

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 Central Geneva Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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street & number 0-200 & 300-500 blks of S Sixth Street 11-13 S Seventh St., 600 blks of State James, not for publication
Campbell Franklin, Fulton, & South Streets 9 & 11 N Second St & 10 and 13 N Third St
(Increase)

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

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

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 7-10-17

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, 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	
34	8	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
34	8	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC
COMMERCE

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC
COMMERCE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS
OTHER

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

WOOD
BRICK
STONE
METAL
STUCCO
GLASS
SYNTHETICS

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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

Central 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

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1835-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Wilson Brothers

Jerome Kendall

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.

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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

Central 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, "Central Geneva Historic District". Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1979.

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.

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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): _____

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.44 acre (increase)

(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>41.888492°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.313350°</u> Longitude	3	<u>41.882740°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311191°</u> Longitude
2	<u>41.883234°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.314541°</u> Longitude	4	<u>41.883114°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311108°</u> Longitude
5	<u>41.883404°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.313083°</u> Longitude	7	<u>41.888085°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.309823°</u> Longitude
6	<u>41.888332°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311931°</u> Longitude	8	<u>41.888731°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.309690°</u> Longitude
9	<u>41.889000°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311766°</u> Longitude			
10	<u>41.888549°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.308353°</u> Longitude	12	<u>41.888432°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307891°</u> Longitude
11	<u>41.888493°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.308361°</u> Longitude	13	<u>41.888491°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307878°</u> Longitude
14	<u>41.888445°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307631°</u> Longitude	16	<u>41.888220°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306914°</u> Longitude
15	<u>41.888321°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307654°</u> Longitude	17	<u>41.888341°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306884°</u> Longitude
18	<u>41.888272°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306248°</u> Longitude	20	<u>41.888086°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.305774°</u> Longitude
19	<u>41.888160°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306270°</u> Longitude	21	<u>41.888201°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.305748°</u> Longitude

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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

The boundary increase of the Central Geneva Historic District includes the addition of 0-200 and 300-500 blocks of South Sixth Street, 11-13 South Seventh Street, the 600 blocks of State, James, Campbell, Franklin, Fulton, and South Streets, 9 and 11 North Second Street, and 10 and 13 North Third Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The increase in boundaries reflects the updated period of significance and revised Areas of Significance. The boundary increase which includes the properties on North Second and North Third Street is to clarify the original nomination. The original nomination states that the northern boundary line is mid-block which is the center of the public alley, but the map was drawn as if mid-block was the center or the private alley and mistakenly excluded the properties on North Second and Third Streets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erica Ruggiero date Nov. 17, 2015
organization McGuire Iglecki & 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).

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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: Central 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: The south side of the 400-Block of West State Street looking southeast. 1 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 500-Block of West State Street looking southeast. 2 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 600-Block of West State Street looking southwest. 3 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The 100-Block of South Sixth Street looking southwest from the intersection of South Sixth and James Streets. 4 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the southwest corner of South Sixth and Franklin Streets. 5 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Typical landscape in the District. View of South Street looking west. 6 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 424 and 428 South Street looking southwest. 7 of 10.

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 502 and 508 South Street looking southwest.
8 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of South and South Sixth Streets.
9 of 10.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of Fulton and South Seventh Streets.
10 of 10.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 12

Explanation of Amendment:

Section 7 of the Central Geneva Historic District is being amended with a building count and identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings which was excluded in the original nomination completed in 1979. A revised narrative description has been included in the amendment to provide a more accurate and complete description of the Central 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 Central Geneva Historic District (CGHD) is the southern section of the original town of Geneva, settled by James Herrington in 1835 and platted by Dick Herrington and Mark Fletcher in 1837. The CGHD is roughly bound by Seventh Street to the west, State Street to the north, the west bank of the Fox River to the East, and South Street to the south. The CGHD encompasses 135.44 acres with 277 contributing buildings and with 63 non-contributing. The existing 277 historic structures were constructed between ca. 1840 and 1966. The District is composed largely of residences with a central, commercial corridor and recreational, educational, governmental, 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 CGHD is approximately 135.44 acres, roughly bounded by State Street on the north, South 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 CGHD encompasses most of the southern half of the town as it was originally platted.

The composition of the District is predominantly residential with governmental, industrial, educational, religious, and commercial buildings interspersed. The areas west and east of the district are largely residential. The area to the north is the North Geneva Historic District. The North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) is the northern section of the original town of Geneva and roughly mirrors the Central Geneva Historic District. To the east, the commercial corridor of State Street continues through Geneva

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 13

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. Blocks are rectangular, having curb and 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.

State Street, the historic commercial street, runs east and west and separates the two National Register Historic Districts. The blocks of State Street nearest to the river are built up to the sidewalk with rows of commercial buildings that share party walls. Blocks to the west have free-standing commercial buildings with adjacent parking lots. Two contemporary highways, which were once historic Indian trails, pass through Geneva. The first was the Waubensee trail, which roughly ran along the lines of modern day Route 31 (First Street), following the springs between Aurora and Geneva. The second highway roughly followed the route of State Street. Historically, this intersection is generally considered the center of town. Third Street is the other major commercial street that runs north-south through the district. South of State Street, Third Street has many residences that have been converted to commercial use, which now house specialty retail shops and restaurants. Historic industrial properties still line the west and east banks of the Fox River; however, the remaining industrial buildings represent only a small segment of the industrial character that once flanked the Fox River.

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 CGHD, 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 Central Geneva Historic District: Single Pen, Hall & Parlor, Central Passage, Side Hall, I-House, Three-Bay, Four-over-Four, Gable-Front, and Upright & Wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 14

Today, the Central 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. 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

Central Geneva Historic District									
	Historic Name	ST	DIR	NO	Date	Architect and/or Builder	Architectural Style/ Building Type 1	Architectural Style/ Building Type 2	C/ NC
1		Second	N	9	c. 1891-1897		One-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; False-Front	C
2		Second	N	11	c. 1891-1897		One-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; False-Front	C
3		Seventh	S	11	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block		C
4		Seventh	S	15	2015		Under Construction		NC
5		Sixth	S	4	c. 1865		Upright & Wing		C
6		Sixth	S	15	c. 1885		Queen Anne		C
7	Kendall House	Sixth	S	18	1866	Builder: Jerome	Italianate		C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 15

						Kendall			
8		Sixth	S	28	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C
9		Sixth	S	102	c. 1875		Gabled Ell		C
10		Sixth	S	108	c. 1875		Gabled Ell	New Traditional-Tudor	NC
11		Sixth	S	114	c. 1875		Italianate		C
12		Sixth	S	117	c. 1875		I-House	Queen Anne	C
13		Sixth	S	128	c. 1900		Queen Anne		NC
14		Sixth	S	302	c. 1865		Gabled Ell		C
15		Sixth	S	316	c. 1870		Gable-Front		C
16		Sixth	S	320	c. 1880		Gable-Front		C
17		Sixth	S	402	c. 1860		Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C
18	John Beckman House	Sixth	S	418	c. 1875		Gabled Ell	Colonial Revival	C
19		South		420	1968		Ranch		NC
20		South		424	c. 1915		Craftsman	Bungalow	C
21		South		428	c. 1915		Craftsman	Bungalow	C
22		South		502	c. 1935		Colonial Revival		C
23		South		508	1920		Craftsman		C
24		South		514	1967		Ranch		NC
25	Esping House	South		520	1930	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Cape Cod		C
26		South		522	1957		Contemporary		C
27		South		600	c. 1995		New Traditional	Tudor	NC
28		South		601	c. 1870		Gabled Ell		C
29		South		620	2011		New Traditional	Victorian	NC
30	Adams House	South		621	1869		Four-Over-Four	Colonial Revival	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 16

31		South		628	c. 1855		I-House	Stick	C
32	Omer Beal Garage	State	W	415	c. 1923-1930		Garage	Late Classical Revival	C
33	Omer Beal Garage	State	W	419	c. 1923-1930		Garage	Late Classical Revival	C
34	Standard Oil Station	State	W	427	1926		Gas Station	Tudor Revival	C
35		State	W	501	2006		Two-Part Commercial Block	New Traditional-Classical	NC
36	Grocery Store	State	W	515	c. 1960		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	C
37		State	W	612	c. 1890		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	C
38		State	W	618	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C
39		State	W	622	c. 1885		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C
40		State	W	628	c. 1880		Italianate; Simple-Hipped Roof; Side Hall Plan	One-Part Commercial Block; Italianate	C
41	Johnson Block	Third	N	10	c. 1930-1945		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C
42		Third	N	13	c. 1860		Commercially Converted Residence	Gable-Front-Greek Revival Storefront-Contemporary	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 17

Statement of Significance

The Central Geneva Historic District (CGHD) Boundary Increase is eligible for listing under Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture as established in the original CGHD nomination in 1979 and the additional documentation submitted in 2016. The period of significance is from 1835-1966, as established in the additional documentation form and reflects the time spanning between the years that the town of Geneva was first settled, up until the 50 year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places.

It is unknown why the area in the Boundary Increase was originally excluded from the nomination in 1979, though it historically relates to the CGHD. The CGHD encompasses the southern half of the original town of Geneva as founded by James Herrington in 1835 to which the Boundary Increase was historically part of.

This area accurately depicts the history of Geneva through its wealth of historic resources and continues to function as it has historically with a mix of residential and commercial and proves to have sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register as part of the Central Geneva Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 18

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 CENTRAL GENEVA HISTORIC DISTRICT AND BOUNDARY INCREASE

*The area in blue identifies the original Central Geneva Historic District boundary. Outlined in orange are the boundary increases.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES

Page 19



FIGURE 2: MAP OF GIS POINTS FOR BOUNDARY INCREASE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number FIGURES Page 20

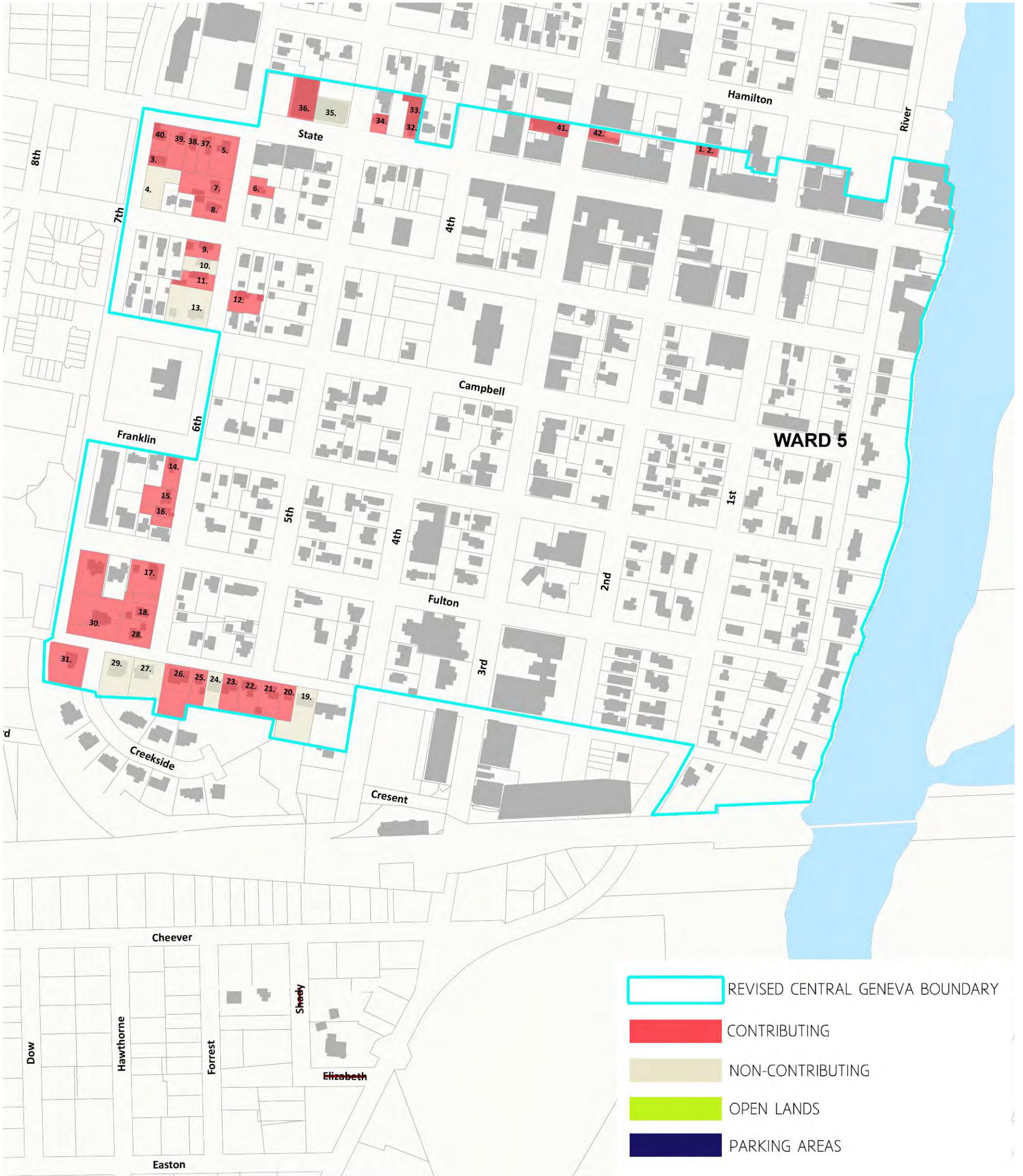


FIGURE 3: BUILDING KEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number FIGURES Page 21



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





GENEXIA BANK & TRUST



GENEXIA BANK & TRUST

Always In Style

ADVANCED

NEW YORK COSMETICS

partner in health

Law Offices

7229





JAMES ST
SIXTH ST

102



NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME

25



3 HOUR PARKING
7:00AM
TO 6:00PM



WEIGHT
LIMIT
6
TONS

ONE
WAY
→



SOUTH ST
HISTORICAL DISTRICT
SIXTH ST





HISTORIC DISTRICT
FULTON ST

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Central Geneva Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Multiple Name: _____
State & County: ILLINOIS, Kane

Date Received: 5/26/2017 Date of Pending List: 12/12/2016 Date of 16th Day: 12/27/2016 Date of 45th Day: 7/10/2017 Date of Weekly List: 7/13/2017

Reference number: 16000897

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 7/10/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria



Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

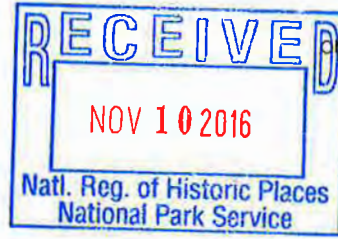
Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program

enclosures

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 Central Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

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 0-200 & 300-500 blks. of S. Sixth Street, 11-13 S. Seventh St., 600 blks. of State, James, Campbell, Franklin, Fulton, & South Streets, 9 & 11 N. Second St., & 10 and 13 N. Third St. (Increase). 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 of certifying official/Title: *Paul* Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 11-01-16

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 _____

Central Geneva Historic District
 Name of Property

Kane County, 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	
244 (CGHD)	55 (CGHD)	buildings
33 (Increase)	8 (Increase)	
		site
		structure
		object
277	63	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

Returned

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
- GOVERNMENT
- RECREATION AND CULTURE
- RELIGION
- TRANSPORTATION

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC
- COMMERCE
- GOVERNMENT
- RECREATION AND CULTURE
- RELIGION
- TRANSPORTATION

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

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Returned

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY
- TRANSPORTATION

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>Jacob Harkins</u> |
| <u>Frank Lloyd Wright</u> | <u>W.A. Otis</u> |
| <u>Daniel Winship</u> | <u>John Wheeler</u> |
| <u>George Westgarth</u> | <u>Timothy Worsley</u> |
| <u>Richard Winship</u> | <u>Mendie & Jensen</u> |
| <u>Frazier and Raftery</u> | <u>Jerome Kendall</u> |
| <u>Euegene Malmer</u> | <u>C.D.F. Smith</u> |
| <u>Holabird and Roche</u> | |
| <u>Bill Radecky</u> | |
| <u>Eugene Hall Larrabee</u> | |
| <u>O.H. Stome</u> | |
| <u>David Martin</u> | |
| <u>August Wilson</u> | |
| <u>Charles Cook</u> | |
| <u>George Scott</u> | |
| <u>William W. Clay</u> | |
| <u>Edbrooke and Burnham</u> | |

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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, "Central Geneva Historic District". Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1979.

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.

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.44 acre (increase)

(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>41.888492°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.313350°</u> Longitude	3	<u>41.882740°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311191°</u> Longitude
2	<u>41.883234°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.314541°</u> Longitude	4	<u>41.883114°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311108°</u> Longitude
5	<u>41.883404°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.313083°</u> Longitude	7	<u>41.888085°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.309823°</u> Longitude
6	<u>41.888332°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311931°</u> Longitude	8	<u>41.888731°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.309690°</u> Longitude
9	<u>41.889000°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.311766°</u> Longitude			
10	<u>41.888549°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.308353°</u> Longitude	12	<u>41.888432°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307891°</u> Longitude
11	<u>41.888493°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.308361°</u> Longitude	13	<u>41.888491°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307878°</u> Longitude
14	<u>41.888445°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307631°</u> Longitude	16	<u>41.888220°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306914°</u> Longitude
15	<u>41.888321°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.307654°</u> Longitude	17	<u>41.888341°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306884°</u> Longitude
18	<u>41.888272°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306248°</u> Longitude	20	<u>41.888086°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.305774°</u> Longitude
19	<u>41.888160°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.306270°</u> Longitude	21	<u>41.888201°</u> Latitude	<u>-88.305748°</u> Longitude

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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

The boundary increase of the Central Geneva Historic District includes the addition of 0-200 and 300-500 blocks of South Sixth Street, 11-13 South Seventh Street, the 600 blocks of State, James, Campbell, Franklin, Fulton, and South Streets, 9 and 11 North Second Street, and 10 and 13 North Third Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The increase in boundaries reflects the updated period of significance and revised Areas of Significance. The boundary increase which includes the properties on North Second and North Third Street is to clarify the original nomination. The original nomination states that the northern boundary line is mid-block which is the center of the public alley, but the map was drawn as if mid-block was the center of the private alley and mistakenly excluded the properties on North Second and Third Streets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erica Ruggiero date Nov. 17, 2015
organization McGuire Iglleski & 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

Returned

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

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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: Central 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 looking southeast at the intersection of State and First Streets. 1 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of West State Street looking northeast from State and First Streets. 2 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View looking northeast at the intersection of South First Street and James Street. 3 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 101-107 West State Street looking north. 4 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 117-129 West State Street looking northwest. 5 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 100-Block of West State Street looking southeast. 6 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of the 100-Block of West State Street looking northeast. 7 of 52.

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of the 200-Block of West State Street looking northwest.
8 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 200-Block of West State Street looking southwest.
9 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 200-Block of West State Street looking southeast.
10 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of the 300-Block of West State Street looking northwest.
11 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 300-Block of West State Street looking southwest.
12 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 300-Block of West State Street looking southeast.
13 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 400-Block of West State Street looking southeast.
14 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 500-Block of West State Street looking southeast.
15 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 600-Block of West State Street looking southwest.
16 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The 100-Block of South Sixth Street looking southwest from the intersection of South Sixth and James Streets.
17 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast corner of South Fifth and James Streets.
18 of 52.

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The south side of the 500-Block of James Street looking southwest.
19 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Intersection of South Second and James Streets looking southwest.
20 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View looking northwest at South Second and James Streets.
21 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View looking northeast at South Second and James Streets.
22 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View looking northeast at South Third and Campbell Streets.
23 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 300-Block of Campbell.
24 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of South Fifth Street.
25 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 200-Block of South Fifth Street.
26 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the southwest corner of South Sixth and Franklin Streets.
27 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the west side of the 300-Block of South Fifth Street looking southwest.
28 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of Franklin and South Fourth Streets.
29 of 52.

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the 300-Block of Franklin Street looking northeast.
30 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southwest corner of South Fourth and Franklin Streets.
31 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of South Third Street looking northwest from Franklin Street.
32 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of South Third Street looking northwest from Fulton Street.
33 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of South Second Street looking northeast from Franklin Street.
34 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 300-Block of South Second Street looking northeast.
35 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the west side of the 300-Block of South Fourth Street looking northwest.
36 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of the west side of the 300-Block of South Fifth Street.
37 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of 416 South Second Street looking west.
38 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The east side of the 400-Block of South Second Street looking northeast.
39 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The east side of the 300-Block of South Fourth Street looking northeast from Fulton Street.
40 of 52.

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Typical landscape in the District. View of South Street looking west.
41 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 424 and 428 South Street looking southwest.
42 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 502 and 508 South Street looking southwest.
43 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of South and South Sixth Streets.
44 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest corner of Fulton and South Seventh Streets.
45 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South side of the 500-Block of Fulton Street looking southeast.
46 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 503 South First Street looking east.
47 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of the 400-Block of South First Street looking northeast.
48 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 200-Block of South First Street looking southwest.
49 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 200-Block of South First Street looking northwest.
50 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of the 100-Block of South River Lane.
51 of 52.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 35 and 65 North River Lane looking east.
52 of 52.

Returned

North Geneva Historic District
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

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

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
----- Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 17

Explanation of Amendment:

Section 7 of the Central Geneva Historic District is being amended with a building count and identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings which was excluded in the original nomination completed in 1979. A revised narrative description has been included in the amendment to provide a more accurate and complete description of the Central 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 Central Geneva Historic District (CGHD) is the southern section of the original town of Geneva, settled by James Herrington in 1835 and platted by Dick Herrington and Mark Fletcher in 1837. The CGHD is roughly bound by Seventh Street to the west, State Street to the north, the west bank of the Fox River to the East, and South Street to the south. The CGHD encompasses 135.44 acres with 277 contributing buildings and with 63 non-contributing. The existing 277 historic structures were constructed between ca. 1840 and 1966. The District is composed largely of residences with a central, commercial corridor and recreational, educational, governmental, 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 CGHD is approximately 135.44 acres, roughly bounded by State Street on the north, South 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 CGHD encompasses most of the southern half of the town as it was originally platted.

The composition of the District is predominantly residential with governmental, industrial, educational, religious, and commercial buildings interspersed. The areas west and east of the district are largely residential. The area to the north is the North Geneva Historic District. The North Geneva Historic District (NGHD) is the northern section of the original town of Geneva and roughly mirrors the Central Geneva Historic District. To the east, the commercial corridor of State Street continues through Geneva

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
----- Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 18

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. Blocks are rectangular, having curb and 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.

State Street, the historic commercial street, runs east and west and separates the two National Register Historic Districts. The blocks of State Street nearest to the river are built up to the sidewalk with rows of commercial buildings that share party walls. Blocks to the west have free-standing commercial buildings with adjacent parking lots. Two contemporary highways, which were once historic Indian trails, pass through Geneva. The first was the Waubensee trail, which roughly ran along the lines of modern day Route 31 (First Street), following the springs between Aurora and Geneva. The second highway roughly followed the route of State Street. Historically, this intersection is generally considered the center of town. Third Street is the other major commercial street that runs north-south through the district. South of State Street, Third Street has many residences that have been converted to commercial use, which now house specialty retail shops and restaurants. Historic industrial properties still line the west and east banks of the Fox River; however, the remaining industrial buildings represent only a small segment of the industrial character that once flanked the Fox River.

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 CGHD, 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 Central Geneva Historic District: Single Pen, Hall & Parlor, Central Passage, Side Hall, I-House, Three-Bay, Four-over-Four, Gable-Front, and Upright & Wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 19

Today, the Central 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. 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

Central Geneva Historic District										
	Historic Name	ST	DIR	NO	Date	Architect and/or Builder	Architectural Style/ Building Type 1	Architectural Style/ Building Type 2	C/ NC	Incl. in 1979 CGHD
1	Augustus Conant House	Campbell		18	1843		Greek Revival	Three-Bay	C	Y
2		Campbell		22	c. 1912-1923		Gabled Ell		C	Y
3	Isaac G. Wilson House	Campbell		115	1852		Greek Revival		C	Y
4		Campbell		116	1916		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y
5		Campbell		120	1908		Tudor Revival		C	Y
6	Elizabeth Jones Isherwod	Campbell		202	1927	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C	Y
7		Campbell		216	c. 1855		Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 20

8		Campbell		310	c. 1860		Three-Bay; Side-Gable	Greek Revival	C	Y
9		Campbell		316	c. 1850		Four-over-Four		C	Y
10	Schones (Jones) House	Campbell		402	1856		Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C	Y
11	Kane County Sheriff	Campbell		409	c. 1955		Mid-Century Modern		C	Y
12	Disciples of Christ Meeting House	Campbell		420	c. 1857		Gable-Front	Cottage	C	Y
13	Child Advocacy Center	Campbell		427	2004		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC	Y
14		Campbell		516	2015		New Traditional	Tudor Revival	NC	Y
15	Noadiah Kendall House	Campbell		521	1857	Builder: Daniel Winship	Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C	Y
16		Campbell		522	2015		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
17		Campbell		527	c. 1930	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Tudor Revival		C	Y
18		Campbell		528	2015		New Traditional	Prairie	NC	Y
19		Campbell		617	c. 1910		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C	Y
20		Campbell		619	c. 1915		American Foursquare		C	Y
21		Campbell		627	c. 1857		Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y
22		Fifth	N	11	c. 1865		Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y
23		Fifth	S	18	c. 1891- 1897		Queen Anne		C	Y
24		Fifth	S	28	c. 1885- 1891		Queen Anne		C	Y
25		Fifth	S	102	c. 1891- 1897		Shingle		C	Y
26		Fifth	S	128	1977		Colonial Revival		NC	Y
27		Fifth	S	136	c. 1855		Greek Revival		C	Y
28		Fifth	S	204	2014		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
29	Joseph Cockroft House	Fifth	S	207	1857	Builder: George Westgarth	Gabled Ell		C	Y
30	Davis- Bentley House	Fifth	S	212	1853	Builder: Richard Winship	Stick		C	Y
31	Chrichton House	Fifth	S	213	1893		Queen Anne		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 21

32		Fifth	S	217	c. 1891-1897		Queen Anne		C	Y
33	Benjamin Wilson House	Fifth	S	227	1848		Italianate	Side Hall Plan	C	Y
34		Fifth	S	228	1908		Colonial Revival		C	Y
35		Fifth	S	312	1895		Queen Anne		C	Y
36	Sampson-Beers House	Fifth	S	315	1863		Italianate		NC	Y
37	P.D. Hoyt House	Fifth	S	318	1906	Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright; Builder: Wilson Brothers	Prairie		C	Y
38		Fifth	S	328	1922	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C	Y
39	Plato House	Fifth	S	415	1857		Italianate		C	Y
40		Fifth	S	418	1915		Craftsman		C	Y
41		First	N	1	c. 1923-1930		Gas Station	Neoclassical	C	Y
42		First	N	11	c. 1960		Strip Mall	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	C	Y
43		First	S	15	1953		Contemporary	Fire Station	C	Y
44	Geneva City Hall	First	S	22	1912	Builder: Wilson Brothers; Architect: Eugene Malmer	Late Classical Revival		C	Y
45		First	S	27	1864/c.1930		Garage	New Traditional-Classical	NC	Y
46		First	S	101	c. 1870		Gabled Ell	Gabled Ell	C	Y
47		First	S	117	c. 1897-1905		Queen Anne		NC	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 22

48	Chicago Telephone Co.-Geneva Central Office	First	S	127	1917	Holabird & Roche Catalog	Late Classical Revival		C	Y
49		First	S	201	c. 1897-1905		Gabled Ell		C	Y
50		First	S	202	c. 1910		Colonial Revival		C	Y
51		First	S	208	1844		Central Pass		C	Y
52		First	S	212	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C	Y
53		First	S	217	c. 1860		Side Hall	Italianate	C	Y
54		First	S	218	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C	Y
55		First	S	229	c. 1895		Queen Anne		C	Y
56	Walter House	First	S	301	c. 1853	Builder: John R. Schmidt	Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y
57	Walter-Conant House	First	S	311	c. 1868		Italianate		C	Y
58		First	S	327	c. 1910		American Foursquare		C	Y
59		First	S	401	c. 1925		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y
60		First	S	405	1930		Tudor Revival		C	Y
61		First	S	408	2002		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
62		First	S	411	1953		Ranch		C	Y
63	Augustus Herrington House	First	S	416	1851		Italianate		C	Y
64		First	S	418	2001		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
65		First	S	421	c. 1935		Tudor Revival		C	Y
66		First	S	425	1953		Ranch		C	Y
67		First	S	430	2000		New Traditional	Craftsman	NC	Y
68	Clancy House	First	S	503	1855		Upright & Wing	Greek Revival	C	Y
69		Fourth	S	17	c. 1960-65	Builder: Bill Radecky	Two-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
70	State Bank of Geneva	Fourth	S	22	1970		New Traditional	French	NC	Y
71		Fourth	S	23	1960-65	Builder: Bill	Two-Part		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 23

						Radecky	Commercial Block			
72		Fourth	S	211	c. 1905-1912		American Foursquare		C	Y
73		Fourth	S	218	c. 1870		Three-Bay	Italianate	C	Y
74	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Fourth	S	301	1868		Gothic Revival		C	Y
75		Fourth	S	310	c. 1912-1923		Colonial Revival		C	Y
76	St. Mark's Church	Fourth	S	311	c. 2000		New Traditional	Gothic Revival	NC	Y
77		Fourth	S	322	2010		New Traditional		NC	Y
78	William Larrabee House	Fourth	S	327	1854; 1858	Builder: Elbridge Hall Larrabee	Italianate		C	Y
79	Charles Patten House	Fourth	S	403	1851	Builder: O.H. Stome	Greek Revival		C	Y
80		Fourth	S	406	1941		Minimal Traditional		C	Y
81		Fourth	S	414	c. 1935		Colonial Revival		C	Y
82		Fourth	S	417	c. 1960		Contemporary	Classical Revival	C	Y
83		Fourth	S	422	2009		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
84	Coach house/ A.P. House	Fourth	S	427	1900	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Shingle		C	Y
85	A.B. Moore House	Fourth	S	502	1864		Italianate		C	Y
86		Franklin		2	c. 1870		Four-Over-Four		C	Y
87		Franklin		10	2005		New Traditional	Colonial	NC	Y
88		Franklin		15	c. 1845		Gable-Front	Italianate	C	Y
89	Le Baron Turner Residence	Franklin		110	1958	Frazier & Raftery	Greek Revival		C	Y
90		Franklin		111	c. 1870		Italianate		C	Y
91		Franklin		146	1996		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
92		Franklin		303	c. 1923-1930		Tudor Revival		C	Y
93		Franklin		316	c. 1865		Gable-Front		C	Y
94		Franklin		321	c. 1915		Tudor Revival		C	Y
95	John Wilson House	Franklin		327	1856		Gabled Ell		C	Y
96	Shackleton House	Franklin		401	1854		Gabled Ell		C	Y
97		Franklin		402	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 24

98		Franklin		409	1962		Colonial Revival		NC	Y
99		Franklin		415	c. 1905-1912		Neoclassical		C	Y
100		Franklin		416	c. 1912-1923		Colonial Revival		C	Y
101		Franklin		428	c. 1923-1930		Spanish Revival		C	Y
102		Franklin		500	c. 1912-1923		Colonial Revival		C	Y
103		Franklin		515	c. 1923-1930		Mansard		C	Y
104		Franklin		516	c. 1865		Gable-Front		C	Y
105	Dr. E.D. George House	Franklin		521	1909	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Prairie		C	Y
106		Franklin		522	c. 1923-1930		Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y
107		Franklin		528	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival		C	Y
108		Franklin		610	c. 1865		Gable Front	Italianate	C	Y
109		Franklin		616	c. 1950		Cape Cod		C	Y
110		Fulton		25	1955		Ranch	Split-level	C	Y
111		Fulton		109	1998		New Traditional	Italianate	NC	Y
112	LeBaron-Turner House	Fulton		113	1867		Italianate		C	Y
113		Fulton		403	c. 1950		Colonial Revival		C	Y
114		Fulton		415	1925		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y
115		Fulton		427	c. 1915		Bungalow		C	Y
116		Fulton		428	1925		Gable-Front		NC	Y
117	Dodson House	Fulton		500	1873		Italianate		C	Y
118		Fulton		522	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C	Y
119	Martin House	Fulton		525	1851	Builder: David Martin	Greek Revival		C	Y
120		Fulton		528	c. 1906		Queen Anne		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 25

121		Fulton		609	c. 1870		Gabled Ell		C	Y
122		Fulton		615	1992		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
123		Fulton		616	1988		New Traditional		NC	Y
124		Fulton		626	1940		Colonial Revival		C	Y
125	Ellen Shoberg Residence	James		6	c. 1897-1905		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y
126		James		22	c. 1860		Four-Over-Four	Colonial Revival	C	Y
127	Harkins-Patten House	James		28	1838	Builder: Jacob Harkins	Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C	Y
128		James		110	1958		Mid-Century Modern		C	Y
129	Geneva Public Library	James		127	1908	Architect: W.A. Otis; Builder: John Wheeler	Tudor Revival		C	Y
130		James		128	c. 1891-1897		Gabled Ell		C	Y
131		James		216	1866		Italianate		C	Y
132	Frazier & Raftery Office Building	James		315	1946	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	Two-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
133	Geneva State Bank	James		421	c. 1970		Mansard		NC	Y
134	St. Peter's Catholic Church Rectory	James		428	1915	Builder: John Wheeler	American Foursquare		C	Y
135		James		514	c. 1900		Queen Anne	Free Classic	C	Y
136		James		515	c. 1870		Italianate	Side Hall Plan	C	Y
137		James		522	c. 1910		Craftsman		C	Y
138		James		527	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C	Y
139		James		528	c. 1910		Craftsman		C	Y
140		James		615	1951		Minimal Traditional		C	Y
141		James		616	1907		Gabled Ell		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 26

142		James		621	c. 1880		Gabled Ell		C	Y
143		James		622	c. 1900		Colonial Revival		C	Y
144		James		628	c. 1890		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C	Y
145		Mews		1	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
146		Mews		2	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
147		Mews		3	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
148		Mews		4	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
149		Mews		5	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
150		Mews		6	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
151		Mews		7	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
152		Mews		8	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
153		Mews		9	1978		Row House	New Traditional-Colonial Revival	NC	Y
154	Howell Iron Works	River	N	35	c. 1891-1897		Industrial Loft		C	Y
155	Howell Iron Works	River	N	65	c. 1897-1905		Industrial Loft		C	Y
156	Rock Spring Creamery	River	S	15	c. 1874		New Traditional		NC	Y
157		River	S	105	c. 1870		New Traditional	Tudor	NC	Y
158		River	S	108	2000		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
159		River	S	109	1977		New Traditional	Tudor	NC	Y
160		River	S	112	c. 1885-1891		Gable-Front	T-Form	C	Y
161		River	S	117	c. 1870		Upright & Wing		C	Y
162	McKinley House	River	S	118	1843		Gabled Ell		C	Y
163	Milan House	River	S	128	1867		Upright & Wing		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 27

164	Peter M. Peterson House	River	S	133	1869		Gabled Ell		C	Y
165	O'Brien House	River	S	208	c. 1840-1854		Gable-Front	Cottage/One-Room Schoolhouse	C	Y
166	Kate Raftery & Helen North Home	River	S	209	1927	Architect: Frazier & Raftery; Builder: Wilson Brothers	Colonial Revival		C	Y
167	Insull House	River	S	225	1937	Builder: August Wilson	Ranch		NC	Y
168		River	S	226	c. 1945		Cape Cod		C	Y
169	Walter A. Wood Residence	River	S	305	c. 1930	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C	Y
170		River	S	312	1957		Ranch	New-Traditional	NC	Y
171		River	S	322	1955		Ranch		C	Y
172		River	S	330	c. 1923-1930		Craftsman	Bungalow	C	Y
173	Roscoe G. Sappenfield Residence	River	S	333	1950	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	Ranch		C	Y
174		River	S	339	1951		Ranch		C	Y
175		River	S	400	1958		Cape Cod		C	Y
176	George Renwick House	River	S	405	1938	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	Gable-Front		C	Y
177		River	S	413	1931	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	Tudor Revival		C	Y
178		River	S	414	c. 1935		Cape Cod		C	Y
179		River	S	417	c. 1940		Cape Cod		C	Y
180		River	S	422	1950		Ranch		NC	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 28

181		Second	N	9	c. 1891-1897		One-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; False-Front	C	N
182		Second	N	11	c. 1891-1897		One-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; False-Front	C	N
183	Eddowes Drug Store	Second	N	12	c. 1850		Italianate		C	Y
184		Second	S	11-13	c. 1890		Italianate		C	Y
185	Geneva Diner	Second	S	14	1956		One-Part Commercial Block	New Traditional	C	Y
186		Second	S	20	c. 1923-1930		One-Part Commercial Block/Garage	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
187		Second	S	22	c. 1830-1845		Colonial Revival	Federal	C	Y
188	Unitarian Church	Second	S	102	1841		Early Classical Revival	Italianate	C	Y
189	Jerome Ellis House	Second	S	107	c. 1923-1930		Queen Anne		C	Y
190	First Church of Christ Scientist	Second	S	111	1910		Late Classical Revival		C	Y
191	Unitarian Church Rectory	Second	S	112	1893		Queen Anne		C	Y
192		Second	S	117	c. 1850		Greek Revival		C	Y
193	George Patton House	Second	S	124	1857	Builder: Charles Cook	Gothic Revival		C	Y
194	Mayer A. Joshel House	Second	S	127	1916	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Prairie		C	Y
195		Second	S	211	c. 1923-1930		Gable-Front	Colonial Revival	C	Y
196		Second	S	217	c. 1923-1930		Colonial Revival	Dutch	C	Y
197	Alexander House	Second	S	218	1868		Gable-Front	Classical Revival	C	Y
198		Second	S	221	c. 1885-1891		Gable-Front	Cottage	C	Y
199	Smith House	Second	S	227	1854	Builder: George Scott	Massed-Plan; Side-Gabled		C	Y
200	Scott-Alexander House	Second	S	228	1853		Greek Revival		C	Y
201	Sharp House	Second	S	301	1855		Gable-Front	Stick	C	Y
202		Second	S	311	c. 1900		American Foursquare		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 29

203	Hotchkiss-Herrington House	Second	S	327	c. 1875		Italianate		C	Y
204	Isaac Wilson House	Second	S	328	1876		Queen Anne	Stick/Eastlake	C	Y
205		Second	S	403	2002		New Traditional	Classical	NC	Y
206	Dodson House; Fieldstone	Second	S	416	1891	Architect: William W. Clay	Romanesque Revival		C	Y
207		Second	S	419	2001		New Traditional	Classical	NC	Y
208		Second	S	435	2003		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
209		Second	S	451	2003		New Traditional	Classical	NC	Y
210		Second	S	467	2003		New Traditional	Classical	NC	Y
211		Second	S	483	2010		New Traditional	Craftsman/Prairie	NC	Y
212		Seventh	S	11	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block		C	N
213		Seventh	S	15	2015		Under Construction		NC	N
214		Sixth	S	4	c. 1865		Upright & Wing		C	N
215		Sixth	S	15	c. 1885		Queen Anne		C	N
216	Kendall House	Sixth	S	18	1866	Builder: Jerome Kendall	Italianate		C	N
217		Sixth	S	28	c. 1890		Queen Anne		C	N
218		Sixth	S	102	c. 1875		Gabled Ell		C	N
219		Sixth	S	108	c. 1875		Gabled Ell	New Traditional-Tudor	NC	N
220		Sixth	S	114	c. 1875		Italianate		C	N
221		Sixth	S	117	c. 1875		I-House	Queen Anne	C	N
222		Sixth	S	128	c. 1900		Queen Anne		NC	N
223		Sixth	S	302	c. 1865		Gabled Ell		C	N
224		Sixth	S	316	c. 1870		Gable-Front		C	N
225		Sixth	S	320	c. 1880		Gable-Front		C	N
226		Sixth	S	328	c. 1865		Gable-Front	Greek Revival	C	Y
227		Sixth	S	402	c. 1860		Gabled Ell	Greek Revival	C	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 30

228	John Beckman House	Sixth	S	418	c. 1875		Gabled Ell	Colonial Revival	C	N
229		South		325	c. 1900	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Coach House		C	Y
230		South		420	1968		Ranch		NC	N
231		South		424	c. 1915		Craftsman	Bungalow	C	N
232		South		428	c. 1915		Craftsman	Bungalow	C	N
233	Moore House	South		501	1881		Italianate		C	Y
234		South		502	1885		Colonial Revival		C	N
235		South		508	1920		Craftsman		C	N
236		South		514	1967		Ranch		NC	N
237		South		515	c. 1870		Gabled Ell		C	Y
238	Esping House	South		520	1930	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Cape Cod		C	N
239		South		521	c. 1885		Queen Anne		C	Y
240		South		522	1957		Contemporary		C	N
241		South		600	c. 1995		New Traditional	Tudor	NC	N
242		South		601	c. 1870		Gabled Ell		C	N
243		South		620	2011		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	N
244	Adams House	South		621	1869		Four-Over-Four	Colonial Revival	C	N
245		South		628	c. 1855		I-House	Stick	C	N
246		State	W	1	c. 1985		Contemporary		NC	Y
247	Geneva Water and Light Works	State	W	2	c. 1896		Industrial	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
248		State	W	7	2000		Contemporary		NC	Y
249		State	W	10	1995		Central Blk w/ Wings		NC	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 31

250		State	W	15	c. 1912-1923		One-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
251		State	W	17	c. 1912-1923		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
252		State	W	21	1920		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
253	Smith Building	State	W	22	c. 1900		Two-Part Commercial Block	False-Front	C	Y
254	Lance House/Dunham Building	State	W	27	1850		Two-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
255		State	W	30	c. 1905-1912		Two-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
256	Wrate Block	State	W	101	1853		Two-Part Commercial Block	Gothic Revival	C	Y
257		State	W	107	Pre-dates 1869		Two-Part Commercial Block	False-Front	C	Y
258		State	W	109	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
259		State	W	117	Pre-dates 1869		One-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
260		State	W	119	c. 1850/1890		Two-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; False-Front	C	Y
261	Yates Building	State	W	121	1848		Two-Part Commercial Block	Italianate	C	Y
262	Yates Building	State	W	123	1848		One-Part Commercial Block	Italianate	C	Y
263		State	W	124	1953		One-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
264		State	W	126	1890		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
265		State	W	128	1954		One-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
266		State	W	129	c. 1885-1891		Two-Part Commercial Block	Italianate; Moderne	C	Y
267	Joshel Building	State	W	201	1927	Builder: Wilson	Two-Part Commercial	Late Classical Revival	C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 32

						Brothers	Block			
268	Community Block	State	W	202	1887	Builder: Jerome Kendall	Two-Part Commercial Block	Queen Anne	C	Y
269	Community Block	State	W	204	1887	Builder: Jerome Kendall	Two-Part Commercial Block	Queen Anne	C	Y
270		State	W	205	1903		Two-Part Commercial Block	Queen Anne	C	Y
271	Community Block	State	W	206	1887	Builder: Jerome Kendall	Two-Part Commercial Block	Queen Anne	C	Y
272	Payne Block	State	W	207	1915	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
273		State	W	208	1909		Two-Part Commercial Block	Italianate	C	Y
274	Gaunt and Fields Bank (Central Market)	State	W	209	1889		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
275		State	W	211	c. 1990		One-Part Commercial Block	New-Traditional-Gothic	NC	Y
276	Fargo Block	State	W	214	1915	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
277	Grand Theater	State	W	219	1914		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
278	Fargo Block	State	W	220	1915	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
279	Hotel Geneva	State	W	224	1873	Builder: Timothy Worsley	Two-Part Commercial Block	Greek Revival	C	Y
280		State	W	223	1907		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
281		State	W	225	c. 1905-1912		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
282	Bank Block	State	W	229	1906	Builder: John Wheeler	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
283		State	W	230	c. 1927		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 33

284	Johnson Block	State	W	301	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
285	State Bank of Geneva	State	W	302	1924	Architect: Mendie & Jensen; Builder: Wilson Brothers	Temple Front	Neoclassical	C	Y
286		State	W	305	1978		Two-Part Commercial Block		NC	Y
287		State	W	307	1909		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
288		State	W	309	1909		One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
289	Unity Building	State	W	312	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
290	"Eurkea"-Soderstrom's Store	State	W	313	c. 1869		Two-Part Commercial Block	Gothic Revival	C	Y
291	Fargo Theater Building;	State	W	319	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
292	Nelson Building	State	W	322	1924	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
293		State	W	330	2003		Two-Part Commercial Block	New-Traditional-Classical	NC	Y
294		State	W	410	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
295	Omer Beal Garage	State	W	415	c. 1923-1930		Garage	Late Classical Revival	C	N
296		State	W	416	c. 1923-1930		Commercially Converted Residence	American Foursquare; New Traditional-Colonial Revival	C	Y
297	Omer Beal Garage	State	W	419	c. 1923-1930		Garage	Late Classical Revival	C	N
298	Reed House	State	W	422	1854		Gable-Front		C	Y
299	Standard Oil Station	State	W	427	1926		Gas Station	Tudor Revival	C	N
300	Charles F. Field House	State	W	428	1905	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Queen Anne	Free Classic	C	Y
301		State	W	501	2006		Two-Part	New Traditional-	NC	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 34

							Commercial Block	Classical		
302	Pure Oil Gas Station	State	W	502	1937		Gas Station	Tudor Revival	NRHP	Y
303	Grocery Store	State	W	515	c. 1960		Freestanding	Mid-Century Modern	C	N
304		State	W	516	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block	Mid-Century Modern	C	Y
305		State	W	524	2012		Two-Part Commercial Block	New Traditional-Classical	NC	Y
306		State	W	528	2012		Two-Part Commercial Block	New Traditional-Classical	NC	Y
307		State	W	612	c. 1890		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	C	N
308		State	W	618	c. 1900		Queen Anne		C	N
309		State	W	622	c. 1885		Gable-Front	Queen Anne	C	N
310		State	W	628	c. 1880		Italianate; Simple-Hipped Roof; Side Hall Plan	One-Part Commercial Block; Italianate	C	N
311	Johnson Block	Third	N	10	c. 1930-1945		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	N
312		Third	N	13	c. 1860		Commercially Converted Residence	Gable-Front-Greek Revival Storefront-Contemporary	C	N
313		Third	S	8	1927	Builder: Wilson Brothers; Mason: Charles Caustlin	Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
314	Tri-City Garage	Third	S	13-15	1917	Builder: Wilson Brothers	One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
315	Formerly the Geneva Post Office	Third	S	14	1927	Builder: Wilson Brothers	Neoclassical		C	Y
316	Tri-City Garage	Third	S	17-35	1917	Builder: Wilson Brothers	One-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
317	Geneva Post Office	Third	S	26	1936		Late Classical Revival		C	Y
318	Kane County Courthouse	Third	S	100	1892	Architect: Edbrooke and	Romanesque Revival		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 35

						Burnham				
319	Hull-Howell Buildings	Third	S	101	c. 1870		Two-Part Commercial Block	Italianate	C	Y
320	Geneva History Center	Third	S	113	c. 1960		One-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
321	Geneva History Center	Third	S	117	c. 1905-1912		Two-Part Commercial Block	Late Classical Revival	C	Y
322		Third	S	121	1920		Late Classical Revival		C	Y
323		Third	S	123	c. 1950		One-Part Commercial Block		C	Y
324	A. L. Allen & Sons Realty Office Building	Third	S	127	1952	Architect: Frazier & Raftery	One-Part Commercial Block	Contemporary	C	Y
325		Third	S	201	c. 1870		Stick		C	Y
326	Past Basket	Third	S	202	c. 1850		Italianate		C	Y
327		Third	S	207	c. 1970		Freestanding/Commercial	Contemporary	C	Y
328		Third	S	212	c. 1855		Greek Revival		C	Y
329		Third	S	215	1915		Craftsman		C	Y
330	Wright House	Third	S	217	1853		Greek Revival		C	Y
331	Charles B. Wells House	Third	S	220	c. 1850		Early Classical Revival		C	Y
332	Berry House	Third	S	227	1854		Greek Revival		C	Y
333	Geneva Lutheran Church	Third	S	301	1956		Mid-Century Modern		C	Y
334	Sackett House	Third	S	302	1869		Italianate		C	Y
335		Third	S	312	c. 1890		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	C	Y
336		Third	S	317	c. 1855		Greek Revival		C	Y
337		Third	S	318	c. 1912-1923		Craftsman		C	Y
338	Loveday House	Third	S	328	1869	Builder: C.D.F. Smith	Carpenter Gothic		C	Y
339	Moore House	Third	S	404	1864		Italianate		C	Y
340	Nelson House	Third	S	426	1853		Italianate		C	Y

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 36

341	Dodson Place Additions	Third	S	477	2002		New Traditional	Victorian	NC	Y
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Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 37

Explanation of Amendment:

Section 8 of the Central 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.

Amendment:

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

After 180 years, the Central Geneva Historic District (CGHD) 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 J for Architecture.

The CGHD encompasses the southern 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.

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 Pottawatomis 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 Pottawatomis and settlers. Their establishment included a saw mill and general store, where they traded goods for furs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 38

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 39

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 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 will discuss the commercial, governmental, educational, religious, and industrial histories in Geneva and specific properties in the Central Geneva Historic District which represent those developments.

Commercial

The earliest retail businesses in Geneva were established in response to the needs of the pioneer settlers who farmed the surrounding areas. The first few businesses were clustered near the river, and as more opened, they located westward along State Street. Today, buildings from almost every decade of the city's development between the 1840s and 1990s line the few blocks of West State Street.

James Herrington operated the first general store in 1835 from his cabin. It was only open for a few years; Herrington died in 1839. Geneva's first commercial establishment in a commercial structure began along the west bank of the river when Charles Patten opened his dry goods and general store.

By 1837, Geneva's "Old Comer" had been established at State and First streets, and it remained the center of commerce for over 50 years through 1890. Several early commercial buildings still stand. Perhaps the oldest commercial building in town is the Yates Building at 121-123 W. State Street. Built in 1848 of local riverstone, it was bought in 1850 by Capt. Bartholomew C. Yates. A Kane County sheriff in 1848, Yates lived on the second floor of the building. Another early building is the Lance House/Dunham Building at 27 W. State Street, built in 1850. It was the butcher shop and home of Thomas Antcliff in 1869 when it was pictured on the Bird's Eye Map of Geneva.

As Geneva grew, commercial establishments continued to be built west on State Street. The later historic commercial buildings in Geneva are on the 300 block of the south side of W. State Street. They include the Unity Building at 306-322 W. State Street and the Nelson Building at 322-324 W. State Street. The Fargo Theater building was built on the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 40

side of State Street between Third and Fourth streets (315-323) in 1923 by August Wilson. This Classical Revival-style theater opened in 1924 for moving pictures.

The 400 and 500 blocks of W. State Street are a mix of residential properties interspersed with gas stations and Contemporary or Mid-Century Modern commercial buildings from the 1950s and 1960s. The establishment of an auxiliary commercial corridor along Third Street began in the early 1920s when Mrs. Kate Raftery opened The Little Traveler in a house built by banker A. B. Moore in 1864.

Government and Education

By 1844, the Kane County population had reached 9,000. A second courthouse was needed to replace the first one that had been destroyed by fire, and the designated public square was still considered too far west from the center of the village. So the new courthouse was built on First Street between State and James Streets. It was only used for 12 years, however, before it was outgrown. A third courthouse was built on the site of the present courthouse. Designed by prominent Chicago architect John Van Osdel, it too burned in 1891.

After the courthouse moved to its second structure in 1844, the first courthouse building was reused for shops and offices until it was remodeled, in 1891, for the City Hall. The building burned in 1912. The cornerstone of the present City Hall was laid on December 9, 1912. The Wilson Brothers, local contractors and builders, completed the new City Hall in 1913.

The present courthouse (Kane County's fourth) was completed in 1892 on the southern part of the county land holdings, on the block bounded by Third, Fourth, James, and Campbell streets. Architects for the courthouse were W. J. Edbrooke and J. P. Burnham. The Romanesque Revival style was chosen for the Kane County Courthouse.

Murals of county scenes in the fourth-floor archways were painted by Aurora artist Edward Holslag in 1910. In front is the Kane County Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 1915, designed by Carl A. Heber, a student of Lorado Taft.

Today, the old courthouse building is used for civil cases, small claims court, and various administrative functions.

There are a number of other historic governmental buildings in the district, all located within the central business district of Geneva, as was typical of many towns across the United States. Often they were built in architectural high styles and expressed the monumentality of government. In Geneva many of the government and educational buildings are in the Late Classical Revival style including: the present Post Office at 28 S. Third Street, completed in 1937; the Kane County courthouse, at 100 S. Third Street, completed in 1892; and Geneva City Hall at 22 S. First Street built by the Wilson Brothers in 1912.

The former Post Office at 14 South Third Street built in 1927 is design in the Neoclassical style.

The most recent governmental building in the district is the Fire Station at 15-17 S. First Street built in 1953.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 41

Education

The first school in Geneva opened in 1835 in Mrs. Cornelia Sterling's log cabin. The parents of twelve students paid tuition for them to attend. In 1855 two free public schools were built, including the West Side School on Third between State and James streets. When the Fourth Street School was built in 1916 at Fourth and Ford streets, the old West Side School on Third Street became known as the High School. The High School (West Side School) was demolished in 1927 for the Classical Revival U.S. Post Office building, and the school bell is now in the Geneva Historical Society Museum. The Sixth Street School opened in 1924 and most recently served as the Kane County Health Department. The Sixth Street School is currently slated for demolition.

Efforts to establish a public library began as early as the 1870s but failed to pass. So the Geneva Library Association, a subscription library, was started in 1873 by members of the Geneva Improvement Association. The first public library was established in 1894 in rented quarters while fundraising was conducted for a permanent site. In 1895 the Geneva Hall Company was organized to build a combined city hall/library on the northeast corner of Second and James streets. A foundation was laid in 1896, but there was not sufficient money to complete construction until a Carnegie grant of \$7,500 was received. The Tudor Revival library opened on its present site at 127 James Street in 1908. It was built by John Wheeler Construction Company.

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 Unitarian Church of Geneva

The Unitarian Church built in 1843 at the southwest corner of Second and James streets (102 S. Second Street) is the oldest existing church in Geneva and the oldest Unitarian Church building west of New York State. It is one of two buildings still standing that was recorded in the 1934-36 Historic American Buildings Survey of Geneva. The Unitarian Church was identified as having been built by James Smart and the Howard Brothers. The congregation was organized formally in 1842 by a small group of men and women meeting in the first Kane County Courthouse. They called their organization the First Christian Congregation of Geneva, the name was changed to the First Unitarian Society in 1884.

Many founding members came from Massachusetts, including Charles Patten and Samuel Nye Clark. These members sent Augustus Conant to Harvard Divinity School, and he became the congregation's first minister. Women have always

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 42

had a key role in Unitarian church affairs, serving as trustees and other official positions. The church had four ordained women ministers before World War I. Church windows, installed in an 1879 remodeling, were a gift of Walter D. and Marie C. LeBaron Turner. The west and south additions were designed by Jacques Brownson in 1956. The Queen Anne-style house to the south at 112 S. Second Street, known as the Pioneer House, was built in 1893 as a parsonage.

The Disciples Meeting House

Benjamin Wilson and his three brothers came from Halifax, England and established the Disciples of Christ Church in Geneva. He bought an entire block in 1845 and built his house at 227 S. Fifth Street in 1848. Wilson was a biblical scholar and religious publisher. He also published the local newspaper, the Western Mercury, the forerunner of the Geneva Republican.

The Disciples met for their first eight years in Geneva in an upstairs meeting room at 416 Hamilton Street, built in 1849, which was the house of English stonemason George Westgarth. Then, Wilson deeded the eastern part of his lot to the congregation so that they could build a meeting house in 1857. The structure at 410 Campbell Street was sold in 1893 by Benjamin Boyes, the last surviving member of the sect and converted into two apartments.

Church of the Free Methodists

Historically, the building at 27 South First Street stood as the church of the Free Methodists. The society organized in Geneva in 1860 and dedicated this building as their church in 1864. In 1873, the Swedish Methodists used the building as their church until ca.1910 and, later, the first Catholic congregation held their first services in the space before the construction of St. Peter's in 1915. Today, the building is not identifiable as an early church. By 1923 the front entry porch was removed, and, by 1930, it was remodeled as a garage with a new barrel vault roof. It was later used as a gas station and now serves commercial uses.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church

The first Episcopalian services in Geneva were held in the Herrington cabin on State Street near River Lane in 1838. The parish was organized in 1855 and the group met in the third Kane County Courthouse. The present St. Mark's Episcopal Church currently at the southeast corner of Fourth and Franklin Streets (320 S. Fourth Street) was built in 1868. It is Geneva's purest expression of the Gothic Revival style. The new parish house was designed by Howard Raftery and built in 1955, attached to the main church, and further additions were built in 1987.

The Larrabee House at 327 S. Fourth Street was built in 1854 by Elbridge Hall for William Larrabee, then Secretary of the Railroad and mayor of Geneva in 1879. The residence was purchased as the rectory in 1960 and moved from 301 S. Fourth in 2000 to its current location at 327 S. Fourth.

First Church of Christ Scientist

Part of a Protestant denomination founded in America, Geneva's First Church of Christ Scientist building at 111 S. Second Street was originally a two-story barn. A group of enthusiastic people began meeting in 1894 and organized as a branch of the Mother Church in 1897. The property was purchased in 1910 by the Geneva Christian Science Society and the barn was turned 90 degrees and remodeled for a church. Solon S. Beman was the architect for the construction and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 43

remodeling until his death in 1914. Beman had designed six Christian Science churches in Chicago and was an architectural consultant and advisor on the planning and erection of the Christian Scientist Mother Church in Boston in 1906. The remodeling of Geneva's Christian Scientist Church was completed in 1917. The later Classical Revival portico by designer Albert H. Nemoede was completed circa 1955.

St. Peter's Catholic Church Rectory

St. Peter's Catholic Church stood at the southeast corner of James and Fifth streets from 1915 until 1961. Mass was first offered in Geneva in 1911 in the Unitarian Church and later in the Swedish Methodist Church. The first St. Peter's cornerstone was laid in 1912. It was replaced by a new St. Peter's on Kaneville Road in 1959. When the congregation moved, the original property was sold to the Kane County Board of Supervisors and the church demolished. The rectory, an American Foursquare built in 1915 by John Wheeler, still stands at 428 James Street. It now serves as the offices of the Kane County Child Advocacy Center.

Geneva Lutheran Church

Geneva Lutheran Church was organized in 1853 by settlers from Sweden. The congregation met in St. Charles at the Scandinavian Lutheran Meeting House. In 1855 they bought the old public square and built the Swedish Lutheran Church at State and Fourth streets in 1856. This first church was replaced in 1901 with a late Victorian Gothic building (demolished in 1963 by the City for parking).

A new church was built in 1955 at the southeast corner of Franklin and Third streets (301 S. Third). A spire was built on the 1955 church in 1968 that holds the bell from the original church, a gift from the Sunday School children in 1909.

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 and only four within the CGHD.

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 in Geneva in 1850, industry continued to grow along present-day River Lane. 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 Railroad, 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 44

W. H. Howell Iron Works

One of the first complexes to be built after the arrival of the railroad was the W. H. Howell Iron Works Storage Building which opened in 1867. Today, two buildings remain at 35 and 65 North River Lane, built ca.1891-1897 and ca. 1897-1905, respectively.

The W.H. Howell Iron Works had its beginnings as early as the 1850s. Eben Danford, who was one of Geneva's earliest industrialists, was originally involved in the manufacturing of farm implements. He started his reaper works on the east side of the river but had difficulty getting parts for his machine equipment. When W. H. Howell, a foundry worker, came to Geneva from New York in the 1850s, he began working with Danford. Facing stiff competition from the McCormick Reaper works, their reaper business failed in 1858. In 1862, they opened the Howell and Danford foundry at the same location on the east end of the dam; the foundry operated until 1867.

In 1867, Howell bought land on the west side of the river north of State Street for a foundry. The Howell Company, a partnership of William Howell and W. D. Turner, manufactured iron equipment. The company became famous for its "Geneva Hand Fluter" designed for crimping fabrics and for their "sad irons" designed for flattening fabrics. The irons had a reputation for being the cheapest and best, so that by 1909, the company was shipping four railroad carloads of irons per week to towns all across the country. They made fluters until 1920, when the electric iron replaced their products. The factory relocated to St. Charles in 1935, and the buildings were abandoned.

The building at 65 North River Lane replaced an earlier one and one-half story storage building for the Iron Works, located on the site as of ca. 1885. The current building was built ca. 1897-1905 (based on available Sanborn Maps) and was built over the mill race, the channel carrying the swift current of water that drives a mill wheel. With the introduction of electricity, heat, and steam power (all employed at the Iron Works by 1905), the mill race was no longer needed and was filled in. The industrial building at 65 North River Lane served as a machine shop on the first floor and storage and office on the second floor.

The industrial building at 35 North River Lane was built ca. 1891-1897 as an expansion of the existing polish and carpenter shop and then served as a painting, dipping, and plating shop. Both buildings were built as industrial lofts with masonry and heavy timber construction (35 N. River Lane is masonry load-bearing construction with red brick, while 65 N. River Lane is riverstone). The industrial loft is characterized by expansive, un-partitioned open floor areas. Both properties are rectangular in plan and two stories in height with a flat roof.

Based on the earliest available Sanborn Maps, the southwest corner of 65 North River Lane appears to be clipped or altered but was actually built as it is seen today to conform to the alignment of the railroad spur.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 45

Rock Spring Creamery

One of the next industrial properties to be built, within the district, was the Rock Spring Creamery at 15 South River Lane. The Creamery was built by William Conant, Benjamin Boyes, and W. D. Turner on South River Lane, ca. 1874, as a butter and cheese factory. It was sold in 1882 to a farmers' cooperative and called the Rock Springs Creamery. The building operated only as a creamery, becoming C.H. Gleinbeck Butter and Cheese Factory by 1897. By 1912, C.H. Gleinbeck expanded his operations into candy manufacturing, producing over a ton of candy a day in 1900. By 1920, the City bought the building and expanded the facilities of the Geneva Light & Water Works into the original cheese factory, adapting it as their tool house.

Today, the original Cheese Factory and Ice House of the Creamery has been converted to a hotel and bears little resemblance to its original industrial historic character. It has been listed as non-contributing in the district.

Geneva Water & Light Works

Geneva Water & Light Works located at 2 West State Street was built ca. 1891- 1897. These buildings housed the engineer's room and nine dynamos; an electrical generator that produces direct current with the use of a commutator. Dynamos were historically driven by steam engines and used in power stations to generate electricity for industrial and domestic purposes. As the first electrical generators capable of delivering power for industry, the dynamos made the location of the Geneva Water & Light Works at the center of Geneva's industrial corridor lucrative. Additionally, the Works housed two Deane Steam Pump Company pumps and one deep well pump, connected to the 100,000 gallon covered reservoir located directly to the east of the building.

The Works are square in plan and one story in height with a pyramidal hipped roof and clad in red brick. The original building (ca. 1891-1897) has been expanded two times. These additions are visible when looking at the west façade since each addition used a different color of red brick. The first expansion occurred ca. 1905-1912 and second expansion ca. 1912-1923. Significant architectural features of the original building and carried on by subsequent additions include brick segmental arch lintels and brick corbeling. A significant site feature is the prominent smokestack projecting from the latest addition.

Although most manufacturing enterprises continued to serve agricultural needs through the end of the 19th-century, the beginning of the 20th-century saw efforts to encourage new industries to locate in Geneva.

Various other industrial complexes existed in the CGHD including the Lumber and Coal Yards on South Street between 3rd and 4th Streets and the C.E. Mann Copper Shop, however, none remain.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 46

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 CGHD 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 341 principal buildings in the District, 308 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, ornamental characteristics of an architectural style such as Greek Revival or Queen Anne are 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 67 principal residential buildings categorized by form in the CGHD.

There are also 79 commercial properties in the CGHD, many of them located on State Street, the principal commercial street. These commercial buildings have been broadly categorized into the following types, which have been established in the work of Richard Longstreth: One- and Two-Part Commercial Blocks, Central Block with Wings, Temple Front, Freestanding, Garage, Gas Station, Drive-Ins, and Strip Mall.

Lastly, the four industrial buildings in the CGHD 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 governmental, educational, religious, and industrial properties in the CGHD 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 47

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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 48

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

The Gothic Revival style, and the sub-type Carpenter Gothic, are based on medieval design precedents, 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 wood 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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 49

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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 50

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 51

Neoclassical (N. 1895-1955) (L. 1905-1930)

Neoclassical was a dominant architectural style for domestic, civic, and institutional buildings throughout the county during the first half of the 20th-century. This style is similar to Classical and Greek Revival but is more monumental and ornate compared to its simpler predecessors. Typical architectural characteristics can include a full-height porch for residences or temple-front entry on civic, institutional, and commercial buildings; columns are of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders; exaggerated broken pediments; classical symmetry; dentil cornices; and side-gabled roof with a centered classical pediment.

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.

Spanish Colonial Revival (N. 1915-1940) (L. 1920-1930)

Spanish Colonial Revival is a remnant of the traditional Spanish architectural themes seen in Spain's early American colonial settlements located in the southwestern states and Florida. It did, however, gain some popularity after the Panama California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915, and Spanish Colonial Revival homes of various sizes are scattered around the country. Most were built during the 1920s and 1930s. The style is typified by low-pitched ceramic tile roofs, stucco wall surfaces, eaves with little or no overhangs, wrought iron work, and round-arched windows and doorways, which follow the architecture of early Spanish missions. Typical architectural characteristics can include porch arcade with columns; low-relief carving at doorways, windows and cornices; elaborately carved doors; spiral columns; multi-paned windows; balconies or terraces; and a curvilinear gable.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 52

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; Sullivanesque¹ 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.

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 Bradford 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.

¹ 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 53

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8Page 54

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 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.

Contemporary (N. 1945-1990) (L. 1950-2000)

This style was the favored for architect-designed buildings constructed between 1950 and 1990. It occurs in two distinctive subtypes based on roof shapes: flat or gabled. It can feature wide overhanging eaves, roof beams commonly exposed; heavy piers may support gables, built with natural materials wood, brick, and stone, broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surface, and the absence of traditional detailing.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 55

previously known style. In the district 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, 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 CGHD 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 residences were 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 Central 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.

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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 56

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.

Massed -Plan, Side-Gabled

Massed-Plan, side-gabled was common during the Pre-Railroad era and mainly in the Northeast where New England builders developed roof-framing techniques for spanning, large two-room depths. With light-weight lumber more readily available due to the extension of the railroad; during the National Era, simpler methods of light roof framing were possible and the Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled dwelling appeared. These Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled dwellings had relatively large and flexible interior floor plans and slowly replaced the traditional one-room deep Hall and Parlor and I-House forms. This form is one-story in height and usually three bays wide with either a central or side hall plan. From the front façade they appear to resemble their extended Hall and Parlor predecessor, but lack the rearward extensions and subsequent broken rear roofline.

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, and two-stories in height. The first floor interior layout differs from an I-House or Four-Over-Four as it may be designed on a central or side hall plan. The Three-Bay is two rooms deep, unlike the narrower I-House which is only one room deep.

Four-Over-Four

Another two-story, rectilinear, side-gabled form is a Four-over-Four. Like the I-House, it has a central hall with one room on either side of that hall. The difference between the two types is that the I-House is only one room deep while the Four-over-Four is two rooms deep- with four rooms on each floor instead of two. This form is generally larger than other forms found during the Pre-Railroad and National eras and utilized architectural details of popular styles of the time as applied ornamentation.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 57

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.

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 are 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 CGHD are single-family residences, there are nine buildings representing multi-family housing types which include:

Gable-Front Flats: A flat or apartment is a self-contained unit which only occupies a portion of a building, usually occupying an entire floor or a portion of a floor. There is one property located at 514 James Street.

Rowhouse: A Rowhouse is a row of similar or identical houses, each situated on a narrow lot and built to share side walls or party walls. The only Rowhouse in the district is a New Traditional-Georgian located at 1-9 Mews (1978).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 58

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 binder 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.

Springhouse

The springhouse was constructed of masonry or frame over a spring or a running stream, and it was often banked. Springhouses were typically one story in height, but at times had a second story for storage, dairy processing, or even residential quarters. Some springhouses were engaged in an embankment and were barely a single story in height. The springhouse served as a cool space and supplied fresh water.

There is one springhouse located within the district, standing in the rear yard of 311 South First Street. The springhouse predates the ca. 1850 construction of the current residence. The springhouse is made of local riverstone and water exits from the east of the springhouse and flows towards the river.

Commercial Buildings Types

The commercial building, as a distinct architectural form, did not develop until the 19th century, although trading centers and market halls have been around since antiquity. Commercial buildings were typically freestanding or joined by party walls, with the commercial business on the first floor and offices or residences above. The commercial building, as a form, almost always fits on its entire lot, and is built to the sidewalk.

In *The Buildings of Main Street*, Richard Longstreth has developed a classification system for historic commercial structures built within compact business districts prior to the 1950s. His system uses building mass as the determining factor. The building inventory classifies all commercial buildings first by the massing types defined by Longstreth and second by the architectural style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 59

The commercial classification types outlined by Longstreth are generally applicable to historic buildings (or new buildings built in historic styles) on traditional, pedestrian-oriented commercial streets. Geneva's commercial area can be considered a traditional commercial district. In a traditional business district, commercial buildings are densely clustered together on small blocks on an orthogonal grid oriented to the street and sidewalk.

Many of the buildings on State Street are One- or Two-Part Commercial Blocks in a rich variety of architectural styles encompassing over one hundred years of development. Represented styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Late Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, and Contemporary. Since the integrity of these structures is high, all properties, except those that do not meet the age requirement, have been ranked as contributing.

Commercial Blocks: One & Two Part

Early commercial buildings in the late 1800s often appear as a one-part commercial block: a one or two-story box with an ornamented façade or false-front façade. The first floor façade is comprised of plate glass windows, an entry and a cornice or tall parapet above. The false-front arrangement is often seen on smaller buildings of wood frame construction, built during that later half of the 19th century to "create the commercial core of new towns during their initial period of development".

In Geneva, the business district is comprised of One- and Two-Part Commercial Blocks. Commercial Blocks are one to four stories, typically built before 1950. However, a contemporary commercial structure may have been built on an infill parcel on a traditionally-commercial street. Whether or not, this type of building shares party walls with an adjacent building, generally only the front of a Commercial Block has any architectural detailing.

One-story commercial blocks are almost always One-Part Commercial. This distinction is made according to the visual arrangement of the principal façade. Two or more story Commercial Blocks may be classified as One-Part Commercial Blocks if the facade can be read as a single design element, with no projecting cornice or other strong horizontal design element dividing the first floor from the upper floors.

The buildings are located at the front of lot lines, along public sidewalks, and have display windows facing that sidewalk. There are usually no display windows, public entrances, or architectural treatment on the side facades, although occasionally a larger Commercial Block may have part or all of the side façades treated similarly to the front.

Central Block With Wings

The Central Block with Wings is characterized by a façade, generally two to four stories, with a projecting center section flanked by subordinate sections half as wide if not wider than the center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 60

Temple-Front

The Temple-Front commercial building is directly modeled after the ancient Greek and Roman Temples. These buildings are typically two to three stories in height and were most often for public, institutional, and religious uses. Temple-Front buildings are easily distinguished by a portico of four or more columns extending across the façade or by a recessed entry front by twin columns set in between an enframing wall.

False-Front

A False-Front is an applied or fake front façade. False-fronts are easily identifiable by the extension of the applied front façade above the building's roofline and lack of depth to the storefront. False-Fronts usually reference popular or historic architectural styles. In Geneva- as with the United states, the False-Front applies the Italianate style most often or, as utilized at 630 West State Street, the storefront references the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles.

Commercially Converted Residence

In Geneva, there is a rare style of building simply termed here as a Commercially Converted Residence. This style is a common development in urban areas, but appears only twice in Geneva. These buildings contain both living and retail space, but not located within the same structure. Instead, older mid to late 19th century residences with a once larger front setback, have been added on to with one-story storefronts during the mid-20th century, obscuring the first story of the front façade on the residence. The storefront addition is brick with little to no architectural detailing, typical of the Contemporary style.

Freestanding

Freestanding buildings are typically one story, occasionally two stories, but differ from Commercial Blocks in that they have architectural treatment on two or more sides. They are newer, having been built in the age of automobile access. The entry is usually accessible from the street, often oriented to a parking lot on the side or surrounding the building. The structure may occupy an entire city block and be surrounded by parking.

Strip Malls

Strip Malls are one-story single structures that combine multiple commercial (usually retail) occupants. They may be rectangular, L, or U shaped, or some other configuration. They usually sit on large sites surrounded by parking and are oriented to the automobile user, not the pedestrian.

Gas Stations And Other Road-Related Buildings

With the growing popularity and dependence upon the automobile that began in the 1920s, buildings serving automobile traffic, such as the gasoline station and the commercial garage, emerged along America's expanding network of roads and highways. In the mid-1920s, the automobile was one of the chief factors that boosted business in Geneva.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 61

Along State Street, a major arterial through Geneva which originates in Chicago, was the steady development of a commercial district often catering to travelers. Consequently, a number of automobile service facilities located on and adjacent to State Street.

Geneva's first known filling station was formerly located at the southwest corner of First and State streets, at the intersection of two major arterials, now known as Illinois Routes 38 and 31. This station, as well as a number of service garages, began to appear in Geneva in the 1920s, as noted on the 1923 Sanborn Insurance Map.

It was during this decade that major gasoline companies began to expand their facilities and created look-alike retail gasoline outlets in which logos, color schemes, signage, and building architecture contributed to a total design of their business. In the following years, architects were employed to create designs for gas stations using Colonial and English details that mimicked current suburban styles. A station in a historic revival style would blend into middle-and upper-middle class areas, where opposition to a gas station may have occurred.

Automobile service garages are simple buildings, usually one-story, sometimes two with an office or storage above. These buildings are most often masonry construction with a barrel vault or bowstring truss roof. Architectural styles used can range from Italianate, Late Classical Revival, Moderne, or Exotic Revivals.

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 of 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 Central 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number FIGURES Page 62

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 CENTRAL GENEVA HISTORIC DISTRICT AND BOUNDARY INCREASE

*The area in blue identifies the original Central Geneva Historic District boundary. Outlined in orange are the boundary increases.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number FIGURES

Page 63



FIGURE 2: MAP OF GIS POINTS FOR BOUNDARY INCREASE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District

Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES

Page 64



FIGURE 3: BUILDING KEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Geneva Historic District
Name of Property
Kane County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES

Page 65

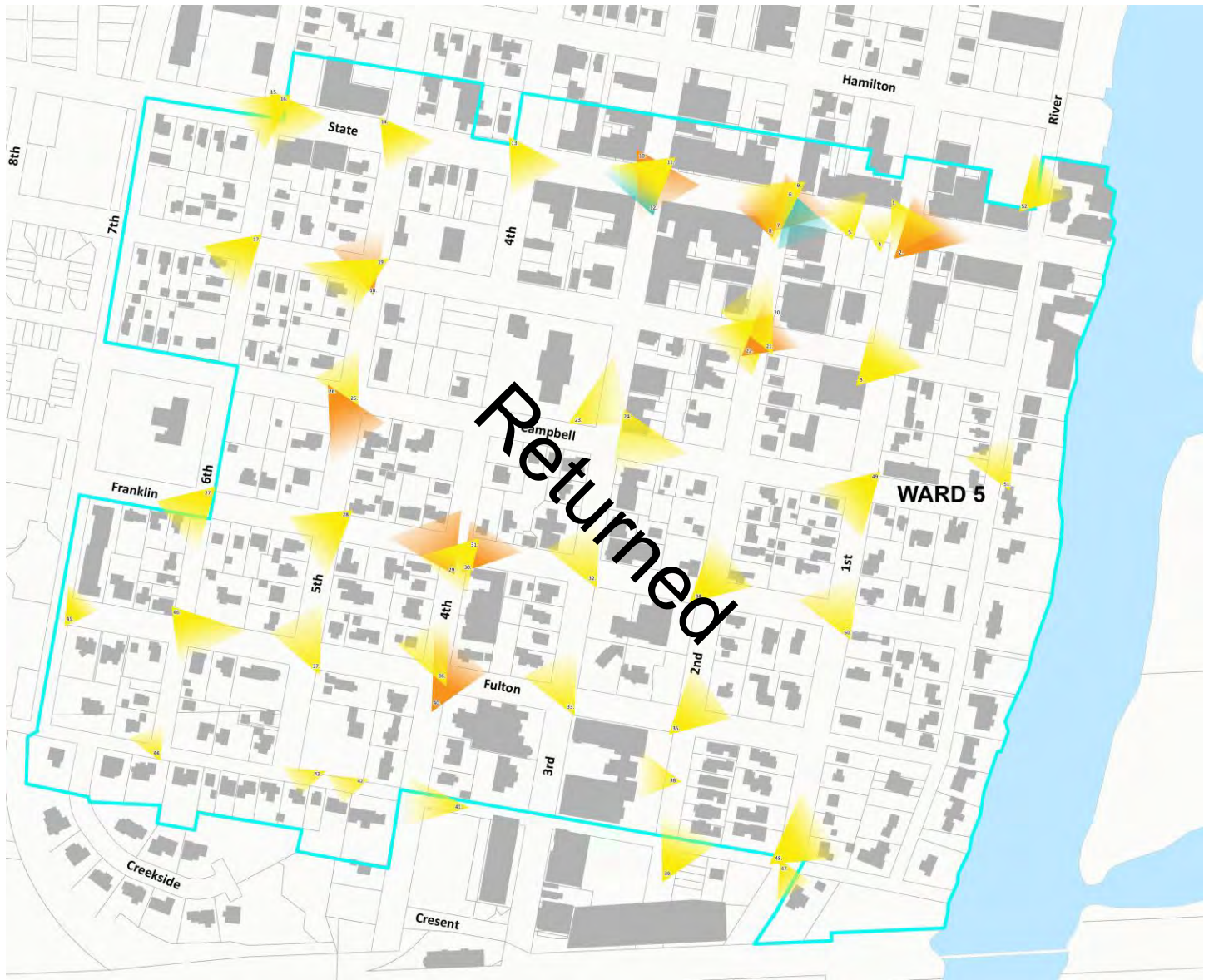


FIGURE 4: PHOTOGRAPH KEY *Photograph number identifies location of camera.

Returned

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places**

**Comments
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Central Geneva Historic District, Additional Documentation
Property Location: Kane County, Illinois
Reference Number: 16000897
Date of Return: January 3, 2017

Reason for Return

This nomination is being returned for the corrections, described below.

Corrections Needed

1. This nomination meshes the boundary increase with the original district, without a clear distinction between the two. There are specific places in Section 7 and in Section 8 where this can be remedied, although all parts of the nomination need to be
2. The map is not readable, as submitted.

Please call me at 202-354-2252 or send an email to barbara_wyatt@nps.gov if you have any questions.

Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places

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

Property Name: Central Geneva Historic District
Boundary Increase and Additional Information
Location: Chicago, Illinois
Reference Number: 16000897

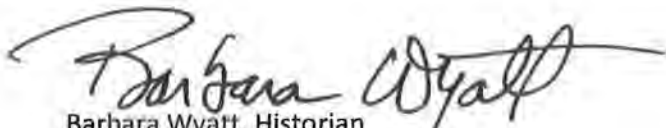
Reason for Return

The Central Geneva Historic District Boundary Increase (BI) and Additional Documentation (AD) nomination form is being returned because the documentation for the area to be added is merged with the documentation for the existing district in a way that makes the two parts of the district indistinguishable. Please consider separating the BI and AD so each is addressed on a separate form.

Specific problems, addresses by sections in the nomination:

- **Section 1.** If the BI and AD are separated, please adjust the name to read "Central Geneva Historic District Additional Documentation" and "Central Geneva Historic District Boundary Increase."
- **Section 5.** In the BI nomination, only count properties in the area added; in the AD, use "0" for no additions (unless something has been demolished).
- **Section 7.** The inventory in the BI should only include the properties in the area added. The inventory in the AD should include all the rest—the properties already listed.
- **Section 8.** In the AD document, be sure to indicate what is changing: new criteria applied? New areas of significance? In the BI, note what applies (I'm assuming it's the same) and briefly summarize. In the AD, also note if the period of significance is changing. In the BI, generally you would insert the same period of significance that's in the original.
- **Section 10.** In the AD, the information should be the same as in the original nomination. For the BI, only indicate information for the added section. Include the correct acreage for each part.
- **Maps.** The maps should only reflect the area included in the nomination, although the BI map can show the original district, so it can be understood where the addition connects. Figures 1 and 2 in the nomination are fine. Figures 3 and 4 should only show the original nomination (in the AD nomination) and the added part (in the BI nomination). The "sketch" maps that show individual properties (figures 3 and 4) are not readable. Please submit larger versions.
- **Photos.** Indicate if the AD nomination includes new photos. Standard format for the BI nomination.
- **Editing.** Please make sure all headers correspond with the nomination.

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 217.524.7128



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