

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

WASHINGTON

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name ELGIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

historic

and/or common

2. Location

street & number A significant portion of the near east side residential area of Elgin, not for publication

city, town Elgin vicinity of

state Illinois code county Kane code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (more than 50 owners of record)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kane County Government Center - Recorder of Deeds

street & number 719 South Batavia Avenue

city, town Geneva state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

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Representation In Existing Surveys:

1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Kane County, October, 1972, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois.
2. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, Kane County, 1974, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois.
3. Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Elgin (1980 population=63,798) is located on the Fox River in northeastern Illinois approximately 40 miles northwest of the City of Chicago. Topographically Elgin encompasses the low lying Fox River valley that changes to bluffs and then to gently rolling prairie. The soils are generally fertile with organic and wet soils found in conjunction with streams and the Fox River. Limestone quarries are located south of Elgin near the river. Clay deposits along the river provided indigenous material for bricks used in local buildings. The specific area of the Elgin Historical District begins on the bluff ridge line east of the Fox River and extends eastward over the gently rolling prairie.

The Elgin Historic District contains part of the original town of Elgin that was platted in 1842 by James Gifford. By 1859 the entire historic district had been platted (for perspective the City of Elgin was incorporated in 1854). The boundaries of the Elgin Historic District are based upon the boundaries of these early plats, topographic breaks, the concentration of architectural styles and the location of intrusions. When possible both sides of a street was included in the boundary. Because Villa, Center, and Dundee Streets are wide with heavy traffic volumes and demark land use transistions as well as topographic breaks the streets themselves were used as boundaries. Chicago Street contains the greatest concentration of significant structures and is located in the center of the district.

Land use within the district is primarily residential. Institutional land uses are composed of schools, churches and institutions similar to the Masonic Temple (No. 13). Center Street is a strong institutional corridor containing the Faith United Methodist Church (No. 2), the Congregational Church (No. 10) and the Universalist Church (No. 53). West of Center Street lies the central business district.

The street pattern in the Elgin Historic District is a modified grid pattern. Neither a pure grid pattern nor the central business district street pattern which aligned itself to the Fox River. The district contains abundant mature vegetation and because of the modified grid pattern many streets begin and end within the district, some being only a block long. The heaviest traffic carriers (other than Villa, Center and Dundee) are Chicago Street, Liberty Street, Gifford Street, and Channing Street. The remaining streets primarily carry local neighborhood traffic.

The average structural density is 3.2 structures per acre. The density of the district is scattered from concentrations of cottages on small lots with narrow setbacks to large mansions with generous lawns to late picturesque groupings with moderate setbacks. Somewhat unusual is the mix of housing found in the district with cottages located across the street or adjacent to mansions and brick flats intermixed with the more typical housing stock. There is little evidence that would support dividing the district into working class and upper class segments. In a sense the Elgin Historic District contains an early urban fabric (particularly considering the number of brick flats) generally more common to larger urban centers. The largest structures in the district are the churches and schools followed by the brick flats or apartments.

Of the 667 structures encompassed by the Elgin Historic District (exclusive of accessory structures such as carriage houses and garages) 128 structures have been evaluated as significant architecturally and/or historically, 30 have been identified as contributing to the character of the district and 238 have been identified as non-contributing structures. The majority of structures identified as non-contributing have been so classified because of the structure being covered by siding. The non-contributing category also includes those structures considered intrusive. Intrusions number 30 including parking lots equalling approximately 5% of the structures included in the Elgin Historic District. The majority of intrusions are located on the edges of the district.

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Most of the architectural styles popular in Illinois from the 1840's through the 1920's are represented in the Elgin Historic District, with several recognized as excellent architectural examples nationally: "Old Main" (No.107), the First Universalist Church (No.53), the "Stone Cottage" (No.120) and the Hinsdell Residence (No.22).

The earliest structures reflect Greek Revival (Nos.22 & 107), Gothic Revival (No. 109), Cobblestone (Nos.63 & 120), and Egyptian Revival (No.124) architectural styles. The Italianate style appears to be the pivotal transitional style from the 1860's to the 1880's either in pure expression (Nos.19,23,24 & 65) or showing evidence of Greek Revival (Nos.21,37 & 75), Second Empire (Nos.28 & 50), or Queen Anne (No.12).

Later styles reflect the growing strength of the Victorian Picturesque Movement, again exemplified in either pure style or merged with other contemporary styles: Stick Style (Nos.26,62 & 83), Eastlake (Nos.97 & 101), Queen Anne (Nos.18,33,36,40 & 103) and Shingle Style (Nos.103 & 113). Also evident during the 1880's and 1890's was the resurgence of masonry construction as exemplified by Chateausque (Nos.42 & 73), Flemish Renaissance (No.33) and Richardsonian Romanesque (Nos.2,10 & 53).

An unique aspect during the development of the historic district was the introduction of brick flats and worker's cottages. They were the solution to a housing need created by the booming local industries - in particular the Elgin National Watch Company. Within the historic district the residences of two of the area's architects were constructed, Gilbert M. Turnbull (No.105) and David E. Postle (No.91).

The turn of the century and early 20th century saw the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School (Nos.9,91 & 104), as well as an utilitarian functional vernacular expression (No.111 & 112), contrasting this was the eclecticism of the Colonial Revival (Nos.114 & 121).

The trend toward eclecticism continued into the early 1920's as seen in the Beaux Arts classicism of the Laura Davidson Sears Academy of Fine Arts (No.1), the Masonic Temple (No.13), Tudor Revival (No.90) and Dutch Colonial (No.51). Another popular style was the Bungalow (No.84).

It is important to recognize that within this district, from the 1840's through today, there has always been a diversity of wealth and position among the residents. This has led to a diversity of architectural styles, thus tracing the history of American architecture in microcosim.

Significance

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below
Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
		<input type="checkbox"/> law
		<input type="checkbox"/> literature
		<input type="checkbox"/> military
		<input type="checkbox"/> music
		<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
		<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion
		<input type="checkbox"/> science
		<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
		<input type="checkbox"/> social/
		<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
		<input type="checkbox"/> theater
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architectural significance is the common element that unifies the Elgin Historic District. Other related areas of significance will become apparent from the historical narrative and the discussion of individual sites.

HISTORY

The first pioneers to settle in Elgin were James Talcott Gifford and his brother, Hezekiah, arriving in April, 1835. It was in the historic district that James Gifford built his log cabin (the site is now a triangular park bounded by Fulton, Geneva and Villa streets). The first church was constructed on the site of Franklin School (No. 69) and the first "burying ground" was located on Division Street (No. 40). In 1837 a dam was built across the Fox River to provide power for mills such as the one founded by Anson Root (No. 12). The original town plat of Elgin was recorded by James Gifford in August, 1842. The historic district contains a portion of the original town as platted by Gifford.

Shortly after arriving in Elgin, James Gifford marked out a road eastward to Meacham's Grove (the present day Bloomington) where a road already existed to Chicago. James Gifford then blazed a trail west to Belvidere. The road laid out by Gifford became the Old State Road (the present day U.S. Route 20). A stagecoach began running between Chicago and Galena along the Old State Road in 1837. In 1850 the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad reached Elgin following the Old State Road alignment. This was the first rail line to extend west of Chicago.

Beginning in 1850 Elgin experienced rapid growth and development. The Galena and Chicago Union rail line opened the Chicago market to Elgin and Elgin began its development as a regional dairy center. By 1852 Elgin was transporting a train of milk a day to Chicago. In 1865 and 1866 Gail Borden, Jr. (No. 43) opened a condensed milk plant in Elgin. By the late 1880's Gail Borden's Elgin plant was the largest milk condensing plant in the world. Not only did Elgin become a regional processing and distributing center for dairy products, it dominated the industry in the late 19th century with the Elgin Board of Trade (founded in 1872) establishing the national price of butter. Note the number of "butter kings" and creamery operators who resided in the historic district (Nos. 40, 43, 103, 108, 113, 114, & 117).

A second economic activity that developed during the same relative time period as the dairy industry was watch manufacturing. The Elgin National Watch Company located in Elgin in 1886 and produced its first watch in 1867. Eventually this company became the largest producer of watches in the United States and constructed the largest watch factory in the world. In 1880 the Elgin National Watch Company employed 1,100 persons (city population = 8,787), by 1890 the watch factory employment had risen to approximately 2,700 persons (city population = 17,823). Thus the growth of Elgin (and the historic district) was intimately tied to watch manufacturing. Many of the structures in the Elgin Historic District were built for and occupied by persons associated with watch manufacturing (Nos. 25, 34, 35, 46, 47, 89, 92, 119, 126, & 127). A significant impact of industry on the district is

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demonstrated by the number of brick flats (Nos.6,16,54,55,56,64,68,78,87,96,98,99,122 & 126) and early apartments (Nos. 14,15,17,20,27,30 &102) found in the historic district. Additional influence of watch manufacturing can be derived from the commerative design of the First Universalist Church (No.53).

Some other of the events and actions which have influenced the development of the historic district are:

1. In 1844 the Channing Street cemetery was established on 15½ acres of land in the historic district. Today that cemetery is the Channing Memorial Park.
2. In 1847 the first district school building in Elgin was constructed on the north-east corner of DuPage and Chapel streets. Today that site contains the old Elgin High building which serves as administrative offices for the U-46 school district.
3. In 1844 James Gifford platted an addition to his original town plat. Within his addition he laid out Elgin's first park then known as the Public Square. Today Gifford Park still serves the neighborhood James Gifford platted.
4. In 1851 work began on the first Catholic Church in Elgin. Located on the south-east corner of Gifford and Fulton streets, today that site is part of St. Mary's Catholic School and Church (No.66).
5. In 1865 the First National Bank of Elgin was founded. Structures associated with this bank in the historic district are Nos. 21 & 79.
6. In 1381 the first commercial telephone exchange opened.(No.75)
7. In 1882 D.C. Cook moved his publishing house from Chicago to Elgin. Members of the Cook family and employees of the plant lived in the historic district (Nos.8, 36 & 73).
8. In 1888 the first hospital in Elgin opened on the corner of Channing and North streets.

Truly the Elgin Historic District is reflective of the early growth and development of Elgin and represents the early urban character and fabric of the city of Elgin.

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map.

1. LAURA DAVIDSON SEARS ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
210 Academy Place
Built in 1923 and 1924; Harry F. Rich, architect.

The Laura Davidson Sears Academy of Fine Arts represents the classic Beaux Arts style. Designed by Harry F. Rich, a Chicago architect and a graduate of the Beaux Arts of Paris, this building is constructed of marble walls, columns and balustrade. Note the frieze along the recessed portico representative of the frieze on the Parthenon. The "Academy" is named after the granddaughter of J.T. Gifford, Elgin's founder. Constructed during 1923 and 1924 the building was a gift from Judge and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Sears. Judge Sears' parents were co-principals at the Elgin Academy from 1871 to 1881. Mrs. Sears was Laura Davidson (J.T. Gifford's granddaughter), a former teacher at the Elgin Academy. The building was formally dedicated June 14, 1924 by Lorado Taft and Albert Rosenthal. As well as the building the Davidson donated an art collection consisting of works by McNeil Whistler, John Singleton Copley, Peter Vanderlain, William Dunlap, Benjamin West, George Inness, John Audubon, and other American artists.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH (currently FAITH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH)
19-23 Center Street
Built in 1892 and 1893; G.M. Turnbull and D.E. Postle, architects.

This Richardsonian Romanesque Church is characterized by its rusticated stone first floor, heavy, deep semi-circular brick and stone arches, brick and stone in contrasting colors, and massive tower. Note the terra cotta details beneath the windows, the Byzantine style column capitals, and stone palladian windows. This church was originally built as the German Evangelical Church during 1892 and 1893. Built by local contractors John Pavey and the "Marckhoff Brothers" this church was designed by the architectural firm of "Turnbull and Postle" and cost \$35,000.00 to construct.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. RESIDENCE
141 North Channing Street
Built in 1927

Although not historically significant this house is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial style. Note the gambrel roof and continuous dormer, the flared-out eaves, centrally located entrance and asymmetrical chimney.

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4. FRED ALLEN RESIDENCE
108-110 South Channing Street
Built in 1891

This brick Italianate house is characterized by its long, narrow, arched windows and high pitched roof with double brackets. Note the red brick in the front window and arches that contrast with the buff colored brick. Also notice the terra cotta inserts. This house was built in 1891 for Fred Allen at a cost of \$3,200. Fred Allen was a real estate and insurance broker as well as a former alderman.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. FLAVIUS ALLEN RESIDENCE
158 South Channing Street
Built in 1891

This brick home shows a blending of Italianate and Second Empire influences, particularly note the proportions, bay and the contrasting red brick banding and arches. This residence was the home of Flavius Renaldo Allen a local merchant and manager for the local opera house.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. E.D. WALDRON FLATS
165-169 South Channing Street
Built in 1884

Although the porches have been changed, this brick flat structure retains its contrasting brick window hoods and banding, as well as its window proportions and heavy projecting cornice. Built in 1884 as the Voller Chewing Gum Factory this building was converted into flats in 1888 by contractor John Pavey for E.D. Waldron, whose residence was located across the street.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. ANDREW MAGNUS RESIDENCE
18 North Chapel Street
Built ca. 1885

This residence has Italianate proportions, rusticated native stone foundation, intricate brick work patterns stepped in different planes and stepped brick beneath the prominent gable. Probably constructed by the owner, Andrew Magnus, a contractor and mason. Andrew Magnus was an apprentice "bound" to mason E.F. Reeves (builder of the "Stone Cottage" and "Old Main") from 1852-1860 and a journeyman mason from 1860-1876. In 1871 Andrew Magnus began his own con-

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tracting business. Besides being a contractor Mr. Magnus was president of the Elgin Ice Company and vice president of the Elgin Brick and Tile Company and the South Elgin Stone Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. GEORGE COOK RESIDENCE
70 South Chapel Street
Built in 1898 and 1899; W. Wright Abell, architect.

This massive home is dominated by its gambrel roof, shingled gambrel dormer facade and palladian window. The garage contained in the basement of the house has a revolving turntable so that a car would not have to back out of the garage. Originally the site of an octagon house which was destroyed by fire in 1897, this house was built for George Cook. George Cook was the son of D.C. Cook, the founder of the nation's largest interdenominational publishing house.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. RESIDENCE
101-103 South Chapel Street
Built ca. 1910 to 1920

This stucco residence represents an excellent example of restrained Prairie Style architecture. Note the horizontal emphasis created by the use of the low profile hip roof with substantial overhangs. This house was built as a two family dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
236 East Chicago Street
Built in 1888 and 1889; Clarence Stiles, architect

This church is reflective of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, characterized by its masonry construction and arched openings. Note the rusticated stone arches and trim around the windows and doors and the contrasting smooth brick. The entry doors are recessed, expressing the thickness of the exterior wall. Designed by Clarence Stiles, a Chicago architect, this building cost \$35,000. to construct. Among the noted speakers at the church were Booker T. Washington, John Dewey, Jane Addams and Jacob Riis.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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11. CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
270 East Chicago Street
Built in 1870

This is a Victorian Gothic Church with light colored stone trim around the windows and doors contrasting with the dark brown brick of the church. Note the pointed arch windows with stained glass. The assymetrically placed tower houses a belfry. The tower originally supported an 80 foot spire.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. ANSON ROOT RESIDENCE
277 East Chicago Street
Built ca. 1875

This brick Victorian house is a mixture of styles. The window proportion and detailing are reflective of the Italianate style. Note the stone window hoods that contrast with the brick. Also notice the Second Empire roof over the side entrance, finely detailed porches and Queen Anne detailing in the gables. Further details are found in the Queen Anne sculptured chimney, the assymetrical plan and the expressive roof. Dr. Anson Root settled in Elgin in 1839 and built a log cabin west of this house. Dr. Root was the proprietor of one of the early mills on the Fox River in Elgin. Dr. Root died in 1866 after which his son Anson Wilson Root returned to Elgin from Beloit, Wisconsin. Anson Wilson Root probably had this house constructed in the mid 1870's. Eventually Anson Wilson Root became a senior partner of "Root and Heidman" proprietors of the Stone Mills, treasurer of the Elgin Hydraulic Company and was a member of the Board of Education

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. MASONIC TEMPLE
310 East Chicago Street
Built in 1924

The strong massing, prominent and well detailed pediment, and classically designed facade including its Ionic pilasters and triangular pediments over the windows characterize the Beaux Arts classicism of this building. Constructed in 1924 the auditorium in this building has a seating capacity for 2,500 persons.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. LILLIAN APARTMENTS
314 East Chicago Street
Built ca. 1904

Typical of turn of the century Elgin apartments is the projecting cornice, symmetry and window bays. An unique feature is the accent brick banding on the first floor.

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15. MINK FLATS
 320-322 East Chicago Street
 Built in 1892

This is a three story, six unit building with projecting cornice and three story bays. The brick arched porch reflects the influence of Romanesque Revival. Andrew Magnus, the builder and owner, lived around the corner at 18 North Chapel Street (No. 7). Known as the Mink Flats this building cost \$12,000. to construct in 1892.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. DICKINSON FLATS
 350-358 East Chicago Street
 Built in 1891 and 1892; Smith Hoag, architect.

This building containing five "flats" is large for Elgin. Most of the flats constructed in Elgin contained from two to four units. This structure has a projecting cornice, square three story bays, contrasting brick banding and stained glass windows. This building was designed by Smith Hoag for Mary L. Dickinson and built by local contractors John Fluck (mason) and Harry Ford at a cost of \$8,000.

17. GILBERT FLATS
 373-375 East Chicago Street
 Built between 1897 and 1903

Note the Elizabethan Revival detailing of this three story brick apartment building. The gable and pediment over the porch show half timbering influences with diamond paned windows. This brick veneered apartment building was known as the "Gilbert Flats" when constructed. Presently this building is used as administrative offices for the U-46 School District.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. CHARLES H. RADCLIFFE RESIDENCE
 386 East Chicago Street
 Built between 1897 and 1903

This residence shows evidence of Queen Anne influence with its play of roof forms against the sky, unusual projecting dormers and windows, and variation of siding materials from clapboard to shingles. This house was constructed for Charles H. Radcliffe, an insurance broker and manufacturer.

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19. KOHN-MANN RESIDENCE
392 East Chicago Street
Built 1848, Remodeled 1880

The one story section of this house was built by Jonathan Force in 1848. In 1866 Force sold this house to Charles T. Kohn, a German immigrant and owner of a local meat market. In 1880 the house was remodeled and the second story was added, as well as the bay window and Italianate details. Thus this well preserved residence exemplifies many Italianate characteristics such as the long, narrow arched windows, double brackets in the gable and original shutters. In 1887 Charles Kohn's daughter married Dr. Alban L. Mann in this house. Dr. and Mrs. Mann lived in this house with Mrs. Mann's parents and celebrated their golden anniversary there. Dr. Alban Mann was a pioneer in the public health field, was the city physician (1889-1891 and 1912-1927), and is credited with tracing the source of Elgin's typhoid epidemic in 1916.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. ELLEANNA APARTMENTS
398 East Chicago Street
Built in 1910

The proportions, rusticated first floor, quoins around the windows and detailed, projecting soffit show the Beaux Arts influence on this structure. Note the low overhanging roof demonstrating the Prairie Style influence. This apartment building was constructed for Rudolphus Abell who lived immediately north of this structure at 16 North Gifford Street (No. 70).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. MOSES H. THOMPSON RESIDENCE
416 East Chicago Street
Built in 1870

This simple Italianate home is well preserved, retaining its bay, clapboard siding, window hoods and Greek Revival entrance. Built in 1870 this was the home of Moses H. Thompson, secretary and treasurer of the Elgin Gas, Light and Coke Company. Thus this house was the first in Elgin to be lit with gas. Moses Thompson was also a civil engineer and president and director of the Elgin National Bank.

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22. ASAHEL BEMIS HINSDELL RESIDENCE
443 East Chicago Street
Built in 1848

This brick dwelling is the only structure in Elgin listed in the "Historic America Buildings Survey". It is an example of Greek Revival architecture. Note the gable roof with returned overhanging eaves reminiscent of a temple front, the simple stone lintels, asymmetrical entrance pediment supported by Doric pilasters and the fan ventilator. This was the home of Asahel Bemis Hinsdell, a pioneer settler of Hanover Township. On the interior the roof framing consists of heavy oak trusses and the square entry contains a spiral staircase.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. RESIDENCE
452 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown, probably 1870's-1880's

Even though this is an early brick Italianate house, it still retains its original character and detail. Note the simple facade, long, narrow windows, double doors and stepped brick beneath the gable.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. RESIDENCE
456 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown, probably 1880's

This residence is brick Italianate with stepped brick in the gable, long, narrow windows with arched lintels on the second floor, and flat brick lintels with keystone on the first floor. Note the finely detailed tracery in the projecting gable. Locally this tracery was turned out by Emanuel Rinehimer, his son Charles, and his son-in-law James Broyles.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

25. ALBERT ALDEN RESIDENCE
460 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a simple wood frame Italianate proportioned house. Note the overhanging, high pitched gable roof, long windows, finely detailed bay, and the Second Empire and Eastlake influenced porch. This was the home of Albert Alden an assistant foreman at the Elgin National Watch Company and an alderman (1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898).

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26. ARWIN E. PRICE RESIDENCE
470 East Chicago Street
Built in 1886 and 1887

This is a finely detailed Stick Style house. Note the lattice work over the second story porch, the sunburst influence in the porch detailing, the siding pattern variation and the finely detailed by with beautiful stained glass. This home was built for Arwin E. Price by John Kirkpatrick during 1886 and 1887 at a cost of \$4,000. Arwin Price was mayor of Elgin in 1889-1890, 1897-1902, 1907-1908 and 1919-1923. Originally a stone cutter by trade, Arwin Price was also a dealer in marble and a realtor.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. PRICE APARTMENTS
472-474 East Chicago Street
Built in 1903

This is a dignified two and one half story example of a turn of the century brick flat. Note the finely detailed cornice. This structure, constructed in 1903, was built for Arwin E. Price who resided next door at 470 East Chicago Street (No. 26).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

28. RESIDENCE
477 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown, probably 1870's-1880's

This is an example of an Italianate residence with paired brackets under the projecting gable, long, narrow, arched windows, simple expression and circular ventilator. Note the emphatic hood moulding, the bay with arched windows and rope design - characteristic of the movement toward Second Empire detailing.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

29. RESIDENCE
492 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown

This frame Italianate house has been well preserved over time. Note the side bay, bracketed ornamental window hoods and the Eastlake influenced porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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30. BRICK FLATS
496-498 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown.

These brick flats are expressive in their variation in planes of brick detailing, arched brick keystone lintels, and long, narrow windows. Note the heavy brick ornamental hoods over the doors.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31. CHARLES MARCKHOFF RESIDENCE
503 East Chicago Street
Built in 1883.

This Italianate brick house has long, narrow windows, finely detailed window hood ornaments, and a side bay. Note the stepped brick in the gable. The porch was a building component added after 1903. This residence was constructed for Charles Marckhoff one of the partners of the "Marckhoff Brothers", a brick and stone contracting firm.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. RESIDENCE
543-545 East Chicago Street
Date of construction unknown.

This simple house reflects Italianate detailing. Note the long, narrow windows, window hood details, and double doors in the front entry.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. CHRISTIAN WUESTENFELD RESIDENCE
552 East Chicago Street
Built in 1891.

The stepped brick gable and tower of this house are characteristics of Flemish Renaissance architecture. Note the ornamental brick window hoods, gothic windows in the tower, and brick details. Built in 1891 by Charles Giertz and the contracting firm of "Seiger and Brammer" for Christian Wuestenfeld this house has remained essentially unchanged. Prior to locating in Elgin Christian Wuestenfeld had worked for Thomas Edison and he is said to have trimmed the first electrically lighted Christmas tree. In Elgin Wuestenfeld installed the street car distribution line and power plant eventually becoming the Superintendent of the Elgin City Railway Company.

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34. HIRAM THOMAS RESIDENCE
564 East Chicago Street
Built in 1890; Smith Hoag, architect.

This is a restrained Queen Anne style house identified by its massing and variation in siding material (first floor-clapboard, second floor-shingles). This house was designed by local architect Smith Hoag and built by John A. Wright for Hiram Thomas, a foreman in the Plate Department at the Elgin National Watch Company. This house and the houses next door were, at one time, occupied by leading officials of the watch factory.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. RESIDENCE
570 East Chicago Street
Built in 1891

This high Victorian home reflects Queen Anne and Stick style details. Note the intricate siding patterns, porch details, varied shingles and expressive roof lines.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. GEORGE B. RICHARDSON RESIDENCE
600 East Chicago Street
Built in 1892; G.M. Turnbull and D.E. Postle, architects.

This is a well preserved example of Queen Anne architecture. Note the varied roof forms against the sky, the different types of siding materials, and the prominent turret. This residence was designed by the architectural firm of "Turnbull and Postle" for George Richardson. George Richardson was the Superintendent of the D.C. Cook Publishing Company and president of the Elgin Hydraulic Company. Mr. Richardson also purchased the first individually owned automobile in Elgin, a Waverly Electric.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. PATRICK JONES RESIDENCE
162 College Street
Built ca. 1860's

This frame residence represents a blending of Greek Revival and Italianate details. The Greek Revival entry has been well preserved. Note the paired brackets, long, narrow windows, hood moulding, and shutters. This home was probably built in the 1860's for Patrick Jones, a merchant tailor. In 1937 this house was purchased by the Elgin Academy as a headmaster house. (The Academy is located across the street from this house - see No. 107).

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38. ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
270 Division Street
Built in 1903

This Romanesque church is characterized by its round arch, tower window proportion, grouping of windows in bands, and recessed arched entry. The column capitals reflect the Byzantine detailing of San Vitale in Ravenna. Note the intricate brick patterns.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. RESIDENCE
304 Division Street
Built ca. 1850's to 1860's

This is a restrained brick Italianate residence with its original long, narrow windows. Probably constructed in the 1850's or 1860's the builder was David W. Bangs who resided nearby on Tennyson Court (see No. 124). This house was the boyhood home of Edward Justus Parker who became a National Commander of the Salvation Army.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. JOHN NEWMAN RESIDENCE
321 Division Street
Built in 1889

This brick residence is built in the Queen Anne style. Note the turrets, expressive roof forms, sculptured chimney, contrasting stone banding typical Queen Anne porch, and the porte cochere. This house was built in 1889 for John Newman and his new wife Laura Borden at a cost of \$25,000. Constructed of buff colored brick with brownstone trimmings the house contained fourteen rooms. The interior was finished in white oak, birch, sycamore, cypress, red oak, cherry and pine and contained eight fireplaces. John Newman settled in Elgin in 1863. In 1876-1878 he established the Springbrook Creamery southwest of Elgin. His interest in creameries expanded until he owned or controlled more than 50 factories in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. By 1898 these factories were supplied with milk from about 2,250 farms. John Newman was president of the Board of Education (1880-1884), president of the Elgin City Banking Company (1892-1921) president of the Elgin Board of Trade (1894-1911), and proprietor of a local dry goods store (1864-1898) in addition to his creamery operations. In 1973 this house was vacant and vandalized. Between 1973 and 1976 this house was purchased, sensitively restored, and adaptively reused as a supper club. It is now known as the "Butterman's Club". During the early years of Elgin's development the site of this house was Elgin's first "burying" ground (1837-1844).

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41. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
357 Division Street
Built ca. 1903-1915

This Victorian Gothic church is exemplified by its red brown brick with contrasting light stone trim around doors and windows, pointed arch windows and doorways, and an asymmetrically placed brick tower. Note the excellent stained glass.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

42. ALFRED B. CHURCH RESIDENCE
364 Division Street
Built in 1886 and 1887

This large masonry structure represents a blending of Eastlake, Romanesque, and Chateausque detailing. Note the expressive roof forms, large chimneys, three story rectangular bay, cornice detailing, and circular arched window next to the porch. This home was built for A.B. Church, the stepson of Gail Borden, Jr. (see No. 43 for Gail Borden's house). A.B. Church was a real estate partner with William Grote, vice-president of the Home Saving Bank, and city treasurer (1895 and 1896). In 1939 this residence was converted to a funeral home.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. GAIL BORDEN, JR. RESIDENCE
378 Division Street
Built ca. 1870's

Although originally an Italianate house this structure was significantly remodeled in 1919 and 1920 in the Beaux Arts style to be used as the First Church of Christ. In 1874 this building was purchased by Gail Borden, Jr., founder of the Borden Milk Company, for use as his residence. Although Mr. Borden never resided in this structure, for he died shortly after its purchase, his widow and stepson (A.B. Church) resided here. (See No. 42 for A.B. Church). This structure is now being adaptively reused as offices.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

44. RESIDENCE
403 Division Street
Built in 1892

This is a late Victorian residence with a blending of Eastlake and Queen Anne detailing. Constructed in 1892 this house was built as a parsonage for the first Congregational Church.

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45. CHARLES H. WAYNE RESIDENCE
433 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This frame house was built in the late Italian Villa Style characterized by its asymmetrical plan, high pitched gable roof, tower, and long, narrow windows. The bay window and detailing suggests a Second Empire influence. This was the home of Charles H. Wayne, a prominent attorney and a former mayor (1895-1897).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

46. WILLIAM LONG RESIDENCE
439 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This simple two story frame house has been well maintained and preserved. Note the Second Empire influence in the detailing and in the bay. This was the home of William Long, a carpenter and contractor, and, later, a foreman at the Elgin National Watch Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. RESIDENCE
465 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a simple frame Worker's Cottage typical of cottages constructed for workers at the Elgin National Watch Company. This cottage is a well preserved example of an important housing element of Elgin's historical housing stock.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. CARL BOTSFORD RESIDENCE
472 Division Street
Built in 1890; Smith Hoag, architect

This two story frame house reflects Eastlake detailing. Note the gable trim detailing, fishscale shingles, and spindlework. Also notice the intricate wood detailing around the windows and doors. This house was designed by local architect Smith Hoag and built in 1890 for Carl Botsford, a prominent local attorney and a former mayor.

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49. RESIDENCE
476 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This two story frame house is very similar to 473 Division Street (No. 48). Note the original double door entry, porch off the second story front window, and projecting bay on the east side of the house. This house represents a common theme within the historic district - i.e. a simple frame structure with interesting and well detailed architectural elements.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

50. RESIDENCE
488 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This brick Italianate house has a simple plan and long, narrow windows. Note the Second Empire influence expressed in the brick window hood ornamentation, the brick bay, and the porches. This was the home of John Fluck, a local mason who did most of the mason work on Gilbert Turnbull's buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

51. RESIDENCE
489 Division Street
Built in 1925

This house is a classic example of Dutch Colonial architecture, with gambrel roof, dormer, masonry first floor, clapboard second floor, and side wing. This house was built in 1925 for George Gilliland at a cost of \$5,000.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. RESIDENCE
490 Division Street
Date of construction unknown

This brick cottage has a simple plan. Note the contrasting horizontal dark brown brick banding and the stone banding. The porch reflects a restrained Eastlake influence. Also notice the row of long, narrow, arched windows along the east side of the cottage and the tile roof.

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53. FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

261 DuPage Street

Built in 1891 and 1892; George Hunter and W. Wright Abell, architects.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this structure represents and example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The heavy rusticated masonry facade with arched windows and door openings forms the plan of a pocket watch enclosed in a hunting case. Planned by George Hunter, the superintendent of the Elgin National Watch Company, and W. Wright Abell, his nephew, the First Universalist Church was built during 1891 and 1892 by John Fluck (mason) and Harry Ford at a cost of \$20,000. The Universalist sect had liberal traditions and among speakers at the church were Lincoln Steffens, Francis W. Park, Samuel (Golden Rule) Jones, and Norman Thomas.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

54. MUNTZ FLATS

269-275 DuPage Street

Built ca. 1880-1885

This is an early example of the brick flats which were constructed in Elgin. Note the purity of design form and the rhythmical proportion and placement of arched door and window openings. Today, the main entries are located on the second floor. During the 1870's and 1880's a number of streets were raised on the east side of Elgin to fill in ravines that interfered with movement on the streets. Thus the street in front of 269-275 DuPage is almost an entire story higher than the first floor of this brick flat.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

55. DANIELS FLATS

307-309 DuPage Street

Built in 1891

This brick flat has a strong cornice with three story rectangular bays. All the original door and window openings remain intact. When constructed in 1891 this building contained three units or flats and was built for George E. Daniels.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

56. BRICK FLATS

315-317 DuPage

Date of construction unknown

This structure is another example of brick flats with a strong, detailed cornice original openings. These brick flats have polygonal three story bays.

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57. WILLIAM BRIDGE RESIDENCE
327 DuPage Street
Built in 1891; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

This brick home is characterized by its flat roof with sheet metal cornice, red brick ornamental window hoods, and brick banding contrasting the red and buff colored bricks used on the exterior. Note the inset tiles and Eastlake porch. Gilbert Turnbull built this house in 1891 for William Bridge at a cost of \$3,800.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

58. JOHN MURPHY RESIDENCE
327 DuPage Street
Built ca. 1870's

This residence is an example of Second Empire or Mansard Style architecture characterized by the mansard roof, heavy cornice, and hood moulding over the windows and bays. This home was constructed in the 1870's and later became the home of John Murphy. John Murphy was one of the founders of an Elgin windmill factory and an early automobile dealer. From 1911 to 1914 John Murphy invented the first successful motorized street sweeper which became the prototype for the Elgin Street Sweeper Company (now know as the Elgin Sweeper Company). Mr. Murphy was also an alderman (1902 and 1903).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

59. RESIDENCE
419 DuPage Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a Victorian home and carriage house representative of a typical setting in the late 1800's. The house reflects Queen Anne and Romanesque influence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

60. RESIDENCE
427 DuPage Street
Date of construction unknown

This house is an example of a cotswold Cottage with its steep roof, rusticated masonry detailing, and ground hugging proportions.

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61. RESIDENCE
433 DuPage Street
Built between 1897 and 1903

This residence reflects Queen Anne detailing with its massing, play against the sky, variation in detailing and siding expression, and potpourri of window types and sizes.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

62. RESIDENCE
439 DuPage Street
Date of construction unknown

This Stick Style residence has an expressive form against the sky, siding expressed at different angles, and a dominant turret.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

63. EDWARD MANN RESIDENCE
302 Fulton Street
Built ca. 1850/addition 1886

The original one story portion of this house is of cobblestone construction with a simple two story Victorian addition. The Victorian addition was added in 1886. The cobblestone probably dates from the 1850's. From 1878 until the turn of the century Edward Mann, a laborer, resided here. In 1894 this residence was a boarding house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

64. BRICK FLATS
304-310 Fulton
Built in 1892; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

This is an example of a two story brick flat. Note the finely detailed cornice, contrasting brick banding, and terra cotta detailing. Designed by Gilbert Turnbull this brick flat has beveled glass window detailing instead of the stained glass found in most flats designed by Turnbull.

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65. FRANKLIN S. BOSWORTH RESIDENCE
385 Fulton Street
Built ca. 1870's

This residence is an example of a simple brick Italianate with bracketing, long, narrow windows, and an asymmetrical entry. This house was the residence of Franklin S. Bosworth. F.S. Bosworth settled in Elgin in 1871 and became a local merchant and partner in the firm of "Eaton and Bosworth". In 1879 he was an alderman and from 1880-1882 he was mayor of Elgin. The Bosworth family settled in this portion of Elgin, nearby is the home of I.C. Bosworth (No. 79).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. ST. MARY CATHOLIC CHURCH
390 Fulton Street
Built in 1898; Martin Carr, architect

This Victorian Gothic church has narrow pointed gothic windows, exaggerated roof shapes, and an insistent vertical feeling. Note that the buttress in the front rises to a campanile form. Also notice the stone detailing and towers. St. Mary's was designed by Martin Carr, a Chicago architect, and constructed in 1898.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

67. RESIDENCE
416 Fulton Street
Built between 1897 and 1903

This house represents a synthesis of the simplicity of bungalow design with Queen Anne detailing in the dormer and porch. This is another example of the range and diversity of the housing stock in the Elgin Historic District.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

68. FRANK COOK FLATS
427-429 Fulton Street
Built in 1890; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

This is another example of brick flats with contrasting brick banding and detailing. Again note the rectangular bay and strong cornice. This brick flat was built in 1890 for Frank B. Cook by Gilbert Turnbull at a cost of \$6,250. Frank Cook was a Hanover Township farmer.

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69. FRANKLIN SCHOOL
37 South Geneva Street
Built in 1891

The massive construction and detailing of this school reflects Romanesque Revival influence. Note the palladian window. Franklin School was constructed in 1891 for a cost of \$21,500. by the "Marckhoff Brothers", a local contracting firm. Prior to the construction of Franklin School this site contained a cobblestone structure which had served as a church and a school. Some of the cobblestones from this structure remain imbedded in the retaining wall at the north end of the site.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

70.
✓ 71. CHARLES KOHN'S DAUGHTERS RESIDENCES
16 (No. 70) and 20 (No. 71) North Gifford Street
Date of Construction Unknown

These two residences are simple, frame Italianate cottages with Eastlake porches. The original doors and window hood ornamentations still remain. These matching cottages were constructed for Charles T. Kohn's daughters, Mary and Anna. Charles T. Kohn lived around the corner on Chicago Street (No. 19).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

72. CHARLES RADCLIFFE RESIDENCE
34 North Gifford Street
Built in 1890

This residence is an example of a well preserved frame Workers Cottage. Note the long, narrow windows and utilitarian expression. This cottage and another were built in 1890 for Charles Radcliffe by local contractor R. B. Maule.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

73. DAVID C. COOK RESIDENCE
105 North Gifford Street
Built in 1885

Although suffering through design changes and unsympathetic additions the spirit of this house can still be seen in its original detailing and playful expression against the sky. The articulated dormers, masonry construction, window divisions roof form, pinnacled gables, and detail along the roof peak reflect Chateaque influence. This residence was built in 1885 for David C. Cook for a cost of \$10,000. D. C. Cook was the founder of the nation's largest interdenominational publishing house. The Cook family resided here until 1945. The 12 room mansion has been converted to a private retirement home (Bowes Health Center).

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- 74. RESIDENCE
127-129 North Gifford Street
Date of construction unknown

This masonry home constructed of indigenous material is an example of Italianate architecture. Note the brackets under the gable, irregular plan and long, narrow windows. The low pitched roof and stone lintels show a Greek Revival influence as well. The brick was made from native clay and the foundation is constructed of cobblestone.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 75. WILLIAM G. HUBBARD RESIDENCE
140 North Gifford Street
Built ca. 1870's

This house shows the influence of Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. Note the returned eaves in the front gable similar to a temple front. Also notice the Italianate bracketing under the eaves and the finely detailed bay. This house was built by William G. Hubbard, a pioneer merchant and abolitionist, in the 1870's. This house was also the residence of Hubbard's son who was the manager of Elgin's first telephone exchange.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 76. EDSON WOOD RESIDENCE
164 North Gifford Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a simple Italianate house constructed of brick. It has an "L" shaped plan, gable roof, long, narrow windows with articulated brick hood moulds, and a first floor bay. Edson Wood, a mason, resided at this address from 1878 through the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 77. RESIDENCE
57-59 South Gifford Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a Queen Anne style house with expressive dormers, siding variation, porch pediment with classical porch details and columns. Note the asymmetrical plan, unusual projections, and windows.

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78. J.A.L. KINNEY FLATS
150-154 South Gifford Street
Built in 1890; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

These brick flats have exaggerated bays, red brick arched windows lintels, and detailing of contrasting masonry. Notice the varied planes in the bays and the strong overhanging cornice. These flats were built by, and probably designed by Gilbert M. Turnbull for J.A.L. Kinney in 1890.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

79. INCREASE CHILD BOSWORTH RESIDENCE
155 South Gifford Street
Built ca. 1875

This massive home exemplifies Italianate design in its high pitched roof, projecting gable, paired brackets, and long, narrow, arched windows with hood moulds. The porch is a later addition, but the exuberance of this house still remains in its finely detailed and expressive facade. Built about 1875 this was the residence of I.C. Bosworth. In 1876 I.C. Bosworth formed the private banking house of Bosworth, Carpenter and Company and in 1877 this banking house took over the First National Bank in Elgin. I.C. Bosworth was president of the First National Bank, one of the founders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, and the Fox Valley Railroad, and a trustee of the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, the Chicago University, the Elgin Academy, and the Baptist Theological Seminary as well as an alderman (1874 and 1875). This was also the home of I.C. Bosworth's son Henry I. Bosworth who held various positions at the First National Bank including vice president and who was city treasurer in 1887, 1891, and 1892.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

80. JOSIAH SNOW RESIDENCE
40 Hill Avenue
Built ca. 1880's

This is a brick Italianate home characterized by its high pitched roof, irregular plan, window proportions and detailing. This home was probably built for Josiah Snow, a carpenter, who resided at this address from 1885 until after the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

81. RESIDENCE
115 Hill Avenue
Built between 1903 and 1915

This house shows evidence of Queen Anne influence in its play of roof forms against the sky, use of shingles and clapboard as siding, and irregular gabled dormers. This house closely resembles the house at 386 East Chicago Street (No. 18

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82. RESIDENCE
116 Hill Avenue
Date of construction unknown

This is a finely detailed brick Italianate home. Particularly note the stepped brick pattern beneath the gable, contrasting brick detailing, and terra cotta inserts.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

83. RESIDENCE
126 Hill Avenue
Built ca. 1880's

This house clearly reflects Stick Style design philosophy. Note the high pitched roof and elaborate wood detailing. The siding pattern is articulated in horizontal, vertical, and diagonal patterns. This home was probably built in the 1880's for James Lane, a local real estate broker.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

84. RESIDENCE
159 Hill Avenue
Date of construction unknown

This brick home is an excellent example of a bungalow with its simple overhanging roof, modest second story, simple porch, and its horizontal emphasis. Although not historically significant, bungalows reflect the range and diversity of architectural styles found in the historic district.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

85. RESIDENCE
116 Hilton Place
Built in 1897

This is a simple frame cottage with elaborate wood tracery in the gable.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

86. RESIDENCE
119 Hilton Place
Date of construction unknown

This is a restrained brick cottage. Notice the stepped brick gables, terra cotta banding, rusticated belt course, and rusticated stone foundation. Also note that the original Eastlake ballustrades on the porch are intact.

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- 87. A. K. TOWNSEND FLATS
3 North Liberty Street
Built in 1892; G.M. Turnbull and D.E. Postle, architects

This brick flat has a flat roof, sheet metal cornice, fine detail on the bay, contrasting rusticated stone lintels, and red brick banding. Notice the intricately detailed bays. These flats were designed by the firm of Turnbull and Postle for A.K. Townsend and built by John Fluck.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 88. WILLIAM DREW RESIDENCE
11 North Liberty Street
Built in 1891; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

This brick home shows the influence of the Chicago School as expressed in the early skyscrapers. Note the heavy cornice, contrasting banding, rectangular bay, rusticated foundation, brick detailing, and "Chicago window" (large center window with narrow, flanking, operable windows). This home was built in 1891 for William Drew, the founder and director of a local business college. The home was designed and built by Gilbert Turnbull for a cost of \$3,500.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 89. JOSEPH CHILD RESIDENCE
16 North Liberty Street
Built in 1890

This restrained late Victorian home shows Queen Anne and Eastlake detailing. Note the massing, porch detail, projecting second floor, strong gable roof, and palladian window. Built by John A. Wright in 1890 for Joseph Child this residence cost \$3,000. to construct. Joseph Child was an employee of Elgin National Watch Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 90. RESIDENCE
50 North Liberty Street
Built between 1903 and 1913

This is a Tudor Revival residence characterized by its stucco exterior, half timbering, high expressive roofs, and massive chimney.

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91. DAVID E. POSTLE RESIDENCE
54-56 North Liberty Street
Built in 1903; David E. Postle, architect

This is a Prairie School design identified by its strong horizontal emphasis and wide overhanging eaves. This residence was constructed in 1903. The architect and owner was David E. Postle who in the 1890's was a partner with architect G. M. Turnbull.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

92. H. WALTER PIXLEY RESIDENCE
55 North Liberty Street
Built ca. 1880's

This is a restrained Italian Villa style home characterized by its tower, long, narrow windows with hood moulding, projecting gable roof, and irregular plan. Note the palladian window in the tower. This home was built in the 1880's for H. Walter Pixley, an employee of the Elgin National Watch Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

93. RESIDENCE
73 North Liberty Street
Date of construction unknown

This simple utilitarian home has retained its tracery in its projecting gable, window head moulding, original window proportion, and detailing as well as its entrance door, sidelights, and pediment.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

94. RESIDENCE
11 South Liberty Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a brick Italian Villa design with its irregular plan, round arched windows, gable roof, and tower.

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95. HERMANN MARCKHOFF RESIDENCE
 17 South Liberty Street
 Built in 1888

This simple Victorian house with Italianate influences has finely detailed trim around the doors, windows, and bay. Note the original porch columns, trim, and the high pitched projecting gable roofs. This house was built by A.H. Heneise in 1888 for Hermann H. Marckhoff, one of the "Marckhoff Brothers", a local brick and contracting firm (see No. 31).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

96. PIXLEY FLATS
 608 Linden Avenue
 Built in 1899; David E. Postle, architect

This unusual example of brick flats shows Romanesque Revival influences in the contrasting red brick window arches, door arches, and brick details. Note the Chicago style bay windows with transom. This brick flat was designed by D. E. Postle (No. 91) for H. Walter Pixley (No. 92) and was constructed in 1899.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

97. JOSEPH GARRISON RESIDENCE
 283 North Street
 Built in 1887

Note the Eastlake detailing on this house: the sunburst and spindlework of the porch, the window detailing, the fishscale siding in the gable, the asymmetrical plan, the high pitched roof, and the tower. This house was built by Gilbert Turnbull in 1887 for Joseph T. Garrison at a cost of \$2,500.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

98. &
 99. BRICK FLATS
 305-307 and 309-311 North Street
 Built in 1887

These two brick flats are identical in design and material. Note the long, narrow window openings which are articulated in the square bays. There are several types of brick banding, coursing, and detailing. These two structures were probably built by Gilbert Turnbull for Reuben Tuck (No. 124) in 1887.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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100. RESIDENCE
312 North Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a restrained Italianate house characterized by its projecting gable roof, irregular plan, door and window proportions and arrangement, brackets supporting the canopy over the front doors, and the oriel window. Note the original double entry doors.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

101. RESIDENCE
318 North Street
Date of construction unknown

This simple Victorian frame house reflects the synthesis of Eastlake, Stick Style, and Queen Anne detailing. Note the horizontal banding, variation in siding treatment, rectangular bay, and Eastlake porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

102. BRICK FLATS
320 North Street
Built between 1903 and 1913

Note the finely detailed frieze in this brick dwelling. Also unusual is the horizontal red brick banding on the first floor that continues around the bay.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

103. ARCHIBALD BARCLAY RESIDENCE
358 North Street
Built between 1897 and 1900

This massive house combines the strong simple form of the Shingle Style with Queen Anne influence in the detailing. Built between 1897-1900 this house was constructed for Archibald Barclay. The Barclay family, similar to the Kohn and the Bosworth families, settled in a section of the historic district. Archibald Barclay was a bookkeeper for the Barclay family business and was an alderman (1907-1910).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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104. RESIDENCE
462-464 North Street
Built in 1913 and 1914

This is a classic example of Prairie School architecture with its horizontal emphasis, projecting hip roofs, stucco exterior, and porch column detailing.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

105. GILBERT M. TURNBULL RESIDENCE
71-73 Park Row
Built in 1888; Gilbert M. Turnbull, architect

This brick two unit has a strong cornice with dentils, articulation in plane of the large windows with square bays, window hood ornamentation, brick detailing, as well as Eastlake detailing in the porch design. Built in 1888 by Gilbert M. Turnbull this was Turnbull's residence until his death in 1919. Gilbert Turnbull greatly influenced the quality and character of the historic district through the number of structures he built and/or designed.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

106. RESIDENCE
337 Park Street
Built ca. 1880's

This is a late Italianate home with Eastlake spindlework and detailing in the gable end. Note the intricate porch column bracketing. This home was probably built in the early 1880's for Amaziah Spitzer, a retired farmer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

107. "OLD MAIN" - ELGIN ACADEMY
350 Park Street
Built 1856' J. Quigley, architect

"Old Main", an example of Greek Revival architecture, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Note the classic Greek Temple front with cupola. Recently the exterior was extensively restored through use of local, state, and federal funds. The restoration work received an "Orchid" award from the Northeast Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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108. FRED BARCLAY RESIDENCE
363 Park Street
Built in 1882

This brick home reflects detailing of various architectural styles. The high pitched roof, long, narrow windows, and bracketing are reminiscent of the Italianate style. Note the dentils between the brackets and the carved stone keystones. This house was built for Fred Barclay, a butter broker.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

109. LOUIS HYARWOOD RESIDENCE
373 Park Street
Built ca. 1850's/1860's

This is the only unaltered example of Gothic Revival architecture in the historic district. It is exemplified by its gable roof, long, narrow windows, vertical board and batton siding, and barge boards. The windows in the gable are pointed Gothic Revival windows. The tower shows an Italian Villa influence. In 1867 the Chicago Republican newspaper wrote: "Directly opposite the Academy is the residence of Mr. L.H. Yarwood, a tasty Gothic cottage... The hand of an artist you readily suspect, has had to do with the landscape here." Louis Yarwood was a scenic artist, Elgin's first librarian, and an alderman.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

110. RESIDENCE
381 Park Street
Date of construction unknown

This is a well preserved and maintained Worker's cottage. Note the window hoods.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

111. RESIDENCE
425 Park Street
Date of construction unknown

This simple utilitarian Victorian home has been well maintained. Note the detailing around the windows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

112. RESIDENCE
465 Park Street
Date of construction unknown

This house is representative of the American Four Square houses located in the historic district. It is a clean and simply detailed utilitarian design.

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113. FRANK CORNELL RESIDENCE
33 North Porter Street
Built in 1892; W. Wright Abell, architect

This house was constructed in the Shingle Style, exemplified by the use of shingles for siding the entire wall surface, the gambrel roof, and the turret. The porch shows evidence of Queen Anne detailing. Built in 1892 by Henry Jensen this house was designed by W. Wright Abell and cost \$4,300. to construct. This was the house of Frank Cornell, manager of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

114. CHARLES CORNELL RESIDENCE
34 North Porter Street
Built in 1899; David E. Postle, architect

This large home reflects Colonial Revival influence through the use of classic details: Doric pilasters at the outside corners, Ionic porch columns, and dentils beneath the projecting eaves. This home was built in 1899 for Charles Cornell whose brother Frank lived across the street (No. 113). The Cornell's were local creamery operators and Charles Cornell was an alderman and water commissioner.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

115. RESIDENCE
111 North Porter Street
Built in 1913 and 1914

This residence is an example of a typical wood frame bungalow with its hip roof and dormer extending over the front porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

116. FRED ACKEMANN RESIDENCE
116 North Porter Street
Built in 1891 and 1892

This house reflects Eastlake and Stick Style detailing. Note the expressive front bay with the variations in siding design, the strong gable roof, the porch detailing, as well as, the stained glass. This house was built by Henry Jensen for Fred Ackemann of the "Ackemann Brothers". The department store this family established still operates in downtown Elgin. This residence cost \$3,000. to construct in 1891/92.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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117. AUGUST NOLTING RESIDENCE
140 North Porter Street
Built ca. 1880's

This is a brick Italianate residence characterized by its steep pitched roof, brick detail beneath the projecting gable, oriel window, long, narrow windows, and brick window hood details with Keystone. The original double entry doors are intact. Probably constructed in the early to mid 1880's this home was built for August Nolting. In 1882 August Nolting formed a partnership with Joseph Newman for expanded creamery manufacture. Nolting was also a shareholder in the milk condensing company in Elgin and a director of the Elgin Wind, Power and Pump Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

118. RESIDENCE
156 North Porter Street
Date of construction unknown

This brick house represents a synthesis of Italianate and Greek Revival detailing. Note the stepped brick details beneath the gables, the bay, and the unique sidelights with brick trim on either side of the entry. The original porch has been changed.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

119. OLE OLESON FLATS
360-362 Prairie Street
Built in 1888

This is an example of a three story brick flat. Note the strong cornice with dentils, the articulation in plane of the large windows within the square bays, window hood ornamentation, and brick detailing. This structure was built by Gilbert H. Turnbull for Ole Oleson, a watch factory foreman at a cost of \$5,300. in 1888.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

120. JAMES T. GIFFORD RESIDENCE/"STONE COTTAGE"
363-365 Prairie Street
Built in 1849 and 1850

This stone house reflects a construction technique not common to Illinois, rather a product of New York state. Note the cobblestones laid in courses with stone quoins at each corner and stone lintels. The second story shows Second Empire influence through the mansard roof and classical detailing. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places this was the last home of Elgin's founder, James T. Gifford. Constructed in 1849 and 1850 this is one of the few remaining works of builder Edwin F. Reeves.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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121. CHARLES GLOVER RESIDENCE
16 Rugby Place
Built in 1905

This home is built in the Colonial Revival style characterized by its overhanging gable roof and bilateral symmetry. Note the classical detailing of the pediments over the windows and dormers, Doric pilasters on the ends, Corinthian porch columns, and the fan light windows in the dormers. This home was built in 1905 for Charles W. Glover, the founder of the firm which became the Elgin Metal Casket Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

122. BRICK FLATS
450-456 Stella Street
Built in 1888

These brick flats are finely detailed with intricate brickwork, bays, cornice, and stained glass.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

123. EDMUND GIFFORD RESIDENCE
117 Tennyson Court
Built ca. 1850's

This brick house has intricate brick work with expressive window hoods on the south side. Note the variation in wall planes, long, narrow windows, stone lintels, and brick dentils beneath the soffit. The original roof was replaced with a mansard roof with dormers in the latter 1800's. This house was constructed in the 1850's for Attorney Edmund Gifford (he brought the first law library to Elgin around 1845). In 1854 Edmund Gifford was appointed as the first superintendent of the public school system in Elgin. Besides Edmund Gifford, Sylvester S. Mann lived here (he was a cattle breeder and dealer and a member of the state legislature) and Dr. Ora Chappell also lived here (he married S.S. Mann's daughter Nellie). Originally, this house faced Division Street but during the first part of the 1900's the large lot was subdivided and houses were constructed south of this residence.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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124. DAVID WHITNEY BANGS RESIDENCE
118 Tennyson Court
Built in 1850 to 1852

This house, which has seen several additions, is a combination of Greek and Egyptian Revival. The original entrance is (to the left of the photograph) is reminiscent of the Great Egyptian Pylon Gateways of the Middle and New Kingdoms. The pilasters are Doric reflecting Greek Revival influence. The plan originally had bilateral symmetry. Built by David Bangs this home originally faced Division Street. In 1844 David Bangs bought three acres of land surrounding this site. In 1849 a portion of the acreage was sold to Edmund Gifford (No. 123). David Bangs settled in Bloomington in 1834, in Dundee in 1836, and in Elgin in 1844. In 1864 he sold this residence to Reuben Tuck, a coal dealer and capitalist.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

125. RESIDENCE
211 Villa Street
Built ca. 1920's

This house shows the Shingle Style influence in its gambrel roof, upper story shingle siding, and simplicity of massing.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

126. WEATHERILL FLATS
251-257 Villa Street
Built in 1883

These brick flats with contrasting brick detailing were one of the first brick flats built in Elgin. Notice the intricate brick detailing, brick window hood ornamentation, cornice, and wood semi-circular bay. This building was constructed in 1883 for Henry Weatherill, an employee of the Elgin National Watch Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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127. JESSE TOWNSEND RESIDENCE
259 Villa Street
Built in 1886

This brick home is a synthesis of architectural detailing from several styles. Note the Stick Style lattice work, Moorish arch around the balcony, Chicago Style window bay, horizontal brick coursing, and cast iron roof cresting atop a heavily expressed cornice. This residence was built by Henry Jensen and John Houck for Jesse Townsend in 1886 for a cost of \$4,500. Jesse Townsend was an assistant foreman at the watch factory.

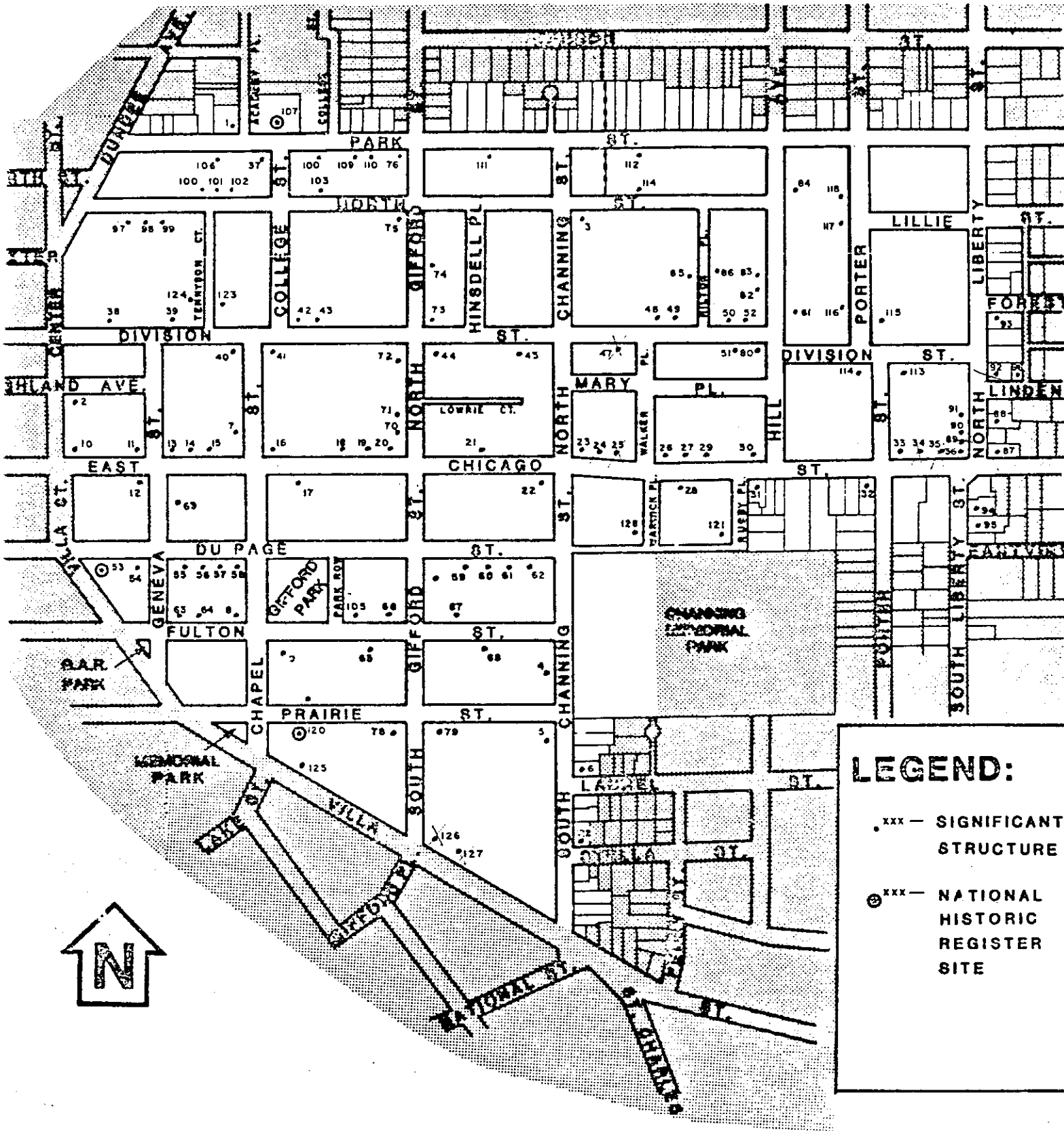
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

128. HENRY JENSEN RESIDENCE
18-20 Warwick Place
Built in 1887 and 1888

This High Victorian or Late Picturesque house show evidence of Eastlake, Stick Style, and Queen Anne influence. Note the irregular plan, steep roofs, projecting gables, complex roof silhouettes against the sky, continuous tower, gingerbread trim in the gables, around the windows and in the tower, applied diagonal braces, and overlaid lattice work on the clapboard siding. The sunburst in the tower was a common design element. This home was built by Henry Jensen for himself. Henry Jensen was an immigrant from Denmark who settled in Elgin in 1871 where he became a well known builder and contractor.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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- xxx — SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURE
- ⊙ xxx — NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER SITE

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LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS:

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Academy Pl.	210	39. Division St.	304
2. Center St.	19-23	40.	321
3. N. Channing St.	141	41.	357
4. S. Channing St.	108-9	42.	364
5.	158	43.	378
6.	165-9	44.	403
7. N. Chapel St.	18	45.	433
8. S. Chapel St.	70	46.	439
9.	101-3	47.	465
10. E. Chicago St.	236	48.	472
11.	270	49.	476
12.	277	50.	488
13.	310	51.	489
14.	314	52.	490
15.	320-3	53. DuPage St.	261
16.	350-8	54.	269-75
17.	373-5	55.	307-9
18.	386	56.	315-17
19.	392	57.	323
20.	398	58.	327
21.	416	59.	419
22.	443	60.	427
23.	452	61.	433
24.	456	62.	439
25.	460	63. Fulton St.	302
26.	470	64.	304-10
27.	472-4	65.	385
28.	477	66.	390
29.	492	67.	416
30.	496-8	68.	427-9
31.	503	69. S. Geneva St.	37
32.	543-5	70. N. Gifford St.	16
33.	552	71.	20
34.	564	72.	34
35.	570	73.	105
36.	600	74.	127-9
37. College St.	162	75.	140
38. Division St.	268	76.	164

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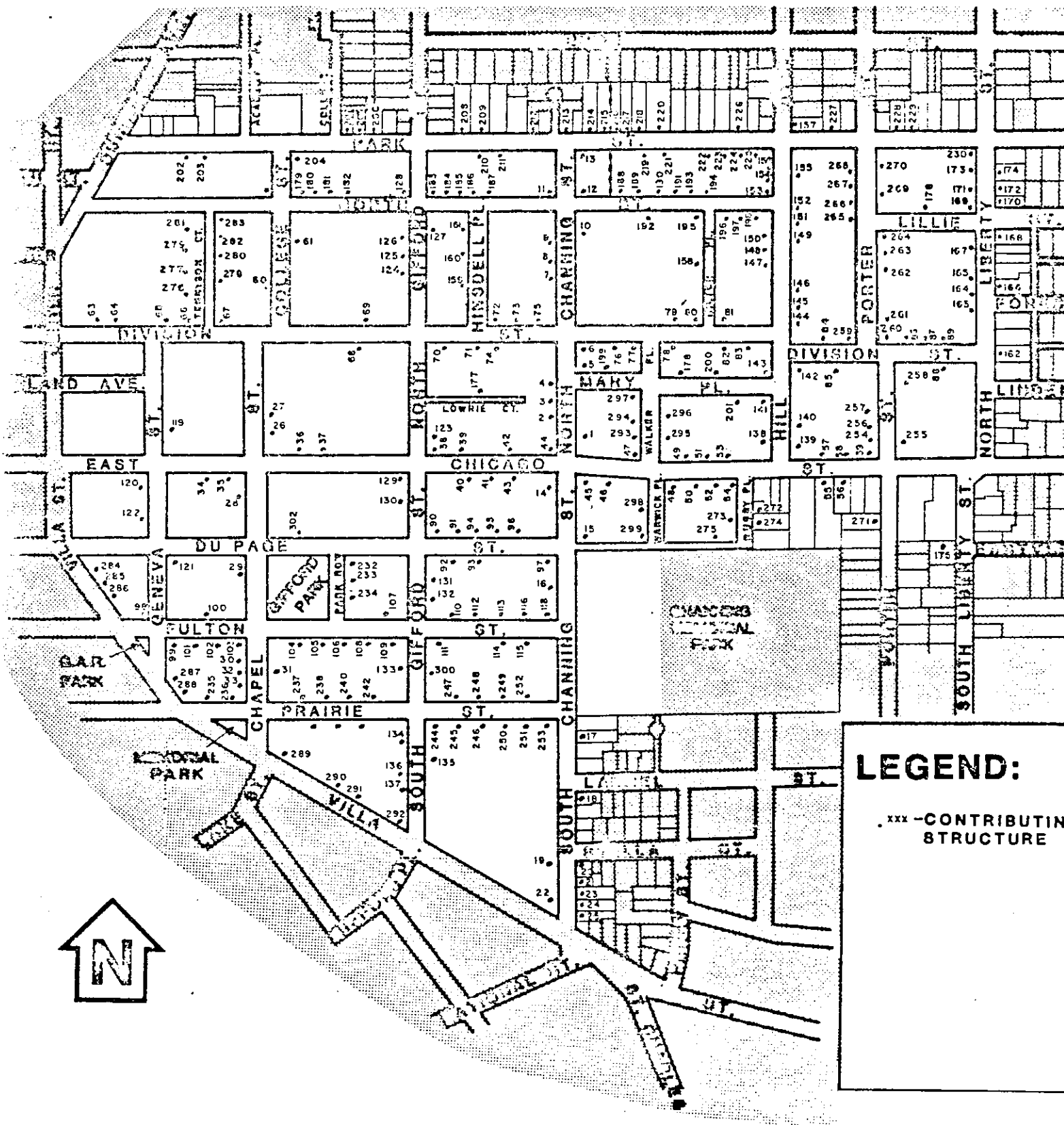
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LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (cont.):

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
77. S. Gifford St.	57-9	115. N. Porter St.	111
78.	150-4	116.	116
79.	155	117.	140
80. Hill Ave.	40	118.	156
81.	115	119. Prairie St.	360-2
82.	116	120.	363-5
83.	126	121. Rugby Pl.	16
84.	159	122. Stella St.	450-6
85. Hilton Pl.	116	123. Tennyson Ct.	117
86.	119	124.	118
87. N. Liberty St.	3	125. Villa St.	211
88.	11	126.	251-7
89.	16	127.	259
90.	50	128. Warwick Pl.	18-20
91.	54-6		
92.	55		
93.	73		
94. S. Liberty St.	11		
95.	17		
96. Linden Ave.	608		
97. North St.	283		
98.	305-7		
99.	309-11		
100.	312		
101.	318		
102.	320		
103.	358		
104.	462-4		
105. Park Row	71-3		
106. Park St.	337		
107.	350		
108.	363		
109.	373		
110.	381		
111.	425		
112.	465		
113. N. Porter St.	33		
114.	34		

THE ELGIN HISTORIC DISTRICT



LEGEND:

• xxx - CONTRIBUTING
STRUCTURE



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<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. N. Channing St.	15	39.	408-10
2.	16	40.	423-9
3.	20	41.	431
4.	52	42.	434
5.	59	43.	435
6.	61	44.	440
7.	108	45.	453
8.	126	46.	457
9.	132	47.	464-6
10.	137	48.	473
11.	152	49.	478-80
12.	155	50.	481
13.	163	51.	482
14. S. Channing St.	14	52.	485
15.	25	53.	486
16.	64	54.	487-9
17.	155	55.	517
18.	201-3	56.	525
19.	250	57.	528
20.	253	58.	532
21.	259	59.	536
22.	260	60. College St.	116
23.	263	61.	133
24.	267	62.	152
25.	269	63. Division St.	256
26. N. Chapel	17	64.	260
27.	19-21	65.	300-2
28. S. Chapel	12	66.	310
29.	60	67.	316-22
30.	112-4	68.	383
31.	115	69.	384
32.	116-8	70.	405
33.	120-2	71.	421
34. E. Chicago St.	317	72.	424
35.	325-7	73.	428
36.	364	74.	429
37.	370	75.	432
38.	400	76.	461

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (cont.):

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
77. Division St.	467	115. Fulton St.	439
78.	471	116.	436
79.	476	117.	444-6
80.	480	118.	445
81.	484	119. N. Geneva St.	19
82.	485	120. S. Geneva St.	10-12
83.	491	121.	41
84.	514	122.	62
85.	515	123. N. Gifford St.	11
86.	558	124.	114
87.	564	125.	118
88.	573	126.	128
89.	570	127.	131
90. DuPage St.	404	128.	150
91.	408	129. S. Gifford St.	4
92.	409	130.	8
93.	415	131.	63
94.	416	132.	67
95.	428	133.	110
96.	438	134.	156
97.	445	135.	165
98. Fulton St.	270	136.	168
99.	305	137.	174
100.	312-4	138. Hill Ave.	14-16
101.	315	139.	15
102.	317	140.	21
103.	325	141.	22-4
104.	363	142.	33
105.	371	143.	36
106.	377	144.	109
107.	390	145.	117
108.	391	146.	123
109.	397	147.	138
110.	412	148.	140
111.	413	149.	141
112.	420	150.	144
113.	428	151.	145
114.	433	152.	153

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (cont.):

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
153. Hill Ave.	156	192. North St.	477
154.	160	193.	478
155.	163	194.	480
156.	168	195.	481
157.	207	196.	487
158. Hilton Pl.	122	197.	489
159. Hinsdell Pl.	124	198.	493.
160.	132	199. Mary Pl.	456
161.	134	200.	480
162. N. Liberty St.	61	201.	489
163.	72	202. Park St.	323
164.	76	203.	323
165.	78	204.	329
166.	105	205.	359
167.	114	206.	380
168.	123	207.	384
169.	152	208.	410
170.	153	209.	416
171.	158	210.	421
172.	159	211.	425
173.	162	212.	439
174.	165	213.	444
175. S. Liberty	24	214.	450
176. Lillie	570	215.	456
177. Lowrie	234	216.	460
178. Mary Pl.	476-8	217.	464
179. North St.	352	218.	468
180.	366	219.	469
181.	372	220.	470
182.	376	221.	477
183.	400	222.	479
184.	412	223.	483
185.	414	224.	487
186.	420	225.	489
187.	422	226.	490
188.	454	227.	516
189.	456	228.	560
190.	468	229.	566
191.	470	230.	585

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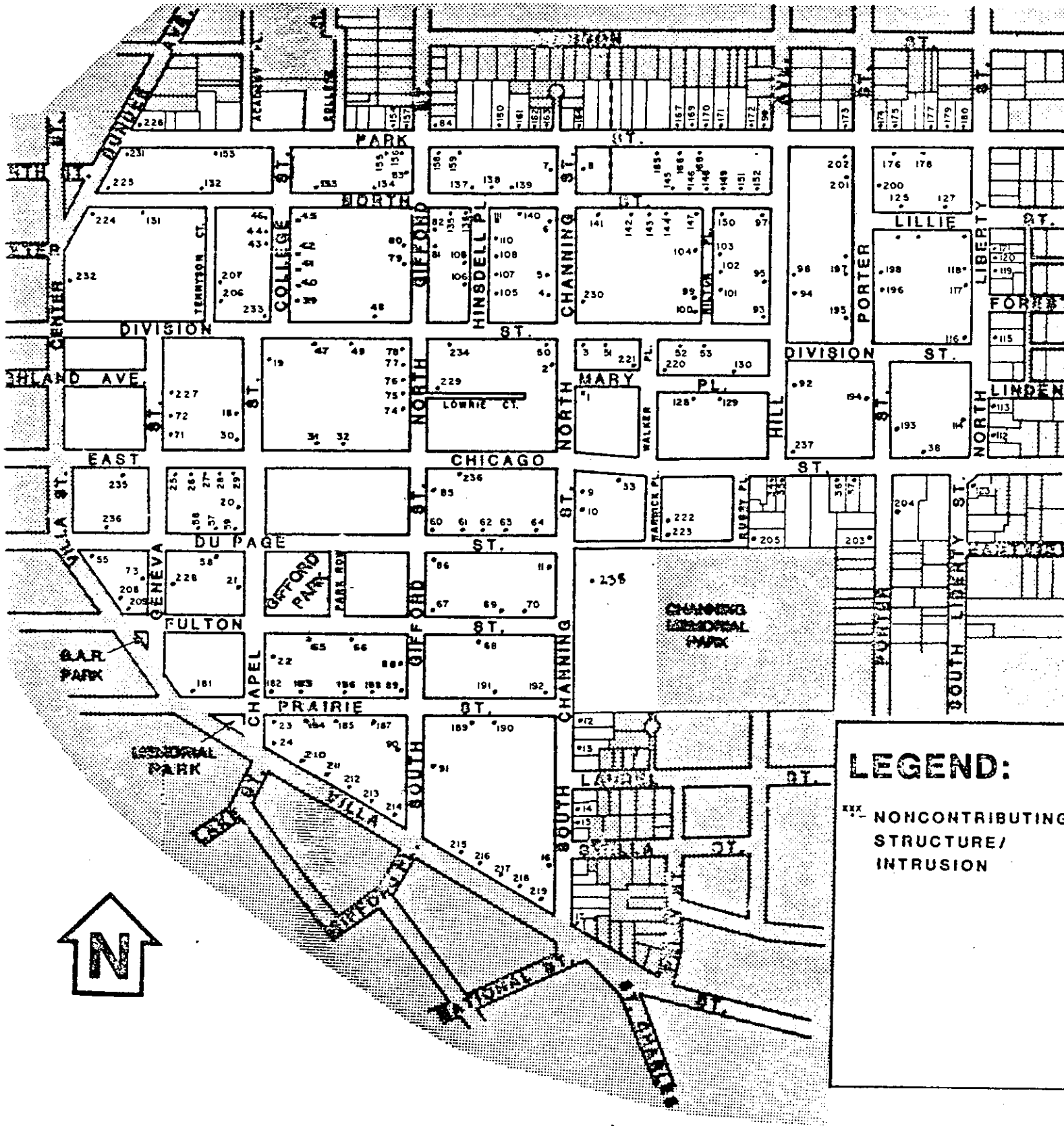
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<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
231. Park St.	605	269. N. Porter St.	165
232. Park Row	55	270.	171
233.	59	271. S. Porter St.	18
234.	65	272. Rugby Pl.	11
235. Prairie St.	314	273.	12
236.	320	274.	15
237.	366	275.	24
238.	368	276. Tennyson Ct.	110-2
239.	375	277.	120
240.	376	278.	125-7
241.	379	279.	126
242.	380	280.	129
243.	383	281.	130
244.	411	282.	135-7
245.	419	283.	139-41
246.	421	284. Villa St.	63
247.	424	285.	73
248.	426	286.	121
249.	430	287.	123
250.	435	288.	125
251.	439	289.	205
252.	440	290.	219
253.	443	291.	225
254. N. Porter St.	10	292.	245
255.	15	293. Walker Pl.	8
256.	18	294.	12
257.	24	295.	13
258.	27	296.	23
259.	106	297.	26
260.	107	298. Warwick Pl.	12
261.	115	299.	24
262.	133-5	300. S. Gifford	113-21
263.	137		
264.	141	302. DuPage St.	360
265.	146		
266.	150		
267.	156		
268.	165		

THE ELGIN HISTORIC DISTRICT



LEGEND:
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 STRUCTURE/
 INTRUSION

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LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (including intrusions):

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. N. Channing St.	21-23	39. College St.	115
2.	56	40.	121
3.	63	41.	122
4.	116	42.	127
5.	120	43.	128
6.	140	44.	132
7.	158	45.	139
8.	159	46.	140
9. S. Channing St.	15-17	47. Division St.	379
10.	19	48.	389
11.	60	49.	393
12.	151	50.	445
13.	159	51.	457
14.	207	52.	477
15.	211	53.	481
16.	222	54.	508
17.	273	55. DuPage St.	263
18. N. Chapel St.	22	56.	312-4
19.	33	57.	318
20. S. Chapel St.	14-6	58.	319
21.	64	59.	326
22.	109	60.	406
23.	153	61.	418-20
24.	161	62.	424
25. E. Chicago St.	301	63.	432
26.	305	64.	442
27.	307	65. Fulton St.	359
28.	311	66.	389
29.	321	67.	408
30.	326	68.	423
31.	376	69.	432
32.	384	70.	440
33.	463	71. N. Geneva St.	15-17
34.	507	72.	21-3
35.	511	73. S. Geneva	58
36.	531	74. N. Gifford	24
37.	537	75.	28
38.	558	76.	30

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LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (cont.)

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
77. N. Gifford St.	38	115. N. Liberty St.	67
78.	40	116.	68
79.	122-4	117.	100
80.	132	118.	108
81.	137	119.	111-3
82.	141	120.	115
83.	154	121.	117
84.	205	122.	120
85. S. Gifford	15-17	123. S. Liberty St.	19
86.	53	124. Lillie St.	563
87.	132	125.	564
88.	114	126.	569
89.	118	127.	578
90.	160	128. Mary Pl.	479-81
91.	175	129.	485
92. Hill Ave.	27	130.	486
93.	110	131. North St.	271-3
94.	127	132.	306
95.	132	133.	370
96.	133	134.	382
97.	148	135.	409
98.	200	136.	413
99. Hilton Pl.	112	137.	416
100.	110	138.	426
101.	117	139.	428
102.	121	140.	437
103.	125	141.	457
104.	128	142.	463
105. Hinsdell Pl.	117	143.	467
106.	118	144.	469
107.	123	145.	472
108.	127	146.	476
109.	128	147.	479
110.	133	148.	482
111.	141	149.	484
112. N. Liberty St.	7	150.	485
113.	19	151.	486
114.	22	152.	488

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LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (cont.)

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
153. Park St.	317	192. Prairie St.	444
154.	388	193. N. Porter St.	21
155.	389	194.	28
156.	395	195.	110
157.	398	196.	123
158.	411	197.	128
159.	415	198.	129
160.	424-6	199.	134
161.	432	200.	159
162.	434	201.	162
163.	440	202.	170
164.	446	203. S. Porter St.	22-4
165.	461	204.	11
166.	473	205. Rugby Pl.	27
167.	474	206. Tennyson Ct.	105-7
168.	475	207.	119-21
169.	480	208. Villa St.	77
170.	482	209.	81
171.	486	210.	215
172.	496	211.	221
173.	520	212.	227
174.	552	213.	233-5
175.	556	214.	237
176.	567	215.	261
177.	570	216.	271
178.	573	217.	279
179.	576	218.	287
180.	582	219.	281
181. Prairie St.	308	220. Walker Pl.	53
182.	352	221.	54
183.	356	222. Warwick Pl.	17
184.	357	223.	23
185.	369	224. Dundee Ave.	165
186.	386	225.	175
187.	389	226.	223
188.	390	227. N. Geneva St.	33
189.	427	228. S. Geneva St.	69
190.	431	229. N. Gifford	25
191.	434	230. N. Channing	111

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LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (cont.)

<u>Street</u>	<u>Address</u>
231. North St.	294
232. Dundee Ave,	269
233. Division St.	330
234.	415
235. E. Chicago St.	273
236.	401
237.	518
238. S.Channing	63

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 206
Quadrangle name Elgin Quadrangle scale 1:24000
UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification Generally the Elgin Historic District is bounded by Park St. on the north, on the east Liberty St. to Eastview St., Eastview St. extended to DuPage St., DuPage St. to Channing St., Channing St. south to Villa St., Villa St. westward to Center St. and Center St. to Dundee Ave., and Dundee Ave. to the beginning at Park St.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (Legal description attached)

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1) Bruce Dahlquist, architect 2) Patricia Damler, Planner
organization 1) Dahlquist and Lutzow, Architects
2) City of Elgin, Planning Department date January, 1983
street & number 1) 472 North McLean Boulevard telephone 1) (312) 742 - 4063
2) 150 Dexter Court telephone 2) (312) 695 - 6500
city or town Elgin state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David Kennedy*
title Director date 3/21/83

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date _____
Keeper of the National Register
Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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2. E.C. Alft, Elgin Area Landmarks, 1975, Gail Borden Public Library, Elgin Area Historical Society.
3. E.C. Alft, The Elgin Historic District, 1980, Gail Borden Public Library, Elgin Area Historical Society and Gifford Park Association.
4. C.E. Botsford, Elgin and Surroundings, 1891, Gail Borden Public Library, C.E. Botsford.
5. Artistic Publishing Association, Elgin, Illinois, Pictorial and Descriptive, 1886, Gail Borden Public Library, Artistic Publishing Association, Boston, Mass.
6. Lord and Bradford, Elgin, Illinois, 1875, Gail Borden Public Library, Lord and Bradford.
7. Hazel Perry, The Story of Elgin First 25 Years: 1835 - 1860, 1962, Gail Borden Library, Elgin Area Historical Society.
8. R.W. Joslyn, Elgin, Past and Present: Historical and Biographical, 1927, Gail Borden Public Library, T.H. Kennell and Company, Elgin, Illinois.

Additional information was obtained from early newspapers, city directories, city council minutes and building permit records.

ELGIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

