

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic JERSEYVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

and or common

2. Location

street & number ROUGHLY BOUNDED BY A 1/2 BLOCK NORTH OF EXCHANGE, TO 1/2 BLOCK WEST OF LAFAYETTE, TO PRAIRIE, TO 1/2 BLOCK EAST OF JEFFERSON. not for publication

city, town JERSEYVILLE vicinity of

state ILLINOIS code 012 county Jersey code 083

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE - MORE THAN 50 OWNERS

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. JERSEY COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS

street & number JERSEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

city, town JERSEYVILLE state ILLINOIS

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY has this property been determined eligible? yes  no

date OCTOBER 1973 federal  state county local

depository for survey records HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY

city, town SPRINGFIELD state ILLINOIS

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

**SUMMARY:** The Jerseyville Downtown Historic District includes an area of approximately 5 1/2 blocks located in the central business district of Jerseyville. The district is comprised of varying building-types ranging from a stone courthouse to one-story concrete and stone block commercial buildings. The vast majority of the buildings in the downtown district are one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. The business district of Jerseyville developed around this downtown hub.

**LAYOUT, STRUCTURES, MATERIALS:** Jerseyville's Downtown Historic District is located in the heart of Jerseyville, Illinois. Serving as the county seat for Jersey County since 1839, Jerseyville is situated on the highest ground in Jersey County, overlooking a diverse territory of gently rolling hills to the north and south, scattered patches of heavily timbered areas, and productive farmlands. Located in the upper one-quarter of Jersey County, Jerseyville is a city of approximately seven thousand five-hundred people. Agriculture and agricultural-related industry have dominated the development of the city since its establishment in 1834.

The downtown district was laid out on a grid by the original surveyors in 1834. The original plat had twenty blocks and a public square. Each block contained ten lots and was separated by an alley. The lots, as they do today, ran in a southeast to northwest direction. Subsequent development of the city of Jerseyville has evolved to the north and southwest. The center of the downtown district is at the cross-streets of State and Pearl. From the original plat of the town it is apparent that State Street was intended to be the main artery in Jerseyville, with Pearl, the street on which sets the Jerseyville Courthouse, the most important cross-street. From this location, Jerseyville's downtown district developed, as it was originally intended to do.

Most of the buildings in the downtown district occupy a full lot and have common walls with their neighbors. Since these structures comprise the center of Jerseyville's business district, almost all the buildings are commercial, with the majority of them being two-story nineteenth century brick commercial structures with flat roofs. Much of the downtown district maintains its nineteenth century appearance, with many of the buildings retaining their original or similar uses. A number of structures also retain much of their historical and architectural integrity. With the exception of a few concrete and stone block buildings, almost all the commercial structures in the downtown district are made of brick, varying in height, detail of their cornices, and the color and characteristic of their brick. There are a number of non-contributing buildings in the downtown district which have been altered beyond recognition.

Most of the alterations on the sixty-seven brick and stone commercial buildings are in their storefronts. As is the case with many small and large towns, the storefront is the most commonly altered feature in historic commercial buildings. The modernization of storefronts in the downtown district in many cases includes partial or total replacement of the facades. Many of these storefronts are presently covered with a variation of vertical wood and metal siding. A few buildings have had an entirely new metal or brick facade. Two structures have received slip covers over their upper stories in an attempt to modernize the buildings. There are three

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commercial buildings in the downtown district which retain their original storefronts. Some windows and former entrances have been bricked up along alleys and exposed sides of buildings. These kinds of alterations, however, are not common in the downtown district. Although a few of the commercial buildings have since lost their more elaborate cornices to deterioration and modernization, a number of structures have retained their older cornices.

Three buildings in the downtown district have retained very elaborate decorative cornices and stand out as the finest examples of nineteenth century commercial architecture in Jerseyville. The architectural styles of the commercial buildings in the downtown district range from Commercial style to Chateausque. Other styles of buildings in the downtown district include Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, Italianate, Greek Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque. None of the architectural styles found in the downtown district can be said to be outstanding examples of their respective styles. The integrity of the individual structures varies; however, when viewed as a whole the district retains a high degree of integrity. These buildings, therefore, represent a significant contribution in the stylistic evolution of a small city's commercial buildings.

Standing apart from the concentration of commercial buildings in the downtown area are two public and one religious building. Perhaps the most significant structure in the downtown district, and is one of the three public buildings in the district, is the Jerseyville Courthouse. This 1893 Romanesque Revival building is made of limestone quarried at nearby Grafton, Illinois. The very rough Grafton stone appearance is accented by the bedrock stone found in the buildings windows and cornices. The building is highly ornamented, with the front being accented by carved stone. The two-story Jerseyville Courthouse measures 71 by 90 feet, with its stone and metal tower rising 124 1/2 feet topped with a domed roof.

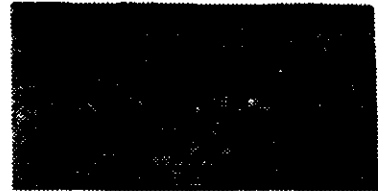
Southwest of the courthouse and east of the downtown business district, is the Jerseyville Free Library. This Georgian-style building was erected in 1904 after the city received a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Library Fund. Its stone block construction is highlighted by two columns which rise to a hipped roof. Atop the roof is a cupola.

The last building which sets apart from the central downtown business district is the First Baptist Church. Designed by Aaron Simmons, the church was erected in 1916 in the same location of an earlier Baptist church. This Neo-Classical church shows a strong Roman architectural influence with its doric columns. The Baptist Church has a gabled tile roof and a rising clock tower.

The downtown district is made up of seventy buildings and a water tower. Of these, fifty structures have been evaluated as contributing to the architectural integrity and character of the downtown district. Those buildings, which for reasons of

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modernization, alteration, being of recent construction, and lacking historical and/or architectural integrity have been classified as non-contributing. There are twenty-one non-contributing structures.

**RELATIONSHIPS, PANORAMA, USES, CONDITION, BOUNDARIES:** The downtown district, as it was originally platted, is located on a rectangular grid, with commercial buildings lining its main arteries. The commercial streetscape is characterized by the consistency of one- and two-story brick buildings; only occasionally is the streetscape broken by a three-story structure. Visually, the district is highlighted by a number of commercial and public buildings which retain much of their nineteenth century integrity. Despite this concentration of commercial structures, the downtown district maintains an openness that fits in with the rhythm of the streetscapes; an openness created by the two-story predominance and the width of State Street.

The use of the downtown district is, as it has been since the establishment of the town, commercial. With the exception of a few very altered structures, the buildings are in a well maintained state on their exteriors. Those public and religious buildings which stand apart from the central business district are in excellent condition. In the case of the church and library, this is the result, in part, of more recent construction. The courthouse retains almost all of its nineteenth century fabric, both inside and out, and stands as perhaps most significant building in the downtown district.

The downtown district includes all the buildings on State Street from a half block south of Arch Street to slightly more than a half block north of Exchange. Also included are all the buildings on Pearl Street extending from the public square block to the alley one half block east of Jefferson. The downtown district also includes those structures on Washington Street extending approximately from one half block north of Pearl Street, south to Prairie Street. The library is also included in the downtown district and is located southwest of the courthouse on Lafayette. Finally, the downtown district encompasses the water tower and those commercial buildings on Arch Street one half block west of Washington Street to one half block east of State Street, and those buildings on Exchange Street one half block east of State Street.

The buildings listed below are those structures which contribute to the historical evolution of the downtown district during its period of significance, 1867 to 1929. These buildings were either constructed or in use during the period of significance, and have retained sufficient historical integrity and, as such, represent a material statement to Jerseyville's past. Also included below are those buildings which, as a result of modernization or other alterations, and whose construction does not fit into the period of significance and have not retained sufficient historical integrity are listed as non-contributing.

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**LIST OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

List is keyed to photographs.

1. 104 North Lafayette  
Lot 3  
Name: Jerseyville Free Library  
Built: 1904  
Type: 1-Story Georgian-style, Block Building  
Original Use: Library  
Current Use: Library  
Photo Nos.: 2-26, 2-27, 2-28
  
2. 201 West Pearl Street\*  
Lots: Public Square  
Name: Jerseyville Courthouse  
Built: 1893  
Type: Romanesque-style Limestone Courthouse  
Owner/Builder: Jersey County  
Original Use: Courthouse  
Current Use: Courthouse  
Photo Nos.: 1-1, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 3-37
  
3. 200 West Pearl Street  
Lots 1, 2, and 3  
Name: First Baptist Church  
Built: 1916  
Type: Neoclassical-style Brick Church  
Original Use: Church  
Current Use: Church  
Photo Nos.: 2-20, 2-30
  
4. 200 South Washington Street  
Lots 2 and 3  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Recent Use: Service (Andy's Auto Clean)  
Current Use: Vacant  
Photo No.: 3-29

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5. South Washington Street  
Lots 3, 4, and 5  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Original Use: Garage  
Recent Use: Retail (Furniture)  
Current Use: Vacant  
Photo Nos.: 2-15, 2-16, 3-29
  
6. 105 North Washington Street  
Lot 7  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial (Flat Roof)  
Original Use: Warehouse for Building Just South of it.  
Current Use: Office (Paul Miller Insurance, Inc.)  
Photo Nos.: 3-32, 3-33, 3-34
  
7. 125 West Pearl Street  
Lot 6  
Name: Chapman Building  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 3-Story Brick Commercial Building (Flat Roof)  
Other Use: Office (Cutting Insurance)  
Current Use: Office (White-Cutting Insurance and Jersey County Abstracts)  
Photo Nos.: 2-32, 3-33, 3-34
  
8. 124 West Pearl Street \*  
Lots 9 and 10  
Name: I.O.O.F. Building  
Built: 1888  
Type: 2-Story Romanesque style Brick Commercial Building  
Original Use: Lodge  
Current Use: Partially Vacant and Dentist Office (James Adams)  
Photo Nos.: 2-19, 2-21, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-32, 3-35, 3-36
  
9. 114-120 West Arch Street  
Lots 8, 9, and 10  
Built: c. 1905  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Original Use: Hotel  
Current Use: Hotel (Colonial Inn) and Retail (Hair Directors, The Ole Coffee Shop,  
and the Used, But Not Abused Shop)  
Photo Nos.: 2-17, 3-28, 3-30, 3-31

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10. 119-121 West Pearl Street  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 3-Story Brick Commercial Building (Flat Roof)  
Original Use: Office and Bank  
Current Use: Tavern (J E M's Bar)  
Photo Nos.: 1-3, 1-4
  
11. 116-122 West Pearl Street\*  
Lots 9 and 10  
Name: The Commercial Building  
Built: 1895  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building - Missing Cap to Tower and Upper Story  
Window Filled in with Glass Block  
Original Use: Commercial Hotel  
Current Use: Office (Attorney, Chamber of Commerce); Retail (Nifty Gift Shop);  
and Social (Masonic Lodge)  
Photo Nos.: 3-15, 3-16, 3-17
  
12. 120 North State Street  
Lot 1  
Name: Herdman Block  
Built: c. 1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Original Use: Jersey County Democrat Newspaper  
Current Use: Performing Arts School  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 2-33, 2-34, 2-35
  
13. 118 North State Street  
Lot 1  
Built: c. 1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Rudolph's Clothing)  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 2-33, 2-34
  
14. 116 North State Street  
Lot 2  
Built: c. 1885  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Rudolph's)  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 3-34

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15. 114 North State Street  
Lot 2  
Built: c. 1885  
Type: 2-Story, Brick, Richardsonian-influenced, Commercial Building  
Original Use: Drugstore (G. R. Smith & Co.)  
Current Use: Retail (Bray Drugs)  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 1-25, 2-34
  
16. 110 North State Street  
Lot 3  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 2-Story, Brick, Richardsonian-influenced, Commercial Building  
Original Use: Drugstore (G. R. Smith & Co.)  
Current Use: Retail (Special Occasions)  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 1-25
  
17. 108 North State Street  
Lot 4  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: West Central Illinois Criminal Justice Council  
Photo Nos.: 1-7, 1-24, 1-25
  
18. 100 South State Street\*  
Lot 1  
Name: W. E. Carlin Building  
Built: c. 1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick, Richardsonian-influenced, Commercial Building  
Owner/Builder: W. E. Carlin  
Original Use: Bank  
Current Use: Office (Thomas Ryder, Attorney)  
Photo Nos.: 1-9, 1-10, 3-18
  
19. 102-104 South State Street\*  
Lots 1 and 2  
Name: Leigh Building  
Built: 1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick, Richardsonian-influenced, Commercial Building  
Builder: Wallace Leigh  
Current Use: Office  
Photo Nos.: 1-9 and 1-10



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20. 110 South State Street\*  
Lot 3  
Built: 1882  
Type: Greek Revival-Style, Brick Commercial Building with Italianate Influence  
Original Use: Masonic Hall  
Current Use: Retail (Newingham's Office Supply)  
Photo Nos.: 1-8, 1-9, 1-11, 1-12
21. 114-116 South State Street  
Lots 4 and 5  
Name: Shepard Block  
Built: 1888  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building with Chateausque Influence  
Current Use: Retail (Lynn Shoes and Donham's Lady Apparel)  
Photo Nos.: 1-8, 1-11, 1-12, 1-15
22. 118 South State Street  
Lot 5  
Built: c. 1900  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Wallpaper Store and Graham's Variety)  
Photo Nos.: 1-8, 1-11, 1-12, 1-18, 2-18, 2-19
23. 200 South State Street  
Lot 1  
Built: 1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Video Store)  
Photo Nos.: 1-14, 1-16, 1-17, 2-14
24. 208-210 South State Street  
Lots 2 and 3  
Built: c. 1870  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Mourning Reality) and Restaurant (Country Folks)  
Photo Nos.: 1-14, 1-17, 2-12, 2-14
25. 214 South State Street  
Lot 4  
Built: c. 1870  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Tavern (Emergency Room)  
Photo Nos.: 1-14, 1-17, 2-11, 2-14

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26. 216 South State Street  
Lot 4  
Built: c. 1870  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Tavern  
Photo Nos.: 1-17, 2-11, 2-13, 2-14
  
27. 213 North State Street  
Lot 8  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 1-Story Brick Building  
Current Use: Vacant  
Photo Nos.: 2-36, 3-1, 3-6
  
28. 211 North State Street  
Lot 8  
Built: c. 1850-1890  
Type: 2-Story Brick Dwelling  
Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Office (Optometrist, Katchmar)  
Photo Nos.: 2-36, 3-1
  
29. 209 North State Street  
Lot 7  
Built: c. 1900  
Type: 2-Story Concrete Block (Artificial Stone) Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Karen's Krafts)  
Photo Nos.: 2-36, 3-1, 3-3
  
30. 207 North State Street  
Lot 7  
Built: c. 1895  
Type: 2-Story Concrete Block (Artificial Stone) Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office  
Photo Nos.: 2-1, 2-2, 2-36, 3-3
  
31. 203 North State Street  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1895  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Cafe (DeSherlia's)  
Photo Nos.: 2-1, 2-2, 2-36, 3-3, 3-4

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32. 201 North State Street\*  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Hefner Real Estate)  
Photo Nos.: 2-1, 2-2, 2-36, 3-2, 3-4
33. 121 North State Street\*  
Lot 10  
Name: Brockman Building  
Built: 1888  
Type: Italianate Brick Commercial Building  
Builder: Henry H. Brockman  
Original Use: Red Corner Bakery  
Current Use: Restaurant (Mike's Pizza House)  
Photo Nos.: 2-35, 3-2, 3-5, 3-7, 3-8
34. 115 North State Street  
Lots 8 and 9  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Commodities Corp.)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-9
35. 111 North State Street  
Lot 8  
Name: Jacoby Bros. Building  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Edward D. Jones)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-9
36. 107-109 North State Street  
Lot 8  
Name: Laufkoelter Building  
Built: 1903  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (L. L. Anderson Real Estate & Development Company)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-9, 3-10

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37. 103-105 North State Street  
Lot 9  
Built: c. 1900  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Schwarz & McDonald, Attorneys)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-10
38. 101 South State Street\*  
Lot 10  
Built: c. 1885  
Type: 2-Story, Highly Ornate, Polychrome Masonry Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Bonacorsi Drug)  
Photo Nos.: 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14
39. 105 South State Street  
Lot 9 and 10  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 2-Story Stucco Commercial Building  
Current Use: Office (Dentist, Sweeny)  
Photo Nos.: 3-11, 3-12, 3-13
40. 107-109 South State Street  
Lot 9  
Built: 1888  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building with Broken Cornice  
Current Use: Children's Clinic and Retail (Shoe Outlet)  
Photo Nos.: 3-11, 3-12, 3-13
41. 201 South State Street  
Lot 10  
Built: c. 1885  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Original Use: Grocery Store  
Current Use: Partially Vacant and Office (Fleming Oil Co.)  
Photo Nos.: 2-10, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27
42. 205 South State Street  
Lot 9  
Built: c. 1870  
Type: 2-Story Brick Painted Commercial Building  
Current Use: Eagle's Lodge  
Photo Nos.: 2-10, 3-26, 3-27

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43. 102 East Pearl Street  
Lot 10  
Built: c. 1885  
Type: 2-Story, Highly Ornate, Polychrome Masonry Commercial Building  
Current Use: Retail (Eagle Stamps)  
Photo No.: 3-14
44. 115 North Washington Street  
Lots 8, 9, and 10  
Built: 1924  
Type: 1-Story Brick Building  
Current Use: Post Office  
Photo Nos.: 2-31
45. 106 North State Street  
Lot 4  
Built: c. 1880  
Type: 2-Story Commercial Building  
Photo Nos.: 1-17
46. 120 East Pearl Street  
Lots 1 and 2  
Built: 1890  
Type: 2-Story, Brick Industrial Building - Cast Iron Ornament Now Removed  
Original Use: English-Eaton Hardware Co. and a Carriage and Implement Dealer  
Current Use: Moose Lodge  
Photo Nos.: 2-3, 2-8, 3-20
47. South Washington Street  
Lot 1  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: Water Tower  
Current Use: Water Tower  
Photo Nos.: 2-9, 2-30, 3-28
48. 103 North Washington Street  
Lot 8  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use:  
Photo No.: 2-32

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49. South Washington Street  
Lot 8  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Photo No.: 2-17

50. Jefferson Street  
Lots 9 and 10  
Built: c. 1895  
Type: 2-Story Brick Carriage Dealer  
Original Use: Carriage Dealer  
Current Use: Garage  
Photo No.: 3-21

\*Notes buildings represented in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

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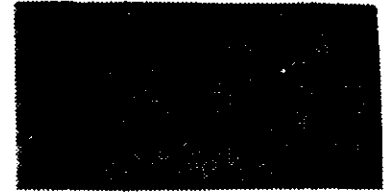
**LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

List is keyed to photographs.

1. 115-117 South Washington Street  
Lots 7 and 8  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 1-Story Concrete Block Commercial Building; Altered  
Current Use: Office (Henderson, Optometrist) and Barber Shop (Razor's Edge Barber Shop)  
Photo No.: 2-19
2. 115 West Arch Street  
Lots 6 and 7  
Built: c. 1920  
Type: 1-Story Commercial Building with Metal Siding; Altered Extensively  
Current Use: Cleaners (Town & Country Cleaners)  
Photo No.: 2-18
3. 106 North State Street  
Lot 4  
Name: Whitworth Building  
Built: c. 1900  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; Altered  
Current Use: Barber Shop (Heafner's)  
Photo Nos.: 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-24, 1-25
4. 100-104 North State Street  
Lot 5  
Name: Whitworth Building  
Built: c. 1900  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; Altered  
Original Use: Bank and Retail  
Current Use: Office (Whitworth Insurance, Dr. G. Mick)  
Other Uses: Jersey State Bank  
Photo Nos.: 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-24, 1-25
5. 106 South State Street  
Lot 2  
Alterations: c. 1950  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Brick Facade  
Current Use: Retail (Wal-Mart Shoes)  
Photo No.: 1-9

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6. 108 South State Street  
Lot 3  
Built: c. 1898  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Brick Facade  
Original Use: Retail (Stanley Feed Store)  
Current Use: Office (Department of Children and Family Services)  
Photo Nos.: 1-8, 1-9
7. 112 South State Street  
Lots 2 and 3  
Alteration: c. 1960  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Brick and Gunite Facade  
Current Use: Retail (Sport Plus)  
Photo Nos.: 1-8, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13
8. 202 South State Street  
Lots 1 and 2  
Built: Unknown  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; Altered  
Current Uses: Retail (Fashion Beauty) and Office (Groves Realty and Manis  
Photography)  
Photo Nos.: 1-14, 1-16, 1-17
9. 212 South State Street  
Lot 33  
Built: c. 1960  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Barber Shop (Worsham's)  
Photo Nos.: 1-14, 1-17, 2-11, 2-12, 2-14
10. 119 North State Street  
Lot 10  
Built: c. 1871  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; Altered Metal Siding  
Original Use: Retail (Millinery, Kenner's)  
Current Use: Retail (Neil's Jewelry)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-8



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11. 117 North State Street  
Lots 9 and 10  
Built: c. 1889  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Brick Facade  
Original Use: Retail (Drug Store)  
Current Use: Retail (Magnavox)  
Photo Nos.: 3-2, 3-5, 3-8
12. 101 North State Street  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1950s  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Metal Facade  
Current Use: Retail (Bertman's)  
Photo Nos.: 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 3-2, 3-5, 3-10
13. 105 East Pearl Street  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1905  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; Altered Facade  
Current Use: Retail (Bertman's)  
Photo Nos.: 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 3-2, 3-5, 3-10
14. 111 South State Street  
Lot 8  
Built: Unknown  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial; Modern Facade  
Current Use: Retail (Joseph's Apparel)  
Photo Nos.: 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-23, 3-24, 3-25
15. 113-115 South State Street  
Lots 7 and 8  
Built: 1888  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial Building; New Brick Facade  
Current Use: Restaurant (Fran and Marilyn's)  
Photo Nos.: 2-6, 2-7, 3-11, 3-23, 3-24, 3-25
16. 117-121 South State Street  
Lots 6 and 7  
Built: c. 1970s  
Type: 1-Story Brick Commercial Building  
Current Use: Bank (Jersey State Bank)  
Photo Nos.: 2-6, 2-7, 3-11, 3-23, 3-25

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17. 105 East Exchange  
Lot 6  
Built: c. 1950  
Type: 1-Story with Metal Siding  
Current Use: Office (Franklin Life Insurance)  
Photo No.: 2-2
18. 203 South State Street  
Lots 9 and 10  
Built: c. 1895  
Type: 2-Story Brick Commercial; Altered, New Brick Facade  
Original Use: Retail (Meat Market)  
Current Use: Retail (Coop's Jewelry)  
Photo Nos.: 1-22, 1-23, 2-10, 3-26, 3-27
19. 104 East Pearl Street  
Lot 10  
Built: c. 1910  
Type: 1-Story Commercial, Aluminum Siding  
Current Use: Retail (Dog Grooming)  
Photo No.: 3-14
20. 112-114 East Pearl Street  
Lot 1  
Built: c. 1940  
Type: Glazed Brick, 1-Story Commercial Building  
Original Use: Garage  
Current Use: Garage (Carl's Auto)  
Photos Nos.: 3-14, 3-20
21. 124 East Pearl Street  
Lots 4 and 5  
Built: 1949  
Type: 2-Story Brick Theater  
Current Use: Theater (Stadium)  
Photos: 1-22, 1-23, 2-4, 2-5

## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1867-1929 Builder/Architect N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

**SUMMARY:** Jerseyville's Downtown Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning, and politics/government. Its growth from a small settlement in 1834, to county seat, and eventually to a commercial center for Jersey County is materially represented in its commercial and public buildings. The original platting of the town and the subsequent growth of the downtown district has affected the historical development of Jerseyville from 1834 to the present. Unlike many county seats and other Midwestern towns, Jerseyville's downtown district did not evolve around its courthouse or public square. Rather, the growth of Jerseyville has continued as the original surveyors intended: to the northwest and southeast along State Street and along those streets which cross State. Jerseyville's growth as a major commercial center for Jersey County is represented in its commercial and public buildings in the downtown district. The architectural styles and sizes of these buildings convey this sense of growth. The retention of much of their nineteenth century character, and lack of intrusions has help to preserve its image as a nineteenth century commercial center, although subsequent growth and modernization are apparent. As a result, the downtown district has maintained its sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness and integrity. Since the majority of the structures in the downtown district were built during a period of rapid commercial growth, 1880-1929, they represent a deliberate effort on the part of the people of Jerseyville to achieve, through varying architectural styles and degrees of workmanship, a material representation of the growth in the importance of their town as a commercial center. The period of significance coincides with Jerseyville's major period of commercial expansion, from 1867 until the beginning of the depression in 1929. In addition to the commercial importance of the downtown district, Jerseyville has, since 1849, served as county seat and, as such, has impacted on the political affairs and evolution, as well as the commercial affairs and evolution, of not only Jersey County, but the state of Illinois as well. The Jerseyville Downtown Historic District meets Register Criteria A: "associated with a broad pattern of our history," and Register Criteria C: "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction . . . that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose common components may lack individual distinction" as a form reflecting the evolution of an atypical midwest county seat with its commercial center serving as the main focus in the historical development of the community.

**ORIGIN AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT:** The slow-moving western frontier reached the area of what would later become Jersey County, Illinois, when the first settlers arrived from Tennessee in 1815 to settle on a section of land south of Macoupin Creek. In 1818 Illinois was admitted to the United States. In the winter of 1821 Greene County was organized by an act of the Illinois General Assembly. Once

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organized, Greene County embraced the present-day counties of Macoupin, Greene, and Jersey. In 1822 the land now occupied by the city of Jerseyville received its first settler. That year a squatter by the name of John Ballard built a small log cabin in a hickory grove in what is now Jerseyville. Four years later James Faulkner, a native of Pennsylvania, took possession of Ballard's cabin, which the latter had abandoned two years prior. On this site Faulkner built the first framed structure in present-day Jerseyville. With the erection of what came to be known as the "Red House," it can be said that Jerseyville<sup>1</sup> was first settled in 1827, with Faulkner and his family its first permanent settlers.

In 1834 the small settlement, known by its residents as Hickory Grove, was surveyed and platted by two former residents of New Jersey, John W. Lott and Edward M. Dailey. Lott's and Dailey's involvement in the development of Jerseyville marked the beginning of what became a proportionally large number of New Jersey merchants and businessmen, as well as settlers, who traveled across the United States to settle in Jerseyville. In the same year as the town was platted, its residents met at the Red House to decide on a name so that a post office could be established. Names such as Livingston, Liberty, and New Hampshire were suggested; however, the meeting voted on a variation of John Lott's recommendation (Jerseyville) and named the town Jerseyville.

The same year that the town was platted, several lots were sold at a private sell. Two lots were sold to Richard Graham who built a grocery store on the corner of Main (State) and Pearl Streets. In 1835 the first public sale of lots took place after which several of the town's residents established small businesses and built homes.

As the wave of immigrants continued from New Jersey and other regions of the United States, the demands for productive farmlands and places of residence in and around Jerseyville increased. In July 1937 the town of Jerseyville was incorporated. Two years later Jersey County was set off from Greene County, and through the lobbying efforts of Edward M. Daley, Jerseyville was made the county seat.<sup>2</sup> In 1840 the residents of Jerseyville raised, through subscription, nearly \$6,000 for the building of a courthouse. That year Jerseyville's first courthouse was built by Aaron Rue and Paten C. Walker and was located on the block designated by Lott and Daley as the public square.

During this first period of growth Jerseyville's development continued at a relatively slow pace. Immigrants, such as Mrs. Griggsby who traveled with her six children all the way from North Carolina, made their way to Jerseyville and other areas in Jersey County. Several businesses were established during this period of growth. In 1843 David G. Wyckoff, a former resident of New York, established a tailoring and general merchandise business on North State Street. In 1859, B. C. Vandervoort, one of the many former residents of New Jersey, opened up an dry goods business in a

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frame building located on West Pearl. That same year C. M. Hamilton, a native of Vermont, opened up a grocery store. Three years later Hamilton relocated his business to the corner of Pearl and Washington Streets.<sup>5</sup> All of these commercial structures appear to have been framed. Unfortunately none of these early buildings have survived. The commercial development during this period seems to have been in keeping with the plans of the original plat of the town.

**EXPANSION:** When, after the end of the Civil War, the Alton & Chicago Railroad arrived in 1866, Jerseyville was linked with commerce in the north and the south. This began a period of commercial, industrial, and urban growth. As the wholesale and retail trade grew in the downtown district, the size and construction material of its commercial buildings changed. In 1867, B. C. VanDervoort erected what is believed to be the downtown district's first brick structure. The VanDervoort Block was a two-story brick commercial building with a high parapet wall and a detailed cornice. This structure has since been torn down, but it marked the beginning the downtown district's architectural reaction—taking the form of larger and more dominant structures—to the commercial development of Jerseyville. In 1870 George Egelhoff, who had founded a carriage factory in 1860 located on Jefferson between Pearl and Arch Streets, built a two-story brick addition to meet an increased demand for his product. Four years later he added yet another two-story brick addition.<sup>4</sup> As is the case with many of these early brick structures, Egelhoff's carriage factory has not survived. Around 1870 several other brick commercial structures were built along South State Street. These buildings were generally two-story brick buildings with flat roofs, having variation in their cornices. The cornices on these early commercial buildings were sometimes bracketed and projecting. For the most part, these buildings were constructed to meet the growing retail and wholesale business of Jerseyville.

During this period of commercial, industrial, and urban growth the town of Jerseyville continued to grow along the grid pattern of the original town plat. Light industry, such as liveries and tin shops, continued to expand to the south and southeast; while the heavier industry—mills and elevators—generally were established along the Chicago & Alton railroad east of the downtown area. Several industries which prospered during this time were the Jerseyville Agriculture Works located on Prairie Street and the Jerseyville Marble Works located on the corner of Arch and Jefferson. Agricultural-related industries also continued to expand. By 1880 Jerseyville had five milling and three elevator businesses.<sup>5</sup> It is interesting to note at this point that the development of the downtown district was not concentrated around the courthouse, as was the case with similar towns in Illinois and the Midwest. Rather, the commercial growth brought on by the arrival of the railroad and some well established industries affirmed the pattern of development set out by the original plat of the town. In other words, the town developed and expanded as it was intended. Unfortunately, commercial structures of this period have not survived.

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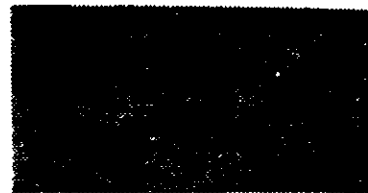
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**DOMINANCE AND MATURITY:** The period from 1880 to 1916 was one of major commercial, industrial, and urban expansion in Jerseyville. The majority of commercial brick structures in the downtown district were built during this period of rapid expansion. With an exception of a few, most of the buildings tended to be one- and two-story brick buildings, a departure from the framed commercial buildings which lined State and Pearl Streets. Expansion of these commercial structures continued along the downtown district's main business arteries, extending the Jerseyville's business district further to the north and south along State Street. The light-industrial areas continued to expand to the south and southwest, as had been the case during the first period of growth.

By 1880 the population of Jerseyville had risen to nearly three thousand people. The demands brought on by this increased population growth forced a change in the size and structure of the commercial buildings in the downtown district. One of the first substantial brick structures built in the downtown area during this period was E. A. R. Myers' two-story livery stable located at the corner of Pearl and Jefferson. This building, however, has since been torn down. Several other buildings were constructed c. 1880. One such building was the Chapman Building located on the corner of Pearl and Washington Streets (No. 7). The building is a three-story, flat roofed structure that is representative of the commercial style of building that dominates the downtown area. About this same time a number of other two-story brick buildings were being erected on North State Street. Several of these buildings show a strong Romanesque influence. These buildings are flat roofed and have bracketed cornices. The windows in these buildings are slightly arched. It would appear that there is a deliberate attempt among three of these buildings to keep the windows uniform, either in an attempt by the builder(s) to create the impression that it was one building rather than three, or simply an attempt by the builder to keep the buildings uniform (Nos. 13, 14, 15). In 1882 another large commercial building was erected on South State Street which introduced a different architectural style to the downtown area. What was formerly the Masonic Hall is a rather large three-story Greek Revival (No. 20). Its third-story windows have round arches, while the second-story has segmental arches. The pediment of the building is bracketed, showing Italianate influences. The bottom chord of the pediment has since fallen or been removed.

In 1885 the St. Louis, Jerseyville, Springfield branch of the Wabash Railroad arrived in Jerseyville. Although this development did not substantially increase Jerseyville's importance as a commercial center for the area, it did increase its communication with commercial interests in the south at St. Louis, as well as added to the commercial value of the downtown district. By 1885 the population increased to over three thousand five hundred. Soon afterward a historian of the period wrote, "There are a number of fine and substantial brick buildings to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, . . ." <sup>6</sup> A good number of the buildings located on State and

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Pearl Streets were built during the period 1885 to 1890. One of the finest buildings in the downtown district is the I.O.O.F. Lodge Building located on Pearl Street (No. 8). This two-story Romanesque-style structure is accented by a second-story baywindow and elaborate cornices which have prominent projecting elements. These broken cornices are topped with a section of iron railing. This building is one of three commercial buildings in the downtown district that has retained its original storefront. Another very fine example of a commercial building is the highly ornate two-story building located on the corner of South State and East Pearl (No. 38). This polychrome masonry commercial building has segmental second-story windows and bracketed first- and second-story cornices. An addition to this building was constructed soon afterward which kept the ornate style of the main building.

As the Jerseyville business district continued its expansion along State Street, a number of two-story brick commercial buildings were erected. In 1888 the Shepard Block was built, and a new architectural style was introduced to the downtown district (No. 21). Its decorated broken metal cornice shows Chateausque influence. Detailed craftsmanship is apparent in the building's projecting bay window and first and second-story cornice. This building retains a good portion of its nineteenth century fabric, and thus maintains its historical and architectural integrity. Across the street from the Shepard Block is another fine example of commercial architecture (No. 40). It is a one-story, flat-roofed building which has retained its broken metal cornice.

By the 1890s Jerseyville had established itself as the commercial center of Jersey County, and being so close to the Jersey-Greene County border, was most probably the business center for many residents of Greene County. This rise to prominence is displayed in the erection of several fine buildings on State and Pearl Streets. In 1890 both Wallace Leigh and W. E. Carlin built commercial structures on South State Street (Nos. 18 and 19). The Leigh and Carlin buildings are in the same Richardsonian-influenced style in a deliberate attempt to keep a uniformity in appearance. Both buildings have round arched second-story windows and bracketed cornices. Unlike the Leigh Building which has two small spired turrets, the Carlin Building has one prominent domed turret. Both buildings show a definite architectural response to the growing importance of Jerseyville as a center of commerce. It is apparent from the buildings constructed between 1880 and 1890 that the merchants, as well as residents of Jerseyville, took pride in showing off the position of the town and its economic importance to Jersey County.

Near the turn of the century, the ornate and fanciful styles gave way to more restrained styles of commercial architecture with two exceptions. One exception is the former Commercial Hotel located on Pearl Street (No. 11). Built in 1895, this two-story building has a parapet wall with reverse segmental arches. The structure is also accented with a windowed turret, which formerly had a conical cap. The

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second exception in the courthouse designed by Henry Elliot (No. 2). The courthouse is symbolic in its style and size as a testament to the importance of Jerseyville as a political center and not just a commercial one.

By the 1920s even the more restrained styles of architecture gave way to more simple commercial styles. Most the building constructed during this time were one- and two-story masonry buildings. One such building is a concrete block (artificial stone) building located on State Street just north of Exchange (No. 29). This one-story structure takes on the appearance of a rough stone exterior. Another good example of the downtown district's commercial buildings of this period is a large brick structure located at the corner of South Washington and Prairie (No. 5). Formerly serving as a garage or auto dealer, this large two-story building's bays have since given way to a more modern commercial storefront, however, it does retain a certain degree of its architectural integrity. The building has an extended parapet wall in the front of the building, with the second story windows arranged in sets of two. In two areas of the brick exterior there is a glazed brick design. Across the street from this building is a one-story building with a matching glazed design of diamonds on its front exterior (No. 49). Perhaps the finest building constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century is the Georgian-style Carnegie Library located on Lafayette (No. 1).

From 1915 to until the depression stopped almost building activities in the United States, Jerseyville continued its growth as a commercial center for Jersey County. This growth is evidenced by a number of commercial buildings constructed between 1915 and 1929. By this time Jerseyville had established itself commercially and politically and the commercial and public buildings constructed during this period, with the exception of the First Baptist Church located on Pearl Street (No. 3), tended to be small and simple in style. An example of this type of building is the post office located at the corner of Washington and Arch Streets (No. 44). Although small and not fanciful in architectural style they do represent the continued growth of the downtown area and, as such, contribute to the historic character of the downtown district.

Buildings in the downtown district have undergone some major and minor changes as a result of deterioration and modernization. Several of the earlier brick commercial buildings have been torn down, some the result of fire. Others have been altered to give the appearance of modern buildings. In some instances it is uncertain whether the original fabric of these buildings are still intact under the new facades. For the most part, the downtown district retains much of its nineteenth century character, but it does display the signs of modernization and substantial growth. In all, the buildings in the downtown district display the changing patterns of commercial development. The buildings are a material representation of Jerseyville's past.



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NOTES

1. History of Greene and Jersey Counties, Illinois (Springfield, IL: Continental Historical Company, 1885), p. 494.
2. Hamilton, Oscar Brown, ed. History of Jersey County, Illinois (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Co., 1919), p. 137.
3. Cooper, Rev. Marshall M. History of Jerseyville, Illinois, 1822-1901 (Jerseyville: Jerseyville Republican Print, 1901), pp. 6-7.
4. History of Greene and Jersey Counties, p. 514.
5. Cooper, History, pp. 190-192.
6. History of Greene and Jersey Counties, p. 493.

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THE JERSEYVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT is composed of those properties within the following boundaries:

Beginning at a point at the north corner of Lot 3, Block 27 running southeast along the northeast side of Lot 3 across the public square block to the center line of Washington Street, then northeast along this line to the center line of the intersection with the centerline of Exchange Street, following this centerline southeast to the center of the interchange with State, then northeast along the centerline of State to the intersection of that line with the line along the northeast edge of Lot 8, Block 12, running southwest along the center of the alley of Blocks 12 and 13 to the intersection with a line at the northeast edge of Block 4, then running southeast along that line to the centerline of Jefferson Street, along this line southwest to the center of the intersection with the centerline of Pearl Street, southeast on this line to the intersection with the centerline of the alley of Blocks 1 and 2, southwest along this line until the intersection with a line along the southwest edge of Block 1, Lot 9, then northwest along this line to the south corner of Block 17, Lot 9, then southwest to the south corner of Block 18, Lot 9, then northwest on a line along the southwest edge of Block 18, Lot 9, until the intersection with the centerline of State until the intersection with a line along the southwest side of Lot 4, Block 19, along this line northwest until the intersection with the centerline of the Block 19 alley, then northeast on that line one lot until intersecting with a line running northwest along the southwest edge of Block 14, Lot 8, along this line northwest to the centerline of Washington Street, then southwest to the centerline of Prairie Street, then northwest until intersecting with the centerline of the alley in block 20, then northeast to the intersection with the centerline of Arch Street, then southeast along this line to the centerline of Washington, then northeast along this line to the intersection of the southeast to northwest centerline of Lot 3, Block 15 alley, then northeast along this line to the intersection with the centerline of Pearl, then northwest along Pearl to the intersection with the centerline of Lafayette Street, then northeast along this line to the intersection of a line along the southwest edge of Block 27, Lot 3, then northwest along this line to the west corner of Lot 3, Block 27, then northeast to the north corner of Lot 3.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

HISTORY OF GREENE AND JERSEY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, IL: CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL CO., 1885; HAMILTON, OSCAR BROWN, ED. HISTORY OF JERSEY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO: MUNSELL PUBLISHING CO., 1919; COOPER, REV. MARSHALL M. HISTORY OF JERSEYVILLE, 1822-1901. JERSEYVILLE: JERSEYVILLE REPUBLICAN PRINT, 1901

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 17 1/2 ACRES

Quadrangle name Jerseyville South, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	6	7	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

B 

1	6	7	3	1	0	4	0	4	3	3	3	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

C 

1	6	7	3	1	1	8	0	4	3	3	3	0	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

1	6	7	3	1	1	4	0	4	3	3	3	0	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

1	6	7	3	1	0	1	0	4	3	3	2	9	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

1	6	7	3	1	0	9	0	0	4	3	3	3	0	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

G 

1	6	7	3	1	8	4	0	4	3	3	3	1	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title DAVID W. VANNOY  
 organization RATHBUN ASSOCIATES date JULY 30, 1986  
 street & number SUITE 701, 522 EAST MONROE telephone 217/789-0392  
 city or town SPRINGFIELD state ILLINOIS

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  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 *William J. ...*  
 title Director date 9-22-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

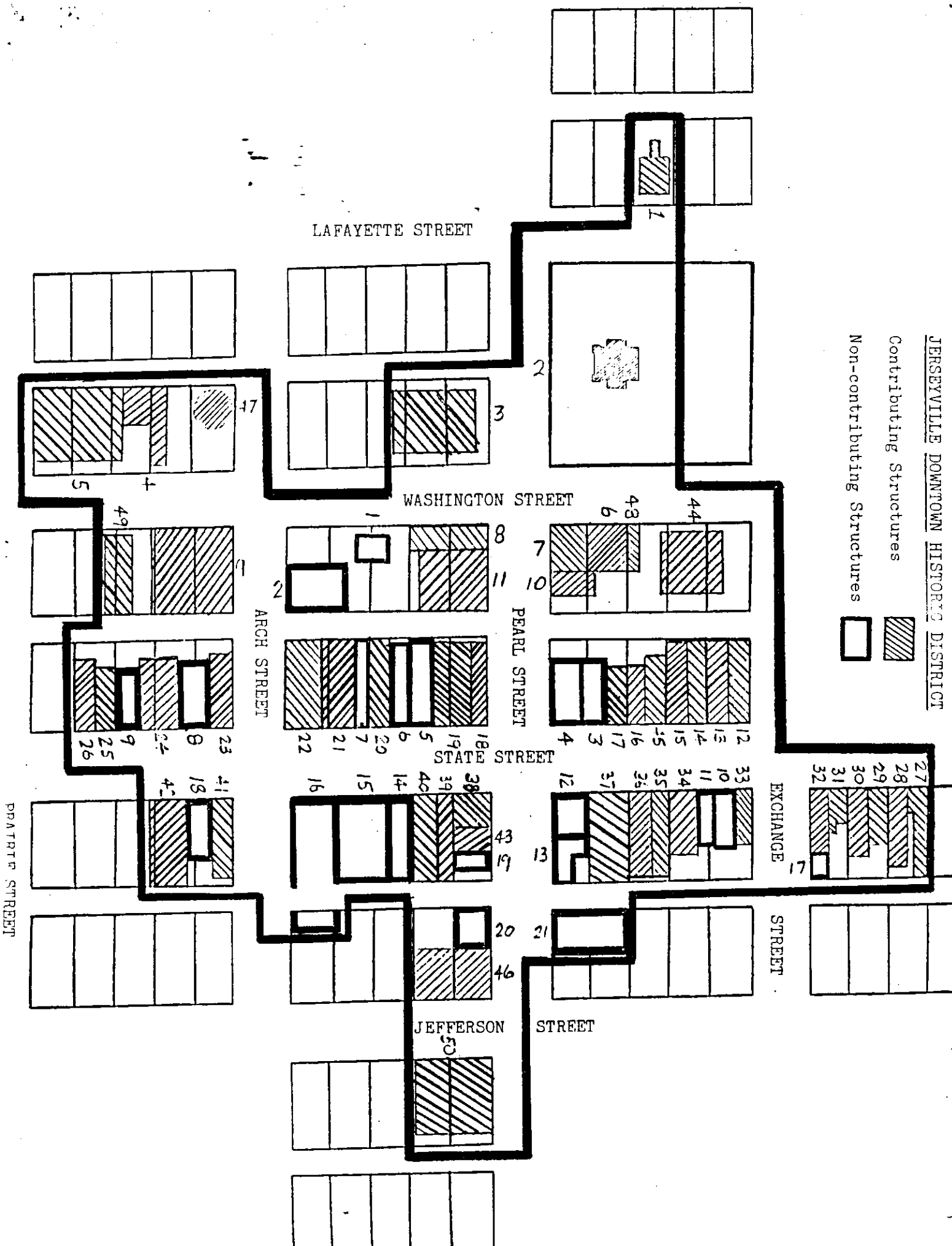
date

Chief of Registration

JERSEYVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Contributing Structures

Non-contributing Structures





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JAN 9 1987

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning December 28, 1986 and ending January 3, 1987. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ARIZONA, Yuma County, Roll, Mohawk Valley School, 5151 South Ave. 39 East (12/29/86)

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Jardinette Apartments, 5128 Marathon St. (12/29/86)

CALIFORNIA, San Francisco County, San Francisco, Pacific Gas and Electric Company Substation J, 565 Commercial St. and 568 Sacramento St. (12/29/86)

CALIFORNIA, Ventura County, Ventura, Ventura Theatre, 26 S. Chestnut (12/29/86)

GEORGIA, Cobb County, Powder Springs, Midway Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, 4635 Dallas Hwy. (GA 120), S.W. (12/29/86)

ILLINOIS, Jersey County, Jerseyville, Jerseyville Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by Exchange, Lafayette, Prairie and Jefferson Sts. (12/29/86)

MAINE, Franklin County, Kingfield, Hutchins, Frank, House, High St. (12/29/86)

MAINE, Knox County, Camden, Camden Opera House Block, Off US 1 (12/29/86)

MAINE, Sagadahoc County, Phippsburg, Ingraham, Charles H., Cottage, Off ME 209 (12/29/86)

MISSISSIPPI, Hinds County, Jackson, Green, Garner Wynn, House (Proposed Move), 640--656 N. State St. (12/29/86)

NEBRASKA, Lancaster County, Lincoln, Terminal Building, 947 O St. (12/29/86)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rockingham County, Exeter, Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), Chestnut St. (12/29/86)

OHIO, Crawford County, Bucyrus, Monnett Memorial M.E. Chapel, 999 OH 98 (12/29/86)

OHIO, Hamilton County, Cincinnati, B & O Freight Terminal, 700 Pete Rose Way (12/29/86)

WISCONSIN, Fond du Lac County, Fond du Lac, First Baptist Church of Fond du Lac, 90 S. Macy St. (12/29/86)

WISCONSIN, Grant County, Boscobel, Boscobel High School, 207 Buchanan St. (12/30/86)

WISCONSIN, Richland County, Muscoda vicinity, Fiedler, Henry, House, Putnam and Washington Sts. (12/29/86)

The following properties were also entered in the National Register but were excluded from a previous notice:

OKLAHOMA, Cleveland County, Norman, Jacobson, Oscar B., House, 609 S. Chatauqua Ave. (12/23/86)