intended to be LeRoy's town square as evidenced by the plat of 1835. Although the park occupies a central location in the town, the buildings which border it to the north, south, and west have largely been churches and residences. Had LeRoy continued to grow, the commercial district might have expanded west of the park. Until 1898 the park had been an unimproved lot with a windmill to supply a stock tank for a horse-watering station, the overflow creating a frog pond. In that year, Mayor Amos Rutledge embarked on improvements including landscaping. In 1898, the park took its present form with a circular layout and paved walks dividing the circle into four quadrants. Several landmarks draw attention to the Town Park, the two most noticeable being a statue and a band pavilion. Other minor landmarks in the park include a Civil War cannon, acquired from Ft. Wadsworth, Massachusetts, in 1904; a 1,500 lb. limestone rock placed in the park in 1925 to commemorate the town's centennial; and another rock on which is mounted a bronze plaque dated 1957 in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Illinois Central Railroad which brought commerce to LeRoy (Plate # 1). In naming the following, the letter C stands for "contributing" and the letters NC stand for "noncontributing."

Statue of Osaketa, object, C.

A statue of the Kickapoo chief, Osaketa, was erected in 1912. The six-foot bronze figure surmounts a zinc plated cast-iron pedestal that contains a drinking fountain. The Kickapoos were native to the area, but were forced off their land in the early 19th century and eventually relocated to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The statue occupies the center of the park (Plate #2, Photograph #1).

Band Pavilion, structure, C.

The band pavilion was constructed in 1922, an octagonal structure with eight stone piers supporting an open wood superstructure of bracketed columns and double-hipped roof. The band pavilion is located in the southeast quadrant of the park (Plate #2, Photograph #1).

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

111 E. Center, Town Hall, C.

Southeast of the park at 111 E. Center Street lies the Town Hall, designated "Town and City Hall" and dated 1903 as displayed on limestone panels. The panels are framed by a triple course of corbels on the facade of the two-story brick building laid in running bond. A hipped roof of composition shingles covers the 40x44-ft. structure. A central entrance is flanked by brick pilasters that support a wood pediment. In the pediment are curved ornamental applique in the form of struts. The entrance and the two doors to either side are also original three-panel units with glass above. The side doors and windows of the second story are capped by flush set limestone lintels. The upper sash of the windows are divided into triangular lites by decorative glazing bars. To the right of the entrance is a stone panel with dedication, identifying J. E. Buckles as contractor. The paneled doors, entry frontispiece, corbeling, and symmetry of the town hall were features of the Colonial Revival style (Plate #3).

113-115 E. Center, Crumbaugh Building, C.

A stone tablet centered in the parapet of this two-story commercial building laid in brick running bond identifies the owners as Sarah and W. F. Crumbaugh and dates the building to 1911. Presently an auto parts store, LeRoy Auto Supply, the Crumbaugh Building was built as a garage for automotive repair and thus is a good representative early 20th-century building. The three-bay configuration of the facade adheres to the original scheme, although the entry fixtures and plate glass windows are modifications. The west elevation of the building retains the garage door entry bays. Steel lintels span brick piers above the first story of the facade. A belt course above the second-story windows and corbels which support the stepped parapet with stone coping ornament the building. The upper windows have been covered in plywood, though the original sash remain in place behind the panels (Plate #3, Photograph #2).

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

117 E. Center, C.

Presently Chuck's Typewriter Service, this two-story brick commercial building laid in American common bond is the oldest structure on the block, probably dating to the late 1870s. At various times it housed Harry Buckles' Grocery and Phares Clothing. The building is Italianate in style as seen in the round-head windows of the upper story and the high attic above. A double-rowlock with keystone provides the hoodmolds for the windows. The attic carries a corbel course with sawtooth courses above, and at one time likely had a wood or galvanized metal parapet, although that has been removed. The storefront fixtures follow the original three-bay configuration, but are recent non-compatible materials that cover the cast-iron pilasters and transom windows (Plate #4, Photograph #2).

119 E. Center, C.

The two-story brick commercial building presently housing the LeRoy Journal is an early 1900s structure that continues the stringcourse ornament of the earlier constructed adjacent building at 121-123 E. Center. In this regard, it responds to the neighboring building in a subordinate way. This single, distinguishing feature matches the stringcourse of the earlier building. The double-hung windows of the second story have a twelve/one lite configuration. The storefront has been modified. (Plate #4, Photograph #2).

121-123 E. Center, First National Bank, C.

Constructed in 1884, the First National Bank Building presently contains a clothing store, Top Half Salon, and an insurance agency, the Nord Agency. The two-story brick building laid in running bond is distinguished by limestone stringcourses and lintels and a galvanized metal parapet. The window lintels are ornamented with incised carving, probably cut from a template, before being put into place. The first story of the corner at 123 Center was remodeled at the turn of the century to give a Classical Revival style entrance to the bank with rusticated limestone piers and entablature inscribed with the bank's name.

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

But the Victorian period second story and gabled parapet remain from the original as well as the cast-iron storefront fixtures of the 121 Center entrance. Some of the second-story windows have been replaced with smaller units for a dropped ceiling behind them (Plate #4, Photograph #2).

112 E. Center, Odd Fellows Building, C.

Erected in 1907, the I.O.O.F. Lodge and all other buildings on the north side of 100 Center replaced earlier structures destroyed in a fire. Distinguishing the block of 1907 structures is the quality of materials used in the rebuilding and popular turn-of-the-century styles. The International Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal order of businessmen, leased the first story while using the second story for its meetings. The building is now occupied by the Henderson Law Office. The two-and-one-half-story building was constructed of Streator Colonial brick laid in running bond. The first story of the facade has been clad in non-compatible materials, vertical board siding, hiding the original storefront fixtures. Rising 34 feet to the parapet, the vertical proportions of the building are emphasized by limestone quoins and two bullseye windows in the attic directly above the double second-story windows. The upper windows are replacements. Above the quoins and forming brackets for the attic wall are stone carved caducei, the winged staffs carried by Mercury. A diaper pattern of corbel brick ornaments the attic half story (Plate #5, Photograph #3).

114-120 E. Center, C.

The two-story commercial building comprising 114, 116, 118, and 120 Center was part of the 1907 rebuilding of the north side of the block. A hairdresser's shop and video review shop occupy 114 and 116 Center, which retain the the original cast-iron pilasters and wood-paneled doors and shop-window dados. The first-story fixtures of 118 and 120 have been altered with brick infill and small display windows together with vertical wood paneling at 118 and artificial stone, Permastone, used as an infill at 120. The second story of the building remains unaltered with one/one double-hung wood sash windows with cast-stone lintels and sills. The buff brick in running bond terminates at the cornice with a corbel course. There is no evidence to indicate that the

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

building carried a cornice of material other than the one displayed. A wrought-iron balcony extends across the three windows of 120 Center and appears to be an early if not original attachment to the facade (Plate #5, Photograph #3).

122 E. Center, Barley Building, C.

Named for C.A. Barley and originally the office of the Barley Loan and Land Company, this two-story commercial building occupies the east corner of the block rebuilt after the fire of 1907. The building is presently the office of the American Family Insurance agent. Constructed as a building and loan, the structure is distinguished by its entry, window treatments and ornamentation. A segmental triple-rowlock arch with keystone spans the corner entry to the building. The arch springs from impost blocks of carved limestone. A wood sash door and sidelights fill the opening. Red tapestry brick laid in American common bond is used throughout with quoins and corbels set in relief to the wall plane. Limestone stringcourses and hoodmoldings accent the facade. The first story windows are fixed sash with transoms divided into triangular lites, while the second-story windows are one/one double hung. In style, the building is eclectic with classical motifs seen in the entry and wall reliefs and a gothic treatment given to the limestone hoodmoldings of the windows above and below. A stone tablet is set in the parapet above the entry bay. The integrity of this building is exceptional (Plate #6, Photograph #3).

203 E. Center, LeRoy State Bank, C.

Classical Revival in style, the bank was designed by Arthur L. Pillsbury of Bloomington, IL and constructed in 1919 by the English Bros. Construction Co. of Champaign, IL at a cost of \$35,000. Arthur and Luther Keenan operated the J. Keenan Bank from 1919 until 1924, when the bank was closed by auditors and reopened under its present name. The building is presently occupied by the Old Bank Inn, a restaurant and bar. The masonry is gray Bedford limestone. The portico is supported by six free-standing columns and full entablature in the Ionic order. The columns are fully fluted and the upper third to each tapers to the capital. Consistent with the order are the splayed ?

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

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architrave, plain frieze, and dentil courses below the cornices. The pediment is ornamented with a carved floral motif of wreath and vines to form the tympanum. A plain attic wall is located behind the pediment and serves as a parapet for the roof. The building's only exterior modifications are the replacement of the original entry door with aluminum sash doors and the infill of the windows with glass block (Plate #7, Photograph #4).

205 E. Center, C.

Constructed in 1919 by L.J. Owens, an attorney, this one-story commercial building originally served as his office. It continues that use as the Stevens' Law Office. This otherwise modest little building was constructed of white glazed brick. The brick is laid in running bond. A pavilion front is formed by the four pilasters which divide the facade into three bays, the right being the entry. Above the two window bays are transoms of glass prism block. Lintels for the bays are faced with a course of bullnose brick and the paneling at the top of the pavilion is accented by soldier courses (Plate #7, Photograph #4).

207 E. Center, C.

Dated 1897, this late Victorian period two-story commercial building was influenced by the Italianate style because of its vertical proportions, window caps, and bracketed cornice. The walls are laid in running bond and the window caps are cast iron. The soffit is wooden, but the cornice above is galvanized metal. The building retains its original cast-iron storefront fixtures, although plywood replaces the glass transoms, and the entry door is a replacement. A florist shop, the building is occupied by The Flower Cottage (Plate #7, Photograph #4).

209-211 E. Center, C.

Constructed in 1904, the C.A. Smith Building served as a meat market and grocery for most of its history. Today it contains Bright Beginnings Preschool at 209 and Feese Insurance at 213

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

Center. The two-story brick building is laid in running bond and ornamented below the stone-capped gabled parapet by alternating rowlock and soldier courses. The double windows of the second story have cast-stone sills. The first story retains its cast-iron pilasters and wood dados below the display windows (Plate #8, Photograph #4-5).

213-217 E. Center.

The vacant lot at 213-217 E. Center once contained the How Building and was razed in April 1995 after several years of vacancy and a failed roof. There is a plan to reconstruct a facade wall as an infill and screen to a landscaped area (pocket garden) behind (Photograph #5).

219 E. Center, C.

The two-story brick commercial building laid in running bond once housed the Larry Robbins Insurance Agency in the first story and Dr. Caywood's office in the second story. The building, ca. 1900, is presently vacant. Although its storefront fixtures have been altered, it retains the original materials behind the alternations, which are reversible, and the treatment of the second story remains unaltered. A wood paneled frieze beneath a cornice, together with limestone lintels and sills, place the building within the late Victorian period (Plate #9, Photograph #5).

221 E. Center, C.

The single-story brick commercial building laid in running bond with cast-iron pilasters and header, separating the facade into three bays, should be listed since the alterations to the windows and dado are reversible. Ca. 1900, it houses a restaurant and an arcade of electronic games, the Panther Den, a popular place with LeRoy's youth (Plate #9, Photograph #5).

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

223 E. Center, NC.

This single-story brick structure was constructed after 1945 and thus differs from the other buildings of the district in overall proportion, window treatments, and details. It houses the Farmers Insurance Agency (Plate #9, Photograph #5).

200-202 E. Center, Wilcox Building, C.

The west half of block 200 Center on the north side of the street was destroyed by a fire in 1892 that occasioned a rebuilding of LeRoy's more prominent businesses. A Queen Anne style two-story commercial building laid in running bond pressed brick with galvanized sheet metal oriels or projecting bays distinguish this corner building erected by L. Wilcox. The 1892 building is presently occupied by Top Hat Antiques. The first-story fixtures have been altered with modern display windows and covered transoms, although the original cast-iron pilasters remain. The second story is largely intact. The prominent corner oriel once carried above the crenelation a roof cap similar to the one above oriel at the east corner. Wood framing behind the galvanized metal panels support these projecting bays. The lintels above the one/one-lite double-hung windows are quarry-faced limestone. Above the lintels is a metal cornice with a stamped motif of a floral pattern. The tablets placed in the stepped brick parapets are painted metal (Plate #10, Photograph #6).

204 E. Center, Bratton Building, C.

Built in 1892, this two-story Milwaukee brick commercial building laid in running bond, was originally known as the Bratton Building, named for its owner, a local harness maker. Presently, the building is an Antique/Collectible Shop. A modern awning shades the first-story, although the storefront fixtures are original. A simple, bracketed galvanized metal cornice caps the facade. The second-story fenestration carries cast-iron windowcaps and the original double-hung one/one sash (Plate #10, Photograph #6).

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Description (continued)

206-210 E. Center, C.

The range of commercial storefronts comprising the building at 206, 208, and 210 Center, was constructed in 1892, and is late Victorian period influenced by the earlier Italianate style. Only 206 in this range has had its storefront fixtures altered with bricked-in dado and modern aluminum sash entry. Its cast-iron pilasters, however, remain in place. The remaining two sections retain their storefronts, although the transoms have been covered. The second story of each section in the range has three one/one-lite double-hung windows, original sash, with cast-iron window caps in the form of bracketed pediments with finials. A bracketed galvanized-iron cornice tops the facade. The storefronts are presently vacant (Plate #10-11, Photograph #6).

212-216 E. Center, Opera House, C.

Part of the reconstruction of 1892, saw the completion of the Opera House, a late Victorian-period building built on the site of an earlier theater by Adam Murray and Dr. William Buckworth, who operated a drug store and dry goods establishment at 212 and 214, respectively. A separate street entrance leads to a stairway to the second story where the opera house spans the two storefront bays, originally seating about two hundred. A proscenium and stage fly are located to the rear of the second floor. The seating was by individual chairs on a level wood floor. The opera space for live theatrical troupes remains intact, although the seating was sold to a theater in Heyworth, Illinois. Of particular interest are the playbills which remain pasted to the walls of the back stage area. The continuation of the building to 216 provided additional rental space, at one time another dry goods store. Midwest Martial Arts occupies 214 and Helm's Apparel is located in 216 Center, while 212 is vacant. The first-story storefront fixtures have been altered although the brick pilasters with white terra-cotta capitals remain. The second-story spandrels and stepped parapet are laid in pressed brick with a running bond. The lintels above the windows are quarry-faced limestone. A false mansard roof with slate shingles fronts a pitched roof over the opera hall. The 1892 date and

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

tablet within the parapet are metal, as is the cornice with dentils, scrolls, and swags (Plate #11-12, Photograph #7).

218-222 E. Center, C.

The Italianate-style two-story commercial building comprising 218, 220, and 222 Center is the oldest surviving structure in the district. It was built in 1870 by St. Elmo Murray and survived the fire of 1892. The building is brick with the foundation and walls laid in running bond. The original storefront fixtures survive in 218, although the transoms have been covered in plywood. Those of 220 and 222 have been altered, replacing the cast-iron pilasters and wood-paneled dados. The second-story windows are framed with round-head double-rowlock arches with keystones. Replacement sash has been used in 218 and 220, though the original four/four-lite double-hung sash remain in 222 Center. The upper wall spandrels carry a raised brick corbel panel and corbeled brackets below the parapet. The original galvanized-iron cornice remains on 218 and 220 Center. It has been removed from 222 Center, though would have followed the same simple pattern. The building is occupied by Maddie's Book Nook at 218, a Laundry at 220, and Lewis, Yockey & Brown, Engineers at 220 Center (Plate #13, Photograph #7).

300 E. Center, Princess Theater, C.

The Princess is a one-and-a-half-story brick theater constructed in 1916 in the Prairie School style. It was designed exclusively for motion pictures. The W in the parapet stands for Marcus West, the proprietor. The theater is divided into two bays with brick piers continuing into the spandrel of the half story. What distinguishes the style is the simplified ornament emphasizing the horizontal. This can be seen in the limestone stringcourses and banding of the piers. The storefront fixtures have been altered, but the original doors and transoms also exhibited the style. In the stone parapet is a cartouche with the letter of the owner's name and below the parapet are anchor blocks that supported the marquee. The building is presently vacant (Plate #13).

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Description (continued)

106-110 N. Chestnut, C.

The two-story commercial building forming the range 106, 108, and 110 N. Chestnut was constructed in 1892 and although late Victorian in period was influenced by the Italianate style. The walls are laid in running bond pressed brick. The storefront fixtures of the first story have been altered with an artificial stone infill at 106 Center, but 108 and 110 retain the original cast-iron pilasters and wood-paneled dados. The transoms above 108 are stained glass. The second-story fenestration carries the original window sash, one/one-lite double-hung units. The window caps are cast-iron with galvanized-iron pediments. The cornice with brackets and paneled frieze is also galvanized-iron. Atop the left-most bracket is a metal finial in the form of a pommel. At one time there may have been others. A panel in the upper wall spandrel dedicates the building to the I.O.R.M. and gives the date 1892. The businessmen's fraternity, International Order of Red Men, once occupied the upper story of 108 and 110 (Plate #6, Photograph #8).

112 N. Chestnut, Rutledge Real Estate Office, C.

A modest single-story brick commercial building built in 1928 occupies the north side of the alley facing Chestnut. It retains its original fenestration with central entry with sidelites and transom and two flanking shop windows with subdivided transoms overhead. The attic wall is ornamented with three plain panels bordered with a soldier courses and with limestone corner blocks. The building was constructed for the Rutledge Real Estate Office and is presently occupied by The Hair Salon (Plate #14, Photograph #8).

116 N. Chestnut, NC.

The single-story early 1900s building at 116 Chestnut has been covered with vertical siding and the entry and windows are completely altered from the original. Removal of the cladding would not recapture the original, and thus the structure is noncontributing to the district (Plate #14, Photograph #8).

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Description (continued)

118 N. Chestnut, C.

What distinguishes the two-story commercial building at 118 Center is that it is a very early concrete block structure, dating from 1902. It is extremely unusual to see this material used in buildings prior to 1905. Moreover, the building retains its original storefront fixtures and cornice. The walls are quarry-faced concrete block. At the corners are a separate style of block simulating vermiculated stone quoins. The storefront fixtures are cast-iron pilasters with wood dado panels and glass transoms over display windows. A bracketed galvanized-metal cornice caps the wall above. The structure is vacant (Plate #14, Photograph #8).

115 N. Chestnut, C.

Built in 1904 by Bernie Heffling, this two-story brick structure retains much of its turn-of-the-century appearance. Its cast-iron first-story pilasters remain, although between them the storefront has been covered in wood siding, which appears to be reversible. The windows of the second story are smaller, replacement units within the original openings which have limestone lintels and sills. A galvanized cornice caps the facade (Photograph #9).

117 N. Chestnut, Oliver Smith Building, C.

This large, single-story brick building, known as the Oliver Smith Building, was constructed in 1923 as a garage for automotive sales and repair. The facade has been resurfaced in brick veneer, but originally was stucco. For most of its history, it served as an automotive or farm implement establishment, although it is presently home to Sun Polishing and Plating, a custom metal-works business (Photograph #9).

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The LeRoy Commercial Historic District is locally significant under criterion A for commerce in the period 1870-1945 because of the nature of the business establishments and their role in sustaining a sense of community. Banking and retail goods, together with the professional offices of lawyers, doctors, and dentists provided the hub of a small, farming community. Fires in 1892 and 1907, which reconfigured whole blocks, were significant turning points in the building history of LeRoy. On the other hand, under criterion C for distinctive building types and styles, the Town Hall and commercial buildings constructed between 1870 and 1928 are significant inasmuch as they represent a collection of rural, small-town commercial buildings including the Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Prairie School styles as well as variations on other Late Victorian and Early 20th-century era buildings which embody the physical image or architectural heritage of the town.

Exhibited in the park's landmarks and the facades of the buildings is an architecture of compatible scale and building material, seen in the use of brick, limestone, and cast iron. The fact that LeRoy did not experience a burst of growth during the middle decades of the 20th century has left the downtown largely intact with many of its turn-of-the-century buildings remaining. As a result of this residual or extant construction from an earlier period, there is a higher degree of integrity here than found in places where development and redevelopment have continued unabated.

History

LeRoy's settlers trekked into the area that became known as Buckles' Grove in the 1820s. The waters of the Salt Creek and the virgin stands of hardwoods bordering the prairie provided the rudiments for a settlement. The Potawatomi and Kickapoo

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Indians, who had occupied the area in the late 18th and early 19th century relinquished their lands in the 1820s and 1830s, moving first into Missouri and then to Indian Territory. On November 28, 1835, A. Gridley and W. L. Covell of Bloomington, Illinois, recorded the plat of the town of LeRoy, laid out in a gridiron within 80 acres of Empire Township, McLean County. The streets were four rods in width or 66 ft. Town lots were 4 by 7.5 rods, or 66 ft. by 124 ft.¹

Population amounted to only 210 in 1850, reaching 862 in 1870; 1068 in 1880; 1629 in 1900; and 1680 in 1920. A catalyst for growth during the late 19th century was the arrival of the railroad. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad was completed in 1869 and soon renamed the Big Four (Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Peoria), for the larger towns along the east/west track. The railroad transported livestock and crops from nearby farms and imported hardware and drygoods to sustain commercial development which was located on East Center and North Chestnut streets. A second competing railroad between Rantoul and LeRoy was completed in 1879, eventually extending westward to Havana, Illinois. This second railroad was acquired by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1887. The depots were located north and west of the commercial district. Passenger service was discontinued in 1957, and the Big Four Depot was razed in 1968.²

Prominent early settlers whose families contributed to the development of LeRoy and became its leading merchants were the Halls, Johnsons, Hales, Williams, Buckles, Bernetts, Crumbaughs and Wests. The Crumbaughs and Wests, whose contributions are described in greater detail under the First National Bank and Statue of Osaketa, deserve to be singled out. The Crumbaughs were land owners and bankers. Their bank financed many of the businesses that lined Center and Market streets and played a vital role in offering loans for rebuilding after fires destroyed these businesses. The Wests, who were also prominent land owners, set aside land for local parks and commissioned public works such as the statue and fountain in LeRoy's Town Park.³

Fires, especially those of the 19th and early 20th century, were the leading cause of urban renewal because of the primitive fire-fighting equipment of the period. Commercial districts were particularly susceptible to fire. In LeRoy, two devastating fires, one in 1892 and another in 1907, resulted in a dramatic

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Statement of Significance (continued)

change. The west half of the north side of the 200 block of E. Center was destroyed in the earlier conflagration. As a result, a number of attractive late Victorian period buildings were erected in place of those destroyed, including one or two frame structures from the 1850s. The entire north side of block 100 E. Center was destroyed by the fire of 1907, and today it retains two distinctive buildings from the rebuilding effort. Thus from an architectural viewpoint, the fires were a mixed blessing, adding interest and variety to the commercial historic district.⁴

Despite the two fires, LeRoy's commercial district survived and flourished. In the aftermath of the fire of 1892, local lenders such as the Crumbaughs of the Citizen's Bank (First National Bank) stepped in and underwrote mortgages for the rebuilding of 200-202 E. Center as well as the Opera House at 212-216 E. Center. To sustain a small farming community, retailers provided every need, from taverns and restaurants, to groceries and dry goods with mens and womens' apparel, blacksmiths and liveries, to banking and building and loan associations. To illustrate the types of businesses that came and went during the period 1870-1945, a list of the occupants of two significant buildings within the 200 block of E. Center are provided as an example.⁵

The oldest building in the 200 block, that of 218-222 E. Center constructed in 1870 by St. Elmo Murray, has seen a dozen businesses come and go including Murray's Post Office, Rice's bakery, the L.D. Markland meat market; it housed Mac's Barber Shop and Lois' Beauty Salon; among dry goods establishments it was once home to "The Le," Barnum and Sarvers', and Poindexter's; the LeRoy Journal once operated its press in the building; and two engineering firms had offices there, G. Buchanan Engineering and Lewis Engineering. At the opposiste end of the block in the 1892 Wilcox Building, 200-202 E. Center, there was an equally impressive array of businesses that gave vitality to the downtown, including the Silver Moon Restaurant and Hotel, Claude Gilmore's Restaurant, Clarence Skillman's Restaurant, and Keller's Bar & Grill. A bad omen for the restaurants may have been Hollawell and Buck's Undertakers which occupied the upper floor of 202 E. Center. The Le, a dry goods store originally at 218 E. Center, relocated to the newer building and there was operated by a succession of merchants including Bob Johnson,

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Statement of Significance (continued)

Willis and Leona Ingle, Dick Dean, Arval Davis, Marion and Elsie Phillips, and finally Dick Skillman.⁶

The businessmen and women who operated these establishments were good friends who formed the several fraternal orders that once figured so prominently in small town life. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythius, Masons, and Red Men (see 106-110 Chestnut) held regular meetings in the upper floors of the commercial buildings of Center and Chestnut streets. For women, the Order of the Eastern Star and Daughters of Pocahontas served as counterparts of the Masons and Red Men. Each organization fulfilled a civic and charitable function in addition to its chapter mission.

Center Street bustled with activity through the early decades of the 20th century, slowing during the depression of the 1930s and the war years that followed. After 1945 Center Street's merchants continued to do business, but no longer at the brisk pace of that earlier period. The passing of the railroad and the advent of discount stores in nearby cities contributed to a long period decline from which the commercial district has yet to recover.

With the exception of a few prominent buildings, LeRoy's commercial district had been built by 1907. The period from 1907 to 1930 was one of sustained commercial activity as the town continued to grow and prosper, although not at the pace of the earlier Victorian period. Between 1900 and 1910, LeRoy acquired electric street lights that included lighting for businesses and selected residences. The telephone exchange was also introduced, enabling merchants to place orders other than by post or telegram.⁷

The decade 1910-1920 witnessed the passing of the Opera House as a place of live entertainment with its traveling Vaudeville shows (see Opera House), but also saw the opening of the Princess Theater in 1916 and silent movies with features each night of the week except Sunday with matinees on Saturdays and holidays. The movie cost a dime, and a Coke or popcorn cost 5 cents each. In 1915 Center Street was paved in brick, putting an end to the mire that usually attended late fall and winter.⁸

An important event in the following decade 1920-1930 was the paving of Highway 150 (1927) and its upgrade to a U.S. road,

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Statement of Significance (Continued)

which placed LeRoy on interstate maps. Traffic along the old Bloomington Road increased as the highway's new status promised "to become one of the important lanes of travel for the tourists." Whether it brought tourists is debatable, but it certainly shortened travel time between Urbana and Bloomington. Trucking could now compete with the railroad in the cost of shipping rates. LeRoy's new outreach affected the once close knit community of local clubs and organizations. Two organizations that fell by the wayside during the 20s were the Red Men and Order of Pocahontas.⁹

The 1930s signaled a downturn in LeRoy's commercial activity. The failure of two of LeRoy's three financial institutions, the First National Bank at 121-123 Center and the LeRoy Home Building Association in the Barley Building across the street at 122 E. Center was symptomatic of the Great Depression. The war years in the following decade also took their toll, as employers and employees were called into service and retail goods were stocked in limited supply. Through it all, however, LeRoy maintained the edifices of its commercial district, the buildings of Center and Chestnut streets.

Statue of Osaketa and Band Pavilion

The original plat identified a "public square," what became the Town Park, located at the intersection of Center and Main streets. Center St. runs east/west, Main St. north/south. Its dimensions were twenty rods square, or 330 ft. on a side. Its founders may have envisioned a courthouse square had LeRoy grown to become McLean County's leading city. But lack of development left the square undeveloped and the commercial area grew in a two-block area immediately to the east. In 1874 LeRoy adopted a charter and acquired municipal power to levy taxes. Among the town's first improvements were sinking a well and laying a sewer. The first municipal well was in the Town Park, pumped by a windmill and feeding a stock tank. The first sewer, completed in 1881, ran from the Town Park down the middle of Center St. two blocks to East St. With the construction of a waterworks in 1894, the park could be redeveloped; and in 1898 a bond was passed to make improvements regarding the landscape. Trees were planted, concrete walks laid, and the perimeter of the park was changed from a square to a circle. Sherman Smith, listed in

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Statement of Significance (continued)

LeRoy's business directory of 1895 as an architect, is credited with the improvements.¹⁰

Just as Center St. east of the 300 block would become lined with the homes of LeRoy's prominent citizens, separating the commercial district from residential development, so also would the Town Park provide the west termination of the district. Churches and residences would be located west of the park. LeRoy's town government wanted an attractive complement to its commercial area and the park provided that. The trees, including an American Elm, pin oak, and sweet gum, augmented today with more recent plantings, including silver maples and red firs, contrasted in an attractive way with the nearby commercial buildings. At the center of the park stood a flagpole and nearby was placed a Civil War cannon.¹¹

The two most prominent landmarks in the Town Park are the statue mounted on a water fountain and the band pavilion. The statue is a six-foot bronze of the Indian chief, Osaketa, of the Kickapoos who once resided in the vicinity of LeRoy. It is suggested that the bronze figure faces the direction of the tribe's old fort (destroyed in War of 1812) and burial ground northeast of town. The statue stands on a twelve-foot pedestal of zinc-plated cast-iron that contains four fonts, one of which serves as a drinking fountain. The classical-inspired pedestal is ornamented with raised floral panels of wreaths and garlands. The monument was a gift of Simeon H. West, the son of pioneer Henry West, a friend of Lincoln's who settled West Township near LeRoy. It was dedicated in 1912 and is located at the center of the Town Park at the intersection of the pedestrian walks.¹²

The band pavilion was erected in 1922 and the gift of Clark Stewart of LeRoy. The octagonal pavilion supported by wood columns on a stone and concrete block podium provided shelter and a focus for summer concerts by the LeRoy brass band. It remains a popular place for people to gather and enjoy the park.¹³

Town Hall

After having leased space above various stores on Center St., the mayor and aldermen acting on advice from a subcommittee of its elected members--James Vance, Leslie Owen, W.W. Vannatta, and George Gore--decided to erect a Town Hall in 1902, the two-story

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brick building with hipped roof completed the following year. The Town Hall is located at 111 E. Center on lot 4, block 18, property acquired from James Vance for \$1,000. Four offices occupied the first story with a meeting hall taking up the second story. The building is the first and only structure expressly used as a town hall and retains its integrity in construction and use. The dedication in a limestone panel to the right of the entry, identifies J.E. Buckles as contractor.¹⁴

121-123, First National Bank

Stephen VanDeventer, a pharmacist, and Leonard A. Crumbaugh, whose family had extensive landholdings in LeRoy and throughout the township, built the building known as the First National Bank in 1884. Originally, the bank was named Citizen's Bank, but changed names in 1903 when the bank portion of the late Victorian building was renovated with Classical Revival pilasters of rusticated limestone. Leonard Crumbaugh was joined in banking by his brother James T., who later founded the Spiritualist Church in LeRoy and donated the funds for the Memorial Library at 400 E. Center St. erected in 1926. Vandeventer occupied 121 E. Center and Crumbaugh's bank the corner address at 123. In 1932 the bank was closed during the financial crisis and never reopened. A succession of businesses including Bailey's Cafe, Bock's Western Auto, and Moss's Men's Clothing occupied the building. It is presently occupied by another clothier, the Top Half Salon. Vandeventer remained in business until 1931, when another pharmacist Charles Rutledge purchased the 121 address. The store remained a pharmacy until 1991 when it closed. In 1992 the present owner, Jerry Nord, purchased the building for the Nord Insurance Agency.¹⁵

122 E. Center, Barley Building

The fire of 1907 that destroyed the north side of the 100 block of East Center took with it the original Barley Building, which had also been a two-story brick building, but one of the Italianate style. The present building is an excellent example of the eclecticism of the early 20th century, exhibiting both classical and medieval features, the latter seen in the Tudor style three-part window with limestone hoodmolding on the first story. C.A. Barley was one of the town's early businessmen,

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Statement of Significance (continued)

having an insurance agency in 1847. Later he moved into the building and loan field with the Barley Loan & Land Co., financing the rebuilding of a number of stores destroyed by the two fires of 1892 and 1907. In 1916, C. A. Barley's son, Frank established the LeRoy Home Building Association in the Barley Building, later taken over by his son, Canby A. Barley. The business failed in the 1930s, but the building was then leased to the telephone exchange that occupied it until 1961. In 1975 it was home to an attorney and insurance agent, A. Lee Pray, and presently is used by American Family Insurance. Although business names have changed, the building has retained its historic ties to insurance and loans.¹⁶

203 E. Center, LeRoy State Bank

Known as the LeRoy State Bank Building, the building was originally named the Keenan Bank. Joseph Keenan moved to LeRoy from Ohio in the 1850s and organized a bank in 1872. In 1878 the business was located at the present site in a two-story brick building of the Italianate style, the upper floor of which was used as a hotel that included among its distinguished guests, Thomas A. Edison and George Westinghouse who stopped over in LeRoy following a visit to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The rear wall of the earlier building was incorporated into the present building, a Classical Revival style limestone building constructed in 1919 for \$35,000, excluding fixtures and interior furnishings estimated at an additional \$20,000. It was commissioned by Keenan's sons, Arthur and Luther Keenan. The architect was Arthur L. Pillsbury of Bloomington, Illinois, a University of Illinois graduate and prominent architect in the Bloomington area who later designed the Crumbaugh Memorial Library in LeRoy. English Bros. of Champaign, Illinois, were the contractors. The Keenans operated the bank until 1924 when it was closed by auditors. It was then reorganized as the LeRoy State Bank which operated on the premises until 1976. In 1977 William and Susan Scanlon purchased the bank and turned it into a restaurant, The Old Bank Inn. It continued under that name while owned by the Finchams, and since 1993 has been named Gibson's Old Bank Inn for its present owners, Leon and Judy Gibson.¹⁷

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Statement of Significance (continued)

212-216 Center, Opera House

The most colorful establishment in the commercial historic district was the Opera House. It was also a part of the rebuilding effort following the fire of 1892. Never converted to a movie theater, the Opera House exhibits its original layout on the second story, the first floor was always used for retail space. Hence, there is an integrity to the building that is rare to find. Plays, musicals, dances, banquets, graduations, it was home to vaudeville and local functions alike. On Saturday nights, the second floor was cleared for dancing. The building was wired for electricity in 1895, although had to wait until 1901 for a utility to furnish power, afterwards described as decorated in "lavish splendor." In 1892, William Buckworth secured a \$5,000 mortgage from Citizen's Homestead and Loan, the Crumbaugh bank, for the west two-thirds of lot 7, block 16, which together with funding from his business partner, Adam Murray, provided the money to build the present structure. The orchestra, stage, and backstage span two bays or 44 feet above 212-214 with wood trusses above the ceiling, exposed in the backstage fly. The wood floor was flat and the seating was portable. Although painted over, the designs of the canvas-covered proscenium are still visible, as well as the stenciling above the cove cornice. Playbills advertising "The Old Hayseed," "A Millionaire Tramp," and "The Girl from Montana" are still attached to the east wall of the backstage area. Below, Buckworth operated a pharmacy at 212 until 1905 when it became J.E. William's Drugs. An ice cream shop, restaurant, and variety of dry goods establishments occupied the premises afterwards. At 214, Murray operated a dry goods store, followed by a succession of variety stores. Both are now vacant. By 1919, the opera house had closed, and the space leased by the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal order of businessmen. Helm's Apparel occupies the storefront of 216 E. Center.¹⁸

106-110 Chestnut

Rebuilt after the fire of 1892, although escaping the fire of 1907, was the commercial block on N. Chestnut that originally contained restaurants and saloons below and the I.O.R.M., the International Order of Red Men, above 108 and 110. This block also retains much of its architectural integrity, including the

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storefront fixtures at 108 and 110 and the upper story window treatments and cornices of the whole range. But of special importance is the fact that from the outset the upper floor was used as a fraternal lodge. The turn-of-the-century saw a burgeoning of business associations in small towns. The Red Men, whose motto was "Freedom, Friendship, and Charity," was a benevolent order that celebrated the North American Indian in its ritual. It also had a sister order, the Daughters of Pocahontas, which also met above 108-110. In September 1892, Peter Vanatta, a builder, leased to the trustees of the Okiboji Tribe No. 79, O.R.M., "the second story of the double brick building now being erected" for a sixty year period. The chapter closed before the lease ran out. Today, all that remains of the order is the metal tablet in the second-story brick wall.¹⁹

Architecture

The architecture of the LeRoy Commercial Historic District should be considered as a whole rather than in part, because it is the consistency in scale and building material more so than style that knits the district together. As regards style, none of the buildings is unique, but several are good representative examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival.

Despite renovations to many of the first-story storefronts, a number of buildings retain their original fixtures: cast-iron pilasters carry an iron channel supporting the brick spandrel of the second story. Between the pilasters are plate-glass display windows with transoms across the top, including the entry. Beneath the windows is a dado of wood paneling sitting on a cast-iron sill. The Italianate style as represented in the 1870s buildings at 117 and 218-222 E. Center St. is identified by the second-story windows and cornice. The windows have round heads formed by a double brick rowlock with a keystone at center. The original double-hung sash as evident in a side street window at 222 E. Center was divided into two lites in each sash by a center glazing bar. The upper wall beneath the parapet featured a corbel course that formed the base of and a support for the cornice. The top molding of the cornice or cymatium and the brackets (modillions) that help support it were almost always iron, either cast or galvanized sheet (iron plated with zinc). Where the cornice survives above the storefronts (218-220) of the building at 218-222 E. Center, the cymatium and brackets are

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galvanized iron, but the frieze or panels between are formed by a double corbel in the upper brick wall. In the Late Victorian buildings of the 1880s and 1890s, for example, as seen in the First National Bank at 121-123 E. Center and 106-110 N. Chestnut, the upper windows have flat heads and either stone or iron lintels and the cornice is entirely galvanized iron. In many cities, the metal cornices have been removed because of a lack of maintenance and building code enforcement, but in LeRoy and other small towns a surprising number remain.

In contrast to the symmetry of the Italianate style, the Queen Anne style, as illustrated by the 1892 Wilcox Building at 200-202 E. Center is asymmetrical as a result of its parapet and the large and small bay windows (oriels) at the corners. One of the bay windows retains its metal roof cap, but the other has been taken down. The building and others, including the Opera House at 212-216 E. Center, also differ in the choice of brick. The 1890s witnessed the popularity of pressed brick (machine molded) and hard fired in the small towns of downstate Illinois, after first having been introduced in larger cities such as Chicago and St. Louis. Pressed brick had a smooth face and was usually laid with a fine joint. It contrasted with the softer locally manufactured brick used in earlier buildings in LeRoy.

As regards masonry, concrete block used in the building at 118 N. Chestnut constructed in 1902 was intended to emulate stone and yet be a less expensive alternative to brick construction. This building is one of the earliest in Central Illinois to employ the new material, which may have come from nearby Champaign, IL. However, concrete block unit construction gained greater popularity in residential building during the 1900s decade than in commercial building.

The Classical Revival style, introduced at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, first appears in LeRoy with the 1903 remodeling of the entry to the First National Bank at 121-123 E. Center. The style draws on Classical orders and Renaissance design elements such as rusticated masonry and coupled columns or piers supporting fully rendered entablatures. A fine example of the style is seen in the LeRoy State Bank at 203 E. Center constructed in 1919 of Bedford limestone. The portico is carefully proportioned in regard to columns, entablature, and pediment.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

LeRoy is fortunate to have a commercial building in the Prairie School style as represented by the Princess Theater of 1916 at 300 E. Center. Although its designer is unknown, the style was introduced by Wright and gained regional prominence in the early decades of the 20th century. Its horizontal banding and simplified ornament are features of the style.

From the Italianate to the Queen Anne to the Classical Revival and Prairie School styles, LeRoy exhibits a good cross-section of styles in its small, commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was because of the extent of original materials and fixtures retained by the commercial buildings of E. Center and N. Chestnut streets that the district was chosen for documentation. An Historic American Buildings Survey of the district was undertaken in the fall of 1993 and reductions of the drawings are attached to the nomination.²⁰

The names of only two architects associated with the district have come to light. But it can be assumed that many of the buildings were designed by local builders such as J.E. Buckles, W.W. Vanatta, Charles Wamsley, and Evans' Sons' Co. who operated the lumber yard. Brick masonry was furnished by local yards, such as those of Kelley and Son, and Wiley and Bishop. Metal cornices, ceilings, and other galvanized sheet work were offered by James Schuler and A.H. Morris.²¹

Arthur Pillsbury is the only regionally prominent architect known to have designed a building in the historic district, the LeRoy State Bank at 203 E. Center. Pillsbury carried on a successful practice in Bloomington, Illinois, the seat of McLean County. Two of his buildings are on the Public Square in Bloomington, and the McLean County Historical Society retains some of his drawings. Sherman Smith, however, was a local architect who practiced at the turn of the century. He is known to have laid out the Town Park in its present form in 1898.²²

The Town Park, as a work of landscape architecture, provides a special complement to the buildings of the commercial district. Moreover, its statue and band pavilion relate well to the architecture of the downtown. Taken as an ensemble, the park and buildings provide an attractive picture of a small town midwestern main street.

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End Notes

¹ Plat Records, Book 3, pp. 544-545, Recorder's Office, McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington, Illinois; J. D. Clevenger, The Historical Memoirs of LeRoy and Vicinity (LeRoy: privately printed, 1904), p. 41; Heritage of the Prairie: History of Empire and West Townships of McLean County, Illinois (LeRoy: Kramer Publishing Co., 1976), pp. 9, 23-25.

² "Census Abstracts," McLean County, Illinois Historical Survey, University of Illinois Library, Champaign, Illinois; "Railroads: Big Four and Punkin Vine," unpublished scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings, Memorial Library, LeRoy, Illinois.

³ Portrait and Biographical Album of McLean County (Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1887).

⁴ "Fires in LeRoy Area," unpublished scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings, Memorial Library, LeRoy, Illinois.

⁵ Warranty Deeds, Book 174, p. 173; Book 177, p. 8; Book 139, p. 54, Recorder's Office, McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington, Illinois.

⁶ Helen Meadors, et al., "Notes of business histories from the LeRoy Pride Action Committee," unpublished papers in Memorial Library, 1993; Frederick Robinson, "The Wilcox Block," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993.

⁷ W.F. Crumbaugh acquired a franchise in 1901 to furnish lights, kpower, and steam heat to the city through the LeRoy Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, The LeRoy Journal, November 1, 1901. In May 1899 permission was granted to the Farm and City Telephone Company to set poles and string wire, but nothing came of the venture; In 1906 A.T.&T. did set poles and established a telephone exchange, Heritage of the Prairie, p. 19.

⁸ "Businesses," unpublished scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings, Memorial Library, LeRoy, Illinois.

⁹ The LeRoy Journal, July 11, 1927; February 8, 1935.

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¹⁰ Plat Records, Book 3, pp. 544-545, Recorder's Office, McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington, Illinois; Deed Records, Book 653, p. 453, "Ordinance"; Heritage of the Prairie, pp. 14-15.

¹¹ Eleanor L. Esser, "The Town of LeRoy and the Main Square," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993; Heritage of the Prairie, p. 33.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Heritage of the Prairie, p. 14; Kristen Lindenbach, "Town and City Hall," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993.

¹⁵ Heritage of the Prairie, p. 91; Lois R. Evans, J.T. & E.J. Crumbaugh Spiritualist Church and Memorial Library (Heyworth, IL: The Heyworth Star, 1977), pp. 3-5.

¹⁶ Richard N. Osgood, Jr., "The Barley Building," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993; Helen Meadors, et al., "Notes of business histories from the LeRoy Pride Action Committee," unpublished, Memorial Library, 1993.

¹⁷ Helen Meadors, et al., "Notes of business histories from the LeRoy Pride Action Committee"; Brent Drone, "LeRoy State Bank," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993; Heritage of the Prairie, p. 91.

¹⁸ Tom Meier, "Opera House," unpublished paper for ARCH 418, University of Illinois, 1993; Deed Records, Book 177, P. 8, Recorder's Office, McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington, Illinois; Helen Meadors, et al., "Notes of business histories from the LeRoy Pride Action Committee"; Heritage of the Prairie, pp. 49-51.

¹⁹ "Clubs and Organizations of LeRoy," unpublished scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings, Memorial Library, LeRoy, Illinois; Lincoln Library, Vol. 2 (Buffalo, NY: Frontier Press Co., 1955), p. 2052; Deed Records, Book 168, P. 338, Recorder's Office, McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington, Illinois.

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LeRoy Commercial Historic District

²⁰ Center and Chestnut Streets, LeRoy, Illinois: Historic American Buildings Survey, 16 24x36-in. sheets, Prints and Drawings, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

²¹ LeRoy City Directory, 1895 (Chicago: S.D. Chase, 1895).

²² Lois R. Evans, ed., J.T. & E.J. Crumbaugh Spiritualist Church and Memorial Library (Heyworth, IL: The Heyworth Star, 1977), p. 5; "Pillsbury Drawings," McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Illinois; Heritage of the Prairie, p. 14; LeRoy City Directory, 1895.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 29

LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Bibliography

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- Evans, Lois R., ed. J.T. & E.J. Crumbaugh Spiritualist Church and Memorial Library. Heyworth, IL: The Heyworth Star, 1977.
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- LeRoy City Directory, 1895. Chicago: S.D. Chase, 1895.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 30

LeRoy Commercial Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

In clockwise manner, starting at the southwest corner of the Town Park, proceed north to the northwest corner of the Town Park, then east continuing along the alley of the north side of the block of 100 E. Center St., then north behind 112 N. Chestnut St. to the northwest corner of 118 N. Chestnut, then east across Chestnut and jogging north to the northwest corner of 111 N. Chestnut, proceeding east to the northeast corner of 111 N. Chestnut, then south to the alley of the north side of the block of 200 E. Center St., continuing east along the alley across East St. to the northeast corner of 300 E. Center St., then south to Center St., jogging west to East St., then south to the alley of the south side of the block of 200 E. Center St., turning west and continuing along the alley, jogging to include 111 E. Center St. to the point of origination at the southwest corner of the Town Park.

Boundary Justification

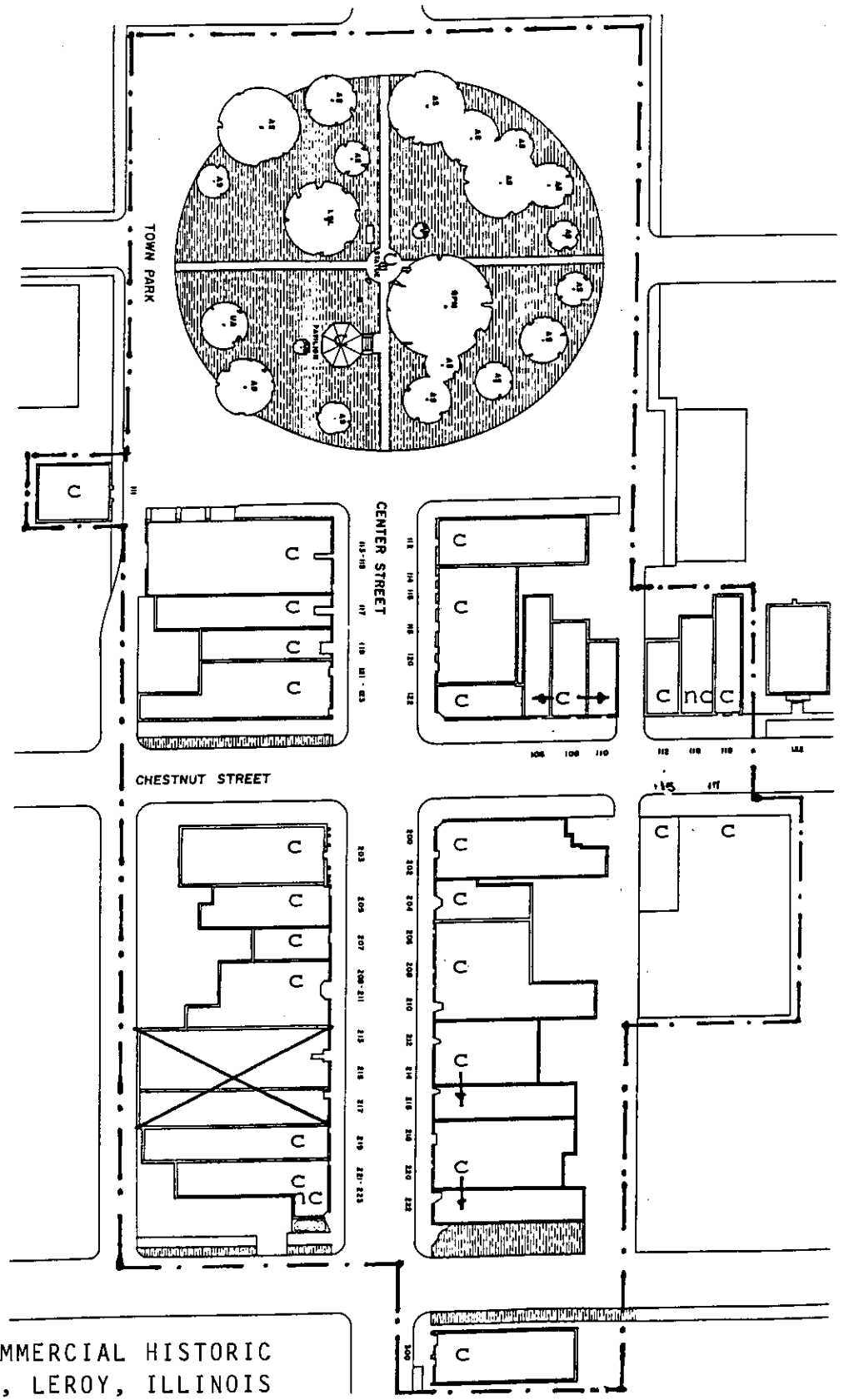
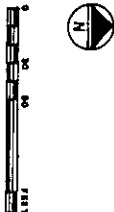
The boundary includes those buildings which maintain the historic integrity of the period of significance in the commercial center of LeRoy. To the west, north, and east are residences and churches, and to the south are vacant lots for parking as well as modern banks and a former school building.

UTM

5. 16 351590, 4467510
6. 16 351400, 4467480
7. 16 351350, 4467510

SITE PLAN

- TREE LEGEND
- VA LARIX AMERICANA
 - OPM QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
 - AM NERS MICH
 - AB ACER SACCCHARINUM
 - TEL. LINDULMBA STEADYPLVA L.
 - AMERICAN ELM
 - FR OAK
 - RED PIN
 - SILVER MAPLE
 - SWEET GUM



LERoy COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, LEROY, ILLINOIS

ELEANOR ESSER 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SITE PLAN

CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

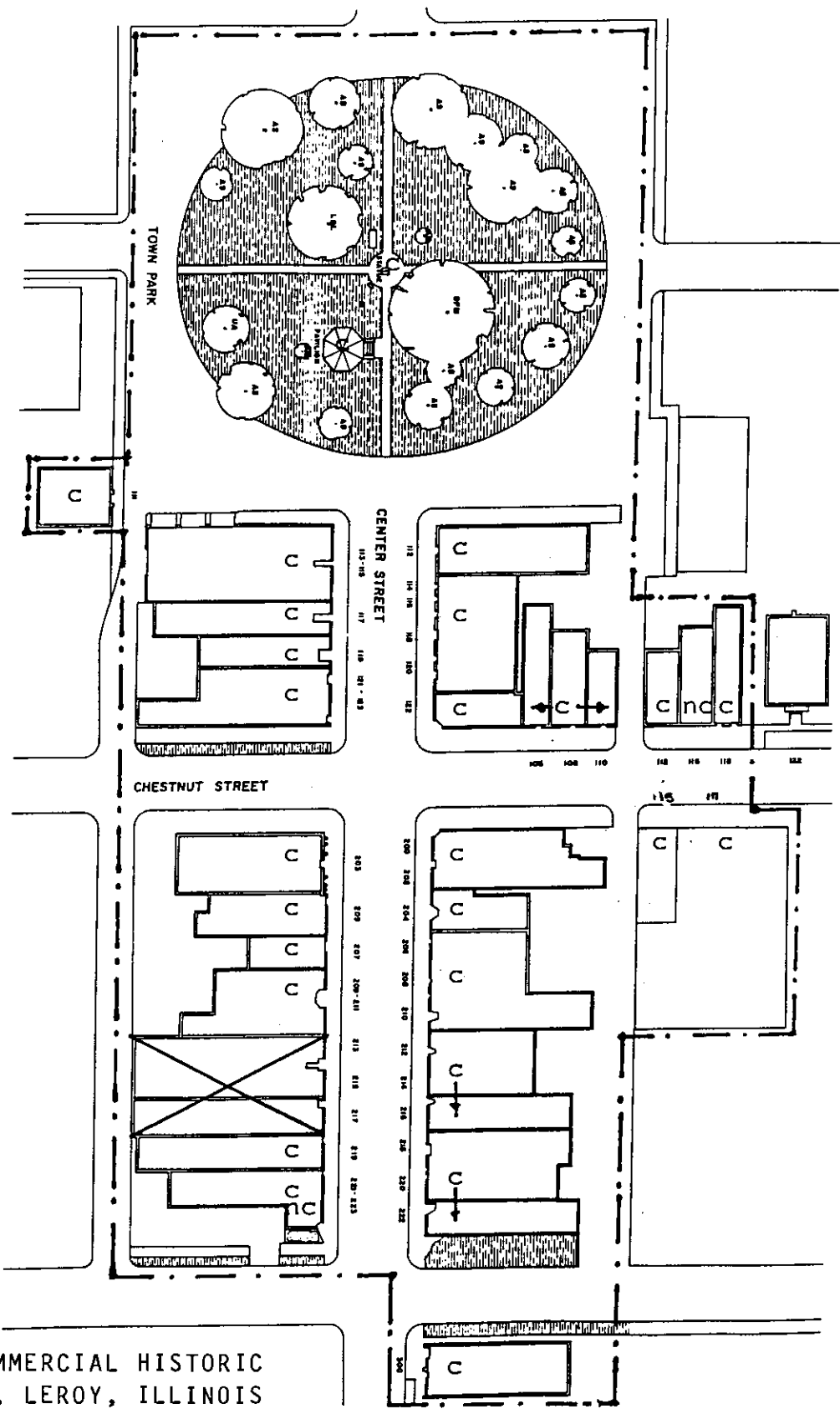
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Contributing C
 Noncontributing NC

Scale: 1 in. = 100 ft.
 district boundary

SITE PLAN

- TREE LEGEND**
- VA. WALNUT AMERICAN
 - OPR. BUTTRESS PALMETTO WOOD SHIM
 - AM. MAIZE BURN
 - AM. ACER SACKLAWOOD
 - LET. LINDLEMAN STRAWBERRY L.
 - AMERICAN BLM
 - PM. OAK
 - RED FRI
 - SILVER MAPLE
 - ROBERT OAK



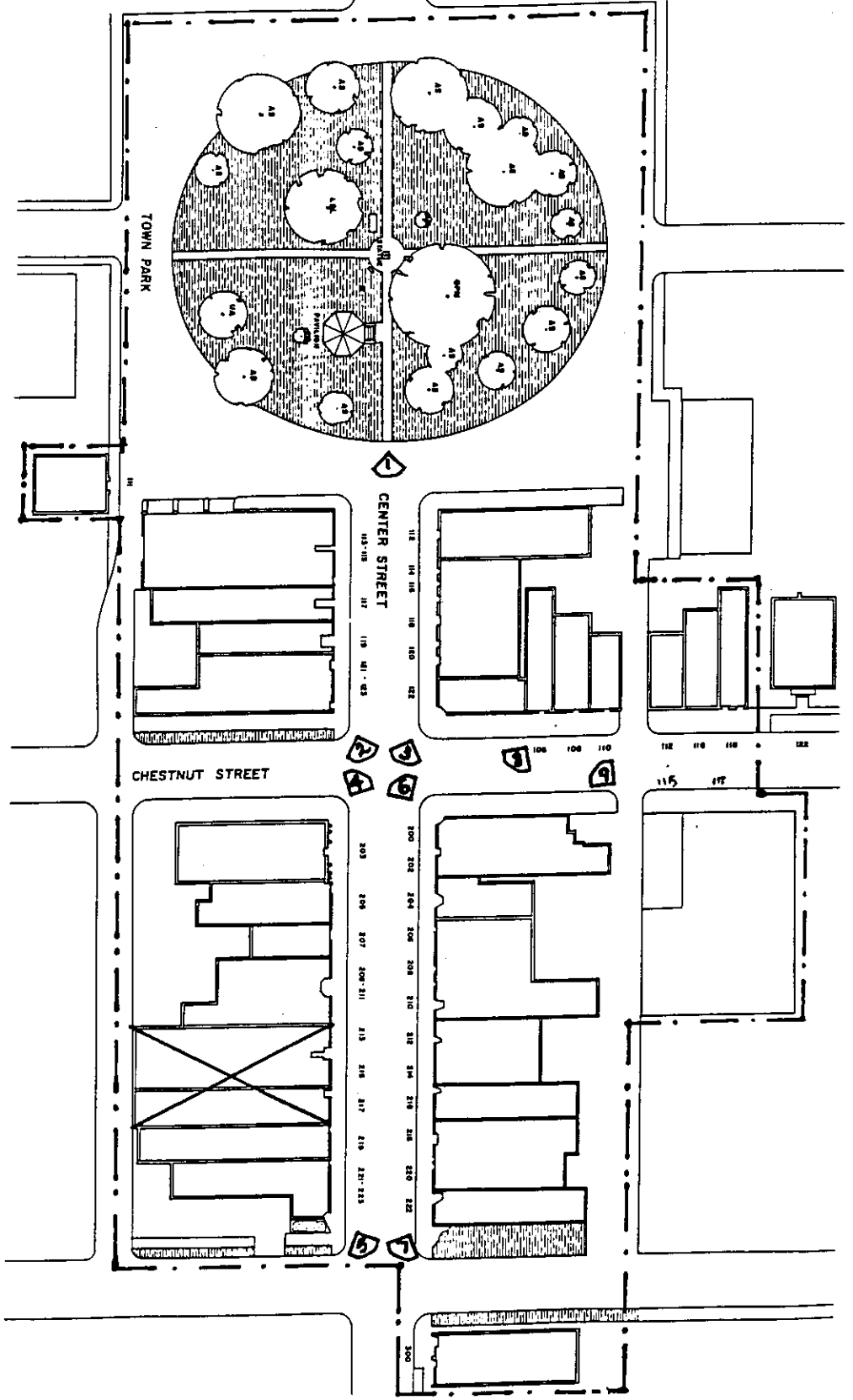
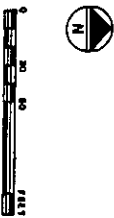
LEROY COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, LEROY, ILLINOIS

Contributing C
 Noncontributing NC

Scale: 1 in. = 100 ft.
 district boundary

SITE PLAN

- TREE LEGEND**
- MA MAHOG ANYBOLIA
 - ONE BURGON PALUSTRIUM BERRY COW
 - AN AMER BURN
 - NO ACER SACCHARINUM
 - THE LINDLEMAN STRABOCLA L.
- AMERICAN SLIP
 - PAW OAK
 - RED FIVE
 - SILVER MAPLE
 - BERRY OAK



ELEANOR ESSER 1964
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
120 SOUTH STATE STREET
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

SITE PLAN

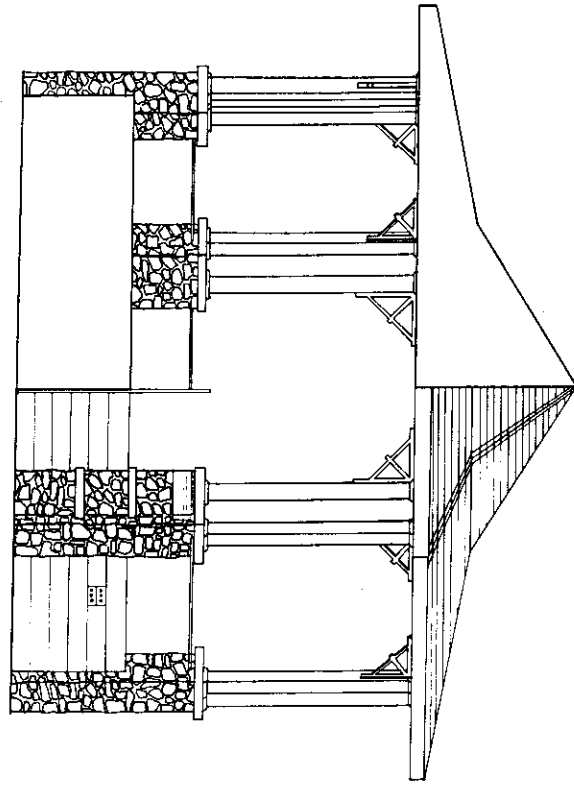
CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 16 SHEETS

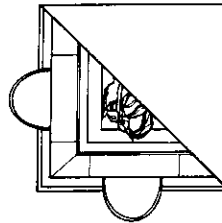
Photo Key

Scale: 1 in. = 100 ft.
district boundary

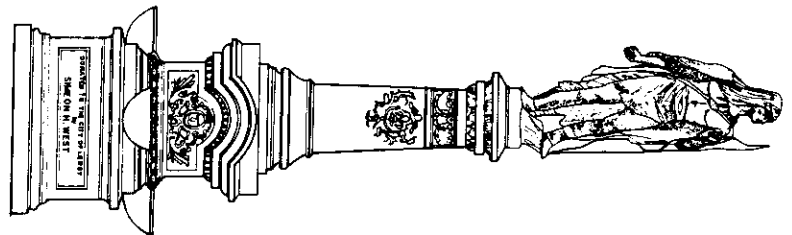


BAND PAVILION
SECTION/ELEVATION
1/2 inch = 1 foot
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
METERS

TOWIN PARK



IN 1922 SIMMON H WEST PRE-
SENTED LE ROY A BRONZE
STATUE OF OSAKETA, THE
MICKAPOO CHIEF WHOSE TRIBE
ONCE INHABITED THE AREA.
THE PEDISTAL IS ZINC-PLAT-
ED IRON. IN 1922 THE BAND
PAVILION WAS DONATED BY
CLARK STEWART.



CHIEF OSAKETA
SECTION/PLAN
3/4 inch = 1 foot

ELEVATION
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
METERS

DESIGNED BY ELEANOR ESSER 1924

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
141 NORTH WALKER BUILDING
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS
LE ROY, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
1000

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
NUMBER 3 OF 18 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, MADE OF ILLINOIS FOR STATE OF THE DRAWING

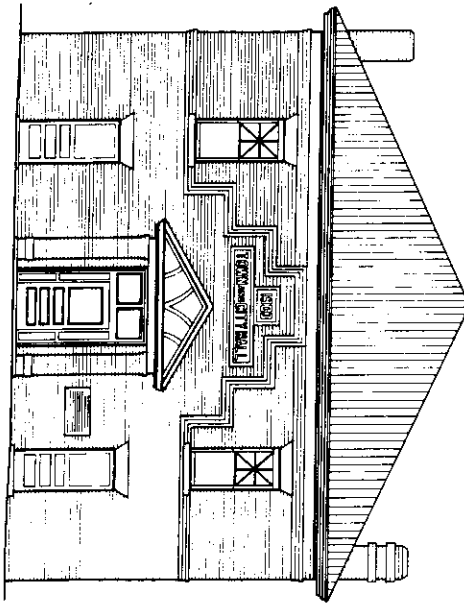
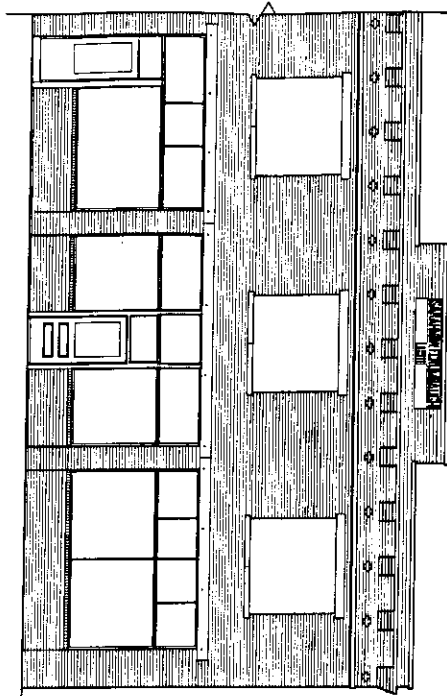
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

E CENTER ST

115

113

111



DESIGNED BY DOUGLAS SILBERT / KRISTEN LINDENBACH 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

111-115 E CENTER STREET

CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 16 SHEETS

DATE

© WASHINGTON, DC: PLEASE CHECK: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING.

SOUTH ELEVATION
7/8 INCH = 1 FOOT

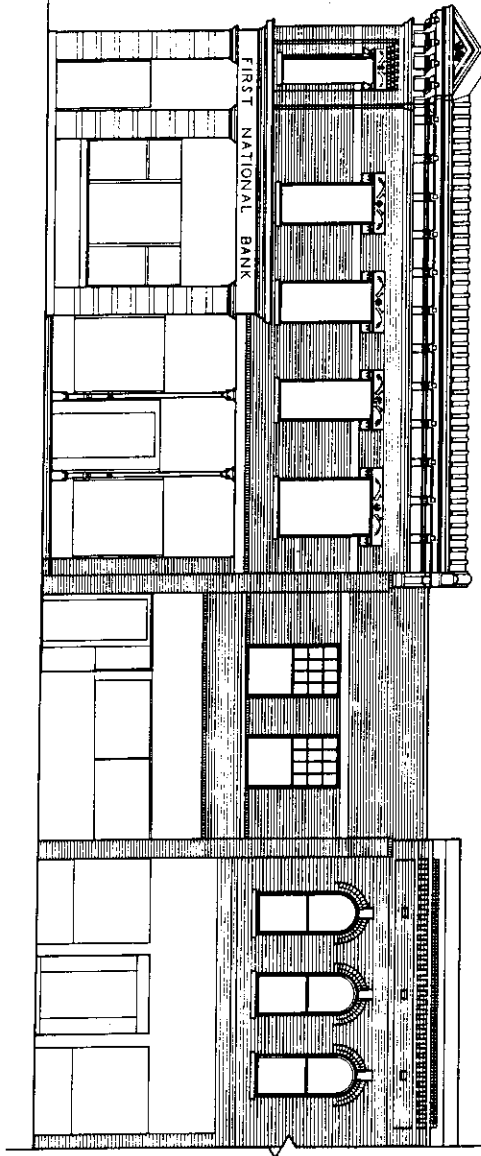
E CENTER ST.

123

121

119

117



© DOUGLAS SILBERT 1994
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
607 S. DANA ST. CHAMPAIGN, ILL. 61824
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ARCHIVES

117-123 E CENTER STREET

CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 18 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DAYTON, OHIO

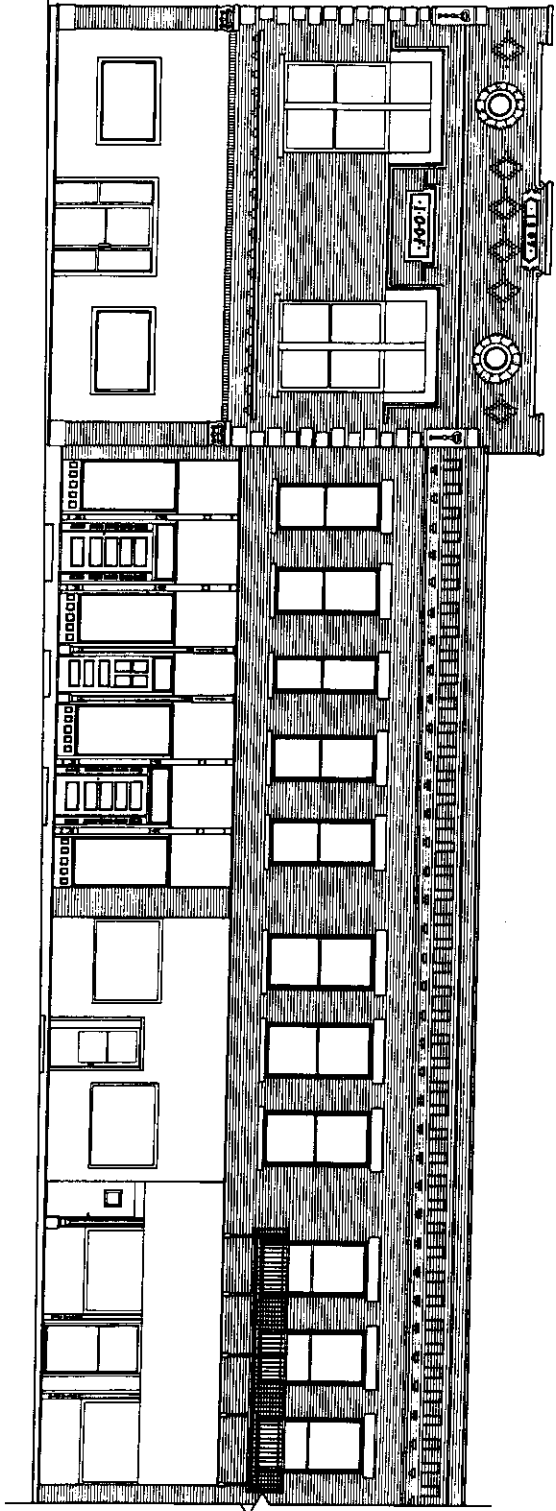
Plate # 4

NORTH ELEVATION
1/4 INCH = 1 FOOT

E. CENTER ST.

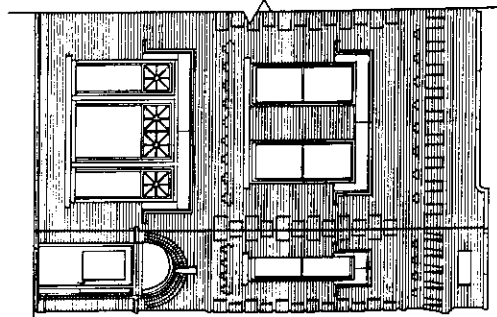


112
114
116
118
120



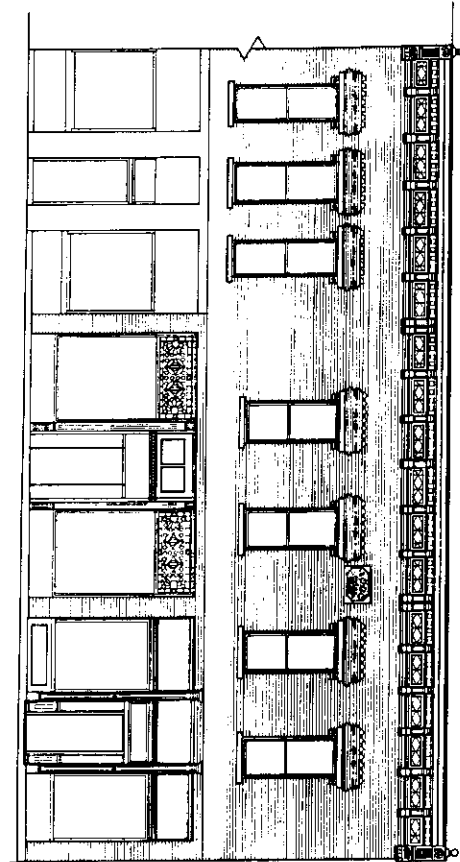
DESIGNED BY SUSAN HARRIS/RICHARD OSBODD 1994	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE 112-120 E. CENTER STREET CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS	CITY AND STATE LE ROY, ILLINOIS	PROPERTY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 18 SHEETS
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Plate # 5



122

NORTH ELEVATION
E. CENTER ST
14 NORTH 1901

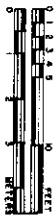


106

108

110

WEST ELEVATION
N CHESTNUT ST



DESIGNED BY RICHARD OSGOOD / KRISTEN LINDENBACH 1994	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS THE HERMAN F. FORD SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	106-110 N CHESTNUT STREET 122 E. CENTER STREET	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS	LE ROY, ILLINOIS	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 6 OF 18 SHEETS	DATE
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REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT "HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY" NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HOME OF DELICATOR, STATE OF THE DRAWING

Plate # 6

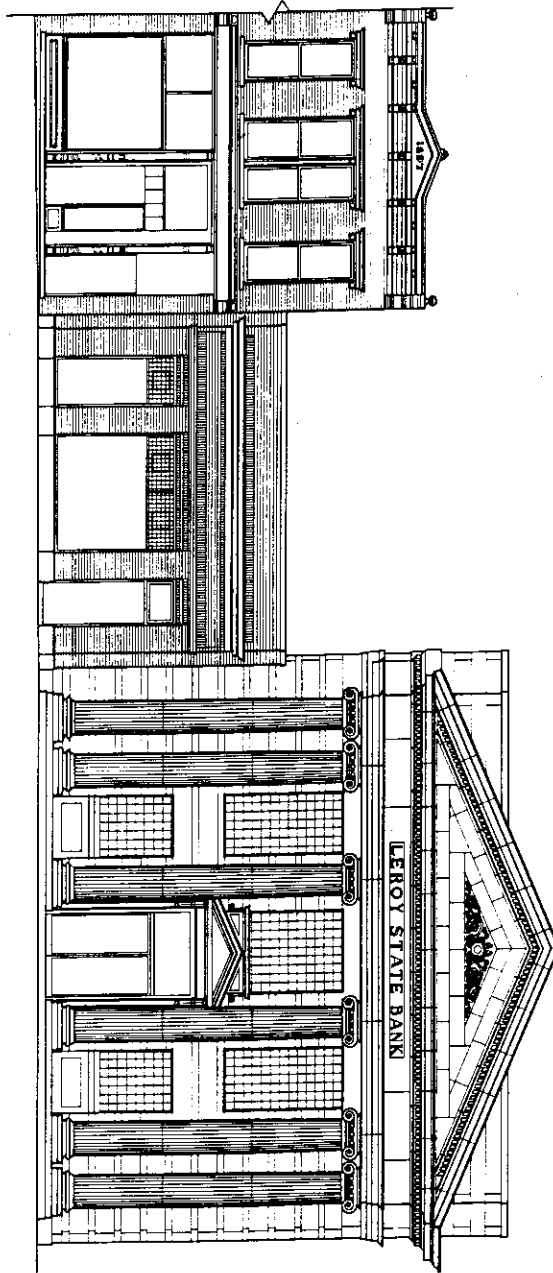
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4 INCH = 1 FOOT

E CENTER ST

207

205

203



DESIGNED BY BRENT DROHE 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

203-207 E CENTER STREET

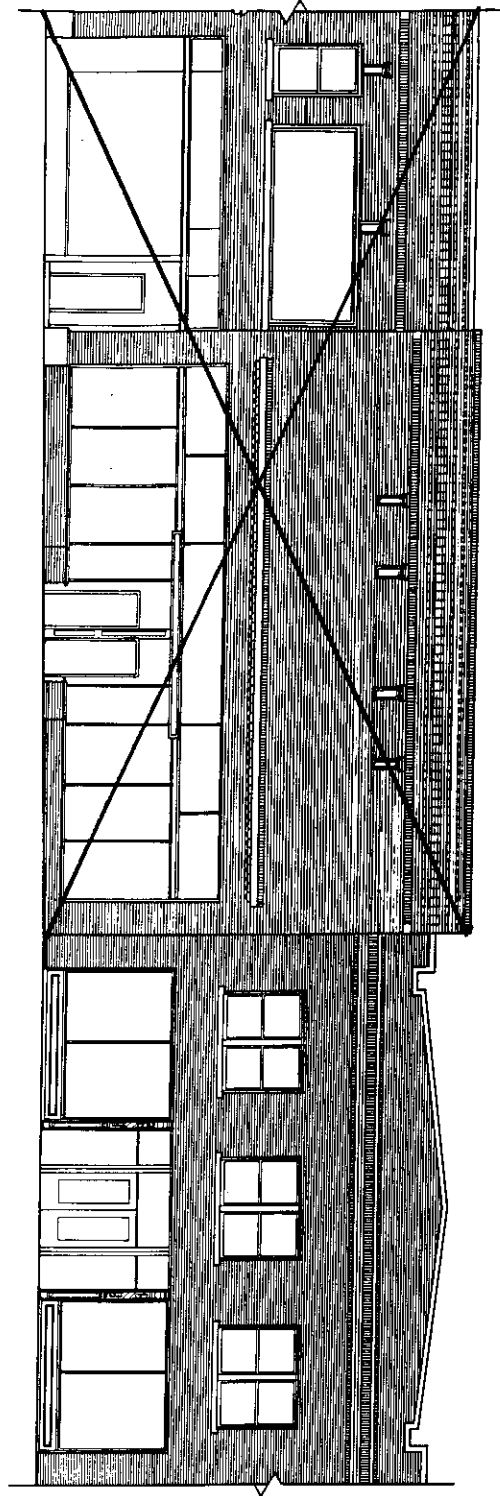
CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 10 OF 18 SHEETS

REPRODUCE PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUREAU OF ORIENTAL ARTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Razed April 1995



217

215

213

211

209

SOUTH ELEVATION
1/8" INCH = 1' FOOT

E CENTER ST.



DESIGNED BY BARBARA SEIDEL / BRENT DRONE 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PLAN SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

209-217 E CENTER STREET

CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

SHEET NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 11 OF 16 SHEETS

DATE DRAWN

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

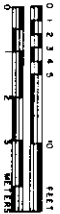
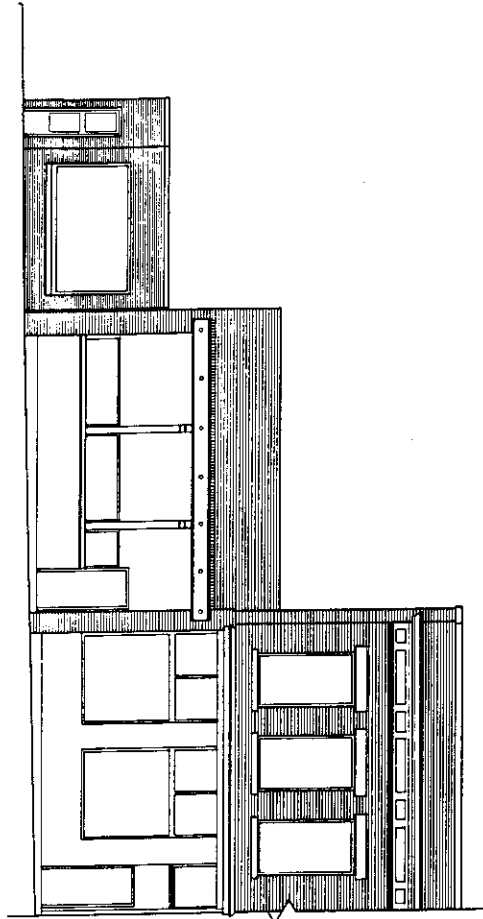
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" INCH = 1'-00"

E CENTER ST

223

221

219



BARBARA SEIDEL 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

219-223 E CENTER STREET

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS

LE ROY, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 12 OF 16 SHEETS

REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, RANGE OF BELLINGHORE, STATE OF THE HISTORY

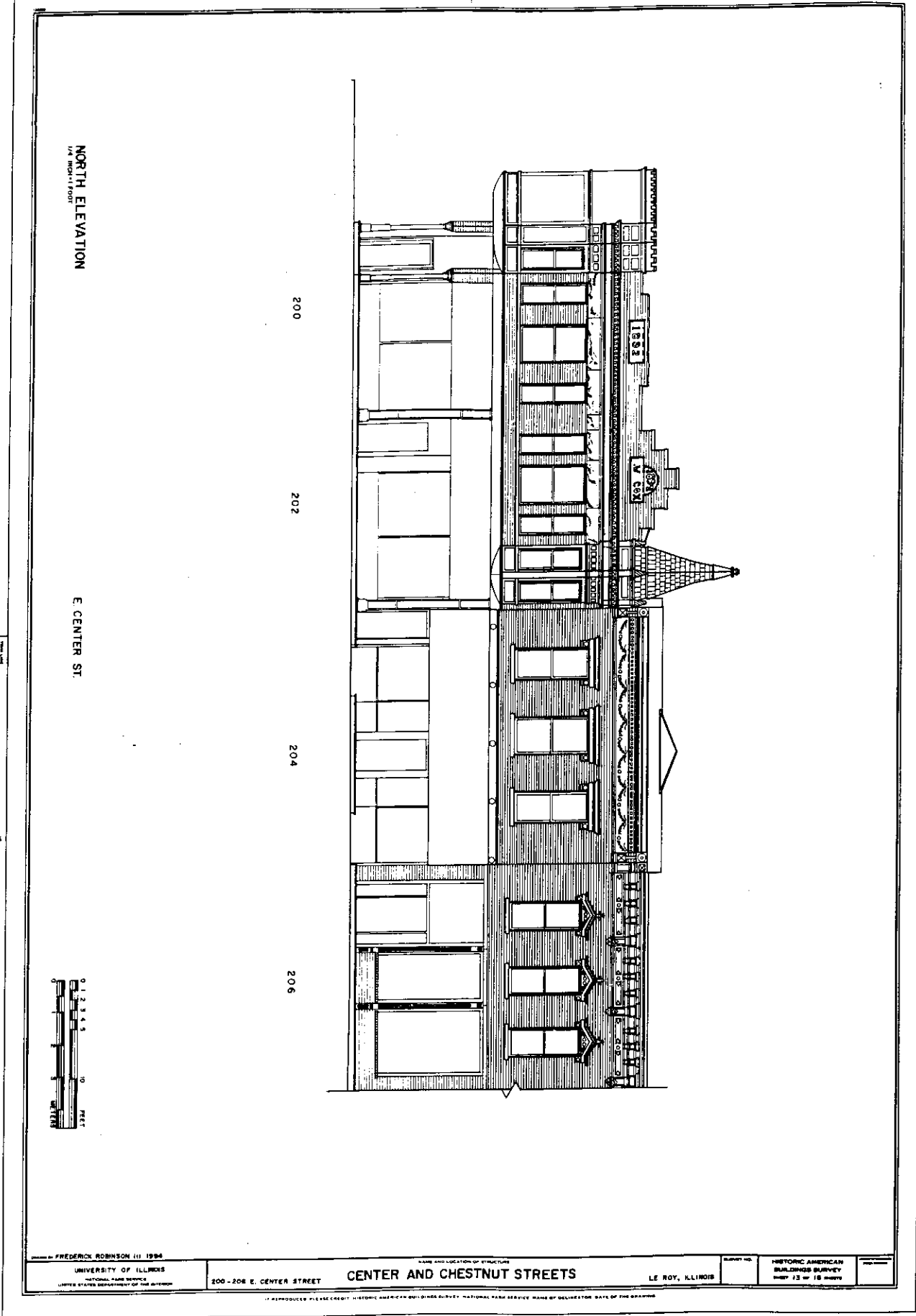


Plate # 10

DRAWN BY: FREDERICK ROBINSON (11) 1934 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NATIONAL NAME SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE 200-206 E. CENTER STREET CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS	SURVEY NO. LE ROY, KLINDB	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 12 OF 18 SHEETS
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IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

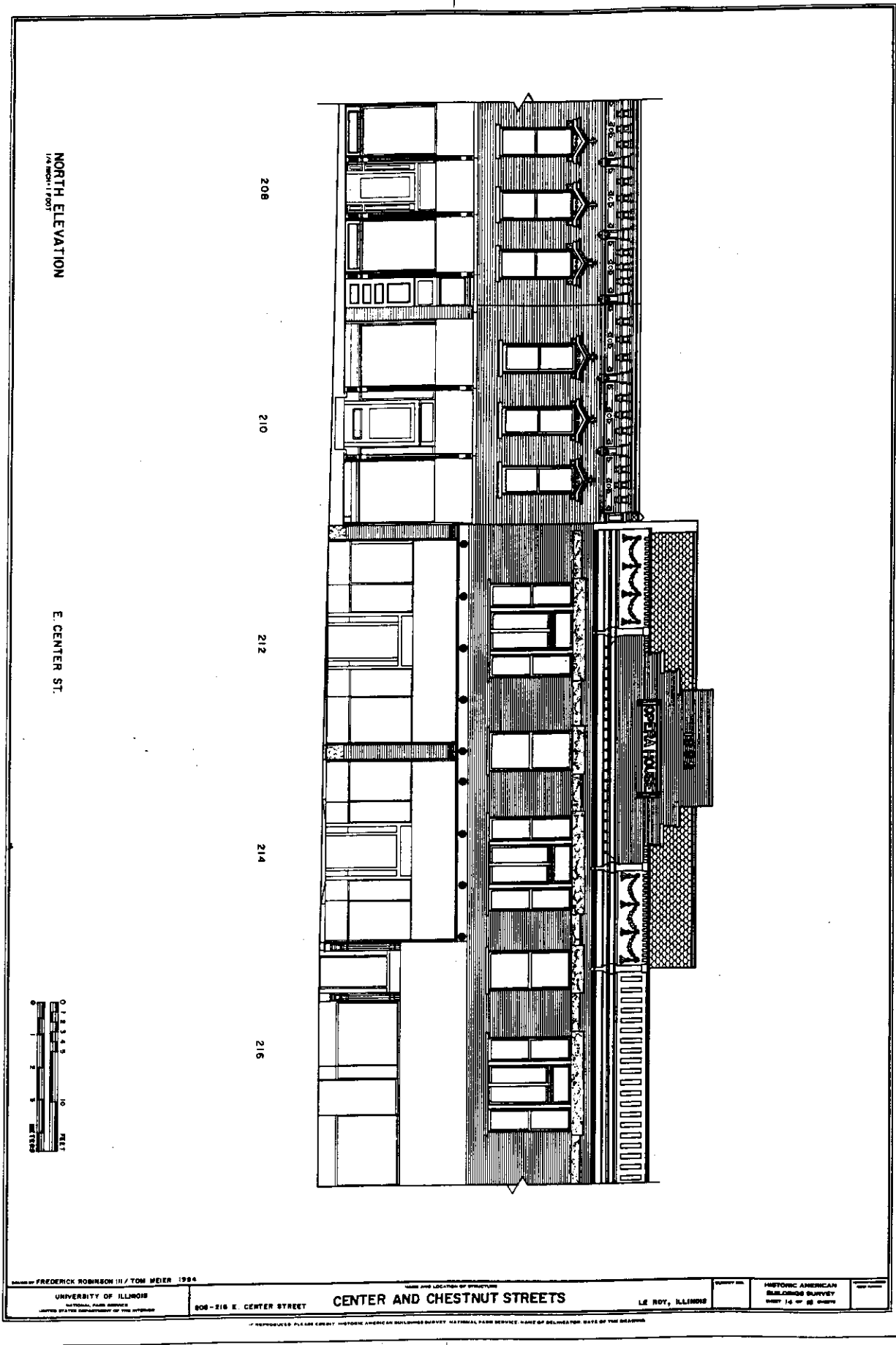


Plate # 11

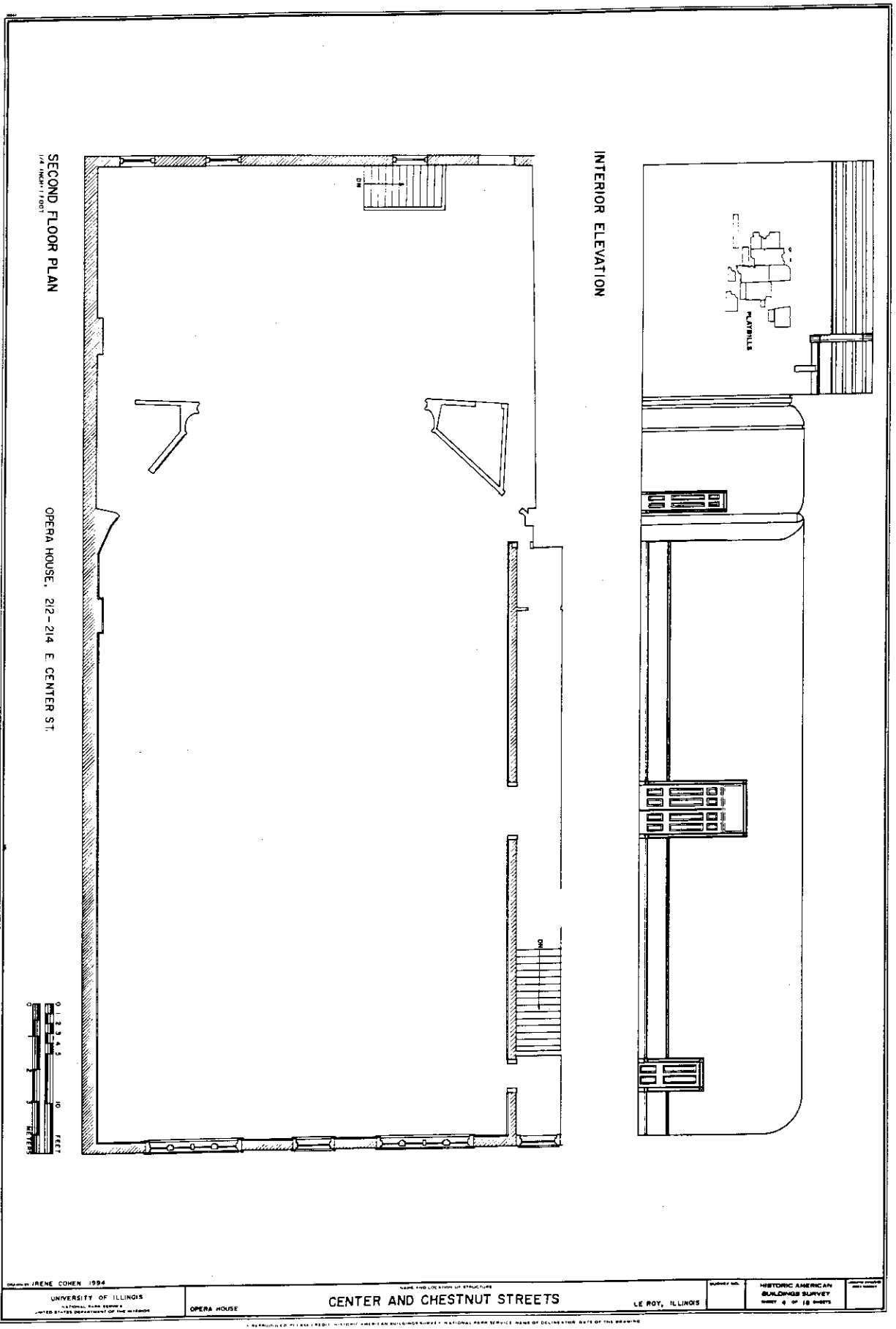
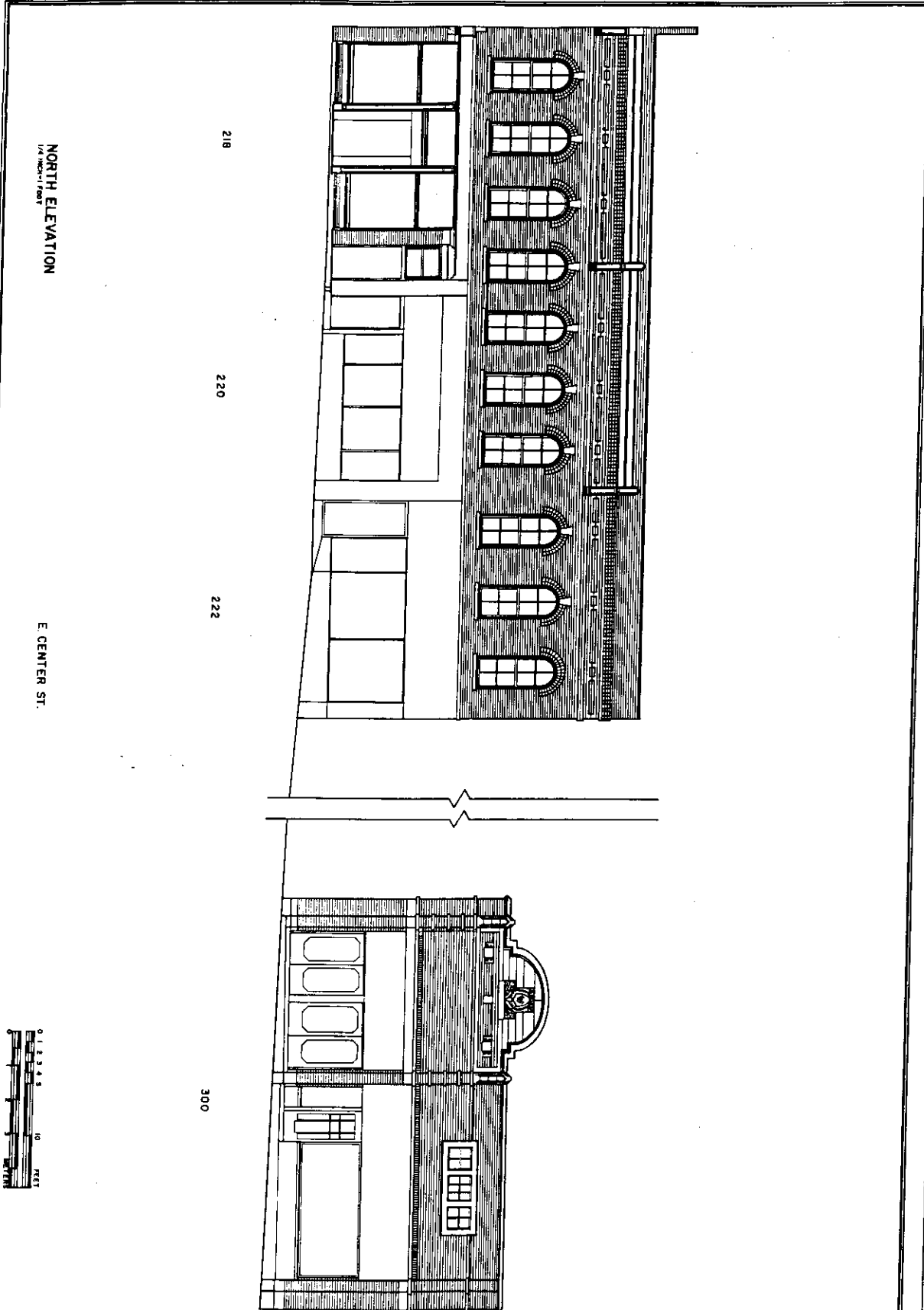


Plate # 12



NORTH ELEVATION
1/4 NORTH EAST

E. CENTER ST.

218

220

222

300



DESIGNED BY THOMAS MEYER / BARBARA SEIDEL 1994

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

218 - 300 E. CENTER STREET
CENTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS
LE ROY, ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF BUILDING FROM PLATE OF THE ORIGINAL

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 15 OF 18 SHEETS

Plate # 13

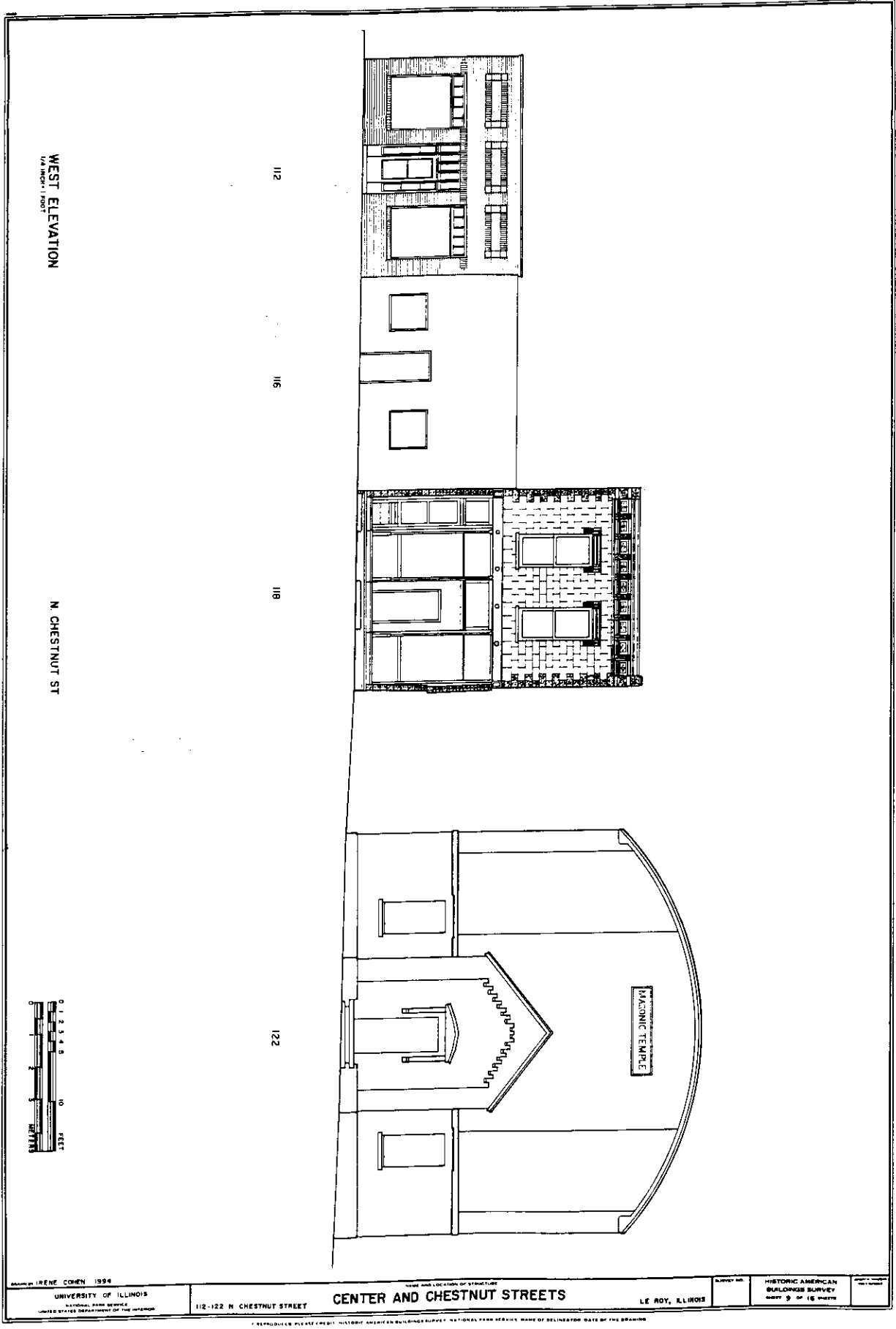


Plate # 14

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1996

Preservation Services

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 contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: edson_beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

FEB 23 1996

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/12/96 THROUGH 2/16/96

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

ALABAMA, BARBOUR COUNTY, Spring Hill Methodist Church, Co. Rd. 89 S side, approximately 750 ft. W of jct. with Co. Rd. 49, Spring Hill, 96000110, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, COVINGTON COUNTY, Avant House, 909 Sanford Rd., Andalusia, 96000046, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, DE KALB COUNTY, Gorman, Dr. J. A., House, Lookout St., Mentone, 96000045, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Walnut Street Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Jct. of Poplar and Tuscaloosa Sts., Florence, 96000021, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Wood Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase I), Roughly, along E. Hawthorne, Meridian and Kendrick Sts., Florence, 96000020, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, PERRY COUNTY, Marion Courthouse Square Historic District, Roughly, along Green, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Clements, Centreville and Monroe Sts., Marion, 96000111, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, TALLADEGA COUNTY, Butler, Charles, House, Jct. of First St. and Tenth Ave., Childersburg, 96000054, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALASKA, ANCHORAGE BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Alaska Engineering Commission Cottage No. 25, 645 W. Third Ave., Anchorage, 96000094, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, F. E. Company Manager's House, 757 Illinois St., Fairbanks, 96000095, LISTED, 2/16/96

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Laveen School Auditorium, 5001 W. Dobbins Rd., Laveen, 96000040, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Golden Gate Branch, 5606 San Pablo Ave., 1098 56th St., Oakland, 96000103, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Melrose Branch, 4805 Foothill Blvd., 1738 48th Ave., Oakland, 96000104, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Alden Branch, 5205 Telegraph Ave., 500 52nd St., Oakland, 96000105, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--23rd Avenue Branch, 1449 Miller Ave., 2347 E. 15th St., Oakland, 96000106, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Alexander Theatre, 216 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, 96000102, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, Merchants National Bank of Sacramento, 1015 7th St., Sacramento, 96000108, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, SONOMA COUNTY, Sebastopol Depot of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway, 261 S. Main St., Sebastopol, 96000109, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY, Fox Stone Barn, S. Cherryvale Rd., .5 mi. S of US 36, Boulder vicinity, 96000070, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY, Oil Spring, Address Restricted, Canon City vicinity, 96000043, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, PUEBLO COUNTY, El Pueblo, Jct. of 1st St. and Union Ave., Pueblo, 96000039, LISTED, 2/16/96

CONNECTICUT, WINDHAM COUNTY, Lawton Mills Historic District, Roughly bounded by Second St., Railroad Ave., Norwich Rd. and Fifth and Ninth Sts., Plainfield, 96000028, LISTED, 2/16/96

DELAWARE, KENT COUNTY, Woodside Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St., North Murderkill Hundred, Woodside, 96000107, LISTED, 2/16/96

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Sears, Roebuck and Company Department Store, 4500 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington D.C., 96000061, LISTED, 2/16/96

FLORIDA, SUMTER COUNTY, Pierce, Thomas R., House, 202 W. Noble Ave., Bushnell, 96000022, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, Allen School, 301 Main St., LaMoille, 96000081, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, First Congregational Church of LaMoille, 94 Franklin St., LaMoille, 96000059, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Quigley Preparatory Seminary, 103 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, 96000093, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Chicago Great Western Railroad Depot, Myrtle St. between N. Madison and Vine Sts., Elizabeth, 96000098, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Fairbury City Hall, 101 E. Locust St., Fairbury, 96000090, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, MCLEAN COUNTY, LeRoy Commercial Historic District, 111-121, 200-221, 300 Center and 106-118 Chestnut Sts., LeRoy, 96000089, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Sherrard Banking Company, 314 Third St., Sherrard, 96000092, LISTED, 2/16/96

IOWA, HAMILTON COUNTY, Zitterell, William J. and Hattie J., House, #21 Division St., Webster City, 96000057, LISTED, 2/16/96

IOWA, LEE COUNTY, Herachler, Christian and Katharina, House, Barn and Outbuildings Historic District, Jct. of 6th and Green Sts., Franklin, 96000064, LISTED, 2/16/96

more: