

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

12-31-08

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 classifications, 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 Hegeler I, Julius W., Home

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 1306 Seventh St.

not for publication

city or town LaSalle

vicinity

state Illinois code IL county LaSalle code 099 zip code 61301

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide x locally.

*William L. White*

12-31-08

Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of

     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):

Julius W. Hegeler I Home  
Name of Property

LaSalle County, Illinois  
County and State

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property  
(check as many as apply)

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

Category of Property  
(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = House

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT; Work in Progress

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Arts and Crafts

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Slate

Other: Copper gutters and eaves

Narrative Description

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

Julius W. Hegeler I Home  
Name of Property

LaSalle County, Illinois  
County and 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.

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1904  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1904  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Pond, Irving Kane  
Pond, Allen Bartlit  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Hegeler Carus Foundation



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### Introduction

The Julius W. Hegeler I Home is a thirty-five-room, 9,989 square foot residence located at 1306 Seventh St. in the city of LaSalle, LaSalle County, Illinois. Constructed in 1904, by the Chicago-based architecture firm Pond & Pond, the building is representative of the Arts and Crafts style of architecture for which Irving K. Pond and his brother Allen B. Pond were widely known. The property has two contributing resources, consisting of the house itself as well as a detached greenhouse, built c. 1915. Overall, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home is in fair condition and maintains all seven aspects of integrity, although due to a minor renovation (c. 1975) of three rooms in the building's east wing, integrity of design and workmanship is slightly diminished. This renovation, however, takes very little away from the overall integrity of the house, the vast majority of which remains true to the Ponds' original design. Today, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home stands vacant and is currently under restoration by its owner, the non-profit Hegeler Carus Foundation.

### Setting and Landscape Description

Built on a slight rise of land in residential LaSalle, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home sits on two .83 and .92 acre lots, amounting to a total of 1.75 acres. The property is bordered on the north by Seventh St., on the south by single-family homes, on the east by Union St., and on the west by Sterling St. All three bordering streets are asphalt paved. The house faces north toward Seventh St., across which sits the Hegeler Carus Mansion (constructed 1874-76), a National Historic Landmark since 2007. The Julius W. Hegeler house is accessible by a U-shaped gravel drive that connects on both ends with Seventh St. A public sidewalk runs along Seventh St. in front of the building and is separated from the street by a curb. The street itself offers angled parking on both sides. Sterling St. is also curbed and offers a public sidewalk, while Union St. has neither a sidewalk nor a curb. A flat grass-covered lawn surrounds the house on all sides and contains several mature trees, as well as a number of individual bushes and a row of pine trees along Sterling St. A flagpole stands in the front (north) yard, just to the east of the main entrance.

The only outbuilding on the property is a 37'8" x 18' brick, steel, wood, and fiberglass greenhouse that sits to the west of the house itself. The greenhouse is front gabled and is constructed of 3' red brick walls with steel and wood ribbing meant to encase glass or fiberglass panels. Currently, many of these panels are missing. Inside, the greenhouse is divided into two sections by means of projecting 3' brick walls on the north and south sides. Originally, hinged doors were centered on both ends (east and west); currently these doors are missing. A red brick masonry wall encloses a garden terrace that wraps around the south and west facades of the main house with stepped openings through which the greenhouse and south lawn can be accessed.

### General Building Characteristics

The Julius W. Hegeler I Home measures 94' x 38' and is a three-story, red brick veneered residence with a wood frame, modified rectangular plan, and projecting two-story east wing. The building contains six bays and is asymmetrical in design with an off-center main entrance and red brick buttresses at each exterior corner. Two parallel side-gabled slate roofs cover the main building structure, while one side-gabled slate roof covers the east wing. All gables are broken gables and include copper eaves and eave returns, while the rest of the roof employs copper gutters. The building sits on a continuous-perimeter concrete foundation, and the exterior brickwork utilizes a running bond throughout. Stacked first- and second-story bay windows create projecting bays on the north and south façades. The house contains entry porches on the north and south facades, as well as a recessed porch along the east wing. Six unornamented red brick chimneys are positioned at various points along the roofline; all are crowned with limestone chimney caps. All windows are wood-framed and all double-hung windows are sash-weighted, save for the dormered windows on the north façade, all of which have been replaced with standard aluminum-framed windows of the same glazing as the originals. Pond & Pond's distinctive five-pane diamond motif is repeated in many of the building's windows and doors.

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## Exterior Description

### North Elevation

From the Seventh St. sidewalk, the front of the house, or the north façade, is accessed by six poured concrete steps flanked by four red brick piers with limestone caps. Where the gravel drive intersects with the entryway at the top of the steps, brick paving replaces the gravel and leads to the main entry. The main entrance is emphasized by a covered porch consisting of an arched roof that is supported by four dressed limestone columns. The fenestration across the north elevation of the house is distinctly irregular and consists of twenty-eight double-hung, casement, and fixed-sash windows. In addition, there are two below-grade fixed-sash basement windows on the north elevation east of the main entrance.

From east to west, the first floor of the north elevation consists of four five-over-one double-hung windows (on the east wing); one wood-paneled secondary entrance door; a bank of three five-over-one double-hung windows; a pair of arched one-over-one casement windows; a projecting bay with two separate five-pane casement windows; an entry porch covering a large (6'11" x 3'6") wood paneled door with decorative side- and fanlights; and two five-over-one double-hung windows.<sup>1</sup> An 8' high brick wall runs a length of 34'7" from the west side of the house, ending in front of the east face of the greenhouse. On the north face, this wall contains a large board-and-batten door with strap hinges that leads to the southwest terrace. Between the first and second floors, a projecting bay contains three four-over-four double-hung windows with five-pane fixed-sash windows above. From east to west, the second floor consists of two four-over-four double-hung windows (on the east wing); one four-over-four double-hung window with a five-pane fixed-sash window above; two six-over-one double-hung windows; one five-over-one double-hung window; a projecting bay; and two six-over-one double-hung windows. Between the second and third floors, the projecting bay contains three four-over-four double-hung windows. From east to west, the third floor of the house consists of three dormered six-pane fixed-sash windows (two shed roofed, one broken gable); a projecting bay; and a pair of six-over-one double-hung windows sharing the same broken-gable dormer. At the roofline, the projecting bay is capped by a broken-gable dormer.

### East Elevation

The east elevation of the house consists of three windows with regular fenestration and one entrance. The first floor of the east elevation contains an arched entry to a recessed porch on the southeast corner of the east wing, one projecting chimney base, and one five-over-one double-hung window at the northeast corner. The second floor consists of two two-over-two double-hung windows beneath the gable end, one on each side of the chimney. The chimney rises above the roofline to bisect the gable end.

### South Elevation

The south elevation of the house contains forty-three windows with irregular fenestration and two entrances. In addition, stacked bay windows on the first and second floors create two projecting bays at the southwest corner and in the center of the south elevation. Originally the west half of the south façade contained a raised porch at the same level as the southwest garden terrace, both of which were enclosed by the same 8' high brick wall. Currently, the brick wall is partly deconstructed on the south side, as are the floor and roof of the south porch (wooden porch supports remain). Because much of the lowest level of the south façade is covered by the raised terrace and porch, basement windows are nonexistent west of the porch steps. East of the porch steps, however, an at-grade bay window (three six-over-six double-hung Julius

<sup>1</sup> Throughout the house, all five-over-one and five-pane windows employ the same geometrical diamond motif. See photographs.

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windows) forms the base of a central projecting bay and is flanked by a six-over-six double-hung window on each side. East of the projecting bay, a doorway (now boarded up) underneath the sunroom leads directly to the basement. East of this, a 2' tall brick-walled terrace runs to the end of the east wing and contains a set of four brick steps in the center. Three fixed-sash windows exist at the raised ground level created by the terrace.

From west to east, the first floor of the south elevation contains a projecting bay window (consisting of three one-over-one double-hung windows with five-pane fixed-sash windows above); a bank of three single-pane casement windows; a pair of five-over-eight French doors; two six-over-one double-hung windows; a projecting bay window (consisting of three one-over-one double-hung windows with five-pane fixed-sash windows above); a six-over-one double-hung window; a raised porch with continuous-perimeter brick support and windowed enclosure; a window that is currently boarded on both sides; and on the east wing, two four-over-four double-hung windows and a recessed porch with two arched, trellis-covered openings. The second floor, from west to east, consists of a bay window (three four-over-one double-hung windows); three six-over-one double-hung windows; another bay window (three four-over-one double-hung windows), a six-over-one double-hung window with a hinged panel below that opens onto the roof of the sunroom; two two-over-two double-hung windows; and along the east wing, two four-over-four double-hung windows and two two-over-two double-hung windows. The third floor, from west to east, consists of a pair of six-over-one double-hung windows under the same broken-gable dormer; two six-over-one double-hung windows under a pair of gabled dormers; and one six-over-one double-hung window under a broken-gable dormer.

### West Elevation

The west elevation consists of eight windows with irregular fenestration and two red-brick chimneys bisecting each of the paired gable ends. The first floor contains two five-over-one double-hung windows on the north side of the garden wall, a brick chimney base, a pair of arched one-over-one casement windows, another brick chimney base, and one one-over-one double-hung window with five-pane fixed-sash window above at the south end of the west façade. The second floor contains one six-over-one double hung window, a brick chimney, one five-over-one double-hung window, another brick chimney, and one four-over-one double hung window. Both chimneys rise above the roofline to bisect each gable end.

### Interior Description

Inside, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home is very characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style of interior design, the predominant characteristics being natural-finish woodwork (paneling, staircases, molding, doors), built-in furniture (benches, cabinets, window seats, wardrobe, sideboard), and prominent fireplaces. Aside from the reception room, bathrooms, and the basement, all flooring is oak strip and all ceilings and walls are lath and plaster with various amounts of wallpaper and/or paint remaining. Unless otherwise noted, all woodwork is natural-finish oak.

**The basement** contains ten rooms, or spaces, all of which consist of brick walls and poured concrete floors. Some spaces contain unfinished beam ceilings, while others have lath and plaster ceilings – the plaster, in large part, having crumbled away. The largest room sits underneath the east wing, and may have been used as a secondary boiler room in addition to a smaller boiler room in the southwest corner. The next largest room is the only space in the basement that contains full windows. This room contains a brick fireplace on the east wall as well as a bay window that forms the base of the projecting bay on the house's south façade. Another small space in the southwest end of the basement was used as a wine cellar around the time of the house's construction.

**The first floor** contains ten rooms: a stair hall, reception room, living room, dining room, sunroom, kitchen, office, and rehabilitated living room, bathroom, and bedroom. A 6' x 8'8" vestibule on the interior side of the front door is the primary entrance to the house. It contains a multi-colored mosaic tiled floor and wood paneling on the east and west walls

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to a height of 7'4" with arched ceiling above. From the vestibule, a large wood paneled door opens into the stair hall, an open space connecting the reception room, living room, and dining room via three separate sets of pocket doors. Typical of Arts and Crafts interiors, the stair hall contains a chamfered beam ceiling, carved staircase, and high paneled wainscoting, all of which are constructed of natural-finish wood. The wainscoting reaches to a height of 5'11" and is fitted with cap and base molding. Natural-finish wood molding surrounds all doors and windows. A large half-turn staircase (6' wide) with carved banister and newel posts stands on the north end of the stair hall and projects northward to create a bay at the halfspace landing. A small arched doorway between the vestibule door and staircase leads down two steps to a small bathroom (8' x 8') with tiled floor and plaster walls. This bathroom is situated in the base of the house's north bay, and as such, is located slightly below the level of the first floor. Built-in benches, also typical of the Arts and Crafts style, face one another in the space on the east side of the main stair with a pair of recessed, arched casement windows (two-over-two) in between. The west end of the stair hall contains a large brick fireplace measuring 5'8" x 5'6" with a limestone mantle and wood and plaster chimneybreast.

A 14' x 18' reception room stands in the northwest corner of the house and contains egg and dart molding around doors and windows, cornice molding with dentils around the perimeter of the room, 15" baseboards (three-piece: cap, trim, and shoe), and a 4'11" x 6' fireplace constructed of marble and stone. This is the only room in the house with a decorative lacunar ceiling and parquet floor. Pocket doors lead to the living room in the southwest corner of the house.

The living room (33' x 20') is the largest room on the first floor and contains the same 15" baseboards as the reception room, a chamfered beam ceiling, a bay window in the southwest corner, and a 6'2" x 7'7" brick and tile fireplace with dressed limestone mantle and fireplace surround. The northwest corner contains a built-in window seat below a pair of arched casement windows overlooking the west end of the garden terrace. A pair of French doors on the south wall of the living room open onto the south porch and are surrounded by decorative egg-and-dart molding. The living room and dining room are connected by a large set of pocket doors.

The dining room (18' x 25') contains a chamfered beam ceiling and the same 5'11" wainscoting (with cap and base trim) as the stair hall. A bay window looks onto the south lawn and a large built-in sideboard with cabinets (8'1" x 7'2") stands along the north wall. A brick fireplace (6'4" x 5'11") with wood mantle and DeMorgan tiled facing is built along the east wall.

A 12' x 14'9" sunroom shares the dining room's east wall and is accessible via a paneled door with five-pane diamond window motif. The sunroom is enclosed on the south and east sides by a 2'4" brick wall with large one-over-one casement windows reaching from the top of this wall to the ceiling. The ceiling is currently fitted with plywood and the floor is quarry tile. A painted brick fireplace is built into the west wall. A Dutch door on the room's north wall contains the five-pane diamond window motif on the top section and a transom window above; the door leads to the adjacent kitchen.

The kitchen (16'6" x 9'6") to the north of the sunroom was originally used as a serving pantry. The wood strip flooring shows signs that it was at one time covered, likely with linoleum. A metal sink/counter unit with metal backsplash runs the length of the south wall between the sunroom door and the west wall. Paneled doors on the west and north walls lead to the dining room and a short hallway, respectively. A bank of cabinets with countertop space runs the length of the north wall, broken only by the hallway door opening.



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Across the hallway from the kitchen is a 13' x 13' office that contains 6" baseboards (three-piece: base shoe, trim, and cap), 6' paneled wainscoting, and cornice molding with dentil pattern, all of which run the perimeter of the room. A brick fireplace (5'8" x 5'5") with DeMorgan tiled facing and a wooden mantle is built into the west wall, as is a wooden shelving unit in the southwest corner. The short hallway between the office and the kitchen runs east-west to the servants' stair in the northeast corner of the main building block. The hallway is lined on the south wall from floor to ceiling with built-in cabinetry, and the flooring is patterned linoleum.

The remaining three rooms on the first floor of the house (the east wing) were rehabilitated c. 1975 to provide living, bath, and bedroom space for a live-in caretaker. All three rooms contain the original wood-framed windows, but have been dry-walled and given asbestos tiled ceilings and newer wood strip flooring over the original. The original kitchen has been converted into a 12'4" x 20' living room. Three-inch base trim runs the perimeter of the room, and an open doorway leads to a 6'7" x 8' bathroom that was originally an open pantry. The bathroom contains tile flooring and tiled walls to a height of 5'2". Originally a laundry, the easternmost room in the house has been converted to a small bedroom measuring 9'9" x 12'. The room contains a closet with folding doors that runs the length of the south wall. A paneled door just outside the room leads to the recessed southeast porch which remains true to its original function and appearance.

The **second floor** contains ten rooms: five bedrooms, three bathrooms, a linen/wash room, and a large billiards room. The second floor is accessible via the main staircase that joins the stair halls on the first and second floors and via a smaller servants' stair in the northeast corner of the main block. The second floor stair hall is smaller than the main hall on the first floor and contains 8 1/2" baseboards (base shoe, trim, and cap) and simple cornice molding. Each bedroom contains the same baseboards and cornice moldings as the stair hall; each bathroom contains a toilet, sink, and tub, as well as white ceramic tile reaching to a height of 5'1" on the walls and white ceramic tiled flooring throughout.

The bedroom in the northwest corner of the house measures 18' x 15' and is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door with a transom window. A 5'3" x 4'7" brick fireplace with tile facing and wood mantle is built along the west wall and a small closet is built into the east wall. A paneled door centered on the room's south wall leads to a 12' x 7' bathroom. A second paneled door on the bathroom's east wall connects it with the southwest bedroom. The L-shaped bedroom in the southwest corner of the house measures 15' x 16'6" and is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door with a transom window. A bay window with built-in window seat forms the southwest corner of the room, and a tile-faced fireplace (5'3" x 3'8") is built along the west wall. A built-in wardrobe with individual cabinets is fitted into the north wall. The smallest bedroom on the second floor measures 15'6" x 16'4" and is located directly across from the second-floor stair landing. The room is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door with transom window on the room's north wall and has a small closet in the north wall and a tile ceiling over the original plaster.

The bedroom in the southeast corner of the main house block measures 18'6" x 21" and was likely used as the master bedroom. It is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door with a transom window on the north wall and contains a bay window in the center of the south wall. The room also contains two closets along the north wall, one of which contains built-in cabinetry. The east wall contains a tile-faced fireplace (7'4" x 5'3") and a six-over-one double-hung window with a hinged wood panel below; when open, the window and panel create a doorway to an exterior porch (the roof of the sunroom below). A paneled door on the east wall opens into an 8' x 12' bathroom that contains a shower in addition to the standard toilet, sink, and tub fixtures. A 20' x 13'6" bedroom in the northeast corner of the main house block is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door with transom window in its south wall. The room contains a closet in the

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northwest corner and a 7' x 10' bathroom accessible via a connecting door on the west wall. The bathroom is also accessible from the stair hall via a door in its south wall.

The east wing of the house contains a billiards room and a small linen/wash room. The billiards room measures 31' x 20' and is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door on the west wall. The room contains the same 8 ½" baseboards as the stair hall and bedrooms, a brick fireplace with tile facing (5'1" x 5'2") centered along the east wall, and built in cabinetry fitted in the northwest corner. This is the only built-in fixture in the house that has been painted. The linen/wash room measures 8' x 12', is accessed from the stair hall via a paneled door on the north wall, and contains floor-to-ceiling built-in cabinetry along the east wall and a large washbasin in the northwest corner.

The **third floor** contains five rooms: one large attic space, two bedrooms, one storage room, and one bathroom. All of the original windows on the north side of the third floor have been replaced with aluminum look-alikes. The attic space measures approximately 39' x 28' and has remained largely unfinished since the building's construction. It is accessed from the hall via two paneled doors with transom windows in the east wall. One bedroom exists on the south side of the third floor and is accessed from the hall via a paneled door in the north wall. The room measures 14'6" x 12'6" and contains an alcoved window on the south wall and three small closets – two on either side of the window and one in the north wall. The other bedroom is on the easternmost end of the third floor and measures 16' x 12'. The room is accessed from the hall through a door in the west wall, and contains alcoved windows on the north and south walls and two small closets in the north wall. Both bedrooms contain small sinks and have 8 ½" baseboards and simple cornice molding. A storage room exists on the south side of the third floor, measuring 9'4" x 16', accessed from the hall through a door in the north wall; the storage room contains a ceiling panel that gives access to the roof. One bathroom exists on the north side of the third floor, measuring 10' x 9'. The bathroom contains a toilet, sink, and tub and has a tile floor without the half-tiled walls common to the bathrooms on the second floor. It is accessed from the hall through a paneled door in its west wall.

### Conclusion

Overall, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home retains a high degree of integrity, despite alterations to the first-floor rooms of the east wing. Over one hundred years after its construction, the building still clearly reflects the time period in which it was built as well as the signature Arts-and-Crafts-inspired design of master architects Irving and Allen Pond. As additional funding becomes available, the Hegeler Carus Foundation plans to continue its efforts to restore the building to its original appearance.

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### Introduction

Named after its original owner, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as the work of master architects Irving Kane Pond and Allen Bartlit Pond of the Chicago-based architecture firm Pond & Pond. Having architectural significance in the state of Illinois, the building's period of significance is restrained to the year of its construction, 1904. As one of approximately thirty-six extant Pond & Pond buildings in the state, The Julius W. Hegeler I Home stands out not only as an important example of the work of these early twentieth-century masters, but also as an excellent example of the Arts and Crafts style of architecture for which the Pond brothers were nationally known.<sup>2</sup>

### History of the Julius W. Hegeler I House

The history of the Julius W. Hegeler I Home begins in the mid-nineteenth century when German-born mining engineer Edward Hegeler (1835-1910) established a successful zinc smelting operation in the original town of LaSalle, Illinois. With fellow mining engineer F.W. Matthiessen, Edward Hegeler immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1856 with the goal of creating a profitable zinc smelting operation in this country. The partners quickly discovered a large deposit of zinc ore in Wisconsin, but because it took more coal than zinc to establish an efficient smelting operation, Hegeler and Matthiessen chose to locate their operation near the large coal deposits in and around LaSalle, Illinois.<sup>3</sup> The Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company opened in 1859, becoming a leader in the American zinc market and the first company in the United States to manufacture and ship sulfuric acid (a byproduct of the smelting process) to a large national and world market.<sup>4</sup> The company's success led area residents to refer to LaSalle as "Zinc City."

Having purchased several acres of land in northeast LaSalle near the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, Edward Hegeler and wife Camilla Weisbach Hegeler commissioned Chicago architect W.W. Boyington to design and construct a grand mansion for themselves and their growing family. Located at 1307 Seventh St., the mansion was constructed between 1874 and 1876. Secure in their new home, the Hegelers went on to raise ten children, three of whom would die before reaching adulthood.<sup>5</sup> Edward and Camilla's eldest son Julius Weisbach Hegeler (1867-1943) was born in September of 1867. After finishing his education in engineering, Julius went into the family zinc business in LaSalle, and in 1897 married Josephine Hulda Caesar. Throughout the next eight years, the couple would have four children together – the youngest born in 1897, the oldest in 1905.<sup>6</sup>

In 1903, Edward and Camilla Hegeler decided to Julius approximately 1.75 acres of land located directly across Seventh St. from the Hegeler family mansion and commissioned Chicago-based architecture firm Pond & Pond to build a home there for Julius and his growing family.<sup>7</sup> Although the Arts and Crafts style home was instantly a LaSalle showpiece, Julius and Josephine Hegeler occupied the residence for only a short time – between early 1904 and late 1905 when Julius moved his family to Danville, Illinois (about 140 miles southeast of LaSalle) to start a zinc smelting operation there with younger brother Herman.

<sup>2</sup> Terry Tatum, unpublished personal communication, July 21, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Robert T. Burns, *A Link to the Past: The Saga of LaSalle County* (Mendota, IL: Kenneth B. Butler & Associates, 1968), 35.

<sup>4</sup> Burns, *A Link to the Past*, 35.

<sup>5</sup> LaSalle Historical Book Committee, *City of LaSalle Sesquicentennial: 1852-2002*. Peru, IL: Letterkraft Printers Inc., 2002.

<sup>6</sup> Erich H. Hegeler, *Die Delmenhorster Ratsfamilie Hegeler* (Bremen: Hauschild, 1952), 44.

<sup>7</sup> Hegeler Carus Foundation, archives: property deed, 1903.

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Around this time, Pond & Pond also built a house for Julius' brother Herman Hegeler, located across Eighth St. from the family mansion in LaSalle. The Herman Hegeler house was demolished c. 1950 to make way for an expansion of the Carus Chemical Company, an enterprise begun in 1915 by Julius and Herman's nephew Edward H. Carus.

Until 1970, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home was owned and occupied by various members of the Hegeler family including Edward T. Barnes (from 1922 to 1932) and Herman D. Carus (from 1945 to 1969).<sup>8</sup> Between 1970 and 1984, the house was used as meeting place for the Illinois Valley Community Arts Center, and it served as the headquarters of the local YMCA between 1973 and 1980. In addition, the LaSalle County Youth Bureau held regular meetings at the house between 1974 and 1978.<sup>9</sup> Throughout the 1970s, the building also hosted local sewing and art classes, community theater productions, and Boy and Girl Scout meetings.<sup>10</sup> After that time, Fred and Cynthia Carus took possession of the property, and save for an occasional caretaker, the house remained vacant for the twenty-year duration of their ownership. In December of 2006, the Julius W. Hegeler I Home was purchased by its current owner, the non-profit Hegeler Carus Foundation.

### Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond

In the first decades of the twentieth century, the work of brothers Irving Kane Pond and Allen Bartlit Pond received national exposure and great appreciation from architects and laymen alike. Much of the architecture for which the firm of Pond & Pond is best known reflects the brothers' humanistic attitudes and their progressive outlook on social and civic reform. They believed that the new American architecture should emphasize human values and display an honest and simple expression of both structure and function.<sup>11</sup> These beliefs were shared by those involved in the turn-of-the-century Arts and Crafts movements of Europe and America, the goals of which were to "unify simplicity, utility, and the democratization of art."<sup>12</sup> The Ponds' work exemplifies this Arts and Crafts approach to architecture and interior design, often utilizing simple forms with asymmetrical massing, a distinctive lack of superficial ornamentation, and an honest, or untreated, use of natural materials like brick (often used as a primary building material) and limestone, copper, and slate (often used in detailing).<sup>13</sup> Where applied ornamentation was lacking, the Ponds often used irregular fenestration and an artistic treatment of windows and doors to create a visual interest that was also completely functional.

Born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Irving Kane Pond (1857-1939) and Allen Bartlit Pond (1859-1929) were raised near the University of Michigan by middle-class parents who taught their sons the importance of education as well as the ever-present need for social reform and civic improvement. In 1879, Irving Pond earned a degree in civil engineering from the

<sup>8</sup> *Leshnick's LaSalle and Peru City Directory 1913 through 1923* (Rockford, IL: L. Leshnick, 1913-1923).

*Polk's LaSalle-Peru and Oglesby, Illinois City Directory 1926 through 2007* (Chicago, IL; St. Louis, MO; Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1926-2007).

<sup>9</sup> *Polk's... Directory 1926 through 2007*.

<sup>10</sup> Nancy Maze (past resident of Julius W. Hegeler I Home), interview by Gail Hammerich, July 18, 2008.

<sup>11</sup> Commission on Chicago Landmarks, "American School of Correspondence" (Department of Planning and Development, Chicago, IL, 1994), 14.

<sup>12</sup> Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 299.

<sup>13</sup> Terry Tatum, "Pond and Pond, Chicago Architects and Designers of the Julius W. Hegeler I Home" (lecture, Hegler Carus Mansion, LaSalle, IL, July 8, 2007).

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University of Michigan. In 1880, Irving was offered a position as lead draftsman with the office of architect Solon S. Beman. Beman had recently been hired by sleeping-car magnate George Pullman to design and construct an entire planned community for his carworks employees and their families about fourteen miles south of Chicago. Simple variations in brick color and coursing, as well as changes in surface planes and rooflines, were used to give visual interest and variety to the overall composition of Pullman, Illinois – a lesson that would carry into Pond & Pond's later works.<sup>14</sup> Working as Beman's on-site construction manager, Irving Pond gained valuable experience not only in working with brick detailing and craftsmanship, but also in the practice of using architecture to promote civic and social ideals, as the town was widely hailed as an experiment in George Pullman's personal belief that social reform and community cooperation could be brought about, in large part, through the built environment.

Unlike his brother Irving, Allen Bartlit Pond was not formally trained as an architect or engineer. Instead, he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1880 with degrees in Latin and English and spent several years working as a high school teacher in Ann Arbor, Michigan and involving himself in local intellectual and social reform organizations. In 1885, Irving asked Allen to join him in Chicago with the idea of establishing an architectural firm together. The office of Pond & Pond opened for business that year with Irving serving as head draftsman and designer, and Allen managing the office's financial and administrative affairs while learning the architectural profession from his brother.

In the first year or two, the majority of the Ponds' commissions came from well-connected friends and family; soon, however, because of their creativity and personable characters, the Ponds were able to expand their architectural practice and advance their professional standing in Chicago's architectural community.<sup>15</sup> Their interest in civic and social betterment, and Allen's involvement with local social reform movements, led to commissions from other reform-minded citizens and Chicago-area organizations. Perhaps the most famous of these commissions came from Jane Addams' Hull House Organization. Working with Ms. Addams, Allen Pond located the original Charles Hull House, and between 1891 and 1910, the Ponds constructed twelve buildings for the Hull House Organization of which the dining hall is the only remaining.<sup>16</sup> Other well-known Pond & Pond commissions include the Northwestern University Settlement House (built 1901) and the American School of Correspondence (built 1906-07), both designated Chicago Historic Landmarks. Both buildings exemplify Arts and Crafts-style designs and display the Ponds' exceptional use of brickwork, asymmetrical massing, and the honesty and simplicity of form for which they were known.<sup>17</sup>

Although they are best known for their institutional buildings, Pond & Pond built many residential and public buildings as well, the vast majority of which were built within the state of Illinois. The interiors of many of their buildings, residential and institutional alike, reflect the Arts and Crafts tradition of natural-finish woodwork, prominent fireplace surrounds, and outdoor garden space when possible. Several of these buildings also display the Ponds' signature use of a diamond-pane window motif as a way of adding visual interest to their buildings without resorting to superficial or applied ornamentation.

<sup>14</sup> Commission on Chicago Landmarks, "American School," 15.

<sup>15</sup> Commission on Chicago Landmarks, "American School," 15.

<sup>16</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Charles J. Hull House, Dining Room Wing..." The Library of Congress: American Memory <http://memory.loc.gov> (accessed July 10, 2008).

<sup>17</sup> "Pond & Pond," City of Chicago, [www.cityofchicago.org/Landmarks/Architects/Pond.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/Landmarks/Architects/Pond.html) (accessed July 22, 2008).

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While the exact circumstances of the Ponds' commission to design the Julius Hegeler residence in LaSalle are unknown, it can be surmised that the Hegeler family was familiar with the Ponds' work (and possibly acquainted with the brothers themselves) as Mary (Marie) Hegeler, Julius' oldest sister, had earned an engineering degree from the University of Michigan in 1882 and would have been attending engineering classes at the time Irving Pond was finishing his own engineering degree there. In any case, it is clear that Pond & Pond were commissioned to build the Julius W. Hegeler I Home around 1903 and that the finished house became a source of pride to the firm, as elevation drawings and floor plans appeared in the March 1904 edition of *The Brickbuilder*, a national architectural journal. Like several other Pond & Pond designed residences, the house displays the brothers' signature diamond-pane window motif as well as their distinctive use of Arts and Crafts designs, as is represented in the house's practical use of interior space, natural finish woodwork, and lack of superficial ornamentation.<sup>18</sup>

As active members of national and Chicago-area architectural organizations, both Irving and Allen Pond "aggressively participated in ongoing theoretical discussions regarding the development of an indigenous American architectural style. Through extensive publication of their buildings and essays in national architectural periodicals, the Ponds became an influential voice in American architectural thought and practice."<sup>19</sup> Throughout his life, Irving Kane Pond founded several Chicago-area civic organizations and from 1910 to 1911 served as president of the American Institute of Architects. In 1918 he published *The Meaning of Architecture*, followed by two other well-received architecture books.<sup>20</sup> Allen Pond, on the other hand, was best known for his strong views on social reform and for his involvement with various social reform movements and civic organizations in the Chicago area. He served as chairman of the Chicago Board of Education in the 1920s, and held the position of treasurer with the Hull House Organization until his death in 1929. Both brothers were given Fellowship status in the American Institute of Architects.

In 1925, Albert L. Lloyd and Edgar Martin were admitted as partners to Pond & Pond, but it wasn't until Allen's death in 1929 and Irving's retirement six years later that the firm's influential architectural practice came to an end. Although they were greatly respected during their lifetimes as major figures in modern American architecture, following Irving's death in 1939, the Ponds' achievements were largely forgotten by architectural historians who found it difficult to classify the firm's work as a definite "school" of architecture or even as a defined "style."<sup>21</sup> In the last three decades, however, renewed popular and academic interest in the American Arts and Crafts movement has led Pond & Pond's architecture to be considered among the "premier examples of Arts and Crafts architecture in the Midwest."<sup>22</sup>

### Comparative Analysis

The parameters of this analysis consist of previously surveyed and inventoried Pond & Pond buildings in the state of Illinois as listed in the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's Historic Architectural/Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Tatum, "Pond and Pond."

<sup>19</sup> Commission on Chicago Landmarks, "American School," 15.

<sup>20</sup> "Biography of Irving Kane Pond," Newberry Library Department of Special Collections, <http://www.newberry.org/collections/FindingAids/americancircus/AmericanCircus.html> (accessed July 14, 2008).

<sup>21</sup> Commission on Chicago Landmarks, "American School," 17.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Historic Architectural/Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS), <http://gis.hpa.state.il.us/hargis/> (accessed July 22, 2008).

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<u>Property</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>NR Listed</u>
Chicago Telephone Company Kedzie Exchange	17 S. Homan Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1906		Yes, 2001
Oregon Public Library	300 Jefferson St. Oregon, Ogle Co.	1908	Excellent	Yes, 2003 as part of historic district
Albany Park Presbyterian Church	SW cor W Ainslie St. & N St. Louis Chicago, Cook Co.	1919		No
Northwestern University Settlement House	1400 W. Augusta Blvd. Chicago, Cook Co.	1910		No
Gad's Hill Center	1919 W. Cullerton St. Chicago, Cook Co.	1915		No
Chicago Commons	951 Grand Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1899		No
Hull House Association Dining Hall	900 S. Halstead St. Chicago, Cook Co.	1905		No
Single Family Residence	5423 S. Hyde Park Blvd. Chicago, Cook Co.	1902		No
Single Family Residence	6106 N. Kenmore Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1902		No
Bell & Howell Building	1801 W. Larchmont Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1925		No
City Club	315 S. Plymouth Ct. Chicago, Cook Co.	1910		No
James H. Muller House	5515 S. Woodlawn Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1894		No
Frederick Ives Carpenter House	5533 S. Woodlawn Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1898		No
Julius Hegeler I Home	1306 Seventh St. LaSalle, LaSalle Co.	1904		No
Charles J. Hull House	800 S. Halstead St. Chicago, Cook Co.	1856 modified 1905	Good	Yes, 1966
Frank R. Lillie House	5801 S. Kenwood Ave. Chicago, Cook Co.	1904	Excellent	Yes, 1976

Julius W. Hegeler I Home  
Name of Property

LaSalle County, IL  
County and State

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Currently, the only residential Pond & Pond building listed in the National Register of Historic Places is the Frank R. Lillie House in Chicago. The Lillie House, however, is not listed under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a Pond & Pond creation, but is instead listed under Criterion B for its association with University of Chicago embryologist and president of the National Academy of Sciences, Frank R. Lillie. The Julius W. Hegeler I Home, on the other hand, is significant specifically because it is a Pond & Pond designed building and is an excellent example of the residential design utilized by the Pond brothers in the early twentieth century.

### Conclusion

The Julius W. Hegeler I Home holds statewide significance under National Register Criterion C as the work of master architects Irving and Allen Pond of the Chicago architectural firm Pond & Pond. The building represents the Pond brothers' unique architectural tastes and philosophies, and is an excellent residential example of the Arts and Crafts style of architecture for which the Pond brothers were nationally known.



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Julius W. Hegler I Home  
Name of Property

LaSalle County, IL  
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated area consists of all of Tax Lots 1 and 2 of Block 56 in the original town of LaSalle in Section 22, Township 33N, Range 1E of LaSalle County, Illinois. Together, the lots measure approximately 392' x 200'.

**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the nominated area are the legal bounds of the two tax lots on which the house is located, as described in the Verbal Boundary Description.

**UTM References**

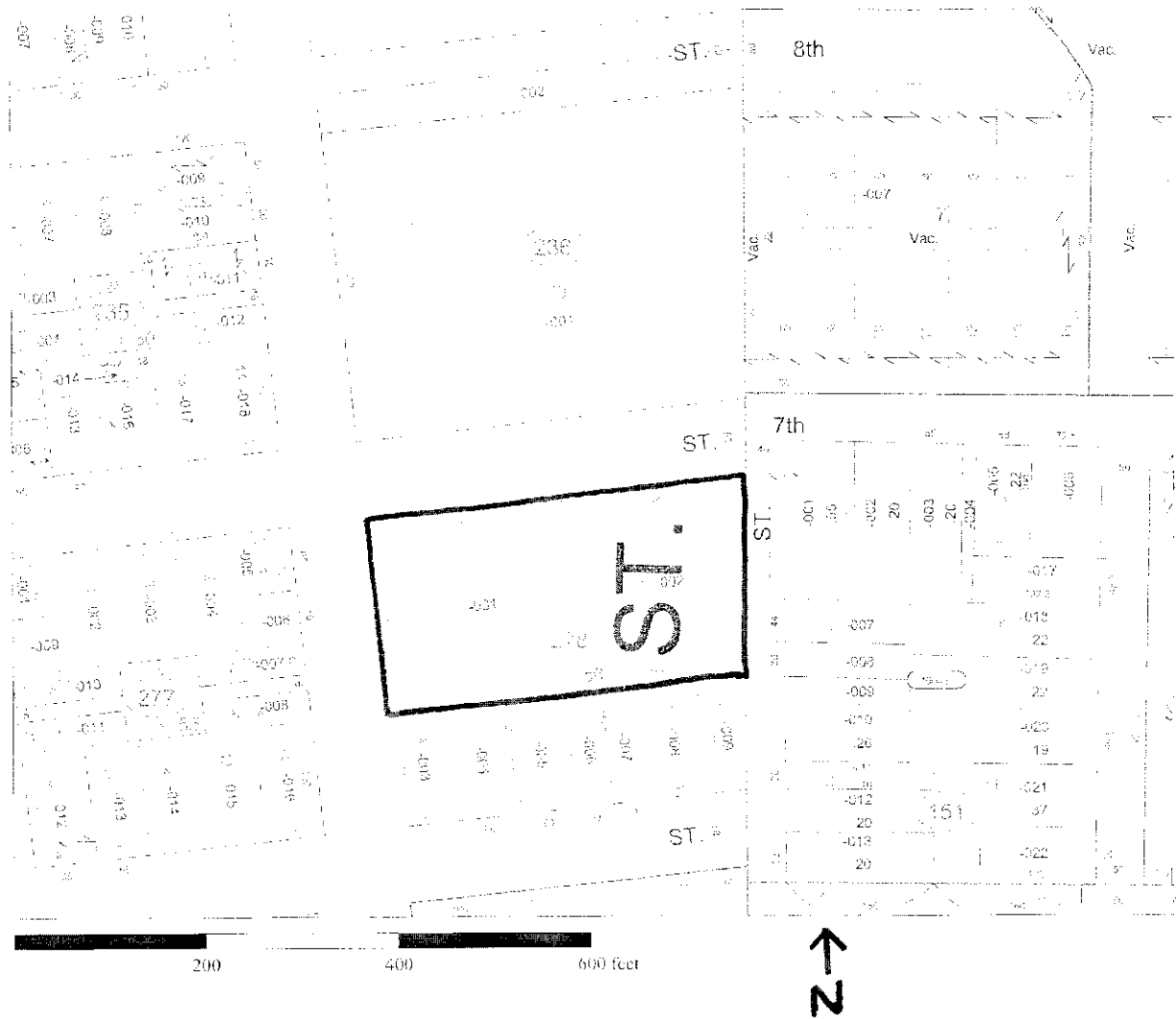
Zone 16  
325 360 Easting  
4577 840 Northing

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## Additional Documentation: Tax Lot Map

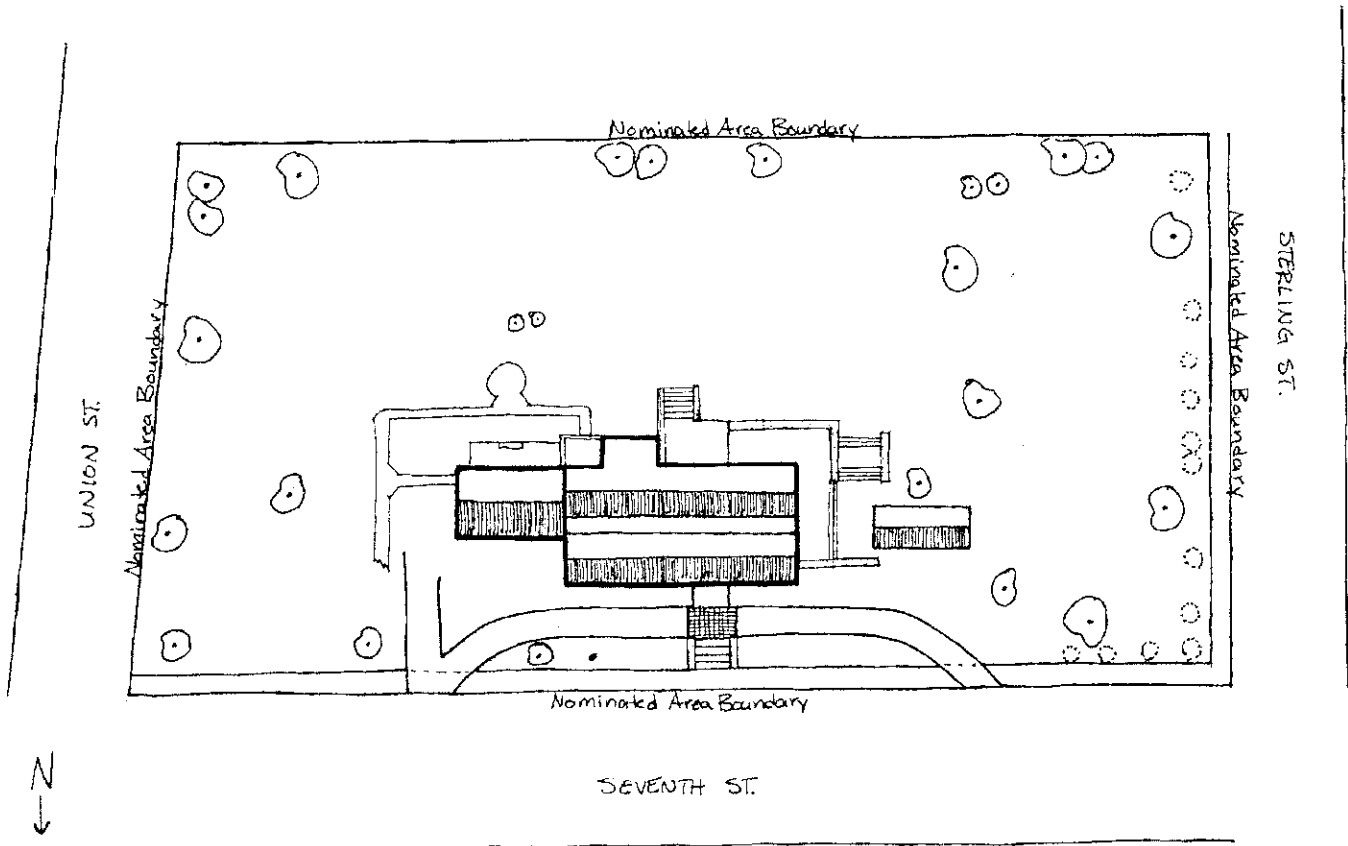


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## Additional Documentation: Site Plan

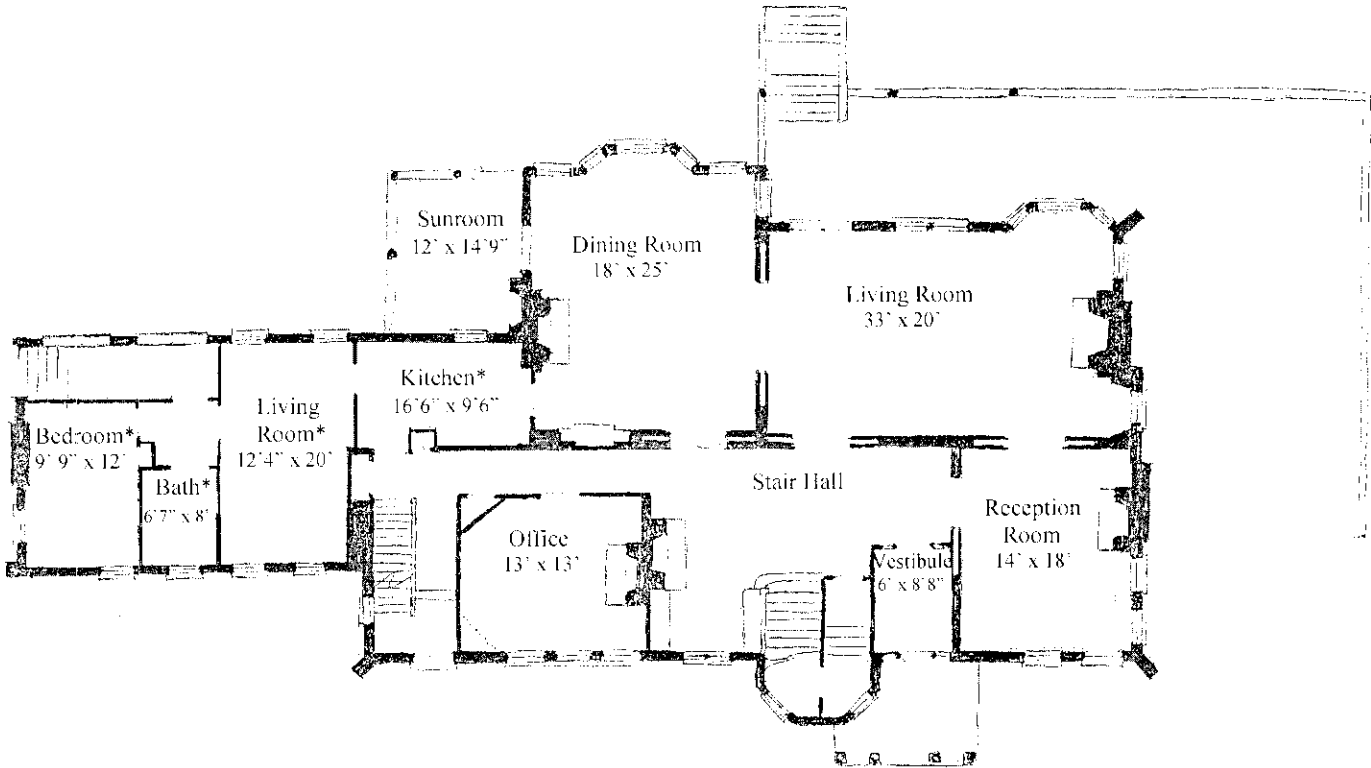


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## Additional Documentation: Floor Plan



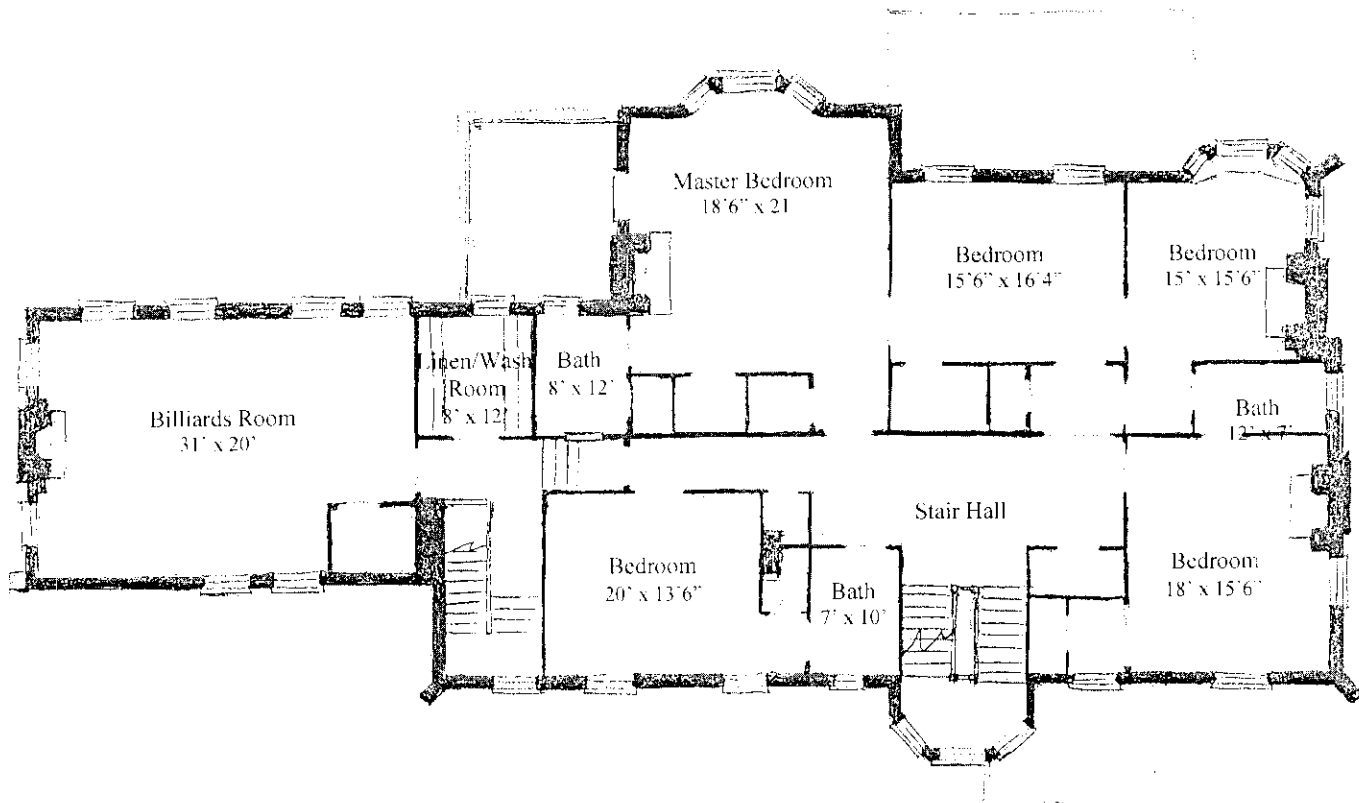
\*Rooms remodeled c. 1975. Kitchen originally functioned as serving pantry; living room functioned as kitchen; bathroom replaced pantry; bedroom was originally a laundry room.

First Floor  
(Drawing not to scale)

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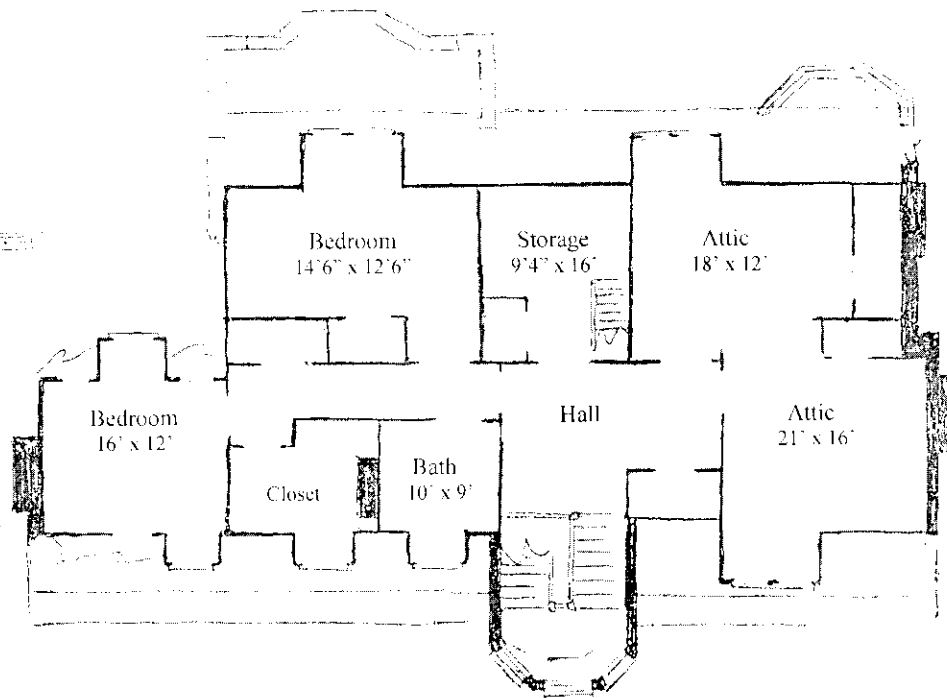
Second Floor  
(Drawing not to scale)

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Third Floor  
(Drawing not to scale)



Julius W. Hegeler I Home  
Name of Property

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**Property:** Julius W. Hegeler I Home

**Location:** LaSalle County, Illinois

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Date:** c. 1905

**Location of original print:** Hegeler Carus Foundation

**View:** North façade of house as seen from Hegeler Carus Mansion; camera facing south

**Photograph #1**

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY,  
Hegeler I, Julius W., House,  
1306 Seventh St.,  
LaSalle, 09000028,  
LISTED, 2/18/09

KANSAS, MEADE COUNTY,  
Fowler Swimming Pool and Bathhouse,  
308 E. 6th,  
Fowler, 09000030,  
LISTED, 2/17/09  
(New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas MPS)

KANSAS, RILEY COUNTY,  
Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District, Bounded by S. 5th St., Pierre St., S. 9th  
St., and Houston St., Manhattan, 09000031, LISTED, 2/18/09 (Late 19th and Early 20th  
Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas MPS)

MAINE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY,  
Duncan, Beecher H., Farm,  
26 Shorey Rd.,  
Westfield, 09000011,  
LISTED, 2/11/09

MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY,  
L.H. Hamel Leather Company Historic District, Bounded by Essex, Locke, Duncan, and Winter  
Sts., and the former Boston and Maine Railroad tracks, Haverhill, 09000032, LISTED, 2/18/09

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,  
Merriam, M.H. and Company,  
7-9 Oakland St.,  
Lexington, 09000033,  
LISTED, 2/18/09

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT CITY,  
Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Bounded by Iron St., Minnesota,  
Pennsylvania, and Holly Hills Aves., St. Louis, 09000034, LISTED, 2/18/09

NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY,  
Adam, J.N.—AM&A Historic District,  
Main St., E. Eagle St., Washington St., Ellicott St., Buffalo, 09000056, LISTED, 2/20/09

NORTH CAROLINA, AVERY COUNTY,  
Crossnore School Historic District,  
Within the campus of Crossnore School, N. side of NY 1143, opposite junction with NY 1148,  
Crossnore, 09000059, LISTED, 2/18/09

PUERTO RICO, COAMO MUNICIPALITY,  
Puente de las Calabazas,  
PR 14, km. 39.3, Cuyon Ward,