

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name North Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease)

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 100-200 North River Lane (Decrease) not for publication

city or town _____ vicinity

state Illinois county _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] 5/23/17
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain: _____)

Barbara Woyall 7-10-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

 Name of Property

_____, Illinois
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	20	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
176	20	Total

***Note: The original North Geneva Historic District nomination did not include a count or identify buildings as contributing or non-contributing.**

***Note: the count of resources does not include the two properties (100 and 200 River Lane) removed by the boundary decrease.**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
- RELIGION

- DOMESTIC
- RELIGION

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COLONIAL
 - EARLY REPUBLIC
 - MID-19TH CENTURY
 - LATE VICTORIAN
 - LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
 - LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
 - MOVEMENTS
 - MODERN MOVEMENT
 - OTHER
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- WOOD
 - BRICK
 - STONE
 - METAL
 - STUCCO
 - GLASS
 - SYNTHETICS
-

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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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.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1835-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Wilson Brothers</u> | <u>John Schmodlt</u> |
| <u>George Westgarth</u> | <u>John Rogers</u> |
| <u>Nels Swanson</u> | <u>Steven Buck</u> |
| <u>Noah B. Spalding</u> | |
| <u>Samuel Nye Clark</u> | |
| <u>Nelson Eck</u> | |
| <u>L.M. Stevens</u> | |
| <u>Dr. Wesley Humphrey</u> | |
| <u>William Burman</u> | |
| <u>William B. West</u> | |
| <u>Julius Alexander</u> | |
| <u>John Chambers</u> | |
| <u>Lyman Bixby</u> | |
| <u>William Conant</u> | |
| <u>Charles Sunleaf</u> | |
| <u>John Wheeler</u> | |
| <u>G.W. Watson</u> | |
| <u>Oscar Pierson</u> | |

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles, A Concise Guide*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1994.

Foley, Mary Mix, and Madelaine Thatcher. *The American House*. New York: Harper & Row, 1980.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009.

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture, An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York, W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.

Lambert, Michael A., "Evolution and Preliminary Historic Significance Evaluation of the Former Mill Race Inn Property." January 15, 2014. Accessed August 27, 2015.

Longstreth, Richard W. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 2nd Ed. ed. New York: Knopf, 2013.

McConaughay, John. Interview by Michael A. Lambert. July 24, 2015.

National Register Bulletin No. 16: Guidelines for Completing the National Register Nomination Form. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1991.

National Register Nomination Form, "North Geneva Historic District". Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1982.

Schwenkler, Alice. *Geneva, Illinois: 150 Reminders of 150 Years*. Geneva, Illinois: Chronicle Publishing Company, 1985.

Walker, Lester. *American Homes, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Domestic Architecture*. New York: Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, 2002.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls Inc., 1970.

MAPS:

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Geneva, ILL.: 1885, 1891, 1897, 1905, 1912, 1923, 1930, 1945
2. City of Geneva Historic District Map
3. City of Geneva Historic Buildings and Redevelopment Site Map

ADDITIONAL SOURCES:

1. City Code of Geneva Illinois, Chapter 6-Historic Preservation
2. Kane County Assessor
3. Geneva Township Assessor
4. Architectural Resources in the Geneva Historic District: A Summary and Inventory.
Prepared by Historic Certification Consultants, 2000.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.58 acre (decrease)

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>41.891476°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.302528°</u> Longitude	3	<u>41.890508°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.303040°</u> Longitude
2	<u>41.891501°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.3028239°</u> Longitude	4	<u>41.890605°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.303918°</u> Longitude
5	<u>41.888598°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.304443°</u> Longitude	6	<u>41.888390°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.302860°</u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary decrease includes 100 and 200 North River Lane.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary decrease reflects the new condominium development which detracts for the architectural significance of the District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erica Ruggiero date Nov. 17, 2015
organization McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. telephone 847. 328. 5679 ext. 114
street & number 1330 Sherman Avenue, Suite A email erica@miarchitects.com
city or town Evanston state Illinois zip code 60201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: North Geneva Historic District
City or Vicinity: Geneva
County: Kane **State:** Illinois
Photographer: Erica Ruggiero
Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 100-Block of North First Street looking northeast. 1 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 100-Block of North First Street looking southeast. 2 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 200-Block of North First Street looking northeast. 3 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of Ford and North First Streets. 4 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 305 and 311 North First Street looking northeast. 5 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 8-10 Stevens Street looking southeast. 6 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 300-Block of North Second Street looking southeast. 7 of 34.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 300-Block of North Third Street looking southeast.
8 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 318-328 North Fourth Street looking southwest.
9 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 300-Block of North Fifth Street looking northwest.
10 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 301-317 North Fourth Street looking northeast.
11 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 315 and 325 Ford Street looking northwest.
12 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast corner of Ford and North Second Streets.
13 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 211 and 217 North Third Street looking northeast.
14 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northside of the 400-Block of Peyton Street looking northwest.
15 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 415 and 421 Peyton Street looking northwest.
16 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 100-Block of North Fifth Street looking southeast.
17 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast corner of North Sixth and Peyton Streets.
18 of 34.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of North Sixth and Peyton Streets.
19 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 117 and 127 North Sixth Street looking southeast.
20 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North Sixth Street looking north from 122 North Sixth Street.
21 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast and southeast corners of North Sixth and Hamilton Streets.
22 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Sixth Street looking northwest.
23 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 500-Block of Hamilton Street looking southeast.
24 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of the 500-Block of Hamilton Street looking northwest.
25 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 400-Block of Hamilton Street looking southwest.
26 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Fourth Street looking northwest.
27 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 221 Hamilton Street looking southeast.
28 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast corner of Peyton and North Second Streets.
29 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Fifth Street looking southwest.
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 400-Block of Ford Street looking southeast.
31 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the boundary decrease at the 100-Block of North River Lane looking southwest.
32 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the boundary decrease at the 200-Block of North River Lane looking northwest.
33 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the boundary decrease at the 200-Block of North River Lane looking southwest.
34 of 34.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 7 of the North Geneva Historic District is being amended with a count (Also See Section 5 Continuation Sheet) and identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings which was excluded in the original nomination. A revised narrative description has been included in the amendment to provide a more accurate and complete description of the North Geneva Historic District. Additionally, this amendment includes architectural classifications, principal exterior materials in the District, and a narrative summary, which were also excluded in the original nomination.

Amendment:

Summary Paragraph

The North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) is the northern section of the original town of Geneva, settled by James Herrington in 1835 and platted by Dick Herrington and Mark Fletcher in 1837. The NGHD is roughly bound by the abandoned Chicago and North Western Railway right-of-way at Seventh Street to the west, Stevens Street to the north, the west bank of the Fox River to the east, and State Street to the south. The NGHD encompasses 77.2 acres with 176 contributing buildings and with 20 non-contributing. The existing 176 historic structures were constructed between ca. 1840 and 1966. The District is composed largely of residences with a central, commercial corridor and with industrial and religious properties interspersed. The period of significance is from 1835, the date the first settler arrived in the area, to 1966, the fifty year cutoff for significance for the National Register.

Narrative Description

The City of Geneva is located 45 miles west of downtown Chicago, in Kane County, Illinois. Bordering communities include: St. Charles to the north (Kane County), West Chicago to the east (DuPage County), La Fox to the west (Kane County), and Batavia to the south (Kane County).

The NGHD is approximately 77.2 acres, roughly bounded by Stevens Street on the north, the State Street on the south, the west bank of the Fox River on the east, and the abandoned Chicago and North Western Railway right-of-way at Seventh Street to the west. The NGHD encompasses most of the northern half of the town as it was originally platted.

The composition of the District is predominantly residential with commercial, industrial, and religious properties interspersed. The areas north, west, and east of the district are largely residential. To the east, the commercial corridor of State Street continues through Geneva east of the Fox River and into West Chicago. The area to the south of the District is composed of the Kane County Governmental Complex, the Union Pacific-West Line Passenger Station, and residential neighborhoods.

The topography of the survey area is characterized by sloping banks rising from the Fox River on the east to a gently rolling plain. The street pattern is a standard grid on a general north-south alignment following the edge of the river. As the original plat map indicates, blocks measure 300 feet squared and are divided into ten individual lots of 60 by 100 feet. In contrast, the blocks along the Fox River have twelve lots.

Blocks have curb or streets gutters, sidewalks, and, in the residential sections, landscaped parkways lined with native oak, black walnut, sycamore, maple, linden, and elm trees. There are no alleys on residential blocks so driveways cut

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across sidewalks in many places to provide access to detached garages in the rear of lots or attached garages in the front or side of the lot.

The buildings in the District follow national trends in architectural styles and building forms popular at their time of construction. Each building reflects its construction date based on architectural details and construction methods. During the development of the NGHD, styles such as Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Mid-Century Modern, and New Traditional were frequently used throughout the District.

Most of the properties in the District have characteristics of architectural styles; there also are residential buildings forms found throughout the North Geneva Historic District: Single Pen, Hall & Parlor, Central Passage, Side Hall, I-House, Three-Bay, Four-over-Four, Gable-Front, and Upright & Wing.

Today, the North Geneva Historic District remains intact and appears much as it would have looked when fully developed at the end of the period of significance. The District retains a high degree of integrity making it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the properties are intact and have sustained little if any exterior modifications. Most alterations that did occur that are visible from the street are window replacement and the installation of synthetic siding over original clapboards.

The following are descriptions for each of the existing contributing and non-contributing resources including their historic building name, address, date of construction, architect/builder, primary architectural style, and building type as identified above. Listed addresses correspond to the addresses found on Geneva Township Assessor. A "Building Key" is located in the "Additional Documentation" section of this nomination.

If a building is listed with two dates, the later date is for an addition or remodeling.

*Abbreviations Note: ST: Street; DIR: Direction; NO: Street Number; C: Contributing; NC: Non-Contributing; NRHP: Individually-Listed on the National Register

North Geneva Historic District									
	Historic Name	ST	DIR	No	Date	Architect and/or Builder	Architectural Style/Details 1	Architectural Style/Details 2	C/ NC
1		Fifth	N	18	2007		Bank Drive-Thru		NC
2		Fifth	N	28	c. 1880		Gable-Front; Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	C
3		Fifth	N	112	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C
4		Fifth	N	117	1897		Upright & Wing	Queen Anne	C
5	John and Freda Anderson House	Fifth	N	118	1904		American Foursquare		C
6		Fifth	N	127	1909		American Foursquare		C
7		Fifth	N	128	c. 1900		American Foursquare		C

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8		Fifth	N	202	c. 1950		Cape Cod		C
9		Fifth	N	218	c. 1892		Shingle		C
10		Fifth	N	228	1957		Ranch		C
11		Fifth	N	302	c. 1890	Builder: Nels Swanson	Queen Anne		C
12		Fifth	N	312	1856		Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C
13		Fifth	N	317	1952		Minimal Traditional		C
14		Fifth	N	319	1952		Minimal Traditional		C
15		Fifth	N	320	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne (Free Classic)	C
16		Fifth	N	322	1965		Split level		C
17		Fifth	N	328	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
18	L. Warber Building	First	N	17	1928		Central Block with Wings	Late Classical Revival	C
19	Wrate-Allen P. Hubbard House	First	N	28	1848		Italianate		C
20		First	N	101	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C
21		First	N	111	c. 1869		Queen Anne		C
22		First	N	112	c. 1930		Gable-Front		NC
23		First	N	119	2014		New Traditional	Classical	NC
24		First	N	121	2014		New Traditional	Classical	NC
25	Splading House	First	N	127	c. 1845	Builder: Noah B. Spalding	Greek Revival	Cottage; Gable-Front	C
26	Clark-Eddowes House	First	N	128	1845	Builder: Samuel Nye Clark	Greek Revival		C
27		First	N	201	c. 1837		Upright & Wing		C
28		First	N	202	c. 1848		Italianate		NC
29		First	N	213	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
30		First	N	217	1913	Builder: Nelson Eck	American Foursquare		C
31	Nelson Eck House	First	N	218	1920	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
32		First	N	227	1871	Builder: L.M. Stevens	Italianate		C

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33		First	N	228	c. 1855	Builder: Dr. Wesley Humphrey	Gable-Front		C
34		First	N	301	c. 1854	Builder: William Burman	Three-Bay		C
35		First	N	302	1867	Builder: William B. West	Gable-Front		C
36		First	N	305	c. 1860		Hall and Parlor		C
37		First	N	311	c. 1835		Single-Pen		C
38		First	N	312	1875		Upright & Wing		C
39		First	N	318	c. 1870		Upright & Wing		C
40		First	N	327	c. 1890		Side Hall	Italianate	C
41		First	N	328	1878	Builder: William B. West	Three-Bay		C
42	Pearson House	Ford		115	1905	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
43	Mead House	Ford		116	1869		Hall and Parlor		C
44	Fuerst-Peterson House	Ford		121	1889		Gable-Front		C
45	Roswell Acers (Brown House) House	Ford		127	1851	Builder: Julius Alexander	Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C
46	Chambers House	Ford		201	1854	Builder: John Chambers	Gable-Front; Gabled Ell	Italianate	C
47		Ford		215	c. 1923-1930		Prairie		C
48		Ford		221	c. 1927		Bungalow		C
49		Ford		227	1853		Greek Revival		C
50		Ford		315	c. 1865		Gable-Front	Greek Revival; Italianate	C
51	John DeGrout House	Ford		321	1856	Builder: Lyman Bixby	Gable-Front; Double House	Greek Revival	C
52		Ford		401	1869		Colonial Revival		C
53		Ford		415	1898		Queen Anne		C
54		Ford		418	c. 1905		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C

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55		Ford		421	c. 1857	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Upright & Wing		C
56	Bethel Perry House	Ford		427	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
57		Ford		428	1856		Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C
58	Jacob Bennett House	Ford		515	c. 1880		Gothic Revival		C
59		Ford		516	c. 1890		Stick		C
60		Ford		521	c. 1912- 1923		Queen Anne		C
61		Ford		524	1978		New Traditional	Colonial Revival	NC
62		Ford		527	c. 1875		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
63	Anderson House	Fourth	N	18	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
64		Fourth	N	21	1955		Freestanding		C
65	Strader House/ Paul Sabine House	Fourth	N	28	1892		Stick		C
66		Fourth	N	102	c. 1859		Three-Bay	Greek Revival	C
67		Fourth	N	112	c. 1950		Ranch		C
68		Fourth	N	118	c. 1920		Colonial Revival		C
69		Fourth	N	122	c. 1920		Bungalow		C
70		Fourth	N	127	c. 1950		Ranch		C
71		Fourth	N	128	c. 1923- 1930		Colonial Revival		NC
72	August Wilson House	Fourth	N	202	1906	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Prairie		C
73		Fourth	N	218	2007		New Traditional		NC
74	Fourth Street School	Fourth	N	227	1916	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Late Classical Revival		C
75	Oscar Wilson House	Fourth	N	228	1911	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
76		Fourth	N	301	1926		Tudor Revival		C
77		Fourth	N	311	1925		Gable Front	Colonial Revival	C
78		Fourth	N	312	c. 1960		Split-level	Colonial Revival	C
79		Fourth	N	317	1878		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
80		Fourth	N	318	c. 1878		Upright & Wing		C

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81		Fourth	N	322	c. 1905		Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
82		Fourth	N	327	1888		Gable-Front	Queen Anne; Free Classic	C
83		Fourth	N	328	c. 1880		Upright & Wing		C
84	Miller House	Hamilton		101	c. 1837		Gable-Front; Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C
85		Hamilton		115	c. 1888		Gable-Front	Craftsman	C
86		Hamilton		122	c. 1855		Central Pass		C
87	William Conant House	Hamilton		127	1852		Greek Revival		C
88	United Methodist Church	Hamilton		211	c. 1993-1997		New Traditional	Classical	NC
89	United Methodist Church	Hamilton		211	1872-74		Romanesque Revival		C
90	Swedish Methodist Church	Hamilton		227	1906		Gothic Revival		C
91		Hamilton		301	c. 1925		Craftsman		C
92		Hamilton		309	c. 1897-1905		Queen Anne		NC
93		Hamilton		315	c. 1912-1923		Craftsman		C
94		Hamilton		316	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
95		Hamilton		321	1894		Queen Anne		C
96		Hamilton		322	c. 1897-1905		Queen Anne		C
97	First Congregational Church	Hamilton		327	1856	Builder: William Conant	Greek Revival	Early Classical Revival	C
98	Westgarth-Crary House	Hamilton		416	1849	Builder: George Westgarth	English Regency		C
99		Hamilton		421	c. 1990		Strip Mall	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC
100		Hamilton		422	c. 1890		Upright & Wing		C
101		Hamilton		428	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C
102		Hamilton		501	c. 1891	Builder: Charles Sunleaf	Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C

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103		Hamilton		514	c. 1865		Gable-Front; Greek Revival	Duplex	C
104		Hamilton		515	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C
105		Hamilton		521	c. 1950		Mid-Century Modern		C
106		Hamilton		527	1903		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
107		Peyton		109	c. 1848		Italianate		NC
108		Peyton		115	c. 1891-1897		Gable-Front	Italianate	NC
109		Peyton		128	1935		Cape Cod		C
110		Peyton		209	2000		New Traditional	Prairie	NC
111		Peyton		215	1998		New Traditional	Classical	NC
112	Wakefield House	Peyton		216	1866		Italianate		C
113		Peyton		218	c. 1930-1945		American Foursquare		C
114		Peyton		316	1925		Colonial Revival	Georgian	C
115		Peyton		322	1848	Builder: George Westgarth	Upright & Wing		C
116		Peyton		415	c. 1865		I-House		C
117		Peyton		416	c.1923-1930		I-House		C
118		Peyton		421	c. 1923-1930		American Foursquare		C
119		Peyton		427	c. 1838		Single-Pen		C
120		Peyton		509	c. 1868		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
121		Peyton		515	2001		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC
122		Peyton		516	c. 1897-1905		American Foursquare		C
123		Peyton		517	2001		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC
124		Peyton		521	c. 1860		Gable-Front		C
125		Peyton		527	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
126		Second	N	15	c. 1880		Gable-Front	T-form	C
127		Second	N	16	c. 1930-1945		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C
128		Second	N	27	c. 1875		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
129		Second	N	111	c. 1960		Duplex		C
130		Second	N	119	1915	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
131		Second	N	120	1931		Tudor Revival		C
132	Hoag House	Second	N	121	c. 1869	Architect:	Italianate		C

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						G. W. Watson			
133	James Herrington House	Second	N	128	1855		Italianate		C
134		Second	N	201	c. 1891-1897		Upright & Wing		C
135		Second	N	208	2000		New Traditional	Georgian	
136	Larson House	Second	N	211	c. 1906	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
137		Second	N	214	1996		New Traditional	Classical	
138	Mayborne, Grace & Etta House	Second	N	217	c. 1923-1930		Craftsman		C
139		Second	N	227	c. 1912-1923		Queen Anne		C
140	Judge James H. Mayborne House	Second	N	228	1855		Greek Revival		C
141		Second	N	318	c. 1875		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
142		Second	N	327	c. 2009		New Traditional	Colonial Revival	NC
143		Second	N	328	c. 1885		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell; Queen Anne details	C
144		Sixth	N	17	c. 1900		Gable-Front		C
145		Sixth	N	21	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival		C
146		Sixth	N	27	c. 1900		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
147		Sixth	N	102	c. 1900		Side Hall	Italianate	C
148		Sixth	N	110	c. 1905		American Foursquare		C
149		Sixth	N	116	c. 1905		American Foursquare		C
150		Sixth	N	117	c. 1940		Cape Cod		C
151		Sixth	N	122	c. 1930-1945	Builder: Oscar Pierson	Minimal Traditional	Cape Cod	C
152		Sixth	N	127	c. 1891		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
153	Oscar Pierson House	Sixth	N	128	c. 1894	Builder: Oscar Pierson	Queen Anne		C
154		Sixth	N	202	1903	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Shingle		C
155		Sixth	N	208	c. 1890		Gable-Front		C
156		Sixth	N	214	1930		Craftsman		C
157		Sixth	N	217	c. 1908		Gable-Front	Colonial Revival	C

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158		Sixth	N	220	c. 1869		Gable-Front	Queen Anne (Porch Details)	C
159		Sixth	N	221	c. 1908		Gable-Front	Colonial Revival	C
160		Sixth	N	228	c. 1880		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
161		Sixth	N	321	c. 1915		Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
162	Dr. F. M. Marsteller Home & Office	State	W	401	1914	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
163	Dr. F.M. Marsteller Home	State	W	409	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C
164		Stevens		8	c. 1925		Garage/Office	Industrial	C
165		Stevens		8	c. 1948		Industrial Loft		C
166		Stevens		10	c. 1930-1935		Industrial		C
167		Stevens		10	c. 1930-1935		Industrial		C
168		Stevens		124	c. 1885		Double House		C
169	Perkins House	Stevens		216	c. 1920	Builder: John Schmodt	American Foursquare		C
170		Stevens		222	c. 1920		Coach House		C
171		Stevens		316	c. 1845		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
172		Stevens		416	c. 1915		Gable-Front		C
173		Stevens		422	c. 1880		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
174		Stevens		522	c. 1955		Ranch		C
175	National Tea Grocery	Third	N	21	c. 1923-1930; 1954; 1967		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	NC
176		Third	N	22	1952		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	C
177	Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage	Third	N	109-111	c. 1901		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
178		Third	N	112	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival		C
179		Third	N	116-118	1921		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C
180		Third	N	117	c. 1895		Upright & Wing		C
181		Third	N	122	1875		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
182		Third	N	127	c. 1857		Gable-Front	Gabled Ell	C
183	Schmodt House	Third	N	128	c. 1845	Builder:	Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C

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						John Schmodt			
184	Perkins House	Third	N	201	c. 1850	Builder: John Schmodt	Greek Revival		C
185	Chambers House	Third	N	202	c. 1860	Builder: John Chambers	Gable-Front		C
186	Arnold House	Third	N	211	1930	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C
187		Third	N	212	1896		Colonial Revival		C
188		Third	N	217	1876	Builder: John Rogers	Gable-Front		C
189		Third	N	227	1857	Builder: Lyman Bixby	Italianate		C
190	Breck House	Third	N	302	1854	Builder: Steven Buck	Italianate		C
191		Third	N	312	1905		Queen Anne		C
192		Third	N	317	1925		Colonial Revival		C
193		Third	N	318	c. 1850		Gable-Front		C
194		Third	N	321	1930		Greek Revival		C
195		Third	N	327	1942		Cape Cod		C
196		Third	N	328	1887/1960		Mansard		NC

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 8 of the North Geneva Historic District is being amended to include the applicable National Register Criteria, revised Areas of Significance, Period of Significance, and known Architects/Builders. Additionally, the amendment includes a revised Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph and Narrative Statement of Significance to support the revised Areas of Significance and inclusion of the National Register Criteria. Lastly, the increase in boundaries reflects the updated period of significance and revised Areas of Significance.

The areas removed (100 and 200 North River Lane) were removed due to new condominium development on the site which detracts for the architectural significance of the District.

Amendment:

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

After 180 years, the North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) remains a locally significant district in the City of Geneva. The period of significance is from 1835-1966, reflecting the time spanning between the years that the District was first developed, up until the 50 year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places. The District is eligible Criterion A for Industry, Commerce, and Transportation and Criterion C for Architecture.

The NGHD encompasses the northern half of the original town of Geneva as founded by James Herrington in 1835. The District, which continues to function as it has historically with a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial resources, has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

History and Development of Geneva

Geneva is one of several communities that developed along the Fox River beginning in 1835. Located about 45 miles from Chicago, it became an independent business, manufacturing, and distribution center for farmers as well as early merchants and industrialists who were rapidly settling the area after the Black Hawk War ended in 1832. The site that was to become Geneva was known as Big Spring, an Indian watering place and a ford on the route between Chicago and the west.

Two Indian trails passed through Geneva long before the first white settlers entered the area. The first was the Waubensee trail, which roughly ran along the lines of modern day Route 31, following the springs between Aurora and Geneva. The second trail roughly followed the present-day route of State Street. The Pottawatomi called the Geneva area home for many years. Their primary chief in the area was Waubensee, whose people congregated just north of Aurora.

Christian Bowman Dodson and Archibald Clybourn were among the early settlers in the area, opening a trading post at the mouth of Mill Creek in 1834 to trade with the Pottawatomi and settlers. Their establishment included a saw mill and general store, where they traded goods for furs.

Other early settlers were James Clayton Herrington and his wife, Charity, who saw the possibilities of the site as an important stop for trade. They bought a timbered site from Daniel Shaw Haight on the bank of the Fox River near State and River streets, as well as Herrington Island, now Island Park, in the middle of the Fox River.

In 1835 Herrington built a new log home for his family, opened a general store, and secured a federal post office designation for his town of "La Fox." Through his influence with powerful Cook County politician Colonel Richard Hamilton, he was instrumental in getting the Kane County seat established in 1836 in the town that was to be renamed Geneva.

Some of the first houses were built along First Street by settlers from Massachusetts and New England in 1836. However, the government did not finish surveying Kane County until 1840 nor put up land for public sale until 1842. By that time many new settlers eager to farm had already registered claims.

It was during this period that the early residents named the community. In the early days, many referred to the scattered settlements in this area as Big Springs. Some early settlers took to calling the town Herrington's Ford, while Herrington had chosen the name La Fox for the post office. James Campbell and Thomas Ford, acting as commissioners, suggested Campbell Ford as a possibility. However, it was Dr. Charles Volney Dyer of Chicago who hit upon Geneva, and the name stuck.

The first plat for Geneva was completed by Herrington's son, Dick, and Mark Fletcher in 1837 in a traditional grid pattern. It included 88 blocks stretching from the river to Ninth Street, and from North to South streets. A public square

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was platted between State and Hamilton Streets and Third and Fourth Streets, and a county courthouse and jail were built that year on the public square.

By 1850, Geneva's population had reached 827. That year proved critical to the fledgling community's development, for in 1850, the first railroad service began in Geneva. It consisted of a two-mile branch line located on the east side of the river. It ran north to St. Charles where it connected Geneva to the Galena & Chicago Union RR.

In 1853 Geneva was connected to Chicago and the west with the arrival of the first permanent railroad line. Train service to Geneva grew quickly, with three trains a day passing through the community by 1857: The Fulton and The DeKalb (which were passenger trains), and The Sterling (a freight train).

By 1892, 31 passenger and 36 freight trains passed through Geneva each day. The arrival of the railroad dramatically changed Geneva. With the railroad came a large influx of Swedish and Irish immigrants. Sizable populations of Italian immigrants followed in the early 20th century. By the turn of the century, one out of every two Genevans had been born overseas.

In 1867 Geneva formally incorporated as a village, with local businessman Eben Danford elected as the first Village President with a population nearing 1,500 citizens.

Major manufacturers included Danford's Reaper and Mower Factory, which was helping countless farmers plow under the prairie and make the Midwest the breadbasket of the world. Twin flax mills, four wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, 11 dry goods stores, multiple grocery and hardware stores, foundries, and countless small businesses and industries flourished in Geneva.

Genevans opted to change from village to city government in 1887. James Herrington III, son of Geneva's founder, was elected the first mayor.

The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast-to-coast highway, was designated in 1913. It ran through Geneva along portions of State Street, Illinois 31, and later Third Street. Like the railroad, the Lincoln Highway proved a financial boon to Geneva. In 1916 State Street was paved in response to the tremendous surge of motorists coming to Geneva along the Lincoln Highway.

Today, the City of Geneva is developed with a population of about 21,000, and is within commuting distance of the city of Chicago. The business and residential heart of Geneva, containing buildings dating from as early as 1838, remains vibrant, with a well-maintained building stock that spans 180 years of building tradition.

The following sections discuss the commercial, religious, and industrial histories in Geneva and specific properties in the North Geneva Historic District which represent those developments.

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Religious

The first Protestant churches founded in Geneva reflect the origins of many of the city's earliest settlers who came from New England or were immigrants from England. Denominations such as Episcopalian, Unitarian, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Disciples of Christ can trace their origins to England. The large Swedish immigrant population formed churches of two denominations, Methodist and Lutheran. The single Catholic Church in the survey area was built relatively late, in 1915, though the Catholic Congregation was established earlier.

These religious institutions are all located within the city center, generally just a block north or south of State Street. Considering the location of these churches and the residences of their founders, it appears that the different religious groups were not residentially segregated but scattered throughout the growing city. This pattern differs from that found when the residences of immigrants are clustered around their own ethnic church.

The First Congregational Church

The Congregational Church of yellow brick and limestone at 327 Hamilton Street has a cornerstone marked 1855. It was dedicated in 1856 by New Englander William Conant and a congregation that had been formed in 1849. Additions and alterations to the church building were made in 1873. Stained glass windows date from 1919.

The United Methodist Church

The United Methodist Church was built at 102 N. Second Street as the First Methodist Church. First Methodist preacher Hiram G. Warner came to Geneva from New England in 1837 and held services in the first Kane County Courthouse. The first board of trustees was organized in 1844 and built a frame church building in 1850 on the site of the current structure.

The present Romanesque Revival church was built in 1872-74 of riverstone and was dedicated in 1874. The tower was completed and the bell installed in 1893. When the two Methodist churches in Geneva merged, the combined congregation was called the Methodist Church of Geneva and is now called the United Methodist Church.

Swedish Methodist Church of Geneva

A group of Swedish Methodists formed ca. 1870, and their first pastor was August P. Wigren, who served both Geneva and Batavia. They purchased property at 27 S. First Street in 1873, built in 1864 as the church of the Free Methodists. In 1900 they purchased land at the northeast corner of Hamilton and Third streets. A parsonage was built at 111 N. Third Street, and then in 1906, they built and dedicated the Swedish Methodist Church of Geneva at 227 Hamilton Street.

In 1942 the Central Northwest Swedish Conference of Churches merged with the American Conference and subsequently the Swedish Emmanuel Church merged with the neighboring First Methodist Church in 1949 and became what is now the United Methodist Church of Geneva.

This church building is no longer used for church purposes and has been converted to commercial use.

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Industrial

Along the banks of the Fox River stood Geneva's once-thriving industrial complexes. Today, only ten historic industrial buildings remain within the City of Geneva, four of which are within the NGHD.

Geneva's earliest industry was built to serve agricultural needs and processed food products from surrounding farms or manufactured farm implements and equipment to be used by those farms.

Geneva's first grist mill was built at the west end of the dam on the banks of the Fox River near Hamilton Street in 1844 by Howard and Baird. The name was changed to Geneva Mills in 1848 and was known for providing cornmeal, buckwheat, millfeed, and flours of all types and grades.

With the arrival of the railroad into Geneva in 1850, industry continued to grow along present-day River Lane; the larger industrial district was bounded by the Fox River to the east and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to the west. This first line consisted of two miles of track located on the east side of the river. It ran north to St. Charles where it connected Geneva to the Galena & Chicago Union RR, which ran in and out of Turner Junction (now West Chicago). The Danford Reaper Works acted as depot and freight house for the line which continued in operation until 1857.

In 1853, Geneva and Chicago were connected with a permanent railroad line, and, by 1857, three trains a day passed through the community: The Fulton and The DeKalb (which were passenger trains), and The Sterling (a freight train). By 1892, 31 passenger and 36 freight trains passed through Geneva each day.

Geneva Bottling Works

Note: Information taken from personal interview with John McConnaughay (property owner), Geneva, IL on July 24, 2015 (Interview conducted by Michael A. Lambert, Preservation Planner for the City of Geneva, at Geneva Home Works Furniture Store, Geneva, IL between 10:15 am to 11:15 am). Additional analysis completed from examination of historic maps and records on file.

The last of the industrial building to exist with the survey area are part of the Geneva Bottling Works Complex.

The Geneva Bottling Works was established as the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works by Louis and Rose (Podesta, also Podesta) Boggiano (informant) in a wood-framed house at 401 North First Street in Geneva. Originally, the home was purchased as a summer home, a retreat from oppressive Chicago summers.

At their Geneva property, the Boggianos were encouraged to drill a well as a source of exceptional quality drinking water, suitable for bottling. The water was deemed of high quality due to its natural filtering through the limestone bedrock beneath the property.

The exact date when the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works were established is unknown. However, the company applied for trademarks for its "non-alcoholic, maltless beverages" which included Champyola (November 1921), Jupiter (December 1921), and Mexican Joy (September 1922), according to a published listing of United States soda and carbonated beverage trademarks of the 1920s.

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According to information provided by John McConnoughay and data extracted from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (1923, 1930, 1935 and 1945), the bottling works facility was established by 1923 in the rear of an automobile garage, located at 17 Stevens Street. Also by 1923, a large water tank with a capacity of 3,000 gallons was erected north of the Boggiano's wood-frame home at 401 North First Street. By 1930, the bottling works had expanded and multiple additions had linked the wood-framed house with the automobile garage.

The Geneva-based company first bottled only spring water before expanding its line to include seltzer water, mineral water, and distilled water. Jupiter Springs was the company's brand of spring water; the name was derived from Louis Boggiano, who had an interest in astronomy.

After the mid-1920s, the Geneva Bottling Works began bottling soda pop (7-Up, GrapeOla, Nichol Cola, and others). Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s, the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works also distributed "near beer" in compliance with the laws between 1918 and 1933, the era of national prohibition.

Beginning in 1933, Geneva Bottling Works distributed Blatz, Atlas-Prager, and Budweiser beer and, later, expanded their line to include brands such as Berghoff and Heineken beer.

Although family records suggest that the Chicago branch of the Boggiano's business ceased in the mid- to late 1920s, historical data suggests that the name "Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works" continued through the 1930s (possibly as late as 1945), when the company name was shortened to "Geneva Bottling Works." Regardless, all product bottling was completed at Geneva; and bottled products were shipped to Chicago for distribution throughout the city.

Between 1933 and 1935, a concrete block liquor storehouse was erected at 10-12 Stevens Street. A small one-story concrete block storage building (identified as being used for empty cases on Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps) was erected to the south of the storehouse and, according to family history, was used for distribution. During this time, the bottling plant was converted to liquor bottling, according to maps of the period.

During the 1940s, the building at 10-12 Stevens Street housed a bottle washing line, distilled water production, and warehouse space. The building, as seen below, is one story in height with a side-gable roof and constructed of concrete block. There are three gabled dormers evenly spaced along the roofline and two cupolas along the ridge, all with their original wood clapboards. The loading dock is located along the east façade.

In January 1948, a building permit was issued for a two-story, industrial loft brick building at 302 North River Lane; the building served as a warehouse for the numerous products distributed by the Geneva Bottling Works. At the north and south facades the building has a stepped false-front which mimics the design of the garage building at 8 Stevens Street.

After the construction of the North River Lane warehouse building, the soda bottling continued at the 401 North First Street / 17 Stevens Street site and water bottling was moved to the 10-12 Stevens Street building.

The building at 8 Stevens Street was acquired by the McConnaughay family between 1945 and 1960. Over time, the small building—which served as both an office and an apartment for various members of the McConnaughay family—

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was expanded and remodeled several times. 8 Stevens Street is now composed of a one-story garage and two-story office building. Both rectangular in plan and constructed of concrete block and brick garage with stepped false-fronts at the north and south facades.

A demolition permit was issued in November 2014 for the original Geneva Bottling Works and Boggiano family home at 401 North First Street / 17 Stevens Street. The property was razed, and the site cleared by March 2015. The McConnaughay family, in August 2015, continues to own the remaining buildings associated with the Geneva Bottling Works.

Various other industrial complexes existed in the NGHD including the Geneva Grape Sugar Co. on North River Lane at Hamilton Street and the Phelps Manufacturing Co. Manufacturers of Lighting Devices on North River Lane at Peyton Street, however, none remain.

Architecture in Geneva

Geneva was first settled in 1835 and retains a significant amount of architectural fabric from the early settlement period, which occurred over the next 30 years and from the decades that followed.

Buildings in the NGHD can be categorized by form, architectural style, or commercial building type. An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. These buildings may be architect-designed or display a conscious attempt to incorporate typical architectural features of the time period. Of the 196 principal buildings in the District, 159 can be classified as having an architectural style, whether being a pure example, using select details, or being a hybrid of styles. Architectural styles in the survey area include: Italianate, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, Ranch, and others.

Buildings constructed during the early to mid-19th century are generally less-stylistic and can be identified by their form, feature, or shape rather than an architectural style. These buildings are usually early settlement residences built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in these buildings. Occasionally, ornament characteristic of an architectural style such as Greek Revival or Queen Anne is applied to the façade at the time of construction or as a later remodeling. If details of an architectural style are present, the building is first categorized by form and, then, by style. There are 70 principal buildings categorized by form in the NGHD.

Lastly, the four industrial buildings in the NGHD are located along River Lane on the west bank of the Fox River. These properties range from garages and storage spaces to industrial lofts, characterized by expansive and un-partitioned interior spaces and lack architectural ornamentation.

The following sections describe architectural styles, residential buildings forms, and commercial building types, as the extant religious and industrial properties in the NGHD have already been discussed in previous sections.

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dates in parenthesis first indicate the time period during which the style was most popular nationally (N). Because of the varying rates in which popular architectural fashions spread across the country, the entrenchment of local building traditions, as well as the dominance of local tastes, dates may differ for local examples.

The second time period in parenthesis is the period in which this style appears locally (L) in Geneva.

Architectural features listed under each architectural style are common characteristics, but may not be found in every building and may vary locally, regionally, and nationally.

Architectural Styles

Early Classical Revival (N. 1770-1850) (L.1843-1868)

Late Classical Revival (N. 1895-1950) (L. 1889-1960)

The Early Classical Revival style developed at the end of the 18th century and derived architectural inspiration directly from the ancient buildings of Rome and Greece. Early Classical Revival buildings closely resembled by their successors during the Greek Revival Period; the doorway, cornice line, and type of column (Roman, Doric, or Tuscan Orders) are the three principal distinguishing features.

Late Classical Revival was inspired by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago which promoted classical forms. Late Classical Revival relied on stylistic details of the Greek Revival style. Classical Revival style buildings often have massive columns with classical Corinthian, Doric or Ionic capitals, topped by a front facing pediment.

Both styles were frequently used for civic, institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. Wall materials range from wood, brick, stucco, or stone with smoother surfaces being more prevalent.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a symmetrical façade, often with a full-height portico; porch roof with a prominent centered gable; semi-circular transom or fanlight normally occurs above the paneled front door; broken pediment over the entry door; modillions and dentils line the cornice; and double-hung windows with lintels above; symmetrically arranged often in pairs or groups of three.

Regency (N. 1820-1860) (L. 1849)

The Regency style of architecture refers primarily to buildings built in Britain during the period in the early 19th century when George IV was Prince Regent. The period coincides with the Biedermeier style in the German-speaking lands, Federal style in the United States and the French Empire style.

The style follows the Georgian style of architecture. Regency architecture was influenced by classical Greek and Roman architecture. The Regency period saw a great surge of interest in classical Greece, popularized by men like Lord Byron and his outspoken advocacy of Greek nationalism. The resulting popularity of Greek style reached beyond architecture to include painting, furniture, interior decoration, and even dress design.

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Typical architectural characteristics can include white painted stucco or brick façades; classical mouldings and projections; wood trim painted black or a dark color; decorative ironwork; symmetrical façades and fenestration openings; paneled front doors; shallow pitch roofs; and tall and thin windows, with very small glazing bars separating the panes of glass.

Greek Revival (N. 1825-1860) (L. 1840-1865)

The emphasis turned from Rome to Greece as the Greek Revival style developed around 1820. American interest in the culture of ancient Greece grew from sympathy for the Greek War of Independence (1821-1830) and emerging archaeological finds showing Greece as the earliest democracy.

The Greek Revival style has much in common with Early Classical Revival, in its reliance on the temple form, front pediment, and classical order columns. Greek Revival unlike its predecessor was less monumental and is more commonly used for residential and commercial buildings.

The Greek Revival style is most often the earliest architectural style found in Midwestern towns and in Geneva is the most commonly found pre-Civil War style. Typical architectural characteristics can include a cornice line of main roof and porch emphasized by a wide band of trim, representing the classical entablature; gabled or hipped roof of low pitch; entry or full-height porches; porches often have a traditional classical pediment supported by squared or rounded classical columns (Doric Order); windows are typically six-pane, upper and lower double-hung sash; and doors are often surrounded by sidelights and transoms.

Gothic Revival (N. 1840-1880) (L. 1855-1910)

The Gothic Revival style, based on medieval design precedents, was widely popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing who published pattern books of stylistic details and championed the use of the style. It was promoted as an ideal picturesque rural style, suitable for residential use.

This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small town settings. The style was losing popularity for residential designs by the late 1860s, but resurgence during the 1870s occurred in applying the style to public and religious buildings.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables; gables commonly have decorated vergeboards (commonly called gingerbread or stickwork); windows commonly extend into gable, frequently having pointed-arch shape (Gothic arch); other window shapes include the clover-like foil with three, four or five lobes; doors often have pointed-arch and/or heavy hood ornament; roof peaks are often topped with pinnacles; decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors; and porches with turned posts or columns.

Italianate (N. 1840-1885) (L. 1848-1890)

A popular 19th-century style, the Italianate was derived from the architecture of Italian villas and originated in England at the start of the Picturesque Movement. This style with its wide overhanging bracketed eaves was typically found on two and three story buildings. Varying forms include a cube with low pitched hipped roof, rectangular plan with front gable roof, or asymmetrical plan with cross hip or cross gable roof. Often this style included a cupola. In the study area several Italianate Style houses have Greek Revival features such as entrance surrounds.

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Typical architectural characteristics can include vertical proportions; tall, curved or arched topped windows and doors with hooded molds; stone trim with incised foliated ornament; wide eaves and cornices; large brackets, sometimes paired; intricate wood or pressed metal cornices; porches, both small entry and full width, of single-story height; and paired and single doors are common with large-pane glazing in the door itself.

Stick Style (N. 1860-1890) (L. 1853-1895)

The Stick Style is Gothic in its overall verticality but looks toward the Queen Anne style in its picturesque complexity, both in form and in detailing. The style was popularized in house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1860s and 1870s.

The most distinctive stylistic element of the Stick Style is the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim applied horizontally, vertically or diagonally to the exterior wall surfaces. The exterior stickwork was considered to be display structural honesty by showing the supportive wooden understructure on the outside. A similar pattern of decorative wood trim appears in the trusses of the gables and across gables and on the porch braces.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a steeply pitched gable and cross-gable roofs with decorative trusses in the apex of the gable peaks; cross gables; decorative trusses at gable peak; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; wood exterior walls with clapboards; horizontal, vertical or diagonal decorative wood trim – stickwork; porches with diagonal or curved braces; and towers.

Queen Anne (N. 1880-1910) (L. 1869-1930)

For many, the Queen Anne style typifies the architecture of the Victorian age. This very popular style of the 1880s and 1890s has asymmetrical massing characterized by projecting bays and prominent, compound roof shapes. These buildings were clad in a variety of materials and with multiple textures including patterned shingles.

The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Roots for the style date back to the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England and have little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that dominated during her reign (1702-1714).

Typical architectural characteristics can include an abundance of decoration; varied and rich contrasting materials, shapes, and textures; patterned masonry, shingles, or textured wall surfaces including half timbering; expansive, wrap around porches with decorative spindlework and gable trim; projecting pressed metal bays; turrets or conical towers; irregular roofline with many dormers and chimneys; and single pane windows, some paired, with small decorative panes or stained glass.

A subtype of Queen Anne found within the survey area is Queen Anne-Free Classic. This subtype is characterized by classical columns as porch supports, Palladian windows, and cornice-line dentils.

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Shingle Style (N. 1880-1910) (L. 1890-1905)

The Shingle Style is a variable style that borrows characteristics from several other styles. Many are closely related to the Queen Anne style with a facade that is usually asymmetrical, with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines having cross-gables and multi-level eaves. Others have Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial style features such as gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows.

The distinguishing feature that sets this style apart is the use of continuous wood shingles cladding the roof and walls without interruption at corners. This style was employed by prominent American architects like H.H. Richardson, Frank Lloyd Wright and the firm of McKim, Meade, and White.

Typical architectural characteristics can include shingled walls and roof; asymmetrical façade; irregular roof lines; moderately pitched roofs; cross gables; extensive wide porches; small sash or casement windows with many panes; and round or polygonal shingled towers.

Romanesque Revival (N. 1880-1900) (L. 1872-1892)

Buildings in the Romanesque Revival style are always heavy, massive masonry construction, usually with some rough-faced stonework. Wide, rounded arches of the kind found in Roman or Romanesque architecture are an important identifying feature, and they often rest on squat columns. There is frequently decorative floral detail in the stonework, and sometimes on column capitals. In the late 19th century the style was popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson. The style was frequently used for churches, university buildings, prisons, and mansions due to its strong sense of permanence.

Typical architectural characteristics can include masonry construction; round arches at entrance windows; heavy and massive appearance; polychromatic stonework on details; round tower; squat columns; and decorative plaques.

Colonial Revival (N. 1890-1945) (L. 1869-1945)

Generally larger than those buildings of the earlier Colonial styles, the Colonial Revival Style embodies several of the classical details and elements of the earlier period showing an interest in early Federal, English (Georgian or Adam Styles) and Dutch (Dutch Colonial) houses. This interest revives the architecture of America's founding period, generated, in part by, the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 celebrating the country's 100th birthday.

Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan; some have wings attached to the side. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism dominating the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical, temple-like entrances with projecting porticos topped by pediments. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Colonial Revival style was popular for residences and public buildings including government offices, post offices, libraries, banks, schools and churches.

Typical architectural characteristics can include symmetrical facades, often with side porches; red brick or wood clapboard walls; accentuated entrances with classical detailing and decorated with fanlights, sidelights, transoms, columns, and pediments; hipped or gable roofs, often with dormers; symmetrical, double-hung windows that are paired

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or tripled; columned porch or portico; front door sidelights; pedimented door, windows or dormers; wood shutters often with incised patterns; and cornice with dentils or modillions

Dutch Colonial (N. 1880-1955) (L. 1895-1930)

See Colonial Revival above.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Typical architectural characteristics can include a gambrel roof; symmetrical front façade; classical entry ; and sheathed in wood clapboard or shingles.

Tudor Revival (N. 1890-1940) (L. 1905-1935)

A popular romantic revival style from the first half of the 20th century, Tudor Revival was inspired by English Medieval architecture. The style is recognized by the use of a steeply pitched side gable or hipped roof, with one or more front facing, asymmetrically placed gables. In some Tudor buildings the roofs curve over the eaves to imitate medieval thatching, or the roofline itself curves from peak to cornice to suggest a medieval cottage.

Typical architectural characteristics include walls of masonry, brick, stucco and half-timbering most commonly used in a mixture; mullions, transoms, and trim of stone are typical, as are rounded Tudor arch door openings; tall, multi-pane, narrow windows, double hung or casement, often with leaded glass; multiple and overlapping dormers; multi-colored slate on the roof; massive chimneys, often stone or stucco with stone ornament; and a steeply pitched roof.

Prairie (N. 1900-1920) (L. 1905-1930)

An American style of architecture that originated with the Prairie School, especially popular in the Midwest from about 1900 to 1930 is characterized by low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and details which emphasize horizontal lines. Typically, a two-story house having one-story wings and/or porches. Prairie style buildings were integrated with their site to provide a low-to-the-ground horizontal appearance.

The Prairie Style of architecture, practiced by Frank Lloyd Wright, takes inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a broad, low-pitched roof, usually hipped; eaves with very wide overhangs; exterior walls commonly of light-colored stucco, brick or concrete block; contrasting wood trim between stories; porte cochere or porch supported by heavy columns that are either square in cross section or have battered sides; Sullivanesqueⁱ ornamentation such as friezes and/or door surrounds; prominent, large, relatively low rectangular chimney; and ribbon windows below roof overhang, emphasizing the horizontal plane.

American Foursquare (N. 1890-1930) (L. 1895-1945)

American Foursquare houses are typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes.

ⁱ Sullivanesque refers to the aesthetics of architect Louis Sullivan. Sullivan developed a more detailed and influential high-rise vocabulary with classical overtones, coinciding with his "form follows function" aesthetic. His intricate ornamentation included the weaving of linear and geometric forms with stylized foliage in a symmetrical pattern, unique to the Sullivanesque style.

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The Foursquare is usually two or two and half stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared columns or piers, and overhanging eaves. Plan book and catalog companies such as the Aladdin Company, the Radford Architectural Company, the Architects Small House Service Bureau, Sears Roebuck and Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company featured many Foursquare designs between 1900 and 1925.

American Foursquare houses also utilized details from the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles, but in the survey area, the American Foursquare is only seen with details derived from the Prairie School.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a simple box shape; two-and-a-half stories high; four-room floor plan; low-hipped roof with deep overhang; large central dormer; full-width porch with wide stairs; and brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, or wood siding.

Craftsman (N. 1905-1930) (L. 1910-1930)

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built across the country during the period between 1905 through the mid- 1920s. This style developed in California at the turn of the 20th century and was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement which brought a renewed interest in hand crafted materials and harmony with the natural environment. The style quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. By the end of the 1920s, the style was fading from popularity and few were built after 1930.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a low pitched, gabled or hipped roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; exposed roof rafters; decorative beams or knee braces under gable; porches, full or partial width, with roof supported by tapered square columns, often of brick or stone material; dormers often have exposed rafter ends and knee braces; usually shed or gable roof; and windows designed with a horizontal emphasis.

Craftsman detailing was frequently combined with the bungalow form, and Craftsman Bungalows, inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman Bungalow became one of the Country's most popular house styles during the teens and twenties.

Bungalow (N. 1900-1930) (L. 1915-1930)

The original form of the Bungalow came from one story buildings surrounded by verandahs built in India in the 19th century to serve as rest houses for travelers known as "dak bungalows." The Bungalow, in the United States, is an informal house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country.

Bungalows are one to one and a half or sometimes 2-story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials are often brick with cut stone trim, or they can be frame with details derived from the Craftsman style on the interior.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a one to one and a half story with low-pitched roof; wide, open eaves; porches, either full or partial width; porch piers are often battered; exterior finishes are wood shingle, stucco or brick; shingles usually stained in earth-tone colors; exposed rafters or knee-braces under eaves; and windows creating a horizontal emphasis are either sash or casement.

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Minimal Traditional (N. 1935-1950) (L. 1940-1955)

The economic Depression of the 1930s brought this compromise style, reflecting the form of traditional houses but lacking in their decorative detail. These houses were built in great numbers immediately before and following World War II. Typical architectural characteristics can include lower pitch roofs with no overhang at the eaves and rake; low-pitched, side-gabled roofs; some have a large chimney and one front-facing gable; small, one-story; occasionally two-story; built of wood, brick, stone or a combination of these materials; and irregular shape and placement of windows.

Cape Cod (N. 1935-1950) (L. 1930-1960)

A subtype of the Minimal Traditional style is the Cape Cod. While the Cape Cod has its roots during the Pre-Railroad period, this form saw resurgence in popularity in the 1930s and 1940s, an era when modern architectural styles were becoming popular. The Cape Cod-style houses offered home buyers a traditional design alternative.

Typical architectural characteristics can include one-story in height; rectangular plan; side gable roof; dormer windows; central front entrance; classical detailing; and multi-light windows, double hung with shutters.

Ranch (N. 1935-1975) (L. 1950-1970)

The origin of the Ranch house dates from 1932, when Cliff May, a San Diego architect, consciously created a building type that he called "the early California Ranch house." Despite its early roots, due to the Depression and World War II, the Ranch house did not become popular until the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published.

This new style reflected the increasing use of the automobile. New suburbs were now accessible by car and therefore, compact houses were replaced by sprawling houses on larger lots. The Ranch style epitomizes this new land use sensibility by maximizing façade width and including built-in garages. Typical architectural characteristics can include asymmetrical; one-story with low-pitched roof; roof shapes can be hipped, cross-gabled or side-gabled; moderate or wide eave overhang; wood and brick cladding; decorative iron or wooden porch supports, decorative shutters; ribbon windows and large picture windows in the living room; and an attached, integrated two-car garage.

Split-Level (N. 1935-1975) (L. 1955-1965)

The Split Level Style became popular in the 1950s as a multi-story modification to the dominant one-story Ranch house. It retained the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves of the Ranch house, but added a two-story unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing to make three floor levels of interior space. Typical architectural characteristics can include a lower level with an integrated garage; wide variety of wall cladding, often mixed in a single house; hipped, gabled or cross-gabled roof forms; picture window in the living room; horizontal emphasis on upper level windows; and some detailing, vaguely Colonial in inspiration.

Mid-Century Modern (N. 1935-1965) (L. 1945-1970)

Mid-Century modern design dominated mid-20th century American architecture and became increasingly popular after World War II. Modern designers departed sharply from historical precedent and created new building forms. This style is defined by clean, linear, and sweeping lines; large expanses of glass exterior walls; deep eaves; and earth-toned materials. Mid-Century Modern emphasized creating structures with ample windows and open floor plans, with the intention of opening up interior spaces and bringing in the outdoors.

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Typical architectural characteristics can include flat or extremely low-pitched gable roofs; angular details; asymmetrical profiles; expansive walls of glass; open floor plans; strong emphasis on linear elements and bold horizontal and vertical features—Lines will be either straight or angled; and common materials were brick, stone, wood, and glass.

Mansard (N. 1940-1985) (L. 1930-1970)

The Mansard style was the primary formal and “historic” style during an era dominated by informal Ranch houses and Contemporary designs. This style is reminiscent of the Second Empire style but is typically only one-story in height and less ornate than its historic predecessor. Typical architectural characteristics can include a mansard roof; dormer windows; segmental arch over entrance, windows, or dormers; stone or faux quoins; and a one-story with a second story contained under the Mansard roof.

New Traditional (N. 1935-Present) (L. 1955-Present)

The New Traditional movement was initiated by residential builders responding to public interest in traditional designs at a time when the architectural profession was relatively focused on experimental, modern styles. New Traditional describes buildings that take stylistic cues, freely borrowing from but not copying older styles. Architectural shapes and detailing tend to refer to traditional rather than modern influences. Typically, features of a historic style were either exaggerated or diminished, rarely precise in imitating its prototype, creating a new look which is reminiscent of a previously known style. In the survey area New Traditional buildings use details derived from Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, and Victorian styles.

Residential Building Forms

Geneva is especially well-represented with homes, dating from the mid-1830s and still standing with high integrity. Skilled carpenters and stonemasons from New England as well as immigrants from England, Germany, and Sweden built simple settlement houses that have been maintained in good condition, particularly those of the local limestone known as “riverstone.” The high-quality building tradition continued throughout the turn of the 20th-century with houses in a variety of styles and types.

Many residences within the NGHD are defined by building form. Form refers to the shape, features, or configuration of a building.

A residence may have details of an architectural style(s) found in window and door designs, porch supports and decorative elements, decorative trim, or railings, but is not a pure example of the architectural style. For example, some early residences built before prominent architectural styles were well established locally and, thus, are not identified by architectural style but rather by designations such as Pre-Railroadⁱⁱ (before ca. 1850) or Nationalⁱⁱⁱ (after ca. 1850- ca. 1930) building forms familiar throughout the 19th century and, even, into the first half of the 20th century.

ⁱⁱ Pre-Railroad Folk Architecture (pre- c1850-1890)

This folk architecture was constructed by European colonists during the earliest periods of settlement in the United States. Built of locally available materials, these homes had massive walls and were often unadorned.

ⁱⁱⁱ Vernacular is the term given to locally-indigenous forms of building construction. Some refer to vernacular buildings as National Style. Buildings continued to be constructed according to the earlier traditional folk forms, but with widely available lumber (mill-sawn lumber was available after 1850). Folk form, or vernacular buildings, are typically of frame construction and covered with wood siding. However, some masonry examples are found throughout Northeastern Illinois. Some may have details taken from high styles such as Greek Revival or Colonial Revival; others may have later high style modifications.

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Several 19th-century residences, dating to the first settlement of Geneva, exist in the North Geneva Historic District. These early residences were built before prominent architectural styles and utilized building form and are described as such. These early forms include Central Passage, I-House, Four over Four, Upright and Wing, Side Hall, and Gable-Front which also includes the Cross-Form and Gabled Ell subtypes.

Single Pen

A Single Pen is a simple, side-gabled structure, one room deep (called single pile) and usually only one to one and half stories in height. A Single Pen is two bays wide on the front facade, which include a doorway and one window. This form dates to the Pre-Railroad era and is one of the earliest settlement forms found in Geneva.

Hall and Parlor

The side-gabled, Hall and Parlor house has two rooms side by side without a separating central hallway and is one room deep. The hall usually incorporated the kitchen and other family activity while the parlor was for formal entertaining and/or sleeping. It frequently has three bays; one central door and two windows. Hall and Parlor residences were dominant during the Pre-Railroad era, but are also found during the National era. During the Pre-Railroad era, they were first built of heavy timber framing in the Tidewater South and then with hewn logs walls throughout the Midwest region. After the introduction and expansion of the railway, Hall and Parlor homes were built with light-framed walls which then developed into variations of the Hall and Parlor including the extended Hall and Parlor with rearward extensions, differing chimney placements, and porch sizes, usually mistaken for later additions or alterations.

Central Passage

The Central Passage is a side-gabled residence that is one room deep and has two rooms of equal dimension separated by a central hall and entry. It may be either three or five bays across. It is a Pre-Railroad era form, much like the Hall and Parlor, except for the separating central hall and entry that the Hall and Parlor lacks.

I-House

An I-House is a larger, two-story version of the Central Passage form. This form is side gabled, one room deep and three to five bays wide, generally with a central hall that has one room on either side of the hall. The I-House was common during the Pre-Railroad era in the Tidewater South and expanded in popularity to Midland America with the expansion of the railroad and availability of light-weight lumber. I-Houses also became popular in the Midwest where long and confining winters made larger houses more of a necessity than in the South. Like the National era Hall and Parlor forms, I-Houses were expanded with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rearward extensions.

Side Hall

The Side Hall form is typically configured as one room and a hall wide and three rooms deep with living and dining spaces on the first floor and sleeping rooms on the second floor. The Side Hall is most commonly found as a subtype of the Italianate style with a simple hipped roof (See "Italianate" in the section "Architectural Styles" above). The Side Hall form could also have a bay window off one side that provided light to a sitting or dining room.

Three-Bay

A larger version of the I-House is the Three-Bay form. Like the I-House it is side-gabled, three bays wide with a central hall which has one room on either side of the hall. The Three-Bay is two rooms deep, unlike the narrower I-House which is only one room deep.

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Gable Front

During the Greek Revival movement in the period between 1830 and 1850, the front-gabled shape was commonly used to echo the pedimented façade of typical Greek temples. This form was particularly common in New England and its popularity expanded along with the expansion of the railroad network and remained a dominant folk form until well into the 20th century. Part of its staying power reflected the fact that gable-front houses were well suited for narrow urban lots which were found in many rapidly developing cities.

Characterized by their roof shape, the Gable Front roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In the Gable-Front form, the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A house is usually two stories in height, while a cottage is one to one and half stories. Each is three to five bays wide. The Gable-Front form is commonly found in Midwestern towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots.

Subtypes of the Gable-Front form is the Gabled Ell (L-Form) or Cross-Form (T-Form). The Gabled Ell or Cross-Form types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. Unlike the Upright and Wing form, L-Form houses and cottages do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L-Form or T-Form as one single integrated whole with the roof ridges and eaves at the same height. These forms are usually frame construction, two stories in height, and simple in design. They sometimes had applied ornamentation of the popular architectural style at the time around doors and windows.

Upright and Wing

During the Pre-railroad era, another popular residential form emerged. Built as a singular form, the Upright and Wing incorporates a one-and-one-half story section adjacent to a one-and three-quarters or two story gable front section. Typically, a shed roof covered a porch in the re-entrant angle of the ell, formed by the two sections of the house. Many Upright and Wing residences also utilized details of the Greek Revival style, popular during the early to mid-19th century. Additionally, with the coming of the railroad and light weight lumber, original Hall and Parlors or one-story cottages were expanded with a two-story gable-front or one-story wings were added to I-Houses. In Geneva, at least two Upright and Wing residences (312 N. Fifth and 428 Ford) were formed by early three and four bay one-story cottages being added on to with a later addition or by pushing the one-story cottage and the gable-front house together.

Other: Multi-Family

Although most of the buildings in the NGHD are single-family residences, there are four buildings representing multi-family housing types which include:

Duplex (Double-House): A Duplex or Double-House is characterized by a single building being subdivided; down the middle, into two households with separate entrances. There are four duplexes or double houses located in the survey area 514 Hamilton, 111 North Second, 312 Ford, and 124 Stevens.

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Ranch-style Apartment Building: This property located at 522-526 Stevens Street (ca. 1955) is built as a typical Ranch residence with a long, rectilinear plan and side-gabled roof, but subdivided into three apartments.

Other: Secondary Structures

Coach House/Carriage Barn

A coach house or carriage barn served to shelter horse drawn vehicles for carrying people, and sometimes housed stalls and feed for horses. Large doors (either hinged or sliding) and few windows are characteristic features.

A coach house usually sits on the same side of the road as the house or is easily accessible from the road and has a clear relationship to a doorway. Interiors would have large stalls and often a hayloft in the upper story.

Garage

Garages first appeared in the beginning of the twentieth century. They were typically rectangular buildings, made of wood or concrete: rock face block, beveled block, or cinder block. They would have large doors (sliding or hinged) on either eaves or gable side and sometimes a side entry door. Gable roofs were the most common, though some have hipped, pyramidal, or gambrel roofs. Garages were usually sited near the rear of the lot, accessed by a driveway or directly from the road.

Conclusion

Geneva's history is depicted by a wealth of historic resources representing its many periods of growth. Specifically well represented are the early architectural styles and vernacular house forms from the Pre-Railroad and National eras. Additionally, there are large number structures with historic or architectural significance and high integrity.

These buildings all represent the developmental periods in the City of Geneva and often have associative significance. Today, the North Geneva Historic District, which continues to serve the community with many of the same services it provided historically, has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

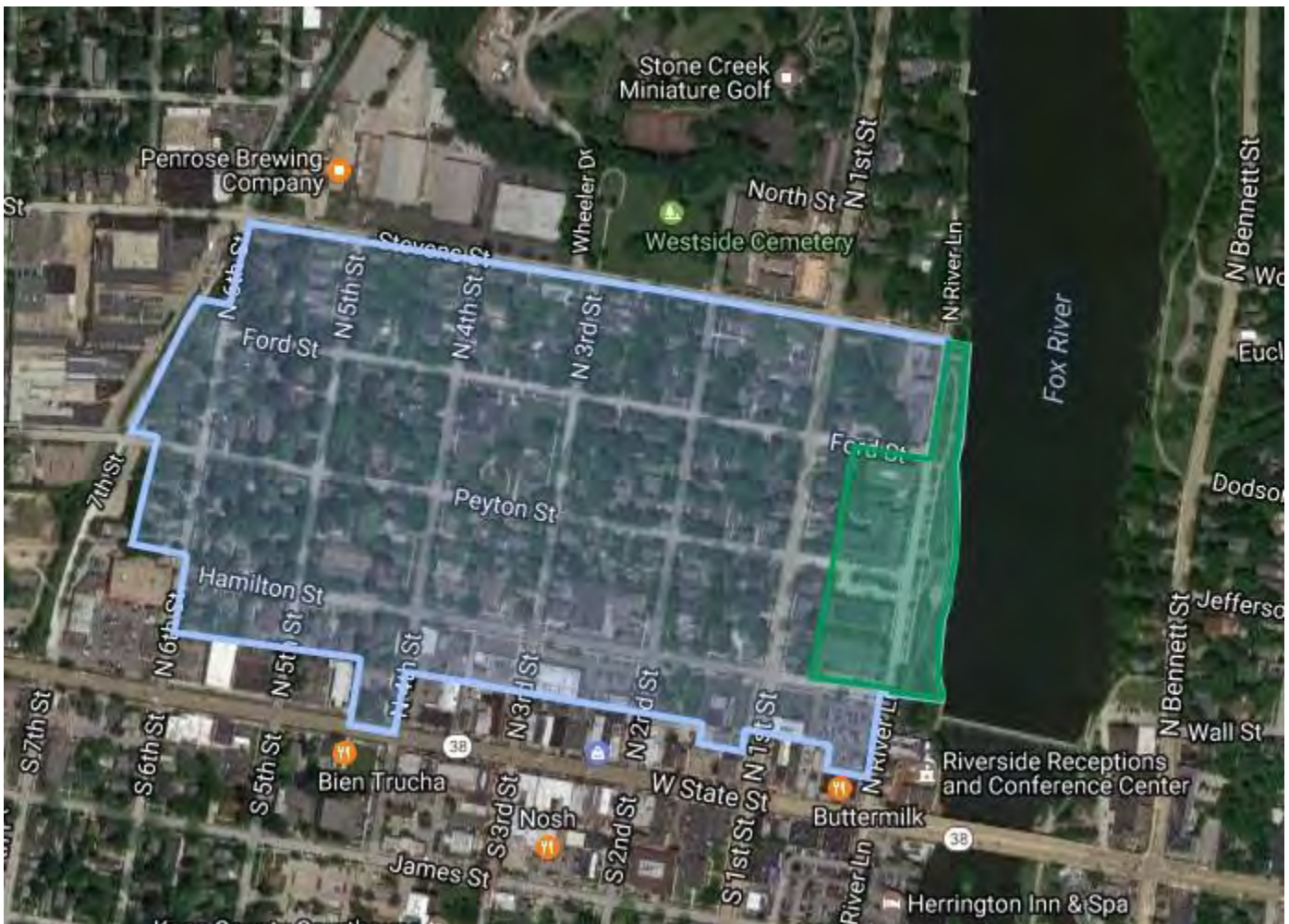


FIGURE 1: MAP OF ORIGINAL NORTH GENEVA HISTORIC DISTRICT AND BOUNDARY DECREASE

*The area in blue identifies the original North Geneva Historic District boundary. Outlined in green are the areas removed from the original district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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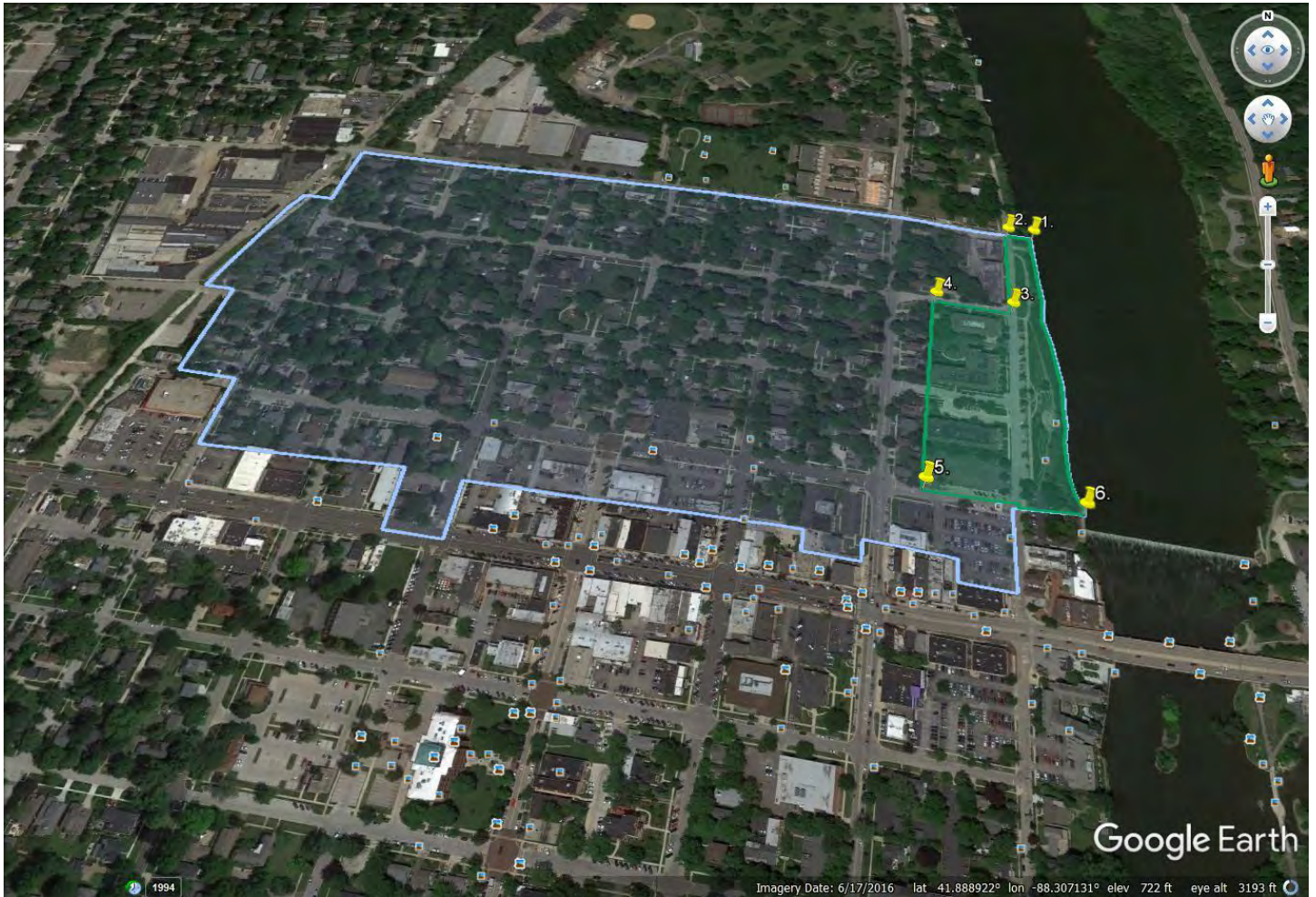


FIGURE 2: MAP OF GIS POINTS FOR BOUNDARY DECREASE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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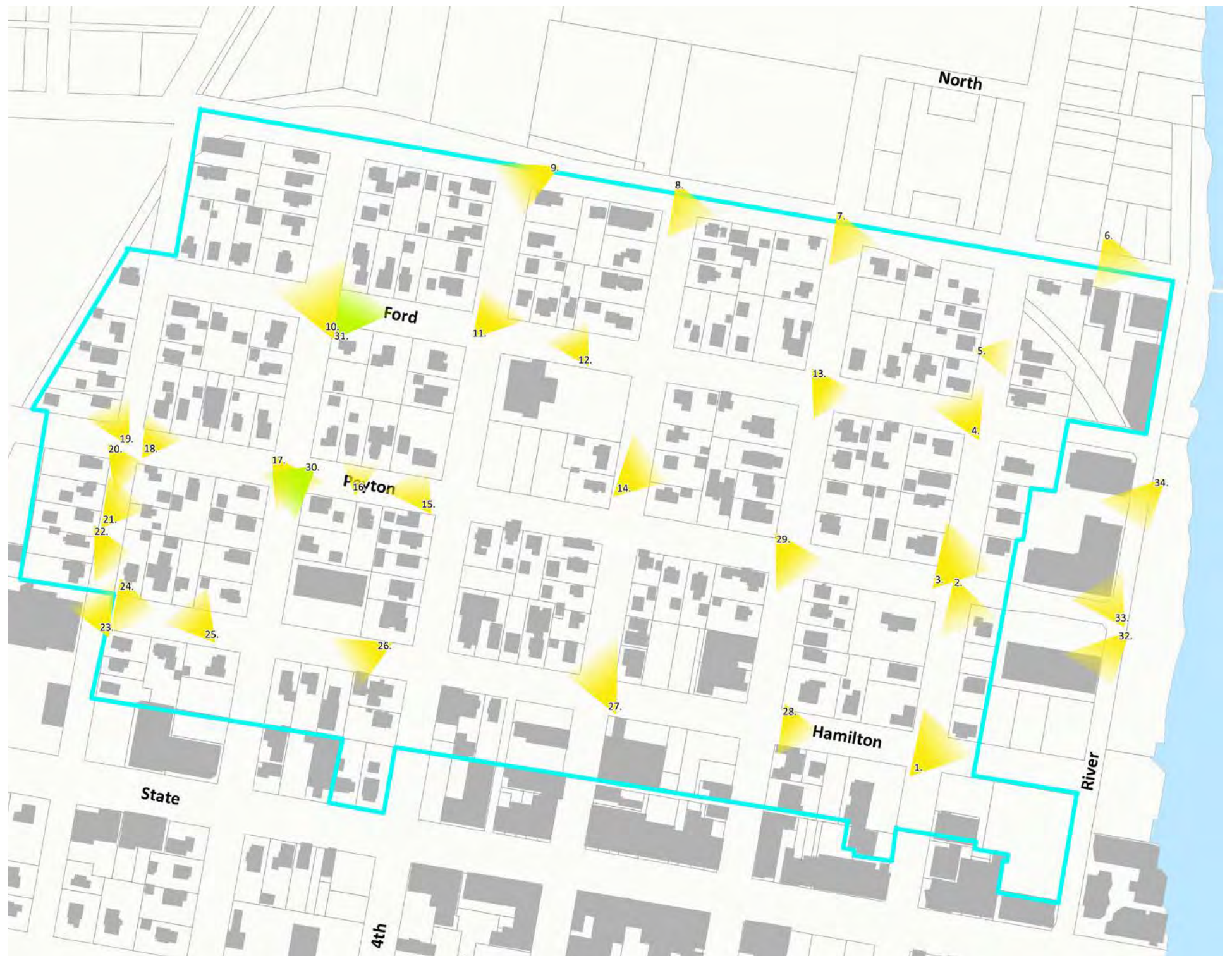


FIGURE 4: PHOTOGRAPH KEY *Photograph number identifies location of camera.















OND ST.































NO PARKING
ANYTIME





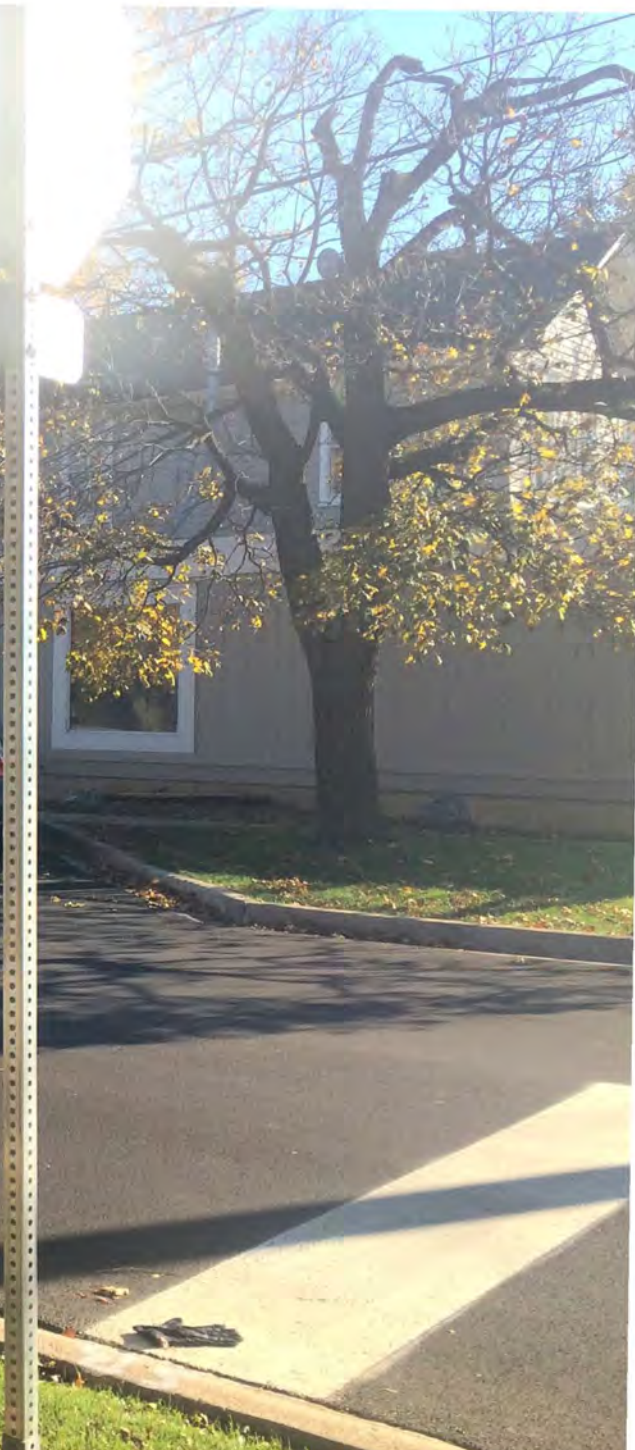


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National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



November 2, 2016

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places Program
National Park Service, Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nominations recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 28, 2016 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Marquette Apartments, Peoria, Peoria County
Turkey Hill Grange Hall, Belleville, St. Clair County
Edward D. Brigham House, Glencoe, Cook County
William and Jennette Sloane House, Elmhurst, DuPage County
Potter and Barker Grain Elevator, La Fox, Kane County
Brainerd Bungalow Historic District, Chicago, Cook County

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PACKAGE ALSO CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation), Alton, Madison County

Approved at the June 24, 2016 meeting

North Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease), Geneva, Kane County, IL
Central Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase), Geneva, Kane County, IL

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

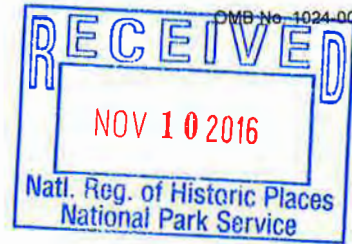
Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program

enclosures

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name North Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease)

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 100-200 North River Lane (Decrease) not for publication

city or town _____ vicinity

state Illinois county Kane zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] Date 11-01-16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

North Geneva Historic District
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	20	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
176	20	Total

* Clarification: The original North Geneva Historic District nomination did not include a count or identify buildings as contributing or non-contributing.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Returned

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
- RELIGION

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC
- RELIGION

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COLONIAL
- EARLY REPUBLIC
- MID-19TH CENTURY
- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
- MODERN MOVEMENT
- OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- WOOD
- BRICK
- STONE
- METAL
- STUCCO
- GLASS
- SYNTHETICS

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane 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.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

- 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

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1835-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Architect/Builder

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Wilson Brothers</u> | <u>John Schmodt</u> |
| <u>George Westgarth</u> | <u>John Rogers</u> |
| <u>Nels Swanson</u> | <u>Steven Buck</u> |
| <u>Noah B. Spalding</u> | |
| <u>Samuel Nye Clark</u> | |
| <u>Nelson Eck</u> | |
| <u>L.M. Stevens</u> | |
| <u>Dr. Wesley Humphrey</u> | |
| <u>William Burman</u> | |
| <u>William B. West</u> | |
| <u>Julius Alexander</u> | |
| <u>John Chambers</u> | |
| <u>Lyman Bixby</u> | |
| <u>William Conant</u> | |
| <u>Charles Sunleaf</u> | |
| <u>John Wheeler</u> | |
| <u>G.W. Watson</u> | |
| <u>Oscar Pierson</u> | |

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North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles, A Concise Guide*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1994.

Foley, Mary Mix, and Madelaine Thatcher. *The American House*. New York: Harper & Row, 1980.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009.

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture, An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York, W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.

Lambert, Michael A., "Evolution and Preliminary Historic Significance Evaluation of the Former Mill Race Inn Property." January 15, 2014. Accessed August 27, 2015.

Longstreth, Richard W. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 2nd Ed. ed. New York: Knopf, 2013.

McConaughay, John. Interview by Michael A. Lambert, July 24, 2015.

National Register Bulletin No. 16: Guidelines for Completing the National Register Nomination Form. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1991.

National Register Nomination Form, "North Geneva Historic District". Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1982.

Schwenkler, Alice. *Geneva, Illinois: 150 Reminders of 150 Years*. Geneva, Illinois: Chronicle Publishing Company, 1985.

Walker, Lester. *American Homes, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Domestic Architecture*. New York: Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, 2002.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls Inc., 1970.

MAPS:

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Geneva, ILL.: 1885, 1891, 1897, 1905, 1912, 1923, 1930, and 1945
2. City of Geneva Historic District Map
3. City of Geneva Historic Buildings and Redevelopment Site Map

ADDITIONAL SOURCES:

1. City Code of Geneva Illinois, Chapter 6-Historic Preservation
2. Kane County Assessor
3. Geneva Township Assessor
4. Architectural Resources in the Geneva Historic District: A Summary and Inventory.
Prepared by Historic Certification Consultants, 2000.

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.58 acre (decrease)

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>41.891505°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.302841°</u> Longitude	3	<u>41.890612°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.303907°</u> Longitude
2	<u>41.890514°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.303028°</u> Longitude	4	<u>41.888598°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.304434°</u> Longitude
5	<u>41.888393°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.302849°</u> Longitude	6	<u>41.891468°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.302539°</u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary decrease includes 100 and 200 North River Lane.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary decrease reflects the new condominium development which detracts for the architectural significance of the District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erica Ruggiero date Nov. 17, 2015
organization McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. telephone 847. 328. 5679 ext. 114
street & number 1330 Sherman Avenue, Suite A email erica@miarchitects.com
city or town Evanston state Illinois zip code 60201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: North Geneva Historic District
City or Vicinity: Geneva
County: Kane **State:** Illinois
Photographer: Erica Ruggiero
Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 100-Block of North First Street looking northeast.
1 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 100-Block of North First Street looking southeast.
2 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the east side of the 200-Block of North First Street looking northeast.
3 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of Ford and North First Streets.
4 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 305 and 311 North First Street looking northeast.
5 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 8-10 Stevens Street looking southeast.
6 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 300-Block of North Second Street looking southeast.
7 of 34.

North Geneva Historic District
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 300-Block of North Third Street looking southeast.
8 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 318-328 North Fourth Street looking southwest.
9 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 300-Block of North Fifth Street looking northwest.
10 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 301-317 North Fourth Street looking northeast.
11 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 315 and 325 Ford Street looking northwest.
12 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast corner of Ford and North Second Streets.
13 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 211 and 217 North Third Street looking northeast.
14 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northside of the 400-Block of Peyton Street looking northwest.
15 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 415 and 421 Peyton Street looking northwest.
16 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 100-Block of North Fifth Street looking southeast.
17 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast corner of North Sixth and Peyton Streets.
18 of 34.

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of North Sixth and Peyton Streets.
19 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 117 and 127 North Sixth Street looking southeast.
20 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North Sixth Street looking north from 122 North Sixth Street.
21 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast and southeast corners of North Sixth and Hamilton Streets.
22 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Sixth Street looking northwest.
23 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 500-Block of Hamilton Street looking southeast.
24 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of the 500-Block of Hamilton Street looking northwest.
25 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 400-Block of Hamilton Street looking southwest.
26 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Fourth Street looking northwest.
27 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 221 Hamilton Street looking southeast.
28 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast corner of Peyton and North Second Streets.
29 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of North Fifth Street looking southwest.
30 of 34.

North Geneva Historic District
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 400-Block of Ford Street looking southeast.

31 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of boundary decrease looking southeast from the corner of Peyton Street and River Lane.

32 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of boundary decrease looking northeast from the corner of Peyton Street and River Lane.

33 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera View of boundary decrease looking southeast.

34 of 34.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 7 of the North Geneva Historic District is being amended with a count and identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings which was excluded in the original nomination completed in 1982. A revised narrative description has been included in the amendment to provide a more accurate and complete description of the North Geneva Historic District. Additionally, this amendment includes architectural classifications, principal exterior materials in the District, and a narrative summary, which were also excluded in the original nomination.

Amendment:

Summary Paragraph

The North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) is the northern section of the original town of Geneva, settled by James Herrington in 1835 and platted by Dick Herrington and Mark Fletcher in 1837. The NGHD is roughly bound by the abandoned Chicago and North Western Railway right-of-way at Seventh Street to the west, Stevens Street to the north, the west bank of the Fox River to the east, and State Street to the south. The NGHD encompasses 77.2 acres with 176 contributing buildings and with 20 non-contributing. The existing 176 historic structures were constructed between ca. 1840 and 1966. The District is composed largely of residences with a central, commercial corridor and with industrial and religious properties interspersed. The period of significance is from 1835, the date the first settler arrived in the area, to 1966, the fifty year cutoff for significance for the National Register.

Narrative Description

The City of Geneva is located 45 miles west of downtown Chicago, in Kane County, Illinois. Bordering communities include: St. Charles to the north (Kane County), West Chicago to the east (DuPage County), La Fox to the west (Kane County), and Batavia to the south (Kane County).

The NGHD is approximately 77.2 acres, roughly bounded by Stevens Street on the north, the State Street on the south, the west bank of the Fox River on the east, and the abandoned Chicago and North Western Railway right-of-way at Seventh Street to the west. The NGHD encompasses most of the northern half of the town as it was originally platted.

The composition of the District is predominantly residential with commercial, industrial, and religious properties interspersed. The areas north, west, and east of the district are largely residential. To the east, the commercial corridor of State Street continues through Geneva east of the Fox River and into West Chicago. The area to the south of the District is composed of the Kane County Governmental Complex, the Union Pacific-West Line Passenger Station, and residential neighborhoods.

The topography of the district is characterized by sloping banks rising from the Fox River on the east to a gently rolling plain. The street pattern is a standard grid on a general north-south alignment following the edge of the river. As the original plat map indicates, blocks measure 300 feet squared and are divided into ten individual lots of 60 by 100 feet. In contrast, the blocks along the Fox River have twelve lots.

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North Geneva Historic District
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Section number 7Page 14

Blocks have curb or streets gutters, sidewalks, and, in the residential sections, landscaped parkways lined with native oak, black walnut, sycamore, maple, linden, and elm trees. There are no alleys on residential blocks so driveways cut across sidewalks in many places to provide access to detached garages in the rear of lots or attached garages in the front or side of the lot.

The buildings in the District follow national trends in architectural styles and building forms popular at their time of construction. Each building reflects its construction date based on architectural details and construction methods. During the development of the NGHD, styles such as Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Mid-Century Modern, and New Traditional were frequently used throughout the District.

Most of the properties in the District have characteristics of architectural styles. There are also residential buildings forms found throughout the North Geneva Historic District including: Single Pen, Hall & Parlor, Central Passage, Side Hall, I-House, Three-Bay, Four-over-Four, Gable-Front, and Upright & Wing.

Today, the North Geneva Historic District remains intact and appears much as it would have looked when fully developed at the end of the period of significance. The District retains a high degree of integrity making it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the properties are intact and have sustained little if any exterior modifications. Most alterations that did occur that are visible from the street are window replacement and the installation of synthetic siding over original clapboards.

The following are descriptions for each of the existing contributing and non-contributing resources including their historic building name, if known, address, date of construction, architect/builder, primary architectural style, and building type as identified above. Listed addresses correspond to the addresses found on Geneva Township Assessor. A "Building Key" is located in the "Additional Documentation" section of this nomination.

If a building is listed with two dates, the later date is for an addition or remodeling. If a property, constructed during the period of significance, is listed as "non-contributing", it is listed as such due to unsympathetic and extensive alterations.

*Abbreviations Note: ST: Street; DIR: Direction; NO: Street Number; C: Contributing; NC: Non-Contributing;
NRHP: Individually-Listed on the National Register

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	Historic Name	ST	DIR	No	Date	Architect and/or Builder	Architectural Style/Building Type 1	Architectural Style/Building Type 2	C/NC
1		Fifth	N	18	2007		Bank Drive-Thru		NC
2		Fifth	N	28	c. 1880		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	C
3		Fifth	N	112	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C
4		Fifth	N	117	1897		Upright & Wing	Queen Anne	C
5	John and Freda Anderson House	Fifth	N	118	1904		American Foursquare		C
6		Fifth	N	127	1909		American Foursquare		C
7		Fifth	N	128	c. 1900		American Foursquare		C
8		Fifth	N	202	c. 1950		Cape Cod		C
9		Fifth	N	218	c. 1892		Shingle		C
10		Fifth	N	228	1957		Ranch		C
11		Fifth	N	302	c. 1890	Builder: Nels Swanson	Queen Anne		C
12		Fifth	N	312	1856		Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C
13		Fifth	N	317	1952		Minimal Traditional		C
14		Fifth	N	319	1952		Minimal Traditional		C
15		Fifth	N	320	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne (Free Classic)	C
16		Fifth	N	322	1965		Split level		C
17		Fifth	N	328	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
18	L. Warber Building	First	N	17	1928		Central Block with Wings	Late Classical Revival	C
19	Wrate-Allen P. Hubbard House	First	N	28	1848		Italianate		C
20		First	N	101	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C
21		First	N	111	c. 1869		Queen Anne		C
22		First	N	112	c. 1930		Gable-Front		NC
23		First	N	119	2014		New Traditional	Classical	NC

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24		First	N	121	2014		New Traditional	Classical	NC
25	Splading House	First	N	127	c. 1845	Builder: Noah B. Spalding	Greek Revival	Cottage; Gable-Front	C
26	Clark-Eddowes House	First	N	128	1845	Builder: Samuel Nye Clark	Greek Revival		C
27		First	N	201	c. 1837		Upright & Wing		C
28		First	N	202	c. 1848		Italianate		NC
29		First	N	213	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
30		First	N	217	1913	Builder: Nelson Eck	American Foursquare		C
31	Nelson Eck House	First	N	218	1920	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
32		First	N	227	1871	Builder: L.M. Stevens	Italianate		C
33		First	N	228	c. 1855	Builder: Dr. Wesley Humphrey	Gable-Front		C
34		First	N	301	c. 1854	Builder: William Burman	Three-Bay		C
35		First	N	302	1867	Builder: William B. West	Gable-Front		C
36		First	N	305	c. 1860		Hall and Parlor		C
37		First	N	311	c. 1835		Single-Pen		C
38		First	N	312	1875		Upright & Wing		C
39		First	N	318	c. 1870		Upright & Wing		C
40		First	N	327	c. 1890		Side Hall	Italianate	C
41		First	N	328	1878	Builder: William B. West	Three-Bay		C
42	Pearson House	Ford		115	1905	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
43	Mead House	Ford		116	1869		Hall and Parlor		C
44	Fuerst-Peterson House	Ford		121	1889		Gable-Front		C

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45	Roswell Acers (Brown House) House	Ford		127	1851	Builder: Julius Alexander	Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C
46	Chambers House	Ford		201	1854	Builder: John Chambers	Gabled Ell	Italianate	C
47		Ford		215	c. 1923-1930		Prairie		C
48		Ford		221	c. 1927		Bungalow		C
49		Ford		227	1853		Greek Revival		C
50		Ford		315	c. 1865		Gable-Front	Greek Revival; Italianate	C
51	John DeGrout House	Ford		321	1856	Builder: Lyman Bixby	Gable-Front; Double House	Greek Revival	C
52		Ford		401	1869		Colonial Revival		C
53		Ford		415	1875		Queen Anne		C
54		Ford		418	c. 1900		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
55		Ford		421	c. 1857	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Upright & Wing		C
56	Bethel Perry House	Ford		427	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
57		Ford		428	1856		Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C
58	Jacob Bennett House	Ford		515	c. 1880		Gothic Revival		C
59		Ford		516	c. 1890		Stick		C
60		Ford		521	c. 1912-1923		Queen Anne		C
61		Ford		524	1978		New Traditional	Colonial Revival	NC
62		Ford		527	c. 1875		Gabled Ell		C
63	Anderson House	Fourth	N	18	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
64		Fourth	N	21	1955		Freestanding		C
65	Strader House/ Paul Sabine House	Fourth	N	28	1892		Stick		C
66		Fourth	N	102	c. 1859		Three-Bay	Greek Revival	C
67		Fourth	N	112	c. 1950		Ranch		C
68		Fourth	N	118	c. 1920		Colonial Revival		C
69		Fourth	N	122	c. 1920		Bungalow		C
70		Fourth	N	127	c. 1950		Ranch		C

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71		Fourth	N	128	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival		NC
72	August Wilson House	Fourth	N	202	1906	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Prairie		C
73		Fourth	N	218	2007		New Traditional		NC
74	Fourth Street School	Fourth	N	227	1916	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Late Classical Revival		C
75	Oscar Wilson House	Fourth	N	228	1911	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
76		Fourth	N	301	1926		Tudor Revival		C
77		Fourth	N	311	1925		Gable Front	Colonial Revival	C
78		Fourth	N	312	c. 1960		Split-level	Colonial Revival	C
79		Fourth	N	317	1878		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
80		Fourth	N	318	c. 1878		Upright & Wing		C
81		Fourth	N	322	c. 1905		Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
82		Fourth	N	327	1888		Gable-Front	Queen Anne (Free Classic)	C
83		Fourth	N	328	c. 1880		Upright & Wing		C
84	Miller House	Hamilton		101	c. 1837		Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C
85		Hamilton		115	c. 1888		Gable-Front	Craftsman	C
86		Hamilton		122	c. 1855		Central Pass		C
87	William Conant House	Hamilton		127	1852		Greek Revival		C
88	United Methodist Church	Hamilton		211	c. 1993-1997		New Traditional	Classical	NC
89	United Methodist Church	Hamilton		211	1872-74		Romanesque Revival		C
90	Swedish Methodist Church	Hamilton		227	1906		Gothic Revival		C
91		Hamilton		301	c. 1925		Craftsman		C
92		Hamilton		309	c. 1897-1905		Queen Anne		NC
93		Hamilton		315	c. 1912-1923		Craftsman		C
94		Hamilton		316	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C
95		Hamilton		321	1894		Queen Anne		C
96		Hamilton		322	c. 1897-1905		Queen Anne		C

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97	First Congregational Church	Hamilton		327	1856	Builder: William Conant	Greek Revival	Early Classical Revival	C
98	Westgarth-Crary House	Hamilton		416	1849	Builder: George Westgarth	English Regency		C
99		Hamilton		421	c. 1990		Strip Mall	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC
100		Hamilton		422	c. 1890		Upright & Wing		C
101		Hamilton		428	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C
102		Hamilton		501	c. 1891	Builder: Charles Sunleaf	Gabled Ell		C
103		Hamilton		514	c. 1865		Gable-Front; Greek Revival	Duplex	C
104		Hamilton		515	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C
105		Hamilton		521	c. 1950		Mid-Century Modern		C
106		Hamilton		527	1903		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
107		Peyton		109	c. 1848		Italianate		NC
108		Peyton		115	c. 1891-1897		Gable-Front	Italianate	NC
109		Peyton		128	1935		Cape Cod		C
110		Peyton		209	2000		New Traditional	Prairie	NC
111		Peyton		215	1998		New Traditional	Classical	NC
112	Wakefield House	Peyton		216	1866		Italianate		C
113		Peyton		218	c. 1930-1945		American Foursquare		C
114		Peyton		316	1925		Colonial Revival	Georgian	C
115		Peyton		322	1848	Builder: George Westgarth	Upright & Wing		C
116		Peyton		415	c. 1865		I-House		C
117		Peyton		416	c. 1923-1930		I-House		C
118		Peyton		421	c. 1923-1930		American Foursquare		C
119		Peyton		427	c. 1838		Single-Pen		C
120		Peyton		509	c. 1868		Gabled Ell		C
121		Peyton		515	2001		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC
122		Peyton		516	c. 1897-1905		American Foursquare		C

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123		Peyton		517	2001		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC
124		Peyton		521	c. 1860		Gable-Front		C
125		Peyton		527	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
126		Second	N	15	c. 1880		Gable-Front	T-form	C
127		Second	N	16	c. 1930- 1945		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C
128		Second	N	27	c. 1875		Gabled Ell		C
129		Second	N	111	c. 1960		Duplex		C
130		Second	N	119	1915	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Craftsman		C
131		Second	N	120	1915		Tudor Revival		C
132	Hoag House	Second	N	121	c. 1865	Architect: G. W. Watson	Italianate		C
133	James Herrington House	Second	N	128	1855		Italianate		C
134		Second	N	201	c. 1891- 1897		Upright & Wing		C
135		Second	N	208	2000		New Traditional	Georgian	
136	Larson House	Second	N	211	c. 1906	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
137		Second	N	214	1996		New Traditional	Classical	
138	Mayborne, Grace & Etta House	Second	N	217	c. 1923- 1930		Craftsman		C
139		Second	N	227	c. 1912- 1923		Queen Anne		C
140	Judge James H. Mayborne House	Second	N	228	1855		Greek Revival		C
141		Second	N	318	c. 1875		Gabled Ell		C
142		Second	N	327	c. 2009		New Traditional	Colonial Revival	NC
143		Second	N	328	c. 1885		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne details	C
144		Sixth	N	17	c. 1900		Gable-Front		C
145		Sixth	N	21	c. 1923- 1930		Colonial Revival		C
146		Sixth	N	27	c. 1900		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
147		Sixth	N	102	c. 1900		Side Hall	Italianate	C
148		Sixth	N	110	c. 1905		American Foursquare		C
149		Sixth	N	116	c. 1905		American Foursquare		C
150		Sixth	N	117	c. 1940		Cape Cod		C
151		Sixth	N	122	c. 1930- 1945	Builder: Oscar	Minimal Traditional	Cape Cod	C

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						Pierson			
152		Sixth	N	127	c. 1891		Gabled Ell		C
153	Oscar Pierson House	Sixth	N	128	c. 1894	Builder: Oscar Pierson	Queen Anne		C
154		Sixth	N	202	1903	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Shingle		C
155		Sixth	N	208	c. 1890		Gable-Front		C
156		Sixth	N	214	1930		Craftsman		C
157		Sixth	N	217	c. 1908		Gable-Front	Colonial Revival	C
158		Sixth	N	220	c. 1869		Gable-Front	Queen Anne (Porch Details)	C
159		Sixth	N	221	c. 1908		Gable-Front	Colonial Revival	C
160		Sixth	N	228	c. 1880		Gabled Ell		C
161		Sixth	N	321	c. 1915		Queen Anne	Free Classic	C
162	Dr. F. M. Marsteller Home & Office	State	W	401	1914	Builder: Wilson Brothers	American Foursquare		C
163	Dr. F.M. Marsteller Home	State	W	409	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C
164		Stevens		8	c. 1925		Garage/Office	Industrial	C
165		Stevens		8	c. 1948		Industrial Loft		C
166		Stevens		10	c. 1930-1935		Industrial		C
167		Stevens		10	c. 1930-1935		Industrial		C
168		Stevens		124	c. 1885		Double House		C
169	Perkins House	Stevens		216	c. 1920	Builder: John Schmodt	American Foursquare		C
170		Stevens		222	c. 1920		Coach House		C
171		Stevens		316	c. 1845		Gabled Ell		C
172		Stevens		416	c. 1915		Gable-Front		C
173		Stevens		422	c. 1880		Gabled Ell		C
174		Stevens		522	c. 1955		Ranch		C
175	National Tea Grocery	Third	N	21	c. 1923-1930; 1954; 1967		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	NC
176		Third	N	22	1952		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	C

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177	Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage	Third	N	109-111	c. 1901		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
178		Third	N	112	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival		C
179		Third	N	116-118	1921		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C
180		Third	N	117	c. 1895		Upright & Wing		C
181		Third	N	122	1875		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
182		Third	N	127	c. 1857		Gabled Ell		C
183	Schmoldt House	Third	N	128	c. 1845	Builder: John Schmoldt	Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C
184	Perkins House	Third	N	201	c. 1850	Builder: John Schmoldt	Greek Revival		C
185	Chambers House	Third	N	202	c. 1860	Builder: John Chambers	Gable-Front		C
186	Arnold House	Third	N	211	1930	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C
187		Third	N	212	1896		Colonial Revival		C
188		Third	N	217	1876	Builder: John Rogers	Gable-Front		C
189		Third	N	227	1857	Builder: Lyman Bixby	Italianate		C
190	Breck House	Third	N	302	1854	Builder: Steven Buck	Italianate		C
191		Third	N	312	1905		Queen Anne		C
192		Third	N	317	1925		Colonial Revival		C
193		Third	N	318	c. 1850		Gable-Front		C
194		Third	N	321	1930		Greek Revival		C
195		Third	N	327	1942		Cape Cod		C
196		Third	N	328	1887/1960		Mansard		NC

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Explanation of Amendment:

Section 8 of the North Geneva Historic District is being amended to include the applicable National Register Criteria, revised Areas of Significance, Period of Significance, and known Architects/Builders. Additionally, the amendment includes a revised Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph and Narrative Statement of Significance to support the revised Areas of Significance and inclusion of the National Register Criteria. Lastly, the decrease in boundaries reflects the updated period of significance and revised Areas of Significance.

The areas removed (100 and 200 North River Lane) were removed due to new condominium development on the site which detracts for the architectural significance of the District.

Amendment:

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

After 180 years, the North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) remains a locally significant district in the City of Geneva. The period of significance is from 1835-1966, reflecting the time spanning between the years that the District was first developed, up until the 50 year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places. The District is eligible Criterion A for Industry, Commerce, and Transportation and Criterion C for Architecture.

The NGHD encompasses the northern half of the original town of Geneva as founded by James Herrington in 1835. The District, which continues to function as it has historically with a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial resources, has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

History and Development of Geneva

Geneva is one of several communities that developed along the Fox River beginning in 1835. Located about 45 miles from Chicago, it became an independent business, manufacturing, and distribution center for farmers as well as early merchants and industrialists who were rapidly settling the area after the Black Hawk War ended in 1832. The site that was to become Geneva was known as Big Spring, an Indian watering place and a ford on the route between Chicago and the west.

Two Indian trails passed through Geneva long before the first white settlers entered the area. The first was the Waubensee trail, which roughly ran along the lines of modern day Route 31, following the springs between Aurora and Geneva. The second trail roughly followed the present-day route of State Street. The Pottawatomi called the Geneva area home for many years. Their primary chief in the area was Waubensee, whose people congregated just north of Aurora.

Christian Bowman Dodson and Archibald Clybourn were among the early settlers in the area, opening a trading post at the mouth of Mill Creek in 1834 to trade with the Pottawatomi and settlers. Their establishment included a saw mill and general store, where they traded goods for furs.

Other early settlers were James Clayton Herrington and his wife, Charity, who saw the possibilities of the site as an important stop for trade. They bought a timbered site from Daniel Shaw Haight on the bank of the Fox River near State and River streets, as well as Herrington Island, now Island Park, in the middle of the Fox River.

In 1835 Herrington built a new log home for his family, opened a general store, and secured a federal post office designation for his town of "La Fox." Through his influence with powerful Cook County politician Colonel Richard Hamilton, he was instrumental in getting the Kane County seat established in 1836 in the town that was to be renamed Geneva.

Some of the first houses were built along First Street by settlers from Massachusetts and New England in 1836. However, the government did not finish surveying Kane County until 1840 or put up land for public sale until 1842. By that time many new settlers eager to farm had already registered claims.

It was during this period that the early residents named the community. In the early days, many referred to the scattered settlements in this area as Big Springs. Some early settlers took to calling the town Herrington's Ford, while Herrington had chosen the name La Fox for the post office. James Campbell and Thomas Ford, acting as commissioners, suggested Campbell Ford as a possibility. However, it was Dr. Charles Volney Dyer of Chicago who hit upon Geneva, and the name stuck.

The first plat for Geneva was completed by Herrington's son, Dick, and Mark Fletcher in 1837 in a traditional grid pattern. It included 88 blocks stretching from the river to Ninth Street and from North to South streets. A public square

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was platted between State and Hamilton Streets and Third and Fourth Streets, and a county courthouse and jail were built that year on the public square.

By 1850, Geneva's population had reached 827. That year proved critical to the fledgling community's development, for in 1850, the first railroad service began in Geneva. It consisted of a two-mile branch line located on the east side of the river. It ran north to St. Charles where it connected Geneva to the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad.

In 1853 Geneva was connected to Chicago and the west with the arrival of the first permanent railroad line. Train service to Geneva grew quickly, with three trains a day passing through the community by 1857: The Fulton and The DeKalb (which were passenger trains), and The Sterling (a freight train).

By 1892, 31 passenger and 36 freight trains passed through Geneva each day. The arrival of the railroad dramatically changed Geneva. With the railroad came a large influx of Swedish and Irish immigrants. Sizable populations of Italian immigrants followed in the early 20th century. By the turn of the century, one out of every two Genevans had been born overseas.

In 1867 Geneva formally incorporated as a village, with local businessman Eben Danford elected as the first Village President with a population nearing 1,500 citizens.

Major manufacturers included Danford's Reaper and Mower Factory, which was helping countless farmers plow under the prairie and make the Midwest the breadbasket of the world. Twin flax mills, four wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, eleven dry goods stores, multiple grocery and hardware stores, foundries, and countless small businesses and industries flourished in Geneva.

Genevans opted to change from village to city government in 1887. James Herrington III, son of Geneva's founder, was elected the first mayor.

The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast-to-coast highway, was designated in 1913. It ran through Geneva along portions of State Street, Illinois 31, and later Third Street. Like the railroad, the Lincoln Highway proved a financial boom to Geneva. In 1916 State Street was paved in response to the tremendous surge of motorists coming to Geneva along the Lincoln Highway.

Today, the City of Geneva is developed with a population of about 21,000, and is within commuting distance of the city of Chicago. The business and residential heart of Geneva, containing buildings dating from as early as 1838, remains vibrant, with a well-maintained building stock that spans nearly 180 years of building tradition.

The following sections discuss the commercial, religious, and industrial histories in Geneva and specific properties in the North Geneva Historic District which represent those developments.

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Religious

The first Protestant churches founded in Geneva reflect the origins of many of the city's earliest settlers who came from New England or were immigrants from England. Denominations such as Episcopalian, Unitarian, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Disciples of Christ can trace their origins to England. The large Swedish immigrant population formed churches of two denominations, Methodist and Lutheran. The single Catholic Church in the district was built relatively late, in 1915, though the Catholic Congregation was established earlier.

These religious institutions are all located within the city center, generally just a block north or south of State Street. Considering the location of these churches and the residences of their founders, it appears that the different religious groups were not residentially segregated but scattered throughout the growing city. This pattern differs from that found when the residences of immigrants are clustered around their own ethnic church.

The First Congregational Church

The Congregational Church of yellow brick and limestone at 327 Hamilton Street has a cornerstone marked 1855. It was dedicated in 1856 by New Englander William Conant and a congregation that had been formed in 1849. Additions and alterations to the church building were made in 1873. Stained glass windows date from 1919.

The United Methodist Church

The United Methodist Church at 102 N. Second Street was built as the First Methodist Church. First Methodist preacher Hiram G. Warner came to Geneva from New England in 1837 and held services in the first Kane County Courthouse. The first board of trustees was organized in 1844 and built a frame church building in 1850 on the site of the current structure.

The present Romanesque Revival church was built in 1872-74 of riverstone and was dedicated in 1874. The tower was completed and the bell installed in 1893. When the two Methodist churches in Geneva merged, the combined congregation was called the Methodist Church of Geneva and is now called the United Methodist Church.

Swedish Methodist Church of Geneva

A group of Swedish Methodists formed ca. 1870, and their first pastor was August P. Wigren, who served both Geneva and Batavia. They purchased property at 27 S. First Street in 1873, built in 1864 as the church of the Free Methodists. In 1900 they purchased land at the northeast corner of Hamilton and Third streets. A parsonage was built at 111 N. Third Street, and then in 1906, they built and dedicated the Swedish Methodist Church of Geneva at 227 Hamilton Street.

In 1942 the Central Northwest Swedish Conference of Churches merged with the American Conference and subsequently the Swedish Emmanuel Church merged with the neighboring First Methodist Church in 1949 and became what is now the United Methodist Church of Geneva.

This church building is no longer used for church purposes and has been converted to commercial use.

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Industrial

Along the banks of the Fox River stood Geneva's once-thriving industrial complexes. Today, only ten historic industrial buildings remain within the City of Geneva, four of which are within the NGHD.

Geneva's earliest industry was built to serve agricultural needs and processed food products from surrounding farms or manufactured farm implements and equipment to be used by those farms.

Geneva's first grist mill was built at the west end of the dam on the banks of the Fox River near Hamilton Street in 1844 by Howard and Baird. The name was changed to Geneva Mills in 1848 and was known for providing cornmeal, buckwheat, millfeed, and flours of all types and grades.

With the arrival of the railroad into Geneva in 1850, industry continued to grow along present-day River Lane; the larger industrial district was bounded by the Fox River to the east and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to the west. This first line consisted of two miles of track located on the east side of the river. It ran north to St. Charles where it connected Geneva to the Galena & Chicago Union RR, which ran in and out of Turner Junction (now West Chicago). The Danford Reaper Works acted as depot and freight house for the line which continued in operation until 1857.

Geneva Bottling Works

Note: Information taken from personal interview with John McConnaughy (property owner), Geneva, IL on July 24, 2015 (Interview conducted by Michael A. Lambert, Preservation Planner for the City of Geneva, at Geneva Home Works Furniture Store, Geneva, IL between 10:15 am to 11:15 am). Additional analysis completed from examination of historic maps and records on file.

The last of the industrial building to exist with the district are part of the Geneva Bottling Works Complex.

The Geneva Bottling Works was established as the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works by Louis and Rose (Podesta, also Podesto) Boggiano (informant) in a wood-framed house at 401 North First Street in Geneva. Originally, the home was purchased as a summer home, a retreat from oppressive Chicago summers.

At their Geneva property, the Boggianos were encouraged to drill a well as a source of exceptional quality drinking water, suitable for bottling. The water was deemed of high quality due to its natural filtering through the limestone bedrock beneath the property.

The exact date when the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works was established is unknown. However, the company applied for trademarks for its "non-alcoholic, maltless beverages" which included Champyola (November 1921), Jupiter (December 1921), and Mexican Joy (September 1922), according to a published listing of United States soda and carbonated beverage trademarks of the 1920s.

According to information provided by John McConnoughay and data extracted from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (1923, 1930, 1935 and 1945), the bottling works facility was established by 1923 in the rear of an automobile garage, located at 17 Stevens Street. Also by 1923, a large water tank with a capacity of 3,000 gallons was erected north of the Boggiano's wood-frame home at 401 North First Street. By 1930, the bottling works had expanded and multiple additions had linked the wood-framed house with the automobile garage.

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The Geneva-based company first bottled only spring water before expanding its line to include seltzer water, mineral water, and distilled water. Jupiter Springs was the company's brand of spring water; the name was derived from Louis Boggiano, who had an interest in astronomy.

After the mid-1920s, the Geneva Bottling Works began bottling soda pop (7-Up, GrapeOla, Nichol Cola, and others). Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s, the Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works also distributed "near beer" in compliance with the laws between 1918 and 1933, the era of national prohibition.

Beginning in 1933, Geneva Bottling Works distributed Blatz, Atlas-Prager, and Budweiser beer, and later, expanded their line to include brands such as Berghoff and Heineken beer.

Although family records suggest that the Chicago branch of the Boggiano's business ceased in the mid- to late 1920s, historical data suggests that the name "Chicago and Geneva Bottling Works" continued through the 1930s (possibly as late as 1945), when the company name was shortened to "Geneva Bottling Works." Regardless, all product bottling was completed in Geneva; and bottled products were shipped to Chicago for distribution throughout the city.

Between 1933 and 1935, a concrete block liquor storehouse was erected at 10-12 Stevens Street. A small one-story concrete block storage building (identified as being used for empty cases on Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps) was erected to the south of the storehouse and, according to family history, was used for distribution. During this time, the bottling plant was converted to liquor bottling, according to maps of the period.

During the 1940s, the building at 10-12 Stevens Street housed a bottle washing line, distilled water production, and warehouse space. The building, as seen below, is one story in height with a side-gable roof and constructed of concrete block. There are three gabled dormers evenly spaced along the roofline and two cupolas along the ridge, all with their original wood clapboards. The loading dock is located along the east façade.

In January 1948, a building permit was issued for a two-story, industrial loft brick building at 302 North River Lane; the building served as a warehouse for the numerous products distributed by the Geneva Bottling Works. At the north and south facades the building has a stepped false-front which mimics the design of the garage building at 8 Stevens Street.

After the construction of the North River Lane warehouse building, the soda bottling continued at the 401 North First Street / 17 Stevens Street site and water bottling was moved to the 10-12 Stevens Street building.

The building at 8 Stevens Street was acquired by the McConnaughay family between 1945 and 1960. Over time, the small building—which served as both an office and an apartment for various members of the McConnaughay family—was expanded and remodeled several times. 8 Stevens Street is now composed of a one-story garage and two-story office building. Both rectangular in plan and constructed of concrete block and brick garage with stepped false-fronts at the north and south facades.

A demolition permit was issued in November 2014 for the original Geneva Bottling Works and Boggiano family home at 401 North First Street / 17 Stevens Street. The property was razed, and the site cleared by March 2015. The

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McConnaughay family, in August 2015, continues to own the remaining buildings associated with the Geneva Bottling Works.

Various other industrial complexes existed in the NGHD including the Geneva Grape Sugar Co. on North River Lane at Hamilton Street and the Phelps Manufacturing Co. Manufacturers of Lighting Devices on North River Lane at Peyton Street, however, none remain.

Architecture in Geneva

Geneva was first settled in 1835 and retains a significant amount of architectural fabric from the early settlement period, which occurred over the next 30 years and from the decades that followed.

Buildings in the NGHD can be categorized by form, architectural style, or commercial building type. An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. These buildings may be architect-designed to display a conscious attempt to incorporate typical architectural features of the time period. Of the 196 principal buildings in the District, 144 can be classified as having an architectural style, whether being a pure example, using select details, or being a hybrid of styles. Architectural styles in the district include: Italianate, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, Ranch, and others.

Buildings constructed during the early to mid-19th century are generally less-stylistic and can be identified by their form, feature, or shape rather than an architectural style. These buildings are usually early settlement residences built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in these buildings. Occasionally, ornament characteristic of an architectural style such as Greek Revival or Queen Anne is applied to the façade at the time of construction or as a later remodeling. If details of an architectural style are present, the building is first categorized by form and, then, by style. There are 75 principal residential buildings categorized by form in the NGHD.

Lastly, the four industrial buildings in the NGHD are located along River Lane on the west bank of the Fox River. These properties range from garages and storage spaces to industrial lofts, characterized by expansive and un-partitioned interior spaces and lack architectural ornamentation.

The following sections describe architectural styles, residential buildings forms, and commercial building types, as the extant religious and industrial properties in the NGHD have already been discussed in previous sections.

Notes:

The dates in parenthesis first indicate the time period during which the style was most popular nationally (N). Because of the varying rates in which popular architectural fashions spread across the country, the entrenchment of local building traditions, as well as the dominance of local tastes, dates may differ for local examples.

The second time period in parenthesis is the period in which this style appears locally (L) in Geneva.

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Architectural features listed under each architectural style are common characteristics, but may not be found in every building and may vary locally, regionally, and nationally.

Architectural Styles

Early Classical Revival (N. 1770-1850) (L. 1843-1868)

Late Classical Revival (N. 1895-1950) (L. 1889-1960)

The Early Classical Revival style developed at the end of the 18th century and derived architectural inspiration directly from the ancient buildings of Rome and Greece. Early Classical Revival buildings closely resembled by their successors during the Greek Revival Period; the doorway, cornice line, and type of column (Roman, Doric, or Tuscan Orders) are the three principal distinguishing features.

Late Classical Revival was inspired by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago which promoted classical forms. Late Classical Revival relied on stylistic details of the Greek Revival style. Classical Revival style buildings often have massive columns with classical Corinthian, Doric or Ionic capitals, topped by a front facing pediment.

Both styles were frequently used for civic, institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. Wall materials range from wood, brick, stucco, or stone with smoother surfaces being more prevalent.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a symmetrical façade, often with a full-height portico; porch roof with a prominent centered gable; a semi-circular transom or fanlight normally occurs above the paneled front door; broken pediment over the entry door; modillions and dentils line the cornice; and double-hung windows with lintels above, symmetrically arranged often in pairs or groups of three.

Regency (N. 1820-1860) (L. 1849)

The Regency style of architecture refers primarily to buildings built in Britain during the period in the early 19th century when George IV was Prince Regent. The period coincides with the Biedermeier style in the German-speaking lands, Federal style in the United States and the French Empire style.

The style follows the Georgian style of architecture. Regency architecture was influenced by classical Greek and Roman architecture. The Regency period saw a great surge of interest in classical Greece, popularized by men like Lord Byron and his outspoken advocacy of Greek nationalism. The resulting popularity of Greek style reached beyond architecture to include painting, furniture, interior decoration, and even dress design.

Typical architectural characteristics can include white painted stucco or brick façades; classical mouldings and projections; wood trim painted black or a dark color; decorative ironwork; symmetrical façades and fenestration openings; paneled front doors; shallow pitch roofs; and tall and thin windows, with very small glazing bars separating the panes of glass.

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Greek Revival (N. 1825-1860) (L. 1840-1865)

The emphasis turned from Rome to Greece as the Greek Revival style developed around 1820. American interest in the culture of ancient Greece grew from sympathy for the Greek War of Independence (1821-1830) and emerging archaeological finds showing Greece as the earliest democracy.

The Greek Revival style has much in common with Early Classical Revival, in its reliance on the temple form, front pediment, and classical order columns. Greek Revival unlike its predecessor was less monumental and is more commonly used for residential and commercial buildings.

The Greek Revival style is most often the earliest architectural style found in Midwestern towns and in Geneva is the most commonly found pre-Civil War style. Typical architectural characteristics can include a cornice line at the main roof and porch emphasized by a wide band of trim, representing the classical entablature; gabled or hipped roof of low pitch; entry or full-height porches; porches often have a traditional classical pediment supported by squared or rounded classical columns (Doric Order); windows are typically six-pane, upper and lower double-hung sash; and doors are often surrounded by sidelights and transoms.

Gothic Revival (N. 1840-1880) (L. 1855-1910)

The Gothic Revival style, based on medieval design precedents, was widely popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing who published pattern books of stylistic details and championed the use of the style. It was promoted as an ideal picturesque rural style, suitable for residential use.

This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small town settings. The style was losing popularity for residential designs by the late 1860s, but resurgence during the 1870s occurred in applying the style to public and religious buildings.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables; gables commonly have decorated vergeboards (commonly called gingerbread or stickwork); windows commonly extend into gable, frequently having pointed-arch shape (Gothic arch); other window shapes include the clover-like foil with three, four or five lobes; doors often have pointed-arch and/or heavy hood ornament; roof peaks are often topped with pinnacles; decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors; and porches with turned posts or columns.

Italianate (N. 1840-1885) (L. 1848-1890)

A popular 19th-century style, the Italianate was derived from the architecture of Italian villas and originated in England at the start of the Picturesque Movement. This style with its wide overhanging bracketed eaves was typically found on two and three story buildings. Varying forms include a cube with low pitched hipped roof, rectangular plan with front gable roof, or asymmetrical plan with cross hip or cross gable roof. Often this style included a cupola. In the district several Italianate Style houses have Greek Revival features such as entrance surrounds.

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Typical architectural characteristics can include vertical proportions; tall, curved or arched topped windows and doors with hooded molds; stone trim with incised foliated ornament; wide eaves and cornices; large brackets, sometimes paired; intricate wood or pressed metal cornices; porches, both small entry and full width, of single-story height; and paired and single doors are common with large-pane glazing in the door itself.

Stick Style (N. 1860-1890) (L. 1853-1895)

The Stick Style is Gothic in its overall verticality but looks toward the Queen Anne style in its picturesque complexity, both in form and in detailing. The style was popularized in house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1860s and 1870s.

The most distinctive stylistic element of the Stick Style is the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim applied horizontally, vertically or diagonally to the exterior wall surfaces. The exterior stickwork was considered to display structural honesty by showing the supportive wooden understructure on the outside. A similar pattern of decorative wood trim appears in the trusses of the gables and across gables and on the porch braces.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a steeply pitched gable and cross-gable roofs with decorative trusses in the apex of the gable peaks; cross gables; decorative trusses at gable peak; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; wood exterior walls with clapboards; horizontal, vertical or diagonal decorative wood trim – stickwork; porches with diagonal or curved braces; and towers.

Queen Anne (N. 1880-1910) (L. 1869-1930)

For many, the Queen Anne style typifies the architecture of the Victorian age. This very popular style of the 1880s and 1890s has asymmetrical massing characterized by projecting bays and prominent, compound roof shapes. These buildings were clad in a variety of materials and with multiple textures including patterned shingles.

The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Roots for the style date back to the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England and have little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that dominated during her reign (1702-1714).

Typical architectural characteristics can include an abundance of decoration; varied and rich contrasting materials, shapes, and textures; patterned masonry, shingles, or textured wall surfaces including half timbering; expansive, wrap around porches with decorative spindlework and gable trim; projecting pressed metal bays; turrets or conical towers; irregular roofline with many dormers and chimneys; and single pane windows, some paired, with small decorative panes or stained glass.

A subtype of Queen Anne found within the district is Queen Anne-Free Classic. This subtype is characterized by classical columns as porch supports, Palladian windows, and cornice-line dentils.

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Shingle Style (N. 1880-1910) (L. 1890-1905)

The Shingle Style is a variable style that borrows characteristics from several other styles. Many are closely related to the Queen Anne style with a facade that is usually asymmetrical, with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines having cross-gables and multi-level eaves. Others have Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial style features such as gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows.

The distinguishing feature that sets this style apart is the use of continuous wood shingles cladding the roof and walls without interruption at corners. This style was employed by prominent American architects like H.H. Richardson, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the firm of McKim, Meade, and White.

Typical architectural characteristics can include shingled walls and roof; asymmetrical façade; irregular roof lines; moderately pitched roofs; cross gables; extensive wide porches; small sash or casement windows with many panes; and round or polygonal shingled towers.

Romanesque Revival (N. 1880-1900) (L. 1872-1892)

Buildings in the Romanesque Revival style are always heavy massive masonry construction, usually with some rough-faced stonework. Wide, rounded arches of the kind found in Roman or Romanesque architecture are an important identifying feature, and they often rest on squat columns. There is frequently decorative floral detail in the stonework, and sometimes on column capitals. In the late 19th century the style was popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson. The style was frequently used for churches, university buildings, prisons, and mansions due to its strong sense of permanence.

Typical architectural characteristics can include masonry construction; round arches at entrance windows; heavy and massive appearance; polychromatic stonework on details; round tower; squat columns; and decorative plaques.

Colonial Revival (N. 1890-1945) (L. 1869-1945)

Generally larger than those buildings of the earlier Colonial styles, the Colonial Revival Style embodies several of the classical details and elements of the earlier period showing an interest in early Federal, English (Georgian or Adam Styles) and Dutch (Dutch Colonial) houses. This interest revives the architecture of America's founding period, generated, in part by, the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 celebrating the country's 100th birthday.

Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan; some have wings attached to the side. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism dominating the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical, temple-like entrances with projecting porticos topped by pediments. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Colonial Revival style was popular for residences and public buildings including government offices, post offices, libraries, banks, schools and churches.

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Typical architectural characteristics can include symmetrical facades, often with side porches; red brick or wood clapboard walls; accentuated entrances with classical detailing and decorated with fanlights, sidelights, transoms, columns, and pediments; hipped or gable roofs, often with dormers; symmetrical, double-hung windows that are paired or tripled; columned porch or portico; front door sidelights; pedimented door, windows or dormers; wood shutters often with incised patterns; and cornice with dentils or modillions

Dutch Colonial (N. 1880-1955) (L. 1895-1930)

See "Colonial Revival" above.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Typical architectural characteristics can include a gambrel roof; symmetrical front façade; classical entry; and sheathed in wood clapboard or shingles.

Tudor Revival (N. 1890-1940) (L. 1905-1935)

A popular romantic revival style from the first half of the 20th century, Tudor Revival was inspired by English Medieval architecture. The style is recognized by the use of a steeply pitched side gable or hipped roof, with one or more front facing, asymmetrically placed gables. In some Tudor buildings the roofs curve over the eaves to imitate medieval thatching, or the roofline itself curves from peak to cornice to suggest a medieval cottage.

Typical architectural characteristics can include walls of masonry, brick, stucco and half-timbering most commonly used in a mixture; mullions, transoms, and trim of stone are typical, as are rounded Tudor arch door openings; tall, multi-pane, narrow windows, double hung or casement, often with leaded glass; multiple and overlapping dormers; multi-colored slate on the roof; massive chimneys, often stone or stucco with stone ornament; and a steeply pitched roof.

Prairie (N. 1900-1920) (L. 1905-1930)

The Prairie School was an American style of architecture, especially popular in the Midwest from about 1900 to 1930 is characterized by low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and details which emphasize horizontal lines. Typically, a two-story house having one-story wings and/or porches. Prairie style buildings were integrated with their site to provide a low-to-the-ground horizontal appearance.

The Prairie Style of architecture, practiced by Frank Lloyd Wright, takes inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a broad, low-pitched roof, usually hipped; eaves with very wide overhangs; exterior walls commonly of light-colored stucco, brick or concrete block; contrasting wood trim between stories; porte cochere or a porch supported by heavy columns that are either square in cross section or have battered sides; Sullivanesqueⁱ ornamentation such as friezes and/or door surrounds; prominent, large, relatively low rectangular chimney; and ribbon windows below roof overhang, emphasizing the horizontal plane.

ⁱ Sullivanesque refers to the aesthetics of architect Louis Sullivan. Sullivan developed a more detailed and influential high-rise vocabulary with classical overtones, coinciding with his "form follows function" aesthetic. His intricate ornamentation included the weaving of linear and geometric

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American Foursquare (N. 1890-1930) (L. 1895-1945)

American Foursquare houses are typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes.

The Foursquare is usually two or two and half stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared columns or piers, and overhanging eaves. Plan book and catalog companies such as the Aladdin Company, the Radford Architectural Company, the Architects Small House Service Bureau, Sears Roebuck and Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company featured many Foursquare designs between 1900 and 1925.

American Foursquare houses also utilized details from the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles, but in the district, the American Foursquare is only seen with details derived from the Prairie School.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a simple box shape; two-and-a-half stories high; four-room floor plan; low-hipped roof with deep overhang; large central dormer; full width porch with wide stairs; and brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, or wood siding.

Craftsman (N. 1905-1930) (L. 1910-1930)

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built across the country during the period between 1905 through the mid- 1920s. This style developed in California at the turn of the 20th century and was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement which brought a renewed interest in hand crafted materials and harmony with the natural environment. The style quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. By the end of the 1920s, the style was fading from popularity and few were built after 1930.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a low pitched, gabled or hipped roof with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang; exposed roof rafters; decorative beams or knee braces under gable; porches, full or partial width, with roof supported by tapered square columns, often of brick or stone material; dormers often have exposed rafter ends and knee braces; usually shed or gable roof; and windows designed with a horizontal emphasis.

Craftsman detailing was frequently combined with the bungalow form, and Craftsman Bungalows, inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman Bungalow became one of the Country's most popular house styles during the teens and twenties.

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Bungalow (N. 1900-1930) (L. 1915-1930)

The original form of the Bungalow came from one story buildings surrounded by verandahs built in India in the 19th century to serve as rest houses for travelers known as "dak bungalows." The Bungalow, in the United States, is an informal house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country.

Bungalows are one to one and a half or sometimes two-story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials are often brick with cut stone trim, or they can be frame with details derived from the Craftsman style on the interior.

Typical architectural characteristics can include a one to one and a half story with low-pitched roof; wide, open eaves; porches, either full or partial width; porch piers are often battered; exterior finishes are wood shingle, stucco or brick; shingles usually stained in earth-tone colors; exposed rafters or knee-braces under eaves; and windows creating a horizontal emphasis are either sash or casement.

Minimal Traditional (N. 1935-1950) (L. 1940-1955)

The economic Depression of the 1930s brought this compromise style, reflecting the form of traditional houses but lacking in their decorative detail. These houses were built in great numbers immediately before and following World War II. Typical architectural characteristics can include lower pitch roofs with no overhang at the eaves and rake; low-pitched, side-gabled roofs; some have a large chimney and one front-facing gable; small, one-story; occasionally two-story; built of wood, brick, stone or a combination of these materials; and irregular shape and placement of windows.

Cape Cod (N. 1935-1950) (L. 1930-1960)

A subtype of the Minimal Traditional style is the Cape Cod. While the Cape Cod has its roots during the Pre-Railroad period, this form saw resurgence in popularity in the 1930s and 1940s, an era when modern architectural styles were becoming popular. The Cape Cod-style houses offered home buyers a traditional design alternative.

Typical architectural characteristics can include one-story in height; rectangular plan; side gable roof; dormer windows; central front entrance; classical detailing; and multi-light windows, double hung with shutters.

Ranch (N. 1935-1975) (L. 1950-1970)

The origin of the Ranch house dates from 1932, when Cliff May, a San Diego architect, consciously created a building type that he called "the early California Ranch house." Despite its early roots, due to the Depression and World War II, the Ranch house did not become popular until the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published.

This new style reflected the increasing use of the automobile. New suburbs were now accessible by car and therefore, compact houses were replaced by sprawling houses on larger lots. The Ranch style epitomizes this new land use sensibility by maximizing façade width and including built-in garages. Typical architectural characteristics can include asymmetry; one-story with low-pitched roof; roof shapes can be hipped, cross-gabled or side-gabled; moderate or wide

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eave overhang; wood and brick cladding; decorative iron or wooden porch supports, decorative shutters; ribbon windows and large picture windows in the living room; and an attached, integrated two-car garage.

Split-Level (N.1935-1975) (L. 1955-1965)

The Split Level Style became popular in the 1950s as a multi-story modification to the dominant one-story Ranch house. It retained the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves of the Ranch house, but added a two-story unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing to make three floor levels of interior space. Typical architectural characteristics can include a lower level with an integrated garage; wide variety of wall cladding, often mixed in a single house; hipped, gabled or cross-gabled roof forms; picture window in the living room; horizontal emphasis on upper level windows; and some detailing, vaguely Colonial in inspiration.

Mid-Century Modern (N. 1935-1965) (L. 1945-1970)

Mid-Century modern design dominated mid-20th century American architecture and became increasingly popular after World War II. Modern designers departed sharply from historical precedent and created new building forms. This style is defined by clean, linear, and sweeping lines; large expanses of glass exterior walls; deep eaves; and earth-toned materials. Mid-Century Modern emphasized creating structures with ample windows and open floor plans, with the intention of opening up interior spaces and bringing in the outdoors.

Typical architectural characteristics can include flat or extremely low-pitched gable roofs; angular details; asymmetrical profiles; expansive walls of glass; open floor plans; strong emphasis on linear elements and bold horizontal and vertical features—lines will be either straight or angled; and common materials were brick, stone, wood, and glass.

Mansard (N. 1940-1985) (L. 1930-1970)

The Mansard style was the primary formal and “historic” style during an era dominated by informal Ranch houses and Contemporary designs. This style is reminiscent of the Second Empire style but is typically only one-story in height and less ornate than its historic predecessor. Typical architectural characteristics can include a mansard roof; dormer windows; segmental arch over entrance, windows, or dormers; stone or faux quoins; and a one-story with a second story contained under the Mansard roof.

New Traditional (N. 1935-Present) (L. 1955-Present)

The New Traditional movement was initiated by residential builders responding to public interest in traditional designs at a time when the architectural profession was relatively focused on experimental, modern styles. New Traditional describes buildings that take stylistic cues, freely borrowing from but not copying older styles. Architectural shapes and detailing tend to refer to traditional rather than modern influences. Typically, features of a historic style were either exaggerated or diminished, rarely precise in imitating its prototype, creating a new look which is reminiscent of a previously known style. In the district New Traditional buildings use details derived from Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, and Victorian styles.

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Residential Building Forms

Geneva is especially well-represented with homes, beginning from the mid-1830s and still standing with high integrity. Skilled carpenters and stonemasons from New England as well as immigrants from England, Germany, and Sweden built simple settlement houses that have been maintained in good condition, particularly those of the local limestone known as "riverstone." The high-quality building tradition continued throughout the turn of the 20th-century with houses in a variety of styles and types. Many residences within the NGHD are defined by building form. Form refers to the shape, features, or configuration of a building.

A residence may have details of an architectural style(s) found in window and door designs, porch supports and decorative elements such as, decorative trim or railings, but is not a pure example of the architectural style. For example, some early were residences built before prominent architectural styles were well established locally and, thus, are not identified by architectural style but rather by designations such as Pre-Railroadⁱⁱ (before ca. 1850) or Nationalⁱⁱⁱ (after ca. 1850- ca. 1930) building forms familiar throughout the 19th century and, even, into the first half of the 20th century.

Several 19th century residences, dating to the first settlement of Geneva, exist in the North Geneva Historic District. These early residences were built before prominent architectural styles and utilized building form and are described as such. These early forms include: Central Passage, I-House, Four-over-Four, Upright and Wing, Side Hall, and Gable-Front which also includes the Cross-Form and Gabled Ell subtypes.

Single Pen

A Single Pen is a simple, side-gabled structure, one room deep (called single pile) and usually only one to one and half stories in height. A Single Pen is two bays wide on the front facade, which include a doorway and one window. This form dates to the Pre-Railroad era and is one of the earliest settlement forms found in Geneva.

Hall and Parlor

The side-gabled, Hall and Parlor house has two rooms side by side without a separating central hallway and is one room deep. The hall usually incorporated the kitchen and other family activity while the parlor was for formal entertaining and/or sleeping. It frequently has three bays; one central door and two windows. Hall and Parlor residences were dominant during the Pre-Railroad era, but are also found during the National Era. During the Pre-Railroad era, they were first built of heavy timber framing in the Tidewater South and then with hewn logs walls throughout the Midwest region. After the introduction and expansion of the railway, Hall and Parlor homes were built with light-framed walls

ⁱⁱ Pre-Railroad Folk Architecture (pre- c1850-1890)

This folk architecture was constructed by European colonists during the earliest periods of settlement in the United States. Built of locally available materials, these homes had massive walls and were often unadorned.

ⁱⁱⁱ Vernacular is the term given to locally-indigenous forms of building construction. Some refer to vernacular buildings as National Style. Buildings continued to be constructed according to the earlier traditional folk forms, but with widely available lumber (mill-sawn lumber was available after 1850). Folk form, or vernacular buildings, are typically of frame construction and covered with wood siding. However, some masonry examples are found throughout Northeastern Illinois. Some may have details taken from high styles such as Greek Revival or Colonial Revival; others may have later high style modifications.

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which then developed into variations of the Hall and Parlor including the extended Hall and Parlor with rearward extensions, differing chimney placements, and porch sizes, usually mistaken for later additions or alterations.

Central Passage

The Central Passage is a side-gabled residence that is one room deep and has two rooms of equal dimension separated by a central hall and entry. It may be either three or five bays across. It is a Pre-Railroad era form, much like the Hall and Parlor, except for the separating central hall and entry that the Hall and Parlor lacks.

I-House

An I-House is a larger, two-story version of the Central Passage form. This form is side gabled, one room deep and three to five bays wide, generally with a central hall that has one room on either side of the hall. The I-House was common during the Pre-Railroad era in the Tidewater South and expanded in popularity to Midland America with the expansion of the railroad and availability of light-weight lumber. I-Houses also became popular in the Midwest where long and confining winters made larger houses more of a necessity than in the South. Like the National era Hall and Parlor forms, I-Houses were expanded with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rearward extensions.

Side Hall

The Side Hall form is typically configured as one room and a hall wide and three rooms deep with living and dining spaces on the first floor and sleeping rooms on the second floor. The Side Hall is most commonly found as a subtype of the Italianate style with a simple hipped roof (See "Italianate" in the previous section "Architectural Styles"). The Side Hall form could also have a bay window on one side that provided light to a sitting or dining room.

Three-Bay

A larger version of the I-House is the Three-Bay form. Like the I-House it is side-gabled, three bays wide with a central hall which has one room on either side of the hall. The Three-Bay is two rooms deep, unlike the narrower I-House which is only one room deep.

Upright and Wing

During the Pre-railroad Era, another popular residential form emerged. Built as a singular form, the Upright and Wing incorporates a one-and-one-half story section adjacent to a one-and three-quarters or two story gable front section. Typically, a shed roof covered a porch in the re-entrant angle of the ell, formed by the two sections of the house. Many Upright and Wing residences also utilized details of the Greek Revival style, popular during the early to mid-19th century. Additionally, with the coming of the railroad and light weight lumber, original Hall and Parlors or one-story cottages were expanded with a two-story gable-front or one-story wings were added to I-Houses. In Geneva, at least two Upright and Wing residences (312 N. Fifth and 428 Ford) were formed by early three and four bay one-story cottages being added on to with a later addition or by pushing the one-story cottage and the gable-front house together.

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Gable Front

During the Greek Revival movement in the period between 1830 and 1850, the front-gabled shape was commonly used to echo the pedimented façade of typical Greek temples. This form was particularly common in New England and its popularity expanded along with the expansion of the railroad network and remained a dominant folk form until well into the 20th century. Part of its staying power reflected the fact that gable-front houses were well suited for narrow urban lots which were found in many rapidly developing cities.

Characterized by their roof shape, the Gable Front roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In the Gable-Front form, the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A house is usually two stories in height, while a cottage is one to one and half stories. Each is three to five bays wide. The Gable-Front form is commonly found in Midwestern towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots.

Subtypes of the Gable-Front form include the Gabled Ell (L-Form) or Cross-Form (T-Form). The Gabled Ell or Cross-Form types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. Unlike the Upright and Wing form, L-Form houses and cottages do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L-Form or T-Form as one single integrated whole with the roof ridges and eaves at the same height. These forms are usually frame construction, two stories in height, and simple in design. They sometimes had applied ornamentation of the popular architectural style at the time around doors and windows.

Other: Multi-Family

Although most of the buildings in the NGHD are single-family residences, there are four buildings representing multi-family housing types which include:

Duplex (Double-House): A Duplex or Double-House is characterized by a single building being subdivided, down the middle, into two households with separate entrances. There are four duplexes or double houses located in the district, 514 Hamilton, 111 North Second, 312 Ford, and 124 Stevens.

Ranch-style Apartment Building: This property located at 522-526 Stevens Street (ca. 1955) is built as a typical Ranch residence with a long, rectilinear plan and side-gabled roof, but subdivided into three apartments.

Other: Secondary Structures

Coach House/Carriage Barn

A coach house or carriage barn served to shelter horse drawn vehicles for carrying people, and sometimes housed stalls and feed for horses. Large doors (either hinged or sliding) and few windows are characteristic features.

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A coach house usually sits on the same side of the road as the house or is easily accessible from the road and has a clear relationship to a doorway. Interiors would have large stalls and often a hayloft in the upper story.

Garage

Garages first appeared in the beginning of the twentieth century. They were typically rectangular buildings, made of wood or concrete (rock face block, beveled block, or cinder block). They would have large doors (sliding or hinged) on either the eave or gable side and sometimes a side entry door. Gable roofs were the most common, though some have hipped, pyramidal, or gambrel roofs. Garages were usually sited near the rear of the lot, accessed by a driveway or directly from the road.

Conclusion

Geneva's history is depicted by a wealth of historic resources representing its many periods of growth. Specifically well represented are the early architectural styles and vernacular house forms from the Pre-Railroad and National Eras. Additionally, there are large number 20th century structures with historic or architectural significance and high integrity.

These buildings all represent the developmental periods in the City of Geneva and often have associative significance. Today, the North Geneva Historic District, which continues to serve the community with many of the same services it provided historically, has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.



FIGURE 1: MAP OF ORIGINAL NORTH GENEVA HISTORIC DISTRICT AND BOUNDARY DECREASE

*The area in blue identifies the original North Geneva Historic District boundary. Outlined in green are the areas removed from the original district and outlined in orange are the boundary increases.

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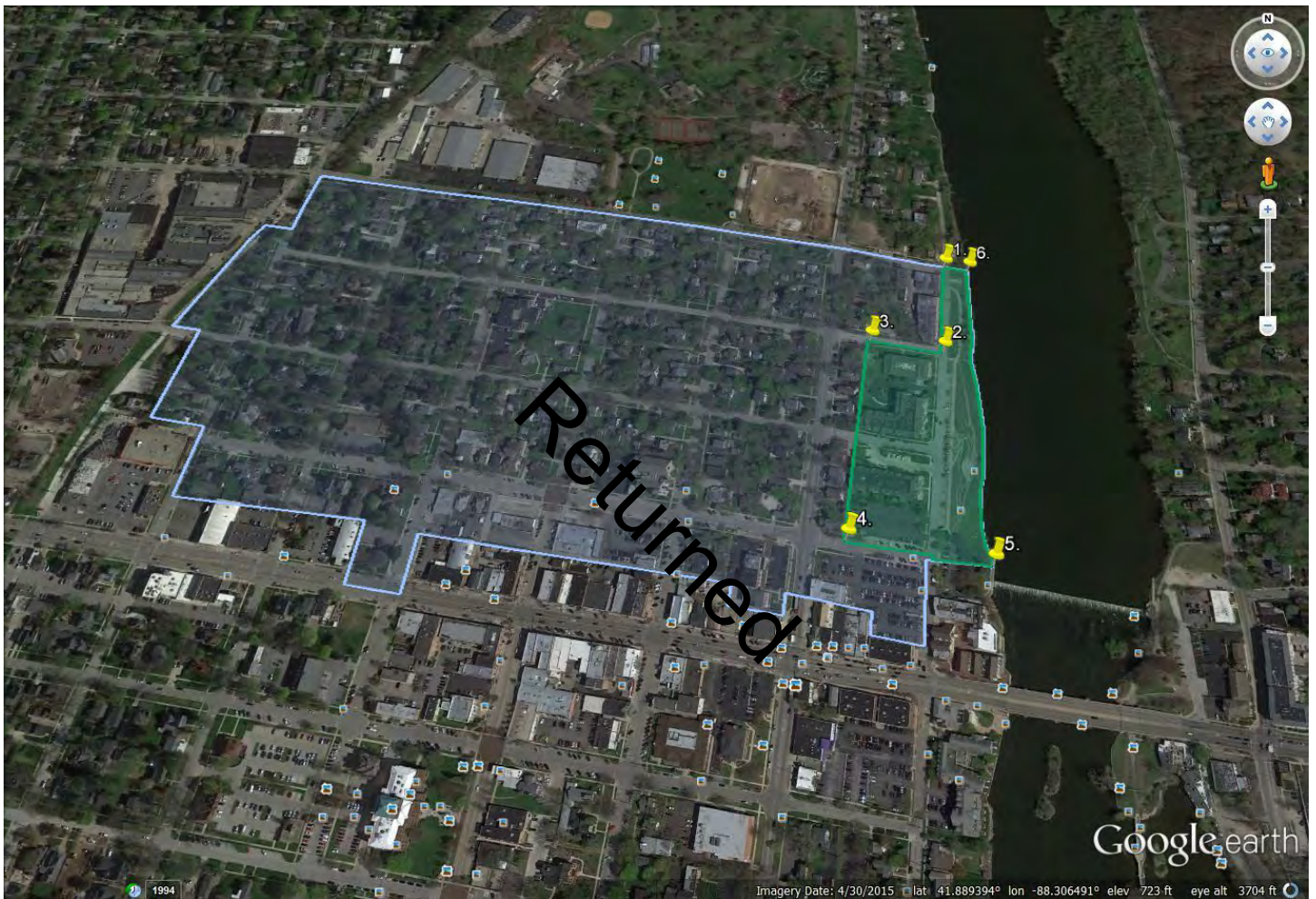


FIGURE 2: MAP OF GIS POINTS FOR BOUNDARY DECREASE

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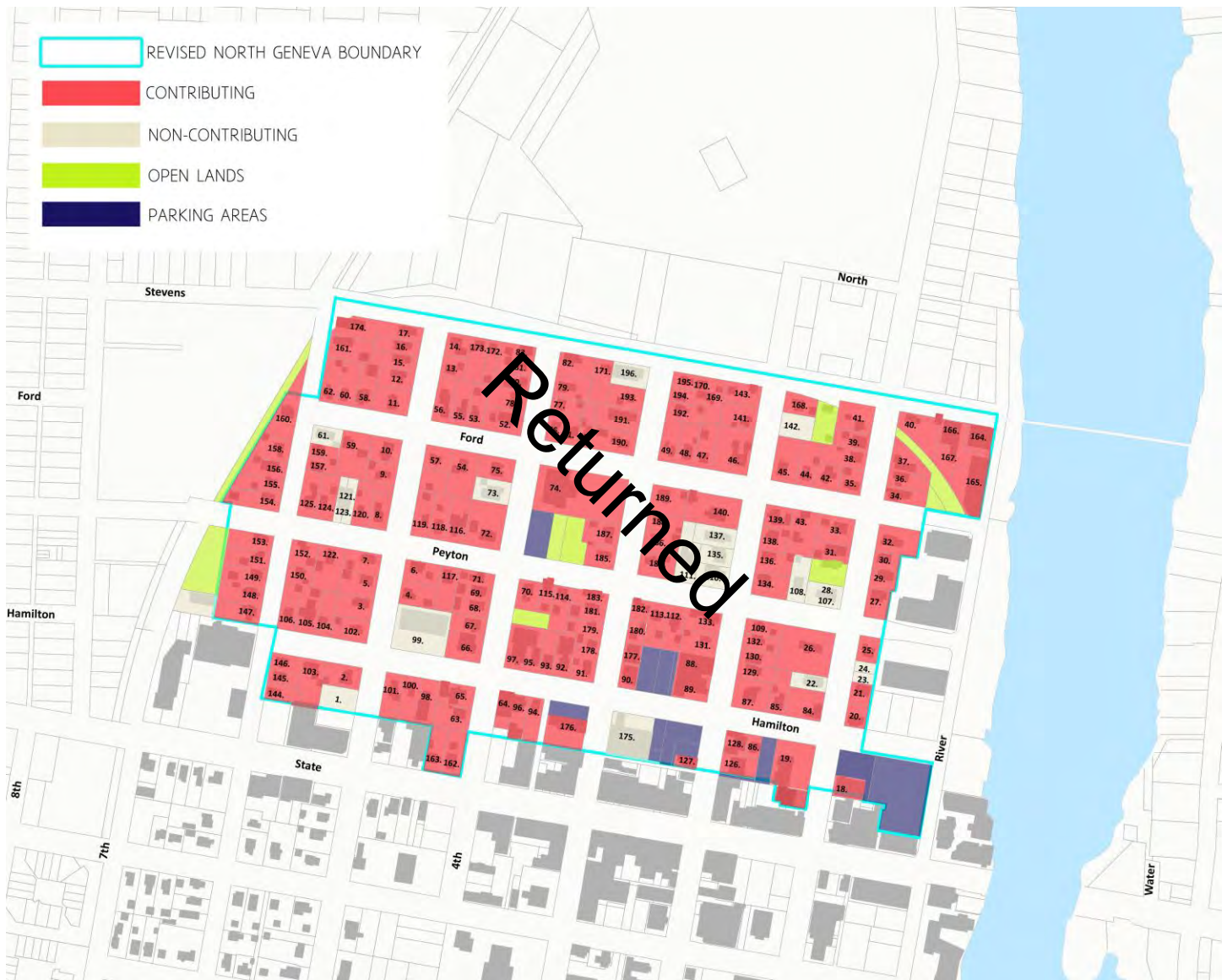


FIGURE 3: BUILDING KEY

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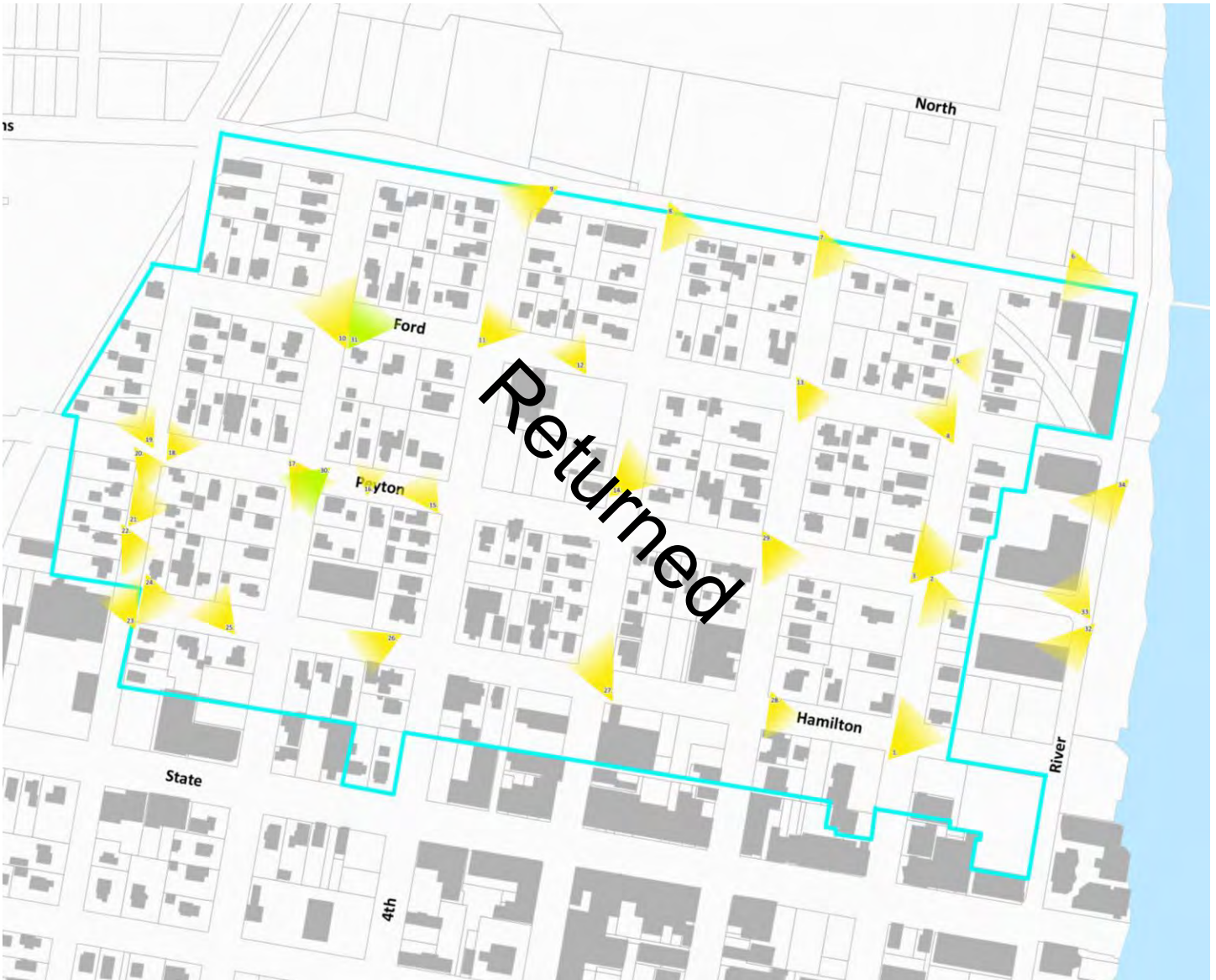


FIGURE 4: PHOTOGRAPH KEY *Photograph number identifies location of camera.

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet


Property Name: North Geneva Historic District
Boundary Decrease and Additional Information
Location: Chicago, Illinois
Reference Number: 16000898

Reason for Return

The North Geneva Historic District Boundary Decrease (BD) and Additional Documentation (AD) nomination form is being returned for technical corrections. When additional documentation also involves a boundary decrease, the two actions can be addressed in the same nomination, as in this nomination. Please correct the following:

- **Section 5.** Indicate that the count of resources does not include the properties removed by the boundary decrease. This can be added to the note with an asterisk.
- **Maps.** Please submit versions of maps 3 and 4 that are readable.

Please contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at barbara_wyatt@nps.gov or at 202-354-2252.



Barbara Wyatt, Historian
National Register of Historic Places



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

One Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • www.illinois-history.gov • TTY 217.524.7428



May 24, 2017

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Attention: Ms. Barbara Wyatt
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review are four National Register Nomination Forms. They have been recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. They are being submitted in a digital format on the enclosed disks, and are the true and correct copies.

North Geneva HD (Add'l Doc. & Boundary Decrease) - Geneva, Kane County: Resubmitted

Central Geneva HD (Add'l Doc.) - Geneva, Kane County: Resubmitted

Central Geneva HD (Boundary Increase) – Geneva, Kane County: Resubmitted

Peoria Warehouse HD (Add'l Doc.) – Peoria, Peoria County

Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You can also email me at andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov if you need any additional information or clarification. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures