

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

10-4-00

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Building at 210-212 West North Street

other names/site number Phelan Apartments

2. Location

street & number 210-212 West North Street [NA] not for publication

city or town Danville [] vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Vermilion code 183 zip code 61832

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

William L. Wheeler / SHP 9-29-00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date
[] entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
[] determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
[] removed from the National Register	_____	_____
[] other, explain See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

Building at 210-212 W. North Street

Vermilion County, Illinois

Name of Property

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

c. 1902

Significant Dates

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Danville Public Library

Building at 210-212 W. North Street Vermilion County, Illinois
Name of Property County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
16	446030	4441720			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
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[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Lang Kummer, Architectural Historian
organization ArchiSearch date July, 2000
street & number 2801 Holcomb Drive telephone (217) 367-1855
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Darrin E. Hightower
street & number 1302 Harmon telephone _____
city or town Danville state Illinois zip code 61832

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

The apartment building at 210-212 West North Street was constructed around 1902 as a double unit with eight apartments. During the 1930s Depression, each unit was subdivided for a total of 16 apartments; by 1970 four more apartments had been created in each attic space resulting in 24 apartments. The building is located at the west edge of downtown Danville, Illinois, only two blocks from the main north-south commercial street, North Vermillion Street. Beyond an alley on the east side of the building is an 1960s era one-story commercial office building (208 W. North Street) that is attached to the front and side of a two-story historic house. Directly north, across North Street, is the paved parking lot for the historic sandstone First Presbyterian Church, while the church itself is just to the northeast at the corner of North and Franklin streets. Payne Street separates the parking lot from the offices of the Illianna Genealogical and Historical Society/DAR offices (215 W. North Street), which are housed in a brick and artificially-sided historic residence; farther west along the north side of the street is a historic apartment building, The Victorian Apartments (217-219 W. North Street). Directly west of 210-212 W. North Street is a large gravel parking lot that abuts the west elevation of the building, further west is a historic four-flat (218 W. North) that has been converted to multi-family housing and a very large historic apartment building, The Colonial (220-222 W. North Street). Commercial concerns are situated to the rear (south) of 210-212 W. North beyond a gravel parking/driving area. Gravel and paved parking lots for businesses facing the alley between Main and North streets are directly to the south and southeast while an auto body repair shop is southwest of the building and fronting on the large gravel parking area.

210-212 West North Street was built with a brick veneer over frame construction on a brick foundation. Primarily designed in the late Queen Anne architectural style with classical details, the two-and-one-half-story apartment building has undulating wall surfaces composed of semi-hexagonal, rounded, and shallow square bays. In addition, its varied asphalt-shingled truncated hip and shed roof line is punctuated by secondary roof pavilions and wall dormers. Large one-over-one light wood windows and decorative sash illuminate the interior. Classical details can be seen in the symmetry of the main elevations and in the use of such classical elements as Doric and Ionic porch columns, full porch entablatures, and jack arches. Although remodeled over the years to accommodate an increase in tenants, the building retains a high degree of interior and exterior integrity. The nomination consists of one contributing building.

Exterior

Constructed of light grey bricks imbedded with small black flakes, the apartment building at 210-212 West North Street is two full stories in height topped by a dormered attic story on the north and east elevations, and a later full-height attic story on the west. The foundation is laid in common red brick

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which is also used on the secondary east, west, and south elevations. Six bays wide, the main (north) facade is symmetrical with projecting two-story semi-hexagonal east and west end bays, recessed entry bays accented by wood Colonial Revival porches, and two slightly rounded projecting two-story center bays.

The north and south semi-hexagonal end bays have a single one-over-one wood window per face; however, the upper sash is smaller than the lower sash resulting in a single-hung window. Continuous stone sills are used on both stories, but the sills of the first story continue as a low stone belt course with two brick belt courses below. Both stories have decorative stone flat arches with exaggerated keystones and end voussoirs. The spandrel also has a decorative narrow molded stone belt course. Flat roofs with metal drip edges terminate the bays, but the flat wall surface of the attic story behind the bays is decorated by a narrow stone belt course that continues across the entire facade and by two brick belt courses that flank the wall dormers. Single wall dormers accent the attic story of the end bays and interrupt the building's plain wood frieze and cornice. The wall dormers have low hip roofs with a wood frieze, cornice, and decorative lozenge-over-one windows.

The two center slightly rounded center bays have details similar to those of the end bays: three one-over-one single-hung wood windows per face, continuous stone sills and stone belt courses, exaggerated stone flat arches, and flat roofs. Each center bay's attic story also has a similar lozenge-over-one wall dormer, but here the dormers have tall hip roofs with an extended hip "cap" that shelters a narrow blocked lancet opening with an exaggerated key above.

Situated between the projecting end and center bays are the two entrance bays that are accented by projecting flat roof porches. These porches have concrete decks, aprons, and steps; the decks are almost full-width, extending to nearly the building's east and west edges and to the furthest side of the center bays' center windows. Concrete balustrades with decoratively rounded pierced openings are set between brick corner pedestals and the center stair pedestals that support wood porch columns. Concrete caps and column plinths are also used. The central wood portions of the porches are comprised of Doric columns atop the stair pedestals and full-height Ionic engaged columns flanking the entry doors. Above the columns are full entablatures with narrow architraves, wide plain friezes, and projecting cornices; the flat roofs have low simple modern balustrades. The entrances are recessed from the building plane and terminate the low stone and brick belt courses set below the flanking first story windows. The historic entrance door to 210 West North Street incorporates a wide single oak panel below a large round beveled-glass light; however the door to 212 West North has been replaced with a modern six-panel door although a similar round-light historic door is stored within the building. Both entrances have stone thresholds and one-light transoms with the east transom etched "210." Above the porches, on the second story, are blocked doors to the porch roof and above these doors are the brick and stone belt courses that extend

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across the elevation. All of the entrances have decorative stone flat arches. The wood cornice continues in the recess of these two bays.

The asphalt-shingled roof is of a wide truncated hip shape that slopes as a shed roof to the rear (south); the main (north) elevation roof line is enlivened by secondary roof pavilions. In the center is a wide truncated hip roof pavilion that covers the center two bays; it has two tall hip roof wall dormers. The two east and west end bays have narrower peaked hip roof pavilions with single hip roof dormers. Metal ridges cap the edges of the truncated hip roofs.

The long east elevation consists of five unequal bays and is constructed of red brick set in a running bond; the light grey brick of the main (north) elevation returns slightly along the northeast corner. This elevation is two stories in height with two wall dormers comprising the attic story. From the north, the first bay has one one-over-one window (single-hung) per story set to the south of the bay below double rowlock segmental arches; the north section of the bay is blind. The second bay projects as a shallow square bay with triple one-over-one double-hung windows set under triple rowlock segmental arches on each story. Above is a hip roof wall dormer with a one-over-one single-hung window and wood cornice. The wide center bay has a small raised one-over-one double-hung window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows per story; each window has a double rowlock segmental arch. Similar to the second bay, triple windows are located in the fourth bay as is an attic wall dormer. The south end bay has two smaller raised one-over-one double-hung windows per story set under double rowlock segmental arches; two basement openings have similar arches and are set almost at-grade and are concealed by electrical equipment. The narrow wood frieze and cornice also return along this elevation interrupted by the two wall dormers.

The rear or south elevation is dominated by a three-story open wood porch with narrow posts, upper story decking, and open railings on the second and third stories. On the first story, historic wood partitions divide the porch into four sections with wood stairs at the east and west ends; this lower deck consists of a low concrete pad with six sets of concrete steps extending to grade level. At the west end is a one-light over two-panel door and a wood bulkhead cut into the concrete pad, both are set under the stairs; to the east is a hallway door (four-light-over-two-panel with a one-light transom) next to a raised one-over-one-light window. A wood partition separates the second bay, with its door (one-light-over two-panel) and large one-over-one-light window, from the west end bay. Another partition divides the third bay from the second bay; the third bay is a mirror image of the second bay. At the east end is a raised one-over-one light window, a similar hallway door, and a one-light-over-two panel door behind the stairs; a bulkhead is at the far east end. The second story is divided into four sections by wood storage units. Beginning at the blind west end, a Craftsman-styled door is to the west of a four-light hallway door with transom; a raised window is directly to the east. A storage unit is set between this raised window and a door (one-light-over-two-panel) with a large one-

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over-one light window to the east; the second storage unit is next. The third bay is again a mirror image of the second bay with a large window and door. A raised window, Craftsman-styled door, a one-light-over-two panel door, and blind east end complete the east bay. On this south elevation, the attic or third story is full-height and also consists of four sections. A blocked door is at the west end followed by a small one-over-one-light window and a hallway door (one-light over two-panel). Next is another small window to the west of paired six-light casements. In the center of the elevation the porch has a large recessed space divided by a center chimney. Four-panel doors opposite the chimney, facing east and west, open onto this space. To the east of the recess are paired casements, a high rectangular one-light window and two one-light doors at the east end. The shed roof of the building overhangs the upper story of the porch. Most all of the openings on this elevation are set below double rowlock segmental arches.

Continuing around the building, the west elevation is also five bays like the east elevation, but has been altered with a full-height attic story. This alteration is clearly visible in the brickwork with its harder red brick and construction line below the attic story's one-over-one-light double-hung windows with their soldier course flat arches and concrete sills. A paint line below the attic construction line may mark the placement of the original wood cornice. The north end bay is similar to the east elevation with a blind end and one-over-one-light single-hung windows on the first and second stories; double rowlock segmental arches and stone sills are also used. The second bay has a three-story semi-hexagonal bay with one-over-one windows per face on each story including the attic. In the center bay the window placement is not symmetrical. One-over-one windows are to the north of smaller raised one-over-one center windows on the first and second stories; however, to the south on the first story is a square wood hip roof oriel with paired six-over-one-light windows. Above the oriel is a one-over-one window. The attic story of this bay has a window set to the north of the window on the second story, a small center window, and a large window to the south. A similarly detailed semi-hexagonal three-story bay comprises the fourth bay. Details of the south end bay's first and second stories include slightly smaller raised windows to the north and regular sized windows to the south; the attic story has a window near the fourth bay's bay and a smaller window to the south. Basement windows on this elevation consists of a one-light sash and a four-light sash at the south end, vents below the bay windows, a three-light sash below the oriel, and a one-over-one-light window at the north end.

Since an alley and gravel parking areas surround the building on the east, south, and west sides, the only landscaping appears in front of the building along its north elevation. Large evergreen bushes flank the two porches and obscure most of the side portions of these porches; bushes are also in front of the porches. A small section of grass is between the bushes and the sidewalk and is delineated by a low concrete yard curb. Concrete sidewalks lead up to the porches and from the street to the public sidewalk.

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Interior

210-212 West North Street consists of twenty-four apartments with each unit housing twelve three-room-with-bath apartments; the units are similar in floor plan, but are not total mirror images of each other. Details within each apartment are also fairly distinctive. All of the apartments have wood floors (some covered with carpeting or modern sheet goods), simple pine woodwork (painted in a few cases), five-panel doors, picture molding, and plaster walls and ceilings. The third story of the west unit (212 W. North Street) has more modern materials in place as it was remodeled at a later date.

Each unit has a center foyer with a front staircase to the upper stories. These foyers have simple molded pine woodwork (baseboards, door surrounds, chair rails, and narrow cornices), plaster walls and ceilings, and Keilson Company brass inset mailboxes with eight compartments inset into the walls; additional individual mail boxes have been affixed to the walls in each foyer. Eight historic doorbell buttons are also attached to the chair rail of each unit and are labeled, 101, 102, 103, 104, 201, 202, 203, and 204. Double-loaded corridors are to the side of the staircases and lead to the rear (south) of the building; doorways sans doors are used to separate the foyers from the rear hallways. Cornice woodwork is not used beyond these doorways, but the chair rails continue. Round plaster archways behind the staircases mark a jog in the halls as they continue to the rear. About one-third of the way down each rear hall is a second plaster archway and beyond those arches the halls angle slightly toward the center before reaching the rear exit doors.

The staircases of each unit are similar in design and mirror images in placement. Each has simple paneled newel posts and square balusters; the west unit's staircase is painted. The first run ends at a landing three-quarters of the way up the flight. A single ice or milk delivery door is placed at the south end of the landing directly in line with the lower stair run and a small one-light casement is set high in the wall above the delivery door. The stairs continue to the side (either east or west) where they divide with a section continuing up to the north (front) and a section to the rear (south) which leads to a rear double-loaded corridor similar to that found on the first story with arches, a slight angle, and rear door. A second delivery door is centered on this section of the landing between the stair sections with the chair rail "dipping" to meet the door's surround. Stairs continue up to the third story from the second story's north landing/foyer; however, the chair rail is discontinued. The door to the porch roof, blocked on the exterior, is accessible from this second-story foyer and is a wide lozenge-over-one-light door. The attic or third story also has a rear double-loaded corridor and an L-shaped front section with doors leading to the two front apartments. Here, however, the corridor is straight ending at a hallway door to the rear porch, the trim is plain with modern flush doors, and closets have been inserted half-way down the corridor. Screened vents

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are placed high in the wall to supply ventilation to the rear apartments. Small skylights are set over the top of the staircases to the third stories.

210 West North Street

Apartment 101 in the northeast corner has two front rooms divided by five-panel pocket doors. The north room has a semi-hexagonal bay to the north and a window to the east; the second room has a triple window group to the east, a door to the rear bedroom to the south, and a closet to the west set below the hall staircase. This center room also has a fireplace in the south wall with an elaborate painted mantel consisting of tall narrow Doric columns flanking the bracketed mantel shelf and beveled glass overmantel mirror and supporting a wide cornice. The frieze area below the mantel has a center "north wind" face and flanking curved ornament and the mantel shelf is curved to extend behind the columns; the mirror is set in a classically molded frame. A backplate or lintel is to the rear of the cornice. Mottled colored tile surrounds the firebox and is used on the hearth. To the west of the fireplace and door to the bedroom is a small narrow kitchen nook without enclosing doors. The rear bedroom has a window to the east and closet and door to the corridor to the west. A small vestibule leads to the bathroom in the southeast corner; the bathroom has a small raised window.

Apartment 103 is to the rear of #101; the door from the corridor leads into a center room with a triple window group. The bedroom to the north has a single window and closet, while to the south of the center room is a small hall/vestibule with a bathroom to the east and the kitchen to the rear. A single raised window ventilates the bathroom, while the kitchen has an east window, a door to the rear porch and a built-in painted china cabinet (two drawers and cabinets below an open shelf with double-door section above).

Across the foyer, apartment 102's front room has a rounded bay to the north and pocket doors separating it from the middle room. This middle room has a similar ornate fireplace centered in the west wall, but it has Ionic columns, and no center frieze "north wind" face; a metal Classical-Revival detailed fireplace insert is set into the firebox. To the immediate north of the fireplace and to the side of the pocket doors is a built-in kitchen unit with L-shaped upper cabinets and a porcelain sink set into a base cabinet. South of the fireplace is a one-over-one-light double-hung window that opens into an enclosed light well and opposite the fireplace is a door to the hallway and high wood shelf with valance set just above the picture molding. The rear bedroom has paired windows opening into the light well, and further south are a closet and bathroom that also has a window to the light well.

Apartment 104 is entered from the rear corridor and the door opens onto a small vestibule with a high one-light casement straight ahead. To the north of the casement is a door leading into the

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bedroom which has a one-over-one-light window opening into a second light well to the south. At the north end of the vestibule is a small closet. The center room has paired windows to the light well and a raised fixed one-light window centrally placed in its south wall. The bathroom is located in the southeast corner and is angled to reflect the angle of the double-loaded corridor; a raised window faces to the rear (south). In the southwest corner is a small vestibule leading to the kitchen; the vestibule has a butler's pantry consisting of upper cabinets along one wall and an L-shaped lower cabinet with a window to the light well above one section. The kitchen has a window and door opening onto the rear (south) porch.

The second story apartments have similar floor plans to the apartments below. Apartment 201's north room has the same window and pocket door arrangement and the center room has a painted Doric column fireplace mantel sans face along its south wall, but a radiator has been placed within the firebox. The west kitchen nook is complete with paired one-light-over-three-panel doors and center porcelain sink with wood base cabinet and open shelves to the south. The rear bedroom has a single east window, while its south wall has a door to the southeast corner bathroom, with its single raised window, and a center door to a small vestibule that also has doors to the bathroom and a southwest corner closet. A second small vestibule opens off the west side of the bedroom and has a door to the closet and to the double-loaded corridor.

Like apartment 103, entry to 203 is from the corridor into the center room with its triple window group. The north room has a single window and closet, like below, but there is an additional narrow archway that opens into additional storage space taken from the corridor. From the center room an archway leads to a small hall/vestibule; the bathroom is to the east with a small window and the kitchen is to the rear with a built-in china cabinet along the west wall, rear porch door, and east window. Apartment 202 is comparable to apartment 102 with a Doric column fireplace and kitchen sink with cabinets in the center room, beyond the front room with its rounded bay and pocket doors. The rear bedroom with its light well windows, has a closet in the southeast corner and a bathroom to the southwest. Behind 202 and opposite (west) from 203, apartment 204 is similar in plan to the apartment below (104) with entry into a small vestibule, a bedroom to the north and a center living room (both rooms with windows into the second light well), an angled bathroom, and kitchen with its butler's pantry and door to the rear porch.

The third story has the same basic floor plan of four, three-room units, but the woodwork and trim is modern with simple ranch-style molding. The upper landing is plain with doors to the east and west leading to apartments, and a long straight corridor to the rear. Apartment 301 has a dormer window facing north with a decorative upper sash and a door on the south that leads to the center room with its east facing dormer. The rear kitchen has a small skylight and a door to the center corridor; a windowless bathroom has been added in the southeast corner. Apartment 303, to the

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rear, appears never to have been finished as the walls are horizontally sheathed in boards and historic four-panel doors are used. It is apparently used for storage as there is no kitchen or bath area; a rear door, however, does lead to the porch. The west front (302) apartment's main room has a decorative dormer facing north and doors to the landing and center room; like below, the center room has a window overlooking a light well and access to the rear room that also has paired light-well windows. To the rear, apartment 304 has two rooms, the center and north rooms, with windows overlooking the rear light well. The kitchen, to the south, has paired casements facing the porch and a door (four panel) on the west that opens onto the porch recess with its asphalt shingled walls. A long rectangular window illuminates the rear corner bathroom.

212 West North Street

The public areas of this unit are as described before: an entry foyer with staircase to the upper stories and double-loaded corridors leading to a rear exit onto the exterior porch. Wood trim details are also similar, including the landing ice/milk delivery doors and casement window. The floor plan of the unit is also comparable with only slight differences.

Apartment 101 has a semi-hexagonal bay to the north, a single window facing west, and sliding doors leading into the next room which has a decorative Doric columned fireplace with a tile surround and hearth. A shallow bay window faces west in this second room and a galley kitchen, without doors, is to the east next to a closet situated under the foyer staircase. The rear room has a single west window, and a closet on the east next to the door to the double-loaded corridor; further south, beyond a small archway, is the bathroom with its raised window on the west and small vestibule to the east. The rear west apartment, 103, has the addition of the small wood oriel in its bedroom room. Tall paired one-light windows with nine-light transoms project to the west allowing for a small recess/seat in front. A closet is in the northeast corner of this room. The second room has a shallow bay window facing west and an arch to the south that leads to the bathroom vestibule; the bath is to the west with a small window. At the rear is the kitchen with a one-light-over-two-panel door to the rear porch and a window.

Across the hallway and sharing a party wall with 210 North Street, apartment 102 has a rounded bay facing north opposite sliding doors to the second room. This second room has the kitchen on the east side with two sets of historic pine cabinets in the corner over the sink and an additional shelf with wood valance in the southwest corner below the picture molding; a door to the corridor is on the west and a window over looks a light well in the southeast corner. Although there is no fireplace in this room, the chimney projection remains to the south of the sink cabinet. Paired windows face east into the light well in the rear room which also has a door to the corridor; the bathroom is in the southeast corner with a raised window opening to the light well. A closet is opposite the bathroom.

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Apartment 104 is similar in plan to apartments in 210 North with its entrance opening onto a small vestibule with a closet to the north, a door and raised casement to the front room, and a door to the rear of the apartment to the south. The front room has a corner closet and a window to the rear light well, while the middle room has paired windows to the light well. This center room also has a door to the bathroom (in the room angled by the corridor) to the southwest, a large raised one-light off-set to the east, and a door to the east which leads to a pantry with its original built-in cabinets, bead-board, and window to the light well. In the kitchen is a large window facing south and the exterior door to the rear porch.

Apartment 201 is similar in plan and detail to the apartment directly below (101), except that it has no fireplace or chimney, and the paired double doors to the kitchen area are intact as is the porcelain sink with base cabinet and ice/milk delivery door. Rear apartment 203 also corresponds to the one below, but in place of the oriel window is a single one-over-one window. The rear kitchen has a built-in china cabinet, a window facing west, and a Craftsman-style door to the porch. Across the hall, apartment 202 has a rounded bay in its north room and pocket door separating this room from the center room with its east fireplace, corner kitchen, light-well window and west side ice/milk door. The rear bedroom and bath arrangement is comparable to the apartment below. The rear apartment (204) is analogous in plan to apartment 104 with its entry vestibule, angled bathroom, pantry, and light-well facing windows.

The third floor of this unit has modern doors and woodwork. Apartment 301 in the northwest corner has a door to the front landing and windows facing north (dormer) and west. A round arch opening with corner "pilasters" leads to the center room with its rounded bay; to the south, the kitchen has a window facing west as does the rear bathroom. Opposite, apartment 302 has a decorative dormer window in its north room and a similar round arched opening leading to the center room. This middle room has a door to the hall and a light-well window; to the rear is the bedroom and bathroom. The rear apartment, 303, has a bedroom to the north with a west facing window, a center room with rounded bay, a rear kitchen with two west facing windows, and a southeast corner bathroom with south window. Apartment 304's center room has windows overlooking the rear light well; to the north is the bedroom also with a light-well window. The kitchen is in the southeast corner with a door to the porch recess and casement windows facing south, while the bathroom is in the southwest corner with a south facing window.

Fire has damaged some of the apartments, principally on the third stories where a number of the floors are destroyed. However, both units have a great deal of historic integrity as seen in original details such as the ornate Classical Revival fireplaces, butler's pantries, and lozenge-glass sash and in depression-era conversion details such as the added kitchen sink/cabinet details, ice/milk delivery doors, and woodwork details.

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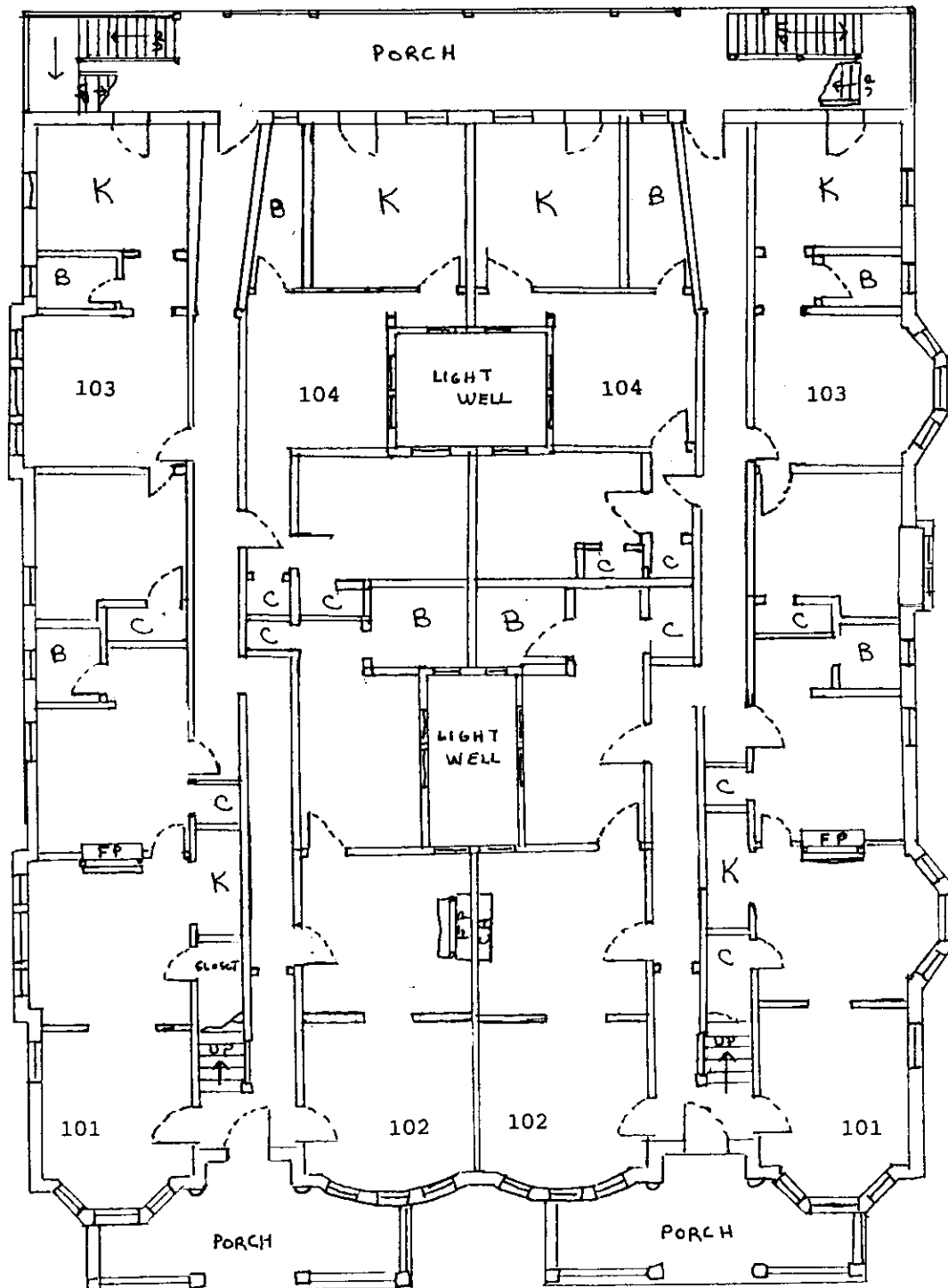
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- Key:
C = closet
B = bathroom
K = kitchen
FP = fireplace
CH = chimney

First Floor Plan
Not to scale

North



210 W. North

212 W. North

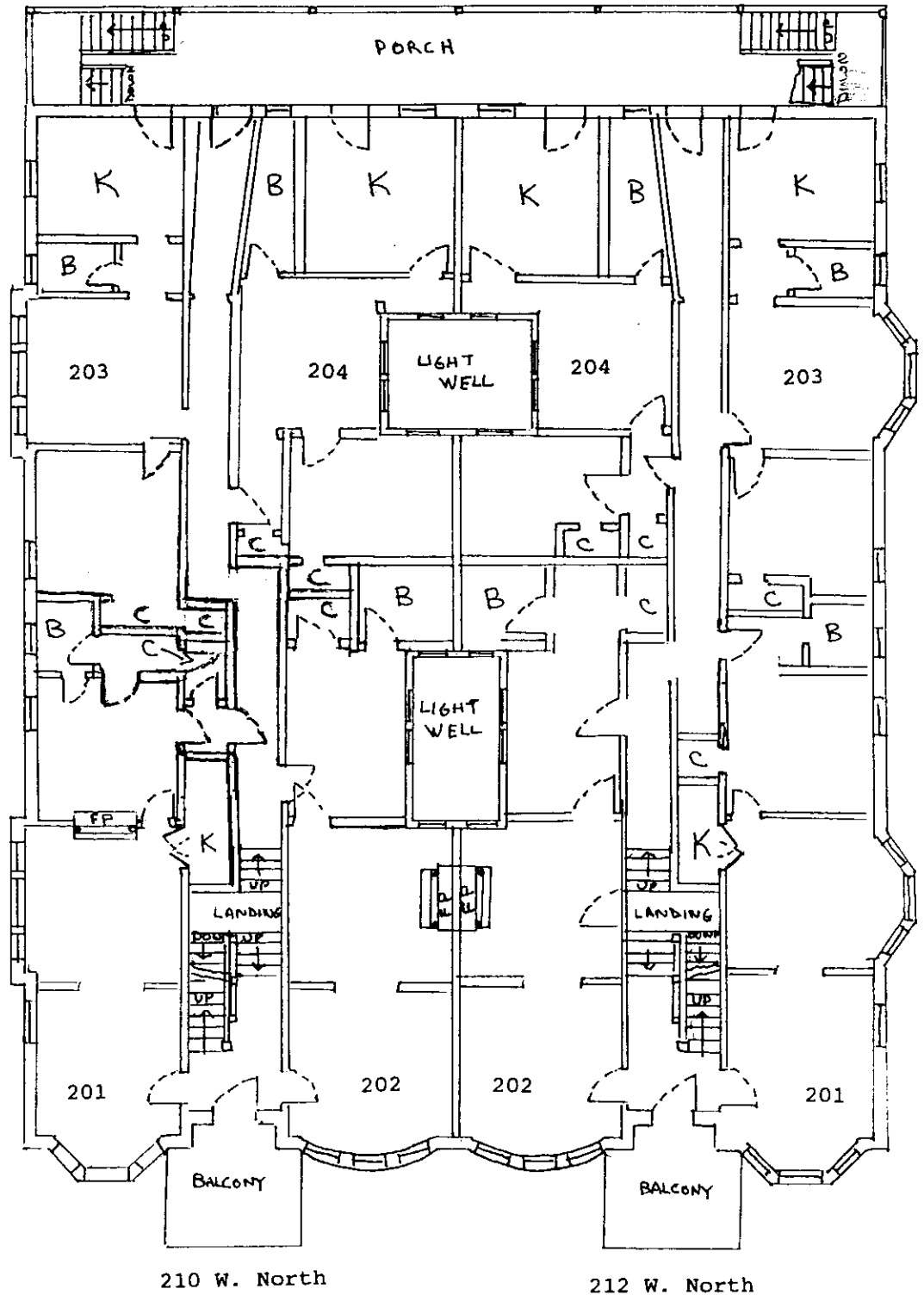
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Second Floor Plan
Not to scale

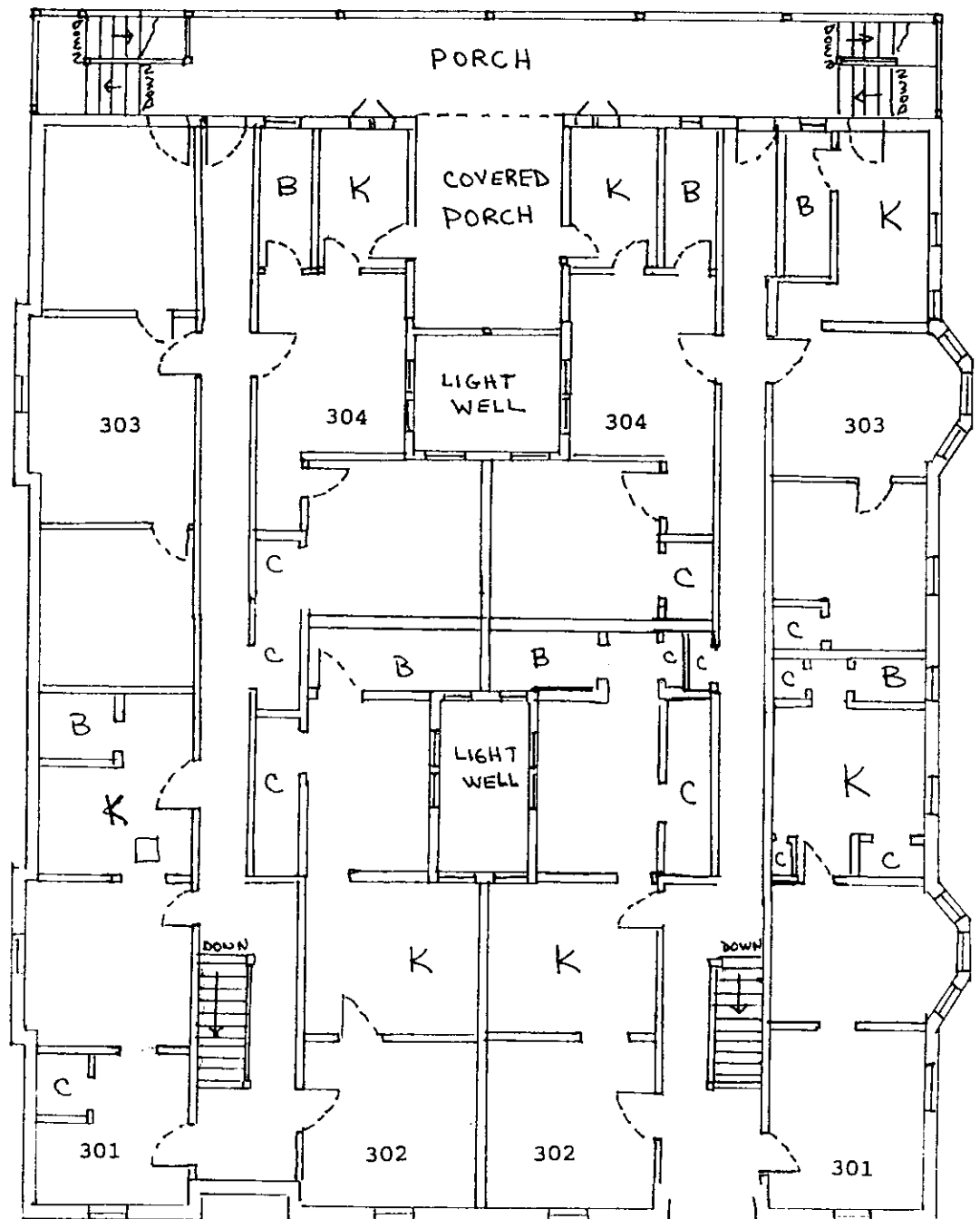
North



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Third Floor Plan
Not to scale

North



210 W. North

212 W. North

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Building at 210-212 West North Street in Danville, Illinois, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as a locally significant example of the late Queen Anne architectural style with classical details. Characteristics of the style found on the building include a use of contrasting building materials, decorative windows, an undulating facade, and a varied roof line with prominent and distinctive wall dormers. Distinguishing classical details involve its symmetry and regular floor plan and in the prominent placement of the two classically-inspired porches. The period of significance is circa 1902, when the building was constructed as an eight flat (four apartments per unit); in circa 1932, it was converted to sixteen apartments. Although seven additional apartments were added to the attic story in the 1950s, the building's historic integrity has been maintained over the years.

Criterion C: Architecture

From about 1880 to 1900, the Queen Anne architectural style was the dominate style of domestic building in the United States, and with less influence, through the first decade of the twentieth century. English architects, led by Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), named and popularized the style. It actually has little to do with Queen Anne or the formal architectural styles that were popular during her reign, but rather is more closely related to late medieval buildings and a range of sources including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. Introduced to the United States at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the style was seen as being a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms.¹ Early American examples in half-timbered and decorative masonry are closer to Shaw's work than later frame buildings with spindlework or classical detailing; these are indigenous interpretations with ornate spindle work examples dominate during the 1880s and more classically detailed buildings widespread in the 1890s. The classical detailed versions were a natural transition to the early, asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses that replaced the Queen Anne styled residences by the first decade of the twentieth century.²

The 1874 half-timbered Watt-Sherman house in Newport, Rhode Island, is usually noted as the first American example of the style. Other high-style examples followed, and by the 1880s the style was being spread and popularized throughout the country by pattern books and the first architectural magazine, *The American Architect and Buildings News*. Expanding industrialization and railroad networks helped increase the market by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available.³

The Queen Anne style emphasized human scale and domestic comfort. Variety was its hallmark with asymmetrical massing a principle feature. Residential examples are almost always irregular in shape with an assortment of textures and contrasts. Variety was achieved through the use of materials such

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as clapboards, shingle siding, brick, terra cotta, stone or a combination of two or more of these materials. Bay and oriel windows, overhangs, and roof gables as well as towers or turrets engendered asymmetric massing that was furthered by full-width or wrap-around porches. Flat wall surfaces were taboo. Roofs were steeply pitched and irregular with combinations of hip and gables, often sheathed in slate or multi-colored and patterned shingles, with roof cresting or finials and prominent chimneys. Windows were often decorative with stained, leaded or etched glass being common, but huge, machine-made panels of clear glass in one-over-one double-hung windows were widely popular.⁴ On the interior, open asymmetrical plans with inglenooks were favored. Large stairhalls and landings, pocket doors, complex mantels and built-in storage spaces were common.⁵

The Queen Anne style took on more classical details after 1890. Later buildings are characterized by the use of classical columns rather than turned posts with spindlework detailing. Either full-height or raised on a pedestal, columns are usually grouped together in double or triple units. Other classical details such as Palladian windows, full-entablatures or merely cornice-line dentils, pediments, or transom and sidelights are freely used. Classically detailed Queen Anne buildings have much in common with early asymmetric Colonial Revival houses.⁶

The Building at 210-212 West North Street exhibits many of the characteristics of the Queen Anne style. Asymmetric massing is displayed in the very prominent roof form with its wide truncated hip roof pavilion that covers the center two bays and the flanking narrower peaked hip roof end pavilions. All of the roof pavilions are punctuated by wall dormers, those on the end bays with shallow hip roofs, but those of the center pavilion have tall hip roof roofs with additional overhanging "caps." Although roof cresting is not found on the building, all of the truncated hip roofs have metal ridges. The two-and-one-half-story facade undulates forward and back through a series of projections and recesses formed by the semi-hexagonal end bays and two rounded center bays and by the deep recesses of the two entrance bays. The facade wall surface is further enlivened by a series of stone and brick belt courses above and below the projecting bays and by the use of two highly contrasting materials: light grey brick with black flakes and white stone. Bay windows figure prominently in the design of the facade, but are also used on the side elevations. The west side has two three-story rounded bays and a single oriel window, while the east elevation has two shallow square bays with integral wall dormers breaking the building plane.

Windows are conspicuous in the design of the facade as each projecting bay has a single large one-over-one window per face. The wall dormers are further accented by the use of decorative upper sash in the lozenge pattern that is repeated in the two blocked doors that open onto the porches' roofs. Beveled glass is also used to highlight the round windows of the entry doors. The east side elevation has two sets of triple windows that add variety to that elevation while increasing the available interior light.

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Classical details are also used on this building in keeping with the characteristics of the later Queen Anne style. Although the building has asymmetric massing, the design of the facade is quite symmetric in plan with each unit being a mirror image of the other. Decorative stone jack arches with exaggerated keystones and end voussoirs are a classical detail used quite often on early Colonial Revival buildings. The two entry porches, although almost full-width, a Queen Anne characteristic, are classically detailed. Wood Doric columns, set on brick pedestals, uphold a full entablature with narrow architrave, plain frieze, and cornice. Although the original balustrade is missing, the flat porch roofs would obviously have been surrounded by a turned balustrade. Full-height engaged Ionic columns flank the entry doors with their one-light transoms. A narrow wood cornice with plain frieze terminates the building planes of the north and east elevations.

Although the interior has been remodeled to accommodate an increase in tenants, a number of original details remain that exhibit Queen Anne style characteristics. The entrance foyers, while not large, are spacious and are embellished with door surrounds, baseboards, chair rails, and cornices, while the staircases have paneled newel posts. Pocket doors separate the principal rooms, originally parlors, and each apartment had an ornate classically-detailed fireplace. (Two fireplaces/chimneys are missing.) Built-in storage was provided by either separate pantries or by kitchen china cabinets. All of these interior details remain intact.

Development of Apartment Buildings

Richard Morris Hunt's 1869 Stuyvesant Apartments, New York City, is considered to be the first apartment building in the United States that was considered suitable for the "better classes." According to Andrew Alpern, "it is only since 1869 that those who consider themselves above the labor classes have been willing to make their homes under shared roofs."⁷ The plans that evolved for the first apartments were often based on the design of existing tenement houses, but with a better location and better construction materials.⁸ Early apartments were built on narrow or restricted city lots and often on lots previously occupied by one or two dwellings. This resulted in buildings that were generally long and narrow that depended on their side elevations or interior courts/light wells for illumination and ventilation. "The rooms were arranged end to end, served by long, dark corridors, the entire arrangement resembling that of a train of cars more than that of a home."⁹ These apartments were termed "railroad flats."

By the turn of the twentieth century, there was a reaction against the railroad flats that resulted in the development of courtyard apartment buildings. These were often built in less congested parts of the city as well as suburbs. Before, the court was only for light and ventilation of the rear rooms and was at the back of the building. Courtyard apartment buildings, starting around 1900, moved

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the opening to the street and integrated it into the overall aesthetic design of the building. By the 1910s and 1920s, courtyard apartment buildings were the standard for the "better classes."¹⁰

The Building at 210-212 West North Street is a typical early two-story apartment building or four flat. In its exterior design, the building resembles a double house with two front entrance doors and, through its size and domestic "look," probably blended quite well into the existing neighborhood of residential dwellings. City Directory research establishes that the building was constructed in 1902; but no contractor or architect has been located. The building follows the "railroad flat" plan with the entrance opening directly into a common living room at the front and with subsequent rooms opening into each other or onto a long narrow corridor; the kitchen and dining room were in the rear with several intervening bedrooms. Interior light wells provided illumination and ventilation for the center apartments. The building first appears on the 1909 *Sanborn Insurance Map of the City of Danville*. This map depicts only a rear light well, but subsequent maps in 1914 and 1928 shows two light wells.

The first residents of the building were middle class. The 1903 *City Directory* lists the following tenants and their occupations.

210 West North Street:

C.G. & Martha Milligan; secy. Danville Window Glass Co.
R.H. & Zella Cole; hardware mgr, Westville
F.E. & Anna Dewey; mgr. Singer Manufacturing Co.
Charles W. & Charlotte Harmony; travel agent

212 West North Street:

Harry & Margarette Kane; mgr. Brookside Coal Co.
George B. & Elizabeth Leonard; lawyer
B.H. Raney; no occupation listed
J.W. & Columbia Tanner; Turner, Leonard & Son, undertakers

The 1904-05 and 1906 *Directories* list similar occupations such as railroad conductor, coal inspector, optician, brewing agent, clerk, and collector. Clearly the location of the building, right at the edge of downtown Danville, was an asset since occupants could easily walk to work and had easy access to retail establishments.

Subsequent *City Directories* list between eight and ten residents as living at 210-212 W. North Street. However, a definite change occurs between 1932 when eight occupants are listed and 1933 when sixteen names are given. It appears that the apartments were subdivided into three-room flats during the depression. Bathrooms and kitchens were added and the double-loaded corridor provided central

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access to all the apartments. Tenants remained middle-class with their occupations listed variously as clerk, widow, machinist, nurse, stenographer, chauffeur, meter tester, repairman and addressograph operator.¹¹ The Phelan family may have been responsible for this change. Beginning in 1934 the *City Directories* list this address as the "Phelan Apartments." A James Phelan lived as 205 West North Street; no occupation for him is given.

Around 1955 the third floor apartments were added and seven additional occupants are listed in *City Directories*. Now eleven names are listed for 210 West North Street, apartments 101 through 303, and twelve names for 212 West North Street, apartments 101 to 304. It appears that the west elevation was changed at this time to create two slightly more spacious and better ventilated apartments. No alterations to the first and second floor apartments are apparent and the building retains a high degree of integrity relative to both its original circa 1902 construction and its later circa 1932 remodeling.

Context

Five nearby apartment buildings exhibit qualities of the Queen Anne architectural style and are of similar age to 210-212 West North Street. The earliest building, 220-222 Madison, is of brick and shingle construction. Two-and-one-half stories high, it has a complex hip roof with lower cross gables; on the first story are semi-hexagonal end bays that change to square bays on the second story. All of the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. The bays flank a center two-story wood porch that has plain modern posts, a concrete pad and shed roof; two doors are centered on each story. Low blind decoratively-shingled gables are set over the end bays on the attic story and the large center gable has paired windows and decorative shingle detailing. The building is similar to 210-212 W. North Street in its asymmetrical massing, but symmetrical facade; however, its detailing is more reminiscent of the earlier spindlework period of the Queen Anne style. It appears that this building was a four-flat that has been converted to multi-family. *Sanborn Insurance Maps* date this building prior to 1900, while the following buildings were built between 1900 and 1909.

210-212 Madison is a two-and-one-half story brick-veneered four-flat that is currently vacant and deteriorating. Round bays with conical roofs are set to the east and west, flanking a center one-story porch with Doric columns atop brick pedestals; turned balustrades, a full entablature and three entrance doors complete the porch ensemble. The second story has narrow fourteen-light windows flanking a center bulls-eye window with a brick surround and four exaggerated stone keystones. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with stone jack arches and continuous sills, except for the attic sash of the round bays that are decorative lozenge sash. A truncated hip roof with added gable covers the building. The west end bay and west elevation have had their brick veneer removed and are partially reclad in artificial siding; otherwise the wood sheathing remains exposed.

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425 North Vermilion Street is a three-story brick apartment building with a truncated hip and shed roof. Two three-story semi-hexagonal bays to the north and south flank the center entrance. The first story of the bays has a continuous stone cornice that has been partially removed to accommodate an altered below grade entrance. Above, the second and third stories have continuous stone lintels; the bays terminate with a wood cornice. Modern six-over-six windows have replaced the original sash on the bays. The current entrance has a very tall transom that extends to the original door height and is covered by a modern aluminum canopy; two infilled openings are above and have rusticated stone surrounds. A tall shaped center gable has infilled windows with stone flat arches.

The last examples are two side-by-side duplexes that may originally have been built as single-family dwellings. Located at 306 and 308 Franklin, the gable roof buildings are similar in design and detail, being mirror images of each other. Both are brick with quoins and are two-and-one-half stories high. Two-story semi-hexagonal bays with one-over-one windows are to one side of L-plan one-story porches whose decks extend in front of the bays. The porch of 308 Franklin has Corinthian columns atop rusticated pedestals, the columns of 306 Franklin have been covered. Both have full entablatures and two entrance doors. The attic story has a shaped center gable with six-light sash with lintels flanking a center eight-over-one window with a flat arch; the gable has a raking dentil course. Differences between the two buildings consist of the details above the porch. 306 Franklin has paired twelve-light doors opening to the flat roof porch; a brick surround of flat pilasters supporting a full entablature. However, 308 Franklin has a Palladian-style opening leading from the porch roof to a recess. Here, stone Doric columns support a full entablature and flank a tall brick round arch with stone key.

Endnotes

1. Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1997), 154.
2. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 268.
3. Ibid.
4. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992), 91; McAlester, 263; Carley, 154; and James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996), 134.1

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5. Gordon, 91 and Carley, 155.
6. McAlester, 264.
7. Andrew Alpern, *Apartments for the Affluent: A Historical Survey of Buildings in New York* as quoted in the National Register of Historic Places Thematic Nomination "Suburban Apartment Buildings in Evanston, Illinois by Susan Benjamin, 1983.
8. "The Development of the Apartment House," *The American Architect*, CX:2136 (November 29, 1916), 331.
9. R.E. Lee Taylor, "Design and Plan of Small City Apartment Buildings, *Architectural Forum*, XLIII:3 (September, 1925), 121.
10. Benjamin, "Suburban Apartment Building."
11. *Danville City Directory*, 1933.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Williams and Probsts Addition to Danville, Illinois, Lot 2, 2 North 3 West.

Boundary Justification

The nomination consists of the property historically associated with 210-212 West North Street, Danville, Illinois.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

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

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Irving School, 155 N. Center St., Mesa, 00001323, LISTED, 11/08/00
ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Temple Historic District, Roughly bet. Mesa Dr., Broadway Rd., Hobson and Main Sts., Mesa, 00001321, LISTED, 11/08/00
CALIFORNIA, MARIN COUNTY, Lyford, Benjamin and Hilarita, House, 376 Greenwood Beach Rd., Tiburon, 00001268, LISTED, 11/10/00
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, Palm Cottage Gardens, 2267 Hempel Ave., Gotha vicinity, 00000982, LISTED, 11/07/00
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Western Electric Company Building, 820 Ralph McGill Blvd., Atlanta, 00001329, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Alpha Delta Pi Sorority House, 1202 W. Nevada St., Urbana, 00001333, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana--Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Roche, Martin--John Tait House, 3614 S. Martin Luther King Dr., Chicago, 00001338, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Uptown Square Historic District, Roughly along Lawrence Ave., and Broadway, Chicago, 00001336, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Peabody, Francis Stuyvesant, House, 8 E. Third St., Hinsdale, 00001330, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Hennessy, Cornelius, Building, 1023 Chestnut St., Murphysboro, 00001331, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Ely, Mrs. C. Morse, House, 111 Moffett Rd., Lake Bluff, 00001339, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Ives, Gideon, House, 408 E. Jefferson St., New Boston, 00001332, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, Building at 210-212 West North Street, 210-212 West North St., Danville, 00001334, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, First National Bank Building, 2-4 N. Vermilion St., Danville, 00001335, LISTED, 11/08/00
ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, El Paso Public Library, 149 W. First St., El Paso, 94000972, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/07/00 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Worcester Bleach and Dye Works, 60 Fremont St., Worcester, 00001343, LISTED, 11/08/00
NEW MEXICO, EDDY COUNTY, Last Chance Canyon Apache--Cavalry Battle Site: LISTED DATE CORRECTION, Address Restricted, Queen vicinity, 00001230, LISTED, 10/24/00
PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Consolidated Ice Company Factory No. 2, 100 43rd St., Pittsburgh, 00001348, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, Goshenville Historic District, Mainly along N. Chester Rd., jct. with Paoli Pike, East Goshen, 00001347, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Knipe--Johnson Farm, 606 DeKalb Pike, Upper Gwynedd Township, 00001346, LISTED, 11/08/00
PENNSYLVANIA, YORK COUNTY, McCalls Ferry Farm, 447 McCalls Ferry Rd., Lower Chanceford Township, 00001344, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH CAROLINA, HAMPTON COUNTY, American Legion Hut, Jct. of Hoover St. and Jackson Ave., Hampton, 00001235, LISTED, 10/27/00
SOUTH CAROLINA, JASPER COUNTY, White Hall Plantation House Ruins and Oak Avenue, Address Restricted, Ridgeland vicinity, 98000423, LISTED, 10/27/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, AURORA COUNTY, Hilton House, Main St., White Lake, 00001352, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Glidden--Martin Hall, 1101 W. 22nd Ave., Sioux Falls, 00001350, LISTED, 11/08/00
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Jorden Hall, 1101 W. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, 00001349, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, KNOX COUNTY, Gibbs Drive Historic District, Gibbs Dr., Knoxville, 00001354, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Knoxville and Knox County MPS)
TENNESSEE, RUTHERFORD COUNTY, Providence Primitive Baptist Church, 256 Central Valley Rd., Walter Hill vicinity, 00001357, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Cainsville, Doaks Crossroads vicinity, 00001356, LISTED, 11/08/00
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Watertown Commercial Historic District, Roughly along Main St., Depot Ave., and Public Square, Watertown, 00001353, LISTED, 11/08/00
TEXAS, MILLS COUNTY, Mills County Courthouse, 1011 Fourth St., Goldthwaite, 00001359, LISTED, 11/08/00
TEXAS, TRAVIS COUNTY, Austin Daily Tribune Building, 920 Colorado, Austin, 00001358, LISTED, 11/08/00
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Cushing, Arthur and Ellen, House, 123 E. Pioneer, Sandy, 00001304, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding, Hannah Nash, House, 8830 S 60 E, Sandy, 00001305, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding--Rasmussen House, 98 E. Main St., Sandy, 00001306, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Jensen, Amos and Ida, House, 387 E 8800 S, Sandy, 00001307, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)