

509

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jacksonville Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Extension)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Most of the area within a rectangle bounded by Grand, Elm, Dunlap, and Chambers (see Verbal Boundary Description)

City or town: Jacksonville State: Illinois County: Morgan

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

	<u>DSHPO</u>	<u>07-03-14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

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

8-25-14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site

Jacksonville Historic District
 Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
 County and State

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>75</u>	<u>23</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>75</u>	<u>23</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 521

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic – Single Dwelling
- Domestic – Secondary Structure
- Domestic – Multiple Dwelling
- Education – School
- Education – College
- Education – Library
- Education – Education-related
- Religion – Religious Facility
- Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility
- Industry/Processing/Extraction – Waterworks
- Industry/Processing/Extraction – Communications Facility
- Industry/Processing/Extraction – Industrial Storage
- Recreation and Culture – Sports Facility
- Recreation and Culture – Monument/Marker
- Social – Meeting Hall
- Health Care – Medical Business/Office
- Health Care – Sanitarium
- Landscape – Parking Lot
- Landscape – Park

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Domestic – Secondary Structure

Domestic – Multiple Dwelling

Education – School

Education – College

Education – Library

Education – Education-related

Religion – Religious Facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Waterworks

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Communications Facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Industrial Storage

Recreation and Culture – Sports Facility

Recreation and Culture – Museum

Recreation and Culture – Monument/Marker

Recreation and Culture – Work of Art

Social – Meeting Hall

Health Care – Medical Business/Office

Health Care – Sanitarium

Commerce/Trade – Professional

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Landscape – Parking Lot

Landscape – Park

Vacant/Not in Use

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Republic – Federal

Mid-19th Century – Greek Revival

Mid-19th Century – Gothic Revival

Mid-19th Century – Octagon Mode

Late Victorian – Italianate

Late Victorian – Second Empire

Late Victorian – Queen Anne

Late Victorian – Stick/Eastlake

Late Victorian – Shingle Style

Late Victorian – Romanesque Revival

Late Victorian – Richardsonian Romanesque

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Beaux Arts

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Colonial Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Classical Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Tudor Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Late Gothic Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements – Prairie School

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements – Commercial Style

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements – Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement

Modern Movement – Ranch Style

Modern Movement – Art Deco

Other – Eclectic

Other – Gable-front

Other – Gable-front-and-wing

Other – Hall-and-parlor

Other – I-house

Other – Minimal Traditional

Other – Neocolonial

Other – Pyramidal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Brick, Concrete block, Limestone

Walls: Wood, Brick, Limestone, Aluminum, Vinyl, Stucco, Asphalt shingles, Concrete block, Concrete, Fiberboard, Cast iron, Galvanized sheet-metal, Asbestos, Terra cotta

Roof: Asphalt shingles, Rubber membrane, Clay tile, Metal, Slate, Wood

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, 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

This nomination is for Additional Documentation and Boundary Extension for the Jacksonville Historic District, originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1978. The submittal updates the district's period of significance and includes a complete historic resources inventory, while the boundary extension includes several areas that contribute to the architectural significance of the district.

The Jacksonville Historic District is a roughly 368-acre area on the west side of Jacksonville, north of Morton Avenue (business Interstate 72) and south of the Norfolk railroad tracks (formerly Wabash). The district includes some of Jacksonville's earliest buildings including the first college building erected in the state of Illinois (Beecher Hall, Illinois College, 1829), and is predominantly residential in character with a substantial number of single-family homes from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Almost all architectural styles popular in Illinois from the 1830s to the present can be found in the district, with many buildings exhibiting Queen Anne and Italianate features. The district retains a high level of integrity.

Narrative Description

This nomination is for Additional Documentation and Boundary Extension for the Jacksonville Historic District, originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1978. The original district used as its boundaries the early development of Jacksonville on the west side of the city up to World War I. Areas adjacent but developed later were considered too recent and were therefore excluded from the district's boundaries.

The original nomination failed to include a complete resources inventory or to provide contributing versus non-contributing significance determinations. Instead, properties were evaluated as "possessing special architectural and/or historical significance" or those that were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The nomination called out a smaller number of sites and structures of special significance and provided their brief descriptions within the registration form. The other resource categories were remaining older structures, recent structures, and intrusions.

The original nomination also did not define a precise period of significance for the district. A period of significance was implied in reference to district boundaries, which were "drawn on the

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

basis of the visual quality of the streetscape as an expression of Jacksonville's pre-World War I character," thus excluding buildings from the 1920s and beyond.¹

In an effort to rectify these shortcomings, in 2010 the City of Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission commissioned an intensive historic resources survey which involved the examination and inventory update of the original historic district (also a local historic district) as well as a survey of several additional areas adjacent to the historic district, chosen for their architectural and historic significance with the intent of a potential extension of the historic district boundaries. This revised nomination is one of the recommendations of the survey's executive summary report (*Historic Resources Survey of the Jacksonville Historic District and Additional Areas*, 2011). Much of the background information, descriptions and the resources inventory were also derived from the survey report and building inventory forms, with some updates to reflect changes within the district since the survey's completion.

This revision of the original 1978 nomination provides additional documentation of the district while altering its boundaries to better reflect contributing and non-contributing resources in the context of Jacksonville's historic development. The boundaries were expanded in four areas, ranging in size and resources but together comprising a total of 43 acres, 98 principal buildings and 74 secondary structures. Descriptions of the areas forming the boundary extension and their resources are described separately below.

The updated period of significance for the district is 1829-1964. The end date represents the fifty-year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places but also corresponds with a natural demarcation in building construction dates in the district. The updated period of significance permits the boundary extension and an additional 67 buildings within the original boundaries to be considered as contributing. Additionally, it is in keeping with the original statement of architectural significance, which qualified the district as "one of the most complete illustrations of Illinois' architectural history as can be found."

Because the original nomination did not provide contributing and non-contributing determinations, every property underwent a historic significance evaluation, directly influenced by its integrity. Determinations of integrity were made ignoring the maintenance or deterioration issues of the building. Presence of historic fabric, regardless of its physical condition, informed the building's ability to contribute to the significance of the historic district. Generally, buildings constructed within the period of significance, unaltered or with minor alterations were found to be contributing. Most buildings with major alterations were considered non-contributing unless the alterations have occurred within the period of significance and have acquired significance of their own. Furthermore, artificial siding alone was not the threshold for attaining non-contributing status but further alterations such as incompatible window replacement, roof line changes, unsympathetic porches and additions could collectively turn a contributing structure into a non-contributing one. The initial determinations from the 2011 survey were used as a basis and were reevaluated and updated to reflect any changes in integrity.

¹ Interestingly, the Masonic Temple, whose construction began in 1932, was cited as a building of special significance in the original nomination.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

With the new boundaries, the Jacksonville Historic District will encompass approximately 368 acres as compared to the original area of 325 acres, representing a thirteen-percent increase in total area. The district will have a total of 771 principal buildings with 596 contributing and 175 non-contributing. By comparison, the 1978 boundary has 673 principal buildings² with 454 contributing and 219 non-contributing (based on the original period of significance of 1829-1928). Contributing structures in the 1978 district represent sixty-seven percent of all resources while in the amended district the percentage of contributing buildings increases to seventy-seven.

Site and Setting

The Jacksonville Historic District is located in the City of Jacksonville, the county seat of Morgan County, Illinois, approximately 35 miles west of Springfield, and 90 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri. The city, nearly encircled by Mauvaise Terre Creek and its tributaries, lies along an east-west ridge, with land rising steadily and perceptibly westward from the town square and reaching its highest point on the Illinois College campus. The city was founded in 1825 (incorporated in 1840) and was named in honor of military hero and presidential hopeful Andrew Jackson. With several schools, colleges, and institutions, Jacksonville (population 19,446, 2010 census) serves as an education center, while retail, manufacturing, and agriculture contribute to the city's economic stability. Jacksonville's built environment features two large and adjacent historic residential and commercial districts, surrounded by newer development, with a particularly strong concentration of commercial activity to the south, along Morton Avenue and towards Interstate 72.

The Jacksonville Historic District is an approximately 368-acre area on the west side of Jacksonville. It includes most of the area within a rectangle bounded by Grand, Elm, Dunlap, and Chambers. Land use within the district is primarily residential with major educational and institutional exceptions—Illinois College and the Illinois School for the Deaf—located near the southwest section of the district. The east and northeast sections are relatively mixed in use with some commercial and industrial buildings, as well as several churches and a local school, reflecting the proximity of the city's historic central business district. The street pattern within the district is orthogonal and aligned in relation to cardinal points, with the longest and most prominent streets having an east-west orientation. The only deviations are found near the district's northwest corner, where State Street takes a diagonal turn west of Webster, and in the southwest corner, where gently curved Pitner Place and sinuous Fairview Terrace create distinctive, irregular lot shapes. The streetscape of the district is characterized by large lots and front yards, and the district's park-like setting is emphasized by mature shade trees, shrubs and other ornamental plantings. Vast majority of houses are single-family residences, ranging from one- to two-and-a-half stories in height and of generally large proportions. Frame construction is dominant but a fair number of buildings are of masonry. The largest buildings in the district are those of Illinois College, the Illinois School for the Deaf, JHS Bowl, former Joseph Capps and Sons Woolen Mills factory, and the school and church buildings on the east side of the district.

² When listed in 1978, the district contained 696 structures. There were 7 buildings constructed in the district since then, indicating a loss of 30 previously accounted buildings in the district in 36 years.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

The largest and most elaborate homes are located along College Avenue, State Street, and Mound Avenue. Almost all architectural styles popular in Illinois from 1830 to the present, are represented in the Jacksonville Historic District. The dominant architectural influences are Queen Anne and Italianate.

While the district is already characterized by moderately low density and generous front yards, the park-like setting is even more prominent in the following locations: Duncan Park, Veterans Park, and the campuses of Illinois College and Illinois School for the Deaf.

Duncan Park is an approximately 6.25-acre area, located south of The Governor Duncan Mansion (1834) and once part of the Duncan Estate, bounded by Sandusky Street and Webster Avenue on the east and west, and by Duncan Place and State Street on the north and south, respectively. The park is symmetrically dissected into six triangles by three intersecting walkways. Vehicular access is provided by a small paved road of the same name, with two access points from State Street. The road is curved, in the shape of a sideways letter 'D.' Lining the park to the north are several historic homes, including the Duncan Mansion, which stands at the north center of the park, at the apex of the curved road. The park is open with small and mature trees throughout, and a small children's playground along State Street. North of the playground is a Civil War cannon on a concrete base.³

Veterans Park is a 2.25-acre lot bounded by Woodland and City Places on the east and west and by the interior property lines of College and Mound Avenues on the north and south, respectively. The park is open with mature trees at the edges and around the Veterans Park Elevated Water Storage Tank (1954) near the southwest corner of the lot, on City Place. The park has two tennis courts, picnic facilities, and a small children's playground.

The northern and oldest part of the Illinois College campus (also called College Hill) that is within the Jacksonville Historic District is a roughly 20.5-acre area bounded by Park Street and Lockwood Place on the east and west, and by College Avenue and Mound Road on the north and south, respectively. The campus features a collection of 14 buildings with construction dates ranging from 1829 to 2002, with a meandering system of sidewalks, benches, a couple of parking lots, and large open spaces with mature shade trees. Near the northwest corner of the campus, in proximity to the McGaw Fine Arts Center, is a bronze sculpture on a granite base.⁴ Throughout the campus are various commemorative plaques and markers, both historic and contemporary, and diminutive in size.⁵

Similarly to the Illinois College campus, Illinois School for the Deaf also occupies a large swath of land and is located between College Avenue and State Street, west of Webster Avenue.

³ The cannon is identified by the following inscription around the face of the muzzle: "No. 52, 3500 lbs., C.P.K.; Fort Pitt, PA, 1863."

⁴ A small plaque identifies it as "Unity" by Larry Young, 1984.

⁵ Perhaps the most important is a small plaque found between the Parker Science Building and Sturtevant Hall, which commemorates a student rally held on the site to protest the 1837 murder of abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy. The plaque was erected by the Department of Illinois Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, on June 5, 1933.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

However, only the Main Building (1845-53) and its large front yard are included in the Jacksonville Historic District. The open space in front of the building is very similar in size and character to Duncan Park, which sits immediately to the northeast. A large curved driveway (Lincoln Circle) in the shape of a mirrored letter 'D' begins and terminates along Webster Avenue. In the center of the lawn, between Webster Avenue and the Main Building is a small non-historic gazebo, while the perimeter of Lincoln Circle features period street lighting standards.

Also atypical of the district's setting is the former Joseph Capps and Sons Woolen Mills factory complex in the northeast corner of the district, which additionally marks the district's only industrial portion. The complex is bounded by Church Street and interior property lines on the east and west, and by railroad tracks and Lafayette Avenue on the north and south, respectively. The factory is comprised of 9 industrial buildings and structures, from one- to four-stories in height and constructed between 1870 and 1950. The buildings are arranged tightly against the bounding arteries but the complex has open inner space. Another associated building, the Old Capps Office, sits across Lafayette Avenue.

Architecture and Integrity

There are 771 principal buildings in the Jacksonville Historic District. Of these, 713 are residential buildings, 18 are education-related buildings (schools, student residence halls, etc.), 13 commercial, 9 industrial, 9 religious, 2 health care-related buildings, 2 museums, and 1 each of funerary, social, civic, government, and recreation & culture-related functions. These current uses are mostly in keeping with the original functions, with only several differences. The secondary structures are primarily garages, with a smaller number being sheds and barns. There are also 20 vacant lots within the district, most of which used to have buildings.

There are 39 various architectural styles, subtypes and vernacular building forms identified in the Jacksonville Historic District. The most commonly encountered style is Queen Anne (210 examples), which comprises 27 percent of the buildings. Also common are buildings of the Italianate style (121 examples) which make up another 16 percent of the building stock. Two other styles, Colonial Revival and its subtypes (97 examples), and Craftsman (84 examples), represent a combined 23 percent of the buildings within the district.

Other styles are represented sparingly, from Tudor Revival (40 examples) and Prairie (39 examples) to singular occurrences of Stick, Octagon, Richardsonian Romanesque, and others. The district also features 41 vernacular or folk examples, some of which were classified as such due to alterations that prevented them from being included in any one stylistic category. Others were simple folk structures built without any dominant architectural influence. This vernacular group, consisting of several subtypes such as gable-front-and-wing and I-house, makes up 5 percent of all the properties. Ten buildings were categorized without any architectural style or building form because they are either very utilitarian structures that do not fit into any recognized category or they were altered beyond description.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

In examining the age of properties within the Jacksonville Historic District, it is estimated that 358 buildings (46%) were built in the 19th century, while 413 buildings (54%) are of 20th century construction. The period from 1890 to 1930 represents the top four decades of building construction in the district with 439 buildings and 57% of all buildings.⁶

The Jacksonville Historic District retains a high level of integrity, despite some modernization and alterations that have occurred since it was originally established in 1978. Several properties have been demolished and there are currently 20 vacant lots in the district. A handful of new buildings were also constructed since the district was established in 1978.

The most common alterations to buildings within the Jacksonville Historic District consist of application of asbestos, aluminum or vinyl siding, window replacement, and porch column and railing replacement. In many cases the changes resulted in loss of architectural and decorative features such as cornice brackets or porch spindlework. Less common changes include additions, majority of which occur at sides and rears of buildings, and enclosures of historically open porches. The alterations can be found in any part of the district, although generally speaking College Avenue and State Street retain the highest levels of integrity, with some noticeable concentrations of inappropriate alterations occurring near the northeast and southeast sections of the district.

Of the 771 principal buildings in the Jacksonville Historic District, 596 (77%) were identified as contributing, with 175 (23%) being non-contributing. Only 15 buildings are considered non-contributing because of their age, with most attaining the status due to subsequent and inappropriate alterations. Many of the non-contributing buildings retain historic features that are hidden behind non-historic alterations and could become contributing upon future rehabilitation. Additionally, there are two properties within the Jacksonville Historic District which are also individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Governor Duncan Mansion (1834) at 4 Duncan Place was listed in 1971, and Beecher Hall (1829) on the Illinois College campus was listed in 1973, both preceding the 1978 district nomination. Beecher Hall has an additional distinction of being named a National Underground Railroad Site (2005).

Resources in Boundary Extension

The boundary extension consists of four distinct areas, herein referred to as Fairview, Finley, Mound, and JHS Bowl.⁷ Together they comprise a total of 43 acres, 98 principal buildings and 74 secondary structures. Of the principal buildings, 95 are residential buildings and 1 each of religious, government, and recreation & culture-related functions. These current uses are mostly in keeping with the original functions, with only several differences. The secondary structures are primarily garages, with a smaller number being sheds and barns. There is also 1 vacant lot in the extension.

⁶ 1890s with 84 buildings; 1900s with 149; 1910s with 107; and 1920s with 99.

⁷ The area names are derived from the *Historic Resources Survey of the Jacksonville Historic District and Additional Areas*.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

There are 16 different architectural styles, subtypes and vernacular building forms represented in the boundary extension. Unlike the earlier buildings of the original Jacksonville Historic District, where Queen Anne was the dominant stylistic influence, architectural styles in the boundary extension reflect 20th century trends. Buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style represent the largest group with 28 examples (including Garrison Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival subtypes), followed by Tudor Revival and Craftsman-style homes with 19 buildings each. There are also examples of Queen Anne (7), Prairie (5), Minimal Traditional (5), Ranch (5), Italianate (2), and Modernism (2). Also extant are singular examples of Neocolonial, Neo-Craftsman, Neo-Tudor, Spanish Eclectic, and Gable-front, but several of these are non-contributing resources.

In examining the age of properties within the boundary extension, it is estimated that 96 buildings (98%) were built in the 20th century, while only 2 buildings date from the 19th century. An estimated 75 buildings were built during 1920s-1950s, amounting to 77 percent of all buildings in the boundary extension. 28 of these (29%) were constructed during the 1930s alone.

Similarly to the original Jacksonville Historic District, most houses within the boundary extension are of frame construction with wood clapboarding or shingles. A fair number of brick veneer houses also appear throughout the boundary extension, as it became increasingly available in the 1930s and utilized particularly for Colonial and Tudor Revival-style homes. Brick's primary use remained for building foundations and porch piers, and rarely for solid brick building construction. Other masonry products such as stone, concrete and rusticated concrete block were also confined to foundations, piers, sills and lintels, or occasional decorative bands or inserts. Other original materials include stucco, Masonite siding on several Ranch houses, and asphalt shingle siding found on bungalow dormers and gable ends. Windows were predominantly of wood, with some being steel and aluminum.

The most common alterations to buildings within the boundary extension consist of application of asbestos, aluminum or vinyl siding, window replacement, and porch column and railing replacement. In many cases the changes resulted in loss of architectural and decorative features such as cornice brackets or porch spindlework. Less common changes include additions, majority of which occur at sides and rears of buildings, and enclosures of historically open porches.

Of the 98 principal buildings in the four areas forming the boundary extension, 75 were found to be contributing (76%) and 23 non-contributing (24%). The 74 secondary structures are divided into 40 contributing (54%) and 34 non-contributing (46%) buildings. However, the ratio of contributing to non-contributing buildings varies between the individual areas and is considered separately below. There are no individually listed National Register buildings in the boundary extension.

Below are brief descriptions of the resources in the boundary extension, organized by area from west to east. The descriptions consist of both current and historical outlines of each area, followed by individual building descriptions. A full inventory of the entire Jacksonville Historic

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

District inclusive of the revised boundary follows these descriptions. Buildings are organized alphabetically by street and in ascending street numbers. The inventory provides the property name (if known), actual or estimated date of construction, architectural style, and whether it is contributing or non-contributing to the historic significance of the district. The descriptions and inventory were derived from the executive summary report and building inventory forms of the *Historic Resources Survey of the Jacksonville Historic District and Additional Areas* (2011), and were updated to be more compatible with the National Register classification system and to reflect changes within the district since the survey's completion.

Fairview

The area referred to here as Fairview is a roughly 27-acre area adjacent to the southwest corner of the original Jacksonville Historic District. Its approximate boundaries are College Avenue and its interior property lines on the north, Mound Avenue and its interior property lines on the south, interior property lines of Woodland and Parnassus Place on the east, and Fairview Terrace and Audubon Drive on the west. The area is comprised of several subdivisions platted between 1868 and 1991. This is reflected in the varying types of construction and architectural styles represented. All but one of the buildings, however, was constructed in the 20th century and Colonial Revival and its related subtypes are the most encountered architectural influence. An estimated 47 buildings (77%) were built between 1920 and 1960, with the 1940s yielding the most construction. This construction period would have been considered to be too recent for inclusion in the original nomination for the Jacksonville Historic District. The area is almost exclusively residential in character with only one non-residential structure—the municipally owned and operated Veterans Park Elevated Water Storage Tank. Veterans Park is a 2.25-acre lot bounded by Woodland and City Places on the east and west and by the interior property lines of College and Mound Avenues on the north and south, respectively. Lot sizes, shapes and streetscape features are quite varied in Fairview, given the various platting dates as well as unique geographic features such as the sinuous Fairview Terrace. Knollcrest, for example, is characterized by extremely deep setbacks, while Pitner Place, in addition to distinct architecture, features a gently curved road and an abundance of trees. Fairview retains much of its historic integrity with only one vacant lot in the area and a limited number of insensitive façade alterations. Most of these are concentrated in the 1300 and 1400 blocks of West College Avenue, and can be largely attributed to the rental use of the properties.

The Fairview area contains 61 principal buildings and 44 secondary structures. Buildings built in the Colonial Revival style dominate the area with 16 examples. 2 examples of Dutch Colonial Revival and 5 examples of Garrison Colonial Revival, increase the Colonial Revival occurrence to 23 buildings. Most of the Colonial Revival homes can be found in the Pitner Subdivision. Also frequent are Craftsman homes, with 15 extant examples.

Of the 61 principal buildings in the Fairview area, 46 were identified as contributing (75%) and 15 as non-contributing (25%). The area also contains 25 contributing (57%) and 19 non-contributing (43%) secondary structures.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

The Fairview area contains a number of different subdivisions, each informing the character of the lots and buildings. The development of the area was greatly influenced by the proximity of Illinois College, sometimes directly as in the case of College Grove Addition or Pitner Subdivision.

Both Fairview Terrace and Fairview Court were named after a historic house that once stood in the area. The house and, more importantly the land it sat on, have very strong historic connections to Illinois College, as does the Pitner Subdivision, named after the last of Fairview's owners, Dr. Thomas Jefferson Pitner. Fairview was built in the 1830s by Samuel L. Lockwood, an influential Illinois lawyer and politician and an early trustee of Illinois College. Judge Lockwood sold the house in 1836 to Dr. Truman M. Post, one of Illinois College's first instructors, who resided there until the late 1840s. It was subsequently owned by Col. James Dunlap, a local businessman. Fairview changed owners repeatedly until 1897 when it was acquired by Dr. Pitner who lived in the house until his death in 1920. The large sprawling brick house along with its wooded land, the highest spot in Morgan County with magnificent views in all directions, was gifted to Illinois College in 1927 by Dr. Pitner's widow, Eloise, both as a memorial to her late husband (an 1862 IC graduate) and for the "care and education" of the women of the college. Due to lack of development funds, as well as high costs of upkeep and annuity to Mrs. Pitner, the property was sold for development in the late 1930s. Fairview was razed and the acreage divided into 18 residential lots to be sold at \$1,500 apiece. Though the women's dormitory plan was never carried out, the name "Pitner Place" was retained for the new subdivision.

Platted in 1939, the Pitner Subdivision is part of Lot 2 in the James Dunlap's West Addition from 1869. The plat dictates a number of restrictions and stipulations that inform the present-day appearance of Pitner Place, including the building height (not to exceed 2 stories), setbacks, and ground floor area (minimum of 1,000 square feet for one-story buildings, 750 for taller). One of the more interesting stipulations is that the designs of houses to be built in the subdivision must first be approved by a Neighborhood Committee consisting of elected owners. While the plat does not enforce the choice of architectural style for the homes on Pitner Place, it is evident that the review committee favored Colonial Revival, a precedent set by the first completed house, the Hackett House (1942) at 17 Pitner Place. It is also possible, though unverified, that certain continuity was achieved through employing the same architects and builders. Furthermore, a required minimum building cost of \$6,500 also meant that the desired houses were to be of higher quality.

Additional stipulations were enforced to maintain a "rustic setting" for the subdivision. Irregularly shaped sidewalks of lime- or sandstone, driveways of red shale, lime rock or gravel, and retention of all trees except those necessarily removed for construction purposes, as well as the winding road itself, all reinforce the knoll-like atmosphere of Pitner Place.

Although the covenants were to expire in 1961 (it is unclear if they were automatically renewed, as stipulated in the plat, or changed), all but two houses were completed by 1957. The remaining houses, from 1978 and 1987 respectively, were nonetheless constructed in designs compatible with the character of the neighborhood and within the stipulations of the original covenants.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Fairview Terrace Subdivision was platted in 1931 for Alpha B. Applebee. The original deed stipulated a minimum dwelling cost of \$3,000, less than half of the \$6,500 minimum of the future and neighboring Pitner Subdivision. Its lots of unusual shape because of the curving Fairview Terrace road, and elevated above the road, the subdivision became home to modest 1 to 1 ½ story dwellings intended for middle-class residents. While the character of the subdivision is different from that of the upper scale Pitner Place, it nonetheless retains a certain picturesqueness associated with its namesake, the original Fairview.

At the southwest corner of the Fairview area is Knollcrest. It consists of three lots, adjacent and to the west of 1605 Mound Rd, the westernmost property of the Jacksonville Historic District. The land was reportedly purchased from the Capps estate, whose mansion designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw sits to the east at 1553 Mound Rd. The entire area was originally purchased by James A. Elliott, a buyer of tie and timber for the CB & Q Railroad, who built his house in 1911, before platting Knollcrest in 1918. The remaining two lots were sold and built upon in the 1920s. Interestingly, a road was expected to be built immediately behind the Knollcrest lots, sometime in the 1920s. When the house at 1619 Mound Avenue was built for Dr. J.W. Hairgrove, its main façade was given southern exposure, to face the future road. It never came.

118 City Place

Contributing

Date: 1932

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof with shed dormers; rug brick with red mortar and V joints; limestone keystones; concrete window sills (painted); header course above basement; front and rear shed dormers clad with asphalt shingles; original basement windows; wood storm windows on south elevation; small open front porch with gabled roof and triangular knee brace supports; interior ridge brick chimney; double-hung wood upper story windows (1/1); ground floor vinyl windows with applied muntins (6/1); non-historic front door; non-historic shutters flanking the ground floor front windows; sheet aluminum over vergeboards and soffits (over exposed roof rafters); attached one-car garage to the rear and side (south), with non-historic door.

119 City Place

Non-contributing

Date: 1932

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; two front gables, main with flared eave extending onto a side porch; Georgian entrance with an unglazed paneled door with a rectangular fanlight framed by fluted pilasters supporting a broken triangular pediment; exterior eave wall brick chimney on north elevation; wall dormers on north and south elevations; double-hung wood windows (6/6) on ground floor of front elevation; most windows are vinyl replacements with applied muntins; enclosure of side porch; detached two-car garage in rear, with vinyl siding and aluminum door.

120 City Place

Contributing

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; front and rear brick dormers with hipped roofs; brick soldier course above basement; brick lintels and window sills; small front and side entrance porches with gabled roofs, triangular knee brace supports and exposed rafters; wood vergeboards; interior ridge corbelled chimney; double-hung wood windows (3/1); front door appears to be new; aluminum soffits (maybe concealing exposed roof rafters); non-historic shutters; wood patio in rear; small storage shed in rear.

121 City Place

Contributing

Date: 1927

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; double-hung wood windows (4/1, 3/1, 1/1); exterior eave wall rug brick chimney on north elevation; full-width front porch subsequently enclosed; multi-light front picture window; wood door with 3 vertical lights; aluminum soffits and trim; detached two-car garage in rear, with drop siding and wood glazed paneled doors.

123 City Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1910

Architectural Classification: Prairie

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; hipped roof; unusual 30/1 double-hung upper story windows; multi-light wood doors; brick porch with battered wood column; hipped dormers on front and side elevations; interior slope brick chimney on north elevation; south side of an originally full-width porch enclosed but appears to be historic as evidenced by brick foundation and wood casement windows; porch brick painted; aluminum soffits; detached brick garage in rear, with raised parapet and terra cotta coping tiles.

127 City Place

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1900

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne

Description: Two-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities, hipped roof with lower cross gables; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 6/6); some historic windows have interesting multi-light configurations of large panes bounded by smaller panes, particularly staircase windows along south elevation; single-light paneled door; two-story cutaway bay on south elevation; front entrance porch with hipped roof and gable/pediment; interior ridge chimney; aluminum soffits and trim; aluminum porch columns (or casings); non-historic porch steps and railing; spindlework (if ever present) has been removed; enclosed sun room/porch in rear (south side); detached garage in rear.

131 City Place

Contributing

Date: 1926

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; red brick exterior with decorative window hoods of two-course contrasting yellow brick; brick sills; wood door with 4 vertical lights; interior slope brick chimney; wide overhanging eaves; front entrance porch with gabled roof and triangular knee brace supports; double-hung wood windows (4/1, 3/1); aluminum soffits (likely concealing exposed rafter tails); enclosed porch knee brace supports; some vinyl window replacements on rear side elevations; non-historic dormer/tower near the north gable; non-historic breezeway/addition in rear connecting to the garage; detached two-car garage in rear, with matching brick including an ornamental brick hood and aluminum door; driveway shared with 133 City Pl.

132 City Place

Contributing

Date: 1942

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed, regular plan; cross-gable roof; tapestry brick with several textures; brick lintels and sills; two overlapping front gables; small oval leaded glass window with diamond panes in top hipped gable; tall exterior gable wall brick chimney with a flared side and decorative niche in front hipped gable; round-arched doorway with a glazed batten door; pair of French doors on south elevation, raised above the ground (originally likely opening onto a balcony); detached two-car brick garage in rear; stone walkway.

133 City Place

Contributing

Date: 1922

Architectural Classification: Dutch Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gambrel roof with continuous shed dormers in front and rear; rug brick at watertable; curved hood over the entry supported on wood brackets; unglazed 6-panel wood door; double-hung and casement wood windows (10/1, 8/1, 6/1, other); centrally located interior slope chimney; one-story room to the south may be an addition (historic); aluminum soffits and trim; detached two-car garage in rear, with wood door and windows, and vinyl siding; driveway shared with 131 City Pl.

135 City Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-story with rug brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof with front and rear shed wall dormers; partial-width front porch with brick supports and solid brick railings; non-historic front door; brick lintels and sills; open soffits with exposed rafter tails; wood vergeboards; double-hung and casement wood windows (3/1, 4/1); asphalt shingles on dormer sides and porch roof returns; interior ridge brick chimney; one-story addition with a shed roof in rear (historic).

on City Place

Contributing

Veterans Park Elevated Water Storage Tank

Date: 1954

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Architectural Classification: N/A

Description: Spherical steel tank elevated by steel vertical supports on concrete bases; located in Veterans Park, between Woodland Place and City Place.

History: Constructed by Chicago Bridge & Iron.

1315 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1915

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof; asymmetrical front porch with a gable roof; battered wood porch columns with panels; porch piers clad in rubble stone (could be a later alteration); exterior gable wall brick chimney on the west elevation; non-historic door and windows (double-hung vinyl, 1/1); aluminum soffits and trim; replacement porch railings; detached two-car garage in rear, with Masonite siding and wood door; driveway shared with 1319 W. College Ave.

1319 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1915

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; small cross gables on either side; rug brick watertable and porch; exterior eave wall brick chimney with a basketweave inset on east elevation; round-top front door with 6 lights; gabled hood with triangular knee braces above the entrance; most windows are non-historic vinyl replacements; new porch railings; detached two-car garage in rear; driveway shared with 1315 W. College Ave.

1325 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1915

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof with front shed dormer; brick front porch (originally open full width) with steps from the driveway and non-historic pipe railings; exterior gable wall brick (painted) chimney on east elevation; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (8/1, other); detached two-car garage in rear, with Masonite siding and fiberglass door; driveway shared with 1329 W. College Ave.

1329 West College Avenue

Contributing

Date: 1913

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof with dormers; front hipped dormer with three windows; continuous shed dormer in rear; full-width recessed front porch with battered columns and square baluster railings; double-hung wood windows (4/1); glazed front door; exterior gable wall brick chimney on west elevation; detached one-car garage in rear; driveway shared with 1325 W. College Ave.

1331 West College Avenue

Contributing

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Date: 1932

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-and-half story with brick exterior; massed, irregular plan; steeply pitched side-gable roof with front shed dormer; full-width recessed front porch with brick piers and columns; porch columns with corbelled capitals; concrete steps with curved side walls and wrought iron railings; exterior gable wall brick chimney on west elevation; tapestry brick with rug bricks and red mortar; single course brick hoods above windows; limestone window sills (painted); 2-light over 4 standing panels wood door with sidelights and storm windows; double-hung wood windows (3/1) with top-hinged storms; historic porch and garage light fixtures; exposed soffits and rafter tails concealed by aluminum; one-car garage in two-story rear wing (entrance off City Place).

1405 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1880

Architectural Classification: Italianate

Description: Two-and-half story with aluminum siding; compound, side-facing T plan; cross-gable roof; gables with cornice returns; bracketed window enframing above ground floor porch windows with top-hinged storm windows; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 2/2); two brick chimneys - exterior eave wall (south elevation) and interior slope (west elevation); non-historic porch including columns, railings and shutters; wood trim and details were either removed or are concealed by siding; original porch likely wrapped around the side but appears to have been truncated with a later enclosure; attached three-car garage in rear.

1411 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1905

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne

Description: Two-and-half story with aluminum siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; side-gabled wrap-around porch (treated lumber steps and aluminum railings); round unfluted porch columns; large multi-light ground floor window; cutaway bays on side elevations; interior slope brick chimney on west elevation; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 6/6); front entrance and gable completely covered with siding; enclosed exterior staircase to west; detached four-car garage in rear; driveway shared with 1415 W. College Ave.

1415 West College Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1900

Architectural Classification:

Description: Two-and-half story with aluminum siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; hipped roof with cross gables; asymmetrically placed recessed entry porch with a gable roof and round, fluted Doric columns; glazed front door (1 light over 2 panels); leaded glass transoms over ground floor windows; two brick chimneys on west elevation - exterior gable end and interior slope; cutaway bay on east elevation; gables with gable end pents; mixture of historic wood and non-historic vinyl windows; non-historic shutters; decorative woodwork either removed or covered with siding; one-story rear addition; detached three-car garage in rear; driveway shared with 1411 W. College Ave.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

14 Fairview Court

Contributing

Date: c. 1948

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival (with Craftsman details)

Description: One-story with wood siding; compound, front-facing L plan; cross-gable roof; multi-light double-hung wood windows (6/6, 8/8) with historic wood storm windows, shutters and iron shutter dogs; multi-light picture window on south elevation; wood door with 6 lights over 2 standing panels; trellised entry porch (appears to be non-historic); exterior gable wall brick chimney on front elevation; gabled-attic vent in ridge of north wing; one-car garage to side, with drop siding and wood door altered with vinyl siding and windows on front elevation.

130 Fairview Court

Contributing

Date: 1954

Architectural Classification: Minimal Traditional

Description: One-story with Masonite siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; double-hung wood windows with horizontal lights (2/2); three-part front elevation window with wood casements (5-lights); staggered 3-light front door; curved glass-block wall north of the front door; shallow boxed soffits with wood vergeboards; simple dentil molding along vergeboards and below the front gable; exterior gable wall chimney on north elevation; detached one-car garage in rear, with wood siding and glazed doors.

132 Fairview Court

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1950

Architectural Classification: Minimal Traditional

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; side-gable roof; wide shed dormer on front elevation; 4-light picture window; 9-light front door; double-hung wood windows (1/1); aluminum soffits and trim; gabled roof above front entrance altered with vinyl siding and iron supports, or is non-historic altogether; rear addition; detached one-car garage in rear altered with vinyl siding and aluminum door.

2 Fairview Terrace

Contributing

Date: 1931

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with wood siding; compound, rear-facing L plan; cross-gable roof; three gabled dormers in rear; multi-light double-hung wood windows (6/6) with wood surrounds; shutters and iron shutter dogs; entrance with unglazed paneled door and simple pilasters and entablature; center ridge brick chimney; one-story rear wing; non-historic carriage house in rear, with wood siding, doors and windows.

6 Fairview Terrace

Non-contributing

Date: 1939

Architectural Classification: Gable-front

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; linear plan; gable roof; round top wood casement window in front gable; interior slope brick chimney on north elevation; double-

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (6/6); non-historic porch columns and railings; garage attached at lower level.

105 Fairview Terrace

Contributing

Date: c. 1945

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-story with aluminum siding; linear plan; side-gable roof; steel casement windows; three-part window to south of entrance; 4-light over 4-standing panels door flanked with fluted wood pilasters; small hood with copper roofing above entrance; interior ridge brick chimney; eaves close to wall; non-historic shutters; detached one-car garage in rear, with glazed and paneled door and matching fluted wood trim.

107 Fairview Terrace

Contributing

Date: c. 1950

Architectural Classification: Ranch

Description: One-story with vinyl siding; linear plan; side-gable roof; steel casement windows; three-part window to south of entrance; solid unpaneled door; overhanging eaves in front and rear; garage; detached one-car garage in rear, with horizontal siding and vertical wood siding in gable, aluminum garage door.

111 Fairview Terrace

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1945

Architectural Classification: Split Level House

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; compound, side-facing T plan; half-hipped roof with cross gables; concrete block garage with second-story overhang above; center interior slope brick chimney; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (1/1, 4/4); replacement front door with a fanlight; non-historic front dormer; non-historic porch column and railings; replacement garage door.

115 Fairview Terrace

Contributing

Date: c. 1945

Architectural Classification: Spanish Eclectic

Description: One-and-half story with stucco exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; front square tower with hipped roof; two-story square block with hipped roof in rear; multi-light door and windows on front patio/porch; exterior gable wall chimney on north elevation; double-hung aluminum-clad windows (1/1); detached two-car garage in rear, with wood siding.

119 Fairview Terrace

Contributing

Date: c. 1955

Architectural Classification: Ranch

Description: One-story with brick exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-hipped roof; recessed front porch; long brick planters; double-hung vinyl windows (1/1); aluminum soffits; non-historic shutters; attached one-car garage in rear, with non-historic door.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

1604 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Date: c. 1905

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne

Description: Two-and-half story with wood shingle siding; compound, irregular plan; hipped roof with cross gables; wrap-around porch with rusticated concrete block piers, square wood columns with recessed panels, and square baluster railing; leaded glass door and transom; wood window surrounds; exterior eave wall brick (painted) chimney on west elevation; interior ridge chimney in rear; aluminum soffits and trim; double-hung and casement vinyl windows; non-historic iron stair railings; side of porch enclosed with screens; non-historic two-car garage in rear, attached via covered walkway.

1606 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Date: 1922

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-and-half story with brick exterior; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; symmetrical facade; entrance portico with Tuscan columns and pilasters supporting a square entablature; single-light wood door; double-hung wood windows (6/1); brick sills, soldier course above basement and header course above first floor; wide overhanging eaves; two interior ridge brick chimneys; aluminum soffits and trim; non-historic shutters; lower level garage with wood door on west elevation; detached two-car garage in rear, with vinyl siding and replacement doors.

1608 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; side-gabled roof with two gabled dormer windows on front elevation; exterior gable wall brick chimney on west elevation; double-hung wood windows (6/6, 8/8); paneled door with sidelights; semi-hexagonal bay on front elevation; detached one-car garage in rear.

1609 Mound Avenue

Contributing

James A. Elliott House

Date: 1911

Architectural Classification: Prairie (with Mission details)

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; hipped roof; brick sills and stone lintels; full-width brick porch; double-hung wood windows (6/1, 8/1), some retaining original storms; wide overhanging eaves with open soffits and decorative rafter tails; American Spanish tile roof; hipped dormers with wood shingle siding on front and side elevations; exterior eave wall brick chimneys on east and south elevations; small iron balcony suspended on chains in rear; detached two-car garage in rear, with wood siding and doors.

History: Designed by Clarence W. Buckingham and built at a cost of \$16,000. The original owner, James A. Elliott, was a buyer of tie and timber for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

1611 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Date: 1927

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-story with blonde brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; hip-on-gable, cross-gable roof; 6-light paneled wood doors; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (original wood windows lost in 2011 fire); notched vergeboards; open soffits; brick sills and window hoods; tiled porch roofs supported by triangular knee brackets; brick porch steps; interior ridge brick chimney; stuccoed dormer window on east elevation; detached one-car garage in rear, with drop siding.

1619 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Dr. J. W. Hairgrove Residence

Date: 1922

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; brick lintels, decorative brick window surrounds, and soldier courses above each floor; copper gutters and downspouts; semi-hexagonal bay on north elevation with 8/16 double-hung windows separated by decorative pilasters; double-hung wood windows (6/6); diamond-pane leaded-glass casement windows on north elevation; recessed entry porch with decorative wood supports on south elevation; half-timbered dormer on north elevation; interior ridge brick chimney; main entrance in rear - the house was designed to face a different street; small shed in rear.

History: Designed by Clarence W. Buckingham for Dr. J.W. Hairgrove, a prominent local dentist.

1610 Mound Road

Contributing

Date: c. 1940

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with Masonite siding; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; gabled dormer windows on front elevation; double-hung wood windows (6/1, 8/1); 9-light front door with wood pilasters and entablature; exterior gable wall brick chimney on west elevation; shed wall dormer in rear; non-historic porch railings; attached two-car garage to side, with aluminum door.

1621 Mound Road

Contributing

Date: 1917

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Three-story with narrow clapboard wood siding; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; continuous cornice with long narrow brackets; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 9/1, 12/1) with wood surrounds and shutters; front entrance porch with brick piers, round unfluted columns and spindlework baluster railing; walk-out basement on east elevation; two-story porch in rear - screened ground floor with enclosed upper story; two interior slope and ridge brick chimneys.

1230 Parnassus Place

Contributing

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior (painted); compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; intersecting gables; double-hung wood windows (3/1, 4/1) with wood surrounds (in gables) and storm windows; window to the east of the front entrance is a vinyl replacement with applied muntins; front door with 6 lights over 2 standing panels; brick sills and lintels; double header course above basement; wood clapboard siding in gables; open soffits; notched vergeboards; porch supported by triangular knee braces; interior slope brick chimney on front elevation; long shed dormer in rear; detached one-car brick garage in rear.

1235 Parnassus Place

Non-contributing

Date: 1928

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival (with Georgian Revival details)

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; gable roof with dormers; multiple steeply-pitched front gables; long shed dormers on side elevations; exterior gable wall battered chimney on front elevation; door with 8 lights over 2 standing panels; front door surround with a broken ogee pediment on pilasters; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (6/1); vinyl siding, soffits, rakeboards, and window surrounds; non-historic shutters; non-historic side entrance porch with aluminum roof on angled iron supports; low one-story L-shaped addition to east and south; detached two-car garage in rear, with gambrel roof, vinyl siding and aluminum door.

1237 Parnassus Place

Contributing

Date: 1959

Architectural Classification: Ranch

Description: One-story with Masonite siding; massed regular plan; hipped roof; recessed front porch; 4-light paneled door with sidelights; horizontal 2/2 double-hung wood windows; two three-part windows on north (front) and west elevations; flat wood soffits; two interior ridge brick chimneys; attached garage with original paneled wood door.

1 Pitner Place

Non-contributing

Date: 1978

Architectural Classification: Neo-Tudor

Description: Two-story with brick, wood and stucco exterior; compound, front-facing L plan; cross-gable roof; brick first story; decorative half-timbering in gables; bank of casement windows in one-story wing on front elevation; diamond-shaped muntins in front upper story windows; exterior eave wall brick chimney on north elevation; two-story wing with garage below.

2 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: 1950

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with red brick exterior; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; brick sills, lintels and quoins; one-story semi-circular portico with round columns; unglazed 6-panel door with fluted pilasters; double-hung wood windows (8/8) with wood storms; wood

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

shutters; paneled wood bulkheads below ground floor windows; exterior gable wall chimney on north elevation; half-round vent opening in south gable and two quarter-round openings in north gable; attached garage with unglazed wood doors; screened rear porch; attached two-car garage to side.

3 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: 1956

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with stone veneer and aluminum siding; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; two small gabled dormers on front elevation; square-cut ashlar stone veneer with sawed finish and irregular course work, on ground floor; aluminum siding in gables and on dormers; continuous shed roof dormer in rear; slightly recessed unglazed 6-panel door with sidelights; original coach light fixtures and iron railings flanking the entrance; window grille with 6 starbursts to north of entrance; casement wood windows with internally applied muntins (6- and 8-lights); wood shutters; continuous wood frieze; interior ridge stone chimney; large exterior stone chimney in rear; attached two-car garage to the north, with paneled wood door.

History: Built by contractor Wood Gardner.

4 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1956

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick and wood siding; compound plan; cross-gable roof; three gabled wall dormers on front elevation; continuous shed dormer in rear; slight second story overhang; brick veneer on ground floor and wood siding on upper story; multi-light double-hung wood windows (8/8, 8/12); limestone window sills; recessed front entrance with unglazed 6-panel door and sidelights; original iron railings; wood soffits with simple dentiled cornice and frieze; one-story front cross gable with cornice returns, brick veneer and jack arch with stone keystone above window; exterior gable wall chimney on north elevation; original downspouts; two-car garage in rear, attached via small breezeway, with wood siding and non-historic door.

History: Built by contractor Wood Gardner.

5 Pitner Place

Non-contributing

Date: 1987

Architectural Classification: Neocolonial

Description: One-and-half story with brick and aluminum siding; compound, front-facing L plan; cross-gable roof; three front gables; brick sills, lintels, quoins and a decorative dentil course below eaves; aluminum siding in gables and on dormer (appears to be original); continuous shed dormer on south elevation; recessed front entrance porch; interior slope brick chimney in rear; aluminum soffits; small visible skylight on main slope; aluminum-clad casement windows with applied muntins; attached two-car garage.

History: Built by contractor Glen Neff.

6 Pitner Place

Contributing

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Mr. & Mrs. Hayden Walker Residence

Date: 1942

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick and vinyl siding; compound plan; cross-gable roof; brick veneer ground floor with sided upper story; three gabled wall dormers on front elevation; slight second story overhang; masonry window openings with jack arches and stone keystones; rectangular wood bay with double-hung windows below second story overhang; large multi-light wood picture window in front cross gable wing; single-light paneled door; tall brick chimney on front elevation; two-car garage attached to the north.

History: Designed in 1941 by architecture firm of Smith, Kratz & Strong.

7 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1955

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick and aluminum siding; compound plan; side-gable roof; asymmetrical composition with main two-story block flanked by a series of one-story wings; gables with cornice returns; brick veneer on ground floor and aluminum-sided upper story; brick jack arches and limestone window sills; second story overhang without pendants; multi-light double-hung wood windows (8/8, 8/12); recessed front entrance with unglazed 6-panel door, sidelights, flanked by fluted pilasters; also entablature on fluted pilasters at facade plane; historic coach light fixtures flanking the entrance; dentiled main cornice; center interior slope brick chimney; attached two-car garage to side.

8 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: 1941

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick exterior (painted); compound plan; hipped roof with cross gable; brick sills, lintels and quoins; Georgian entrance with a broken ogee pediment on pilasters and columns; paneled wood bulkheads below ground floor windows; double-hung aluminum-clad windows with applied muntins (8/8, 8/12); continuous dentiled wood cornice; exterior eave wall brick chimneys on side elevations; shed dormer in rear; gabled rear wing with shed dormers; enclosed one-story porch in rear, south elevation; attached two-car garage in rear.

History: Building was painted upon construction to disguise various kinds of mismatched face brick.

10 Pitner Place

Contributing

Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Gibson Residence

Date: 1950

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; compound, irregular plan; side-gable roof; symmetrical main block with an attached garage wing; brick quoins; continuous second-story limestone sill course; jack arches with limestone keystones; multi-light double-hung wood windows (8/8); wood shutters with iron shutter dogs; recessed front entrance with sidelights and small colonnade at facade plane - broken triangular pediment on columns with pilasters

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

at the corners; exterior gable wall brick chimney on south elevation; half-round vent on north elevation; two quarter-round vents on south elevation; front pediment with a round window; dentiled cornice with returns; attached two-car brick garage with wood siding and round window in gable.

History: Designed in 1949 by architecture firm of Smith, Kratz & Strong for prominent local contractor Hugh Gibson. Both the firm and Gibson worked on numerous building projects for MacMurray College.

11 Pitner Place

Non-contributing

Date: 1951; 2000

Architectural Classification: Neo-Craftsman

Description: Two-story with wood siding; compound plan; cross-gable roof; exterior of the building completely remodeled in 2000 with a series of additions and extensions that changed the original Cape Cod into the Neo-Craftsman building; stained and leaded glass windows; exposed rafter tails; wood clapboard siding on ground floor façade; wood shingle siding on upper façade; attached garage; aluminum-clad casement windows with applied muntins.

History: 2000 remodeling by Jack Crump Construction.

13 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1955

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick and wood siding; compound plan; side-gable roof; second story overhang with curved brackets; two gabled wall dormers on front elevation; red brick veneer ground floor façade; brick window sills; wood-sided upper story; wood casement windows; dentiled cornice; entrance with 4 lights over 4 standing panels, sidelights, and entablature on fluted pilasters; wrought iron light fixture above entrance; wrought iron railings; tall interior slope brick chimney in rear; attached (via screened breezeway) two-car garage in rear, with matching brick and siding, glazed paneled wood doors and 8/8 double-hung wood windows.

14 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1942

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick (painted) and vinyl siding; compound plan; cross-gable roof; three gabled wall dormers on front elevation; second story overhang with decorative drop pendants; double-hung wood windows (6/6); recessed main and service entrance porches; main entrance with a recessed 4-light over 4 panels door and simple entablature on unfluted pilasters at facade plane; service entrance porch with 9-light door, small double-hung window and unglazed paneled door to garage; small 4-light casement windows above garage; exterior gable wall chimney on south elevation; north wing with garage with paneled wood door; dormers in rear; small open porch in rear.

15 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1940

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-and-half story with red brick exterior; compound plan; side-gable roof; brick quoins; jack arches with limestone keystones; continuous limestone window sill course at upper story; paneled wood bulkheads below ground floor windows; Georgian entrance with broken triangular pediment on fluted pilasters; dentiled cornice with frieze; interior ridge brick chimney; original downspouts; two semi-hexagonal bays with metal concave mansard roofs on south elevation; double-hung wood and vinyl windows (8/8, 3/3); wood shutters; large two-story addition in rear; attached two-car garage wing with unglazed paneled wood doors and a full-width colonnaded porch below roof overhang.

16 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: 1941

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick and aluminum siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof; second story overhang with decorative brackets; red brick ground floor façade with brick sills; aluminum siding on upper façade (appears to be original); slightly recessed 2-light paneled door with sidelights; entablature on fluted pilasters at façade plane; wide concrete steps with a brick course at edges; exterior gable wall chimney on south elevation; screened porch to the north; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (8/8); detached two-story two-car garage in rear, altered with siding and replacement doors.

17 Pitner Place

Contributing

Hackett House

Date: 1942

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with red brick exterior; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof; symmetrical main block; brick quoins and window sills; jack arches with limestone keystones; multi-light double-hung wood windows (8/8, 6/6) with wood storms; wood shutters with iron shutter dogs; dentiled cornice with returns at gables; wood rakeboards; main entrance with an unbroken segmental arch pediment on stepped fluted pilasters with rosette capitals; wrought iron railings; center interior ridge corbelled brick chimney; wood-sided two-car garage with paneled wood doors and copper-dome cupola, attached to west via narrow wing, also with wood siding.

History: Designed by architect Lawrence Crawford, Sr., and built by contractor Wood Gardner at a cost of \$8,400. Original owners were John T. and Helen Hackett, owners of Walton & Co.

18 Pitner Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1940

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick (painted) and vinyl siding; compound plan, side-gable roof; simple dentil course below the eaves on the central block; double-hung wood windows (6/6, 1/1); entrance with unglazed 6-panel door, sidelights, and rectangular entablature on fluted pilasters; interior ridge brick chimney; three small gabled dormers on

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

front elevation; large continuous shed wall dormer in rear (could be an alteration); vinyl siding covering side gables and sides of dormers; non-historic shutters; non-historic light fixtures flanking the entrance; group of three large multi-light windows on south elevation; detached two-car garage in rear.

History: Reportedly a Sears & Roebuck house.

254 Woodland Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; front gable with stucco and 2-light hopper window; recessed front porch with brick piers, corbelled columns, and solid brick railings with concrete caps; beaded board porch ceiling; brick exterior with V mortar joints; brick window sills and lintels; two stringcourses above basement; double-hung wood windows (1/1) with wood storms; door with 2 lights over 2 standing panels; unboxed wood soffits; wood vergeboards; exterior gable wall brick chimney on south elevation; gabled dormer in rear; detached two-car brick garage in rear, with wood windows, hinged batten doors, and terra cotta coping; garage and driveway shared with 264 Woodland Pl.

264 Woodland Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gable roof; front gabled dormer with three 4-light hopper windows with wood surrounds and asphalt shingle siding; full-width recessed porch with corbelled brick piers, and solid brick railings with concrete caps; beaded board porch ceiling; rug brick exterior with raked mortar joints; brick window sills and lintels; raised header course above basement; double-hung wood windows (4/1); 3-light paneled door; unboxed wood soffits; wood vergeboards with notched ends; interior ridge brick chimney; gabled dormer in rear; detached two-car brick garage in rear, with wood windows, hinged batten doors, and terra cotta coping; garage and driveway shared with 254 Woodland Pl.

274 Woodland Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Craftsman

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; side hipped-gable roof; gabled wall dormer (front); shed wall dormer (rear); front porch recessed under flared eaves of side gable; stucco side panels above porch; porch with brick piers, corbelled columns, and solid railings with concrete caps; rug brick exterior with raked mortar joints; brick window sills and lintels; two stringcourses of contrasting brick above basement; double-hung wood windows (6/1) with wood storms; 6-light casement windows on south elevation; 6-light paneled door with wood storm; unboxed wood soffits; wood vergeboards with notched ends; interior ridge brick chimney; detached two-car brick garage in rear, with wood windows, hinged batten doors, and terra cotta coping; garage and driveway shared with 284 Woodland Pl.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

284 Woodland Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1925

Architectural Classification: Dutch Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; side-gambrel roof with shed front and rear dormers; brick window sills; decorative window hoods of contrasting brick; raised soldier course above basement; double-hung wood windows (6/1) with wood storms; wood casement windows (6/1) on south elevation; front porch with brick piers, corbelled columns, and solid brick railings with concrete caps; side stucco panels on dormers and above porch; exterior gambrel wall brick chimney on south elevation; smaller window with wood siding infill in a historic window opening towards rear of north elevation; detached two-car brick garage in rear, with wood windows, hinged batten doors, and terra cotta coping; garage and driveway shared with 274 Woodland Pl.; newer two-car garage with reverse board and batten wood siding, attached to the historic garage and accessible from Parnassus Pl.

310 Woodland Place

Contributing

Date: c. 1935

Architectural Classification: Minimal Traditional

Description: One-and-half story with rug brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; steeply pitched front gable with wood rakeboards; concrete or limestone window sills (painted); brick lintels with decorative brick hoods; recessed front entrance porch with brick support, solid brick railing, and beaded board ceiling; multi-light door; interior slope brick chimney; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (6/1); shed dormers with vinyl siding on side elevations; detached one-car garage in rear, with drop siding and glazed paneled accordion wood doors.

Finley

The area referred to as Finley is an approximately 12-acre area adjacent to the northwest corner of the Jacksonville Historic District. It consists of both sides of the 100 to 200 Finley Street block and three properties along State Street. It is bounded by Lafayette Avenue on the north, State Street on the south and interior property lines of Finley and State Streets on the east and west. Platted between 1899 and 1905, the area features buildings almost exclusively of 20th century construction, with most dating to the 1930s (58%) and too recent to have been considered for inclusion in the original district nomination in 1977. Although several architectural styles are represented, nearly half of the homes (45%) were built in the Tudor Revival style. While buildings range from one- to two-and-a-half stories in height, the area is characterized by modestly sized dwellings with masonry veneer, which was widely available and popular in the 1930s. The area retains very good integrity with no vacant lots and only a limited number of recent façade alterations, which tend to be confined to application of synthetic siding and window replacement. With the exception of one religious property (Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf, 104 Finley St), the buildings are of residential use.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

The Finley area contains 33 principal buildings and 30 secondary structures. 26 were identified as contributing (79%) and 7 as non-contributing (21%). The area also contains 15 each of contributing and non-contributing secondary structures.

There are two subdivisions in the Finley area. John R. Davis Subdivision (1905) claims the west side of Finley Street while Kirby's Re-subdivision (1899) is on the east side of the street. Interestingly, the buildings in Kirby's Re-subdivision are very similar in age and character, and constitute a majority of the modest, well-detailed, Tudor Revival dwellings mentioned above. The subdivision may have been developed by a single developer or the type of construction was stipulated through a neighborhood covenant. Neither has been confirmed during research. Nonetheless, the area is distinguished by slightly taller and older buildings of Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Queen Anne designs located on the west side of Finley and more modest and newer, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional houses on the east side.

104 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf

Date: 1953; 2009

Architectural Classification: Modern

Description: One-and-half story with brick, stone, and vinyl sided exterior; compound, front-facing L plan; cross-gable roof; parapeted front gable with rough-cut stone veneer, limestone coping and a large limestone cross; interior ridge brick chimney; rough-cut stone front display case with limestone coping; recent remodeling of the south wing (2009) turned the brick eave wall into a front facing gable with brick, stone, and vinyl siding; aluminum soffits; fixed and casement aluminum windows are likely replacements; detached two-car brick garage in rear, with glazed wood doors and wood windows; rear small vinyl shed.

108 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1929

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; front gable with a flared eave; all eaves close to wall; stippled brick visible between the foundation and the siding; 4-light batten front door with a round top and strap hinges; double-hung wood windows (6/1); small 6-light casement in front gable; exterior gable wall brick chimney on south elevation; attached one-car garage in rear, with glazed wood door; non-historic shutters; replacement porch and stair railings; south elevation gable squared off with a rear-facing shed dormer.

112 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Minimal Traditional

Description: One-and-half story with blonde brick exterior; compound plan; hipped roof with cross gables; front gable with flared eave; brick sills and header course above basement windows; recessed front porch with rounded openings; double-hung wood windows (1/1); 3-light wood door with multi-light storm door; small eave overhang; gables with no overhang and wood rakeboards; pipe railing; aluminum awning above front windows; detached two-

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

car garage in rear, with matching brick and glazed wood door; gravel driveway, loops over to join with 116 Finley.

116 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; tapestry brick with raked joints, brick sills and header course above basement windows; front porch with corbelled brick supports and solid brick railings; wood rakeboards on front gable; front door with 3-lights over 3 standing panels; double-hung wood windows (3/1, 4/1, 5/1); three-tab asphalt shingles in front gable; exterior gable wall corbelled chimney on south elevation; interior slope chimney in rear; side gable windows replaced with vinyl; detached two-car garage in rear; gravel driveway, loops over to join with 112 Finley.

117 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1870

Architectural Classification: Italianate

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; cross-hipped roof with a deck; front porch with wood columns, brackets, and cornice; semi-hexagonal one-story bay on front elevation with carved wood cornice, bracketed hoods above windows, and recessed panels below; continuous cornice with triangular dentils; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 2/2); wood window surrounds with bracketed hoods; wood shutters; double door entry with round-top single-light doors; non-historic iron railings; hipped roof one-story addition in rear with a covered walkway to a three-car garage in rear/side, off State Street.

120 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; shed dormers with asphalt shingle siding on north and south elevations; two front gables; rug tapestry brick exterior with V joints, brick sills, and header course above basement; curved buttress/wing wall to north of entry; double-hung wood windows (4/1); some original wood storms; small open front entrance porch; round-top door with 3 lights over 3 standing panels; wood soffits; exterior eave wall chimney on south elevation; interior slope brick chimney in rear; coach lights flanking the front door; small one-story wood-sided addition with a wood deck in rear; dormer windows replaced with vinyl; vergeboards wrapped in aluminum; non-historic shutters; detached two-car garage in rear, with replacement aluminum doors.

124 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Minimal Traditional

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; front porch with brick piers and solid brick railings; front gabled dormer

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

with unboxed eaves and exposed rafter tails; wood rakeboards; tapestry brick exterior with V joints, brick sills and a header course above basement; exterior gable wall corbelled chimney on south elevation; non-historic porch columns with a corrugated metal porch roof installed over an originally uncovered porch/patio; asphalt shingles on front dormer (could be historic); double-hung vinyl windows (1/1); detached one-car brick garage in rear.

128 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plane with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; full-width front porch enclosed with brick, glass block, and a single-light window (originally open); tapestry brick exterior with brick sills and header course above basement; round-top 3-light paneled front door with matching storm; double-hung wood windows (3/1); wood soffits and rakeboards; interior slope corbelled chimney in front and rear; painted asphalt shingles in front/porch gable; detached one-car garage in rear, with carport and new door.

132 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1934

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof with rear-facing hip; two front gables; front porch with rounded front opening and a curved buttress/wing wall; curved stair walls; oversized exterior brick (painted) with weeping mortar; header course above basement; 6-light paneled front door; double-hung wood windows (3/1); small eave overhang with unboxed soffits and exposed rafter tails; exterior eave wall chimney and interior slope chimney on north elevation; gabled dormer on north elevation sided with vinyl; non-historic side entrance staircase and railing; non-historic shutters; rakeboards wrapped in aluminum; detached one-car garage in rear, with vinyl siding and replacement door.

136 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival (with Craftsman details)

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; massed, regular plan; gable roof with rear-facing hip; large front gable; gabled dormers on north and south elevations; brick exterior with rough-cut stone inserts, brick sills and header course above basement; exterior gable wall chimney on front elevation; Craftsman-style 6-light front door; wrought iron porch railing; double-hung vinyl windows with applied muntins (3/1); aluminum siding on dormers; flat skylights on south elevation; rakeboards and soffits covered with aluminum; detached two-car garage in rear.

225 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1928

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival (with Craftsman details)

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Description: Two-story with brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; steeply-pitched side-gable roof with front and rear shed wall dormers; gabled front entrance with rakeboards and cornice returns; small open front entrance porch; front door with 4 vertical lights over 3 standing panels; copper light fixture above door; limestone window sills; wood soffits and rakeboards; 9/1 Craftsman-style double-hung wood windows with awning-type 2-light wood storms; half- and quarter-round windows in side gables; exterior gable wall chimney on south elevation; detached four-car garage in rear, with wood siding and glazed wood doors; garage and concrete driveway shared with 227 Finley St.

227 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Prairie

Description: Two-story with wood shingle siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; hipped roof; hipped dormers on east (front) and south elevations; rectangular one-story bay with small casement windows on south elevation; front porch with brick piers, battered wood columns and square baluster railings; 3-light front door; porch piers and chimney of dimpled brick with dark red/purple mortar; boxed wood soffits and frieze; original multi-light wood windows (double hung, casement, hopper) with ornamental wood shutters; exterior eave wall chimney on north elevation; detached four-car garage in rear, with wood siding and glazed wood doors; garage and concrete driveway shared with 225 Finley St.

229 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1937

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; overlapping front gables; gabled wall dormers on east (front), west, and south elevations; 4-light paneled door; double-hung wood windows (6/6); brick front porch/landing; interior ridge brick chimney; detached one-car garage in rear.

233 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1910

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne (with Craftsman/Prairie details)

Description: Two-and-half story with aluminum siding; compound, irregular plan; hipped roof with gable and dormers; front gable atop a cutaway bay; hipped dormer on north elevation; hipped wall dormers on south elevation; spindlework in gable; full-width porch with round unfluted columns and tapered baluster railings; enclosed side porch with 9-light casement windows; front porch windows with wood storms; double-hung wood windows (1/1, 6/1, 9/1); exterior eave wall brick chimney on south elevation; interior slope chimney in rear; patterned asphalt shingles; historic wood barn in rear; detached two-story wood barn in rear; historic brick paver driveway.

239 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1907

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; hipped roof with dormers; hipped dormers on east (front), north, and south elevations; two-story semi-hexagonal bay on front elevation; cutaway ground floor corner (southeast); curved one-story bay on south elevation; full-width front porch with brick piers, round unfluted columns, square baluster railings, and wood entablature; 10/1 diamond-pane double-hung wood windows; diamond-pane windows in dormers and on side elevations; curved window sills with single brackets; leaded glass upper story window on south elevation and transom above ground floor picture window; wood window surrounds; wood frieze visible underneath the soffits; single-light front door; one-story addition in rear; detached two-car garage in rear.

253 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1907

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: Two-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; hipped roof with dormers; hipped dormer on east (front) elevation; shed dormers on north and south elevations; front dormer with historic wood windows; shallow rectangular second-story bay on front elevation; semi-hexagonal one-story bay on south elevation; full-width front porch with painted brick piers, unfluted round columns and non-historic iron railings; single-light wood door; interior slope brick chimney on north elevation; many windows are vinyl replacements with applied muntins.

257 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1907

Architectural Classification: Prairie

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; massed, regular plan; hipped roof with dormers; hipped dormers on east (front) and west elevations; gabled front entrance porch on square paneled wood columns and with non-historic iron railing; 4-light paneled front door; diamond-pane windows to the south of entry; pair of large multi-light ground floor windows; semi-hexagonal one-story bay on north elevation with vinyl windows; two-story addition in rear; detached two-car garage in rear, with replacement garage door.

260 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1931

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: Two-story with orange rug brick, wood and stucco exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; steeply-pitched two front gables; contrasting color brick window sills, hoods/moulds, and tabbed door surrounds; arcaded wing wall to the south of main gable; decorative half-timbering (wood and stucco) in second story gables with different pattern on front elevation; tall brick chimney with a decorative center pattern on front elevation; double-hung wood windows (6/1); 8-light steel casement windows; round-top batten door with 6-lights; copper fixture above front door; wood shed/garage in rear; historic curved concrete curb along sidewalk and driveway.

263 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1907

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne (with Colonial Revival details)

Description: Two-and-half story with wood siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; hipped roof with cross gables; large wrap-around porch with brick piers, round unfluted columns (aluminum) and a simple dentiled cornice; hipped dormer and a small semi-hexagonal bay on north elevation; continuous bracketed cornice; leaded glass transom above ground floor picture window; double-hung wood windows (1/1) with wood surrounds; two interior slope brick chimneys; detached three-car garage in rear.

264 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1933

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with orange rug brick, wood and stucco exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; steeply-pitched intersecting front gables with flared eaves; side gables with decorative half-timbering (wood and stucco); brick sills and lintels; round-top batten door; exterior gable wall brick chimney on south elevation; double-hung and casement vinyl windows (1/1, 4/4), but retained wood frames; bricked-in window opening on north elevation; dome-shaped awning above front door; detached two-car garage in rear; historic curved concrete curb along sidewalk and driveway.

269 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: 1906

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne

Description: Two-and-half story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; hipped roof with cross gables; front gabled dormer; triangular-pane windows in front gable and dormer; full-width front porch with rusticated stone piers, unfluted round wood columns, and curved roofline with a sunburst pediment; 9-light paneled front door; double-hung wood windows (9/9, 8/1, other); centrally located interior ridge brick chimney; brick front steps with curved iron railings (historic); fishscale siding in front gable and dormer does not appear to be wood and is likely a recent replacement/installation; detached two-car garage in rear.

273 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; intersecting front gables; brick with weeping mortar joints; brick sills and lintels; entry doorway with Tudor arch and 6-light paneled door with matching storm door; tall battered brick chimney on front elevation; small front patio with a pair of wood French doors; double-hung and casement vinyl windows (1/1, 4/1, 6-light); rakeboards covered with sheet aluminum; aluminum shutters; detached three-car garage in rear; gravel driveway, shared with 277 Finley St.

277 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1907

Architectural Classification: Prairie

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Description: Two-and-half story with vinyl siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; hipped roof with dormers; hipped dormers on east (front) and south elevations; full-width front porch with brick piers, battered wood columns, and a simple wood entablature; shallow one-story bays on north and south elevations; 6-light wood hopper window in front dormer; interior slope brick chimney on south elevation; double-hung vinyl windows (1/1); non-historic shutters; non-historic replacement door and porch railings; detached two-car garage in rear; gravel driveway, shared with 273 Finley St.

279 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1918

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-and-half story with aluminum siding; massed, regular plan; side-gable roof with front and rear shed dormers; full-width recessed porch with brick piers and non-historic columns and iron railings; double-hung wood windows (6/1); 6-light paneled wood door; exterior gable wall brick chimney; interior slope chimney in rear; one-story gabled roof addition (1950s) in rear; detached one-car garage in rear.

281 Finley Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1928

Architectural Classification: Craftsman, Bungalow

Description: One-story with asbestos brick siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof; two front gables with wide overhanging eaves; front porch with brick piers and non-historic columns; 6-light Craftsman-style door; interior slope brick chimney on south elevation; double-hung vinyl windows (1/1); aluminum soffits and vergeboards; window surrounds covered with aluminum; aluminum siding in front gable; added open back porch; painted brick foundation and porch piers; detached one-car garage in rear.

284 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: one-story with wood shingle siding; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; multiple and overlapping front gables; decorative vergeboards; multi-light double-hung wood windows (6/1, 9/1) with wood surrounds; glazed and paneled wood door; unboxed soffits; interior ridge brick chimney; non-historic replacement door in north front gable; small non-historic shed canopy over front entrance; significantly deeper setback from neighboring houses.

290 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable roof; steeply-pitched front gable; stuccoed shed dormer on north elevation; clinker brick exterior with rough-cut limestone inserts; brick sills and lintels; soldier course above basement; entrance with a Tudor arch, tabbed rough-cut limestone surround, 6-light batten door; and curved wrought iron railings; copper light fixture near front entrance; double-hung

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

and casement wood windows (6/6, 6-lights); ornamental wood shutters on front elevation; eaves close to wall with wood rakeboards; exterior gable wall chimney with sloped stone weatherings on south elevation; detached two-car brick garage in rear.

294 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with wood shingle siding; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; two overlapping front and side gables; round-top batten door with a 6-light leaded glass window; wood soffits and rakeboards; interior slope brick chimney on front elevation; small light fixture above doorway; double-hung and casement vinyl windows (1/1, 6/1, 6-lights); non-historic shutters; detached one-car garage in rear, with non-historic siding and door; concrete walkway with a tinted red/pink top coating.

History: The house appears to be a Sears kit home, the Wilmore design introduced in 1930.

296 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: Two-story with aluminum siding (wood siding underneath); massed plan with simple irregularities; gable roof with shed wall dormers on side elevations; two front gables; entrance gable with a flared eave and an arcaded wing wall; unglazed 6-panel front door; double-hung and casement wood windows (6/1, 6-lights); exterior eave wall brick chimney on south elevation; ornamental wood shutters on front elevation; detached one-car garage to side, with wood shingle siding and glazed wood doors.

298 Finley Street

Contributing

Date: c. 1932

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with yellow rug brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; two front gables; entrance gable with round-top multi-panel door and multi-light storm door; brick window sills and lintels; soldier brick course above basement; exterior gable wall brick chimney with a curved side on front elevation; quarter-round upper-story window next to chimney; double-hung wood upper story windows (6/1); vinyl replacement windows on the ground floor (1/1); non-historic side porch hood, supports and iron railings; one-car garage to side, with matching brick and non-historic aluminum door.

1328 West State Street

Contributing

Date: 1931

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: One-and-half story with brick exterior; compound plan; half-hipped roof with cross gables; rug brick with V mortar joints; brick window sills and lintels; soldier course above basement; overlapping front gables; open front porch/patio with solid curved brick railings and wrought iron stair railings; tall brick chimney with decorative courses; double-

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

hung wood windows (3/1); 4-light fan window in front gable; front door with a multi-light pointed arch; aluminum rakeboards and window panning.

1330 West State Street

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1930

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: Two-and-half story with vinyl siding and trim; massed plan with simple irregularities; steeply pitched side-gable roof with a front shed dormer; exterior gable wall brick chimney on west elevation; front eyebrow dormer removed; one-story addition in rear; 6/1 double-hung wood windows recently replaced with 1/1 vinyl windows; detached one-car garage in rear, with wood shingle siding and unglazed paneled door.

1332 West State Street

Contributing

Date: 1948

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival

Description: One-and-half story with red brick exterior; compound plan; cross-gable roof; brick window sills and lintels; front semi-hexagonal bay with wood clapboard siding and metal mansard roof; small open front entrance porch with iron railings; entrance with unglazed batten door, simple dentiled entablature on pilasters, and blind brick arch above entrance; small 6-light wood casements on ground floor west elevation; exterior gable wall battered brick chimney on west elevation; wood rakeboards; wood windows replaced with vinyl windows with applied muntins (4/1, 6/1); non-historic shutters; attached garage with aluminum garage door, entrance from Finley St; one-story addition in rear; slatted shed/storage attached in rear.

Mound

The area referred to as Mound consists of three residential lots, comprising a total of 2 acres. It is bounded by Mound Avenue on the north, Lincoln Avenue on the east, and interior property lines on the south and west. The lots are part of the College Hill Addition platted in 1847, and are adjacent to the Jacksonville Historic District—to the east of 1231 Mound Ave and to the south and west of Illinois College campus. There are only three buildings in the area, one on each lot, and all are single-family residences with no outbuildings. Each building is designed in a different architectural style (Tudor Revival, Garrison Colonial Revival, and Ranch) with dates of construction ranging from 1927 to 1956. The buildings are of compatible height and material palette with those in the adjacent historic district, but would have been considered too recent to include in the district when it was created in 1977. Two of the buildings are contributing and possess exceptional integrity, while the third building is considered non-contributing due to significant façade alterations.

Due to the proximity of Illinois College and the fact that College Hill Addition was platted for the Trustees of Illinois College, the houses were likely built for educators or other professionals associated with the school. Based on information from the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, two of the buildings replaced earlier structures, while the third (1201 Mound Ave) was constructed on an empty lot in 1927.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

1201 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Dr. Zook House

Date: 1927; 1954

Architectural Classification: Tudor Revival

Description: Two-story with brick, wood and stucco exterior; compound, irregular plan; cross-gable false-thatch roof of cedar shingles; brick with weeping mortar; rough-cut stone quoins and door surround; front entrance with batten door and leaded-glass lattice window; original house numbers in cut steel; small bottle-glass window set in grout near front entrance; exterior eave wall brick chimney with stone inserts and decorated octagonal pots, on east elevation; double-hung and casement wood windows (6/6, various other); rear addition (1954) with three dormers with wood shingle cladding (same as roof), horizontal wood siding, and decorative half-timbering (wood and stucco); lower level garage as part of the rear addition, accessible from Lincoln Ave; replacement aluminum garage door; storm windows; large open wood deck in rear; roof replaced to match the original in the mid-1990s (it was replaced once before).

History: Addition designed by Lawrence Crawford and built by Olin Gotchall.

1203 Mound Avenue

Non-contributing

Date: 1939

Architectural Classification: Garrison Colonial Revival

Description: Two-story with vinyl siding; compound, irregular plan; side-gable roof; front entrance and side porches; second story front overhang with semi-hexagonal bays below; 6-panel wood door with sidelights; interior ridge brick chimney; two-car garage in east wing; replacement porch columns and railings; vinyl replacement windows with applied muntins (double-hung, 6/6).

History: Reportedly a Sears catalog house.

1225 Mound Avenue

Contributing

Date: 1956

Architectural Classification: Ranch

Description: One-story with red brick exterior; massed plan with simple irregularities; cross-gable roof; recessed front entrance porch with unglazed 6-panel door, sidelights, rectangular pilasters, and side panels; double-hung wood windows (6/6); attached garage wing with paneled wood doors and wrought iron light fixture above; wide interior slope brick chimney on front elevation; non-historic shutters.

JHS Bowl

JHS Bowl comprises a 2-acre city block, bounded by Morgan Street on the north, Church Street on the east, College Avenue on the south, and Fayette Street on the west. The block is part of Chandlers Addition platted in 1831, and is surrounded on three sides by the Jacksonville Historic District, on the district's east side. The only building on the lot is a large modern structure spanning the width of the lot and located on its north half, with a large parking lot occupying the south half. Although uncommonly wide, the building is compatible in height with the adjacent

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

residential district due to its semi-subterranean construction. JHS Bowl was constructed by and is still operated by the Jacksonville School District as a gymnasium and sports event venue. Built in 1952, the building would have been considered to be too recent for inclusion in the original Jacksonville Historic District, evident from the way the district's boundaries were drawn.

JHS Bowl is located in a very prodigious area of the city—between the historic residential district and its historic commercial core. This transitional area was historically marked by important community functions servicing both the residential and commercial zones, many of which remain to this day. Four churches, the Masonic Temple and the Newton Bateman Memorial High School (now School Apartments) are all located within a block of JHS Bowl. Although some very early buildings could have existed on the site of the Bowl, the only of note is the Jacksonville Female Academy (est. 1833), absorbed by Illinois College in 1903 and since known as the Academy Hall. The building was demolished in 1937.

on West College Avenue

Contributing

Jacksonville High School (JHS) Bowl

Date: 1952

Architectural Classification: Modern

Description: One-story with brick exterior; regular plan; side gable and flat roofs; north and south elevations feature eight multi-light steel window bays (two end bays slightly narrower) with operable awning windows in the upper section; glass is obscured and mostly wire-safety; bays are separated by exposed triangular steel truss bases, resting on concrete foundations; deep inclined soffits connect the glass walls to the roof; east and west rectangular flat-roofed wings with orange rug brick; stepped-brick at end wing walls and at east entrances; large glass block window near south entrance on west elevation; limestone window sills; steel doors; several of the smaller windows have been blocked in with AC units (west elevation); most doors appear to be replacements.

History: The building was built to architect Ralph Legeman's (1904-1974) patented design for semi-subterranean gymnasium construction (patent #2,761,181). He designed over 30 gymnasia with this patent all over Midwest, with approximately a dozen in Illinois. Builder was Hugh Gibson.

Jacksonville Historic District Historic Resources Inventory

	Address	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
349	W Beecher Ave		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
351	W Beecher Ave		c. 1910	Pyramidal	NC	
355	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Prairie	C	
363	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
401	W Beecher Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
408	W Beecher Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
409	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	NC	
410	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

	Address	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
415	W Beecher Ave		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
421	W Beecher Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
422	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman	C	
503	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
506	W Beecher Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
511	W Beecher Ave		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
512	W Beecher Ave		1916	Prairie	C	
515	W Beecher Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
519	W Beecher Ave		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
520	W Beecher Ave		1908	Colonial Revival	C	
524	W Beecher Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
525	W Beecher Ave		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
603	W Beecher Ave		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
608	W Beecher Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
610	W Beecher Ave		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
611	W Beecher Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
615	W Beecher Ave		1950	Ranch	NC	
622	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
623	W Beecher Ave		c. 1915	Prairie	C	
702	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
703	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
710	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
711	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
716	W Beecher Ave		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
717	W Beecher Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
106	Caldwell St		1952	Ranch	C	
125	Caldwell St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
138	Caldwell St		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
139	Caldwell St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
140	Caldwell St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
141	Caldwell St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
143	Caldwell St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
144	Caldwell St		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
145	Caldwell St		1941	Minimal Traditional	C	
148	Caldwell St		c. 1910	Craftsman	C	
149	Caldwell St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
152	Caldwell St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
153	Caldwell St		c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	NC	
159	Caldwell St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
201	Caldwell St		c. 1925	Tudor Revival	C	
206	Caldwell St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
211	Caldwell St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
212	Caldwell St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
213	Caldwell St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
216	Caldwell St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
220	Caldwell St		c. 1855	Italianate	C	
221	Caldwell St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	NC	
		James and Mary A.E. Morrison House				
223	Caldwell St		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
225	Caldwell St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address			Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
230	Caldwell	St		c. 1910	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
238	Caldwell	St		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
239	Caldwell	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
241	Caldwell	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
242	Caldwell	St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
252	Caldwell	St		c. 1860	Italianate	NC	
255	Caldwell	St		c. 1855	Italianate	C	
200	N Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
210	N Church	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
214	N Church	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
301	N Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
302	N Church	St		c. 1880	Queen Anne	C	
306	N Church	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
308	N Church	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
311	N Church	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
312	N Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
313	N Church	St		c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	
401	N Church	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	NC	
402	N Church	St	Stephen Holland Reid House	c. 1869	Italianate	C	
405	N Church	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
409	N Church	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
412	N Church	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
413	N Church	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
503	N Church	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
504	N Church	St		c. 1950		NC	
506	N Church	St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
507	N Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
513	N Church	St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
603	N Church	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
605	N Church	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
606	N Church	St	William E. Capps House	c. 1890	Shingle	C	
611	N Church	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
612	N Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
616	N Church	St		c. 1880	Italianate	NC	
617	N Church	St		c. 1880	Gable-front	NC	
214	S Church	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
315	S Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
325	S Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
326	S Church	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
327	S Church	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
328	S Church	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
333	S Church	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
419	S Church	St		c. 1890	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
421	S Church	St		1964	Ranch	NC	
422	S Church	St		1965	Ranch	NC	
424	S Church	St		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
426	S Church	St	Mt. Emory Baptist Church	1981	Modern	NC	
429	S Church	St		c. 1890	L-shaped House	NC	
431	S Church	St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
502	S	Church	St		1920	Double-Pile House	NC	
503	S	Church	St		c. 1925	Prairie	NC	
510	S	Church	St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
511	S	Church	St		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
514	S	Church	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
515	S	Church	St		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	
517	S	Church	St		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	
519	S	Church	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
521	S	Church	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
533	S	Church	St	Burge Building	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	
118		City	Pl		1932	Craftsman	C	x
119		City	Pl		1932	Colonial Revival	NC	x
120		City	Pl		c. 1930	Craftsman	C	x
121		City	Pl		1927	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
123		City	Pl		c. 1910	Prairie	C	x
127		City	Pl		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	x
131		City	Pl		1926	Craftsman	C	x
132		City	Pl		1942	Tudor Revival	C	x
133		City	Pl		1922	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	x
135		City	Pl		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	x
137		City	Pl		1932	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	
			Pl	Veterans Park Elevated Water Storage Tank	1954		C	x
331	W	College	Ave	Strawn Family Residence	1880	Second Empire	C	
345	W	College	Ave	Masonic Temple	1932	Art Deco	C	
359	W	College	Ave	Central Christian Church	1905	Gothic Revival	C	
403	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
413	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
421	W	College	Ave	Joseph O. King House	c. 1860	Italianate	C	
423	W	College	Ave		c. 1935	Gable-front	C	
502	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
505	W	College	Ave	Dr. R.W. Herr Dental Office	c. 1960	Modern	C	
508	W	College	Ave		c. 1915	Prairie	C	
515	W	College	Ave		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
517	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
520	W	College	Ave	Congregational Church	1857	Romanesque Revival	C	
523	W	College	Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
604	W	College	Ave		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
605	W	College	Ave		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
607	W	College	Ave		c. 1920	Tudor Revival	C	
616	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
617	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
619	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Queen Anne	C	
620	W	College	Ave		c. 1850	Italianate	C	
703	W	College	Ave		c. 1860	Gothic Revival	C	
704	W	College	Ave		c. 1850	Italianate	C	
707	W	College	Ave		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
708	W	College	Ave		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
711	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
716	W	College	Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
721	W	College	Ave		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
722	W	College	Ave		c. 1885	Queen Anne	NC	
800	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
803	W	College	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
806	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
807	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
814	W	College	Ave		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
815	W	College	Ave		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
819	W	College	Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
820	W	College	Ave		c. 1885	Stick	C	
825	W	College	Ave		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
826	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
830	W	College	Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
831	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
835	W	College	Ave		c. 1915	Eclectic	C	
836	W	College	Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
845	W	College	Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
847	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
853	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
861	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
870	W	College	Ave	First Presbyterian Church	c. 1890	Gothic Revival	C	
871	W	College	Ave		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
903	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
908	W	College	Ave		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
911	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
914	W	College	Ave		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
918	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
919	W	College	Ave	Henry Stryker, Jr. House	c. 1850	Italianate	C	
922	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1005	W	College	Ave		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
1011	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1012	W	College	Ave		1954	Minimal Traditional	C	
1014	W	College	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1017	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1018	W	College	Ave		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
1022	W	College	Ave		c. 1910	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
1025	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1026	W	College	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1030	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1035	W	College	Ave		c. 1965	Neoclassical Revival	NC	
1040	W	College	Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1050	W	College	Ave		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
1051	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1055	W	College	Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
1058	W	College	Ave		c. 1915	Colonial Revival	C	
1059	W	College	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1060	W	College	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1062	W	College	Ave		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	
1063	W	College	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address		Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
1106	W College Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1120	W College Ave	Dr. Samuel Adams House	1847	Greek Revival	C	
1124	W College Ave		c. 1910	Shingle	C	
1130	W College Ave	Walter C. Bradish House	1910	Prairie	C	
1138	W College Ave	Frank Garm Norbury House	1925	Tudor Revival	C	
1146	W College Ave	Walter Bellatti House	1915	Prairie	C	
1162	W College Ave		c. 1920	Tudor Revival	C	
1188	W College Ave		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
1200	W College Ave		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
1204	W College Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1212	W College Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1213	W College Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
1215	W College Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1220	W College Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1225	W College Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman	C	
1228	W College Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1235	W College Ave	Dr. Philip Goode Gillett House	1900	Colonial Revival	C	
1236	W College Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1244	W College Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1252	W College Ave	Fountain J. Andrews House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1260	W College Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1303	W College Ave	Kent-Morse House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1309	W College Ave		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
1315	W College Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	x
1319	W College Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	x
1325	W College Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	x
1329	W College Ave		1913	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
1331	W College Ave		1932	Craftsman	C	x
1405	W College Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	NC	x
1411	W College Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	NC	x
1415	W College Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	x
	W College Ave	JHS Bowl	1952	Modern	C	x
400	W Court St		c. 1950	Neocolonial	C	
		Northminster Presbyterian Church				
424	W Court St		1909	Neoclassical	C	
107	Diamond Ct		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
120	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
121	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	
122	Diamond Ct		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
124	Diamond Ct		c. 1910	Queen Anne	NC	
125	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
127	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
128	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Colonial Revival	NC	
129	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
130	Diamond Ct		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
310	S Diamond St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
313	S Diamond St		c. 1900	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
320	S Diamond St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
327	S Diamond St		c. 1855	Greek Revival	C	
329	S Diamond St		c. 1935	Tudor Revival	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
332	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
333	S	Diamond	St		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	NC	
347	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
351	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
355	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
359	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
400	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Gable-front	NC	
402	S	Diamond	St		c. 1910	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
505	S	Diamond	St		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
506	S	Diamond	St	George Carter House	c. 1867	Italianate	C	
511	S	Diamond	St		c. 1930	Eclectic	C	
517	S	Diamond	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
518	S	Diamond	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
520	S	Diamond	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
523	S	Diamond	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
524	S	Diamond	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
525	S	Diamond	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
526	S	Diamond	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
537	S	Diamond	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
538	S	Diamond	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
541	S	Diamond	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
542	S	Diamond	St		c. 1870	I-house	NC	
549	S	Diamond	St		c. 1890	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
603	S	Diamond	St		c. 1900	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
615	S	Diamond	St		c. 1850	Greek Revival	NC	
353	W	Douglas	Ave		c. 1860	Italianate	NC	
8		Duncan	Pk		1913	Eclectic	C	
2		Duncan	Pl	F.J. Waddell House	1911	Prairie	C	
3		Duncan	Pl	Helen Ayers Bullard House	1906	Eclectic	C	
4		Duncan	Pl	Gov. Joseph Duncan Mansion	1834	Federal	C	
5		Duncan	Pl		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
6		Duncan	Pl		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
7		Duncan	Pl		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
8		Duncan	Pl		c. 1925	Colonial Revival	C	
14		Fairview	Ct		c. 1948	Colonial Revival	C	x
130		Fairview	Ct		1954	Minimal Traditional	C	x
132		Fairview	Ct		c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	NC	x
2		Fairview	Ter		1931	Colonial Revival	C	x
6		Fairview	Ter		1939	Gable-front	NC	x
105		Fairview	Ter		c. 1945	Colonial Revival	C	x
107		Fairview	Ter		c. 1950	Ranch Ranch, Split Level	C	x
111		Fairview	Ter		c. 1945	House	NC	x
115		Fairview	Ter		c. 1945	Spanish Eclectic	C	x
119		Fairview	Ter		c. 1955	Ranch	C	x
203	S	Fayette	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
209	S	Fayette	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
211	S	Fayette	St		c. 1965	Colonial Revival	NC	
312	S	Fayette	St		c. 1935	Gable-front	NC	
315	S	Fayette	St		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
316	S	Fayette	St		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
319	S	Fayette	St		c. 1930	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
320	S	Fayette	St		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
324	S	Fayette	St		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
455	S	Fayette	St		c. 1900	Hall-and-parlor	C	
104		Finley	St	Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf	1953	Modern	NC	x
108		Finley	St		1929	Tudor Revival	C	x
112		Finley	St		c. 1930	Minimal Traditional	C	x
116		Finley	St		c. 1930	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
117		Finley	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	x
120		Finley	St		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	x
124		Finley	St		c. 1932	Minimal Traditional	C	x
128		Finley	St		c. 1932	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	x
132		Finley	St		1934	Tudor Revival	C	x
136		Finley	St		1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
225		Finley	St		c. 1928	Tudor Revival	C	x
227		Finley	St		c. 1930	Prairie	C	x
229		Finley	St		1937	Colonial Revival	C	x
233		Finley	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	x
239		Finley	St		1907	Colonial Revival	C	x
253		Finley	St		c. 1907	Colonial Revival	NC	x
257		Finley	St		c. 1907	Prairie	NC	x
260		Finley	St		1931	Tudor Revival	C	x
263		Finley	St		c. 1907	Queen Anne	C	x
264		Finley	St		c. 1933	Tudor Revival	C	x
269		Finley	St		1906	Queen Anne	C	x
273		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
277		Finley	St		c. 1907	Prairie	NC	x
279		Finley	St		c. 1918	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
281		Finley	St		c. 1928	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	x
284		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
290		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
294		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
296		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
298		Finley	St		c. 1932	Tudor Revival	C	x
510		Grove	St		c. 1920	Gable-front	NC	
724		Grove	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
805		Grove	St		c. 1935	Tudor Revival	C	
811		Grove	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
812		Grove	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
818		Grove	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
821		Grove	St		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
823		Grove	St		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
824		Grove	St		1948	Colonial Revival	C	
830		Grove	St		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
839		Grove	St	Isaac Morrison House	c. 1851	Eclectic	C	
840		Grove	St		c. 1860	Italianate	C	
846		Grove	St		c. 1890	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
849		Grove	St		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

	Address		Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
851	Grove	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
852	Grove	St		c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	
859	Grove	St	Asa Talcott House	c. 1844	Italianate	C	
860	Grove	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
866	Grove	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
872	Grove	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
906	Grove	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
910	Grove	St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
920	Grove	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1000	Grove	St		c. 1880	Gable-front	C	
1005	Grove	St	Dr. Bezaleel Gillett House	1832	Greek Revival	C	
1008	Grove	St		c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	
1018	Grove	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
1019	Grove	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
1025	Grove	St		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
1030	Grove	St	Edward A. Tanner House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C	
1035	Grove	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1036	Grove	St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
1041	Grove	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1042	Grove	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1048	Grove	St		c. 1950	Colonial Revival	NC	
1061	Grove	St	David A. Smith House	1854	Federal	C	
410	Jordan	St		c. 1930	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
416	Jordan	St		c. 1860		NC	
422	Jordan	St		c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	
602	Jordan	St		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
604	Jordan	St		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
605	Jordan	St		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
614	Jordan	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
715	Jordan	St		c. 1910	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
111	N Kosciusko	St		c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	
203	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1940		NC	
211	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
215	S Kosciusko	St		1923	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
315	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1910	Eclectic	NC	
317	S Kosciusko	St		1963	Ranch	C	
406	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
414	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
503	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1880	Gable-front	C	
509	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
511	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
519	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1885	Eclectic	C	
524	S Kosciusko	St	Washington Elementary School	1932	Art Deco	C	
531	S Kosciusko	St		c. 1880	I-house	NC	
400	W Lafayette	Ave	Capps Factory - Factory Capps Factory - Office and	c. 1920	Commercial Style	C	
410	W Lafayette	Ave	Warehouse	c. 1870	Italianate	C	
423	W Lafayette	Ave	Old Capps Office	c. 1870	Second Empire	NC	
523	W Lafayette	Ave	Capps and Sons Building	c. 1910	Commercial Style	C	
1004	W Lafayette	Ave	William H. and J.L. Johnson	1884	Italianate	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
	House				
1005 W Lafayette Ave		1939	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	
1009 W Lafayette Ave		1928	Eclectic	C	
1011 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1015 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
1018 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1019 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1022 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
1036 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1052 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1054 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1915	Prairie	C	
1106 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1119 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
1120 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1121 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1123 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1124 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1127 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1130 W Lafayette Ave		1954	Ranch	C	
1131 W Lafayette Ave		1906	Queen Anne	NC	
1139 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
1140 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
1144 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
1153 W Lafayette Ave		1908	Queen Anne	C	
1156 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1157 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	NC	
1301 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	NC	
1302 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1305 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
1308 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1315 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
1318 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1935	Tudor Revival	C	
1320 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
1333 W Lafayette Ave		1973	Gable-front	C	
1335 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1337 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1341 W Lafayette Ave		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
400A W Lafayette Ave	Capps Factory - Boiler House	c. 1910		C	
400B W Lafayette Ave	Capps Factory - Picker House	c. 1870	Italianate	C	
	Capps Factory - Sprinkler Water Tank				
400C W Lafayette Ave	Capps Factory - Wool Warehouse	c. 1900		C	
400D W Lafayette Ave	Warehouse	c. 1895		C	
400E W Lafayette Ave	Capps Factory - Warehouse	c. 1950		C	
410A W Lafayette Ave	Capps Factory - Shop	c. 1895		C	
223 Lockwood Pl		1951	Ranch	C	
225 Lockwood Pl		c. 1915	Prairie	C	
229 Lockwood Pl		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
305 Lockwood Pl		c. 1925	Tudor Revival	C	
315 Lockwood Pl		c. 1880	Queen Anne	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address			Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
321	Lockwood	Pl		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
327	Lockwood	Pl		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
402	Marion	St		c. 1850	I-house	NC	
408	Marion	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
400	W Morgan	St	Grace United Methodist Church	1909	Gothic Revival	C	
510	W Morgan	St		c. 1930	Minimal Traditional	NC	
512	W Morgan	St		c. 1955	Pyramidal	C	
513	W Morgan	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
608	W Morgan	St		c. 1955	Pyramidal	NC	
615	W Morgan	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
1201	Mound	Ave	Dr. Zook House	1927	Tudor Revival Garrison Colonial	C	x
1203	Mound	Ave		1939	Revival	NC	x
1225	Mound	Ave		1956	Ranch	C	x
1231	Mound	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1301	Mound	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1305	Mound	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1311	Mound	Ave		1948	Modern	C	
1313	Mound	Ave		c. 1925	Colonial Revival	NC	
1325	Mound	Ave		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
1329	Mound	Ave		1929	Tudor Revival	C	
1338	Mound	Ave	John Griffith Ames House	1907	Shingle	C	
1604	Mound	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	x
1606	Mound	Ave		1922	Colonial Revival	C	x
1608	Mound	Ave		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	x
1609	Mound	Ave	James A. Elliott House	1911	Prairie	C	x
1611	Mound	Ave		1927	Craftsman	C	x
1619	Mound	Ave	Dr. J.W. Hairgrove Residence	1922	Tudor Revival	C	x
1400	Mound	Rd		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
1421	Mound	Rd		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
1428	Mound	Rd		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
1429	Mound	Rd		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
1430	Mound	Rd		c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	
1431	Mound	Rd		1927	Tudor Revival	C	
1503	Mound	Rd		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1507	Mound	Rd		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1512	Mound	Rd		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
1515	Mound	Rd		c. 1930	Neoclassical	C	
1516	Mound	Rd		c. 1925	Colonial Revival	NC	
1520	Mound	Rd		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
1521	Mound	Rd		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
1529	Mound	Rd		c. 1925	Colonial Revival	C	
1535	Mound	Rd		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
1541	Mound	Rd		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
1545	Mound	Rd		c. 1925	Tudor Revival	C	
1553	Mound	Rd	Harry M. Capps House	1907	Colonial Revival	C	
1605	Mound	Rd	Gates Strawn House	1912	Colonial Revival	C	
1610	Mound	Rd		c. 1940	Colonial Revival	C	x
1621	Mound	Rd		1917	Colonial Revival	C	x
112	Park	St		1906	Queen Anne	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

	Address		Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
116	Park	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
133	Park	St		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
134	Park	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
137	Park	St		c. 1860	I-house	C	
138	Park	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
222	Park	St	Octagon House	c. 1856	Octagon	C	
232	Park	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
236	Park	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
244	Park	St		c. 1890	Colonial Revival	C	
248	Park	St	Fayerweather House	1852	Gothic Revival	C	
1230	Parnassus	Pl		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	x
1235	Parnassus	Pl		1928	Tudor Revival	NC	x
1237	Parnassus	Pl		1959	Ranch	C	x
123	Pine	St		c. 1920	Eclectic	C	
125	Pine	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
129	Pine	St		c. 1890	Gable-front-and-wing	C	
133	Pine	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
135	Pine	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
145	Pine	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
153	Pine	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1	Pitner	Pl		1978	Neo-Tudor	NC	x
2	Pitner	Pl		1950	Colonial Revival	C	x
3	Pitner	Pl		1956	Colonial Revival Garrison Colonial	C	x
4	Pitner	Pl		c. 1956	Revival	C	x
5	Pitner	Pl		1987	Neocolonial	NC	x
6	Pitner	Pl	Mr. & Mrs. Hayden Walker Residence	1942	Colonial Revival Garrison Colonial	C	x
7	Pitner	Pl		c. 1955	Revival	C	x
8	Pitner	Pl		1941	Colonial Revival	C	x
10	Pitner	Pl	Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Gibson Residence	1950	Colonial Revival	C	x
11	Pitner	Pl		1951; 2000	Neo-Craftsman Garrison Colonial	NC	x
13	Pitner	Pl		c. 1955	Revival Garrison Colonial	C	x
14	Pitner	Pl		c. 1942	Revival	C	x
15	Pitner	Pl		c. 1940	Colonial Revival Garrison Colonial	C	x
16	Pitner	Pl		1941	Revival	C	x
17	Pitner	Pl	Hackett House	1942	Colonial Revival	C	x
18	Pitner	Pl		c. 1940	Colonial Revival	C	x
117	N	Prairie		c. 1930	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
120	N	Prairie		c. 1910	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
121	N	Prairie		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
202	N	Prairie		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
205	N	Prairie		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
211	N	Prairie		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
305	N	Prairie		c. 1880	Italianate	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
311	N	Prairie	St		c. 1865	Greek Revival	C	
197	S	Prairie	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
201	S	Prairie	St		c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	
202	S	Prairie	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
205	S	Prairie	St		1964	Modern	C	
209	S	Prairie	St		1961	Modern	C	
210	S	Prairie	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
214	S	Prairie	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
218	S	Prairie	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
219	S	Prairie	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	NC	
320	S	Prairie	St		c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
324	S	Prairie	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
545	S	Prairie	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
603	S	Prairie	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
119		Prospect	St		1978	Neocolonial	NC	
121		Prospect	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
123		Prospect	St		c. 1900		NC	
129		Prospect	St		c. 1927	Craftsman	C	
130		Prospect	St		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
132		Prospect	St		1923	Craftsman	C	
133		Prospect	St		c. 1900	Gable-front-and-wing	NC	
134		Prospect	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
138		Prospect	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
139		Prospect	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
143		Prospect	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
220		Prospect	St		1932	Spanish Eclectic	C	
225		Prospect	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
226		Prospect	St		c. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	
228		Prospect	St		1923	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
232		Prospect	St		c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	
238		Prospect	St		c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	C	
239		Prospect	St		c. 1890	Shingle	C	
242		Prospect	St		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
243		Prospect	St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
120		Sandusky	St	Richard Yates Rowe House	1922	Spanish Eclectic	C	
130		Sandusky	St	Walter Crawford House	1916	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
134		Sandusky	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
138		Sandusky	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
212		Sandusky	St		1908	Colonial Revival	NC	
218		Sandusky	St		c. 1880	Gable-front	NC	
222		Sandusky	St		c. 1940	Colonial Revival	C	
271		Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
278		Sandusky	St		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
279		Sandusky	St		1903	Queen Anne	C	
280		Sandusky	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
281		Sandusky	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
283		Sandusky	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
284		Sandusky	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
285		Sandusky	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address			Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
286	Sandusky	St		c. 1885	Queen Anne	C	
287	Sandusky	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
288	Sandusky	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
289	Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	NC	
290	Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
291	Sandusky	St		c. 1920	Tudor Revival	C	
293	Sandusky	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
294	Sandusky	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
295	Sandusky	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	NC	
296	Sandusky	St		c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	C	
298	Sandusky	St		1941	Minimal Traditional	C	
307	Sandusky	St		1951	Minimal Traditional	C	
324	Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
326	Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
328	Sandusky	St		1929	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
334	Sandusky	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
341	Sandusky	St		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
346	Sandusky	St		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
347	Sandusky	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	NC	
348	Sandusky	St		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
351	Sandusky	St		1907	Queen Anne	NC	
355	Sandusky	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
402	Sandusky	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
405	Sandusky	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
296A	Sandusky	St		c. 1935	Colonial Revival	C	
				1919;	Gothic Revival,		
359	W State	St	Trinity Episcopal Church	1964	Modern	C	
400	W State	St		c. 1960	Modern	C	
			Newton Bateman Memorial				
500	W State	St	High School	1920	Gothic Revival	C	
501	W State	St		c. 1840	Italianate	C	
505	W State	St		c. 1850	Greek Revival	C	
513	W State	St	John W. Young House	c. 1875	Italianate	C	
523	W State	St		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
605	W State	St		c. 1970	Modern	NC	
606	W State	St		c. 1970	Mansard	NC	
616	W State	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
619	W State	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
620	W State	St		c. 1970	Pyramidal	NC	
623	W State	St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
700	W State	St	Shell gas station	c. 1965	Modern	C	
701	W State	St		c. 1965	Neocolonial	C	
710	W State	St		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	NC	
715	W State	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
720	W State	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
721	W State	St		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
724	W State	St	Rockwell House	c. 1830	Greek Revival	C	
729	W State	St		1983	Ranch	NC	
739	W State	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
800	W State	St		c. 1955	Modern	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
814	W	State	St		c. 1950	Modern	C	
816	W	State	St		c. 1955	Modern	C	
817	W	State	St	John W. Lathrop House	c. 1846	Greek Revival	C	
823	W	State	St		c. 1915	Craftsman	C	
824	W	State	St		c. 1950	Modern	C	
829	W	State	St	George M. Chambers House	1841-46	Federal	C	
838	W	State	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
839	W	State	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
				Thompson Brothers Double House				
843	W	State	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
846	W	State	St		c. 1850	Italianate	C	
856	W	State	St	Joshua Moore House	c. 1853	Italianate	C	
857	W	State	St		c. 1920	Commercial Style	C	
860	W	State	St		1951	Colonial Revival	C	
861	W	State	St		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
867	W	State	St		c. 1885	Queen Anne	C	
873	W	State	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
876	W	State	St	Augustus E. Ayers House	1857	Italianate	C	
901	W	State	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
906	W	State	St	Walter Ayers House	1892	Queen Anne	C	
907	W	State	St	Newton Bateman House	c. 1850	Gothic Revival	C	
910	W	State	St		1949	Ranch	C	
920	W	State	St		c. 1910	Prairie	C	
921	W	State	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
924	W	State	St		c. 1920	Prairie	C	
928	W	State	St		c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	
930	W	State	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
1006	W	State	St		c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	
1008	W	State	St		c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	NC	
1009	W	State	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1011	W	State	St		c. 1925	Tudor Revival	C	
1015	W	State	St		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	
1018	W	State	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1019	W	State	St	Porter Clay House	c. 1834	Greek Revival	C	
1021	W	State	St		1928	Craftsman	C	
1025	W	State	St		1927	Craftsman	C	
1033	W	State	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C	
1038	W	State	St		1972	Neocolonial	NC	
1039	W	State	St		1927	Craftsman	C	
1042	W	State	St	William S. Hook House	c. 1890	Shingle	C	
1047	W	State	St		c. 1865	Italianate	C	
1052	W	State	St	John A. Ayers House	c. 1877	Italianate	C	
1101	W	State	St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
1106	W	State	St	Cyrus Epler House	c. 1870	Italianate	C	
1109	W	State	St		c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	
1115	W	State	St		1921	Craftsman	C	
1122	W	State	St		1978	Neoclassical Revival	NC	
1123	W	State	St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
				Catherine M. Routt McMillan House				
1135	W	State	St		1893	Romanesque	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
1136	W	State	St		c. 1905	Eclectic	C	
1137	W	State	St		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	C	
1152	W	State	St	William Howard Thompson House	c. 1872; 1902	Italianate, Beaux Arts	C	
1153	W	State	St		c. 1910	Eclectic	C	
1203	W	State	St		1951	Ranch	C	
1209	W	State	St		c. 1885	Queen Anne	C	
1213	W	State	St		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
1227	W	State	St		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C	
1239	W	State	St	Fred Begg House	1920	Colonial Revival	C	
1243	W	State	St		c. 1885	Italianate	C	
1249	W	State	St		c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	
1302	W	State	St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
1312	W	State	St		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	NC	
1316	W	State	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1320	W	State	St		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
1326	W	State	St		1912	Colonial Revival	C	
1328	W	State	St		1931	Tudor Revival	C	x
1330	W	State	St		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	NC	x
1332	W	State	St		1948	Colonial Revival	C	x
127	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
131	N	Webster	Ave		1906	Colonial Revival	C	
135	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
141	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
215	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
221	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
225	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
230	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1920	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
231	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	
234	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
238	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
239	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	NC	
240	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1920	Eclectic	C	
241	N	Webster	Ave		1912	Queen Anne	C	
242	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
247	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1910	Prairie	NC	
248	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
251	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1925	Colonial Revival	C	
252	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
255	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	
256	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1910	Craftsman	C	
265	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
268	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
269	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
273	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1930	Tudor Revival	NC	
274	N	Webster	Ave		c. 1915	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	
102	S	Webster	Ave		1954	Modern	C	
125	S	Webster	Ave	Illinois School for the Deaf Main Building	1845-53	Italianate	C	
116		Westminster	St		c. 1885	Queen Anne	C	

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

	Address	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance	Boundary Extension
118	Westminster St		c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	
120	Westminster St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
121	Westminster St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
124	Westminster St		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
125	Westminster St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
127	Westminster St		c. 1920	Craftsman	C	
135	Westminster St		1922	Colonial Revival	C	
214	Westminster St		c. 1875	Italianate	C	
218	Westminster St		c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
221	Westminster St		1965	Neocolonial	C	
223	Westminster St		c. 1865	Italianate	NC	
226	Westminster St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	NC	
232	Westminster St		c. 1920	Eclectic	NC	
235	Westminster St		c. 1870	Italianate	C	
238	Westminster St		c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	
242	Westminster St		c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
254	Woodland Pl		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
264	Woodland Pl		c. 1925	Craftsman, Bungalow	C	x
274	Woodland Pl		c. 1925	Craftsman	C	x
284	Woodland Pl		c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	x
305	Woodland Pl		c. 1870	Italianate	NC	
307	Woodland Pl		c. 1905	Queen Anne	C	
310	Woodland Pl		c. 1935	Minimal Traditional	C	x
316	Woodland Pl		c. 1900	Queen Anne Ranch, Split Level House	NC	
405	Woodland Pl		c. 1950	House	C	
		Barnes House, Illinois College	1901	Colonial Revival	C	
		Baxter Hall, Illinois College	1929	Colonial Revival	C	
		Beecher Hall, Illinois College	1829	Federal	C	
		Crampton Hall, Illinois College	1873	Italianate	C	
		Crispin Science Hall, Illinois College	1963	Modern	C	
		Ellis Hall, Illinois College	1957	Modern	C	
		Kirby Learning Center, Illinois College	1992	Postmodern	NC	
		McGaw Fine Arts Center, Illinois College	1980	Postmodern	NC	
		Parker Science Building, Illinois College	2002	Postmodern	NC	
		Rammelkamp Chapel, Illinois College	1962	Colonial Revival	C	
		Schewe Library, Illinois College	1976	Postmodern	NC	
		Sturtevant Hall, Illinois College	1857	Romanesque Revival	C	
		Tanner Library, Illinois College	1929	Neoclassical	C	
		Whipple Hall, Illinois College	1882	Gothic Revival	C	

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1829-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Buckingham, Clarence W.; Architect

Crawford, Lawrence, Sr.; Architect

Legeman, Ralph; Architect

Lundeen & Hilfinger; Architects

Pridmore, John E.O.; Architect

Puckey, Francis Willard; Architect

Royer, Joseph William; Architect

Royer, Danely & Smith; Architects

Shaw, Howard Van Doren; Architect

Smith, Kratz & Strong (also Smith, Kratz & Associates); Architects

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Spencer & Powers; Architects

Steube, Leonard F.W.; Architect

DeGoveia, Joseph; Builder

Gardner, Wood; Builder

Gibson, Hugh; Builder

Kerr, James; Builder

Smirl & Gibson; Builders

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, 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.)

The Jacksonville Historic District in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the area of Education, for its associations with two major educational institutions—Illinois College and the Illinois School for the Deaf, both of which played a vital role in the development of the city. The district also has connections with prominent figures in 19th century American education, such as Newton Bateman, Illinois' first State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In addition to the larger educational complexes, the district includes two historic local school buildings, Newton Bateman Memorial High School and Washington Elementary School.

The district is further eligible under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact collection of predominantly residential, but also educational, religious, civic, and commercial buildings representing a variety of architectural styles from the early 19th to the mid-20th centuries, with Queen Anne and Italianate styles as the dominant stylistic influences. The district also includes substantial occurrences of Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Prairie styles, followed by more sparingly encountered examples of other movements such as Modernism. The district retains good integrity, and reflects a variety of architectural expressions popular during its period of significance.

The period of significance begins in 1829, which marks the date of construction of the earliest building in the district, and ends in 1964, the fifty-year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

The first men to settle in the area of future Jacksonville were returning soldiers from the War of 1812, in which General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee became famous for his win at the Battle of New Orleans. Colonel Seymour Kellogg, his brother Captain Elisha Kellogg, their families, and Charles Collins pitched camp on the north fork of the Mauvaise Terre Creek in 1819, after the Kickapoo Indians signed the treaty giving up their land in central Illinois. On January 6, 1825, John Howard, Abraham Pickett and John C. Lusk were appointed to locate a permanent seat for Morgan County. Soon thereafter, on March 10, 1825, county surveyor Johnston Shelton laid out a five acre public square in a 160-acre tract. The square as laid out was across the intersection of two roads. The first of these—an east/west road known as State Street—was to run west from Springfield to the Illinois River at Naples. The north/south road became Main Street and the town, named Jacksonville in honor of military hero and presidential hopeful Andrew Jackson, developed in square blocks from the intersection of the two. By the time the new town was platted with roads and a town square, the first resident, Alexander Cox, was joined by merchants Joseph Fairfield and George Hackett. The news of the rich local soil spread quickly, attracting settlers to the area.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Education

Two major institutions, Illinois College and the Illinois School for the Deaf—both firsts of their respective kinds in the state and located in the Jacksonville Historic District—played an early and vital role in the development of the city. They, together with other similar institutions in other parts of the city, made Jacksonville one of the state's most important cities during the mid-19th century.

After its establishment as a county seat of Morgan County in 1825, Jacksonville's growth was assured, but it didn't become substantial until 1828, when Reverend John M. Ellis, a Presbyterian missionary, settled there and decided to found a college. With the assistance of prominent local citizens, notably William Posey and Samuel Lockwood, and seven Yale University students (known as the Yale Band), the state's first college, Illinois College, was organized in 1829. The first class was held on January 4, 1830, in Beecher Hall, the first and oldest college building in Illinois, which was also the state's first medical school (1843-48). The College was chartered in 1835 and has played a major role in Jacksonville's history ever since. Its first president was Edward Beecher (1830-44) who left his position at the Park Street Church in Boston and firmly imbued the new college with New England traditions and academic foundations. His brother, Henry Ward Beecher, and his sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of the influential anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), were frequent visitors and lecturers. Led by Edward Beecher, an outspoken opponent of slavery, the College was also a major force in the abolitionist movement. A grand jury indicted a group of students for harboring runaway slaves and two campus houses are believed to have been part of the Underground Railroad. One of them was Beecher Hall, and was recognized in 2005 as a National Underground Railroad Site by the National Park Service. Among the prominent visitors and lecturers on campus during the early years were Abraham Lincoln, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Mark Twain, Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and Stephen A. Douglas. Noteworthy graduates of Illinois College have included Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois during the Civil War (the school's first graduate in 1835 and one of six alumni to become state governors), Newton Bateman (1843), and William Jennings Bryan (1881, three-time United States presidential candidate, secretary of state and congressman). Illinois College and its adjunct, the Jacksonville Female Academy, which opened in 1833 and was merged with the college in 1903, of great standalone importance also established the future growth and prosperity of the fledgling town, whose population increased from 446 in 1830, to nearly 1,800 in 1834.

A second institution, The Illinois School for the Deaf, had a nearly equal effect on the city, particularly on the west side, where like Illinois College, it has always been located. The school was established by an act of the state legislature on February 23, 1839, as the Illinois Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb ('Asylum' changed to 'Institution' in 1849), the same act naming a number of prominent residents as trustees, including former Governor Joseph Duncan, Julian Sturtevant, George Chambers, and Porter Clay. Land for the school was donated by the citizens of Morgan County and, after allowing the rather meager state appropriation to accumulate, the first building (the south wing of the present Main Building) was erected in 1845. The school was opened for use on January 26, 1846, and has since grown to become one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in the United States.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Though speaking only of Illinois College, the author of the 1878 county history perhaps best expressed the effect both institutions had on the west side of the city: "At the time of the building of Illinois College, all that tract of land lying between that institution and the public square was in its primitive condition, or cultivated as a farm. Where now are the finest residences, the most beautiful yards, and the best shaded streets, was then open prairie, or used for farm purposes." Although many of the buildings were yet to be built in the district, its character was already firmly established by the 1870s—the two institutions set among the city's finest residences.

With two prominent institutions already prospering, Jacksonville seems to have had little difficulty attracting others to further enhance its reputation as an educational and charitable center. The Illinois Conference Female Academy (later Illinois Women's College) was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1846 and flourished for decades. The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, organized and supported by private citizens in 1841-42, was incorporated by the state legislature on January 13, 1843, and located on the east side of town. A third institution, again the first of its kind in Illinois, the Illinois State Asylum and Hospital for the Insane (later the Jacksonville Developmental Center) was opened in 1851, becoming the major force on the city's south side. A fourth, the Institution for the Education of Feeble Minded Children was chartered in 1865 and located on Governor Joseph Duncan's property, while yet another, though significantly later addition to Jacksonville's institutional economy was MacMurray College on the city's east side.⁸

The district's association with these educational institutions extends beyond their campuses and into the homes of the trustees, presidents, and professors, who were local residents often in proximity to the institutions. These notable figures whose homes are in the historic district include David A. Smith (a pioneer lawyer and colleague of Abraham Lincoln who was active in the anti-slavery movement; Illinois College trustee, 1842-65); Joshua Moore (local merchant, Illinois College trustee, 1860s); Dr. Rufus C. Crampton (professor of mathematics and astronomy at Illinois College, 1853-88; acting President 1876-82); Dr. Samuel Adams (one of the original Illinois College faculty); Julian Sturtevant (one of the founders and original trustees of Illinois College and the school's first faculty member; professor of mathematics and philosophy, 1832-44; and second President, 1844-76); Clifford W. Barnes (Illinois College President, 1900-05); and George M. Chambers and Porter Clay (two of the original directors of the Illinois School for the Deaf). Governor Joseph Duncan served as a trustee for both Illinois College (1835-44) and the Illinois School for the Deaf, having initiated the subscription for the purchase of land for the latter in February 1839. His own home and grounds at 4 Duncan Pl were used by the Institution for the Education of Feeble Minded Children, whose establishment was secured by another prominent figure, Dr. Philip Goode Gillett. Dr. Gillett was also instrumental in the early development of the Illinois School for the Deaf, and served as superintendent of both schools.

⁸ MacMurray College began as Illinois Women's College, whose name was changed in 1930 to MacMurray College for Women in recognition of James MacMurray, a wealthy trustee board chairman who provided significant contribution towards the expansion of the campus.

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Chief among these influential figures was Newton Bateman (1822-1897), one of the most significant men in the history of Illinois education. A graduate of Illinois College (1843), he became principal of the West District School in Jacksonville (1850), County Commissioner of Schools for Morgan County (1856-58), and principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy (1858). In 1859 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a post he held for seven terms until 1875 (excepting 1863-65). As State Superintendent, he published a series of annual reports that placed him in the forefront of educational writers and earned him a national reputation. Newton Bateman also took a major part in the successful effort to establish the State Normal University (1857, in Normal, IL; now Illinois State University) and was a member of the three-man committee that persuaded U.S. Congress to establish the Bureau of Education (1867). In 1875, he accepted the presidency of Knox College in Galesburg and upon retiring from that position in 1893 became general editor of the *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, one of the standard reference works on state and local history. His house, built c. 1850 in the Gothic Revival style, stands at 907 W. State St where Bateman lived for most of the 1850s.

In addition to the larger institutions, the district includes two historic local school buildings, Newton Bateman Memorial High School (1920) and Washington Elementary School (1932), the latter still used for its original function.

Architecture

While Jacksonville's unusual economic base relied heavily on its educational and charitable institutions, the city's architectural aspirations were likewise always influenced by the associated intellectual elite who favored fashionable yet progressive designs for its buildings and residences. As a result, the Jacksonville Historic District is one of the most complete illustrations of Illinois' architectural history from the 1830s to the present, with buildings representing 39 various architectural styles, subtypes and vernacular building forms. The most commonly encountered style is Queen Anne, followed by Italianate, but also recurrent are buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style (plus its subtypes), Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Prairie. Less common, but nonetheless significant, are examples of Greek and Gothic Revivals, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernism, followed by rarely encountered and singular occurrences of styles ranging from Federal to Art Deco. Additionally, the district features a small number of vernacular or folk examples, such as gable-front-and-wing and I-house.

Relatively little is known about the architects and builders credited with the development of the district. Many of the early, mid- to late-19th century buildings were often designed by local builders without an architect's direct involvement, including the district's oldest structure, Beecher Hall (1829), which was developed from plans drawn by local builder James Kerr. An important later builder was Joseph DeGoveia (1860-1941), responsible for many buildings in the city, including the Northminster Presbyterian Church (1909), the Gates Strawn House (1912), and two adjacent houses at 1011 and 1015 W. State St (both c. 1925). Later still were Smirl & Gibson, the contractors of Washington Elementary School (1932), and Hugh Gibson, who in addition to erecting many buildings at MacMurray College, built the JHS Bowl (1952) and his own house at 10 Pitner Pl (1950). Also noteworthy is Wood Gardner, one of Jacksonville's leading contractors during the mid-20th century and credited with at least three houses in the

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Pitner Subdivision—3 Pitner Pl (1956), 4 Pitner Pl (c. 1956) and the Hackett House at 17 Pitner Pl (1942).

As the architectural profession became more established by the end of the 19th century, and as buildings became increasingly complex in structural systems, detailing, and ornamentation, an architect's role became more prominent. Surviving in the district are works of at least two local residential architects. Clarence W. Buckingham designed some of the more elaborate houses of his time and is credited with the James A. Elliot House (1911), and the Dr. J.W. Hairgrove Residence (1922). Another prominent local, Lawrence Crawford, Sr., designed the aforementioned Hackett House and the 1955 addition to the Dr. Zook House (believed to be one of Buckingham's designs from 1927). Most of the known architects, however, were not from Jacksonville. The presence of major educational institutions and related wealth drew interest from regional architecture firms, several of whom picked up residential commissions in addition to work contracted by colleges and schools. The best known was Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869-1926), who in addition to designing the house of Illinois College President Clifford W. Barnes (1901) is known to have completed three other houses in the Jacksonville Historic District—Kent-Morse House (c. 1895), Helen Ayers Bullard House (1906), and the Harry M. Capps House (1907). Other outside residential designers were Francis Willard Puckey (1874-1954), principal in the Chicago architecture firm of Puckey & Jenkins,⁹ who designed the Frank Garm Norbury House (1925), and Spencer and Powers, prominent Chicago-based Prairie School architecture firm headed by Frank Lloyd Wright's contemporary Robert Spencer (1864-1953) and Horace S. Powers (1872-1928), whose known Prairie-style homes in Jacksonville are the F.J. Waddell House (1911) and the Walter Bellatti House (1915). One of the most prolific architecture firms in Jacksonville appears to have been Smith, Kratz & Strong (also known as Smith, Kratz & Associates), an Urbana-based practice who designed several buildings for MacMurray College during the 1930s and 40s, and later for Illinois College (Rammelkamp Chapel, 1962). Their known residential commissions include 6 and 10 Pitner Pl (1942 and 1950 respectively), and they are also credited with the Dr. R.W. Herr Dental Office (c. 1960). Another prominent Urbana architect, Joseph William Royer (1873-1954), also designed a couple of buildings in the district. The Newton Bateman Memorial High School (1920) is typical of Royer's period revival designs, while Washington Elementary School (1932), designed while in partnership as Royer, Danely & Smith, is one of his few Art Deco buildings. One of the most unusual buildings in the district, the JHS Bowl, also for the local school district, was designed by a prolific Modernist from Evansville, Indiana, Ralph Legeman (1904-1974), important regionally for his patented design for semi-subterranean gymnasium construction (patent #2,761,181) of which the Bowl is an outstanding example. In addition to schools some of the churches and fraternal orders also sought outside talent, most notably the Trinity Episcopalian Church who hired Chicago architect John E.O. Pridmore to replace their fire-damaged building in 1919 and in 1964 hired Bloomington-based architecture and engineering firm of Lundeen & Hilfinger to design Harris Hall, a modern addition to Pridmore's Gothic Revival structure. Also noteworthy is Leonard F.W. Stuebe (1881-1934), architect from Danville, Illinois, who practiced primarily in central Illinois and who designed the Masonic Temple (1932), a commission he likely received as a member of the Illinois chapter of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

⁹ Puckey & Jenkins were also the architects of the former Elliott State Bank (1921) in downtown Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Federal (1780–c. 1840)

Federal style was strongly influenced by the Adam (or Adamesque) style and was a postcolonial successor to the Georgian style. Its name comes from the style's dominance in the early decades of the new nation, particularly in New England states. Buildings in the style are typically symmetrical in elevation and plan, with low pitched roofs, and often with relatively simple brick or clapboard exterior walls and ornamentation at the entrance, such as a paneled door with fanlight and sidelights.

The Jacksonville Historic District features four examples of the Federal style, including the oldest building in the district, Beecher Hall (1829) on the Illinois College campus, whose very simple and typical detailing is suggestive of the earlier Georgian-style. The other examples—Governor Joseph Duncan Mansion (1834) at 4 Duncan Pl, George M. Chambers House (1841-46) at 829 W. State St, and David A. Smith House (1854) at 1061 Grove St—are likewise side-gabled with strictly symmetrical front elevations, rectangular windows, entrances with rectangular or elliptical overdoors and sidelights, and rectangular porticoes.

Greek Revival (1825–1860)

Greek Revival is a style of architecture based on Classic Greek temples and used for both public buildings and houses. It was the dominant style for American domestic architecture in the second quarter of the 19th century, during which it was called the National Style. Its typical elements include low-pitched gable or hipped roofs, pedimented gable ends, simple architrave bands at the eaves, entry porches with Doric style square or rounded columns and entablature, front door with narrow sidelights and rectangular fanlight, and multi-paned double-hung or triple-hung windows.

Along with the Federal style, Greek Revival-style residences are some of the earliest in the district, with 15 surviving examples. The earliest is the Rockwell House (c. 1830) at 724 W. State St, but perhaps the most impressive is the John W. Lathrop House (c. 1846) at 817 W. State St, a large brick gable-front-and-wing residence with a discontinuous entablature across the gable and an oval lunette. Similar, but in wood and with continuous entablature and pilasters, is the Dr. Samuel Adams House (1847) at 1120 W. College Ave. The Edward A. Tanner House (c. 1865) at 1030 Grove St is a simple but intact one-story example. Another noteworthy and uniquely non-residential occurrence is the Burge Building (c. 1860) at 533 S. Church St, a simple brick commercial edifice with a pedimented gable front.

Gothic Revival (1840–1940)

Gothic Revival is an imitation of various medieval Gothic architectural styles and was a very common style for churches, colleges and rural houses. Typical elements include symmetrical facades, gable dormers, steeply pitched roofs with cross gables, scrollwork vergeboards, and hood molds over square-headed or pointed-arched windows. Religious and civic adaptations of the style tended to be more academically correct, and included castle-like features such as a large carriage porch entry, large pointed windows with tracery and colored glass, towers, and battlements.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Of the 12 Gothic Revival buildings in the district, four are churches—First Presbyterian Church (c. 1890), Central Christian Church (1905), Grace United Methodist Church (1909), and Trinity Episcopal Church (1919) by Chicago architect John E.O. Pridmore—all very good if not too typical examples. Other large scale Gothic Revival structures include Whipple Hall (1882) at Illinois College, with red brick walls and triangular headed windows (rather than lancet), and Newton Bateman Memorial High School (1920) at 500 W. State St by Joseph Royer, also of brick with plentiful limestone enrichments and tracery. Residences are modest, with the best found in the Newton Bateman House (c. 1850) at 907 W. State St, which features decorative vergeboards, finials, and label molds. Also noteworthy is the Fayerweather House (1852) at 248 Park St, a fairly large residence with board-and-batten wood siding.

Italianate (1840–1885)

Italianate was an extremely popular architectural style which began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, loosely based on architecture of rural Renaissance farmhouses in northern Italy. It was adapted to picturesque villas with ornate detailing and asymmetrical massing to restrained and rigidly symmetrical town houses and commercial buildings. The style rose to great popularity in mid-19th century (then called the American Style) and declined in use beginning with the economic crash of 1873. The repeating architectural elements of the Italianate style lent themselves to prefabrication; as a result, the style could be easily disseminated across the country and was the first to take advantage of the improvements in building technologies. Characteristics of the style are tall, narrow windows often with arched openings and decorative window hoods; a deeply projecting bracketed cornice, either of wood or iron (cast or galvanized); and a low-pitched pyramidal or hipped roof. Also common are one-story porches, one- or two-story bays, balustrated balconies, and square towers and cupolas. The buildings are nearly always two or three stories in height.

Reflecting its popularity elsewhere in the country, the Italianate style was likewise extensively employed in Jacksonville, with 121 buildings found in the district. The extant examples represent a wide array of the style's principal subtypes and variants, and remain some of the most elaborate and distinguished houses in the district. Among the most notable is the Augustus E. Ayers House (1857) at 876 W. State St, a tight cube with a cupola and rich cast iron detailing applied over an otherwise smooth brick surface. An impressive asymmetrical example with clapboard siding is the James and Mary A.E. Morrison House (c. 1865) at 223 Caldwell St, while the George Carter House (c. 1867) at 506 S. Diamond St is one of the better examples of hip-roofed brick houses with partial porches. The two largest buildings constructed in the Italianate style are not houses but educational buildings. Crampton Hall (1873)¹⁰ at Illinois College is a simply detailed brick building with segmental arch openings and a wooden cornice, while the enormous Main Building of the Illinois School for the Deaf (completed in three stages between 1845-53) at 125 S. Webster Ave is more reminiscent of Renaissance Revival with a studied symmetry and a rusticated first story.

Romanesque Revival (1840–1900)

¹⁰ Crampton Hall is also notable as the oldest college dormitory in continuous use in the state.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

The Romanesque Revival architectural style was based on the early European medieval church buildings, with typical elements including relatively smooth-faced masonry walls, semi-circular arches often supported by squat paired columns for door and window openings, steeply pitched roofs, and historically accurate carved stone moldings. The arch was further used to enrich corbel tables. In overall form and textures the style is similar to the Gothic Revival style. Romanesque Revival was often used for churches, especially those established by German Lutheran and Roman Catholic congregations.

Two Romanesque Revival style structures exist in the Jacksonville Historic District. Sturtevant Hall (1857) at Illinois College is a most impressive example, with the main façade flanked by two towers of differing heights (square and octagonal), Florentine windows, and the characteristic round arch employed for all openings and corbel tables. Although smaller, the Congregational Church at 520 W. College Ave, also from 1857, is likewise a very good example with features typical of the style including smooth red brick walls, round-arched openings, and a corner tower.

Octagon (1850–1870)

Not so much a style, Octagon is a rare house type with the plan of the exterior walls in the form of a regular octagon. Octagon houses are often two stories with low pitched roofs and wide eave overhangs, porches and an octagonal cupola, and may be detailed in any architectural style including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. The form was popularized in the mid-19th century by its inventor Orson S. Fowler (1809-1887), who conceived of the octagon house from rethinking the needs and requirements of the working-class family and promoted the form as being more efficient in space planning and construction costs while providing more sunlight and ventilation over conventional rectangular construction. Only a few thousand Octagons were originally built, with just several hundred surviving across the nation.

A single occurrence of this very rare style exists in the district. The Octagon House (c. 1856) at 222 Park St is one of only a few remaining in Illinois. The house is detailed very simply, without any overt stylistic embellishments, in accordance with Fowler's preferences that dispensed with decorative treatments in favor of "the beauty of the octagon form itself."¹¹

Second Empire (1855–1885)

Second Empire is an eclectic style loosely based on the French architecture of the Second Empire of Napoleon (1852–1870). Typical elements include a mansard (dual-pitched hipped) roof with molded cornices above and below the lower slope, and patterned slates, bracketed eaves, cresting, projecting front tower or bay, dormers, and hooded or bracketed windows. Unlike the styles of the Picturesque movement, such as Gothic and Italianate, Second Empire was considered very modern and was a dominant stylistic choice for northeastern and midwestern residences constructed between 1860 and 1880.

¹¹ Although unverified, the building may have a stronger than typical connection to its inventor. The house was built by Dr. Rufus C. Crampton, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Illinois College (1853-88). Fowler, in turn, was a classmate and very good friend of Henry Ward Beecher, brother of Edward Beecher, the first President of Illinois College. It's possible that Crampton and Fowler have met or corresponded, with the latter playing a more direct role in Crampton's choice of an Octagon.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

The Jacksonville Historic District includes two examples of the Second Empire style, but one has been altered too heavily to be contributing. The only credible example is the impressive Strawn Family Residence (now David Strawn Art Gallery) at 331 W. College Ave. Completed in 1880 the large three-story building exhibits all of the style's hallmark characteristics including a slate-covered concave mansard roof penetrated by dormer windows, molded cornices, and a projecting central pavilion with a rectangular tower and a convex roof.

Stick (1860–c. 1890)

Stick is an architectural style of wood framed houses that emphasized exterior wall patterns of varying textures divided by a rectangular angular grid of flat boards, sometimes with diagonals resembling half-timbering. Typical Stick elements include asymmetrical massing, steeply-pitched cross-gable roofs, and decorative trusses and brackets below overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The Stick style is considered as a transitional style between the preceding Gothic Revival and the subsequent Queen Anne, with relatively few constructed examples.

One occurrence of the Stick style was identified in the district. 820 W. College Ave (c. 1885) retains its brace supports under the eaves, while the decorative trusses and multi-directional siding have been removed or are covered with more contemporary materials.

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880–1900)

Richardsonian Romanesque refers to masonry buildings in the architectural style of Henry Hobson Richardson (1838–1886) that are largely based on the Romanesque style of Spain and southeast France. Typical elements include asymmetrical massing, round towers with conical roofs, massive walls with deep round-top arched openings, hipped roofs with eyebrow dormers, pitch face rusticated stonework, and large single-light double-hung windows. As with the preceding Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque was favored for churches, university buildings, and public structures such as railroad stations, city halls, and courthouses. Due to expense of solid masonry construction, domestic examples are few, especially outside of larger cities in northeastern states.

The Jacksonville Historic District boasts one example of the style, the Catherine M. Routt McMillan House (1893) at 1135 W. State St. This massive two-and-a-half story house with a hipped roof penetrated by multitude of hipped and gabled dormers is otherwise typical of the style as executed by Richardson's followers, with Romanesque detailing applied to the prevailing Queen Anne form.

Shingle (1880–1900)

The Shingle style is characterized by exterior walls covered with wood shingles, heavy asymmetrical massing, minimal exterior ornamentation, and dormers. Shingle houses often feature a random rubble stone foundation, porches, and eyebrow dormers. The style evolved out of Queen Anne and resulted from renewed interest in the shingled colonial houses of coastal New England where the greatest concentration of examples are found. It is best known for large, architect-designed houses and hotels, but was also used for smaller suburban dwellings.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

The district includes five examples of the Shingle style. The largest and best is the William S. Hook House (c. 1890) at 1042 W. State St with a side-gable roof, deeply recessed window openings, eyebrow dormers, extensive porch, and a massive three-story front tower. Another large and relatively intact example is the William E. Capps House (c. 1890) at 606 N. Church St.

Queen Anne (1880–1910)

The Queen Anne style was an architectural style prevalent in late 19th century, incorporating details and elements of many other styles, such as Flemish, Romanesque, Adamesque, and Second Empire, but borrowing most heavily from late medieval models. Its name comes from the architectural style during the reign of Queen Anne in England (1702-1714), which the contemporary Queen Anne style romantically reinterpreted. Typical Queen Anne elements include robust, busy, asymmetrical exteriors, often with contrasting materials and textures between levels; gabled, hipped or mansard roofs, dormers, scrollwork brackets, and trim, porches, bay and oriel windows, turrets, and exuberant carving. Examples of the style may also include wood shingle, stone, stucco, and clapboard buildings with bold polychromatic schemes.

Residences designed in the Queen Anne style dominate the Jacksonville Historic District with 210 examples. With this many examples nearly every conceivable variation can be encountered, although most common are two-story frame houses with hip-roofs and lower cross gables, and spindlework or free classic details. A small but nonetheless ornamented one-story example can be found at 280 Sandusky St (c. 1895). Largest and most elaborate Queen Anne houses exist on College Avenue and State Street, such as the Fountain J. Andrews House (c. 1895) at 1252 W. College Ave with predominantly free classic details, an extensive wrap around porch with a *porte cochere*, and patterned chimneys. Also impressive and noteworthy are the Walter Ayers House (1892) at 906 W. State St and 1302 W. State St (c. 1890), both with rich color schemes accentuating the patterned wall surfaces and abundance of gingerbread and spindlework. While several others come close, the most exuberant Queen Anne residence in the district is the Thompson Brothers Double House (c. 1895) at 843 W. State St, which features multiple porches, towers, turrets, bays, balconies, and dormers, while splendidly combining various wall patterns, textures and decorative details.

Colonial Revival (1880–1955)

Colonial Revival is a style inspired by the study of English and Dutch colonial buildings of the Atlantic seaboard. Colonial Revival houses are often a combination of several Colonial styles and contemporary elements, though historically accurate examples were also constructed. Georgian and Adam details form the backbone of the style. Typical elements include an accentuated front door with pilasters, entablature, overdoor fanlights or sidelights, and symmetrically balanced windows and center door. The style and its various subtypes were a dominant architectural influence for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century.

Buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style represent the district's third largest stylistic grouping, behind Queen Anne and Italianate, with 84 examples and a wide variety in principal subtypes, sizes, and elaborations. Pitner Place alone features 14 examples and is a study of the style's variants. Most notable example in the subdivision is the precedent-setting Hackett House

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

(1942) at 17 Pitner Pl, designed by local architect Lawrence Crawford, Sr. Typical Colonial Revival homes in the district are two- to two-and-half-stories tall with side-gabled roofs, clapboard siding or masonry veneer such as the Fred Begg House (1920) at 1239 W. State St, but more modest examples, such as 1332 W. State St (1948), or larger homes also occur, including the Dr. Philip Goode Gillett House (1900) at 1235 W. College Ave or the overpowering four-story residence with a large portico at 1213 W. State (c. 1905). Approximately a quarter of the examples utilize the four-square plan and feature simple Colonial Revival treatments such as round classical porch columns. Two of the more correct houses were designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw—Barnes House (1901), built for the President of Illinois College, Clifford W. Barnes, and Harry M. Capps House (1907) at 1553 Mound Rd. Besides residences, two other buildings on the Illinois College campus also employed the style. Baxter Hall (1929) is a simply detailed brick and limestone building with a side-gabled roof, likely drawing inspiration from nearby Beecher Hall, while Rammelkamp Chapel (1962) by Smith, Kratz & Associates stands out for its tall steeple and as the district's only religious expression of the Colonial Revival style.

Dutch Colonial Revival (1895–1955)

Subtype of Colonial Revival, the style is loosely based on Dutch colonial prototypes (1700–1830). It nearly always employs a steeply-pitched gambrel roof containing a full second story, and multi-paned double-hung windows. Also common are dormer windows and front-facing gambrel ends, neither of which were found in the original prototypes.

The district has seven Dutch Colonial examples, all modest two-story homes that typify the style. Perhaps the best and most intact example is at 137 City Pl (1932), with a side-gambrel roof and a front wall dormer, rug brick veneer, notched vergeboards, and original six-over-one double-hung windows with matching storms.

Garrison Colonial Revival (1935–1955)

Similarly to other Colonial Revival subtypes, Garrison Colonial loosely emulates its original prototypes, in this case the Northern New England colonial houses designed in the Postmedieval English tradition, such as the Parson Capen House of Topsfield, Massachusetts (1683). The style was especially popular in the latest phases of the Colonial Revival during the 1930s–50s and is characterized by a side-gabled roof and a second-story overhang at the front, as well as multi-paned double-hung windows. Unlike the Colonial precedents, most Revival examples have a masonry-veneered first story with wooden wall cladding above. The limitation of masonry to the first floor was less by choice and more by necessity as cantilevered brick veneering was very difficult to construct. Georgian- or Adam-inspired doorways were often combined with decorative drop pendants beneath the overhang or other Postmedieval details.

Six occurrences of the Garrison Colonial Revival style have been documented in the district, all but one in the Pitner Subdivision. All of the contributing examples feature the style's typical details, including a masonry-veneered first story, with 14 Pitner Pl (c. 1942) retaining original decorative drop pendants under the overhang, while 13 Pitner Pl (c. 1955) and 16 Pitner Pl (1941) instead exhibit decorative brackets.

Tudor Revival (1890–1940)

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Tudor Revival is a house style loosely based on the domestic English architecture during the reign of monarchs of the House of Tudor (1485–1558). Common elements include asymmetrical massing, steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof, decorative half-timbering, tall and narrow, multi-paned casement windows, massive chimney with decorative chimney pots, and a Tudor arch. The style was used for a large proportion of early 20th century suburban houses, ranging from small cottages to large mansions, and occasionally for multi-story commercial and apartment buildings throughout the country.

The Tudor Revival style has a significant representation in the district, with 40 identified examples and majority concentrated in the west part of the district. Typical are buildings one-and-a-half stories tall with brick veneer, such as 290 Finley St (c. 1932), but shingled walls are also common, such as 1162 W. College Ave (c. 1920). Other examples combine half-timbered gables with different materials at ground level such as wooden shingles (201 Caldwell St or 205 Lockwood Pl, both c. 1925), brick (260 Finley St, 1931), and stucco (Frank Garm Norbury House, 1138 W. College Ave, 1925, by Francis Willard Puckey). Only a few examples are larger and with more elaborate medieval details, including 1120 W. Lafayette Ave and 1137 W. State St (both c. 1930). Particularly noteworthy is the Dr. J.W. Hairgrove Residence (1922) at 1619 Mound Ave, designed by Clarence W. Buckingham and which elegantly combines many of the style's decorative features. Also important is the Dr. Zook House (1927) at 1201 Mound Ave, which is an outstanding example of a Tudor Revival country house with rarely encountered elements like the false-thatch roof of cedar shingles and bottle-glass window.

Neoclassical (1895–1950)

The Neoclassical style was a late 19th century and 20th century revival of the Greek and Roman system of design from 700 B.C.-330 A.D., with elements assembled using the beaux-arts tradition. This revival of interest in Classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition's Classical theme and dramatic colonnaded buildings were widely attended, photographed, and reported. Soon thereafter they became the latest fashion across the country. The style is characterized by use of a dominant full-height porch with roof supported by classical columns, typically with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Facades typically show symmetrically balanced windows and center door. The style was especially popular for public buildings as Classical architecture was thought to symbolize authority and culture.

Three Neoclassical buildings can be found in the district. Noteworthy is Illinois College's Tanner Library (1929), whose main side-gabled block (with Palladian windows in gables) is characterized by a center pediment supported by full-height rectangular pilasters with Corinthian capitals, while in rear (quad elevation) a shallow full-height porch with Corinthian columns, square pilasters and top balustrade is flanked by two gabled brick wings. Less typical but nonetheless significant is Northminster Presbyterian Church (1909) at 424 W. Court St whose corner tower breaks formal symmetry while multi-hued orange brick creates a lively pattern and nearly disguises shallow pilasters and stepped coursework.

Prairie (1900–1920)

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

The Prairie Style (also known as Prairie School) is an architectural style centered in Chicago, practiced most notably by Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers. It consciously rejected historical styles and based the overall form of houses on the rolling prairies of the Midwest. Prairie Style is characterized by horizontal emphasis exhibited by low-pitched hip roofs with wide eaves and casement ribbon windows, as well as by wall surfaces of light-colored brick or stucco and wood. Applied ornamentation is usually linear and geometric and never classical in character. Although examples of the style can be found throughout the country, it had its greatest influence in the Midwest and particularly in the Chicago area.

There are 39 Prairie Style houses in the district, with vast majority in the Prairie Box or American Foursquare subtype, a house form characterized by a square or rectangular plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and a symmetrical facade. A great example combining stucco and clapboard, with massive battered porch piers extending past the roof, can be found at 1018 W. College Ave (c. 1920). Another noteworthy Foursquare, this one with shingled walls, exists at 227 Finley St (c. 1930). A very intact and atypical example in brick is the James A. Elliott House (1911) at 1609 Mound Ave by prominent local architect Clarence W. Buckingham, which features wide overhanging eaves with open soffits and decorative rafter tails and an American Spanish tile roof. Besides Foursquares, several well-executed architect-designed Prairie Style houses are also present, including two by the prominent Chicago-based firm of Spencer & Powers—the Walter Bellatti House (1915) at 1146 W. College Ave and F.J. Waddell House (1911) at 2 Duncan Pl. The Walter C. Bradish House (1910) at 1130 W. College Ave is another important local example combining stucco, decorative half-timbering, and massive square porch supports that penetrate the roofline. Also notable is a two-story brick house at 924 W. State St (c. 1920) whose modest exterior is adorned with several pieces of Sullivanesque terra cotta above the entrance.

Craftsman (1905–1930)

The Craftsman style (also referred to as Arts & Crafts) originated in southern California and was inspired by the work of Greene & Greene. Primarily in its one-story bungalow form, the style quickly became the most popular and fashionable design for smaller houses across the country. Typical features of the style include irregular massing, low-slope gable or hip roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, projecting beam ends or knee braces, full-width or partial porches with battered columns or piers, and pergolas.

84 examples of the Craftsman style have been identified in the Jacksonville Historic District, with 55 in the predominant bungalow form. The bungalows run the gamut in terms of materials and porch designs, but all retain their compact characteristic form. Two very good, intact and adjacent examples exist at 254 and 264 Woodland Pl, with a shared garage to match. An atypical bungalow is the Walter Crawford House (1916) at 130 Sandusky St, with a wide cross gable wing and more elaborate details including a pergola and decorative vergeboards. Most non-bungalow Craftsman are two-stories with brick or wood cladding (occasionally stucco) and Craftsman details confined to porches and eaves. Some of the representative examples are 135 City Pl (c. 1925), 1331 W. College Ave (1932), and 274 Woodland Pl (c. 1925), all of brick. Perhaps the best and most intact Craftsman house is at 129 Prospect St (c. 1927). The one-and-half story cross-gabled house (larger and more sprawling than a typical bungalow) with dormers

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

features walls of textured stucco and decorative half-timbering, notched vergeboards and exposed rafters, and a partial wrap-around brick porch with squat battered columns and a matching *porte cochere*.

Commercial Style (c. 1905-1920)

As the Beaux Arts style evolved after the turn of the 20th century, some commercial buildings featured restrained use of ornament and little applied decoration but still employed classical proportions. This style, commonly called the 20th Century Commercial Style or simply Commercial Style (also referred to as Reductive Classicism), appeared throughout the country on a variety of building types. Characteristics of the style include plain, flat walls of glazed brick, terra cotta, or tapestry brick, often with soldier courses with inset accents of limestone, cast stone, concrete, terra cotta, or tile, herringbone brick panels, and simple piers. Shaped parapets and large rectangular windows, often in groups, are also typical elements. The style was utilized primarily for commercial and industrial buildings.

Three instances of the style have been recorded in the district but the best example is the Capps and Sons Building (c. 1910) at 523 W. Lafayette Ave. The large three-story building with a raised basement constructed as a warehouse and cutting room for the Joseph Capps and Sons Woolen Mills features plain brick facades and minimal ornamentation in the form of horizontal and vertical stucco bands between floors and at building corners.

Spanish Eclectic (1915–1940)

The Spanish Eclectic style (also called Spanish Colonial Revival) uses decorative details from many Spanish architectural influences including Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance. Typical elements include a low-pitched red tile roof with little or no eave overhang, prominent arched door or window openings, stucco wall surfaces, and asymmetrical facades. Also common are low-relief carvings highlighting arches, columns, window surrounds, cornices, and parapets. The style is most common in the southwestern states but scattered examples are found in suburban developments across the country.

There are three occurrences of the style in the Jacksonville Historic District. The best, although somewhat altered, is the Richard Yates Rowe House (1922) at 120 Sandusky St with Mission-like elaborations. More modest but perhaps more typical of small suburban examples is 115 Fairview Ter (c. 1945) with stucco walls, front square tower and a small, half-conical balcony.

Art Deco (c. 1925–1940)

Art Deco was a decorative design style which consciously rejected preceding historical styles practiced in the early 20th century. It takes its name from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industrielles Modernes, held in Paris in 1925, where it was featured. Art Deco strove for modernity and an artistic expression to complement the machine age and was the first widely popular style in the United States to break with the revivalist traditions. The style is characterized by linear, hard edge or angular composition, vertical massing and emphasis (through towers and other projections above the roof line), and surface ornamentation of low-relief, angular geometric forms such as zigzags, chevrons, and stylized floral or fountain motifs,

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

sometimes combined with polychromy. It is often used in conjunction with Art Moderne elements.

There are two very good examples of the style identified in the district, both large-scale buildings completed in 1932—the Masonic Temple at 345 W. College Ave by architect Leonard F.W. Steube, and Washington Elementary School at 524 S. Kosciusko St by architecture firm of Royer, Danely & Smith. Aside from both being impressive expressions of Art Deco, the school building is additionally notable as the earliest of Jacksonville's elementary schools designed in the style.¹² Furthermore, it represents one of few Art Deco buildings associated with important regional architect Joseph Royer who designed predominantly in various historic revival styles.

Minimal Traditional (c. 1935–1950)

When domestic construction resumed after World War II, houses based on historical precedent were largely abandoned in favor of new variations of the pre-war modern styles. The earliest of these was Minimal Traditional, a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor Revival style. Like Tudor houses, these generally have a dominant front gable and massive chimneys, but the steep Tudor roof pitch is lowered and the façade is simplified by omitting most of the traditional detailing.

There are 14 houses designed in the Minimal Traditional style in the district. Nearly all are one-and-a-half stories tall, with a roughly equal occurrence of brick and siding. The best and typical example is 112 Finley St (c. 1930) with blonde brick exterior and a gently flared eave of the front gable.

Ranch (c. 1935–1975)

Ranch style is a single-family house form that begun in the 1930s but was popularized after World War II, replacing the earlier Minimal Traditional houses by the early 1950s and dominating American domestic building through the 1960s. Ranch houses are characterized by one story, an asymmetrical plan, and a low-pitched roof (hipped or side-gabled) with a projecting cross-gabled front wing. Also frequent are an attached garage, rear patio or porch, front picture window, and isolated exterior decorative details borrowed from earlier styles such as window shutters or cast-iron porch supports.

The district contains 16 Ranch houses, including 2 Split Level Houses, a multi-story modification with a garage at lower level. All are very modest and typical brick or sided houses, with the exception of 910 W. State (1949) with walls of multi-tone random broken coursed ashlar. Two other ranches—223 Lockwood Pl and 1203 W. State St (both from 1951)—combine random rangework with brick, while 1130 W. Lafayette Ave (1954) features a combination of common blonde and orange Roman bricks.

Modern (c. 1935–present)

Modernism, whose many variants eclipsed Art Moderne after World War II, had differing manifestations in residential versus commercial architecture. Derived from facets of European

¹² The others are Lafayette (1936) and Franklin (1939).

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

modernism of the 1910s and 1920s, the style did not fully mature into a distinct American expression until the 1950s. Similarly to the preceding Art Deco and Art Moderne, Modernism rejected the use of historic references, but it furthered the focus on volume and three-dimensionality as primary design considerations. Modern non-residential buildings from this era tend to be simpler and more restrained in appearance, lacking the sleekness associated with streamlining of the preceding decades. Smooth monolithic surfaces such as structural glass were supplanted by textured materials including porcelain enamel, plastic laminates, ceramic panels, aluminum, terra cotta, brick, and stone. At the same time, the open or visual front design concept sought to maximize storefront transparency and reduce the emphasis on the wall and graphics framing the display window. Frequent asymmetrical composition along with blank walls and large windows are also key identifying features. Common elements in all variants, include flat or low-pitched roofs, exposed structural members, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window shapes and placements.

The Jacksonville Historic District includes 18 examples of Modernism, most of them employed for non-domestic functions. The most contemporary residence is at 1311 Mound Ave (1948) with dark brick exterior and a slight side-butterfly roof. Two doctor's offices at 814 W. State St (c. 1950) and 800 W. State St (c. 1955) are flat-roofed examples with austere brick and limestone facades, while a third, the Dr. R.W. Herr Dental Office (1960) at 505 W. College Ave by architects Smith, Kratz and Associates, competently combines a low-pitched gable roof with ribbon windows, textured Roman bricks, and vertical wood siding. Another interesting example is Harris Hall, a 1964 addition to Trinity Episcopal Church by architecture firm of Lundeen and Hilfinger, which reinterprets the Gothic Revival form of the original in a modern but deferential form. Two of the largest structures designed in the Modern style are Ellis Hall (1957) and Crispin Science Hall (1963), both on the Illinois College campus. However, the most important and intriguing Modern structure is JHS Bowl (1952) on W. College Ave, a sunken gymnasium with long elevations of multi-light steel window bays separated by exposed triangular steel trusses, and flat-roofed orange brick end wings, built to architect Ralph Legeman's (1904-1974) patented design for semi-subterranean gymnasium construction (patent #2,761,181).

Vernacular/Folk (c. 1850–c. 1900)

In addition to the stylistically identifiable resources, the district also includes a number of simple folk or vernacular structures, as well as those that have been so extensively altered that they could not be properly identified and attributed to any particular architectural style. The most prominent vernacular buildings are gable-front-and-wing with 20 examples, followed by gable-front (10), I-houses and pyramidal (each with 4), and singular occurrences of hall-and-parlor, double-pile house, and L-shaped house. Perhaps the best and most intact is 455 S. Fayette St (c. 1900), a hall-and-parlor house with wood drop siding and four-over-four double-hung wood windows.

The Jacksonville Historic District represents an intact collection of buildings that embody the architectural development of the district, influenced by its major educational institutions, during the period of significance of 1829-1964. The majority of buildings retain their historic integrity, and while some alterations are common, they are typically within the period of significance and contributing to the historic character of the district. Only a small percentage of buildings are

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

deemed non-contributing, due to age or loss of integrity, and these do not negatively impact the district's overall historic character. The Jacksonville Historic District retains good integrity and its resources illustrate significant aspects of Jacksonville's emphasis on education and the city's architectural development from the early 19th through the middle of the 20th centuries.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“1,000 Visit Physical Education Center for Open House Program.” *The Daily Journal*,
Jacksonville, Illinois, December 2, 1952.

Abstracts of individual properties.

Beard, Jo Anne. *Field Survey of the Jacksonville Historic District*. Historic Preservation
Commission, Jacksonville, Illinois, 2004.

Beard, Jo Anne. *Inventory of Present Historic District*. Historic Preservation Commission,
Jacksonville, Illinois, 1987.

Beard, Jo Anne. *Legacy of Historic Jacksonville: Its Homes and Buildings*. Historic
Preservation Commission, Jacksonville, Illinois, 1986.

Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and
Terms, 1600-1945*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981.

Broide, Mace. “He Dreamt It Up on a Sleepless Night.” *Evansville Courier*, September 1,
1949.

Bryjka, Darius. *Historic Resources Survey of the Jacksonville Historic District
and Additional Areas*. B-W Consultants, Inc., 2011.

Bucher, Ward, ed. *Dictionary of Building Preservation*. New York: John Wiley & Sons,
1996.

City of Jacksonville. “History the City.” Accessed September 9, 2013.
http://www.jacksonvilleil.com/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC=%7BA69B0752-CE5B-46E8-8CA9-E297734325BB%7D

*Completion Report for an Architectural/Historical Survey of the Jacksonville Main Street
District*, Charles Kirchner & Associates, Ltd., 2002.

Decker, Philip H. *A Window on the Past – Residences of Jacksonville, Illinois: Their History
and Design 1833-1925*. Historic Publications of Morgan County, 1990.

Farrar, William G. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Governor
Duncan Mansion, Morgan, Illinois*. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Historic Landmarks
Survey, 1971.

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Frank, Charles E. *Pioneer's Progress: Illinois College, 1829-1979*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1968.

Hildner, Ernest G., ed. *Morgan County, Illinois: The Twentieth Century*. Jacksonville: Morgan County Board of Commissioners, 1968.

Illinois College. "History—Firsts in Illinois." Accessed September 6, 2013.
<http://www.ic.edu/RelId/607297/ISvars/default/History.htm>

Illinois School for the Deaf. "History: History Timeline." Accessed September 6, 2013.
http://morgan.k12.il.us/isd/history_timeline.html

Jacksonville City Directories. Multiple Editions. Special Collections Room at the Jacksonville Public Library.

Jacksonville Architectural and Historic Residential Survey, Historic Preservation Commission, Jacksonville, Illinois, 1984.

Kren, Robert. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Beecher Hall, Morgan, Illinois*. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, 1974.

Legeman, Ralph E. 1956. Gymnasium Construction. U.S. Patent 2,761,181, filed June, 26, 1948 and issued September 4, 1956.

MacMurray College. "A History of Mac." Accessed September 6, 2013.
<http://www.mac.edu/campus/history.asp>

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009.

Morgan County Clerk's Office, Subdivision Plat Records.

Morgan County GIS website, <http://beacon.schneidercorp.com>

Morgan County Supervisor of Assessments Office, Date Records.

Moss, Ed. "Ralph Legeman." *Evansville Courier*, July 5, 1953.

Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers Jr. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*. Rev. ed. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2003.

"Ralph Legeman Obituary." *Evansville Courier*, July 3, 1974.

Rammelkamp, Charles H., *Illinois College: A Centennial History*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1928.

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Roth, Leland M. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Map of Jacksonville, Illinois*. New York, 1887; 1892; 1899; 1905; 1914; 1924; 1946; 1952.

“Seator House, 1609 Mound Avenue,” from a tour guide script (undated and unpublished).

Thomas, Frank H. *Jacksonville, the Beautiful City*. 1903.

Wagner, Robert. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Jacksonville Historic District, Morgan, Illinois*. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Department of Conservation, 1977.

Wikipedia. “Jacksonville, Illinois.” Last modified July 15, 2013.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacksonville,_Illinois

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: Jacksonville Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 368

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.740165° | Longitude: -90.257681° |
| 2. Latitude: 39.740165° | Longitude: -90.232225° |
| 3. Latitude: 39.727013° | Longitude: -90.232225° |
| 4. Latitude: 39.727013° | Longitude: -90.257681° |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries for the Jacksonville Historic District are as follows (boundary extension is underlined): Commencing at the intersection of Dunlap and College, the boundary extends W on College to Church, N on Church to the S line of 214 S. Church, E on this to the interior property lines E of Church, N on these to State, W on State to Church, N on Church to Court, E on Court to the interior property lines E of Church, N on these to the interior property lines

Jacksonville Historic District

Morgan, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

S of Douglas, E on these to the E line of 347 W. Douglas, N on this to Douglas, W on Douglas to the interior property lines E of Church, N on these to Lafayette, W on Lafayette to Church, N on Church to the N line of the N&W Ry. R.C.W., W on this to the line of Fayette, S on this to the N line of the property at the NW corner of Fayette and Lafayette, W on this and then S on the W line of the same property to Lafayette, E on Lafayette to Fayette, S on Fayette to the first property line S of Lafayette, E on this to the interior property lines W of Church, S on these to the interior property lines N of Jordan, W on these to Fayette, S on Fayette to Jordan, W on Jordan to the E line of 602 W. Jordan, N on this to the interior property lines N of Jordan, W on these to the W line of 614 W. Jordan, S on this to Jordan, W on Jordan to Prairie, N on Prairie to Douglas, W on Douglas to the interior property lines W of Prairie, S on these and the W line of 715 W. Jordan to the interior property lines N of State, W on these to Pine, N on Pine to Douglas, W on Douglas to the interior property lines W of Pine, S on these to the interior property lines N of State, W on these to the interior property lines E of Caldwell, N on these to Lafayette, W on Lafayette to Caldwell, N on Caldwell to the interior property lines N of Lafayette, W on these to the interior property lines E of Sandusky, N on these to the N line of 402 N. Sandusky, W on this and the N line of 405 N. Sandusky to the interior property lines W of Sandusky, S on these to the interior property lines N of Lafayette, W on these to the W line of 1320 W. Lafayette, S on this to Lafayette, W on Lafayette to the W line of 281 Finley, S on this and the interior property lines W of Finley to State, E on State to the W line of 1326 W. State, S on this, a line ten feet W of the W wall of the Illinois School for the Deaf Main Building to College, W on College to Fairview, S on Fairview to the W line of 1619 Mound, S on this and Audobon to the S line of 1621 Mound, E on this to the interior property lines E of Audobon, N on these to the interior property lines S of Mound, E on these to the E line of 1201 Mound, N on this to Mound, E on Mound to Park, S on Park to the interior property lines S of Grove, E on these to the E line of 1005 W. Grove, N on this to Grove, E on Grove to the W line of 859 W. Grove, S on this to the interior property lines S of Grove, E on these to the interior property lines W of Diamond, S on these to the S line of 615 S. Diamond, E on this to Diamond, N on Diamond to Anna, E on Anna to the interior property lines W of Prairie, S on these to the S line of 603 S. Prairie, E on this to Prairie, N on Prairie to the N line of 545 S. Prairie, W on this to the interior property lines E of Diamond, N on these to the interior property lines S of Beecher, E on these to Prairie, N on Prairie to Beecher, E on Beecher to the W line of 623 W. Beecher, S on this and the interior property lines W of Kosciusko to the S line of 531 S. Kosciusko, E on this to Kosciusko, S on Kosciusko to Anna, E on Anna to Fayette, N on Fayette to the interior property lines S of Beecher, E on these to the interior property lines W of Church, S on these to Anna, E on Anna to Church, N on Church to the S line of 514 S. Church, E on this to the E line of 413 W. Marion, N on this, the E line of 402 W. Marion and the E lines of 349 & 350 W. Beecher to the interior property lines S of College, E on these to Dunlap and then N to the point of commencement.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Jacksonville Historic District include the most significant concentration of the city's historic non-commercial structures. District boundaries were drawn to minimize the number of non-contributing resources, as well as to exclude structures

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

outside the period and areas of significance. The extension boundaries were drawn according to the same methodology and were made possible because of an updated period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Darius Bryjka

organization: In Alliance LLC

street & number: 1722 W. Homewood Ave.

city or town: Springfield state: Illinois zip code: 62704

e-mail: darius@inalliance.biz

telephone: 217-220-5542

date: November 14, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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:	Jacksonville Historic District
City or Vicinity:	Jacksonville
County:	Morgan
State:	IL
Photographer:	Cody Wright
Date Photographed:	April 2014, May 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	#1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Number of Photographs:	50

Photo #1 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0001)
Corner of Fairview Terrace and Fairview Court, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0002)
1609 Mound Avenue, camera facing south

Photo #3 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0003)
1606-1610 Mound Avenue, camera facing northeast

Photo #4 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0004)
1545-1553 Mound Avenue, camera facing south

Photo #5 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0005)
8-10 Pitner Place, camera facing southeast

Photo #6 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0006)
132 City Place, camera facing northeast

Photo #7 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0007)
Corner of Woodland Place and Parnassus Place, camera facing northeast

Photo #8 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0008)
1309-1315 W. College Avenue, camera facing southwest

Photo #9 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0009)
1200-1204 W. College Avenue, camera facing north

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Photo #10 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0010)
Whipple Hall, Illinois College, camera facing south

Photo #11 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0011)
Beecher Hall, Illinois College, camera facing west

Photo #12 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0012)
Corner of Lincoln Avenue and Mound Road, camera facing southwest

Photo #13 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0013)
Sturtevant Hall, Illinois College, camera facing northeast

Photo #14 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0014)
Rammelkamp Chapel and Schewe Library, Illinois College, camera facing northeast

Photo #15 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0015)
1130-1138 W. College Avenue, camera facing northwest

Photo #16 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0016)
1120-1124 W. College Avenue, camera facing northwest

Photo #17 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0017)
Octagon House, 222 Park Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #18 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0018)
Corner of W. College Avenue and Prospect Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #19 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0019)
Corner of Grove Street and Gladstone Street, camera facing northeast

Photo #20 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0020)
845-847 W. College Avenue, camera facing south

Photo #21 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0021)
851-859 Grove Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #22 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0022)
824-830 Grove Street, camera facing north

Photo #23 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0023)
537-541 S. Diamond Street, camera facing southwest

Photo #24 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0024)
506-512 W. Beecher Avenue, camera facing northeast

Jacksonville Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Photo #25 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0025)

JHS Bowl, S. Church Street, camera facing northwest

Photo #26 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0026)

Corner of N. Church Street and W. Reid Street, camera facing southwest

Photo #27 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0027)

Corner of N. Church Street and W. Lafayette Avenue, camera facing northwest

Photo #28 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0028)

Newton Bateman Memorial High School, 500 W. State Street, camera facing north

Photo #29 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0029)

Corner of W. State Street and Diamond Court, camera facing north

Photo #30 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0030)

800-814 W. State Street, camera facing northwest

Photo #31 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0031)

843-857 W. State Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #32 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0032)

Augustus E. Ayers House, 876 W. State Street, camera facing northeast

Photo #33 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0033)

901-907 W. State Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #34 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0034)

906-910 W. State Street, camera facing northeast

Photo #35 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0035)

William S. Hook House, 1042 W. State Street, camera facing north

Photo #36 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0036)

106-138 Caldwell Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #37 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0037)

1135-1137 W. State Street, camera facing southeast

Photo #38 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0038)

William Howard Thompson House, 1152 W. State Street, camera facing north

Photo #39 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0039)

120-130 Sandusky Street, camera facing northeast

Jacksonville Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

Photo #40 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0040)
Governor Duncan Mansion, 4 Duncan Park, camera facing north

Photo #41 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0041)
141-215 Webster Avenue, camera facing southwest

Photo #42 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0042)
1328-1332 W. State Street, camera facing northwest

Photo #43 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0043)
108-120 Finley Street, camera facing northeast

Photo #44 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0044)
225-229 Finley Street, camera facing northwest

Photo #45 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0045)
260-264 Finley Street, camera facing east

Photo #46 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0046)
1308-1320 W. Lafayette Avenue, camera facing north

Photo #47 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0047)
1130-1144 W. Lafayette Avenue, camera facing north

Photo #48 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0048)
1011-1019 W. Lafayette Avenue, camera facing southwest

Photo #49 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0049)
239-255 Caldwell Street, camera facing northwest

Photo #50 (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Historic District_0050)
James and Mary A.E. Morrison House, 223 Caldwell Street, camera facing west

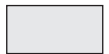




Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

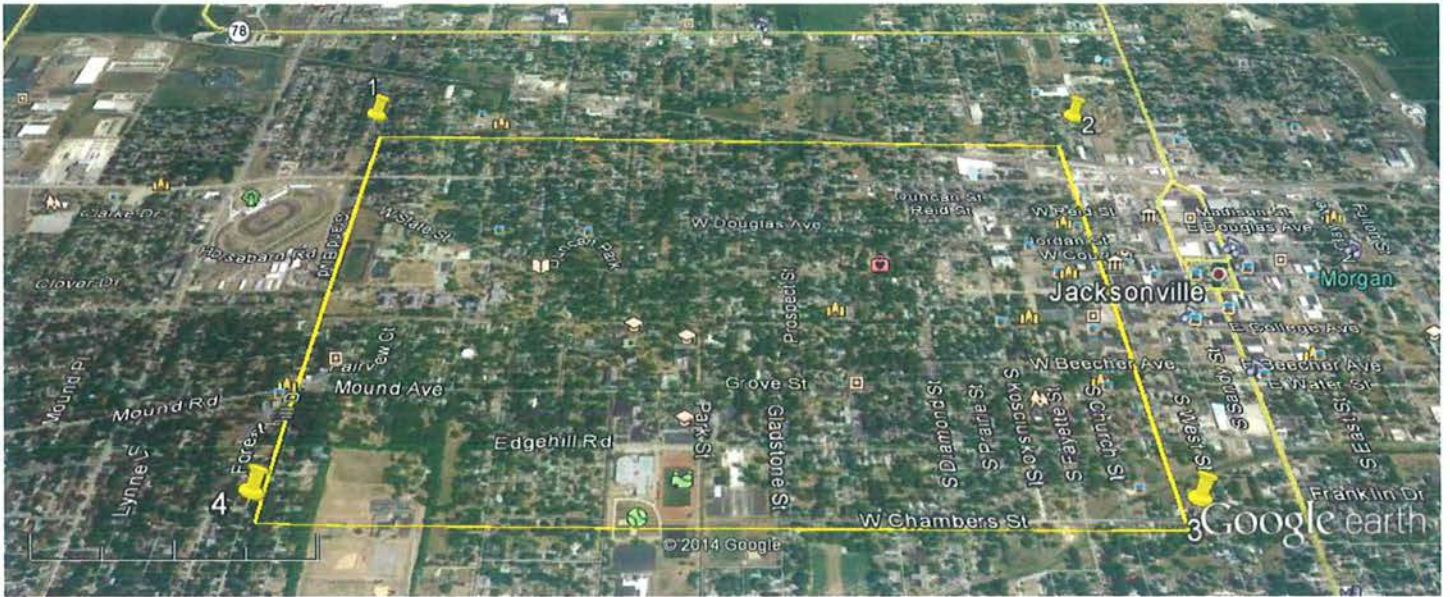
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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



- Illinois College Campus**
- IC-1 Rammelkamp Chapel
 - IC-2 Schewe Library
 - IC-3 Ellis Hall
 - IC-4 Kirby Learning Center
 - IC-5 Baxter Hall
 - IC-6 Parker Science Building
 - IC-7 Barnes House
 - IC-8 Beecher Hall
 - IC-9 Crampton Hall
 - IC-10 Sturtevant Hall
 - IC-11 McGaw Fine Arts Center
 - IC-12 Crispin Science Hall
 - IC-13 Whipple Hall
 - IC-14 Tanner Library

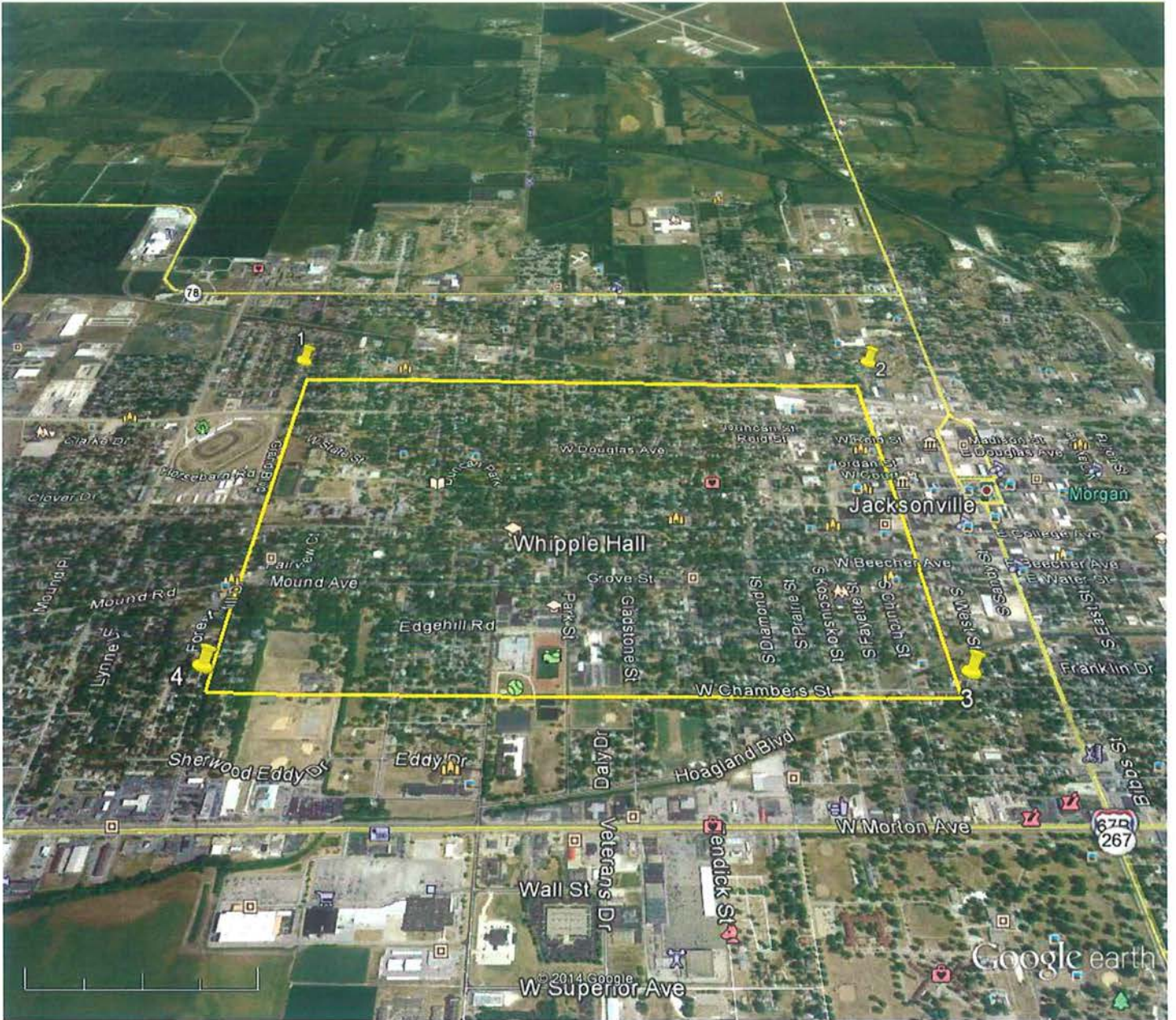
JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT - PHOTO KEY

	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE		NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE		VACANT LOT
	ORIGINAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY		BOUNDARY EXPANSION		



Jacksonville Historic District

Jacksonville Historic District Jacksonville Morgan County, Illinois 1. 39.740165, -90.257681 2. 39.740165, -90.232225 3. 39.727013, -90.232225 4. 39.727013, -90.257681



Google earth











1545













WHIPPLE
HALL
ILLINOIS
COLLEGE





WELCOME TO THE
HILLTOPS
COMMUNITY

STOP
HANDICAPPED
PARKING













WARNING
NO PARKING
ANY TIME
HERE







Asa J. J. House





243-5593
SOLD
MAY 15









Press Start
1317 2ND ST
BUY • SELL • TRADE
USED
VIDEO GAMES
1317 2ND ST
PHILADELPHIA, PA









245-9589
STEVE HILLS
REALTOR



















FOUND FOR
LINCOLN
Voices of Jacksonville
Tune in 92.3 FM

EXPERIENCE A NEW WAY TO ENJOY THE PAST
LINCOLN
A HISTORY OF JACKSONVILLE









SOLD
STEVE HILLS
REALTY
343-4910



264









239



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jacksonville Historic District (Additional Documentation, Bo
NAME: undary Increase)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Morgan

DATE RECEIVED: 7/09/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/04/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/19/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/25/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000509

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-25-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



July 3, 2014

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 June 27, 2014 meeting and signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Jacksonville Historic District—Jacksonville, Morgan County
David Hall House – Lake Villa vicinity, Lake County
Glen Carbon School – Glen Carbon, Madison County
Marshall Site – Chillicothe vicinity, Marshall County
Great Western Railroad Depot – Springfield, Sangamon County
Oak Park Village Hall – Oak Park, Cook County
Morrison Main Street Historic District – Morrison, Whiteside County

Please note that the following:

1. Oak Park Village Hall is less than 50 years old and is being nominated under Criterion Consideration G
2. An active U.S. Post Office is located within the boundaries of the Morrison Main Street Historic District. The Real Estate Specialist of the USPS was notified of the proposed designation.

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

1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield IL 62701

ILLINOISHISTORY.GOV