

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jacksonville Downtown Historic
District

Name of Property

Morgan County, IL
County and State

N.A.

Name of multiple property listing

Section number AD Page

AMENDMENT/ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

NRIS Reference Number: AD 10002915

Property Name: Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

County: Morgan State: IL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Barbara C. Galt 9-21-18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination: Additional Photo for Section 7

The description of 209 Court Street should be supplemented with this photograph that shows its greatly deteriorated condition.



The State Historic Preservation Office submitted this additional documentation.

Distribution List

National Register files

Nominating Authority, without nomination attached

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



56 2915

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Court, West, Morgan, Sandy, Main, Mauvaisterre & State Streets

☐ not for publication

city or town Jacksonville

☐ vicinity

state Illinois

county Morgan

zip code 62650

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources - SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
91	13	buildings
	1	site
		structure
2		object
93	107	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Business

Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Commerce/Trade – Department Store

Commerce/Trade – Restaurant

Commerce/Trade – Hotel

Social – Meeting Hall

Government – Post Office

Government - Courthouse

Recreation and Culture – Theater

Recreation and Culture – Monument/Marker

Landscape - Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Business

Commerce/Trade – Professional

Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Commerce/Trade – Restaurant

Social – Meeting Hall

Government – Courthouse

Education – College

Education – School

Recreation and Culture – Theater

Recreation and Culture – Monument/Marker

Landscape - Park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid – 19th Century

Late Victorian

Late 19th and early 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and early 20th Century American

Movements – Commercial Style

Modern Movement

Other – Vernacular Commercial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Brick, Limestone, Stucco, Galvanized

Sheet Metal, Cast Iron, Aluminum,

Wood, Vinyl, Concrete Block, Cast

Stone, Fiberboard, Porcelain

enameled steel, Granite, Concrete,

Structural Glass, Glass Block

roof: Rubber membrane, Asphalt shingles,

Metal, Slate

other:

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

The Jacksonville Downtown Historic District (JDHD) is the original town center for commerce, transportation, government, and recreation in Jacksonville. Jacksonville is located in the West Central region of the state and serves as the county seat for Morgan County, Illinois. The District is located in the approximate center of the city on land platted historically between 1825 and 1868. The District includes the city's earliest extant commercial building dating from 1860, as well as a substantial number of mostly masonry commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The JDHD encompasses 33 acres with 91 contributing buildings, two contributing objects, 3 listed properties, 1 non-contributing site, and 13 non-contributing buildings. The existing historic resources were constructed between 1860 and 1968. The District is composed of one and two-part commercial blocks, social halls, auto garages and dealerships, recreational and governmental buildings and a large, landscaped central park plaza. The period of significance is from 1860, the construction date of the oldest building in the District, to 1968, the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The Jacksonville Downtown Historic District is located within the City of Jacksonville, the county seat of Morgan County, Illinois, approximately 30 miles west of Springfield, 87 miles north of St. Louis, 230 miles southwest of Chicago, and approximately 20 miles east of the Illinois River. Jacksonville is a multi-faceted, Midwestern community providing agricultural businesses and services to the surrounding rural and agricultural communities, two of Illinois' oldest collegiate institutions (Illinois College and MacMurray College), the Illinois School for the Deaf and the Illinois School for the Blind, the Jacksonville Correctional Facility and large number of commercial and industrial enterprises respective of its size. The current population of Jacksonville is 19,446 (2010 U.S. Census). Jacksonville is situated on the western boundary of the flat, agricultural landscape of Central Illinois, and is served by Interstate 72 (U.S. 36) running east and west and U.S. 67 running north and

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south. Also, Illinois Route 104 serves the city from the southeast. The community is surrounded by both flat and rolling, fertile farmland and several forested groves.

The Jacksonville Downtown Historic District consists of roughly 33 acres containing 104 buildings. The District runs south to north and east to west through and around the Central Park. The District is roughly bounded on the north by northern lot lines of properties on the east half of the north side of Central Park and by Court Street; on the east along the eastern property boundaries of 214 East Court, 301 and 330 East State Street, 217 East Morgan, 230 South Mauvaisterre, and 230, 304 and 309 South Main; on the south by State and Morgan Streets and College Avenue, as well as the southern lot boundaries of 201-231 West Morgan Street, 304 and 309 South Main Street, 49-53 South Central Park Plaza, and 230 South Mauvaisterre; and on the west by South West and South Sandy Streets, as well as the western property lines of 327 and 326 West State Street, 231 West Morgan, 227-309 South Main, and 230 South Mauvaisterre. The District is primarily a commercial one with some public use, surrounded by a band of residential, religious and scholastic properties on its periphery. The commercial buildings are generally flat-roofed, 1-3 story brick buildings ranging in style from Italianate to Mid-Century Modern, constructed from the 1860's-70's to the mid-20th century (with façade modernization occurring mid-20th century and later.) The public buildings range from the 1869 Second Empire style Morgan County Courthouse to the early 20th century Classical Revival former U.S. Post Office. The District also includes the notable eight-story Ayers Bank Building and the former Dunlap Hotel, which is five-stories in height. National trends regarding architectural styles selected for commercial buildings are apparent throughout the District. Each building reflects its construction date based on architectural details and construction methods.

The Square features a large Central Park (known historically and currently as such) with surrounding commercial buildings facing the public common. In addition to streets running along the four sides of the square, two other streets enter the square at midpoint from the north and the south (Main Street), and from the east and west (State Street). The type of square layout used in Jacksonville is known as the Four-Block Square. The street pattern within the District is a typical north to south, east to west grid pattern. With few exceptions, the buildings feature zero lot line construction with shared side party walls, typifying the maximization of lot space practices that pervaded commercial development in America during the middle-to-late 19th century. There are minimal useable alley spaces within the District and the city blocks are surrounded by streets. The streetscapes of the district, particularly the Central Park Plaza and streets emanating to the four compass points from the square (Court, Mauvaisterre, Morgan and Sandy), have been modernized recently by the expansive Jacksonville Downtown Turnaround Project. The reopening of the roundabout plaza traffic pattern to its historical configuration with on-street diagonal parking and the rehabilitation of all sidewalks, curbs and gutters, period lighting standards with globe lamps, and various street furnishings was designed to be reflective of the Downtown's historic past.

In spite of numerous changes that occurred within the latter part of the 20th century, the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District appears much as it would have looked when fully developed at the end of the period of significance (c. 1968). The majority of commercial buildings are reminders of the architectural character of the area in its most prosperous days (early 1900s) and have sustained minimal (often reversible) exterior modifications that reflect changing national commercial architectural trends in the first half of the 20th century. Original upper façade architectural detailing and several wholly intact buildings, such as the Morgan County Courthouse, the Ayers Bank Building, and the former U.S. Post Office, are evident.

Over time, building demolitions have occurred within the District. During Urban Renewal in the early 1970s, several structures were demolished, particularly on the north and west sides of the square. Historically, many demolished properties were replaced by updated commercial styles and public/private parking lots. More than a few city-owned parking lots within 1 to 2 blocks of the Square are the primary visual intrusion into the character of the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District. Other buildings, which are still extant but classified as non-contributing, were altered with various exterior coverings. Reversing several of these non-contributing alterations would reveal the significant remaining historic façade elements and could make more buildings

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contributing to the historic district. The Central Park Plaza itself was recently renovated (2008-2014) to reflect the original historic character and design of the Square in the mid-19th century. The Jacksonville Downtown Historic District still retains a high degree of integrity, making it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Building Descriptions

The following are brief descriptions of the District's resources. An inventory follows these descriptions. Each building description is numbered and corresponds to those listed in the subsequent inventory and on accompanying maps. Building dates reflect the known or approximate original construction date, followed by any known exterior renovation dates.

1. 59 Central Park Plaza E

Contributing

Kresge

Date: c. 1940

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Art Moderne style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The façade features three different shades of brick (tan and red). At the south end of the façade is a metal framed glass and brick vestibule with a door on both the west and south sides. The door to the building itself (a pair of wood framed doors with central glass lights) is angled (facing southwest). To the left of the enclosed vestibule are three small (jewelry store type) windows. To their left is another metal framed glass door that leads to an interior stairway. The transom is covered with plywood. At the second story there are three bays, each containing three metal framed windows (fixed and awning) and a window that wraps around the southwest corner. The window bays are separated by fluted (Art Moderne style) pilasters. There is a stone coping on the parapet wall.

2. 62 Central Park Plaza E

Non-contributing

F. Lohman Liquors & Cigars

Date: c. 1860/1960

Description: Rectangular one-story and two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level has been modernized with brick and metal framed windows and doors. There are two store fronts (originally three), each with a metal framed glass door with sidelights and transom and large metal framed show windows. The upper façade has been covered with aluminum, painted tan, with no architectural detailing remaining. The north façade is a solid brick wall. Most recent alterations are non-reversible.

3. 63 Central Park Plaza E

Contributing

Johnson, Hackett & Guthrie

Date: c. 1860/c.1960

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a side gable roof (in front) covered with asphalt shingles. At the lower level of the façade there is a pair of recessed metal framed glass doors with glass transom. They are flanked by a pair of large display windows. In front of the display windows are brick planter boxes. On each end of the recessed entryway are glass shadow box type display windows.

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4. **64 Central Park Plaza E** **Contributing**
Elliott Hockenhull Bank
Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular two-story smooth faced stone Italianate style commercial building with a flat build-up roof. At the first level there is a metal framed glass door in the center with a show window on each side. The spandrels are brick and the original cast iron columns have been covered with metal siding. The upper façade is very detailed and articulated. There are three recessed, circular arched 2/2 double hung windows with keystones in the curved lintels. The heavily bracketed cornice has articulated panels between the brackets. The edges of the upper façade are quoined.

5. **66-68 Central Park Plaza E** **Contributing**
Hockenhull Building
Date: c. 1892

Description: Large rectangular three-story rusticated stone, Richardsonian Romanesque style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level there were originally three store fronts. The one on the left has a recessed doorway flanked by show windows. The windows are framed with vertical wood siding. The two store fronts on the right are faced with porcelain-enameled steel panels and metal framed glass doors and show windows. A door at the far right leads to an interior stairway. There is also a flush wood door on the left that appears to lead to another stairway. The transom areas have been refaced. The upper store façade is divided into three parts with engaged turret-like elements dividing the upper bays. At the second level there are three large circular arched openings of equal size which now contain 1/1 double hung retrofitted windows. At the third level there are triple 1/1 double hung windows on the side and quadruple 1/1 double hung windows in the center. All have transoms which have been framed in. The name "Hockenhull" and date "1892" appear on the modillioned cornice. There is a high modern parapet wall above the original stone parapet.

6. **72 Central Park Plaza E** **Contributing**
Peter Bonansinga Confectionary
Date: c. 1890

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Neoclassical style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade has been modernized with the use of Roman style brickwork and metal faced (recessed) glass door and show window. The upper level of the façade is interesting with two segmental arched panels, each filled with a pair of 1/1 double hung windows with transoms. Above the glass transoms are wood panels with garland bas relief decoration. The arched panels are framed with classically styled brick pilasters. The building has an articulated brick parapet.

7. **73 Central Park Plaza E** **Non-contributing**
Elliott Bank
Date: c. 1870/1970

Description: Very large (half-block size), two-story Commercial style bank building faced with large synthetic slate panels over original stone and masonry construction with a flat built-up roof. Faux-slate is used on the cornice/parapet and pilasters. On the main west façade there are seven two-story window bays with multi-paned sash. The main entry is in the center of the west façade. There are pair of metal framed glass doors with glass transom. The long north façade is similar in design to the west façade. The northern third of this building conceals the historic stone Elliott Bank. (It is believed this contemporary cladding could be reversible.)

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8. **74 Central Park Plaza E** **Contributing**
Knollenberg Bros. Cigars
Date: c.1880

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. The store front has been modernized with limestone masonry, metal framed door, and display windows. The door is recessed from the front building line. The transom area has been covered with metal siding. At the upper level there are three 1/1 double hung windows with segmental arched stone lintels and stone sills. They are framed by brick pilasters. On the long south façade (at the upper level), there are 1/1 double hung windows similar to those on the primary façade. At the lower level are 2 circular arched openings (one bricked in and one retrofitted). At the east end is a circular arched opening with a door leading to an interior stairway.

9. **46 Central Park Plaza N** **Contributing**
Andre & Andre Building
Date: c. 1910

Description: Rectangular four-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The three-bay building has a series of 4 tall window openings above the first level, all of which are framed in. The second and third levels have transoms. Limestone was used for window sills, pilaster heads, and a band across the parapet wall and cap. The name "Andre & Andre" appears on the center of the parapet. The lower level has display windows and metal framed glass doors framed by brick piers.

10. **52 Central Park Plaza N** **Contributing**
Schmalz & Son Bakery
Date: c. 1885

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Romanesque Revival style building with a flat built-up roof. The upper façade displays varied window treatment with a series of four small windows with limestone sill and lintel. There are three circular arched openings at the second level with decorative keystones. The tall, circular arched windows have been retrofitted with 1/1 double hung windows, brick and wood. At the first-floor level is a recessed metal framed glass storefront framed in brick.

11. **54 Central Park Plaza N** **Contributing**
E. S. Van Anglan & Co
Date: c. 1885

Description: Rectangular two-story and three-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. The only remaining original features on the façade are two circular arched hood molds at the upper level. At the first level is a typical metal framed glass store front. The cornice is a modern interpretation of the style.

12. **56 Central Park Plaza N** **Contributing**
Phelps & Osborne Dry Goods
Date: c. 1885/1965

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, (originally Italianate) style building with a flat built-up roof. The entire upper façade has been refaced with new brick. At the lower level is a recessed metal framed glass store front with paired entry doors placed at an angle on the southeast corner of the building. The corner of the building is supported by a square metal faced column. The lower façade is sheltered by a metal canopy supported by square brick piers that extend above the canopy roof. On

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the southern half of the east elevation can be seen a series of circular arched openings that have been bricked in. On the northern half of the east elevation are four rectangular shaped windows at each of the three levels and a circular arched doorway with a metal framed glass door. The lower windows are filled with glass blocks. The upper ones are multi-paned. New brick has also been used to face the southern part of the east elevation. At the lower level is a large show window on the south end. The transoms on the lower façade are corrugated metal.

- 13. 19 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Tindale, Brown & Co. Music
Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. The top of the cast iron store front cornice can be seen above the filled transom area. On the upper façade is a very large circular arched opening that has been filled in with wood and bricks. At the lower level of the façade is a metal framed glass store front that wraps around the front on the west. The entry door is on the west end of the façade. It has glass sidelights and transom. On the west elevation are a series of square headed openings at each level. They have all been framed in.

- 14. 21 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Harry Hoffman Floral Co.
Date: 1867

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the upper façade there are five segmental arched 4/4 and/or 4/1 double hung windows at each level. They all have massive stone lintels. There is a stone belt course below the second and third story windows. The one at the second story has dentils. At the first level are two metal framed glass store fronts. The transom areas are faced with metal or composition material.

- 15. 23 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Lucretia Henry Millenary
Date: 1867

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the upper façade there are five segmental arched 4/4 and/or 4/1 double hung windows at each level. They all have massive stone lintels. There is a stone belt course below the second and third story windows. The one at the second story has dentils. At the first level are two metal framed glass store fronts. The transom areas are faced with metal or composition material.

- 16. 25 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Peacock Inn Restaurant & Confectionary
Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular three-story sandstone, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. The upper stories have three tall 4/4 double hung windows at each level. They have segmental arched heads. The lower façade has a deeply recessed entryway with a segmental arched ceiling and show windows on either side. The original cast iron front is intact. There is a deep belt course below the second story windows below which has an attractive transom that features sections of leaded and stained glass. The original bracketed cornice has been removed and the cornice refaced with new brick.

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- 17. 27 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
The Farmers State Bank & Trust Co
Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular two-story sandstone, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the upper façade are three segmental arched openings with tall divided glass windows and transoms. The parapet wall has three segmental arched openings filled in with sandstone blocks. The stone belt course below the second story windows is dentiled. At the lower façade is an angled show window with an un-coursed stone spandrel. To its right is a recessed wood paneled door with a divided glass upper light and a pedimented hood.

- 18. 29 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Brady Bros. Hardware
Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular two-story brick and terra cotta, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The building has a decorative cornice/parapet featuring geometrically patterned terra cotta. In the center of the upper façade is a large opening with four tall multi-paned windows. At the lower level of the façade is an angled show window and metal framed glass door. The transom is covered with a composition material.

- 19. 31 Central Park Plaza S Non-contributing**
Strawn Opera House
Date: c. 1860/1994

Description: Rectangular one-story brick, Commercial style building with a double hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade is faced with stucco, a pair of metal framed glass doors with glass sidelights and transoms in the center. On either side of the doorway are four paneled metal framed windows. On the east side of the building are three circular arched openings with rectangular fixed glass windows with stuccoed transoms (toward the north), and four large circular arched openings with classical frames in the central part of this elevation. The rear section of the building has quoined corners and fluted pilasters. The exterior wall is Dryvit clad. The foundation is sandstone. Only the foundation and first floor remain of the original Strawn Opera House after a c.1990 roof collapse.

- 20. 37 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Frances Stubbins Watchmaker & Jewelry
Date: c. 1890

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. There is a decorative cornice faced with Dryvit with geometrical forms across the top. There are three 1/1 double hung windows with flat stone lintels at the second level. At the first level is a metal framed glass store front. The plate glass window is slanted toward the entry door. There is a square stuccoed column on the northwest corner of the building. There are five 1/1 double hung windows at the upper level on the east elevation. At the lower level is a plate glass window on the left and a blank stuccoed wall on the right.

- 21. 39 Central Park Plaza S Contributing**
Woolworth Building
Date: c. 1890/1960

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Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The upper façade has been framed with precast stone and maroon porcelain-enameled steel panels. There are two small windows in the lower right side of the upper façade. The one on the left is a 1/1 double hung and the one on the right has a circular arched transom. A metal framed glass store front stretches across the lower façade. It has two recessed entries with double doors and high glass transoms. The lower façade is also framed with porcelain-enameled steel panels (side and spandrels).

22. 45-47 Central Park Plaza S

Contributing

Brady Bros. Hardware

Date: c. 1890/1960

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The upper façade has been completely refaced with porcelain-enameled steel panels in two shades of green. The same dark green panels also frame the lower façade's metal framed glass store front. The recessed entry on the west has a single door with glass sidelights and transom. There are four large plate glass windows on the left.

23. 49-51 Central Park Plaza S

Contributing

J. B. Johnson Pianos & Women's Clothing

Date: c. 1890/1960

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate building with a flat built-up roof. The upper façade has been refaced with textured vinyl panels. There are two separate store fronts. Both have metal framed doors with rectangular display windows (2 on the left and 3 on the right storefront). The signage block covers the former transom window area.

24. 53 Central Park Plaza S

Contributing

Hoffman Bros.

Date: 1892

Description: Rectangular three-story rough stone faced, Richardsonian Romanesque style building with a flat built-up roof. The building has a castellated parapet featuring recessed, vertical openings, the name of the building and date. At the third level are two tall circular arched openings, one on either side of a segmental arched openings with two sections. At the second level are four square headed openings. All openings have been framed in. The modernized store front has a metal framed glass door in the center with a pair of show windows on either side. The transom area is covered with vertically grooved vinyl and precast blocks. The spandrels are brick. The precast blocks frame the store front and wrap around the store front to the east. On the long east elevation are a series of segmental arched openings that have all been enclosed with brick or stucco. Toward the north part of the east elevation is a large segmental arched opening which has been enclosed. It has a decorative stone frame with round pilasters on the left and an ornamental capital. There is a large plate glass window to the north of this feature.

25. 1 Central Park Plaza W

Contributing

Farrell State Bank

Date: c. 1920

Description: Rectangular two-and-half story tan brick, Commercial style bank building with a flat built-up roof. There is a metal framed glass door with sidelights and transom on the north end of the façade. To its left is a fixed glass window at the basement level and another one above it. The lower level has been modernized with granite fascia. At the second level of the east façade are two fixed glass windows. There is a horizontal stone banding across the upper wall and parapet. On the long north

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elevation there are a series of fixed glass windows at all levels. Toward the west end is a door with a shallow metal canopy. There is a large overhanging sign on the corner containing the bank's name and time and temperature.

- 26. 3 Central Park Plaza W Contributing**
Russell & Lyons Jewelry
Date: c. 1890/1970

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. On the left of the lower façade is a metal framed glass door with side light. To its right is a large rectangular show window set in a newer brick wall. The transom area has been faced with metal siding. At the upper level there are three fixed glass windows with decorative wood transoms. The parapet wall has been faced with metal siding.

- 27. 5 Central Park Plaza W Contributing**
C. J. Deppe Dry Goods
Date: c. 1890/2015

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade has been modernized with a metal framed glass store front. The entry is recessed from the building face. The transom area has been covered with siding. At the upper level are three 1/1 double hung windows with decorative wood transoms. There is decorative brickwork across the parapet.

- 28. 7 Central Park Plaza W Contributing**
Shreve's Drug Store
Date: c. 1860/1960

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a gable roof in front covered with asphalt shingles. It has a flat built-up roof in back. There is a wood paneled door with an upper glass light on the right side of the façade. To its left is a multi-paneled bay window. The lower façade has been covered with plywood. On the upper brick part of the façade are four tall segmental arched window openings with 1/1 double hung windows. The cornice is dentiled.

- 29. 200 E Court St Contributing**
Illinois Theatre
Date: 1939/2008

Description: Large, two-story multi-colored brick, Art Deco style theatre building with a flat built-up roof. A curved section of the building on the southwest corner encompasses the theatre lobby and features typical Art Deco vertical brick projections which are also repeated on the upper level of the west façade. A replica neon-lit marquis wraps around the corner section of the building. There are metal theatre exit doors in the center of the west façade, a small store front, and a metal framed glass door at the north end. Five primary facade upper level windows are double-hung 1/1, centered above the marquee. The west, secondary façade upper level windows are boarded over, with originals (double hung 1/1) beneath.

- 30. 202-208 E Court St Contributing**
Grand Hotel (storefronts)
Date: c. 1940

Description: Along the south elevation are a series of four Modern style store fronts, featuring aluminum framed entry doors and display windows. Porcelainized-enamel blue steel panels form the

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display window surrounds. At the second level are a series of six large multi-paned replacement windows with a shared, continuous limestone sill and lintel.

31. 209 E Court St

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1915

Description: Two-story brick Commercial style building. First floor storefront windows and door removed after structural failure. First floor purposely left open to allow rear building egress for 5 adjacent properties. Upper window openings remain. Alterations are most likely non-reversible due to building codes.

32. 210 E Court St

Contributing

Wm. Fuller Livery & Stables

Date: c. 1900/1960

Description: Rectangular one-story ashlar stone and metal framed, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the façade (stone faced) there is a metal framed glass entry door toward the east end with a small square window to the left. Toward the west end of the lower façade is a recessed section that features a memorial plaque honoring those who served in the armed forces from the Jacksonville area. The upper level of the façade is faced with metal siding and contains the modern "AMVETS" name. There is a metal framed canopy across the front supported by five square metal posts.

33. 211 E Court St

Contributing

Emporium

Date: c. 1900

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick and limestone faced, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The façade has three bays trimmed with limestone. The west bay contains the main entry door (metal frame with glass), which is slightly recessed from the exterior wall. To the left are two large windows. To the right is a brick surrounded entry to second story apartments. At the second level are four single pane windows. A large overhanging "Emporium" sign is attached to the limestone pier to the left of the main entry, which is covered by a removeable metal awning.

34. 214 E Court St

Contributing

John Cherry & Son Livery

Date: c. 1950

Description: A rectangular 1 and 2-story brick and concrete block, Commercial style building with a flat, built-up roof. There is a metal framed glass door with a glass transom in the center of the lower façade. Two former store fronts flanking the door have been blocked in. At the lower level of the façade are 2 multi-paned windows. On the west elevation there are 4 multi-paned windows at the upper level.

35. 303-305 E Court St

Contributing

Date: c. 1900

Description: A one-story brick and stone Classical Revival style building with a flat built-up roof. Has classically detailed entry door with circular arched hood, This storefront has 5 classically styled, stone pilasters on the façade and stone insets in the brick parapet.

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36. 307 E Court St

Contributing

J. C. Walsh Undertaker

Date: c. 1900

Description: A one-story brick Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. Has metal-framed entry door centered between 6 large rectangular shaped windows. Windows and door are separated by brick pilasters with limestone caps. There is a continuous projecting limestone decorative band above the pilasters.

37. 2-4 Dunlap Ct

Non-contributing

Applebee Building

Date: c. 1980

Description: Long rectangular two-story brick, modern Commercial style building with a half-hip roof. The building contains two offices each with its metal framed glass door with sidelights. On the north half of the façade are three pairs of narrow casement windows. To the right (south) of the door on the south part of the building is a row of six narrow casement windows. Between the windows and the doors is corrugated metal siding. The windows and siding have a stone sill with a brick spandrel below.

38. 120 Dunlap Ct

Contributing

Date: c. 1900

Description: Rectangular, two-story masonry Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The primary façade is faced with vertical wood siding on an upper level false front that rises above the roofline by approximately 4 feet. There is a recessed metal framed glass door on the south end of the façade. To its left is a partially covered, 2-part commercial display window. Across the front is a pent roofed wood awning. The south elevation is stuccoed. The secondary façade at the upper story contains four rectangular multi-paned commercial steel windows.

39. 150 Dunlap Ct

Contributing

Date: c. 1960

Description: Narrow rectangular, one-story brick, modern Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The metal framed glass entry door with glass sidelights is in the center of the symmetrical façade. On either side of the doorway are two pairs of long casement windows with stone stills. The window and door elements are recessed slightly from the outer wall of the building.

40. 111 ½ S East St

Contributing

Date: c. 1910

Description: Narrow rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. Left wood framed entry door has 4-panel glass lights; right wood-framed entry door is solid panel. The second story window is 6/4 steel framed.

41. 117-121 S East St

Contributing

Date: c. 1910

Description: Rectangular, two-story brick, early 20th century Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. There are two store fronts in the lower level, each with a central door flanked by large show windows. The one on the left store front have been framed in. At the upper level are four horizontal shaped openings that have been retrofitted with glass blocks and small windows. On the south is a

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one-story wing angled to the southwest. There are large display windows in the small one-story addition on the south.

42. 214-218 S Main St

Contributing

Date: c. 1950

Description: Long rectangular one-story (blonde) brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The building contains three businesses. On the north half of the façade are two metal framed glass doors (one on the left and one on the right), with three rectangular shaped windows in between. The next store front has a metal framed glass door with transom and a pair of metal framed windows on the left. The next store front south is a mirror image of the one to the north.

43. 220 S Main St

Contributing

Bergschneider & Kumle Grocers

Date: c. 1880

Description: Rectangular, two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the façade are three metal doors (one on the left and two on the right). In between the doors are two small rectangular shaped windows. There is an asphalt shingled Mansard type canopy in the transom area with T111 plywood below. At the second level are six tall window openings that have been framed in. Window openings have stone sills and decorative metal heads. The decorative metal cornice has been removed. All windows on the alley (north) elevation have been framed in. There is a metal fire escape on the north side.

44. 226 S Main St

Contributing

Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level there is a recessed, flush wood door on the left. There is another flush wood door to the right with a metal grille-work outer door. It is flanked by openings with similar grille-work. The transom area has been faced with a Mansard type canopy. At the second level there are three 1/1 double hung windows with decorative stone hoods and stone sills. The upper façade is framed by patterned brick pilasters. The original decorative metal cornice has been removed.

45. 227 S Main St

Contributing

Mallory Bros. Second Hand Store

Date: c. 1870

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. There are two store fronts at the lower level. In between the store fronts is a wood door with an upper glass light that leads to an interior stairway. The south store front has a recessed wood door with a large glass light. On its left is a large metal framed show window. The north store front has a recessed metal framed glass door in the center with metal framed display windows on each side. The transom area is wood paneled. At the upper level are six 2/2 double hung windows. The pair in the center are narrow ones. The windows all have transoms and flat stone heads and sills. There is an interesting soldier brick coursework across the façade at the upper level of the windows. The bracketed and dentiled cornice/parapet is still intact.

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46. 228-230 S Main St

Non-contributing

Leo's Pizza

Date: c. 1890/1960

Description: Rectangular one-story masonry, modern façade of No Style with a flat built-up roof. The façade is stucco. It has a metal framed glass door at each end of the west façade. Between the doors are four circular windows. Below the dentiled Italianate style cornice is an asphalt shingled Mansard type canopy, which wraps around the building on the south. There are three circular arched windows on the south elevation. The building has a concrete block addition in the rear. Alterations are non-reversible. No style

47. 229 S Main St

Contributing

Gustine's Furniture

Date: c. 1870

Description: Large rectangular three-story brick Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade displays an early modernization with large show windows. The glass transoms appear to still exist and have been painted. There is a recessed metal framed glass entry door just right of center. In front of it is a square column supporting the store front lintel. The complex upper façade has been well preserved with its bracketed, dentiled cornice/parapet and six tall 4/4 double hung windows at the second and third levels. The windows have decorative stone hoods and sills. There are no openings on the south elevation, since it was originally a party wall.

48. 301 S Main St

Contributing

Old DX Gas Station

Date: c. 1935

Description: Irregular shaped, one-story yellow brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The building angles around the corner of Main & College. It has a metal tiled canopy over the façade. The entry door (on the north) is wood framed with a large glass light and transom. On either side are large plate glass windows with divided glass transoms. Around the corner is another large show window with transom and a wood paneled door with a divided upper glass light. On the west corner is a brick and stucco towered element.

49. 304 S Main St

Contributing

Date: c. 1935

Description: L-shaped, one-story cast block, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The front façade block is rusticated. The north side is brick masonry. There is a flush metal door with an upper glass light in the center of the symmetrically arranged façade. On either side are two large rectangular shaped windows. There is a corrugated metal awning across the entire façade. It has a small front gabled center section. On top of the rear addition is a beer garden/deck with a simple wood railing around it. A flight of metal steps leads up to it.

50. 305-307 S Main St

Contributing

Cornbelt Chevrolet

Date: c. 1930

Description: Large block-long irregular shaped, one-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The southeast corner of the yellow brick building is curved and contains a series of large metal framed windows. There are two metal framed glass doors with transoms on the long east façade

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and numerous metal framed show windows. The top of the parapet features stacked bricks and a stone coping. There are other large multi-paned windows on the south and an overhead door.

- 51. 309 S Main St** **Contributing**
Cornbelt Chevrolet
Date: c. 1915/1950

Description: Large L-shaped, one-story concrete block and brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The building sits back from Main Street and flush with the building at 305-307 S Main. On the right is a flush metal entry door with a small upper glass light. To its right is a small rectangular window with a metal overhead door to the left. There is an asphalt shingled canopy over this section of the building. To the left is a brick building with a stepped parapet wall and three large openings. In the front of this building is a concrete block structure with three large overhead doors.

- 52. 201-208 S Mauvaisterre St** **Contributing**
Date: 1890

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the façade is a metal framed glass door and transom toward the right (south) end. It has a decorative wood frame. The lower part of the brick wall has been stuccoed. At the upper level are five square headed openings, one of which has been bricked in and two of which have been framed in. The two openings at the left have been retrofitted with smaller sized windows. The window openings have stone sills and stacked brick lintels. The cornice of the building is dentiled.

- 53. 210 S Mauvaisterre St** **Contributing**
Date: c. 1880

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. There are two store fronts, each with a recessed entry with a wood frame door with a center glass light and show window. Between the two store fronts is a brick and glass block section behind which is a stairway to the second floor. There are five segmental arched 1/1 double hung windows at the second level. The original metal cornice has been removed.

- 54. 216 S Mauvaisterre St** **Contributing**
Date: c. 1880

Description: Rectangular two-story brick (stuccoed), Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. There is a two-step up (from street) recessed entry in the center of the façade with a metal framed glass door. On either side is a large show window. The windows are framed with brick and have a brick spandrel. There are 4 replacement windows on the upper façade which are 1/1 double hung. There are three 1/1 double hung replacement windows on the first story south elevation.

- 55. 228 S Mauvaisterre St** **Listed**
Labor Temple
Date: 1904

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Commercial style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. A set of concrete steps with three risers leads to the recessed front entry. The entry contains two doors, a paneled wood door on the left that leads to an interior stairway and a door with a glass panel that has been framed over on the right. To the right of the entry are two show windows that have been framed in. The window area has a rusticated stone sill and a brick spandrel. On the upper façade there are three segmental arched window openings at the second and third floor levels. They have

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rusticated stone sills and brick lintels. They have all been framed in. On the north elevation there are other segmental arched windows.

56. 230 S Mauvaisterre St

Non-contributing

Date: 1880

Description: Rectangular two-story brick (faced with Dryvit), Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. On the left and right sides of the lower façade can be seen the original cast iron store front columns. The original front masonry wall failed and was replaced with a wood framed wall c.1970s. The new wood paneled entry door (two steps up from the street) has a fan light. To its left is a rectangular window with a canvas awning. At the second level are two small 1/1 double hung windows. There is a Dryvit molded cornice on the building. All alterations are non-reversible.

57. 232 S Mauvaisterre St

Contributing

Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular one-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof, and a stepped parapet with a stone coping. There is a flush door toward the south end of the west façade with a wood filled transom. To its left is a square window with a wood filled transom and two small 1/1 double hung windows set in a former overhead door opening that has been framed in. To the right of the entry door is a square window with a wood filled transom. On the south elevation are two metal overhead doors and a pair of older 4/4 double hung windows.

58. 203-207 E Morgan St

Contributing

Gipson Building

Date: c. 1890

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Commercial style building block with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade has been refaced with new brick, various sized metal framed windows, glass block and Carrera glass. There are five store fronts. At the upper level are eleven openings with metal frame divided glass casement windows and divided glass transoms.

59. 217 E Morgan St

Contributing

Date: c. 1890

Description: L-shaped, one-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. There is a small one-story shed roofed addition on the west filling in the front ell. The lower façade has been resided with new brick, two metal framed glass windows and a metal framed glass door. There is a curved metal canopy across the façade. There are various sized openings on the east and west elevations. The east elevation wall has been parged.

60. 220 E Morgan St

Contributing

Arthur Vogts Building

Date: c. 1950

Description: Irregular shaped, one-story brick, Art Moderne style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The façade curves around to the metal framed glass door with a glass side light on the left. A small square window section wraps around the corner of the façade on the west. There are three casement windows to the each of the entry element. There are additional casement windows on the west elevations.

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61. 226-228 E Morgan St

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1890

Description: Rectangular two-story frame, apartment building with a flat built-up roof of No Style. In the center of the symmetrical façade is a front gabled porch with decorative metal columns. Sheltered by the porch are two wood paneled doors with upper glass lights. On each side of the porch is a large fixed glass window. At the second level are four evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. The foundation is brick with composition siding. Alterations are non-reversible.

62. 201-207 W Morgan St

Non-contributing

Bonacorsi Building

Date: c. 1890

Description: Large rectangular, two-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The façade has been totally resided with brick (lower level) and precast panels above. At the lower level of the façade are several store fronts with metal framed glass doors and rectangular metal framed windows. At the second level of the north façade are five 2/2 double hung metal framed windows. There are some small one-story additions on the rear. Alterations are non-reversible.

63. 213 W Morgan St

Non-contributing

Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular one-story and two-story, No Style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The building's store fronts have been bricked in. There is a solid metal door with a small upper light at the east end of the lower façade and a metal paned glass door at the west end. At the second level of the façade there are three 1/1 double hung windows. There are also 1/1 double hung windows at the second level on the east elevation. There are tall circular arched window openings on the west and rear elevations. Alterations are non-reversible.

64. 221 W Morgan St

Contributing

Date: c. 1900

Description: Rectangular one-story and two-story brick, early 20th century Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower cast iron façade is still largely intact. Recessed in the center of the lower façade are a pair of wood paneled doors with large upper glass lights and high transoms that have been framed in. On each side of the recessed entry are large plate glass windows with high glass transoms. The windows are covered with wood. At the upper level of the façade are five 1/1 double hung windows with flat stone lintels and sills. The cornice of the building is dentiled. An old overhanging sign extends from the façade. There are numerous segmental arched and flat headed windows on the east and west elevations. The building is vacant.

65. 231 W Morgan St

Contributing

B.P.O.E. 682

Date: 1958

Description: Irregular shaped, one-story and one-and-half story brick, Modern style building with a flat built-up roof. There is a marble faced vestibule attached to the front one-story wing. On the east and west sides of the vestibule are pairs of metal frame glass doors with large glass sidelights and transoms. There is a brick planter in front of the front wing. The one-and-half story can be seen extending above the front wing. There are no windows in the front of either wing.

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66. 207-209 S Sandy St

Contributing

Date: c. 1870

Description: A rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade and transom area have been covered with exterior plywood. There is a recessed entry on the north end of the façade, with 2 rectangular metal framed windows to the left. At the upper level, there had been a pair of tall windows in the center with a similar one on each side. Only the decorative stone lintels with an incised floral design are still intact. The windows have been framed in. Intact is the original bracketed/dentiled cornice.

67. 230 S Sandy St

Non-Contributing

Date: 1976

Description: Rectangular metal clad, one-story, flat roofed No Style commercial building.

68. 206-208 E State St

Contributing

Hockenhull Building

Date: 1892

Description: Large rectangular three-story brick and rough stone, Richardsonian Romanesque style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the façade are two store fronts. The one on the west has a metal framed glass door on the right and a large plate glass window to the left. There is a high wood transom. The store front on the east has a wood paneled door on the west (leading to an enclosed stairway) and a metal framed glass paneled door and show window toward the east. It has a corrugated metal transom. Above the transom can be seen the original circular and square rough stone window heads. At the second level is a centrally placed row of five 1/1 double hung windows with square glass transoms flanked by pairs of 1/1 double hung windows with transoms. Above the center panel of windows is the name of the building. At the third level are four pairs of circular arched headed 1/1 double hung windows with transoms. The cornice is modillioned.

69. 214 E State St

Contributing

Emporium

Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Arts Deco style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade has a recessed window wall with double doors surrounded by plate glass windows and transoms with an angled show window on the right. Above is a porcelain-enameled steel panel transom and a hanging metal canopy. At the second level are three large windows with divided glass transoms and decorative metal balconies. At the third level are four pairs of 6/6 double hung windows with divided glass transoms. The upper façade features decorative colored tiles set in the brick wall. Between the third-floor windows are turned wood pilasters. There is a terra cotta coping on the parapet wall.

70. 216 E State St

Non-contributing

Mullenix & Hamilton Confectioners

Date: c. 1890

Description: Rectangular two-story masonry, No Style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade is faced with vertical wood siding between the original cast iron frames. There were originally two store fronts in the building. In the center of the lower façade is a flush wood door that leads to an interior stairway. To its left is a recessed section with three casement windows. The

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front door of the building is in this recessed section facing east. The upper level of the façade is faced with square precast panels. There are three framed rectangular areas faced with vertical wood siding. There is also a narrow shed roofed addition on the east side of the building with a wood paneled door on front. The east side of the building has been stuccoed. This building was significantly altered due to fire damage c.1970, and alterations are non-reversible.

- 71. 220 E State St Contributing**
Luttrell's Majestic Theatre
Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Art Deco style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade has been stuccoed. There are two recessed metal framed glass entry doors one at each end. Between them are three large show windows. The second level of the façade has geometrically arranged brick designs (in three different colors). Vertical emphasis is provided by five pilasters that frame the tall panels of glass block. A 1/1 double hung residential window was installed c.1965, within the second glass block section from the west. The pilasters extend above the parapet wall line. The west side of the building has been parged.

- 72. 222-224 E State St Contributing**
Ogar's Cigars & Jacksonville Music Co.
Date: c. 1885

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. In the center of the lower façade is a wood paneled door that leads to an interior stairway. On either side are store fronts. The west store front has a metal framed glass door, wide light and transom. To the right is buff brick facing. The original transom area is faced with vertical wood siding. The store front on the east has a metal framed glass door and a large plate glass window framed in brick. The original transom area is faced with corrugated metal. At the second level is a pair of circular headed 1/1 double hung window, flanked by two circular headed windows on each side. The sills are sandstone and the window lintels have keystones.

- 73. 225 E State St Contributing**
Date: c. 1880

Description: Rectangular two-and-half story masonry, Richardsonian Romanesque style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. On the lower level of the façade (framed by the original cast iron elements) is a modern store front with metal framed glass door and windows and a tall metal framed transom area. At the upper level of the dark brick faced façade are four long window openings that have been boarded in. Above at the attic level are four small circular arched windows with corbeled brick heads. The windows are framed with brick pilasters with rough faced stone heads and bases. The west wall is faced with rough faced cast block.

- 74. 226 E State St Contributing**
John Zell Groceries & Provisions
Date: c. 1885

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade is faced with bright colored brick and vertical wood siding. The entry is recessed and contains a flush wood door. There are two small windows to the left. At the upper level of the façade are three circular arched headed 1/1 double hung windows with sandstone sills and keystones in the heads.

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75. 227 E State St Contributing

McGill Printing/Jacksonville Produce Co.

Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular two-and half story brick, Arts and Crafts style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The façade features a castellated parapet with a stone cap, decorative terra cotta trim on the upper level and stone belt courses. At the lower level of the façade the original copper framed store front with terra cotta spandrel still exists. At the upper level are four 1/1 double hung windows with square glass transoms. At the attic level are two small square windows.

76. 228-230 E State St Contributing

Date: c. 1885

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade contains two store fronts each with a wood door with a large glass light. In the center is a flush wood door that leads to an interior stairway. The original transom area has been framed in with wood. At the upper level of the façade are four circular arched window openings that have been retrofitted with smaller 1/1 double hung windows. The brick window heads have keystones.

77. 229 E State St Contributing

Bill Wade Photography

Date: c. 1900/1950

Description: Rectangular two-and-half story brick, early 20th century Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade has a recessed window-wall type front with the main metal framed glass door on the west. On the east is a metal door that leads to an interior stairway. On the second level of the façade are three 1/1 double hung windows. At the attic level are three small multi-paned windows with segmental arched heads.

78. 231 E State St Contributing

Times Theater

Date: c. 1940

Description: Rectangular two-story masonry, Art Deco style-theater with a flat built-up roof. The theater is faced with porcelain-enameled steel panels. At the lower level of the façade, the left half is symmetrically arranged with a curved stainless steel ticket booth in the center, flanked by paired, metal framed glass doors and glass display cases. To the west is a panel containing two display cases that have been filled in and framed by glass blocks. Above the lower façade is a triangular shaped lighted marquee with large metal letters spelling "TIMES" on each side.

79. 237 E State St Contributing

Date: c. 1885/1960

Description: Rectangular two-story masonry, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. There are two store fronts in the west half of the building, each with wood framed glass doors and plate glass windows. The transom area has been faced with vertical wood siding. The east half of the lower façade is faced with brick. On the east is a wood door with three glass lights. To the right is a rectangular shaped fixed glass window. The second level of the façade has been modernized, with the 7 tall arched window bays filled in with wood. Three small 1/1 double hung windows are centered in the first, fourth, and seventh window bay.

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- 80. 300-304 E State St** **Contributing**
American Bankers Building
Date: c. 1920

Description: Large rectangular two-story limestone faced, Neoclassical commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The south façade has five bays framed by classically styled pilasters. The bays at the lower level are filled with large plate glass windows with metal spandrels and porcelain-enameled steel transoms. There are three metal framed glass doors, two at the east end and one at the west end in a diagonal recess. In each of the upper bays are three 1/1 double hung wood windows. The building has a classically styled dentiled cornice below a plain stone parapet wall. The west elevation is similar to the one on the south and has nine vertical bays, with recessed, diagonal, metal-framed glass entrance doors in the fourth and fifth bay to the north. The second bay to the north on the west elevation also has a metal-framed glass door.

- 81. 301 E State St** **Contributing**
Post Office
Date: 1905

Description: Rectangular one-story granite, sandstone and brick, Neoclassical style post office building with a low pitched, hip and flat, built up roofs. The hip roof section is a standing seam metal type. The symmetrical façade features an elaborate central entry framed by a limestone surround, massive classically styled columns, a deep entablature with a modillioned cornice topped with a decorative stone shield. Flanking the central entry are two sets of long 1/1 double hung windows with glass transoms. The window panels have stone surrounds with keystone heads. There are rows of eight window panels on the west elevation framed in a similar as those on the front. On the east are several similarly styled windows and a loading dock and accessible ramp. The building has an English basement with square shaped windows set in the building's stone base. There are two decorative metal light posts (each having one large and 4 smaller glass globes) in front of the building set on stone bases, one on either side of the front steps.

- 82. 310 E State St** **Contributing**
Date: c. 1885

Description: A rectangular two-story masonry, Italianate style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade has been infilled with a glass and porcelain-enameled steel panels. There is a metal framed-glass door with a glass transom on the east and 3 large display windows on the west. At the upper level, there are four circular-headed, multi-paned replacement windows with fan light transoms. They are framed by classically styled, round pilasters. The parapet wall is sheathed with metal.

- 83. 312-316 E State St** **Contributing**
Oddfellows Lodge
Date: c. 1915

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Art Deco style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. There are three store fronts at the lower level. The western 2 have large metal framed plate glass display windows, separated by a brick pilaster with recessed stone detailing, with recessed entry doors at opposing ends. The West storefront features wood framed transoms, while the other transoms are covered with vinyl siding. The east storefront has been covered with siding and has 2 small fixed windows. Between the storefronts on the east is a classically framed doorway leading to the lodge hall on the second floor. The upper story's parapet steps down on the east. The flat stone cornice has decorative metal brackets. The upper façade is divided by flat pilasters with decorative stonework at

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the top and bottom. There are two stone belt courses across the façade. There are seven 1/1 double hung replacement windows at the 2nd story level with wood-filled transom spaces above. The large "I.O.O.F." letters on the upper façade are copper backed by decorative green tile work. There are thirteen circular and segmental arched headed 1/1 double hung windows at the upper level of the east elevation. These, along with numerous circular arched openings at the east-side first level, have been framed in.

- 84. 320 E State St** **Contributing**
Knights of Columbus Hall
Date: c. 1910

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Arts and Crafts style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. There were originally three store fronts in this three-bay building. The west two have been in-filled with brick, new doors and small windows. The west one has been framed in with wood siding a wood paneled door, flanked by large plate glass window openings, and a Mansard type canopy covered with wood shake shingles. At the upper level there are a series of ten 1/1 double-hung windows with the upper half blocked in and small square window openings above. The building has a classically detailed terra cotta cornice and terra cotta coping on the parapet wall. There are a series of blocked in window and door openings on the west elevation.

- 85. 328 E State St** **Contributing**
J. H. O'Donnell Undertaker
Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Arts and Crafts style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level there is a wood door with a large glass light on the left. To the right is a wood framed door and a large display window. Above is a transom, part wood filled and part glass. Also at the upper level are three 1/1 double hung windows in the center part. The parapet/cornice features corbelled brick.

- 86. 330 E State St** **Contributing**
Jacksonville Monument Co.
Date: 1919

Description: L-shaped, one-story brick, Neoclassical style commercial building with a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. In the center of the asymmetrical façade is a metal framed door with a large glass light. The door has a classically styled frame. On either side of the door are large three-part windows (1/1 double hung flanking a large fixed sash). Above the windows are divided glass transoms. Below the stone modillioned cornice, the name "Jacksonville Monument Co." is displayed in stone. In the center of the stepped/curbed parapet wall is a stone medallion with the building's date. There is a series of 1/1 double hung windows on the east and west sides of the building and a tall square chimney toward the rear on the west.

- 87. 200 W State St** **Listed**
Ayers National Bank Building (Jarvis Hunt architect)
Date: 1911/1991

Description: Irregular shaped, two-story and eight-story brick and limestone, restrained Neoclassical style building with a flat built-up roof. The two-story part of the building has a deep classical styled parapet and massive two-story windows on each end with metal grilled windows above. The main central doorway in the two-story section features metal framed glass doors with glass sidelights and

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transom. A deep canopy shelters the entryway. To the west of the building is a deep wide canopy covering the drive-in banking stations. The older eight-story office tower has 1/1 and 6/6 double hung windows and a heavy, classically detailed cornice with large dentils. To the north is a two-story addition with Dryvit clad façade and windows that mirror the original style to the south.

- 88. 209-211 W State St Contributing**
Jacksonville Savings Bank (Dean Helfinger architect)
Date: 1961

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick and stucco, Modern style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the north façade is a long expanse of window-wall with the main entry (a pair of metal faced glass doors) in the center. A large metal canopy shelters the central part of the lower façade. At the upper level of the façade are a series of tall, divided metal-framed fixed glass panels framed by stucco panels. The upper level of the west elevation is similar in design to that on the north (main) façade. At the lower level there is a metal framed glass door and window on the south end of the elevation. To the north are two square openings in the brick wall each containing a pair of windows.

- 89. 213 W State St Non-contributing**
JSB Drive-thru/ATM (Goldasich-Audo architect)
Date: 1989

Description: The Modern style bank drive-in facility is located to the rear of its parking lot just west of the former bank. It is a rectangular shaped brick building with a large metal canopy that extends to the west sheltering the drive-in bays.

- 90. 220-222 W State St Contributing**
Jos Williamson Grocery
Date: c. 1875/1970

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate (orig.) building with a flat built-up roof. Across the lower façade is a Mansard type canopy covered with wood shake shingles. The west half of the lower façade is faced with brick and has a metal framed glass door on the left with four casement windows to the right. The right (west) half of the lower façade has a metal framed glass door with transoms framed by plate glass windows. At the upper level of the façade are six 2/2 double hung windows with limestone sills with decorative supports. At the cornice level there is a circular arched brick corbeling.

- 91. 224 W State St Contributing**
Babenhausen's Crescent Restaurant
Date: c. 1875/1950

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. At the lower level of the façade are two angled metal framed glass store fronts set in a porcelain-enameled steel panel frame. At the second level are three tall circular arched 1/1 double hung windows with limestone sills with decorative supports. At the cornice level is circular arched brick corbeling.

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- 92. 226-228 W State St Contributing**
Wm. W. Gilham Funeral Home
Date: c. 1875/1970

Description: Large rectangular two-story brick, Italianate (orig.) style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. On the lower brick façade with metal transom are five fixed glass windows, a metal framed glass door, and a wood paneled door with an upper glass light on the east that opens onto an interior stairway. At the upper level of the façade are six 3/1 double hung windows and a tall 4/4 double hung circular arch headed window. The windows have limestone sills with decorative supports. At the cornice level there is a circular arched brick corbeling.

- 93. 230 W State St Contributing**
Dorwart's Meat Market
Date: c. 1875/1980

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate (orig.) style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade is faced with new brick. There is a metal framed glass door on the east and a large square framed glass window to the left of the door. At the second level are three 1/1 double hung windows. The window sills are limestone with decorative supports. At the cornice level there is circular arched brick corbeling.

- 94. 231-235 W State St Contributing**
Date: c. 1890/1940/1990

Description: Large rectangular two-story (painted) brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. On the east end of the lower façade is a recessed doorway with a flat metal door. To the right are four store fronts with metal framed glass doors and large plate glass windows with stone or brick spandrels. At the upper level of the façade are five sets of paired square windows with vertically divided glass lights. On the west elevation there are a series of segmental arch headed 1/1 double hung windows at the upper level. On the lower level there is a large four-paneled glass window on the south. On the south half of the building block is another large rectangular shaped two-story brick building with a flat built-up roof. It is attached to the north part of the newspaper building complex. On the west elevation are four large bays, each with either two or three 1/1 double hung windows. The bays are separated by brick pilasters. At the lower level on the west are numerous openings that have been bricked in. On the south elevation of the building, the west half exhibits fenestration similar to that on the west side. The east half of the south elevation contains three large overhead doors. There is a newer one-story block addition to the right. The 1940s neon sign for "Journal-Courier" is centrally located above the first story storefronts.

- 95. 232 W State St Contributing**
Fred c. Coe China & Glassware
Date: c. 1875/2015

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, originally Italianate style, remodeled to reflect the early 20th century Commercial style with a flat built-up roof. The lower façade features newer rough faced brickwork, a wood paneled door with a classically detailed frame, and two tall multi-paned windows to the right. At the second level are five 9/9 double hung windows. The window sills are limestone with decorative supports.

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96. 234-238 W State S

Contributing

Lair Building

Date: c. 1875/1950

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Italianate (orig.) style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The lower level of the façade is set back from the street face behind four square brick columns, above which is a tall wood faced transom area. The lower façade contains three doors wood and metal faced with glass lights and two large plate glass windows. At the second level are three pairs of 1/1 double hung windows. At the third level are three multi-paned steel framed windows. On the west elevation are a series of circular and segmental arch headed 1/1 double hung windows with rough stone sills at the second and third story levels. The upper transoms of all west window openings have been covered with wood. There are two small windows and a doorway toward the north part of the three-story building.

97. 300 W State St

Listed

Morgan County Courthouse (Guidon Ransdall architect)

Date: 1868

Description: Irregular shaped, two-and-half story sandstone, Second Empire style courthouse with Mansard and cross gable roofs covered with slate shingles. On the southwest corner is a four-and-half story square tower with tall circular arch headed windows with multi-paned sash at each of the four levels of the building. Above the heavily modillioned cornice of the tower are decoratively framed clocks on each side set into the Mansard roof. On the southeast corner is a similarly designed three-story tower with a Mansard roof into which are set pairs of 4/4 double hung windows with circular transoms and decorative wood frames. The main entry to the courthouse is in the center of the central section of the building. There are a pair of metal framed glass doors with glass transoms, the top one a fan light. On either side of the front door are large segmental arched windows with divided glass lights. At the second level are four tall 4/4 double hung windows with circular arched heads. Above the two center ones is the date "1868". Above the modillioned cornice there is a tall parapet feature with a large circular opening with stained glass window featuring a justice symbol. Across the lower façade (between the towers) is a portico with 3 circular arched openings and paired square stone columns. On the west elevation are a series of tall circular arch headed 4/4 double hung windows with circular multi-paned windows are the attic level. The corners of the projecting front gabled wings are quoined. Both rough faced and smooth sandstone are used in the building. (Information on the history of the building was obtained in *Jacksonville, the Beautiful City*, published by Frank H. Thomas, Jacksonville, IL, 1903.)

98. 301-305 W State St

Contributing

Morrison Block

Date: c. 1890

Description: Large rectangular three-story brick, Romanesque Revival style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The building has a stepped parapet with the words "Morrison Block" in the center. At the third level is a series of circular arch headed windows with fan light pattern sash. At the second level are seven (newer) windows with stone sills. At the first level are three storefronts faced with porcelain enameled steel panels, large plate glass windows and recessed metal framed glass doors, ceramic tile bulkheads, and stainless steel storefront framing. The left 2 storefronts have metal framed doors and the right storefront has a wood frame doors, and a stairway door is also wood framed.

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99. 307 W State St

Contributing

Date: c. 1920

Description: Rectangular one-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. There is a metal framed glass door with glass transom on the west part of the façade and large plate glass window to the east. The brick work has been painted. The name "Chipman" is on the parapet wall.

100. 309 W State St

Contributing

Date: c. 1940

Description: Rectangular one-story brick, Commercial style building with a flat built-up roof. It has a recessed metal framed glass door on either end with two large plate glass windows between. There are no decorative elements on the plain brick area above the plate glass windows.

101. 311 W State St

Contributing

Cosgriff's Café & Waffle Shop

Date: c. 1915

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Arts and Crafts style building with a flat built-up roof. The brick upper level features terra cotta coping on the castellated parapet and a terra cotta frame around the three double hung windows in the center of the upper façade. The upper sections of the windows have divided glass lights. The lower level of the façade is faced with vertical wood siding. The metal framed glass entry door (on the right side) and small fixed glass windows to the left of the door are recessed from the street face.

102. 313 W State St

Contributing

H. Dowd Building

Date: 1892

Description: Rectangular three-story brick, Richardsonian Romanesque style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The decorative features of the upper face include a castellated parapet with the name "H. Dowd" on it, segmental and circular arched limestone head on the third-floor windows, rusticated stone belt courses at the second and third levels, and a decorative stone balcony in the center of the second-floor level. There are a variety of window shapes and sizes at the upper levels (paired 1/1 double hung with circular heads, small and large 1/1 double hung, large fixed glass with clipped edges, etc.). At the lower level is a flush wood staircase door on the left and in the middle is a classically trimmed wood door. There is a multi-paned fixed glass window on the right.

103. 315 W State St

Contributing

Piggly Wiggly

Date: c. 1895

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Queen Anne style commercial building with a flat built-up roof. The upper façade has a decorative pressed metal Mesker cornice, a two-sided bay window, classically styled pilasters dividing the bay window and other two windows. At the lower level (which has been faced with brick), there are two small plate glass windows, a central recessed metal framed glass door and a wood paneled door that opens onto an interior stairway.

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104. 325-333 W State St

Contributing

Dunlap Hotel

Date: 1930

Description: Rectangular one-story to five-story brick, Neoclassical style hotel building with a flat built-up roof. The building has a classically detailed cornice with a decorative frieze band below and terra cotta belt courses and spandrels (first floor level). The main entry to the building is in the center of the north façade. There are double metal framed glass doors with wide glass sidelights and transom. The entry has a wide limestone surround. On either side of the entry are three large plate glass windows. There is a one-story wing on the west with a wood paneled door with a glass transom and three pairs of long glass fixed windows to the east of the door. On each of the upper levels there are a series of 1/1 double hung windows and smaller pairs of 1/1 double hung windows covered from the inside. The east elevation is somewhat similar to the main north elevation. There is a metal fire escape on the west side of the building. The west face of the rear wing has been stuccoed.

105. 326 W State St

Contributing

Henry Rodgers House

Date: c. 1900/1960

Description: Irregular shaped, two-story brick, Neoclassical style building with a multi-paned roof covered with asphalt shingles. Across the façade is a pedimented two-story portico with tall wood Doric type columns. The cornice of the portico is dentiled. At the lower level of the symmetrical façade is a pair of divided glass doors with a divided glass transom. The doorway has a classically styled frame and a broken pediment. Flanking the doorway is a pair of 9/9 double hung windows. At the second level of the façade are three pairs of similar type windows. There is a side gable porte cochere on the east side of the building. It has square brick columns and segmental arched wood transom. On the west elevation are a series of 1/1 double hung windows and patterned brick work (window heads and spandrel features). In the rear of the building is an attached front gabled brick garage.

106. 102-104 N West St

Contributing

Lair Building annex

Date: c. 1880

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Italianate style building with a flat built-up roof. (Rear part of Lair Building). At the lower level are three large circular arched openings and one smaller arched opening (on the south). The center (large) arched opening contains the doorway with glass sidelights and transom. On each side in the other large arched openings is a wood framed fixed glass window. Below the windows the masonry base is painted. The smaller arched opening contains a wood framed door with a central light that leads to an interior stairway. All transoms at the lower level have been framed in. The first floor of the building is stepped up from the street level. At the upper level are six segmental arched windows that have been retrofitted with metal framed 1/1 double hung windows with wood infill above. The parapet is stepped down toward the north. At the second floor on the north, there appears to be an enclosed north facing atelier type of space that is not visible from West Street.

107. 110-114 N West St

Contributing

Date: c. 1960

Description: Rectangular two-story brick, Colonial Revival style building with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. In the center of the lower façade is a classically styled doorway with a wood paneled door with divided glass sidelights. On each side of the doorway is a pair of 8/8 double hung windows. There are five 8/8 double hung windows at the upper level. All windows have shutters.

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108. Central Park

Non-contributing

Site

Date: 1825; 2008-12

Description: Two-acre, four-square style landscaped feature used as a public recreational area. In the center of this park is the marker indicating the spot where the city of Jacksonville was first platted. There are also markers for locations of the first wooden Morgan County Courthouse on the SE corner and the second brick courthouse in the NW corner. In 1920, the present monument was dedicated in the park center, with a circular walk around it and park lighting. The present park configuration is within 6" of the original footprint, having been restored in 2011 to reflect its historic appearance.

109. Monument

Contributing

Object/Statue

Date: November 8, 1920

Description: The bronze Soldiers' Monument was designed by Leonard Crunelle, a student of the renowned American sculptor, Lorado Taft. The large statue of Columbia rests on a granite tiered base quarried from Stone Mountain, Georgia, with bronze tablets commemorating Morgan County Veterans of the Civil War. The monument is notable for its use of women at its time (dedicated in 1920, the year of Women's Suffrage), depicted in two of the three figures, one of which acknowledges the toll that war takes on a family. It is the central, most dominant feature of Central Park Plaza.

110. World War I Memorial

Contributing

Object/Statue

Date: c. 1920

Description: Two limestone block pillars topped with bronze eagle sculptures. Streetside face of pillars features bronze memorial tablets naming World War I soldiers from the area. Serves as west side gateway to Central Park.

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District Historic Resources Inventory

(C = Contributing, NC = Non-contributing, NR = National Register listed)

No.	Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance
1	59		Cent Pk Pl E		Kresge	c. 1940	Art Moderne	C
2	62		Cent Pk Pl E		F. Lohman Liquors & Cigars	c. 1860/1960	Commercial	NC
3	63		Cent Pk Pl E		Johnson, Hackett, & Guthrie	c. 1860	Commercial	C
4	64		Cent Pk Pl E		Elliott Hockehull Bank	c. 1870	Italianate	C
5	66-68		Cent Pk Pl E		Hockenhull Bldg	c. 1892	Richardsonian Romanesque	C
6	72		Cent Pk Pl E		Peter Bonansinga Confectionary	c. 1890	Neo-classical	C
7	73		Cent Pk Pl E		Elliott Bank	c. 1870/1970	Commercial	NC
8	74		Cent Pk Pl E		Knollenberg Bros. Cigars	c. 1880	Italianate	C
9	46		Cent Pk Pl N		Andre & Andre	c. 1910	Commercial	C

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10	52		Cent Pk PI N		Schmalz & Son Bakery	c. 1885	Romanesque Revival	C
11	54		Cent Pk PI N		E. S. Van Anglan & Co.	c. 1885	Italianate	C
12	56		Cent Pk PI N		Phelps & Osborne Dry Goods	c. 1885	Italianate	C
13	19		Cent Pk PI S		Tindale, Brown, & Co. Music	c. 1870	Italianate	C
14	21		Cent Pk PI S		Harry Hoffman Floral Co.	1867	Italianate	C
15	23		Cent Pk PI S		Lucretia Henry Millenary	1867	Italianate	C
16	25		Cent Pk PI S		Peacock Inn Restaurant & Confectionary	c. 1870	Italianate	C
17	27		Cent Pk PI S		Farmers State Bank & Trust Co	c. 1870	Italianate	C
18	29		Cent Pk PI S		Brady Bros. Hardware	c. 1870	Commercial	C
19	31		Cent Pk PI S		Strawn Opera House	c. 1860/1994	Commercial	NC
20	37		Cent Pk PI S		Frances Stubbins Watchmaker & Jewelry	c. 1890	Commercial	C
21	39		Cent Pk PI S		Woolworth Bldg.	c. 1890	Commercial	C
22	45-47		Cent Pk PI S		Brady Bros. Hardware	c. 1890	Commercial	C
23	49-51		Cent Pk PI S		J. B. Johnson Pianos & Women's Clothing	c. 1890	Italianate	C
24	53		Cent Pk PI S		Hoffman Bros.	1892	Richardsonian Romanesque	C
25	1		Cent Pk PI W		Farrell State Bank	c. 1920	Commercial	C
26	3		Cent Pk PI W		Russell & Lyons Jewelry	c. 1890	Commercial	C
27	5		Cent Pk PI W		C. J. Deppe Dry Goods	c. 1890	Commercial	C
28	7		Cent Pk PI W		Shreve's Drug Store	c. 1860	Italianate	C
29	200	E	Court	St	Illinois Theatre	1939/2008	Art Deco	C
30	202-208	E	Court	St	Grand Hotel (storefronts)	c. 1940/2008	Modern	C
31	209	E	Court	St	Shoe Repair Shop	c. 1915	Commercial	NC
32	210	E	Court	St	Wm. Fuller Livery & Stables	c. 1900	Commercial	C
33	211	E	Court	St	Emporium	c. 1900	Commercial	C
34	214	E	Court	St	John Cherry & Son Livery	c. 1950	Commercial	C
35	303-305	E	Court	St		c. 1900	Classical Revival	C
36	307	E	Court	St	J. C. Walsh Undertaker	c. 1900	Commercial	C
37	2-4		Dunlap	Ct	Applebee Bldg.	c. 1960	Commercial	NC
38	120		Dunlap	Ct		c. 1900	Commercial	C
39	150		Dunlap	Ct		c. 1960	Commercial	C
40	111 1/2	S	East	St		c. 1910	Commercial	C
41	117-121	S	East	St		c. 1910	Commercial	C
42	214-218	S	Main	St		c. 1950	Commercial	C
43	220	S	Main	St	Bergschneider & Kumle Grocers	c. 1880	Italianate	C
44	226	S	Main	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C
45	227	S	Main	St	Mallory Bros. Second Hand Store	c. 1870	Italianate	C

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46	228-230	S	Main	St	Leo's Pizza	C. 1960	No Style	NC
47	229	S	Main	St	Gustine's Furniture	c. 1870	Italianate	C
48	301	S	Main	St	Old DX Gas Station	c. 1935	Commercial	C
49	304	S	Main	St		c. 1935	Commercial	C
50	305-307	S	Main	St	Cornbelt Chevrolet	c. 1930	Commercial	C
51	309	S	Main	St	Cornbelt Chevrolet	c. 1915	Commercial	C
52	201-208	S	Mauvaisterre	St		1890	Italianate	C
53	210	S	Mauvaisterre	St		c. 1880	Italianate	C
54	216	S	Mauvaisterre	St		c. 1880	Commercial	C
55	228	S	Mauvaisterre	St	Labor Temple	1904	Commercial	NR
56	230	S	Mauvaisterre	St		1880	Commercial	NC
57	232	S	Mauvaisterre	St		c. 1915	Commercial	C
58	203-207	E	Morgan	St	Gipson Bldg.	c. 1890	Commercial	C
59	217	E	Morgan	St	Branstiter Printing Co.	c. 1890	Commercial	C
60	220	E	Morgan	St	Arthur Vogts Bldg.	c. 1950	Art Moderne	C
61	226-228	E	Morgan	St		c. 1890	No Style	NC
62	201-207	W	Morgan	St	Bonacorsi Bldg.	c. 1890	Commercial	NC
63	213	W	Morgan	St		c. 1915	No Style	NC
64	221	W	Morgan	St		c. 1900	Commercial	C
65	231	W	Morgan	St	B. P. O. E. 682	1958	Modern	C
66	207-209	S	Sandy	St		c. 1870	Italianate	C
67	230	S	Sandy	St		1976	No Style	NC
68	206-208	E	State	St	Hockenhull East	1892	Richardsonian Romanesque	C
69	212-214	E	State	St	Emporium	c. 1915	Art Deco	C
70	216	E	State	St	Mullenix & Hamilton Confectioners	c. 1890	Commercial	NC
71	220	E	State	St	Luttrell's Majestic Theatre	c. 1915	Art Deco	C
72	222-224	E	State	St	Ogar's Cigars & Jacksonville Music Co.	c. 1885	Italianate	C
73	225	E	State	St		c. 1880	Richardsonian Romanesque	C
74	226	E	State	St	John Zell Groceries & Provisions	c. 1885	Italianate	C
75	227	E	State	St	McGill Printing/Jacksonville Produce Co.	c. 1915	Arts and Crafts	C
76	228-230	E	State	St		c. 1885	Italianate	C
77	229	E	State	St	Bill Wade Photography	c. 1900	Commercial	C
78	231	E	State	St	Times Theater	c. 1940	Art Deco	C
79	237	E	State	St		c. 1885	Italianate	C
80	300-304	E	State	St	American Bankers Bldg.	c. 1920	Neo-classical	C
81	301	E	State	St	Post Office	1905	Neo-classical	C
82	310	E	State	St		c. 1885	Italianate	C
83	312-316	E	State	St	Oddfellows Lodge	c. 1915	Art Deco	C

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84	320	E	State	St	Knights of Columbus Hall	c. 1910	Arts & Crafts	C
85	328	E	State	St	J. H. O'Donnell Undertaker	c. 1915	Arts & Crafts	C
86	330	E	State	St	Jacksonville Monument Co.	1919	Neo-classical	C
87	200	W	State	St	Ayers National Bank Bldg. (Jarvis Hunt architect)	1911	Neo-classical	NR
88	209-211	W	State	St	Jacksonville Savings Bank (Dean Helfinger architect)	1961	Modern	C
89	213	W	State	St	JSB Drive-thru ATM (Goldasich Audo Architect)	1989	Modern	NC
90	220-222	W	State	St	Jos. Williamson Grocery	c. 1875	Italianate	C
91	224	W	State	St	Babenhausen's Crescent Restaurant	c. 1875	Italianate	C
92	226-228	W	State	St	Wm. W. Gillham Funeral Home	c. 1875	Italianate	C
93	230	W	State	St	Dorwart's Meat Market	c. 1875	Italianate	C
94	231-235	W	State	St		c. 1890/1940	Commercial	C
95	232	W	State	St	Fred C. Coe China & Glassware	c. 1875/2015	Italianate	C
96	234-238	W	State	St	Lair Bldg.	c. 1875/1950	Italianate	C
97	300	W	State	St	Morgan County Courthouse (Guidon Ransdall architect)	1868	Second Empire	NR
98	301-305	W	State	St	Morrison Block	c. 1890	Romanesque Revival	C
99	307	W	State	St		c. 1920	Commercial	C
100	309	W	State	St		c. 1940	Commercial	C
101	311	W	State	St	Cosgriff's Café & Waffle Shop	c. 1915	Arts and Crafts	C
102	313	W	State	St	H. Dowd Bldg.	1892	Richardsonian Romanesque	C
103	315	W	State	St	Piggly Wiggly	c. 1895	Queen Anne (Mesker)	C
104	325-333	W	State	St	Dunlap Hotel	1930	Neo-classical	C
105	326	W	State	St	Henry Rodgers House	c. 1900/1960	Neo-classical	C
106	102-104	N	West	St	Lair Building (annex)	c. 1880	Italianate	C
107	110	N	West	St		c. 1960	Colonial Revival	C
108					Central Park	c. 1825/2011	Landscaped Site	NC
109					Soldiers & Sailors Monument	1920	Object/Statue	C
110					World War 1 Memorial	c. 1920	Object/Statue	C

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1860-1968

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Jarvis; Architect

Helfinger, Dean; Architect

Goldasich-Audo; Architects

Ransdall, Guido; Architect

Buckingham, Nathan A.; Architect

Coleman, Isaac C.; Architect

Patton and Miller; Architects

Hook, Cornelius; Architect/Builder

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The following sections describe architectural styles and building types in the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District.

Italianate (1840-1885)

A popular 19th-century style, Italianate was derived from the architecture of Italian villas and originated in England at the start of the Picturesque Movement. This style with its wide overhanging bracketed eaves was typically found on two and three-story buildings. Typical architectural characteristics include: vertical proportions; tall, curved or arched topped windows and doors with hooded molds; decorative brackets intricate wood or pressed metal cornices; stone trim with incised foliated ornament; and paired and single doors are common with large-pane glazing in the door itself. (Many examples of this style exist, but among the best is 229 S. Main, the Gustine's Building.)

Second Empire (1855-1885)

The Second Empire style was popular throughout the United States in the 1860s and 1870s, used extensively in the northeastern and midwestern parts of the country. The Second Empire style had its beginnings in France where it was the style during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-70), known as France's Second Empire. Prominent exhibitions in Paris in 1855 and 1867 helped to spread Second Empire style to England then the United States.

The Second Empire Style is recognized by the hipped roof form with dormers that allow for the maximum use of an attic area. Unlike earlier Italianate or Greek Revival styles that were based on historic precedent, the Second Empire Style reflected the latest French fashion of the day. Typical architectural characteristics include: a mansard roof with dormer windows with arched or pedimented tops; cornices at the top and bottom of the lower roof slope; decorative eave brackets; patterned shingle roof; iron roof crest; decorative window surrounds and dormers; quoins; and balustrades. (The Morgan County Courthouse is an example of this style.)

Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)

Romanesque Revival in America was inspired in part by the medieval European style known as Romanesque, popular in Europe during the 11th and 12th centuries as a revival of earlier classical Roman forms. Two phases of this style have been identified in America. During the first, Americans experimented with early versions during the 1840s-1850s. The second phase came in the late 19th century when the style was popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson.

Buildings in the Romanesque Revival style are always heavy, massive masonry construction, usually with some rough-faced stonework. Wide, rounded arches of the kind found in Roman or Romanesque architecture are an important identifying feature, and they often rest on squat columns. There is frequently polychromatic or decorative floral detail in the stonework, and sometimes on column capitals and decorative plaques. The style was frequently used for churches, university buildings, prisons, and mansions due to its strong sense of permanence. (52 Central Park Plaza North is an example of this style.)

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

Identifying features of this the Richardsonian Romanesque style include: circular arches appearing over window and door openings; rough faced masonry walls with squared and contrasting stonework; and

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asymmetrical facades. This style appears to have been a popular one around the Jacksonville public square in the late 19th century. (The Hockenhull East building, 206-8 East State Street, is a good example of this style.)

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Characteristics of the Queen Anne style include: irregular shaped floor plans and roofs; asymmetrical facades; one-story full width or wraparound front porches; bay windows and spindle-work or classical detailed porch columns and trim. Queen Anne buildings often had second story bay windows. (315 West State Street is an example of this style.)

Colonial Revival (1880-1955)

Colonial Revival reflects the designs of early American Colonial architecture in the East. The façade is usually symmetrical with balanced windows and centered doorway. Windows are double hung with multi-paned glazing in one or both sashes. There is often a front stoop on houses with a pedimented hood. (110 North West Street is an example.)

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

Neoclassical was a dominant architectural style for domestic, civic, and institutional buildings throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century. This style is similar to Classical and Greek Revival but is more monumental and ornate compared to its simpler predecessors. Typical architectural characteristics include: temple-front entry on civic, institutional, and commercial buildings; columns are of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders; exaggerated broken pediments; Classical symmetry; and dentil cornices. (Examples include Dunlap Hotel at 325-333 West State Street and the Ayers National Bank Building at 200 West State Street.)

Arts and Crafts (1905-1930)

The Arts and Crafts style grew out of the Gothic Revival movement in England, which called for a return to honest craftsmanship and the abolition of meaningless ornament. Instead of using past styles, Arts and Crafts designers created informal, functional designs. Arts and Crafts houses had gable roofs (some with exposed rafter ends), front porches with sloped columns, and 3/1 double hung windows. (The McGill Printing building at 227 East State Street is a good example of this style.)

Art Deco (1920-1940)

The Art Deco style is defined by its distinctive sharp-edged looks and stylized geometrical decorative details. The development of this architectural style was an intentional break with past precedents in the effort to embody the ideas of the modern age. It was the first American architectural style to look forward rather than back, as with the preceding revival styles. Its name was derived from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925, where the style was first exhibited. Typical architectural characteristics include: sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation; low-relief decorative panels at the entrances, around windows, along roof edges or as string courses; smooth building materials such as stucco, concrete block, glazed brick or mosaic tile; stylized decorative elements using geometrical forms, zig-zags, chevrons; strips of windows with decorative spandrels; and reeding or fluting around doors and windows. (A good example is the Emporium building at 214 East State Street.)

Art Moderne (1930-1940s)

The Moderne or Art Moderne style is closely related to the Art Deco style. Both are part of the Modern Movement in architecture, a conscious break with traditional design in pursuit of a new aesthetic free from the

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styles and forms of the past. The Moderne style was influenced by advancements in the industrial design of ships, planes, railroad engines, and automobiles and featured smooth walls with little surface ornamentation, rounded corners and curved glass. Moderne buildings have flat roofs, and bands of windows with a horizontal emphasis. Some buildings of this style have simple pipe balustrades, panels of glass block windows, curved canopies, or aluminum or stainless-steel detailing. Typical architectural characteristics include: smooth wall surface, usually stucco; flat roof; horizontal emphasis; curved corners and windows; and aluminum or stainless-steel detailing. (An example is the Kresge building at 53 Central Park Plaza East.)

Modern (1940-Present)

The Modern style includes houses and buildings generally built after World War II that often exhibit traditional architectural features. Non-residential modern buildings are expressed in various eclectic, stylistic forms. (The BPOE 682 building at 231 West Morgan is a good example of this style.)

Commercial (all eras)

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

In *The Buildings of Main Street*, Richard Longstreth has developed a classification system for historic commercial structures built within compact business districts prior to the 1950s. His system uses building mass as the determining factor. The commercial classification types outlined by Longstreth are generally applicable to historic buildings (or new buildings built in historic styles) on traditional, pedestrian-oriented commercial streets. Jacksonville's commercial area can be considered a traditional commercial district. In a traditional business district, commercial buildings are densely clustered together on small blocks on an orthogonal grid oriented to the street and sidewalk. (Examples include Russell & Lyons Jewelry and Deppe Dry Goods at 3 and 5 Central Park Plaza West, as well as Bill Wade Photography at 229 East State Street.)

No Style (any era)

Usually a building in which the original architectural detailing has been so severely compromised that it is impossible to discern any particular stylistic characteristics. Or it may be a building that has no discernable or recognizable architectural style or type.

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 Downtown Historic District in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as a physical representation of Jacksonville's continuing commercial evolution from the date of its earliest surviving downtown building (1860) to a very prosperous local commercial and business center in the mid-20th century. The JDHD endures as the heart of local commerce and community culture since the Morgan County surveyor laid out a five-acre public square in what is now Jacksonville's Central Park on March 10, 1825.

The proposed district is further eligible under National Register Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact collection of commercial buildings representing architectural styles from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. The majority of buildings within the JDHD were designed with Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic influences. However, the District also includes examples of Romanesque Revival, Commercial Style, Classical Revival, Modernism, as well as several vernacular commercial expressions from all eras within its period of

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significance. The district retains most of the familiar commercial density of its past eras and reflects the dominant architectural expressions of its time.

The period of significance begins in 1860, which is the construction date of its earliest extant building in the district, and ends in 1968, the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Commerce

Beginnings of the Jacksonville's Downtown

Two years after the creation of Morgan County by the Illinois State Legislature, the town of Jacksonville was laid out in 1825. On January 6, 1825, John Howard, Abraham Pickett and John C. Lusk had been appointed to locate a permanent seat for Morgan County. On March 10, 1825, Johnston Shelton, the county surveyor, laid out a five-acre public square in a 160-acre tract, in what is now Jacksonville's Central Park. The State Road that ran from Springfield to Naples, ran through the middle of the new town square. This street was named State Street.

A street was then laid out running north and south to the center of the public square, with a width of 60 feet, the same width as State Street. Taking these two streets as base lines, the town was laid out into square blocks of 180'- 9" on each side, with blocks being divided into three lots of equal size. Other streets were made 40 feet wide and the alleys 20 feet in width, all running at right angles with each other. While there are several stories regarding the origin of the town name, the most plausible that has stood the test of time is that it was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, a national hero at that time.

The only human habitation in the new town site was a log cabin owned by a man named Alexander Cox, a hatter by trade. It was located near where Trinity Episcopal Church would later stand (southeast corner of Church and State Streets).¹ There was also a log cabin just over the eastern boundary of the town, a double log cabin of Father Jordan, within the walls of which was formed the first class of Methodists – forerunner of the Centenary Grace and Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon, other houses and settlers made their appearance.

Joseph Fairchild and George Hackett were the first merchants to establish themselves on the town square, with George Rearick following next- all locating in the summer of 1825. The first tavern in the town was established by Thomas Carson, who bought Alexander Cox's log cabin for such a purpose. Around the same time, David Taft opened a tavern in a small building, 16 feet square, on the east side of the square. Carson's cabin tavern was next moved to East Morgan Street to make way for the erection of the Congregational Church. Carson's much utilized cabin would also serve as the town's first jail.

The first courthouse would be erected in 1826. It was a frame building set on log blocks.² It was located on the northwest corner of the public square and cost about \$450 to build. This building burned on December 6, 1827. Another courthouse of brick was built in 1829 at a cost of \$4,000 on the southwest corner of the square. It was one of the first brick buildings in the county.

The first buildings on the west side of the square were a row of small frame houses. There were no large stores on the public square, but there were several, small stores constructed of logs. These log buildings began to quickly give way to more substantial frame buildings, which also would soon become too small and insecure for growing commercial interests. These frame buildings would eventually be replaced by much

¹ Charles M. Eames, *Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville*, The Daily Journal, Job Printing Office, Jacksonville, Illinois 1885, 42.

² Ibid., 51

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stronger brick structures, the first being erected in 1828 by John Wilkinson (a local developer) on the southeast corner of the square, the site of the later Hoffman Building (which still exists). Another brick building was built on the south side of the square and on the north by Jacksonville architect/builder, Cornelius Hook. In 1831-32, a bank building for M. V. Ayers & Co. was constructed on the north half of the west side of the square. In the surrounding residential areas, better dwellings had begun to be erected. Streets were accurately defined, mud sidewalks replaced by more permanent walkways, and a more refined, permanent community began to evolve around Jacksonville's public square.³

Unlike the simple block squares of other courthouse squares found throughout Illinois and the United States, the public square layout in Jacksonville was more complex, combining features found in other courthouse square designs. In addition to streets running along all four sides of the square, (Court, Mauvaisterre, Morgan and Sandy), two other streets enter the square at midpoint from the north and the south (Main Street), and from the east and west (State Street). The type of square layout that evolved in Jacksonville is known as the "Four-Block Square".

Around 1840, the commercial square area had developed along the following lines. On the east side of the square was the frame, one-story Congregational Church. The second courthouse appeared on the southwest corner of the public square. T.D. Eames had a dry goods store on the east side of the square, and S. Reynold Krug also sold dry goods. Philip Price had a jewelry store on the north side of the east half of the square. On the north side, George AW. Fox kept the Mansion House, and D.S. Creamer, the fashionable merchant, occupied a one-story frame building. A 1 ½ story frame building was one of the principal stores on the south side. Two or three long, one story frame buildings occupied the site of Strawn's Opera House, and the only brick building was part of Metal's & Fells' Dry Goods Store.

On the west side of the square were three or four frame buildings on the south half and the Ayers Bank Building on the north half. Two brick buildings and the Mansion House stood on the north side of the square, west of Main Street. The brick Henderson Building, R. Hockenhull's and the Eames Buildings were located on the north half of the east side of the square. On the south half of the east side were a substantial building on the corner (Stevenson's), two frame buildings, the Congregational Church, Brabson's and two other frame buildings.

In 1860, L. Gast Brothers, St. Louis, prepared lithographs of the four sides of the square. The Gast Bros. lithographs showed the following which would remain largely the same during the 1860-1885 period:

East Side: Starting at Court Street going south were Rosenhaupt's New York Store, a 3-story brick building with two store fronts housing Henry Rice's Temple of Fashion; a 2-story frame building housing Sam Hamilton's Bakery and Confections; and five other brick, 2-story buildings housing a drug store, Myers and Knollenberg Cigars and Tobacco, and Hockenhull, King and Elliott Bank. Across State Street was B.F. Stevenson with Campbell's Photographic Gallery, Stege Iron and Hardware, the Union Hall (the old Congregational Church), a book shop and residences.⁴

South Side: There were mostly frame buildings on the south side except on the corners, with Hamilton & Ayers being on the corner of Main and the Square. Also, there were Charles Hayden, The Taylor's, H.C. Sims, David Cone, W.A. Cobb, St. Louis Brach Wholesale Liquor, an empty lot and a 3-story building housing Coffman & Bruce. Across Main Street, Strawn's Opera House had just been completed. The, J.M. Snyder Yates, Smith and Bare, three houses, D.H. Hamilton Boots and Shoes, and Johnson & Richard Stoves. The First National Bank was on the corner.⁵

³ Ibid., 45

⁴George Vasconcelles, "Around the Square," an unpublished paper read before the Morgan County Historical Society, Nov.16, 1956, 4

⁵ Ibid., 4

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West Side: On the west side was Men's Caps and Shoes, Hatch Drugs, two empty buildings, and the Philadelphia Dry Goods. North of State Street was a 2-story brick building housing Stevenson and Thompkins Stoves and Hardware, M.P. Ayers Banking House, and a 3-story brick building. The next 3-story building housed J.W. King, The Emporium, J.W. Gallneth Tin Shop, a furniture store, and Hamilton's Bakery.⁶

North Side: Starting at Sandy Street east was King and Dewey Dry Goods, Dovyons and Company – Boots and Shoes, the Jacksonville Store, Catlin Books, J.T. Sigler, a jewelry store, a hardware store, and a hotel. Across Main Street, the next seven store fronts were brick: McDonald's, F.G. Farrell's Bank, George Scott-Scott & Fitch, F.T. Gilett Queensware, and a clothing store.⁷

By 1885, more impressive commercial buildings were being erected around the square, where the main businesses of the town were concentrated. On the north side, Messrs. Dayton & Adams; Hatfield, Price & Chambers each erected substantial 3-story brick buildings, which towered over their more humble neighbors. The west side of the square also boasted a block of 3-story brick buildings occupied by seven different firms engaged in various businesses. Also, there was a fine brick building owned and occupied by Well & Bro., which looked down on the surrounding stores.

The erection of Strawn's Opera House resulted in the finest business block on the square, at the time. By 1885, a handsome brick commercial block was nearing completion next to the Opera House. Earlier brick buildings from the mid-18th century often had side gable roofs or a hip roof as it appears Strawn's Opera House had. By 1885, many of the brick commercial buildings exhibited the Italianate commercial style, with arched windows and bracketed cornices. They usually had flat, built-up roofs by this time. By 1885, similarly styled commercial buildings had begun to appear on the streets off the public square. The Second Empire styled County Courthouse, which had been completed in 1868 on West State Street, also added to the attractive character of the central business area. Other important early buildings in the District included the eclectic 2 ½ story YMCA Building on West Morgan Street (1880), and the Dunlap House on West State Street (1856 w/ later additions).

In 1903, the booklet published by Fred H. Thomas called *Jacksonville the Beautiful City*, the city is shown with a population of 15,000 and has fully matured, with significant development around the public square and beyond. By this date, all buildings in the JDHD appear to have been of masonry construction.

Jacksonville's Cigar Industry

Starting in 1843, cigar making became a big industry in Jacksonville. Benjamin Pyatt is credited with being the city's first cigar maker, and a nephew and former employee of Pyatt's, Robert T. Cassell, became one the town's best-known cigar manufacturers. Cassell learned the business while working for W.H. Romerman and then B. Pyatt & Son in the 1870's and early 1880's. In 1882, Cassell and his brother, Lyman, bought Romerman's old business from Buker Martin. Their first manufacturing room was located at 214 S. Main Street, where a city parking lot is now located. The business eventually moved to 6 W. Side Square, next door to Ayers National Bank in 1896. Their most notable brand cigars were the "Short Horn" and the "Big Run" brands. By 1905, there were 13 cigar factories, employing 130 men and making 200,000 cigars each week. Cigar makers became unionized in the early 20th century and made a respectable living for their time. One of the major cigar factories in the city was the McCarthy Gebert Co. (115-117 E. North St.). It produced the *EI Macco* cigar. The Lyman S. Kent enterprise, manufacturer and jobbers of cigars and tobacco, was located within the JDHD at 211 East Court Street. G.F. Salby, Cigar Makers located in the city around 1930. McCarthy started his cigar business within the JDHD at 214 ½ E. State Street around 1900 in what would later (and today) be known as the Emporium Building. There were a number of cigar stores within the District throughout the early decades of the 20th century, especially along State Street. They included the following:

⁶ Ibid., 5

⁷ Ibid., 6

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Store Name, Address, & Era

Mullinex & Hamilton, Cigars & Tobacco	216 E. State St.	1915-1930's
Chas. W. Taylor & Co., Wines, Liquors & Cigars	220 E. State St.	1902
Daniel M. Keating, Wines, Liquors & Cigars	222-224 E. State St.	1902
United Cigar Store	237 E. State St.	1930's
Philip L. Henegham, Liquors & Cigars	209-211 W. State St.	1902
James Landes, Wines, Liquors & Cigars	220-222 W. State St.	1902
Samuel Ornellas Cigars	209 E. Court St.	1930's

Architecture

Significant Commercial and Public Buildings Developed within the District (1840's - 1940's)

A number of key commercial and public buildings have, over the years, helped to shape and give character to the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District. One of the first major buildings to be constructed on the public square was **Strawn's Hall** around 1860. It was an imposing Italianate style building with a large auditorium above lower commercial space. Jacob Strawn, one of the richest men in Illinois at the time, spent \$100,000 constructing his two-story entertainment palace on the southwest corner of Main Street and the public square. The building, first known as Strawn's Hall, hosted its first event on March 12, 1861, the Berger Family of Swiss Bell Ringers. It was the site of many musical events during the Civil War years as well as the location of other civic events. After the death of his father, Jacob Strawn, Jr. spent \$5,000 remodeling the building and subsequently renamed the building the **Strawn's Opera House**.

Those appearing on the opera house stage included Mark Twain, the actor Edwin Booth, Thomas Nast (political cartoonist), John Wesley Powell (famous geologist and explorer), and Buffalo Bill. In 1887, fire gutted the opera house. It was rebuilt, but never again hosted such celebrities. Much of the exterior remained unchanged until 1988, when the roof collapsed, requiring removal of the entire upper story of the building. Today, only the first-floor walls stand as a reminder of the once grand Strawn's Opera House at 31 Central Park Plaza South.⁸

Off the public square area, as early as 1841, the **Dunlap House** was built in the 300 block of West State Street. This hotel was founded by Col. James Dunlap, one of Jacksonville's oldest settlers. Col. Dunlap served in the Civil War under the command of his son-in-law, Maj. General John A McClelland. The Dunlap House was remodeled in 1856 and continued to be expanded into a sprawling, impressive 3-story Italianate structure with a large cupola. The Dunlap House was eventually replaced by the five-story Dunlap Hotel which was located east of the Dunlap House site. Constructed around 1930, the building remains at 325-333 W. State Street.

Across State Street from the Dunlap House, stands the landmark Second Empire style **Morgan County Courthouse**, built just after the Civil War at 300 W. State Street. The contractor, W. H. Underwood, laid the foundation in 1868, following plans prepared by Guidon P. Ransdall, a notable Chicago architect. The courthouse was completed in about 1 ½ years at a cost of \$204,000.⁹ This grand building has changed very little in appearance during its 150-year life and remains one of the most important visual aspects of the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District. It has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the earliest and most significant extant commercial buildings in the District, remaining relatively unchanged, is the **Gustine's Furniture Store Building** (c. 1870). Located at 229 S. Main Street, it was built in the Italianate style and still retains its original bracketed cornice and 2/2 double hung windows with decorative hoods.

⁸ Greg Olsen, "Strawn's Opera House," *Journal Courier*, Jacksonville, Illinois, February 28, 2003, 3.

⁹ Frank H. Thomas, *Jacksonville the Beautiful City*, 1903.

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On the commercial scene around the square, important late 19th century buildings included the **Grand Hotel and Opera House** (1888), **The Hockenhull Building** and **Hoffman Brothers Building** (both in 1892). Located on the site of the present Illinois Theater at the corner of Mauvaisterre and Court Streets, was the elegant Grand Hotel and Opera House. It was a large, four-story building executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, exhibiting the characteristic circular arched fenestration and corner tower. In its day, it was undoubtedly the most impressive commercial structure on the public square.

The Hoffman brothers' (Sol and Gus) first commercial venture was in 1881 in a small store at the corner of East State Street and the public square. In 1885 they moved to the southeast corner of the square, purchasing the property from the owner. In 1892, their building had become too small and they demolished it in order to build a new and larger venue. The new building was 30' by 140' and three stories for part of its length. The third story was rented to the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and the second floor was rented to office tenants. In 1899, the Hoffman Brothers store became crowded and a 40' addition was built at the rear making the 180' in length. The rear addition was built up until it was three stories to match the front part. With this increased space, the store was divided into departments like the big city stores of the time. A shoe department was added and the art department was greatly enlarged.

In 1891, a major public conveyance improvement caused a good bit of excitement when electric trolley cars began to run in Jacksonville. **The Street Railway Company** was incorporated in 1867 by Felix Farrell, with the first track laid on South Main Street. Soon tracks were laid on East State, West State, and North Main. These earliest trolleys were horse-drawn. Around 1887, the property was bought by the Hook Company, and in 1891 it secured the right to run electric cars. The trolleys ran until the development of improved automobiles made trolley cars impractical after the first decades of the 20th century.¹⁰ Many historic photos (some included) show trolley tracks around the square and passing through the ornamental arches located on the approach streets near the public square. The arches in the square area were a memorial commemorating the Spanish American War of 1898. The arches have been reconstructed and reinstalled in most of their original locations by the City in the past few years and are as inviting today as they were in the early 20th century.

Just after the turn of the 20th century, other buildings were located near the Square because of its thriving commercial and public activity: the **Jacksonville Library** (1903), the **Jacksonville Labor Temple** (1904), and the **U.S. Post Office** (1905). The Jacksonville Public Library (201 W. College Ave.) services began in 1890, but in 1901, millionaire philanthropist Andrew Carnegie pledged \$40,000 for the construction of a new library building, which was completed in 1903. The Public Library was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 2000, and lies just beyond this district's boundaries.

The Jacksonville Labor Temple (228 S. Mauvaisterre St.) is the oldest building of its type in the United States. Jacksonville area union members were among the pioneers in erecting a labor temple, a central meeting place and recreation center from members of the Jacksonville Trades and Labor Assembly. It was the third Labor Temple erected in the country preceded only by similar structures in Los Angeles and Belleville, Illinois. Built in 1904 by its members, it was followed by numerous others constructed throughout the nation. At a meeting on February 17, 1904, assembly members voted to purchase a dilapidated building on South Mauvaisterre Street and erect a new three-story brick building. A cornerstone was laid containing the names of 900 union members in Jacksonville. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The U. S. Post Office Building at 301 East State Street is another fine example of the Neoclassical style of architecture. Built of granite, sandstone, and brick in 1905, the symmetrical façade features and elaborate central entryway framed by a stone surround, massive, classically styled columns, a deep entablature with a meadowland cornice, topped with a decorative stone shield. The building has an English basement with

¹⁰ Betty Carlson Kay and Gary Jack Barwick, *Images of America, Jacksonville, Illinois, The Tradition Continues*, Arcadia Publishing, 1999, 80.

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windows set in the stone base. There are two decorative metal light posts in front of the building set on stone bases, one on either side of the front steps. The post office was expanded to the east and south in 1932 at a cost of \$100,000. The building retains a high level of integrity and was decommissioned by the Postal Service and is currently the home of the Morgan County Historical Society.

Other important buildings to be constructed in the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District in the early 20th century were the **Ayers National Bank Building**, and the **American Bankers Building**. The Ayers National Bank Building (now Farmers State Bank & Trust Co.) at 200 West State Street is an 8-story, restrained Neoclassical style building that was built in 1913. The Farmers State Bank & Trust Co. bought the Ayers Bank Building and moved into it in July 1941. In 1993-94, a 50' x 100', two-story addition was built on the north side of the existing 8-story structure. The bank lobby was completely remodeled and the two-lane drive-up area was expanded into 4 lanes. The bank building is on the National Register of Historic Places for being the oldest site in Illinois that is continuously affiliated with banking. It remains the most visually significant building around Central Park.

Central Park itself has always been a major defining feature of the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District since its earliest development as the Downtown's landscaped feature. The Park has recently been rehabilitated and project designers took into account the original intent and design to successfully meld modern amenities and accessibility into a tasteful rehabilitation that is within 6 inches of its original footprint. Historic reproduction lantern type lighting is on concrete pylons. The park also features other commemorative markers, including the Charters of Freedom monument, a Looking for Lincoln wayside exhibit acknowledging Lincoln's 1854 speech on the courthouse steps, a Civil War cannon returned to its original location in 2013. **The World War I Memorial** serves as the gateway entrance on the west side of the park.

In earlier times, Central Park had a fountain with sculptured figures and a pagoda-like bandstand that was relocated to Nichols Park to make way for the Soldiers' Monument. In the center of Central Park is now a tall, beautifully designed and constructed **Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument**, with a statue of Columbia, which honors the Civil War veterans in Morgan County. The bronze monument was dedicated on November 8, 1920, and former Governor Richard Yates, Jr., gave the dedication address. Concrete sidewalks crisscross the park and there is also tasteful street furniture, including benches, seating areas, and public performance areas.

The American Bankers Building at 300-304 East State Street (now Hamilton's) was constructed c. 1920 in the Neoclassical style. This large, two-story building features numerous bays framed by classically styled pilasters. While there has been some retrofitting of windows at the lower level, the building retains much of its original architectural integrity.

Toward the end of the 1930's and early 1940's, construction/remodeling began on an important downtown building in the Art Deco style. **The Illinois Theatre** at 200-208 East Court Street anchors the northeast corner of the Central Park Plaza. It is actually a total remodeling of the Grand Hotel and Opera House that was located at this site since the 1890's. A curved section of the theater on the southwest corner encompasses the theater lobby and features typical Art Deco vertical brick projections, which are repeated on the upper level on the west façade. While the original marquee has been replaced by a newer, metal marquee, and other fenestration changes have occurred, the theater still retains much of its original Art Deco integrity. The Illinois Theatre continues to maintain its high level of visual appeal on the Square.

During the golden era of movie palaces (1920s to 1940s), Downtown Jacksonville featured 3 movie theaters in addition to the Illinois: The Pacific Theatre, once located on the east side of the square, Lutrell's Majestic Theatre (220 East State Street), and the Times Theater (231 East State Street). Toward the end of this period, Kresge's (the predecessor to K-Mart) had a thriving business at 59 Central Park Plaza East, featuring extended business hours to accommodate evening theater patrons.

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

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Reflecting national trends in the 1950s and 1960s, a number of retailers changed their first-floor storefronts, installing panel systems of newer materials, like that of Bill Wade Photography (229 East State Street). Several commercial buildings in the district clad upper stories and added large, centrally located signage blocks to attract customers and supplement advertising, as did Woolworth's, Osco Drug Store (45-47 Central Park Plaza South), and Sears (in the former Andre and Andre Building, 46 Central Park Plaza North). The signage acted as a billboard and was very visible to customers circling the Square in their automobiles.

During the mid-20th century, automobile transportation had an enormous impact on downtown. More families had cars and consumers traveled from farther distances to patronize bustling stores and obtain merchandise only available in the "bigger city." Since Jacksonville was the county seat and one of the largest communities in west-central Illinois, the downtown retailers reaped the benefits from the influx of out-of-town shoppers. Just off the Square, automotive dealers, repair shops and gas/service stations appeared after World War II through the 1960s, like the Corn Belt Chevrolet building (305-9 South Main Street) and neighboring former DX Station.

Toward the end of the 1960s, new highway construction, strip mall development, and the advent of "big box" stores encouraged shoppers to travel even farther to other destinations for goods and services historically found downtown. (Jacksonville's Morton Avenue was paved and became the new commercial strip, leading consumers to the new Lincoln Square Shopping Center and Mohr Value, the predecessor to Wal-Mart's store #200 opening on the edge of town.) This decline in downtown commercial activity is reflected in the significant decrease in building construction during the latter part of the 20th century. Merchants and building owners in Jacksonville and many other smaller towns responded to the trend by remodeling their storefronts with modern materials to compete with new malls and shopping centers. Most exterior alterations that have occurred are window replacements or removal and the installation of synthetic siding elements over original cladding. This trend also helped the nationwide Urban Renewal program gain momentum as a "solution" to the shopping malls.

Late 19th and early 20th century contributions of Jacksonville's most prominent early architects, Nathan A. Buckingham, Isaac C. Coleman, and Henry Elliott

Three prominent Jacksonville architects were locally active from the 1870's to the 1930's, during the major development years of the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District. They were Nathan A. Buckingham, Isaac C. Coleman, and Henry Elliott. They all maintained offices and worked on both commercial and residential buildings in the City. They also designed buildings located in other communities throughout Illinois, including at least six county courthouses and several school buildings. Buckingham designed the courthouses for Macon and Gallatin Counties; Coleman prepared a design for the enlargement of the Hancock County Courthouse, and Elliott designed courthouses in Edgar, Pike and may have been the designer of Jersey County's courthouse.¹¹

Nathan A. Buckingham designed the Richardsonian Romanesque Hoffman Brothers Building at the southeast corner of the public square. Much of the original architectural detailing of the building is still evident. According to Isaac Coleman's autobiography, around 1886, Buckingham, Coleman and W.E. Mathers consolidated their separate businesses to form the Star Mill Manufacturing Company. It conducted general mill business and also had an architectural department with the objective of advancing design services around the Jacksonville area. Buckingham was president, while Coleman served as vice-president. After two short years, Coleman had differences with Buckingham and left the firm. Coleman assisted local contractor Spencer Rawlings with several jobs in Jacksonville. Coleman was involved with numerous design projects around Jacksonville into the 1900s. From his autobiography, it is learned that Coleman designed the M. P. Ayers & Co. Bank Building on the west side of the Square.¹²

¹¹ Jo Anne Beard, "Information on early Jacksonville Architects," 2001.

¹² Florence Coleman, "Isaac C. Coleman's life taken from an account in his own handwriting."

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Kay, Betty Carlson and Barwick, Gary Jack, *Images of America, Jacksonville, Illinois, The Tradition Continues*, Arcadia Publishing, 1999.

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Photographs from the historic Jacksonville, Illinois photo archives of Jack Barwick, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

Polk's Jacksonville, Illinois City Directory, 1929-30, R. L. Polk & Co., Publishers.

Price, Edward T., "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat," *The Geographical Review*, Vol. 58-1.

Swanson's City Directory, Jacksonville, Illinois, 1915, Charles M. Swanson, Publisher.

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

Vasconcelles, George, "Around the Square," An unpublished paper read before the Morgan County Historic Society, November 16, 1956.

Williams, C. S., *Williams' Jacksonville Directory and Business Mirror for 1860-61*, Catlin & Co., Booksellers and Stationers (north side of Public Square) 1860.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36.7

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

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: 39.734294, -90.229186

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.735477</u> Latitude	<u>-90.232611</u> Longitude	3	<u>39.731664</u> Latitude	<u>-90.225491</u> Longitude
2	<u>39.735477</u> Latitude	<u>-90.225491</u> Longitude	4	<u>39.731664</u> Latitude	<u>-90.232611</u> Longitude

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

The District runs south to north and east to west through and around the Central Park. The District is roughly bounded on the north by northern lot lines of properties on the entire north side of Central Park and by Court Street; on the east along the eastern property boundaries of 214 East Court, 301 and 330 East State Street, 217 East Morgan, 230 South Mauvaisterre, and 230, 304 and 309 South Main; on the south by State and Morgan Streets and College Avenue, as well as the southern lot boundaries of 201-231 West Morgan Street, 304 and 309 South Main Street, 49-53 South Central Park Plaza, and 230 South Mauvaisterre; and on the west by South West and South Sandy Streets, as well as the western property lines of 327 and 342 West State Street, 231 West Morgan, 227-309 South Main, and 230 South Mauvaisterre.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Jacksonville Downtown Historic District include the most significant concentration of the City's historic commercial structures. District boundaries were drawn to minimize the number of non-contributing resources, as well as to exclude structures outside the period and areas of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Cody Wright</u>	date	<u>March 25, 2018</u>
Organization	<u>C-Wright Consulting</u>	telephone	<u>217-899-8334</u>
street & number	<u>790 Old Highway Rd.</u>	email	<u>cody1767@gmail.com</u>
city or town	<u>Winchester</u>	state	<u>Illinois</u> zip code <u>62694</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**

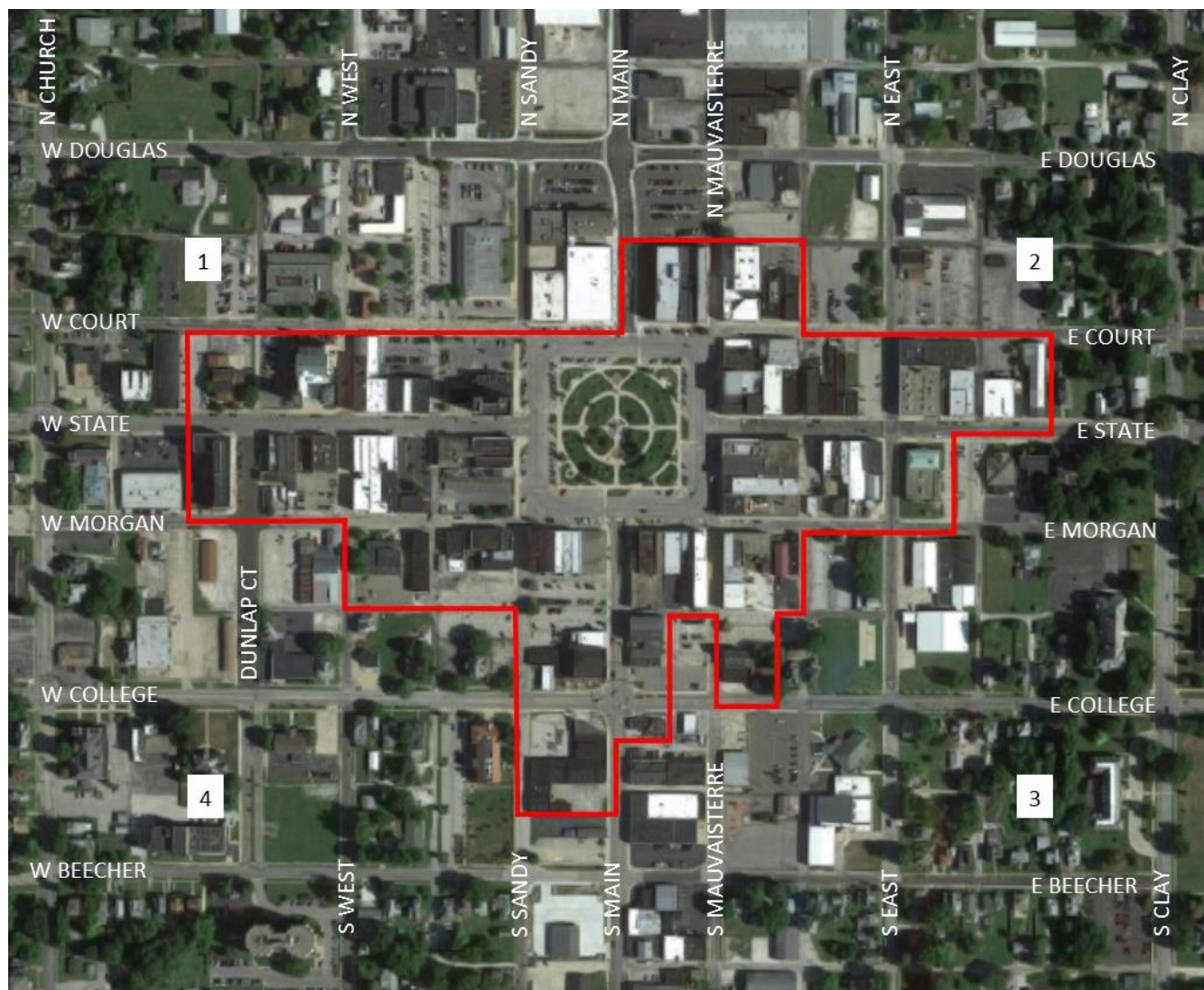
Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State

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



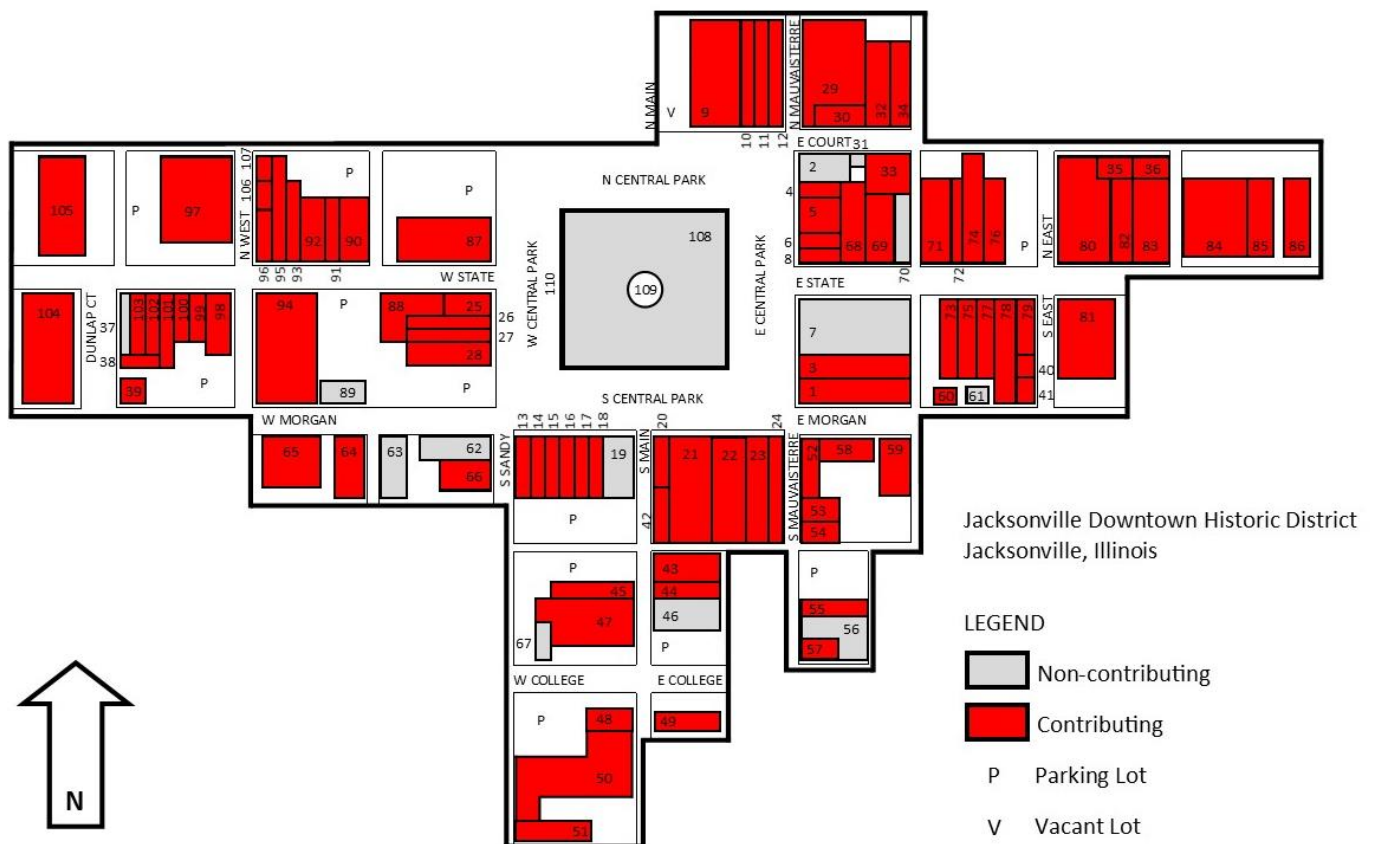
Jacksonville Downtown Historic District Boundary Map

Coordinates:

1. 39.735477, -90.232611
2. 39.735477, -90.225491
3. 39.731664, -90.225491
4. 39.731664, -90.232611

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois
County and State



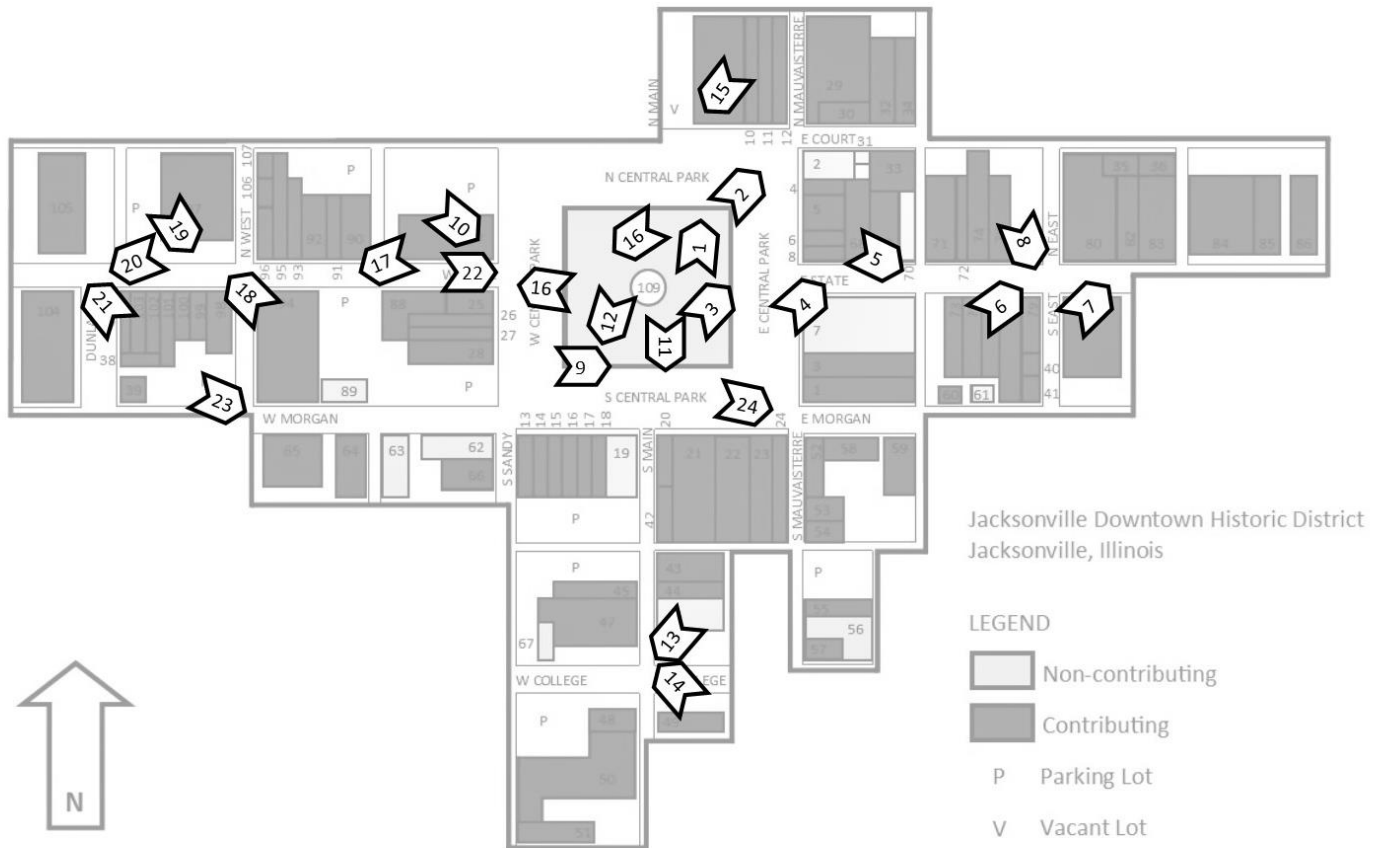
Jacksonville Downtown Historic District Site Map
(Building numbers correspond to District Historic Resources Inventory and Building Descriptions)

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Morgan, Illinois

County and State



Jacksonville Downtown Historic District Photo Key

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Jacksonville Downtown Historic District		
City or Vicinity:	Jacksonville		
County:	Morgan	State:	IL
Photographer:	Cody Wright		
Date Photographed:	November 28, 2017 and March 16, 2018		

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

Photo 1 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0001)

East half of north side block of Central Park Plaza, camera facing north.

Photo 2 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0002)

Corner of North and East Central Park Plaza at East Court Street, camera facing northeast.

Photo 3 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0003)

North half of east side of Central Park Plaza, camera facing northeast.

Photo 4 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0004)

North side of 200 block of East State Street, camera facing east-northeast.

Photo 5 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0005)

South side of 200 block of East State Street, camera facing east-southeast.

Photo 6 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0006)

Northeast corner of East State and North East Streets, camera facing northeast.

Photo 7 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0007)
North side of 300 block of East State Street, camera facing northeast.

Photo 8 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0008)
301 East State Street, camera facing southeast.

Photo 9 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0009)
South half of east side of Central Park Plaza, camera facing east.

Photo 10 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0010)
Aerial of Central Park Plaza, camera facing east-southeast.

Photo 11 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0011)
South Main Street, from 200 block, camera facing south.

Photo 12 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0012)
West half of South Central Park Plaza, camera facing south-southwest.

Photo 13 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0013)
Corner of 300 block of South Main and College, camera facing southwest.

Photo 14 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0014)
Corner of 200 block of South Main and College, camera facing west-northwest.

Photo 15 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0015)
Aerial of Central Park Plaza, camera facing south-southwest.

Photo 16 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0016)
200 block of West State Street, camera facing west-northwest.

Photo 17 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0017)
200 block of West State Street, camera facing west-southwest.

Photo 18 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0018)
300 West State Street, camera facing northwest.

Photo 19 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0019)
301-305 West State Street, camera facing south.

Photo 20 of 24: (IL_Morgan County, Jacksonville Downtown Historic District – 0020)
325-333 West State Street, camera facing southwest.

Photo 21 of 24: (IL, Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0021)
326 West State Street, camera facing northwest.

Photo 22 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0022)
World War I Memorial and Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Central Park, camera facing east.

Photo 23 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0023)
201-231 West Morgan Street, camera facing southeast.

Photo 24 of 24: (IL_Morgan County_Jacksonville Downtown Historic District_0024)
201-209 East Morgan Street, camera facing southeast.

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23



Photo 24



Property name:
Illinois, County:

List of Figures

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



Figure 1. Jacksonville, Illinois, South side of Square at South Main Street looking south (c. 1870).

Property name:
Illinois, County:

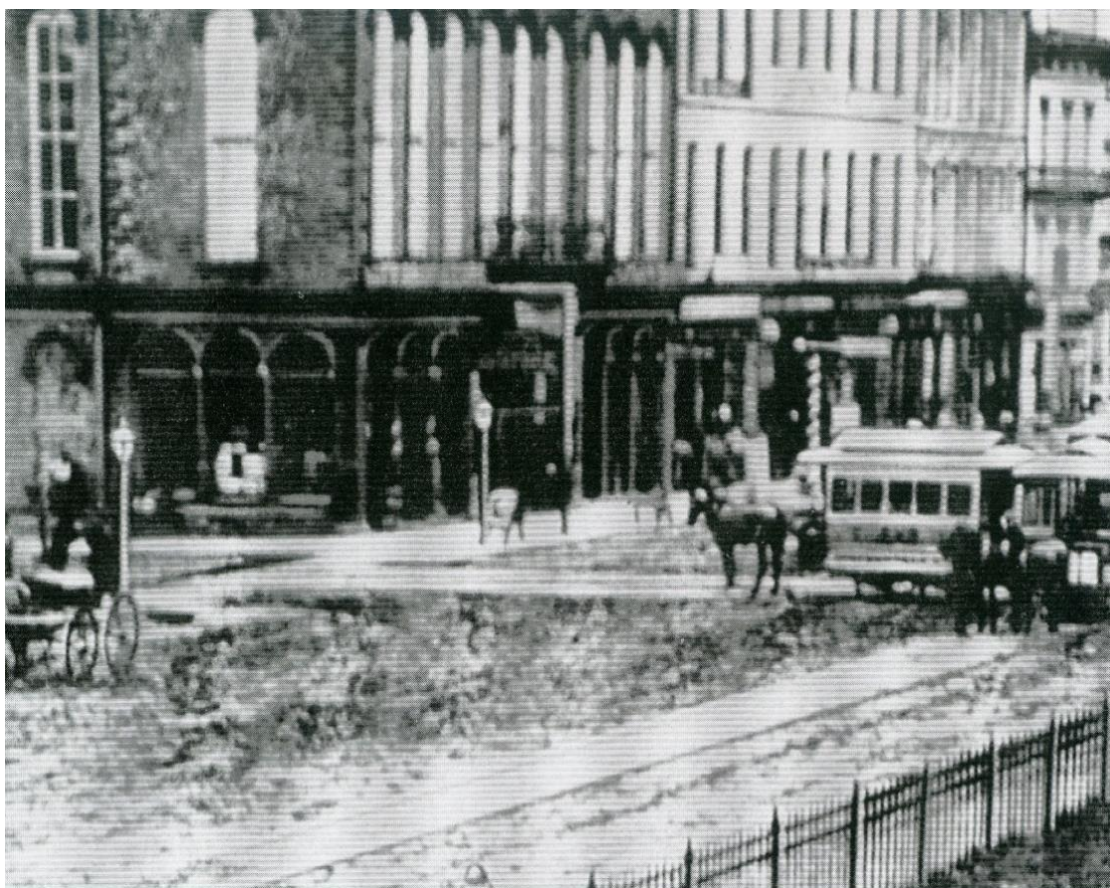


Figure 2. Jacksonville, Illinois, horse drawn trolleys on square at S. Main, looking southwest (c. 1880).



Figure 3. Jacksonville, Illinois, east side of square looking north and east down East State Street (c. 1890).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 4. Jacksonville, Illinois, original fountain in Central Park, looking west (c. 1890).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 5. Jacksonville, Illinois, north side of square looking northwest (c. 1890).



Figure 6. Jacksonville, Illinois, E. State Street looking west from southeast corner of East Street (c. 1890).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 7. Jacksonville, Illinois, east half of south side of square, looking southeast toward corner of East Morgan Street (c. 1890).



Figure 8. Jacksonville, Illinois, East State Street looking west (c. 1895).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 9. Jacksonville, Illinois, West State Street looking west from Central Park (1900).

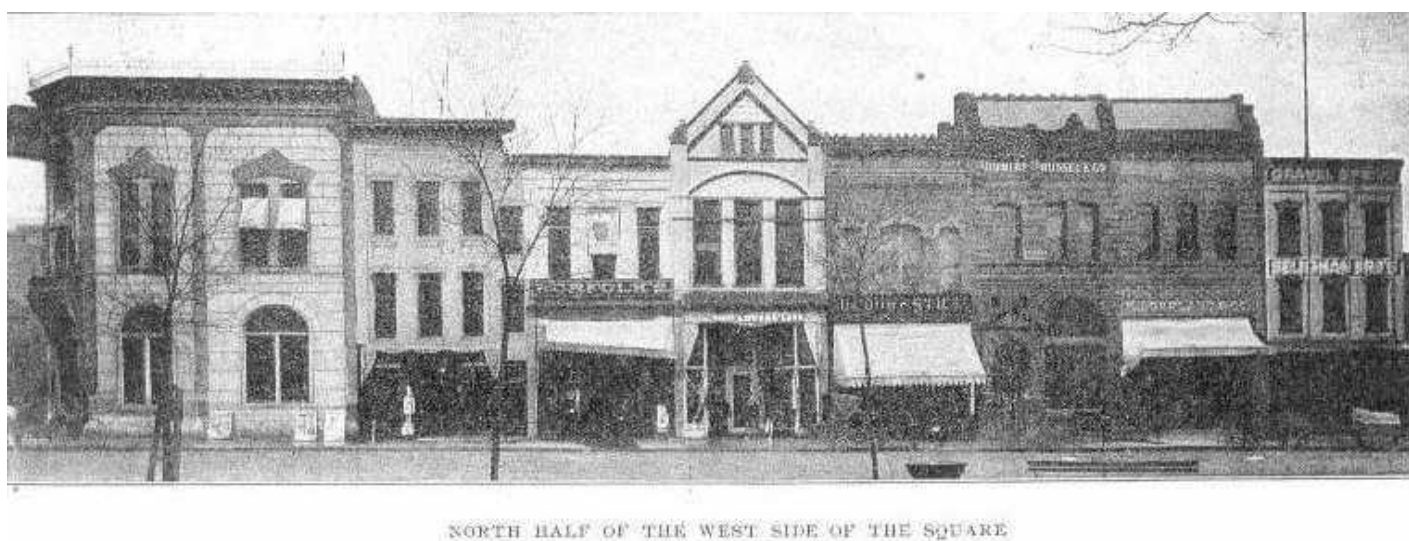


Figure 10. Jacksonville, Illinois, North half of the west side of the Square, looking west (1903).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



WEST HALF OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE

Figure 11. Jacksonville, Illinois, West half of the south side of the Square (1903).



SOUTH HALF OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE SQUARE

Figure 12. Jacksonville, Illinois, 300 block W. State Street, looking southwest (1903).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 13. Jacksonville, Illinois, Central Park (Pagoda bandstand) looking northwest (1907).



Figure 14. Jacksonville, Illinois, southeast corner of Central Park looking northeast (c. 1910).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 15. Jacksonville, Illinois, East Court Street, looking east from north side of the square (c. 1930)

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 16. Jacksonville, Illinois, west side square looking north (1914)



Figure 17. Jacksonville, Illinois, east half of north side of square, looking north (c. 1918).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 18. Jacksonville, Illinois, north side of square looking east (c. 1918).



Figure 19. Jacksonville, Illinois, north half of east side of square, looking east (c. 1918).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 20. Jacksonville, Illinois, 300 block W. State Street, looking southwest (c. 1930).



Figure 21. Jacksonville, Illinois, east side of the square, looking southeast (Water Parade-1955).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 22. Jacksonville, Illinois, 300 block W. State Street, looking southwest (c. 1960).



Figure 23. Jacksonville, Illinois, 200 block of East State Street looking north (c. 1965) **Figure 24.** Jacksonville, Illinois, 300 block W. State Street, looking southwest (c. 1965).

Property name:
Illinois, County:



Figure 24. Jacksonville, Illinois, 300 block W. State Street, looking southwest (c. 1965).

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.



ANDRE & AMORE

Harp on the Square

JUST GOOD TRADE
Fair Trade is Just Good Trade

THIS IS A ROOM
FOR YOU TO
COME SEE & HEAR



THE
Elzoin
THEATERS

NOW SHOWING
MIDNIGHT SUN
SHERLOCK Gnome

NOW SHOWING
PETER RABBIT
PACIFIC RIM
WRINKLE IN TIME

THIS IS A SIGN
FOR YOU TO
COME SEE A MOVIE



WINDY
HILL
CITY







KRUSH TIME
BUY OUR KIDS
BOOK ON AMAZON
TITUS SAVES EZRA

BILL WADE





EXPLORE ■ EXPERIENCE ■ ENJOY

Jacksonville

EXPLORE ■ EXPERIENCE ■ ENJOY

I.O.O.F.

Gibson's
STREET APPLIANCE

1009
A Thrift Store
Sale 50¢

Jacksonville
Food Center
407-281-1234
Open 10-5:30

ONLY TEAM
fun fee













Main Street Trading Company

COLLEGE
AVENUE

JACKSONVILLE
Historical Site

COLLEGE
AVENUE









Jacksonville
Savings Bank
ATM
Banking



Journal
COURIER





AD 1868

W STATE ST



MORRISON BLOCK

Hankins Law Office
Michael A. Hankins
Attorney at Law

Car Wash



SLOTS

Budweiser

DUNLAP

ONE WAY







ELKS LODGE
RFD 57





DO NOT
ENTER

DO NOT
ENTER

DO NOT
ENTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination	
Property Name:	Jacksonville Downtown Historic District	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	ILLINOIS, Morgan	

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
7/31/2018	8/27/2018	9/11/2018	9/14/2018	9/21/2018

Reference number:	SG100002915
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	

 X Accept Return Reject 9/14/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	
Recommendation/ Criteria	

Reviewer	<u>Barbara Wyatt</u>	Discipline	<u>Historian</u>
Telephone	<u>(202)354-2252</u>	Date	<u> </u>

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

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



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

July 27, 2018

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

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its June 29, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Jacksonville Downtown Historic District, Morgan County

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Heckenkamp".

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator,
Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

enclosures