

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.

10-2-91

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Building at 201 North Market Street

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 201 North Market Street [NA] not for publication

city or town Champaign [] vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Champaign code 019 zip code 61820

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 / SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

9-30-91
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register

other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

201 North Market Street
Name of Property

Champaign County, Illinois
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> 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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
Stucco
roof Asphalt
other Limestone

Narrative Description

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

201 North Market Street

Champaign County, Illinois

Name of Property

County/State

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 Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

c. 1870

Significant Dates

c. 1870

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Champaign County Historical Archives

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Narrative Description

The Italianate commercial building at 201 North Market Street, constructed around 1870, stands on the northwest corner of North Market and Taylor streets in downtown Champaign; to the rear(west) is an alley. A party wall connects 201 North Market Street with 203-205 North Market, to the immediate north, and the side elevation of the Lincoln Building at 44 East Main Street completes the west block face. Across Taylor Street to the south, along the 100 block of North Market Street, is a series of two-story historic commercial buildings stretching along the west block face, while the east block face contains a parking lot immediately across from 201 North Market and a single Italianate-influenced building (greatly altered) which faces west at the dead end of Taylor Street; the remainder of the block face is composed of the side elevations of buildings facing University Avenue or Chester Street (both to the south), or Main Street (north). 201 North Market is located one block west from the historic Illinois Central Railroad complex, one block north of the busy cross town University Avenue thoroughfare, and a block south and east from the major commercial arteries of North Walnut and Main streets.

Immediately in front of the building is a raised historic limestone sidewalk quarried from the Lemont-Joliet region of northeast Illinois. The sidewalk consists of large limestone slabs adjacent to the street and smaller slabs adjacent to the building. This type of limestone sidewalk is only found in front of 201 North Market Street and is unique in Champaign County. The nomination consists of one contributing building and its adjacent limestone sidewalk.

Exterior

The rectangular building has a concrete parged rubble limestone foundation that carries two-stories of brick six-course common bond construction topped by a low-pitched shed roof. It is connected via a brick party wall on the north to a similar historic two-story rectangular building. An original storefront remains on the first story while the second story consists of three original round arched windows with brick and limestone details; a corbeled brick entablature caps the building.

The three bay main (east) elevation is dominated by an original storefront set flush with the historic limestone sidewalk. Raised slightly from the sidewalk on a tooled limestone sill, the storefront consists of large one-light display windows flanking a center recessed entry with its original wood ceiling. Framing the storefront, to the north and south, are cast-iron fluted pilasters set adjacent to the display windows. The pilasters have classical bases, plain frieze areas, and only vestiges of possible Ionic capitals. Wood framed, the display windows are set above a narrow wood bulkhead and are unadorned. The center recessed entry has a large limestone slab as the threshold/vestibule set before double full-length one-light wood doors; a large one-light transom is above the doors. Narrow one-light windows are positioned in the

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sides of the recess. Flanking the recess are thin cast-iron rope columns with high pedestals, bulbous fluted bases, and florid caps that rise for three-quarters of the storefront's height; above the columns are similar, but shorter, rope columns that continue upward to the wood covered lintel that spans the storefront.

The second story is divided into three bays by tall round arched four-over-four wood double-hung sash. The windows are set in soldier brick round arches with limestone keystones and impost blocks; there are tooled limestone lug sills. At the top of the elevation is a parapet detailed with a wide corbelled brick entablature consisting of a four brick wide architrave band, a panelled frieze, and a wide stepped brick cornice; the parapet conceals the low-pitched shed roof.

Although mostly concrete parged, the building's rubble limestone foundation is narrowly exposed on the Taylor Street elevation (south) above a modern concrete sidewalk. Set into the foundation are five below grade openings with tooled limestone lintels. Only the easternmost opening is without a window well covered by a metal grill; the modern sidewalk is set flush with the east opening that may at one time have had a doorway with steps running parallel along the building to the west. The first story is blind except for two openings at the west end of the building. At the west corner is a raised five-panel historic wood door with a two-light transom set below a tooled limestone lintel and above a tooled stone threshold. Two thin stone steps aid in reaching the entry. To the immediate east is a single four-over-four wood double-hung window also with a tooled limestone lintel and sill; the window is protected by a full-height metal grill. Centered on the second story are five symmetrically placed four-over-four round arched wood windows similar to those on the main elevation, but with the limestone tooling visible on the keystones, impost blocks and sills. Above the windows is a three-part brick entablature similar to the east elevation; two interior brick end chimneys extend above the entablature.

The rear (west) elevation is quite simple with only a vestige of the foundation visible and only the lower south quadrant of the building having the original brick wall exposed, where, according to early Sanborn Insurance Maps, a one-story frame wing was once located. The remainder of the elevation is covered in a cement-based stucco. Two raised door openings once existed on the first story: the south doorway has been infilled with brick, but the tooled limestone lintel and threshold are still visible; the north doorway has its original four-panel wood door and stone threshold extant and the stone lintel is partially visible underneath the stucco. Two stone steps lead up to this north doorway. The second story is covered by stucco except for a single four-over-four round arch double-hung window at the north edge; a stone sill is the window's only detail. To the rear of the building is a small dirt and gravel parking area; to the west of that is a city alley. The north elevation is contiguous with 203-205 North Market Street.

The historic nineteenth century sidewalk along the east elevation of 201 North Market is unique

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in Champaign County. It consists of six large Lemont-Joliet quarried limestone slabs approximately ten inches thick and set higher than the modern concrete curb at the street's edge; a second row of smaller slabs is adjacent to the limestone sill of the building on the west with two sections of modern concrete, flanking the entryway, infilling access openings to the building's basement. At the Taylor Street corner is a stone step down to street level, while at the north end a different historic limestone sidewalk continues in front of 203-205 North Market Street. A city fire hydrant is located at the corner of Taylor and Market streets and there is a manhole cover set between two slabs.

Interior

The interior of 201 North Market Street has a very high degree of integrity, which has unfortunately suffered due to lack of maintenance over the past several decades. Roof leaks have caused damage to some structural members, and while interior access is possible, it is safely limited to the basement, first story and to the rear of the second story. No utilities are connected to the building.

A stairway at the rear of the first story provides access to the basement which is one large L-shaped room. The foundation walls are rubble limestone and the rear northwest corner, below the stairs, projects into the room, thus creating the L-shape. A large amount of dirt and debris covers the brick floor. New concrete block piers have been added to the front/east wall and support the narrower of the limestone and concrete slabs which abut the storefront. About two feet beyond is a brick wall with openings that have been infilled; these openings once served as connections to steam tunnels which supplied downtown buildings with heat. The walls of the front/east half of the basement are covered with plaster above a beadboard wainscoting. Doorways were once located in the southeast corner, facing Taylor Street, and at the southwest corner, facing the alley; these have both been infilled with brick. Modern pipe columns have been added down the center line of the building to give added support to the first story joists.

The main storefront space consists primarily of one large open area with a small bathroom in the northwest corner and an enclosed staircase along the rear (west) wall. Interior decoration includes a partial pressed metal ceiling located near the storefront; the ceiling has a center field made up of square metal pieces each with a beaded inner square, a swag and drop border and wide molded cornice. The walls are plaster applied directly onto the brick walls; the floors are wood. Beadboard wainscoting runs across the rear wall and encloses a bathroom in the northwest corner which has a wall hung sink and toilet; the bathroom walls are only about six feet tall, with the space over the bathroom open to the ceiling. A small closet is located to the south, below the staircase to the second story; access to this staircase is from the exterior. There is also a door next to the bathroom enclosure which leads into to a small storage area which gives access to the basement stairs and to an exterior door facing west.

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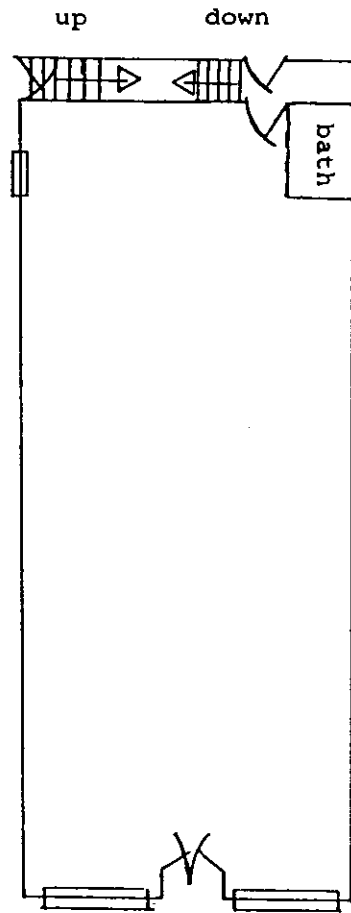
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Access to the second story is by way of an enclosed wood staircase running along the rear wall from south to north. Entry to the stairway is from the exterior doorway on the south elevation; the staircase is illuminated by the single window on the rear elevation which is at the top of the stairs. The second story was mostly used as residential space, and, while deteriorated, its original configuration and much Italianate detail survive. The walls are either plaster laid directly on the exterior brick walls or plaster and lath for the inner partitions and ceiling; one-third height wood wainscoting survives on the walls of the rear two rooms. Floors are of wood construction with fragments of various floor coverings remaining. A corridor runs along the north wall to the large, full-width front room; a door near the stairs leads into the kitchen area with a bathroom just inside the doorway. To the east of the kitchen, along the windowed south elevation are two rooms, probably functioning once as bedrooms, before the large front room is reached; one windowless room opens directly off of the front room. Original Italianate four-panel doors are in place as well as the Italianate style window and door surrounds.

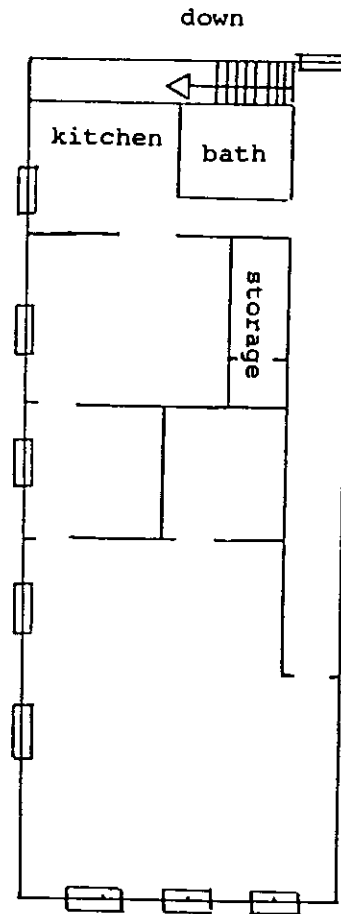
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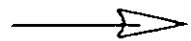
First Floor



Second Floor

Floor Plans - not to scale

North



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Narrative Statement of Significance

The building located at 201 North Market Street is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. It is a good local example of an Italianate style commercial building. Characteristics of the style found on 201 North Market Street include its two story height, rectangular plan, tall round-arched windows, cast-iron storefront, and entablature. The period of significance is circa 1870, when the two-story building was constructed, post-dating an 1868 fire which destroyed the structures previously on that block.

History

The City of Champaign owes its existence to the charter granted by the state legislature in 1851 to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the building of a new railroad the length of the state. The route selected through Champaign County ran two miles west of the existing town of Urbana and was chosen for engineering and economic reasons, as it did not require cutting rough moraines or crossing rivers.¹ The area west of the tracks to Neil Street was platted by the Illinois Central in 1853 and was legally regarded as the "Railroad Addition to Urbana"; the building at 201 North Market is located in this addition. The railroad actually reached West Urbana in 1854 and within a year there were commercial buildings in the area and the population was over four hundred; by the end of the next year the population was over twelve hundred. On April 17, 1857, West Urbana was organized as a village and in 1860 a vote was taken to incorporate the village as the city of Champaign; the population at that time was 1,727.²

According to *J.S. Lothrop's Champaign County Directory, 1870-1*, several fires occurred in Champaign from 1866 through 1871. Included in these fires, was one that destroyed "the entire block covered with buildings, between Market and Walnut streets and University avenue and Main street, . . . excepting two brick buildings standing upon opposite corners of the block."³ Lothrop continues, "The most of this territory has since been covered with fine brick blocks"⁴; it appears that 201 North Market Street dates from after the 1868 fire and before 1878 when the Centennial Saloon is noted at that location in the *City Directory* of that date.⁵

The earliest Sanborn Insurance Map of Champaign, 1887, labels 201 North Market Street as a saloon and shows the building as a brick two-story block with a frame one-story canopy over the east sidewalk and a one-story frame wing on the rear southwest corner. Later maps show the same details, although the front canopy has disappeared by 1909.⁶ The 1897 map labels the second story a cigar factory, while the 1902 map shows it as a gambling hall. By 1915 the building is used as a store.

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City Directories bear out the uses depicted on the Sanborn maps:

1878-1879	Centennial Saloon (Oscar Straub & Theo Siegel)
1885-1898	Siegel Saloon (Theodore Siegel)
(1895-1898)	Cigar Manufacturing/2nd floor (Charles J. Peterson)
1900	Saloon E.S. Cunningham, lived above
1902-1906	The Stag Saloon George Baumgardner, lived above [J.L. Beeson, proprietor of saloon in 1906]
1912	vacant Charles A. Lyman lived above
1914	vacant
1916-1938	Champaign Tea & Coffee Co. (Joseph L. Beeson, proprietor)
1939-1944	vacant
1944-1945	Lillard & Getman furniture storage
1946-1958	Joseph Lundy, furniture store

Architecture: The Italianate style and cast iron storefronts

201 North Market Street may be discussed in terms of its Italianate architecture as well as its cast iron storefront. In both categories, the building is a gem of downtown Champaign, together with its companion building, 203-205 North Market Street, which is also being nominated to the National Register. Champaign has few commercial buildings remaining from the mid-nineteenth century. Additionally, these buildings are two of only three buildings to retain cast iron storefronts, the third of which is from the later nineteenth century.

The Italianate style, c. 1850 - c. 1880s, was an extremely popular nineteenth century architectural style, particularly in the expanding cities of the Midwest, as well as in many older cities of the northeastern seaboard which were still growing.⁷ Adopted for private residences, commercial blocks, train stations, and industrial buildings, the adaptability of the Italianate style made it nearly a national style in the mid-nineteenth century.⁸ It could be as picturesque as the Gothic Revival style or as restrained as the earlier Greek Revival style.⁹

The Italianate style, while inspired by the rural architecture of northern Italy, was introduced along with the Gothic Revival style in England as part of the Picturesque movement in the late 1830s.¹⁰ In reaction to nearly two hundred years of formal classical ideals in art and architecture, the movement proposed rambling, informal Italian farmhouses with square towers as the prototype for Italian-style villa architecture.¹¹ Italy had been the source for the previous

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tenure with classicism through inspiration from the Renaissance or ancient Rome, thus Italian architecture "remained the principal source of artistic nurture during the reaction against the earlier ideals it had inspired."¹²

In the United States, the Italianate style developed into a truly indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin; while the informal, rural models of the Picturesque movement were generally followed, these Old World models were variously modified, adapted, and embellished.¹³ Related, but less common, was the use of the formal Italian Renaissance townhouse as a model for residential architecture. When used, this inspiration was imported relatively intact, always constructed of masonry (typically stone ashlar or stucco) and austere square or rectangular shaped in form, with minimal decorative detailing typically limited to hoodmolds.¹⁴ More commonly, characteristics of the Renaissance townhouse were mixed with the general usage of the Italianate style.¹⁵

While the earliest examples of the Italianate style in the United States date to the 1830s, the style was substantially popularized by the pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing, published in the 1840s and 50s. By the 1860s, the Italianate style had completely overshadowed its earlier companion--the Gothic Revival style.¹⁶ Surviving examples of the earliest use of the style are rare; most examples date to c. 1855-80.¹⁷ The financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression was the impetus of the decline of the style, along with its associated French Second Empire style.¹⁸ New housing styles (the Queen Anne style, in particular) took over when prosperity was returned in the late 1870s.¹⁹

Whether residential or commercial in application, identifying features of the style are similar: two or three stories (rarely one story); tall, narrow windows, commonly arched or curved above and frequently with elaborated crowns; and cornice detailing, typically brackets and frieze panels. While hip roofs are common on the style's residential applications, shed roofs, concealed behind cornices/parapets, are typical for commercial applications of the style. Occasionally, commercial examples of the style are four stories. Italianate features of 201 North Market Street include tall round arch double-hung sash with soldier course hoodmolds, keystones and impost blocks; rectangular or box-like massing; an entablature detailed with brickwork on the parapet which hides the shed roof; and a cast-iron storefront with classically influenced details.

Technological changes in the mid-nineteenth century made the Italianate style more economical for commercial buildings. By the 1840s, production methods for cast iron and pressed metal permitted the affordable mass production of stylistic features that few merchants could have afforded in carved stone.²⁰ The application of such features became so popular that cities such as New York, St. Louis, and Portland, Oregon all had districts of cast iron buildings.²¹

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Architects and builders were able to experiment with iron columns and lintels on ground floor levels. Simultaneous advances in the glass industry resulted in the manufacturing of large panes of glass at an affordable cost.²² The result of these two technological advances was the storefront as we know it today: large spans of glass framed by thin structural elements.²³ Commercial buildings of the first decades of the nineteenth century more closely resembled residential buildings, with ground floors distinguished by regularly spaced, heavy piers of stone or brick, infilled with paneled doors or small pane window sash.²⁴ The changes brought about by new technology meant new aspects of business marketing were being introduced. As stated by H. Ward Jandl in *Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts*:

The advertisement of the merchant and his products in the building facade and display windows quickly became critical factors in the competitive commercial atmosphere of downtowns. In the grouping of these wide-windowed facades along major commercial streets, the image of America's cities and towns radically changed.

Initial use of the new cast iron technology resulted in simple post-and-lintel construction accompanied by minimal, if any, decoration. As iron craftsmen became more adept and as styles such as the Italianate (with more ornate architectural embellishments than earlier styles) became more popular, cast iron was produced in Italianate, Venetian Gothic, and French Second Empire details.²⁵ By the early 1850s, cast iron storefronts could be purchased directly from catalogs.

In the nineteenth century, the typical storefront was composed of single or double doors flanked by display windows. Entrances were typically recessed not just for the protection of customers, but also to increase the amount of space for merchandise displays. In some circumstances, an additional side door provided access to the upper floor, as is the case with 201 North Market Street. Thin structural pieces of cast iron or wood, rather than masonry piers, framed the storefronts of the mid-late nineteenth century; in the case of 201 North Market Street, cast iron formed as turned rope was used. Storefront windows were raised off the ground by wood, cast iron, or pressed metal bulkheads.²⁶ Commonly, canvas awnings or canopies of wood or tin shaded storefronts; a wood awning is shown on early Sanborn maps in front of 201 North Market Street. From the 1850s through the end of the century, few major changes effected this standard storefront configuration. Display windows areas were expanded to the fullest extent possible and the use of canvas awnings was increased.²⁷

For many historic commercial buildings, the storefront is the most important architectural feature.²⁸ In terms of marketing, the storefront has a significant role in a business's ability to attract customers and increase business.²⁹ The continued use of historic commercial buildings over many years is usually accompanied by a history of cosmetic change to the buildings, in an

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effort to keep up-to-date. While these changes can apply to both stories of commercial buildings as well as the interior spaces, perhaps no one element has been as susceptible to alteration as the storefront. As Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried state in *American Vernacular Interior Architecture, 1870-1940*, "Storefronts have always been directly associated with myths about progress and change, especially about the need to change appearance in order to stay competitive." Few storefronts in downtown Champaign are historic, much less original.

As the Italianate style and cast iron storefronts of the nineteenth century may be characterized, so, too, may the interior space be analyzed. Typically, these small scale commercial buildings are long narrow spaces, enclosed by masonry load-bearing walls.³⁰ The interior of the first floor is created by partitions and furnishings, the design and location of which is determined by the nature of the business. Depending of the type of business, the open first floor space would be occupied by special counters, tables, cases, cabinets, shelving, platforms, racks and fixtures, unobstructed floor space, ceiling and wall coverings, and other features.³¹ While no furnishings remain in 201 North Market Street, much of the pressed metal ceiling and pressed metal interior storefront detailing remains from the building's historic embellishments.

Limestone Sidewalk

The impact of the high degree of integrity found on 201 North Market Street, with its companion 203-205 North Market Street, is enhanced by the limestone sidewalks which continue to line the front of the buildings, setting a scene which is unmatched in Champaign-Urbana. According to experts, the large stone slabs may be the only example of a nineteenth century stone sidewalk remaining in Champaign County.³² In the earliest part of the century, sidewalks were wooden, but by the late nineteenth century more durable sidewalks became necessary, especially in high-traffic commercial areas.³³ As bricks were unsatisfactory for the purpose, stone was the only remaining alternative. The earliest stone sidewalks were constructed of rough-quarried flagstones which were uneven and irregular in size and shape.³⁴ Large sawed and planned stone slabs made the best sidewalks. Although expensive, their use was widespread by the 1890s.³⁵

Surprisingly, the stone in front of these two adjacent Italianate buildings is not the same. The sidewalk for 201 North Market was quarried in the Lemont-Joliet district in northeastern Illinois. Quarrying in that region began when high-quality building stone deposits were discovered sometime before the excavation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal began.³⁶ Most of the stone quarried there was used in the Chicago area for building construction and it was in especially high demand following the Great Chicago Fire in 1871.³⁷ However, the reputation of this superior stone became highly recognized, and its use spread to other parts of the state and throughout the Midwest. Notable examples of the statewide use of this stone include the Illinois State Capitol building in Springfield and the Rock Island Arsenal.³⁸ Railroad routes such as

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the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad facilitated the more widespread use of this stone. As the use of stone as a sidewalk material was considered an upgrade from wood, so, too, was the replacement of the stone with concrete during the twentieth century.

The stone slabs in front of 201 North Market Street are an excellent example of Lemont-Joliet stone sidewalk construction, with their large size and smooth surface reflecting the effort that was expended to produce good sidewalks in the last century.³⁹ As summarized by a geologist, "Now worn by more than one hundred years of foot traffic, the fossil trilobites, brachiopods and crinoids in these slabs testify to the four hundred million-year-old origin of this rock."⁴⁰

Context

The integrity of 201 North Market Street, and its companion building at 203-205 North Market Street, is unmatched in downtown Champaign. With its Italianate detailing, cast iron storefront, and adjacent limestone sidewalk, this building (with its companion 203-205 North Market Street) reflects the earliest commercial architecture remaining in downtown Champaign. Nearby to the north, on the same block, is the Classical Revival Lincoln Building, a five story commercial block constructed in 1916 (and listed in the National Register.) While much of the downtown remains smaller in scale (two to three stories), the Lincoln Building is reflective of the early twentieth century construction and preferences for classically-influenced architecture (Classical Revival and Beaux Arts) which dominates the city's remaining historic fabric.

To the south of 201 North Market Street (west side of the street, block between Taylor and Chester streets), the streetscape remains two stories and nineteenth century in construction, but integrity becomes a significant issue. Two of the six buildings have been refaced on the facades; one of those alterations is historic, while the other appears modern (within the last fifty years). All six buildings have had substantial storefront alterations, with a one story protruding glass addition covering the facades of two of these buildings. However, two of the buildings on that block reflect the Italianate style. 105 North Market features a metal cornice of end brackets, modillions, and swags overhanging a second story oriel. While the remaining historic features are significant, the oriel windows have been replaced with tinted replacement windows with mixed sash levels and the storefront is now consumed with multi-light, full height fixed sash. (To the north of this building, a historic structure was demolished for a parking lot, which is now being "converted" into a beer garden.) Adjacent to the south of 105 North Market is 34 Chester Street, another two story Italianate style building. The brick on the first story differs from that on the second, possibly indicated a re-bricking of some sort; the second story is suffering greatly from sandblasting, with spalls of brick missing. The second story on both street-facing facades (east and south) features four replacement windows with single rowlock round arched hoodmolds with keystones. The storefront (south facade) features large twentieth century storefront sash with boarded transoms.

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Located diagonally (southeast) across from 201 North Market is a larger scale, two story Italianate building with three windows (now closed with recessed concrete block) under double rowlock hoodmolds, corbeling, and an extended metal cornice with huge end brackets, and smaller brackets between. Unfortunately, the first story of this building has been severely altered with an extending one story concrete addition, camouflaging the entire storefront space of the building.

At the southeast corner of North Walnut and Taylor streets (behind the above mentioned 100 block of North Market Street) is 122 North Walnut Street, another two story, rectangular planned building which reflects the Italianate style. Entry to the first floor is through modern, tinted glass doors on the cut-away corner, with a florist's cooler occupying the storefront (which is not recessed). The storefront, while it retains some cast iron elements, appears to be from the later nineteenth century, as the cast iron elements are wider and less integrated into the composition of the storefront. The second story features double rowlock round arched hoodmolds and a corbeled cornice. The building has been sandblasted, with an alteration of the brick color resulting.

The Joseph Kuhn & Company clothing store, which occupies much of the block between Walnut and Chestnut streets, is anchored at its west end by 29 East Main (at the corner of North Walnut Street) and 31 East Main. 29 East Main is a two story building with soldier course round arches and keystones over its three altered double-hung sash on the Main Street facade; the narrow building extends twelve bays along North Walnut Street with the same second story window treatment. The cornice/parapet has been rebuilt, with no ornament remaining and the brick is heavily painted (now brown). The storefront has been altered (c. 1960s) with aluminum and modern storefront sash. The three story building at 31 East Main Street has three bays on each of its upper stories, with the altered windows topped with segmental arched hoodmolds with keystones ending in a continuous beltcourse. As with the adjacent corner building, it has been heavily painted (also brown) and its storefront has been altered (c. 1960s); this building has been incorporated on the interior into the adjacent Kuhn's clothing store.

The largest scale building of this earlier era of downtown Champaign architecture is the Bailey-Rugg Building which occupies the southwest corner of North Neil and West Church (which is continuous from East Main Street) streets. The three story commercial block features a prominent cornice of brackets, frieze panels, and modillions; the one-over-one double-hung sash have stone segmentally arched hoodmolds, keystones, and lug sills. The two storefronts of this building are of modern materials and the facade has been sandblasted, causing pitting on the stone window features. Adjacent to this building on North Neil Street is a companion building of similar detailing, but its cornice is missing. This building has been substantially altered on

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its storefront level, with the only access being through the adjacent 215 North Neil Street. On the upper stories, the windows have been replaced with tinted double-hung sash. This building has also been sandblasted.

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Endnotes

1. Baker, Willis C. and Patricia L. Miller, *A Commemorative History of Champaign County, Illinois: 1833-1883* (Champaign: Illinois Heritage Association, 1984), p. 25.
2. Ibid., p. 25-26, 33.
3. *J.S. Lothrop's Champaign County Directory, 1870-1* (Chicago: J.S. Lothrop compiler & publisher, 1871); reprint (Urbana: Maxiprint, 1975), p.363.
4. Ibid.
5. *Champaign-Urbana City Directory, 1878-79*. Only two *City Directories* are available for the 1870s, J.S. Lothrop's 1870-1, and the 1878 Directory.
6. *Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of the City of Champaign* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1887). Additional maps of downtown Champaign are available for the years 1892, 1897, 1902, 1909, 1915, 1924, 1929, 1941, 1949.
7. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 212.
8. Steve Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), p. 85; John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style is It?* (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1978), p. 20.
9. Poppeliers, p. 20.
10. McAlester, p. 212; Poppeliers, p. 20.
11. McAlester, p. 212.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid., pp. 213-14.
14. Ibid., p. 214.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.

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18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Poppeliers, p. 20.
21. Ibid.
22. H. Ward Jandl, "Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts," *Preservation Briefs 11* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Assistance Division, n.d.), p. 2.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid., p. 3.
28. Ibid., p. 1.
29. Ibid.
30. Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried, *American Vernacular Interior Architecture: 1870-1940* (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1988), p. 369.
31. Ibid., p. 371.
32. Donald G. Mikulic and Joanne Kluessendorf, "Champaign's Historic Sidewalks," *Preservation and Conservation Association* newsletter, 15:3 (May-June, 1995), n.p.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid.

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37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid.

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Jandl, H. Ward. "Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts," *Preservation Briefs 11*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Assistance Division, n.d.

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Gordon, Steve. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992.

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Mikulic, Donald G., Illinois State Geological Survey and Joanne Kluessendorf, University of Illinois. "Champaign's Historic Sidewalks," *Preservation and Conservation Association* newsletter, Volume 15, May-June 1995, Number 3, n.p.

Poppeliers, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz. *What Style is It?* Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1978.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of the City of Champaign. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1909, 1915, 1924, 1929, 1941, 1949.

Telephone interview with Donald Mikulic of the Illinois State Geological Survey, 24 June 1997.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 6 and the South 6 inches of Lot 5 of M.L. Dunlaps Subdivision of Lots 11 and 12 in Block 7 of the Railroad Addition to Urbana, now a part of the City of Champaign, as per plat recorded in Deed Record "R" at Page 671, in Champaign County, Illinois and the adjacent sidewalk beginning at the southeast corner of the building and extending 10 feet, 10 inches to the east; then north for 23 feet; then west 10 feet, 10 inches to return to the northeast corner of the building.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes only the lot historically associated with 201 North Market Street, Champaign, and the historic limestone sidewalk immediately adjacent to the east edge of the property.

Property Owner

Champaign National Bank Land Trust #032-508-749
c/o Tom Pantham
44 Main Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
(217) 355-3533

Mayor Dannel McCollum & City Council Members
City of Champaign
102 North Neil Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
(217) 351-4417



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>

NOV 14 1997

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/03/97 THROUGH 11/07/97

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

ARIZONA, COCONINO COUNTY, Lee's Ferry and Lonely Dell Ranch, Confluence of Colorado and Paria Rs., near Utah and Arizona border, Marble Canyon vicinity, 97001234, LISTED, 11/04/97

FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Homestead Town Hall, 43 N. Krome Ave., Homestead, 97001327, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Homestead MPS)

FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, 97001328, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Downtown Jacksonville MPS)

FLORIDA, MARTIN COUNTY, Martin County Court House, Old, 80 E. Ocean Blvd., Stuart, 97001329, LISTED, 11/07/97

GEORGIA, DODGE COUNTY, Williamson Mausoleum at Orphans Cemetery, Orphans Cemetery Rd., jct. of US 23 and US 341, Eastman vicinity, 97001331, LISTED, 11/07/97

GEORGIA, RICHMOND COUNTY, Liberty Methodist Church, 2040 Liberty Church Rd., Hephzibah, 97001330, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Bailey--Rug Building, 219-225 N. Neil St., Champaign, 97001337, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 201 North Market Street, 201 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001335, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 203-205 North Market Street, 203-205 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001336, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Apple River Fort Site, 0.25 mi. ESE of jct. of Mrytle and Illinois Sts., Elizabeth vicinity, 97001332, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, White, W.E., Building, 100 N. Main St., Stockton, 97001339, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Armour's Warehouse, Jct. of William and Bridge Sts., Seneca, 97001333, LISTED, 11/07/97

KENTUCKY, ADAIR COUNTY, Giles, Janice Holt and Henry, Log House, 302 Spout Springs Rd., Knifley vicinity, 97001237, LISTED, 11/06/97

KENTUCKY, BOURBON COUNTY, Snow Hill, 4100 Little Rock--Jackstown Rd., Little vicinity, 97001341, LISTED, 11/07/97

KENTUCKY, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, Sayersville Bank, Jct. of W. Maple and N. Church Sts., Sayersville, 97001340, LISTED, 11/07/97

MISSISSIPPI, CHOCTAW COUNTY, Weir, Col. John, House, 102 Ann St., Weir, 97001378, LISTED, 11/07/97

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Wolf Creek Hotel, Jct. of Main St. and Bissonnett St., Wolf Creek, 97001381, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, GENESEE COUNTY, LeRoy House and Union Free School, 23 E. Main St., Leroy, 97001388, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, ONONDAGA COUNTY, Plymouth Congregational Church, 232 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, 97001384, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Stillwater Bridge, Dam Rd. over Salmon R., Stillwater vicinity, 97001385, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, SARATOGA COUNTY, Saratoga Reformed Church, Old, Jct. of Burgoyne and Pearl Sts., Schuylerville, 97001387, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, TIOGA COUNTY, Waverly Junior and Senoir High School, 443 Pennsylvania Ave., Waverly, 97001389, LISTED, 11/07/97

OKLAHOMA, OSAGE COUNTY, Barnsdall Main Street Well Site, W of jct of OK 11 and Main St., Barnsdall, 97001153, LISTED, 10/01/97 (Energy-Related Properties in Northeastern Oklahoma MPS)

PENNSYLVANIA, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument, Bounded by Washington Ave., Linden St., Adams Ave., and Spruce St., Scranton, 97001257, LISTED, 11/05/97 (Anthracite--Related Resources of Northeastern Pennsylvania MPS)

SOUTH DAKOTA, CODINGTON COUNTY, Citizens State Bank of Henry, Jct. of Main and 2nd Sts., Henry, 97001391, LISTED, 11/07/97

SOUTH DAKOTA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, Toomey House, 1011 Main St., Spearfish, 97001390, LISTED, 11/07/97

SOUTH DAKOTA, ROBERTS COUNTY, Stavig, Andrew and Mary, House, 112 First Ave. W, Sisseton, 97001392, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Burrland Farm Historic District, Burrland Ln., Middleburg vicinity, 97001406, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Number 18 School in Marshall, Jct. of VA 55 and VA 622, Marshall vicinity, 97001405, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, NORFOLK INDEPENDENT CITY, Poplar Hall, 400 Stuart Cir., Norfolk, 97001402, LISTED, 11/07/97

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Thorton, William Harper, House, 17424 95th Ave. NE, Bothell, 97001408, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Bothell MPS)

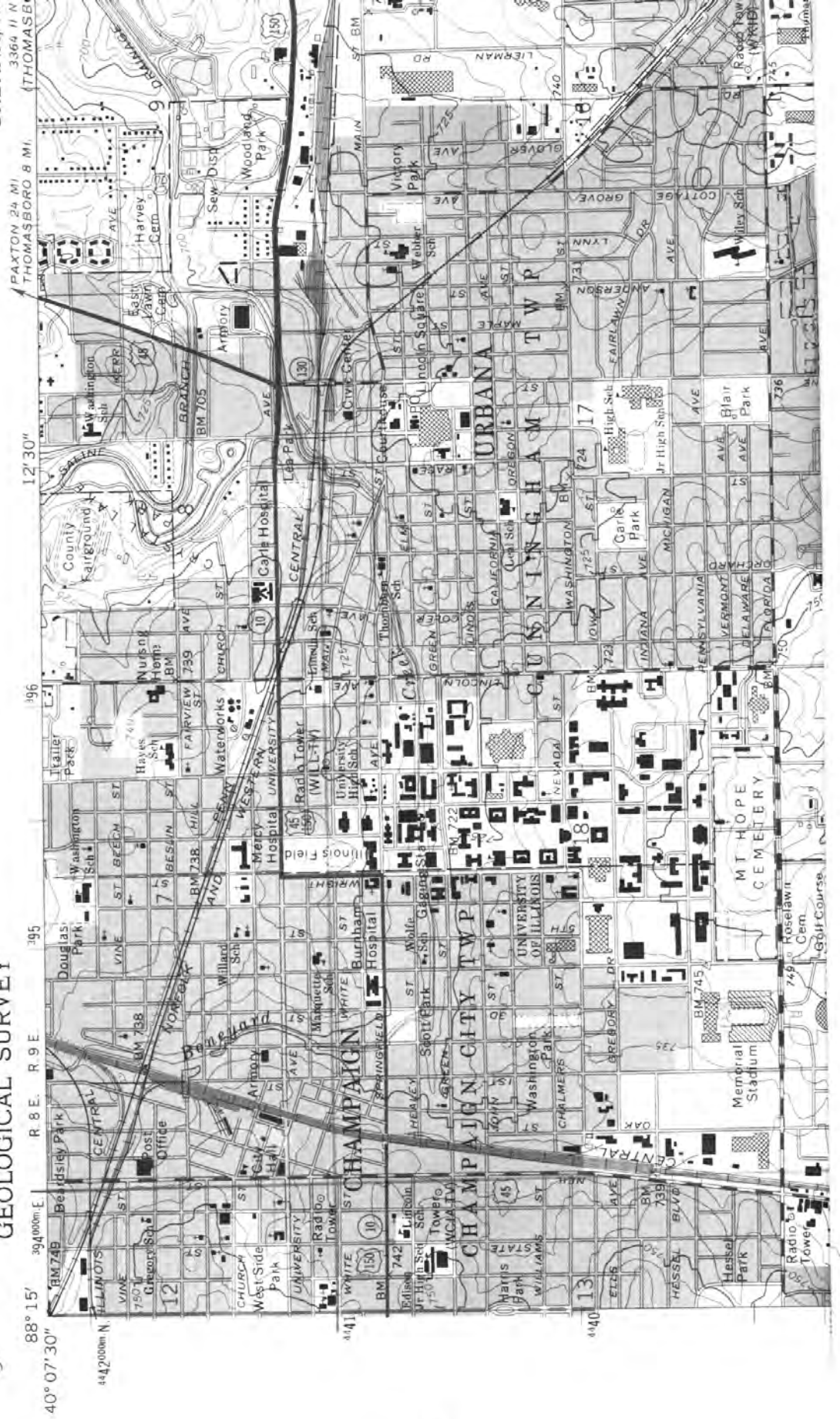
WISCONSIN, LA CROSSE COUNTY, Cass and King Street Residential Historic District, Roughly bounded by State, S. 21st, and Madison Sts., and West Ave. S, La Crosse, 97001410, LISTED, 11/07/97

WYOMING, SWEETWATER COUNTY, Our Lady Sorrows Catholic Church, A at Broadway, Rock Springs, 97001326, LISTED, 11/06/97

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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 URBANA, ILLINOIS

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3364 III NE
 (RISING)



3364 III NE
 (RISING)

105

201 N MARKET

ZONE 1G
 E 394190
 N 4441290