

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SENT TO D.C.

10-30-02

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 any 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 **Transfer House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **1 Central Park East** _____ Not for publication

city or town **Decatur** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Macon** code **115** zip code **62523**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

W. A. ... / 5400
Signature of certifying official

10-29-02
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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Transfer House
Name of Property

Macon County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, DOT THE, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing Noncontributing
 1 0 buildings

 0 0 sites

 0 0 structures

 0 0 objects

 1 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

N/A

Transfer House
Name of Property

Macon County, Illinois
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation/rail related
Recreation and Culture/music facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/organizational

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Other: Octagon

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Concrete**

Roof **Metal**

Walls **Limestone**

other

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

See Continuation Sheets

Transfer House
Name of Property

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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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1896 Significant Dates 1896

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

Transfer House
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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository **Decatur Public Library**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **less than one acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>332815</u>	<u>4412108</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See Continuation Sheet

Transfer House
Name of Property

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Kory Wilmot, Student**

organization **Department of Urban and Regional Planning**
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

date **12/11/01; revised 10/24/02**

street & number **2182 Longwood Court**

telephone **217-425-6262**

city or town **Decatur** state **Illinois** zip code **62526**

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name **City of Decatur, Steve Garman, City Manager**

street & number **1 Gary K. Anderson Plaza**

telephone **217-424-2801**

city or town **Decatur** state **Illinois** zip code **62523**

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

Summary

The Transfer House is presently located at 1 Central Park East in Decatur, Illinois. Its location within the park is at the far eastern side facing Franklin Street (Route 51), a one-way artery through town. The remaining sides of Central Park are smaller, low-key side streets amidst the downtown area. Across the streets from Central Park is a mix of historic and modern buildings. These buildings have a broad range in size, age, and use. The buildings range in age from late 1800's to the newest being constructed in the late 1990's. The buildings also range in size from moderate 1-story buildings to a high 12-story building. The uses of these buildings are varying from a parking structure, several banks, post office, public library, office space, and mixed retail. The park itself contains open space of grass and trees with the Transfer House on the east end, a large water fountain in the center, a Civil War Monument at the west end, and a stage shell and seating area on the south west corner. While modest in size with only a 36 feet diameter, the Transfer House stands out from other buildings due to its unusual octagonal shape and its open-air bandstand on the second level.

Description

The Transfer House has eight sides, in the shape of an octagon with windows and doors alternating sides. The doors and windows are inside Romanesque Revival influenced arches. These arches are lined with stone voussoirs. The windows are double-hung framed with sidelights. The doors also have sidelights. The sides of the buildings are dressed in gray Bedford stone. Matching stone benches are attached to the building below the windows and seat 44 persons total.¹ Below the overhanging bell cast eaves of the first level, there are oversized decorative paired wooden brackets for support; these rest on stone corbels. On the second level of the building is an open-air bandstand, which has a ribbed bell roof dome and a cupola shaped ventilator at top. Around the edge of the open-air bandstand there is small rosette detail, eight columns and the underside of the domed roof is constructed of beadboard. At the peak of the cupola is an oversized flagpole. Along the west side of the roof, there is a ladder to give access to the main dome, the cupola, and the flagpole.

Today, the exterior of the Transfer House looks very similar to how it appeared in 1896. The most notable change has been the closing of two of the four doors. The altered doors are to

¹ "In A Blaze of Glory." Decatur Review. 22 February 1896.

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the north and south. Matching Bedford stone was placed in the lower portion of the doorway and the upper portions were turned into windows. The result is that these two sides now match the four sides that were originally windows. The only difference is that there are no benches below these windows like the original windows have below them. The east door was replaced with a service door, instead of the traditional glass door found on the remaining unchanged doorway on the west side of the Transfer House.

When first constructed, the Transfer House was located at the center of Lincoln Square where north and south Main streets intersected east and west Main streets. The landscaping surrounding the building consisted largely of concrete and brick pavement as it sat in the middle of two roads. The roads and tracks made a circular pattern around the Transfer House and had radii going out from the circle. Also found surrounding the structure were four water fountains located at the southwest, southeast, northeast, and northwest corners of the building. Concrete pathways from the doorways led the passengers to the streetcar tracks.

On the interior, the building had much detail as well. There was a tile floor with wainscoting wood walls and decorations. On the ceiling were hand painted advertisements of those who had paid subscriptions to get the building built. At some unknown time, the walls were plastered and the ceiling has been repainted a number of times. In the center of the room was an office for the streetcar company where tickets and other business transactions could take place. A stairwell leading to the second level bandstand was at one side of the interior room. The remainder of the room was filled with seating for passengers waiting. The building was heated from steam from The Whitmer plant.²

Currently the interior of the Transfer House has been modified for a modern use. Despite this, it is still clear what the historic function of the building was. The stairwell that once led to the second level is no longer in place as the bandstand is unusable for liability reasons. The space taken by the stairwell on the ground level is now part of an office. The interior space has been divided into space for an office, storage area, conference room, bathroom, and a small entrance way. However, much of the interior consists of partition walls and a drop ceiling. The partition walls run from the floor to the drop ceiling and could easily be removed. The floors have been carpeted and it is unknown if the original tile floor remains underneath. Heating and air conditioning units are located in the area above the drop ceiling.

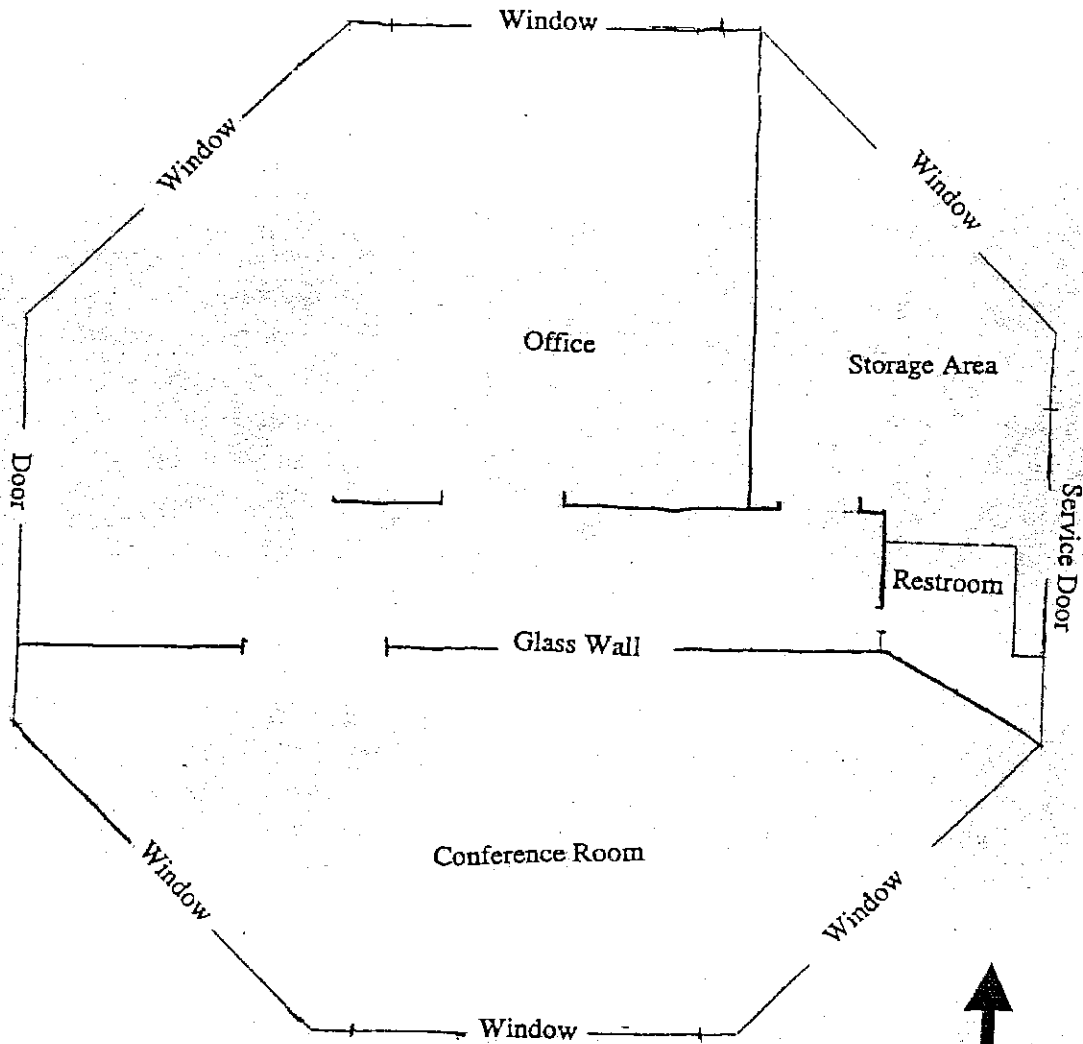
² "On Lincoln Square." The Republican. 20 February 1896.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Transfer House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, as a locally significant example of a mixture of Late Victorian architectural styles. The Transfer House is currently located on the east end of Central Park in Decatur, Illinois. The nomination consists of one contributing building. Chicago's William W. Boyington, who is well known for his design of the Chicago Water Tower, designed the Transfer House.³ The Richardsonian Romanesque influenced octagonal Transfer House with some Stick style elements has long been an icon and symbol for the community. While the octagonal shaped building is relatively small, being only 36 feet in diameter with a domed roof, it has long played large role in the life of residents in the City of Decatur. Its original location was a few blocks south and a block east in the middle of Lincoln Square where North and South Main Street intersected East and West Main Street. When constructed in 1896, the building served as a transfer point for riders on the city's electric streetcar system. Later it additionally served as the transfer point for the Illinois Traction System beginning in 1904 and the City Bus Lines beginning in 1937. A secondary community use of the Transfer House was the outdoor bandstand, just under the dome on the upper level. This was the site of weekly concerts from the Goodman Band sponsored by the WPA Program during The Great Depression.⁴ It also served as a point where public speeches were made. Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as, William Jennings Bryan were among a few of the more prominent speakers. Today, the building rests in Central Park after the Illinois Department of Transportation ordered that the Transfer House be removed in 1958 from the intersection of a state highway route. The City complied four years later when it went against the citizens' wishes and ordered it be moved into its current location. The period of significance is 1896, the year the building was constructed.

The Transfer House meets Criteria Consideration B for Moved Properties because it retains its historic and architectural merit and integrity. Although, it has been moved from its original location it a significant local example of an eclectic mix of Late Victorian architecture in Decatur.

³ "The New Transfer House." Herald. 15 December 1895.

⁴ "Decatur Diary: There Was Always Controversy." Herald & Review. 5 April 1970.

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Architecture

W.W. Boyington designed the Transfer House. He is a respected architect who designed many prominent buildings in Chicago and other Midwest communities in the second half of the 19th Century. Originally from Massachusetts, Mr. Boyington studied engineering and architecture in the State of New York. After this, he practiced there and served in the New York State Legislature before he decided to settle and work in ... Chicago, Illinois in 1853.⁵ Many of his buildings were constructed before the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. However, the only public building to survive this fire and one of the few buildings overall to survive was the Chicago Water Tower and Pumping Station on North Michigan Avenue. This building is still standing today and revered as prominent landmark in Chicago. In fact, it was most likely the first building to bring about public concern for preservation in Chicago. Other notable structures designed by Boyington are: the new State Capital Building (1888, supervising architect) in Springfield, Illinois; the first University of Chicago, located at 34th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue (1859, 1863, 1865; all demolished); the first Sherman House at Clark and Randolph streets (1859, demolished in 1910); Rosehill Cemetery Entrance (listed on the National Register in 1975 and designated a Chicago Landmark in 1980); the old Second Baptist Church of Chicago (now the Aiken Institute), the 1864 Democratic Convention Hall, Board of Trade Building at the Head of LaSalle Street (1885, demolished in 1928 for construction of the present Holabird and Root building); and the Windsor Hotels of Montreal, Canada and Denver, Colorado.⁶ Other links of Boyington to the Decatur community include the design of the original Millikin Bank Building located at 100 block of North Water Street (no longer standing). In addition, some have speculated that he designed the Millikin Homestead because it closely resembles another surviving Boyington design, the Terrace Hill Homestead located in Iowa, now used for their Governor's Mansion.

The style of the Transfer House has elements of Richardsonian Romanesque. The Romanesque Revival style began in the mid 1840's and became the dominant architectural style used during the 1850's and 1860's for public buildings, churches, and commercial buildings.⁷ This architectural style remained prominent in America throughout the end of the 19th Century. A major theme in the Romanesque Revival style is semi-circular arches used

⁵ Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). New Age Publishing Co: Los Angeles, 1956.

⁶ City of Chicago Commission of Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks. Old Chicago Water Tower District. Printed USA, 1984.

⁷ Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. The MIT Press: London, 1992.

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for windows and doors. The arches often have massive voussoirs arches. Also, the buildings were most often constructed with a single tone of masonry that was laid with thin mortar joints. The Richardsonian Romanesque style is attributed to Henry Hobson Richardson, a Boston architect who combined the influences of styles of the Second Empire, Queen Anne and Stick periods with massive masonry designs.⁸ The Transfer House exemplifies the Romanesque style through the building's massive limestone voussoirs arches that use limestone masonry with thin mortar joints.

Another key feature of the architectural style of the Transfer House is its octagonal shape. From the standpoint of being efficient, Boyington may have been influenced to make the structure an octagonal shape after reading Orson Squire Fowler's A Home for All.⁹ This book was published in the 1850's and was widely read for years to come. This book stressed that the octagonal shape made the most efficient structures due to increased floor to wall space. This would be important to a building that would need to maximize space for numerous passengers that may be waiting for transfers, but conserve space so that it would not be too obtrusive in the middle of a major intersection. Finally, the octagonal shape of the building provided for a bell-shaped roof. This allowed for a generous overhang and provides additional outdoor shelter for people waiting. Finally, the Transfer House contains an open-air bandstand on the upper level that provided space for small concerts and public speeches. This important public use of the Transfer House also worked well for the octagonal shape of the building, providing uniform access and view from all sides. During this time period, bandstands were a vital part of communities. Before the advent and widespread use of radio and television, if people wished to hear about the issues of the day, they had to go listen to public speeches. Also, the bandstands served as a source for entertainment to the public. The ingenious idea to put a public resource of a bandstand at the one point in the city where everyone could access through the streetcar system shows the progressiveness of the design of the Transfer House. The Transfer House replaced a much smaller and traditional rectangular building that was 18 by 20 feet that had been constructed a few years earlier. After replacing this smaller building, no other buildings were built in Decatur to serve the specific function as a transfer house.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Preservation In Decatur. Ed. Professor L. Blair of the University of Illinois. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1974. 24.

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Decatur's Early Development

Decatur's significant growth in the second half of the 19th Century can largely be attributed to the railroads. In 1854, when the Great Western Railway Company and the Illinois Central Railway Company built tracks and inaugurated rail service through town, the city saw growth on a large scale with people setting up businesses all around town. Due to its central location in the state, Decatur became the crossing point for numerous railroads. In fact, by 1870, Decatur was the crossing point for seven railroads, which gave Decatur's businessmen and manufacturers access to the entire country.¹⁰

Due to the success of businesses and manufacturers in Decatur, there was extensive use of the railroad by many passengers. In 1876, Franklin Priest, a local hotel owner, decided to establish a streetcar system as a means to bring people from the train depot to his hotel on Lincoln Square.¹¹ A single mule pulled the first streetcars along the tracks. At the center of the intersection of North, South, East, and West Main streets was a turntable to turn the streetcars around. A new streetcar company called The Citizens Street Railway Company started business in 1883 and had forced Mr. Priest's streetcar company out of business by 1886. As time, technology, and competition progressed, The Citizens Street Railway Company electrified their streetcars in August of 1889, becoming not only the first town with electric streetcars in the region, but also one of the few in the nation.¹² Also, a new electric streetcar company started business the same month as Decatur Electric Street Railway Company. However, in 1891 the two companies reorganized and formed the City Electric Railway Company.

In 1892, the City Electric Railway Company built the first transfer house on the square. The small rectangular wooden building was 18 by 20 foot with stucco exterior and plastered walls on the interior.¹³ It served as a place for transferring passengers to wait. However, there was some stiff competition from businessmen surrounding the "New Square" a few blocks away to make it the town's official square and center point instead of Lincoln Square. So, by 1894,

¹⁰ Aldrich, Jack. Decatur's Growth: As a Railroad Centre 1854-1954 And Before and After. G. Bradley Publishing Company: St. Louis, 1994.

¹¹ Richmond, Mabel E. Centennial History of Decatur and Macon County. Decatur, IL: The Decatur Review, 1930.

¹² Friedman, George. Personal interview. 30 September 2001.

¹³ "Decatur Diary: There Was Always Controversy."

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in order to maintain their status, businessmen surrounding Lincoln Square wished to make it a more prominent point by constructing a new and more elaborate structure for transferring between the streetcar lines. The effort resulted in the construction of the new Transfer House in the end of 1895 that opened in February of 1896. This Transfer House became the central point for all of the City Electric Railway Company's streetcars.

Besides railroads, Decatur was also a central point to the Illinois Traction System. This electric streetcar system ran its streetcars in Decatur to and around the Transfer House. These lines were part of larger routes that operated over 500 miles of track that extended to Danville, Champaign, Urbana, Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, and St. Louis, Missouri.¹⁴ Due to Decatur's central location along this network of streetcars, it made it the logical site for numerous traction system buildings. One such was the Illinois Traction System Shops that are still standing at 1800 E Garfield Ave. These shops were where the streetcars came for needed maintenance and upkeep.

When the Illinois Traction System first inaugurated service into Decatur, the Transfer House made a logical point for use as their central point for transferring. Mainly, it would make it easy for passengers to also use the City Electric Railway lines, thus, making the Illinois Traction accessible to more passengers. Also, the Transfer House was located at the center of the community where two major highways bisected the community. Other than the Transfer House, there were a few other stations that the Illinois Traction System used in Decatur. One such station was on Van Dyke Street and is still standing today.

In the days in which city streets of communities across the United States had electric streetcar systems, it was quite unusual for communities to have one central point where every streetcar track converged. According to trolley historian, Professor George Freidman of the Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, "having one corner where all streetcars passed was highly unusual."¹⁵ But this was the case for the community of Decatur. In fact, according to an article in the Herald & Review:

A survey made in 1913 shows that 36 streetcars an hour passed through Lincoln Square. In addition to these there were 82 interurbans a day,

¹⁴ Stringham, Paul H. Illinois Terminal: The Electric Years. Interurban Press: Glendale, CA, 1989

¹⁵ Friedman, George. Personal interview. 30 September 2001.

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*making a total of 730 cars plus any work cars the two line might run through.*¹⁶

To add to this uncommon feature, Professor Friedman noted that a spectacular structure being built as a transferring point and waiting area for passengers was unusual too, making the Transfer House an especially unique feature in Decatur.¹⁷

Construction of the Transfer House

Charles Laux, one of the businessmen on Lincoln Square is credited with starting the movement to replace the old transfer house with a new and grandeur transfer house. This was partly done out of fear of competition of the new square and an attempt to keep it at a distant second in terms of where people considered the main businesses to be located. With the help of neighboring businessmen Henry Bachrach and Charles Hurst, who were serving on the city council at the time, he was able to get the city's support of a new transfer house in the town square. To raise funds for the project, Mr. Laux used an innovative approach at the time by persuading the business owners around Lincoln Square to pay a subscription to collect funds for the new building, with the streetcar company paying the largest of the subscriptions. To honor the supporters of the structure, they were to be rewarded with having an advertisement of their business painted on the ceiling of the structure for all the passengers to view as they waited for the next streetcar.

When funding totaling approximately \$2,500 had been raised for the new building, the City committed \$1,500 to prepare the site for the new structure¹⁸. A listing of those who contributed and the amounts are as follows:

City Electric Railway Co.	\$600
Morehouse & Wells Co.	\$125
G. J. Danzeisen & Son	\$125
A. Wait & Co.	\$125
Linn & Scruggs	\$125

¹⁶ "Decatur Diary: There Was Always Controversy."

¹⁷ Friedman, George. Personal interview. 30 September 2001.

¹⁸ "In A Blaze of Glory." Decatur Review. 22 February 1896.

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Charles Laux	\$125
Henry Bachrach	\$125
Henry Lyon	\$125
National Bank of Decatur	\$100
J. Millikin & Co.	\$100
W. F. Busher	\$100
H. Schlaudeman	\$50
A. Rothfuss	\$50
C. O. Young	\$50
Citizens National Bank	\$50
Mrs. Carole Powers	\$50
Orlando Powers	\$50
W. Steinbach	\$50
William Traver	\$50
John Ullrich	\$50

Enough other donors contributed lesser amounts to equal \$3,080.84.¹⁹ The final cost of construction was \$3,080.31.²⁰

After funding had been secured, the group of businessmen leading the initiative asked architects to submit designs for a structure that could be built for close to the amount that had been raised. According to the article, "In A Blaze of Glory," published in the Decatur Review on the 22nd of February, 1896:

Several Decatur architects presented their designs and that of M.G. Patterson was decided upon as being the most satisfactory. Afterwards, however, it was found that more money could be raised than at first thought and the plans of W.W. Boyington of Chicago, which provided for a more expensive building were finally accepted and the building has been according to them.²¹

¹⁹ "In A Blaze of Glory." Decatur Review. 22 February 1896.

²⁰ "City's Transfer House Has 60th Birthday Today." Herald & Review. 20 February 1956.

²¹ "In A Blaze of Glory."

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Construction of the Transfer House began in 1895, but was not completed until February 1896. Bert Bothel, who had recently moved to California, was selected as the general contractor for the project. Chauncey H. Deetz was subcontracted out for the brick and stonework. Plastering was subcontracted to Ed Kramer. Abner Cozad did painting.²²

Upon the completion of the new Transfer House, the original and less extravagant transfer house was removed from the town square. It was first moved to the east end of Wood Street and used as office space for the Mattes Brick Company. Sometime around 1920, the city acquired the land and it became a caddy house for Nelson Park Golf Course. Sometime later, it was moved near the beach near the boat and canoe house. It remained here until 1927 when it was destroyed in a windstorm.²³

Life of the Transfer House

Upon the completion and opening of the Transfer House on February 21, 1896 there was a grand celebration that had people lined up for hours to get a close look at the remarkable building. The day following the opening, the *Review*, featured a full front-page section on the Transfer House that not only described the opening event, but also the details of how it originated, the costs, and the design. The feature, In A Blaze of Glory, stated that while the official ceremony was supposed to be from 7pm-11pm, all of the businesses and the streets around the Transfer House were full of people all day. Inside the Transfer House, the Opera Orchestra played tunes to entertain the visitors as they squeezed through the doors to get a glimpse of this new building.²⁴ The large numbers of people even far surpassed the company's wildest dreams of the numbers of who would attend. Offering free train rides and a special on tickets, 30 tickets for a \$1 after 7pm, all souvenirs and the stockpile of over \$300 worth of tickets were gone within the first hour.²⁵ The article also went on to say that many waited for hours in line and ended up giving up seeing the inside and just going home.

In the years to come, the Transfer House would continue to far exceed any expectations that the original builders could have dreamed. As all electric street cars and interurbans that went through Decatur came by the Transfer House, from a functional standpoint, if one was riding

²² "In A Blaze of Glory." Decatur Review. 22 February 1896.

²³ Decatur Diary: There Was Always Controversy."

²⁴ "In A Blaze of Glory." Decatur Review. 22 February 1896.

²⁵ "On Lincoln Square." The Republican. 20 February 1896.

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the streetcars, he would be making stop at the Transfer House. Thus, it became a common meeting point and a central point for community events, public speeches, and impromptu social meetings.

The Transfer House's access to transportation and open-air bandstand in the middle of two major roads made it an obvious point for public events and speeches, simply because of its opportunity to reach a large audience. Thus, it was no surprise that many local politicians, ministers, and even nationally known speakers made speeches from atop the Transfer House. A few of the more prominent figures to do so are Presidents of the United States William Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as William Jennings Bryan.²⁶ Another common use was during the Great Depression; the Goodman Band would perform weekly concerts from the second story bandstand.

In the Transfer House's later years on Lincoln Square, the building saw continued use as a transfer point when the City Bus Lines made it its central transfer point in 1936.²⁷ The magnitude to which the Transfer House was still used was enormous. A perfect example of this is on the evening that victory and peace of World War II was announced, celebrations took place around the Transfer House with people lined up all around it in the streets and people climbing atop its roof in glee (see picture at the end of section 8).

In the years to come, as technology and society advanced, and cars became more commonplace, the Transfer House would loose a large number of the passengers it once saw on a daily basis. When the electric street cars and interurban fully disbanded in the 1950's, the City Bus Lines and Grey Hound Bus Service were the only mass transportation service to make use of the it. Eventually bus riders too would decline. As automobiles became the focus of transportation in the United States, the Illinois Department of Transportation recommended the moving of the Transfer House from Lincoln Square as the new traffic plan for Decatur called on North and South Main Street to become a one-way thorough fair through town.

²⁶ "Transfer House Voted Out by Council." Decatur Review. 11 September 1962.

²⁷ I bid

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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Based on the transportation study, the city council decided in September of 1962 that the Transfer House would be moved to Central Park.²⁸ Ironically, the Transfer House's new home would be the very square that the business owners around Lincoln Square during the 1890's competed with for supremacy and ultimately drove them to construct the Transfer House in the first place. In its new home, the Transfer House continued its use as a transfer point for City Bus Lines. It was also the home to Santa Claus during the Christmas Season. However, due to the declining use of public transportation, there continued to be a decrease in the number of people who passed through the Transfer House. It became a place for transients to loiter and a prime target for vandalism. This resulted in the City Bus Lines discontinuing use of the Transfer House.

The city leaders saw that something had to be done to protect the structure and image of the Transfer House. In early 1970, the interior of the Transfer House was remodeled and leased to the Downtown Decatur Council. This provided a stable use for the building and made it an information point for visitors to the downtown area. The Downtown Decatur Council has continued to use the Transfer House through the years and has helped to maintain the Transfer House and keep it a central part of the community.

As part of sticking with tradition, the Transfer House continues to be a central focus point for the community. While this use and location has changed a bit, when people need to come together, they still use it as a meeting point. This was apparent after the September 11, 2001 attack on the United States. The community rallied for a candlelight prayer vigil around the Transfer House. While the mood was different, this event shows similarity to when the community gathered around it to celebrate the end of the World War II.

Moreover, the City of Decatur and countless local businesses have incorporated images of the Transfer House into their logos. Anyone traveling through town or doing business with the community is bound to see its silhouette or some picture of it on city stationary and street signs. It also can be found on numerous company logos such as the Decatur newspaper, *The Herald & Review*. For many people, when they think of one thing that symbolizes the community, they think of the Transfer House. This in part can be attributed to its uniqueness as a building in Decatur, the region, and the country. It also can be attributed to its long history in this town and its use as a transfer and meeting point for people all around. Just

²⁸ I bid

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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how much the people of the community love the building was seen in the spring of 2001 when the City of Decatur attempted to change its logo to a more generic farm field with a rising sun. Past and present residents called, wrote, and spoke out against the change demanding the Transfer House be kept as the city's logo. The end result was that the Transfer House was returned to its status as the official symbol and logo for the community after just months of the initial change.

Integrity

Following the opening of the new Transfer House little changes occurred for quite some time. One of the few changes made initially was the replacement of the flagpole at the top of the cupola with a light pole. This was done to provide better lighting in Lincoln Square and happened sometime around 1910. The light pole remained there until 1937 when it was replaced with a flagpole. A flagpole remains at the top of the roof today.

In September of 1934, *Decatur Herald* ran a story on remodeling the Transfer House. It said that the firm of Brooks, Bramhall, & Dague had been selected for "either building a new roof or repairing the present one, preparing the floor, and repainting the structure inside and out. The exterior stone face of the station will be whitened either by means of scrubbing with a chemical solution or by a machine wash."²⁹ Part of the story discussed how many people desired a change in the color of the roof from the bright red color that was present at the time. All of these changes were in part due to the City Bus Lines that took over for Illinois Power when the electric streetcars ceased operation. Early pictures and postcards show that the roof color was changed to green. Postcards from this time frame show that the building roof changed to a green color for some period of time, at least until the mid 1940's. The fountains that surrounded the Transfer House were removed at some point, but the exact date is unknown. They were still present in postcards dating from 1923, but were not present in pictures as early as 1937. Around this same time period, the interior ceiling, which originally had advertisements painted in it, was repainted with murals of Lincoln. This was funded through the WPA program. Surrounding the exterior, an inner circle was placed around the Transfer House for buses to protect passengers from traffic. The inner circle was simply a curb with flag and light poles on the ends.

²⁹ "Transfer House Dome not to be Red any more." *Decatur Herald*. 17 September 1934.

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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In 1962, the city council voted to move the Transfer House to its current location in Central Park. The contract for moving the Transfer House was to be done under the stipulation that it would not be dismantled. The project was bid out to Berry Construction Co. of Springfield, IL for a cost \$24,450. The move took place on November 20, 1962 and took less than three hours.³⁰

In 1970 it was decided that the buses would no longer use the Transfer House as a transfer point and the Downtown Decatur Council remodeled it for use. For this it was remodeled on the interior, which included subdividing the room into a conference room, executive office, and storage area. Two of the original doors were closed off and made into windows. A third door was replaced with a service door. A drop ceiling was added and the building was heated and air conditioned by central air unit located above the ceiling tiles. The walls were decorated with winning pictures from art fairs held in Central Park.

The Transfer House, while no longer in its original location, meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural significance.

³⁰ "Decatur Diary: There Was Always Controversy."

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Continuation Sheet**

Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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This overhead shot of the Transfer House taken in 1915 shows the large number of people who spent time near it on a daily basis.

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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This photograph was taken looking south on North Main Street in 1938. It shows the activity of people and traffic around the Transfer House.

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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This picture was taken during celebration following the end of World War II in August 1945.

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Continuation Sheet

Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

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Continuation Sheet

Transfer House, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois

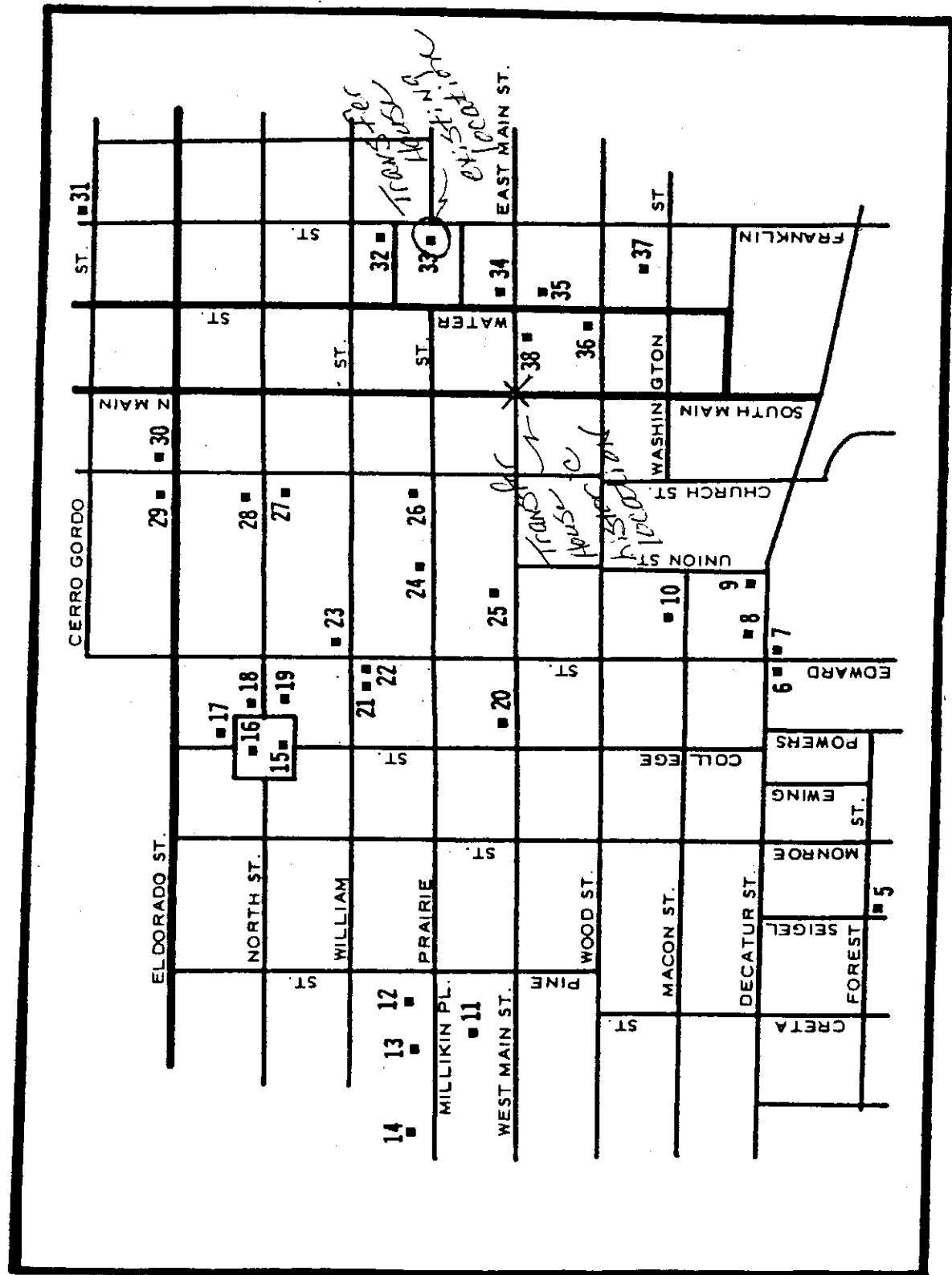
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Verbal Boundary Description

The East 90 feet of the North 150 feet, excluding the North 90 feet thereof, of Central Park of North Decatur Edition, now known as Allen, McReynolds & Company Addition, as per Plat recorded in Book G, Page 365 of the Records in the Recorder's Office of Macon County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to be the area between the sidewalk and the Transfer House building itself. This separates the building from the larger Central Park, which it is situated in.



Transfer House, Decatur, Illinois

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

1. Name of Site:
Common Downtown Decatur Council Office
Historic Transfer House

2. Location:
Street and number Township Section
East-central section of Lincoln Square
City or Town Zip Code Range 1/4 Section
Decatur
County
Macon

3. Classification:
Category (check one) Integrity (check one)
() District (x) Building (x) Altered () Unaltered
() Site () Structure (x) Moved () Original Site

4. Ownership: Status (check one)
(x) Private (x) Occupied
() Public () Unoccupied
() Preservation work in Progress

Access to Public
() Yes () Restricted () Unrestricted (x) No

Present Use (check one or more)
() Agricultural () Industrial () Religious
(x) Commercial () Military () Scientific
() Educational () Museum () Transportation
() Entertainment () Park () Other (specify)
() Government () Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:
Owner's name Phone Number
Street and number
City or Town
State County Zip Code

6. Description:
Condition:
(x) Excellent () Good () Fair () Deteriorated () Ruins
() Unexposed
Is there a program of preservation underway? () Yes (x) No

TRANSPORTATION

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- Archaeological Site (Pre-Columbian)
- Archaeological Site (Post-Columbian to 1673)
- French Influence (1673-1780)
- Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
- Illinois Early (1818-1850)
- Illinois Middle (1850-1900)
- Illinois Late (1900-present)
- Famous People (give names & dates)

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865); Wm.H.Taft; Wm.J.Bryan; Woodrow Wilson

8. Specific Date: **1895, constructed**

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)

Use additional sheets if necessary. **Used as shelter & transfer point for patron of the City Electric Railway Company; used for transportation until 1962 when the city's buses stopped using the structure. Also was the place, on the upper level, from which many famous people spoke. See their names above, Point 7.**

Name and Title: _____ Date: _____
 Organization: **KEITH A. SCULLE** March, 1974
 _____ **ILLINOIS HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY** Phone: _____
 Street and number: **1005 DEVONSHIRE**
 _____ **Champaign, Illinois 61820**
 City or town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code: _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

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- "Register of Old Buildings: Macon County Historical Coordinating Council" (Their information is attached to this form.)
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Register of Old Buildings
Macon County Historical Coordinating Council

Address: Transfer House - center of Lincoln Square.

Date of original construction: Opened for use February 20, 1894.

Name of original owner: City of Decatur.

History: 1892 - Small transfer station in the middle of Lincoln Square.
1896 - Official opening of the Transfer House.
1962 - City Council voted to remove the Transfer House from Lincoln Square, and to turn it over to the Park District (5/1/62).
1962 - (10/30/62) Berry Construction Company will move the Transfer House to Central Park, construct a new floor, sidewalks and related work for \$24,450.00.
1962 - (11/20/62) Transfer House moved to begin use as a transfer point 1/21/63.
1970 - (5/13/70) Approval by the City Council of a 10-year lease at a minimal fee with option to renew at 5-year intervals by the Downtown Decatur Council as an office and information center.

NOTE: The Downtown Decatur Council spent \$24,000.00 remodeling the interior for office use. Belgian linen draperies, ceiling to floor cover the eight half-moon windows.
Gray carpeting with specks of color cover the floor.
Winning pictures from Central Park Art Fairs are on the walls.

One news clipping stated, --"It is appropriate that the Transfer House, a Decatur landmark, be located on Decatur's new Downtown Landmark Mall."

See attached newsclipping for a partial review of some of the controversy surrounding the Transfer House over the years.

Also, see the public school dittoed story of the Transfer House, the story designed for use with an early picture of Lincoln Square.

Two clippings from 1929 are quoted below:

Artesian Well Is Underneath City Transfer House

"Recent talk concerning the ownership of the Transfer House reminds some of the old timers around Decatur that underneath the Transfer House there is an artesian well, 110 feet deep, that used to supply the thirsty public with fine, cold water.

(See reverse side)

Present owner's name: City of Decatur
Leased to the Downtown Decatur Council
for office space.
Address - #1 Central Park East.

Artesian Well Is Underneath City Transfer House Cont'd.

"That was before any transfer house adorned the square. There were three drinking fountains there. They were operated by a hydraulic ram, a contrivance that worked automatically after being given a start. The only other hydraulic ram in Decatur was in one of the Emboden springs.

"Pete Brillley said Friday morning that the old well is still under the transfer house, never having been filled up when the building was erected, and that the machinery was never taken out of the well."

Annual Question

"The transfer house has been a source of comment every year for years and every year the people served there have been in the majority. It serves as a transfer station, giving safety to those who change cars there by reason of traffic being on the outside of the tracks... Charles Laux, who built the St. Nicholas Hotel, started the movement for the transfer house. He went to see Henry Bachrach, founder of the Bachrach Store, and the subscription list was started for \$2000.00. Those who subscribed that the transfer house might be built in 1896 are as follows:

City Electric Railway Co.	\$600.00
Morehouse & Wells Co.	125.00
G. J. Danzisen & Son	125.00
A. Wait & Co.	125.00
Linn & Scruggs	125.00
Charles Laux	125.00
Henry Bachrach	125.00
Henry Lyon	125.00
National Bank of Decatur	100.00
J. Millikin & Co.	100.00
W. F. Busher	100.00
H. Schlaudeman	50.00
A. Rothfuss	50.00
C. O. Young	50.00
Citizens National Bank	50.00
Mrs. Carolino Powers	50.00
Orlando Powers	50.00
W. Steinbach	50.00
Wm. Traver	50.00
John Ullrich	50.00

Enough others contributed lesser amounts to equal \$3,020.84.

(It's actual cost - see Xerox of 1956 news item - was fifty-three cents less than the amount collected.)

TRANSFER HOUSE

One Central Park East

Decatur, Illinois

1892 - 1895: The original Transfer House was a small building measuring sixteen to eighteen feet by twenty feet located in Lincoln Square....in by-gone days known as Central Block. This little Transfer House was used as shelter for the public, a transfer point, and a transportation center.

1895: The present Transfer House was erected in Central Block (Lincoln Square) at a cost of \$2,700. It was paid for by subscription from merchants and property owners adjacent to the square. The City Electric Railway Company donated \$500.00 and agreed to furnish and maintain the building.

In addition to being used as a shelter and transfer center, the upper level of the Transfer House was the scene of concerts and political speeches, which drew huge crowds. Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft, William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson were among the many well-known speakers.

1959: Highway engineers recommended the removal of the Transfer House to make way for Highway 51!

1962: After April 27, 1962, the Transfer House was no longer used as a transfer point for buses. It served the purpose of resting and waiting place until November 20, 1962, when it was moved to its present location in Central Park.

1962 - 1971: The Transfer House continued to serve as a resting and waiting place, as well as Santa's headquarters, until renovation in 1970 to serve as a public information center, public conference facility and the offices of the Downtown Decatur Council

While the exterior of the Transfer House remains the same, a nostalgic monument to sentiment, the interior is completely modern ... a merger of the old and the new.

INTERESTING POINTS: Two street car companies operating in Decatur consolidated in 1892. Electrification of an earlier line in 1889 gave the City of Decatur claim to being the third city in the U.S. to have electric rail cars. Life was gay in the '90s. Electric street cars were still so novel that trolley parties were the rage. Young folks chartered a car for an evening and had a big thrill in going over the street car lines.

Despised by Some, Loved by Others, Building Weathers Everything

City's Transfer House Has 60th Birthday Today

By Norman L. Monson
Of The Herald Staff

Today is the 60th birthday of a Decatur landmark—the venerable Transfer House in Lincoln Square.

The Transfer House was opened for inspection and first used Feb. 20, 1896. A small ceremony the next day marked its opening officially.

Despised by some, loved by others, it has weathered verbal criticism, the elements and physical injury.

MON FEB 20 1956

It was not wanted by many residents when it was built and there still are disputes over it.

It was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$3,080.31, replacing a small frame building erected in the square in 1892 to accommodate persons using the City Electric Railway Co. cars.

The present building now affords shelter for bus patrons.

Owned by the city, the structure has been the subject of petitions and population polls on its possible removal.

Some have said it is a traffic hazard while others call it an "island of safety."

The Transfer House — it has never been given any other name despite attempts—has been the subject of numerous paintings.

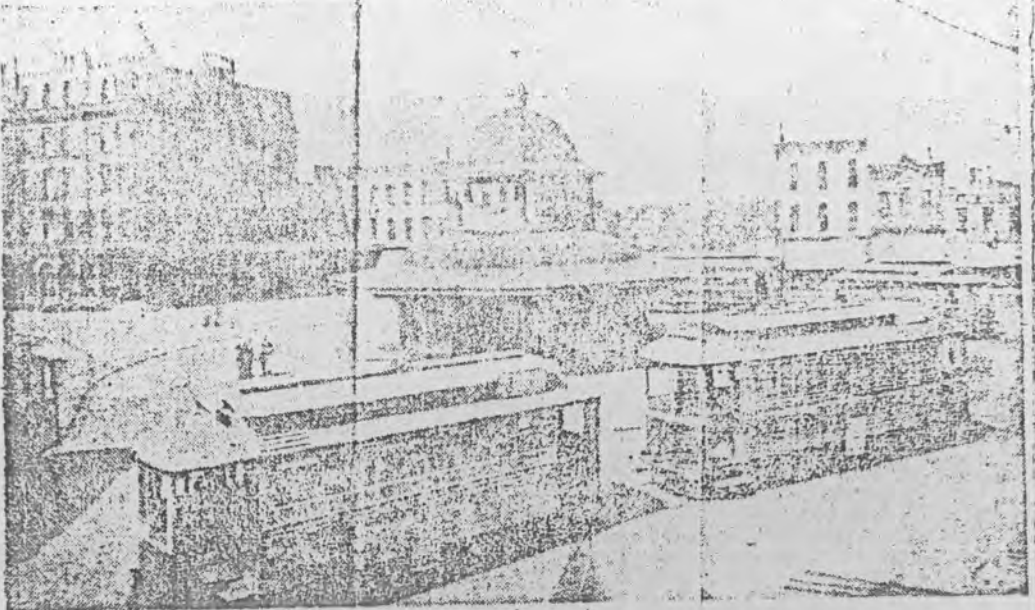
Visitors have remembered it as an imposing landmark, although not always in a flattering way.

One visitor once mistook it for an old slave block. Another described it as "that doghouse in the middle of the city."

Called a haven for loafers, suggestions have been made to convert it into a fruit stand or a drug store.

Over the years the building has been smashed into by cars, broken into by burglars and damaged by vandals.

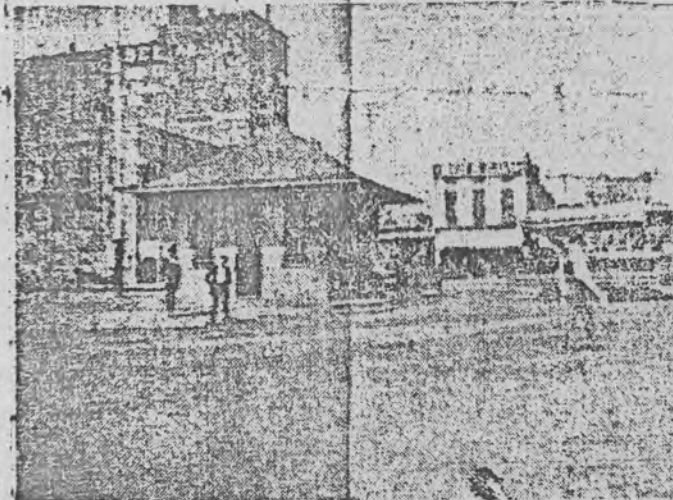
The upper portion of the building once accommodated the Goodman band which played concerts there while residents danced in the streets.



This picture of the Transfer House was taken in 1902 when it served as a transfer point for

both street car and interurban passengers. The St. Nicholas

Hotel and other buildings are seen on the south and west sides of the square.



This was the transfer station which was the forerunner of the

Transfer House. It was completed about 1892.

On Sept. 22, 1903, a double wedding was performed in the upper portion.

The late George Raab, once instructor of art at Millikin University, said in 1930 that it was modeled after a building known as the Dome of the Chain, near what was believed to be the site of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem.

Because Jerusalem was occupied by the Moslems in 637 A.D. and the building was erected within the next 400 years, it is then correct, he believed, to suppose the Transfer House is of pure Moslem design.

This disagreed with the belief that the Transfer House was modeled after a Chinese pagoda.

Throughout 60 years the building has seen changes on Lincoln Square and progress in Decatur. Horse-drawn cars were replaced with electric cars and later with city buses.

There has always been controversy over the value of the building. But protests against its removal have preserved the Transfer House for posterity—to accept or reject.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements:
Our new physical location and alternate mail carrier address is:

National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

DEC 13 2002

Please continue to use alternate carriers as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged. For further information contact Edson Beall via Voice: 202-354-2255, Fax: 202-371-2229, E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov, Web: www.cr.nps.gov/nr

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 12/02/02 THROUGH 12/06/02

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

ALASKA, VALDEZ-CORDOVA BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Copper River and Northwestern Railway Bunkhouse and Messhouse, Third St., Chitina, 02001460, LISTED, 12/05/02
ARKANSAS, UNION COUNTY, El Dorado Junior College Building, 300 S. West Ave., El Dorado, 78000633, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/26/02
CALIFORNIA, SHASTA COUNTY, Phillips Brothers Mill, Approx. 30 mi. NE of Redding, Oak Run vicinity, 02001406, LISTED, 12/02/02
ILLINOIS, MACON COUNTY, Transfer House, 1 Central Park East, Decatur, 02000843, LISTED, 12/03/02
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Thompson, James S., House, 804 North St., New Boston, 02000846, LISTED, 12/03/02
KENTUCKY, BOONE COUNTY, Glore, William Milburn, House, 11682 Big Bone-Union Rd., Union vicinity, 00000904, LISTED, 12/03/02 (Boone County, Kentucky MPS)
KENTUCKY, BOONE COUNTY, Verona High School, 14923 Walton--Verona Rd., Verona, 00000909, LISTED, 12/03/02 (Boone County, Kentucky MPS)
KENTUCKY, CAMPBELL COUNTY, Third Street Motor Car Company Building, 216 E. Third St., Newport, 02001465, LISTED, 12/05/02
KENTUCKY, MCCracken COUNTY, Masonic Temple, 501-505 S. 7th St., Paducah, 02001470, LISTED, 12/04/02
MASSACHUSETTS, BRISTOL COUNTY, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Crocker, Cohannet, and Barnum Sts., Taunton, 02001474, LISTED, 12/05/02
MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Friedrich Block, 449-461 Main St., Holyoke, 02001473, LISTED, 12/05/02
MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Robert, Clovis, Block, 338-348 Main St., Holyoke, 02001472, LISTED, 12/05/02
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Dean, Frank L. and Mabel H., House, 10 Cedar St., Worcester, 02001471, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, CASS COUNTY, Nehawka Public Library, Jct. of Elm and Master Sts., Nehawka, 02001481, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Shafer, M.F., and Co. Building, 1624 Webster, Omaha, 02001477, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, KEITH COUNTY, Gainsforth, Dr. Burdette and Myrna, House, 1300 East A St., Ogallala, 02001476, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, LANCASTER COUNTY, Hitchcock, W.F., House, 2733 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, 02001482, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, LANCASTER COUNTY, Thayer, John M., House, 1901 Prospect St., Lincoln, 02001479, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, NUCKOLLS COUNTY, Nelson Cemetery Walk, Northeast edge of Nelson, Nelson vicinity, 02001480, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEBRASKA, SAUNDERS COUNTY, Barnes Oil Company, Jct. of Silver St. and US 6, Ashland, 02001475, LISTED, 12/05/02
NEW JERSEY, SOMERSET COUNTY, Staats House, 17 Von Steuben Ln., South Bound Brook Borough, 02001483, LISTED, 12/04/02
NEW YORK, ALBANY COUNTY, First Reformed Dutch Church of Bethlehem, US 9W, Bethlehem, 02001398, LISTED, 11/25/02
NEW YORK, SCHUYLER COUNTY, Watkins Glen Grand Prix Course, 1948-1952, Franklin St., NY 329, NY 409, Watkins Glen, 02001397, LISTED, 11/25/02
NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Peekskill Presbyterian Church, 705 South St., Peekskill, 02001400, LISTED, 11/25/02
OREGON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Oregon--American Lumber Company Mill Office, 511 East Bridge St., Vernonia, 02001485, LISTED, 12/05/02
OREGON, LANE COUNTY, Log Cabin Inn Ensemble, 56483 McKenzie Highway, McKenzie Bridge, 02001486, LISTED, 12/04/02
VIRGINIA, GOOCHLAND COUNTY, Springdale, 2048 Cardwell Rd., Crozier, 02001490, LISTED, 12/04/02
WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Shuey, Henry Owen, House, 5218 16th Ave. NE, Seattle, 02001487, LISTED, 12/05/02
WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Latah School, 515 North Main, Latah, 02001489, LISTED, 12/04/02 (Rural Public Schools of Washington State MPS)
WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Ralston, John and Mary, House, 2421 W. Mission Ave., Spokane, 02001488, LISTED, 12/03/02
WISCONSIN, DANE COUNTY, Madison Gas and Electric Company Powerhouse, 100 S. Blount St., Madison, 02001126, LISTED, 12/06/02