Date

Signature of certifying official/Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Galena Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Modification)	Jo Daviess, IL
Name of Property	County and State
In my opinion, the property meets does n	ot meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
✓ entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Lon Esan H. Beall Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private:	
Public – Local x	
Public – State	
Public – Federal X	

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Galena Historic District (Additional Jo Daviess, IL Documentation, Boundary Modification) County and State Name of Property **Category of Property** (Check only one box.) Building(s) District Site Structure Object **Number of Resources within Property** (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) Contributing Noncontributing 891 300 buildings sites structures objects 890 300 Total Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _3_ 6. Function or Use **Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling/secondary structure

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COMMERCE/TRADE/business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall, club house, civic

GOVERNMENT/city hall, correctional facility, fire station, custom house, post office, public works, courthouse

EDUCATION/school, library, education-related

RELIGION/religious facility, church school, church-related residence

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium, music facility, outdoor recreation

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding,

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTING/manufacturing facility, waterworks, industrial storage

HEALTH/CARE/medical business/office

DEFENSE/fortification

LANDSCAPE/park, natural feature, street furniture/object

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel, institutional housing

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall, club house, civic

GOVERNMENT/city hall, correctional facility, fire station, post office, public works, courthouse

EDUCATION/school, library, education-related

RELIGION/religious facility, church-related residence

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium, museum, music facility, sports facility, outdoor recreation

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage, agricultural outbuilding

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTING/manufacturing facility, waterworks, industrial storage, communications facility, industrial storage

HEALTH/CARE/sanitarium, medical business/office

LANDSCAPE/park, natural feature, street furniture/object

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revivals, Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Brick, Stone/limestone, Asphalt, Synthetics, Metal

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

This nomination form is for additional documentation, and a boundary modification for the Galena Historic District. The original district was added to the National Register on October 18, 1969. It used as its boundary the original plat of the town and all additions up to December 31, 1859. This boundary included 85-90% of the city but some of those original additions were never fully developed or were not developed until much later and some after the period of significance of 1820-1900.

The original nomination also failed to list individual buildings and whether they were contributing or non-contributing. Three buildings were previously listed: The Ulysses S. Grant Home (a National Historic Landmark); the Old Market House and the Congressman Elihu Washburne Home. All three are owned and operated by the State of Illinois. The State did conduct an "Architectural Survey Inventory"; this was (and still is) housed in the office of the Site Manager for the State properties in Galena. This survey, however, consists only of

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photographs of buildings within the district and nothing more. This visual record has certainly gained value through time, but in the forty-four years since, Galena has more completely and accurately inventoried and evaluated its resources.

In an effort to continue the process, the city determined that it was time to systematically inventory and re-evaluate the district's resources. They wanted to see if boundary revisions could more accurately define those resources within the historical context of Galena. A more complete and accurate statement of significance was also needed. The process, it was hoped, would also aid the City in more efficiently managing its historical resources. In addition, Galena would like at some point to apply for National Historic Landmark designation.

This revision of the original 1969 nomination provides additional documentation of the district while altering its boundaries to better reflect contributing and non-contributing resources in the context of Galena's historical development. The boundaries are expanded minimally in several areas, most notably on Galena's East Side to include ten houses east of Fourth Street. Seven are contributing with three being pre-Civil War "miners' cottages" (1004, 1008, 1010 Fourth Street). These are small simple structures which have no formal style but were built of local materials in basic forms for common laborers, often miners. Their 1850s method of construction and use of local materials match the simple vernacular structures across the street which are currently in the district. Also included in this same neighborhood is the large, ornate 1857 Italianate Stillman mansion between Bouthillier and Decatur Streets. The latter is located half-a-block from the U. S. Grant Home State Historic Site and while privately owned, acts as a visual anchor for the State-owned properties.

The most notable change is a significant reduction in the size of the original boundary, particularly on the northeast and northern sections of the town. Many of these neighborhoods were developed after the period of significance. In some cases the alterations to otherwise contributing buildings have reduced the overall integrity and visual continuity of the streetscape. One neighborhood, east of the Galena River and called "School Section," bounded by Field and N. West Streets, has scattered homes in very rough terrain with many non-contributing buildings.

The period of significance was also expanded from 1820-1900 to 1820-1930. While Galena had been in slow decline following the Civil War and was becoming an increasingly local trade center, building activity continued. Main Street saw many improvements while many new homes were being built in residential areas. After 1900, many of these homes, especially bungalows, began to fill in vacant lots next to older housing. It was not until 1930 and the Great Depression that the bottom fell out of the construction trades in Galena.

With the new boundaries, the Galena Historic District will have approximately 893 contributing resources (including two sites) and 300 non-contributing, for a total of 1193. The 1969 boundary, by comparison, has approximately 920 contributing structures, with 517 non-contributing, for a total of 1437. (Since 1969 many new homes have been constructed within the 1969 boundary.) The 1969 district reflects a period of significance of 1820-1900 while the proposed changes represent a period of significance of 1820-1930. The new numbers represent a

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twenty-four percent reduction in the total number of residential and commercial buildings, even though the period of significance has been increased by twenty years. Similarly, the old district encompasses 940 acres while the new encompasses only 581 acres, representing a thirty-eight percent reduction in total area. Contributing structures in the 1969 district represent 64 percent of the total while the amended district has 75 percent of all structures being contributing.

In 2010 the city hired Ball State University's Center for Historic Preservation to inventory, photograph and evaluate the resources of the entire community. Completed in 2011, that information has formed the basis of the inventory list included in this section. Unfortunately, Ball State inventoried only primary buildings and not secondary structures such as garages, sheds, etc. Some exceptions were garages that were readily visible from the street (or sidewalk) and had a similar setback to that of the primary building. An inventory of this part of Galena's heritage will hopefully happen soon as time and resources permit.

Site and Setting

Galena began as a mining settlement in the 1820s with lead ore and the local topography dictating its growth and overall character. Today the town has a large and impressive physical footprint, but a population of less than 3500. The Galena Historic District originally encompassed about 85% of the city. U. S. Route 20 passes through the heart of the district and continues fifteen miles northwestward to the Mississippi River and Dubuque, Iowa. The physical setting is one of the town's greatest assets and explains much of its unique appearance and course of development. The rugged hills of the northwestern tip of Illinois were not glaciated unlike most of the rest of the state. Glacial material deposited by ice is called "drift," and the lack of this material in the region led to it being called the "Driftless Area." It includes southwestern Wisconsin, northeast Iowa and a small corner of Minnesota. The southern third of this area is where lead deposits were found and this is what initiated the very early settlement of the region.

With Galena's physical setting adding so much to its architectural character, the natural and built environments seem to have evolved together. A gently curving stream with a floodplain and ancient river terraces provided an ideal setting for this transformation. Street names are revealing. From the river to the bluff top are: Water, Commerce, Main, Bench, Prospect and then High. Streets are narrow, irregular and not meant for modern vehicles. Rarely are two blocks the same. In the commercial district, space was at a premium and buildings were stacked together; most have party walls. Buildings along the west side of Main Street are literally backed up into the bluff. Limestone retaining walls are ubiquitous.

This unique setting is largely unchanged from early settlement times. In describing the setting in the original nomination, Ernest A. Connally of the University of Illinois was quoted as follows:

¹ The population peaked about 1858 with an estimated 12,000 residents. Interestingly, the total number of buildings today is similar to that estimated for the 1850s.

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The central urban structure of Galena consists of three approximately segmental terraces rising up from the Galena River, these three successive terraces being Main, Bench, and Prospect Streets. Main Street, the principal commercial artery, is bent approximately as the river curves. It is lined with buildings of three or four stories in the simple, regular commercial style of the 1840's, which provides (despite a few later fronts) an unusual architectural consistency and unity. The spatial character of the street is further enhanced by the bend, which provides an element of interest rare in American towns. On the second terrace, or Bench Street, are the public and fraternal buildings and principal churches, whose steeples form a veritable crown to the landscape, as seen from the levee or railroad. There are also interesting visual communications between Main Street and Bench Street. The backdrop of the steeples is the wooded height of the third terrace, Prospect Street, which is chiefly residential except for the prominent school building. Beyond Prospect Street, to the northwest, is a large residential district with a very large number of private homes dating form Galena's early, flourishing period. The same is true of the residential district on the opposite side of the river.²

On the hills overlooking the downtown were built some of Galena's most stylistic mansions. Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and Second Empire are present, thus the name "Quality Hill" for the most prominent neighborhood. As one moves away from the river, more modest single family residences are found. Built of stone, brick and wood, many have no pretensions. The local term for small, simple, vernacular cottages is "Miner's Cottage." If not a miner, then a common laborer or tradesman was usually the original resident. They add character and believability to the streetscapes and are as representative and revealing of Galena's history as are the mansions.

The so-called "East Side" of Galena (east of the Galena River) is largely residential and has both older and newer housing. It is not uncommon (and this is true of most of Galena) to see a nineteenth century "miner's cottage" sitting next to a much more pretentious and stylistic dwelling. During the early years there was not the social and economic segregation that was common elsewhere.

Galena went through stages as it developed, reflecting changes in migration, transportation, trade and architectural fashion. Major periods in its evolution are reflected in the architecture. During the earliest years lead mining dominated the scene, but few miners got rich. The entrepreneurs who supplied them, however, did. And so, too, did the owners of smelters, steamboats and

² Ernest A. Connally, as quoted in "Historic District of the City of Galena, Illinois," National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, 11 April 1969. Available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and City of Galena.

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warehouses. Galena's burgeoning wealth was soon reflected in its architecture as increasingly elegant mansions revealed the wealth and fashionability of their occupants.³

Today, Galena's Historic District still contains an incredible combination of brick, stone and wood frame historical buildings. Modifications since their original construction have usually involved such things as an addition to the side or rear, the enclosure of a porch, window replacement, or removal of deteriorating outbuildings. One area of concern, however, involves the increasing presence of first aluminum and now vinyl siding on wood frame residences. While not permitted by local ordinance originally, the restrictions have been eased over the years so it may be an issue for the community to revisit.

Architecture and Integrity

The downtown commercial district is nearly one mile in length and is squeezed between the river and bluff. It is predominantly characterized by two, three and four-story brick buildings built mostly in the 1840s and 1850s. Most have party walls and are built almost to the street, with only a sidewalk separating the curb from the building. The visual effect has caused many to refer to the "main street wall" (Photographs #1, 2 and 5).

Cast iron columns for the first floor storefronts first appeared in the 1850s and two merchants even imported the expensive cream-colored "Milwaukee brick" for their Coatsworth/Barrows Building (Photograph #8). This renovated four-bay structure at 120-126 S. Main housed the Grant family's leather store when U. S. Grant moved to Galena in 1860.

Many of the unadorned mid-nineteenth century commercial buildings were subsequently given Italianate detailing. This is reflected most often in projecting pressed metal cornices and bay windows. By the late 1880s, the large plate glass windows for first floor retail space became the fashion of choice. The first all-metal front can be seen in the John G. Schmohl building at 213-217 S. Main which was constructed in 1892 (Photograph #6).

There are very few non-contributing structures along Galena's Main Street. The old Stanley Theater building at 113 S. Main was turned into a theater in the teens and "updated" in the 1970s. Some buildings show changes to windows and doors but the overall sense of originality, authenticity and sense of place remain. If U. S. Grant were to walk along Main Street today he would recognize most of what he saw in 1860.

The construction by the Army Corps of Engineers of a large earthen levee in the late 1940s has radically altered the waterfront. Some of the warehouses, lumber yards and livery stables were

³ Gerald H. Krausse, "Galena: Illinois: Urban Land Use Change and Development of a Mid-Western Mining Town (1820-1980)," Master's thesis, Northern Illinois University, 1970, pp. 30-31.

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lost but the commercial core of the town no longer faces increasingly devastating floods, as in the case of the 1937 flood which sent up to five feet of water along Main Street.

Bench Street runs along an old river terrace that lies above and behind the Main Street buildings. Many third and fourth stories of the latter can be accessed from Bench. During Galena's early years buildings constructed on the west side of Main had to quarry back into the hillside for space. Limestone retaining walls in the rear were then built to shore up Bench Street. Buildings on the latter street had a similar situation; often the front of the building sits on old river sediments while the back sits on solid bedrock. Stone retaining walls, such a unique and ubiquitous part of Galena today, were frequently used with the stone coming from the excavation work. The visual context adds greatly to the charm of the street.

The bluff behind Bench had a number of properties with rock terraces that provided badly needed space for gardens, primarily fruits and vegetables. 211 S. Bench (Galena History Museum) and 227 S. Bench (St. Michael Catholic Church) are exceptional examples of the terraces that still remain. The bluff during the early days was barren, the result of mining and building activity. Today Galena's bluffs have largely reverted to native and non-native trees and shrubs. The black locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*) is particularly dominant and in the spring its creamy-white blossoms provide fragrance and visual appeal to the hillside. Otherwise the understory is largely made up of common buckthorn, honeysuckle and mulberry. While the downtown is largely devoid of ornamental plant life the properties on the hill and beyond are well supplied. Some of the mansions, like Felt Manor at 125 S. Prospect, had more elaborate gardens tended by professionals; but only remnants remain.

Bench is the street where churches, residences, public halls and businesses coexist today, just as they had in the past. From Meeker Street on the north to U. S. Route 20 on the south, Bench Street has over 50 buildings on the west or bluff side of the street. Only six are non-contributing. The north end is anchored by the 1839 Jo Daviess County Courthouse. Originally with a classical Greek Temple design, the front portico was removed in 1900 to be replaced by a brick Second Empire front. The 1838 First Presbyterian Church is a good example of design influence from New England (Photograph #17). It was designed by Richard Bond, a prominent Boston architect during the first half of the nineteenth century. Built of native limestone, some of it quarried at the site, the building sits between Bench Street and the bluff behind. Its steeple was added in 1855 and gives a distinctive and historical feel to the street.

A high style example of a Greek Revival residence is 201 N. Bench Street. It was built by William Ryan, a wholesale grocer, and is listed in H.A.B.S. Construction date is 1855, somewhat late for a northern brick, two-story Greek Revival with prominent portico. The pediment is supported by four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and a simple unadorned entablature. A second floor balcony is flanked by pilasters. Windows, all replacements, have stone sills on the front but wood elsewhere; the decorative door and window hoods are cast iron.

The nearby Strode House at 120 N. Bench is an excellent example of another temple front Greek Revival House (Photograph #19. It looks like something from a more southerly state. The house

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was, in fact, built by a former Kentuckian, James Strode, in 1846. The portico is supported by four fluted columns with ionic capitals. The pediment is simply ornamented with dentils. All windows on the front façade are six/over/six light sash with limestone sills and lintels. The main entry has a simple transom and sidelights with an original wooden two panel door; the second level balcony entry has sidelights but no transom and the door is a later replacement.

The degree of integrity and sensitive restoration work along this street is striking. Even the fire station, built in 1940, was faced with the same limestone as used in the adjacent 1874 Turner Hall (Photograph #15).

Near the top of the bluff is Prospect Street, also known as "Quality Hill." Here were built some of Galena's finest mansions, mostly of brick, and all remain today. Good high style architectural examples of Greek Revival, Italianate and Second Empire are found on larger lots, some with carriage houses in back. The Felt Manor at 125 S. Prospect started out as a two-story brick Greek Revival building constructed in the 1850s (Photograph #23). It was transformed into an imposing Second Empire with third floor ballroom in 1874. The most prominent building sitting atop the bluff is the "Old High School," a Richardsonian Romanesque building which opened in 1906 after the previous structure had burned (Photograph #24). Today it has been converted to residential use.

Behind South Prospect Street is South High Street with brick and wood frame dwellings dating from the 1840s to the 1920s. At 121 S. High is the modest brick pre-Civil War home of U. S. Grant (Photograph#25). In back of this house is the Old City Cemetery, one of the oldest in northern Illinois. Some of the burials are from the late 1820s. It also shelters cholera victims from the nation-wide outbreaks of 1832 and 1848. Burials ceased in the late 1850s when the new Greenwood Cemetery was opened on the south edge of town.

Spreading north and westward from the bluff overlooking the downtown are myriad little hills, ravines and ridges. Predominantly contributing houses follow larger streets that wind up the larger valleys. The major ones are Gear, Spring (U. S. Route 20) and Franklin streets. As one moves farther toward the edge of town non-contributing houses begin to predominate, but there are striking exceptions. One section of a side street (Division) was known locally as "Goat Hollow." It was also known as "Cabbage Town" because of the Germans who settled there and who built small working class cottages in the 1850s (Photograph #27).

Spring Street (now U. S. Route 20) was home to several breweries; most of those buildings remain. It also had a wide variety of stores, lodging and working class housing; again, most remain. Almost all dates of construction are within the new proposed period of significance for the district. Only four buildings are non-contributing and with the exception of the roadbed having increased in elevation over the years (they just kept adding on top of what was already there), the street looks much as it did in earlier years.

Ridge Street is primarily residential with a variety of house types, both brick and wood frameand most are within the proposed period of significance of 1820-1930. Franklin Street, another

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major artery, was a heavily German neighborhood. St. Mary's Catholic Church (406 Franklin) was constructed in 1860 and was the anchor for the neighborhood. Housing ranges from stone to brick to wood frame. Dates and styles range primarily from the 1820s to the 1920s, with newer housing and larger lots predominating as one moves farther from the downtown.

The "East Side" is that portion of Galena located east of the Galena River. It is mostly residential but still exhibits a few small 19th century manufacturing buildings that, despite the absence of historical zoning, still fit into the mass, scale and materials of the neighborhood. A good example is the brick two-story Stromeyer Boot and Shoe factory at Park and Johnson Streets. Park (originally called Second Street) is the main north/south avenue for the East Side and consists of 150 years of forms, types and styles of architecture, all within ten short blocks.

Anchoring the south end of this street is the ornate Italianate J. Russell Jones House, now known as the Belvedere Mansion (Photograph #34). It was built in 1857. The East Side is also the site of the U. S. Grant Home, a State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. It is a relatively modest two-story brick Italianate with defining eave brackets. It was designed by architect William Dennison.

Mention must also be made of Grant Park, an informally designed landscape between the river and the 600-700 block of Park Avenue. It is small in area, having been developed as a proper setting for a new bronze statue of Grant, who had died six years earlier in 1885.⁴ Over the next few years a bandstand was added, along with a large, ornate fountain, a pavilion and pergola. In keeping with the patriotism of the time, two Civil War cannons were acquired, along with another from the Spanish American War, and another from World War I. A large obelisk honoring those killed in the Civil War had also been moved to one corner of the little park from another location in town. A modern arched-truss walk bridge connects the park with the downtown commercial district. The large earthen levee, built as a flood control project to protect the commercial district, now has walk paths and interpretive signage to better appreciate the evolution of the town's core.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources Methodology:

Because the original nomination included no inventory of resources and no mention of contributing and non-contributing resources, a systematic survey was undertaken by Ball State University's Center for Historic Preservation. They developed a field survey form that was completed for each resource.⁵ The form included a spreadsheet for basic information such as address, property name, number of stories, plan, architectural style, estimated age, type of materials and so forth. It also permitted the surveyor to suggest whether the resource could be

⁴ (See H. Scott Wolfe, "'An Enduring Monument:' A Documentary History of Grant Park," (Parts I and II), Miners' Journal, Galena: Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society, (Summer and Fall, 2002).

⁵ "Introduction to the Historic Resource Survey of Galena, Illinois, Spring, 2011," Center for Historic Preservation, Ball State University, Muncie, IN. Copies available in the Galena City Hall.

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contributing or non-contributing to a historic district, based upon such criteria as age and integrity. At least one--and more often two or three--photographs were taken of each resource.

The City has now reviewed this data and made more accurate and/or complete determinations of age, style, integrity, etc. It is an evolutionary process given the number of Galena's resources and as new or more thorough information comes to light the data base will have to be updated. Every property was individually evaluated in terms of probable age, alterations, additions/subtractions, style or type of architecture, and overall integrity. Artificial siding alone was not a disqualifier but incorrect window replacements, altered roof lines and unsympathetic additions might collectively turn a contributing structure into a non-contributing one. This may be more true in Galena where so many buildings are 150 years or older and thus more owners have had a chance to make more changes to the original structure.

A continuation of this process resulted in the final proposed boundary for an amended district. While many streets had both contributing and non-contributing properties, some streets clearly maintained a greater sense of continuity and cohesiveness than others. Type of construction, materials, scale, massing and set-back collectively conveyed a strong sense of historical and architectural compatibility. A relatively high standard for Galena's streetscapes was felt necessary to maintain the strength and integrity of the city's core.

Often, the similarity and uniformity of scale, massing, setbacks and building materials was aided by the physical landscape of many neighborhoods. Galena is a nineteenth and early twentieth century city that still retains the overall ambiance and sense of place that has historically defined it. The natural backdrop with the downtown crammed between a bend of the river valley and the steep bluffs behind says much about the town's historical evolution. With the exception of the flood control levee, it remains unchanged. Streets are still narrow and tortuous but the image of bluffs and ravines populated by modest cottages from another era lends integrity to the overall scene.

Galena has also seen a tremendous amount of restoration and preservation work. It started with individuals working on their own, but increasingly saw direction from City Hall. In 1965 Galena became one of the first two communities in Illinois (Springfield being the other) to adopt a local preservation ordinance, this after the state government passed enabling legislation. In 1969 the Galena Historic District became a reality and along with it a local Design and Review Committee. There were many bumps along the way, but the level of craftsmanship, materials and workmanship steadily increased. Today there is a strong preservation ethic in Galena. This, combined with the expertise of so many artisans that the town has attracted and trained would seem to bode well for the future of the district.

There are always dangers, however, and vigilance is always necessary. Because Galena's early subdivisions were so prolific and speculative many developed slowly and irregularly. Lots over time were combined and/or split. Newer housing was plugged into gaps. Today, with the age of Galena's housing and its fluctuating economy, modifications to that older housing can often be seen. Cement asbestos siding, altered window design, materials and placement, modern doors,

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artificial siding and enclosed porches frequently muddle an otherwise contributing structure. The new proposed boundary eliminates many non-contributing resources. Fortunately, the visual continuity in terms of scale, density, setback and character are still largely intact in many neighborhoods. This, combined with the collective age and ambiance of the street were qualities used in helping to define contributing and non-contributing resources.

Inventory:

The following inventory relies heavily, but not solely, upon the study by Ball State University's Center for Historic Preservation completed in 2011. Their task was to inventory, photograph and evaluate the resources of the entire community, although secondary, or accessory buildings were not included in this phase of the work. They recorded basic information for each resource as well as such things as types of materials, original or replacement, etc. The condensed inventory list below records each address, historical property name (reflecting the original owner or builder), the letter C for contributing or N/C for non-contributing, date of construction, and a column for style/form/type. Many of Galena's buildings, both residential and commercial, reflect stylistic treatments that represent more than one style or era. Federal and Greek Revival characteristics are often mixed; many of the older buildings on Main and Commerce Streets also show a later remodeling in a newer style, often Italianate. The later, or more dominate style, is usually listed in the table. The non-descript "miner's cottage" as they are referred to locally, represent simple wood frame, brick or stone cottages that often show forms that were common in the British Isles, such as the "hall and parlor" layout. Many of these modest dwellings fall into a folk or vernacular tradition.

Contributing and Non-Contributing resources are shown visually in the "Proposed Galena Historic District Boundary with Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources" map. Contributing properties are shaded, non-contributing properties are not. Dates of construction sometimes show two dates separated by a slash; this means there are two dates significant in the history of the building, as in a major remodeling or addition that is done in a different style. The "Style, Form, Type" column may also use a slash to indicate two major styles present; sometimes in parentheses are additional details relative to type, etc. Two sources were consulted heavily in terms of reviewing architectural style, form or type: Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, and for commercial architecture, Richard Longstreth's *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*.

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
202 Adams Street	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
204 Adams Street	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
205 Adams Street	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-Parlor
206 Adams Street	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
207 Adams Street	House	С	c.1870	Queen Anne

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
208 Adams Street	House	C	c.1880	Queen Anne
211 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal Traditional
213 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal Traditional
214 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1915	Craftsman
300 Adams Street	House	C	c.1880/c.1920	Gable-front
302 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1850	Side-gable
306 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1850	Side-gable
307 Adams Street	House	C	c.1850	Side-gable
308 Adams Street	House	N/C	c.1850	Side-gable
900 Alexander Street	House	C	c.1840	Federal
101 N. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
102 N. Bench St.	Millhouse House	C	1899	Queen Anne
102 III Bellell St.	Triminouse Flouse		1855 (Bay window -	Queenvine
105 N. Bench St.	Smith House	С	1868)	Federal
	First Presbyterian	-	1838 (1855 steeple	
106 N. Bench St.	Church	С	was added)	Romanesque Revival
107 N. Bench St.	House	С	1843/1890	Queen Anne
	Captain Morehouse			
109 N. Bench St.	Row House	С	1847	Federal
110 N. Bench St.	Mitchell House	С	c.1854	Greek Revival
110 N. Bench St.	Carriage House	С	c. 1860	Other: barn
111 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
115 N. Bench St.	House	С	c. 1880	Queen Anne cottage
117 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
119 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1910	Colonial Revival
120 N. Bench St.	Strode House	С	1846	Greek Revival
122 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
123 N. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1980	Neo-Colonial Revival
200 N 202 N. Bench				
St.	Wilcox Town House	С	1885	Italianate
201 N. Bench St.	Ryan House	С	1855	Greek Revival
206 N. Bench St.	Alice Cloran House	С	1893	Queen Anne (double)
207 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1915	American foursquare
208 N. Bench. St.	Alice Cloran House	С	1893	Queen Anne (double)
210 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
	Union Baptist			
212 N. Bench St.	Church	С	1854/c.1920 Porch	Romanesque Revival
216 N. Bench St.	Hudson House	С	c.1884	Queen Anne
216 N. Bench St.	Carriage House	С	c. 1870	Other: Barn
219 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
220 N. Bench St.	Town House	С	c.1850	Federal
221 N. Bench St./219				
Diagonal	House	С	c.1850/2010	No Style
222 N. Bench St.	Town House	С	c.1850	Federal
224 N. Bench St.	Martin House	С	c. 1846	Federal
The state of the s	The second secon		1	

Name of Property	1.00		T	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
228 N. Bench St.	Saint Rose Academy	С	1859	Italianate
228 N. Bench St.	Carriage House	С	1859	Italianate
300 N. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1900	Side-gable
302 N. Bench St.	House	С	c.1880	Side-gable
306 N. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
323 N. Bench St.	Commercial Building	С	c.1880	Italianate
	Jo Daviess County		1839, 1900, 1970,	
330 N. Bench St.	Courthouse	С	1990	Greek Revival/Second Empire
100 S. Bench St.	Residential	С	c.1915	Dormer-front bungalow
101 S. Bench St.	Galena Fire Dept.	N/C	1940	Romanesque Revival
2 2	Jordan House; aka			
104 S. Bench St.	Maxeiner House	С	1838	Gable-front
112 S. Bench St.	Town House	С	c.1847	Federal
115 S. Bench St.	Turner Hall	С	1874/1926	Romanesque Revival
114. S. Bench St.	Town House	С	c.1847	Federal
116 A S. Bench St.	Commercial building	С	c.1860	One-part commercial block
116 S. Bench St.	Commercial building	С	c.1850	One-part commercial block
117 S. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal ranch
119 S. Bench St.	Fricke House	С	1878	Italianate
120 S. Bench St.	House	C	c.1865	Side-gable
122 S. Bench St.	House	С	c.1870	Italianate
	First Methodist			
123 S. Bench St.	Church Parsonage	С	1893	Queen Anne
	First Methodist			
125 S. Bench St.	Episcopal Church	С	1856	Romanesque Revival
	Liberty Fire House			
127 S. Bench St	No. 1	С	1851	Italianate
201 S. Bench St.	Schirmer House	С	1838	Side-gable
205 S. Bench St.	House	N/C	c.1950	Neo-Colonial
			1858/1922 (for	
211 S. Bench St.	Barrows Mansion	С	Oddfellows addition)	Italianate
	Saint Michael			
227 S. Bench Street	Catholic Church	С	1863	Romanesque Revival
	Saint Michael			
227 S. Bench Street	Church Rectory	С	1896	Queen Anne
228 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1840	Greek Revival
228 1/2 S. Bench				
Street	House	С	c. 1857	Greek Revival
229 S. Bench Street	Martin House	С	1873	Side-gable
235 S. Bench Street	Newhall House	С	1848	Italianate
307 S. Bench Street	Root Cellar	С	c.1840s	Other: Root Cellar
309 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1890	Gable-front
311 S. Bench Street	Town House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
313 S. Bench Street	Town House	С	c.1850	Side-gable

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
Addiess	Thist.Property Name	N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
315 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1870	Gabled-ell
402 S. Bench Street	House	С	c.1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
405 S. Bench Street	House	С	c.1900	American Foursquare
407 S. Bench Street	Litle Town House	С	c. 1886	Italianate
409 S. Bench Street	Litle Town House	С	c. 1886	Italianate
411 S. Bench Street	Old Banking House	С	c.1826/1870	Gabled-Ell
413 S. Bench Street	Feehan Hall	С	1886	Romanesque Revival
501 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
503 S. Bench Street	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
505 S. Bench Street	Frysinger Town House	С	1845	Greek Revival
507 S. Bench Street	Frysinger Town House	С	1845	Greek Revival
	South (Westminster)			
513 S. Bench Street	Presbyterian Church	С	1846	Greek Revival
517 S. Bench Street	Barrett House	С	1884	Queen Anne
519 S. Bench Street	Coatsworth House	С	c. 1841	Federal
			c. 1837 (Porch added	
525 S. Bench Street	Brush House	С	c. 1850)	Greek Revival
	Galena Public			
601 S. Bench Street	Library	С	1907-1909	Neoclassical
602 S. Bench Street	Fuller House	С	c. 1837	Federal
603 S. Bench Street	Stahl House	С	1842	Federal/Greek Revival
604 S. Bench Street	House	С	1843	Greek Revival
605 S. Bench Street	Davis House	С	c.1832	Greek Revival
	Atchison House/Daniel S.			
606 S. Bench Street	Harris & Company	С	c. 1839	Greek Revival Town House
608 S. Bench Street	Atchison House/Daniel S. Harris & Company	С	c. 1839	Greek Revival Town House
611 S. Bench Street	Hempstead House	С	1851	Italianate
612 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
613 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1900	Queen Anne
614 S. Bench Street	Bender House	С	c. 1863	Gable-Front/Italianate
701 S. Bench Street	House	С	c.1900	Queen Anne (Craftsman Porch)
703 S. Bench Street	Roth House	N/C	1938	Neo-Eclectic
705 S. Bench Street	Stouffer House	C	c. 1844	Greek Revival
709 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
713 S. Bench Street	Harris House	С	c.1836/c.1920s	Federal
716 S. Bench Street	Galena Gazette	N/C	c. 1970	
		C		No Style Grook Povival
807 S. Bench Street	Smith House		1846	Greek Revival
808 S. Bench Street	House	С	c.1915	American Foursquare
812 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1920	Craftsman

Name of Property			1	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
919 S. Bench Street	Garage	N/C	c. 1950	No Style
1000 S. Bench Street	Gear House	С	1855	Italianate
1015 S. Bench Street	House	С	c. 1840	Gable-front
2170 N. Blackjack				
Road	House	С	c. 1890	T-Plan
401 Boggess Street	House	N/C	c. 1840	Side-gable
402 Boggess Street	House	N/C	c. 1970	Traditional Ranch
403 Boggess Street	House	С	c. 1870	Double-Pile
100 1/2 Bouthillier				
Street	Commercial building	С	1899	Two-Part Commercial Block
100 Bouthillier Street	Commercial building	С	1899	Two-Part Commercial Block
101 Bouthillier Street	IL Central RR Depot	С	1857	Italianate
104 Bouthillier Street	House	N/C	c. 1940	Gable-front
205 Bouthillier Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
207 Bouthillier Street	House	С	c. 1880	Side-gable
209 Bouthillier Street	House	С	c.1910	American Foursquare
210 Bouthillier Street	House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
212 Bouthillier Street	Paul House	С	c.1840	Gable-front
305 Bouthillier Street	Corcoran House	С	1887	Side-gable
311 Bouthillier Street	Paul House	С	1838-39	Central Passage
	Ulysses S. Grant			9
500 Bouthillier Street	House House	С	1859-60	Italianate
507 Bouthillier Street	Crowson House	С	1836-37	Side-gable
				Log Cabin (moved from elsewhere by
512 Bouthillier Street	General Store	N/C	C.1830	the State of Illinois for a parking area)
514 Bouthillier Street	Nolan House	С	1850	Federal (State owned)
511 Bouthillier Street	Donegan House	С	c.1854	Central Passage
Owned by the State of I	llinios; home of Irish lab	orers.		
518 Bouthillier Street	Gill House	С	1910	Single-pen
513 Bouthillier Street	Stillman House	С	1858	Italianate
522 Bouthillier Street	House	N/C	c.1955	Massed Ranch
524 Bouthillier Street	House	С	c.1900	Gable-front
Bouthillier Street	Crowson House	С	1836	Single-Pen
400 Broadway Street	Kloth Building	С	1886	Italianate
400 1/2 Broadway				
Street	Kloth Building	С	1886	Italianate
401 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
402 Broadway Street	House	С	c. 1840	Double-Pile
403 Broadway Street	Whitham's Row	С	1843/1893	Greek Revival (Folk Victorian)
404 Broadway Street	House	С	c. 1840	Double-Pile
405 Broadway Street	Whitham's Row	С	1843/1893	Greek Revival (Folk Victorian)
407 Broadway Street	Whitham's Row	С	1843/1893	Greek Revival (Folk Victorian)
408 Broadway Street	Murphy House	С	c.1842	Federal
409 Broadway Street	Whitham's Row	С	1843/1893	Greek Revival

Name of Property			County and State	
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
410 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1840	Federal
411 Broadway Street	Whitham's Row	С	1843/1893	Greek Revival/Folk Victorian Porch
	Broadway House			
412 Broadway Street	Hotel	С	1843	Greek Revival
415 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1890	Lazy-T
416 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1880	Italianate
417 Broadway Street	Virtue House	С	1893	Queen Anne
418 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1880	Italianate
419 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1840	Federal
420 Broadway Street	Commercial building	С	c.1830	Federal
421 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
423 Broadway Street	Young House	С	c.1843	Greek Revival
424 Broadway Street	House	С	c.1920	Bungalow
426 Broadway Street	Parnell Row House	С	c.1843	Greek Revival
427 Broadway Street	House	N/C	c.1840	Gable-ell
518 Brown Street	Delaney House	С	c.1830	Federal
901 Campbell Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
	Parks Department			
114 Claude Street	Building	N/C	c. 1995	Pole Barn
401 Claude Street	Foundry	С	c. 1915	20th Century Functional
421 Claude Street	House	С	c. 1870	T-plan
425 Claude Street	House	N/C	c.1860	I-House
100 S. Commerce				
Street	Fritz Building	С	1886	19 th Century Functional
123 N. Commerce				
Street	Market House	С	1845-46	Greek Revival
185 N. Commerce				
Street	Commercial building	С	c.1890	19 th Century Functional
201 N. Commerce				
Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.1990	20th Century Functional
216 S. Commerce				
Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.2000	Neo-Mansard
218 N. Commerce	C		- 1000	10 th Cantum Functional
Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	19 th Century Functional
230 N. Commerce	Commercial building	N/C	c.1940	Art Moderne
Street 233 N. Commerce	commercial building	IV/C	C.134U	Art Woderfie
Street	Ryan Packing House	С	c. 1870/c.1920	One-part commercial block
245 N. Commerce	Richardson	C	5. 10/0/C.1320	One part commercial block
Street	Blacksmith Shop	С	1897	Other: Barn
307 Decatur Street	Callahan House	С	1891	Gable-front (State owned)
Jor Decatal Juleet	Kyle/Brodbrect		1001	Cable Hollt (State Owned)
307 Decatur Street	House	С	1838	Central Passage (State owned)
430 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840	Side-gable
434 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1890	Gable-front

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
435 Dewey Ave.	Wright House	С	1886	Queen Anne
436 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1925	Bungalow
439 Dewey Ave	Breene House	С	c. 1850	Side-gable
448 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
450 Dewey Ave.	McKinley House	С	c.1837	Gable-front
451 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840s/c.1890	Federal (Double House)
453 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1890	Gable-front
453 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
458 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1826	Side-gable
461 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1850	Gable-front
462 Dewey Ave.	Thompson House	С	c. 1850s	Federal
466 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
468 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c. 1850/2000	No Style
469 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1910	Queen Anne Cottage
501 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1880	Center Gable
502 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1870	Side-gable
505 Dewey Ave.	Craig House	С	c.1837	Center Gable
509 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1910	American Foursquare
510 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
512 Dewey Ave.	Coates House	С	c. 1840s	No Style
514 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1900	Side-gable
515 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1850	Central Passage
516 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1980	Carriage House
517 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
517 1/2 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
518 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1900	Gabled-Ell
519 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c. 1970	Traditional Ranch
600 Dewey Ave.	Hocking House	C	c.1840	Federal
604 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1850	Center Gable
605 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1840	Side-gable
606 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840	Side-gable
608 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1890	No Style
611 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840	Side-gable
614 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1870/2010	Side-gable (Garage Addition)
615 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1900	Transverse Frame
700 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
701 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1840	Gable-front (Side addition)
704 Dewey Ave.	House	C	1903	Gabled-Ell
707 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840	Side-gable
711 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1920	Dutch Colonial
713 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1840	Side-gable
717 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1970	Traditional Ranch
724 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.2000	Neo-Eclectic
726 Dewey Ave.	House	N/C	c.1840	Side-gable
, LO DEVVEY AVE.	House	14/6	0.1040	Side Babie

Name of Property	Hist Day and Manager	-	T 5	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
728 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c. 1840	Side-gable
732 Dewey Ave.	Seven Gables House	С	c.1830s/c. 1890	Side-gable/ Queen Anne
747 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1840	Gable-front
748 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1893	Center Gable
749 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
751 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
757 Dewey Ave.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne Cottage
220 Diagonal Street	Dowling House	С	1826-27	Single-Pen
220 Diagonal Street	Manuel Building	С	1875	Gable-front
231 Diagonal Street	House	С	c.1835	Federal
233 Diagonal Street	House	С	c.1835	Federal
202 N. Division Street	House	С	c.1850	Federal (Double)
203 N. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal Ranch
304 N. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal Traditional
354 N. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1980	Side-gable
405 N. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional Ranch
701 N. Division Street	House	С	c.1860	Gable-front
708 N. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional Ranch
105 S. Division Street	House	N/C	c.1970	One-Two Story Commercial Block
208 S. Division Street	House	С	c.1855	Central Passage
220 S. Division Street	House	С	c. 1854	Hall and Parlor
236 S. Division Street	Holder House	С	1853	Hall and Parlor
244 S. Division Street	House	С	c.1850	Hall and Parlor
246 S. Division Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
113 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
119 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Greek Revival
125 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Federal
129 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Gable-front
133 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1900	Gable-Front
137 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Gable-front
204 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Gable-Front
208 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
210 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
211 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1970	20th Century Functional
212 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Federal
214 S. Dodge St.	House	С	1854	Central passage
215 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
220 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Gabled-ell
227 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Central passage
231 S. Dodge St.	House	С	1836	Central Passage
235 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
301 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1990	No Style
303 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.2005	Side-gable
304 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	I-House

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
	Klein-Stoewer	14/6		
305 S. Dodge St.	House	С	1849/1914	Craftsman bungalow
311 S. Dodge St.	Specht House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
	Specht Brewery		0.2010	Contrary doorgo
404 S. Dodge St.	House	С	1842	Federal
	Griffith &			
408 S. Dodge St.	Crumbaker House	С	c.1843	Greek Revival
410 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1845	Hall and Parlor
524 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Federal
525 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Log Cabin
528 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1840	Federal
529 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1850	Side-gable
531 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Side-gable
532 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1850	Side-gable
534 S. Dodge St.	Weber House	С	c.1860s	No Style
535 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Log Cabin
536 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1950	Gable-Ell
603 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1890	Gable-Front
605 S. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1850	Gable-Front
616 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1870/2009	Gable-Front
619 S. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1990	Ranch
S. Dodge St.	Old City Cemetery	С	c.1829-1860	N/A
102 N. Dodge Street	House	С	c.1930	Colonial Revival
104 N. Dodge Street	House	С	c.1840	Federal
106 N. Dodge Street	House	С	c.1840	Federal
108 N. Dodge Street	House	С	c.1850	Federal
110 N. Dodge Street	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
111 N. Dodge Street	House	N/C	c.1860	Gable-Front
113 N. Dodge Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Side-gable
116 N. Dodge Street	House	N/C	c.1860	Gable-front
117 N. Dodge Street	House	N/C	c. 1970	Traditional Ranch
118 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1870	Gable-Front
120 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1980	Traditional Ranch
126 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
310 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Traditional Ranch
400 N. Dodge St.	Cogan House	С	c.1841	Hall and Parlor
401 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
402 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1990	Side-Gable
403 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Gabled-ell
408 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Central Passage
409 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Hall and Parlor
410 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Contemporary Cottage
411 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1900	Hall and Parlor
413 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional Ranch

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
Addiess	mst.Froperty Name	N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
414 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1990	Contemporary Cottage
420 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
421 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c,1850	Side-Gable
422 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Greek Revival
430 N. Dodge St.	House	N/C	c.1840	Side-Gable
707 N. Dodge St.	House	С	c.1840	Federal
300 Elk St.	House	С	c.1840	Gable-Front
304 Elk St.	Holder House	С	1881	Queen Anne
305 Elk St.	Jones Tower House	С	c.1840	Federal
308 Elk St.	Westwick House	С	1864/c.1900 (porch)	Gable Front and Wing
310 Elk St.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
312 Elk St.	Welch House	С	c.1843	Federal
314 Elk St.	House	С	c.1855	Federal
316 Elk St.	House	С	c.1855	Federal
320 Elk St.	House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
408 Elk St.	House	С	c.1870	Gable Front
412 Elk St.	Denio/Brand House	С	c.1850	Federal
414 Elk St.	House	С	c.1870	Gable Front
416 Elk St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
418 Elk St.	House	С	c.1850	Gable Front
420 Elk St.	House	С	c.1845	Federal
422 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1960	Minimal Ranch
500 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1850	Gable-Front
511 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1990	Gable-Front
518 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1910/c.1950	Minimal Traditional
603 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1990	Minimal Ranch
604 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1955	Minimal Ranch
605 Elk St.	House	С	c.1850	Hall and Parlor
607 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Massed Ranch
841 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1845	Single-Pen
902 Elk St.	Apartment building	N/C	c.1980	Split-Level
906 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Traditional Ranch
908 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1975	Tri-level
910 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Minimal Ranch
912 Elk St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Minimal Ranch
105 Field St.	House	N/C	c. 1910	American Foursquare
106 Field St.	House	С	c.1870	Gabled-Ell
1240 Field St.	House	С	c.1850	Double-Pen
1244 Field St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Traditional Ranch
1410 Field St.	House	N/C	c.1950	Cape Cod
1520 Field St.	Gray House	C	c.1903	Queen Anne
1540 Field St.	House	N/C	c.1970	Stacked ranch
1544 Field St.	House	N/C	c.1970	A-frame
1628 Field St.	House	C	c.1870	Center-gable I-House

Name of Property				County and State		
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type		
1704 Field St.	House	С	c.1900	Queen Anne Cottage		
500 Fifth St.	House	С	c.1850	Gable-Front and Wing		
505 Fifth St.	House	С	c.1855	T-plan		
517 Fifth St.	House	N/C	c.1980	Traditional Ranch		
211 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.2009	Neo-Eclectic		
304 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional		
306 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1920	Craftsman		
307 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1900	T-plan		
309 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1900	Gable-Ell		
401 Fourth St.	First Ward School	С	1891	Italianate		
505 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1850	L-plan		
506 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1860	Side-gable		
511 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1880	Double-pile		
515 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor		
517 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1850/c.1950	Minimal Ranch		
520 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1900	Hall-and-parlor		
521 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1900	Gable-Ell		
901 Fourth St.	McGowan-Delihant House	С	1845	Hall & Parlor (Double Cottage)		
904 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional Ranch		
908 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow		
912 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1900	Side Gable		
918 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1880	Queen Anne		
1001 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1880	Italianate		
1003 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1960	Minimal Ranch		
1004 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1850	Central Passage		
1007 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1950	Cape Cod		
1008 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1852	Side-gable		
1010 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable		
1021 Fourth St.	House	С	c.1850	Central Passage		
1022 Fourth St.	House	N/C	c.1860	Log Cabin (moved from Iowa)		
1025 Fourth St.	Bates Homestead	С	1836	Federal		
1025 1/2 Fourth St.	Houy Brewery	С	1840	Federal		
1107 Fourth St.	DeZoya House	С	1838	Federal		
101 Franklin St.	Commercial building	N/C	c.1940	20 th Century Functional		
105 Franklin St.	Commercial building	С	c.1860	19th Century Functional		
305 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1880	Gable-Front		
307 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1880	Gable-Front		
308 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal (double house)		
309 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1880	Queen Anne		
310 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal (double house)		
311 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1910	Dormer-Front Bungalow		
312 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal (double house)		
314 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal (double house)		

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
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316 Franklin St. Apt 1	House	С	c.1850	Federal
316 Franklin St. Apt 2	House	С	c.1850	Federal
317 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1885	Gable-Front
319 Franklin St.	House	N/C	c.1890	Side gable
320 Franklin St.	House	N/C	c.1920	No Style
321 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1880	Gable-Front
322 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
325 Franklin St.	House	N/C	c.1900	No Style
326 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
327 Franklin St.	House	N/C	c.1880	No Style
328 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1890	Gable Front
330 Franklin St.	House	С	c.1850	Federal
331 Franklin St.	House	N/C	c.1880	Federal
332 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
333 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1890	Side-Gable
334 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1910	Bungalow
340 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
341 Franklin St	House	N/C	c. 1960	20th C. Functional
342 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1910	Bungalow
347 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1910	American Foursquare
348 Franklin St	House	N/C	c. 1910	Bungalow
350 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1920	Colonial Revival
356 N. Franklin St	Schreiner's Hall	С	1867	Side-gable
358 N. Franklin St	Schreiner's Hall	С	1867	Side-gable
401 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
405 Franklin St	House	С	c. 1910	American Foursquare
406 Franklin St	St. Mary's Catholic Church	С	1860/1867/1876	Gothic Revival
406 Franklin St	St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	С	c.1920	Colonial Revival
407 Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
409 Franklin St	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
411 Franklin St	House	С	c.1900	Gable-front
415 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	Side-gable
417 Franklin St	House	С	c.1860	Gable-front
418 Franklin St	House	С	c.1860	Gabled-ell
419 Franklin St	House	С	c.1850	I-House
421 N. Frankin St	House	С	c.1845	Side-gabled
424 Franklin St	Meusel House	С	1883	Gabled-ell
425 Franklin St	Kirkpatrick House	С	c.1838	Hall and Parlor
500 Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	Gabled-ell
501 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Hall-and-parlor
503 Franklin St	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
504 N. Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1860	Side-gable

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
509 Franklin St	House	С	c.1850	Side-gable
510 Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	bungalow
511 Franklin St	House	С	c.1915	Dormer-front bungalow
512 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1850	Federal
514 Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	American foursquare
517 Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	Dormer-front bungalow
519 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	American foursquare
529 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1890	Cross-gable square
530 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1970	Split-level
600 Franklin St	House	С	c.1860	Gabled-ell
601 Franklin St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
604 Franklin St	House	С	c.1860	L-plan
605 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1970	Split-level
609 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
610 N. Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
612 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1920	American foursquare
614 Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Hall and Parlor
615 Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Hall and Parlor
620 N. Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1910	California bungalow
622 Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	I-House
624 Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	Queen Anne
625 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1920	Dormer-front bungalow
626 N. Franklin St	House	C	c.1880	Gable-front
627 N. Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1915	American foursquare
628 Franklin St	House	C	c.1880	Gable-front
629 Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	American foursquare
700 Franklin St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1920	20th-century functional
701 Franklin St	Commercial building	C	c.1860	Gable-front
702 Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	Queen Anne
703 Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
707 N. Franklin St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal traditional
709 N. Franklin St	House	C	c.1840	Greek Revival
		С		
710 Franklin St 711 N. Franklin St	House		c.1900	Cross-gable square
	House	N/C	c.1910	Gable-front
712 Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
713 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1915	Dormer-front bungalow
715 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1910	Western bungalow
726 Franklin St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
807 Franklin St	House	С	c.1880	Hall-and-parlor
809 Franklin St	House	С	c.1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
809 N. Franklin St	House	С	c.1900	Hall-and-parlor
801 Fulton St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
804 Fulton St	House	N/C	c.1955	Minimal ranch
814 Fulton St	House	С	c.1850	Greek Revival

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
024 Follow Ct	Marian	N/C	1000	
824 Fulton St	House	С	c.1860	Side-gable
900 Fulton St	House	С	c.1840	Double-pen
3 Gear St	House	С	1916	Western bungalow
100 Gear St	House	С	1916	Western bungalow
102 Gear St	House	С	1916	Western bungalow
300 Gear St	House	С	c.1915	Dutch Colonial Revival
312 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Hall and Parlor
314 Gear St	House	С	c.1860	I-House
316 Gear St	Shannon House	С	c.1844	Hall-and-parlor
318 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Greek Revival
328 Gear St	House	С	c.1905	Dutch Colonial Revival
332 Gear St	House	С	c.1905	Dutch Colonial Revival
334 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor/I-House
335 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
341 Gear St	House	С	c.1840	Hall-and-parlor
347 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
348 Gear St	Commercial building	С	c.1850	No Style
401 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1950	Massed ranch
404 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-Parlor
405 Gear St	House	С	c.1850	Italianate
406 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal traditional
408 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1945	Minimal traditional
409 Gear St	Casserly House	С	1889	Queen Anne
411 Gear St	House	С	c.1870	I-House
412 Gear St	House	С	c.1880	I-House
414 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1890	Hall-and-parlor
415 Gear St	House	С	c.1915	American foursquare
416 Gear St	House	С	c.1867	Gable-front
503 Gear St	House	С	c.1860	Central passage
507 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1940	Central passage
509 Gear St	House	N/C	c.1960	Minimal ranch
510 Gear Street	House	N/C	c. 1955	Massed Ranch
511 Gear Street	House	N/C	c.1880	N/A (Torn Down)
512 Gear Street 515 Gear Street	House	N/C C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional
	House		c. 1860	One-and-a-half Cottage
516 Gear Street	House	N/C	c. 1970	Minimal Ranch
517 Gear Street	House	C	c. 1860	I-House
519 Gear Street	House	N/C	c. 1910	Dormer-Front Bungalow
603 Gear Street	House	C(2	c. 1860	I-House
101 Green Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1970	20th Century Functional
110 Green				
Street/Green and	U.S. Customs House		1057.50	Banalasanas Bertust
Commerce	and Post Office	С	1857-59	Renaissance Revival
414 Green Street	Lange House	С	c. 1857	Greek Revival

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
506 Green Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
509 Green Street	House	С	c. 1850	Gable-Front
511 Green Street	Reno House	С	c. 1850	Gable-Front
512 Green Street	House	N/C	c. 1845	Gable-Front
514 Green Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Side-Gabled
516 Green Street	Kammerer House	С	1852	Hall-and-Parlor
418 Harrison Street	Homrich House	С	1893	Queen Anne
421 Harrison Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
422 Harrison Street	N/A	Х	N/A	N/A
428 Harrison Street	House	N/C	c. 1990	Side-Gabled
429 Harrison Street	House	N/C	c. 2000	Gable-Front
430 Harrison Street	House	c	c. 1860	Gable-Front and Wing
434 Harrison Street	House	N/C	c. 1860	Center-Gabled
501 Harrison Street	House	N/C	c. 1925	Gable-Front
Brown and Harrison	N/A	X	c.1850	N/A
228 S. Hickory Street	House	N/C	c. 1980	Minimal Traditional
229 S. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1870	Gable-Front
231 S. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1850	I-House
232 S. Hickory Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Side-Gabled
233 S. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1850	Central Passage
236 S. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall-and-Parlor
525 S. Hickory Street	Fahrig House	С	1853	Hall-and-Parlor
450 N. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
450 N. Hickory Street	Outbuilding	С	c. 1840	Other: Barn
807 N. Hickory Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Side-Gabled
840 N. Hickory Street	House	С	c. 1840	Hall and Parlor
105 S. High Street	Dr. Kittoe House	С	c. 1850	Federal (several later additions)
108 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-gabled
<u> </u>	Graham-Spensley			
109 S. High Street	House	С	1857/c.1880	Federal
113 S. High Street	Duncan House	С	c. 1844	Hall and Parlor
115 S. High Street	Haines House	С	c. 1843	Greek Revival
115 S. High Street	Carriage House	С	c. 1870	Other: Barn
	Ullysses S. Grant			
121 S. High Street	Pre-Civil War House	С	1859	Federal (H.A.B.S.)
125 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
	Saint Matthew's			
State of the state	Evangelical		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
127 S. High Street	Lutheran Church	С	1864	Gothic Revival
129 S. High Street	Fiddick House	С	1858	Greek Revival
201 S. High Street	Fiddick House	С	1891	Queen Anne
203 S. High Street	Fiddick House	С	1891	Queen Anne
205 S. High Street	Fiddick House	С	1891	Queen Anne
206 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Side-Gabled

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
208 S. High Street	Young Row House	C	1855	Greek Revival
209 S. High Street	Strode House	С	1852/1892	Italianate
210 S. High Street	Young Row House	С	1855	Greek Revival
211 S. High Street	Bennett House	С	c.1846	Federal
215 S. High Street	Bardwell House	С	c. 1847	Federal
216 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1890	Colonial Revival
217 S. High Street	Bardwell House	C	c. 1850	Federal
218 S. High Street	House	С	c.1875	Queen Anne
219 S. High Street	Scott House	С	1843	Greek Revival
222 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1875	Side-Gable
223 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1920	Dormer-front bungalow
224 S. High Street	House	C	c. 1880	Gabled-ell
225 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1960	Minimal Ranch
226 S. High Street	Hurst House	C	1893	Queen Anne
229 S. High Street	Odd Fellows Lodge	C	1840	Greek Revival
301 S. High Street	Estey House	С	1856	Italianate
402 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Side-gable
402 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Gable-front
405 S. High Street	House	C	c. 1890	Gable-Front
407 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1860	Gable-Front
	Fullington-Duffin			
408 S. High Street	House "Eagle's Nest"	С	1847	Gable-Front
410 S. High Street	House	С	1842	Federal
415 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
420 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
517 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1840	Hall and Parlor
521 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Gable-Front
522 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850/c.1990	Neo-Colonial
523 S. High Street	House	C	c. 1850	Side-Gabled
524 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-Gabled
525 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1960	Raised Ranch
534 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Central Passage/Neo-Eclectic
535 S. High Street	Gear Street School	C	c. 1900	Italianate
536 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1840	Central Passage
540 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Shotgun
605 S. High Street	House	С	c. 1860	Side-Gable
606 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Side-Gable Side-Gable
607 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1950	Minimal Ranch
		C		
608 S. High Street	House		c. 1850s	Central Passage
610 S. High Street	House	C	c. 1850s	Central Passage
611 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Side-gabled
614 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1940	Side-gabled
615 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1890	Gable-front

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
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617 S. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Side-gabled
102 N. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Gable-front
108 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1870	Gable-front
109 N. High Street	Kent House	С	c. 1850	Federal
110 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1900	Queen Anne
114 N. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1940	Side-gabled
304 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
306 N. High Street	Row House	С	c. 1850	Federal
420 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-gable
424 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Central Passage
425 N. High Street	Robinson House	С	1874	Italianate
428 N. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1950	Minimal Ranch
430 N. High Street	House	N/C	c. 1845	Gable-Front/Greek Revival
433 N. High Street	Seminary Hill School	С	1878	Italianate
435 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-gabled
436 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Gable-front
437 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1880	Queen Anne Cottage
438 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1850	Greek Revival
442 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1880	Central Passage
500 N. High Street	House	С	c. 1840	Gable-Front/Greek Revival
305 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
	Grace Episcopal			
	Church Parish			
309 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1870	Italianate
310 Hill Street	Schaefer House	С	1889	Queen Anne
311 Hill Street	Houy House	С	1896	Queen Anne
315 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Gable-Front
317 Hill Street	Campbell House	С	1840	Central Passage
318 Hill Street	Hellman House	С	1898	Queen Anne
	Amasa Campbell			
321 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1839	Central Passage
405 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1920	Side-gabled Bungalow
	German Methodist			
408 Hill Street	Church	С	1847	Romanesque Revival
413 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-Gabled
	German M.E.			
414 Hill Street	Church Parsonage	С	1881	Gabled-ell
415 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
421 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1845	Federal
423 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1840	Central Passage
427 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Central Passage
440 Hill Street	Stand Pipe	N/C	c. 1910	No Style
500 Hill Street	Morrison House	С	c. 1855	Greek Revival
502 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Gable Front

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
505 Hill Street	Row House	C	c. 1840	Federal
507 Hill Street	Row House	С	c. 1840	Federal
510 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1850	Gable Front/Federal
515 Hill Street	Rowley House	С	1856	Gable-Front/Italianate
517 Hill Street	Rawlins House	С	1856	Gable-Front/Italianate
518 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1845	Central Passage
519 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1850	Greek Revival
601 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1880	Gable-Front
605 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1840	Hall-and-Parlor
607 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Gable-Front
611 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1955	Traditional Ranch
612 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Gable-Front
614 Hill Street	Nelson House	С	c. 1850	Italianate
616 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1960	Massed Ranch
620 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1870	Gable Front
624 Hill Street	Collins House	С	1849	Hall and Parlor
700 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1870	Gable-front
702 Hill Street	Garage	N/C	c. 1980	Pole Barn
708 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1870	Side-gabled
710 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1870	Side-gabled
800 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1870	Gable Front
801 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1855	Central Passage
805 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1850	Hall and Parlor
813 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1930	Side-gabled
901 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1900	Side-gabled
905 Hill Street	House	N/C	c. 1960	No Style
915 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1900	Side-gabled
921 Hill Street	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
201 N. Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal
410 N. Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1850	Side-gable
441 N. Jackson Street	House	N/C	c. 2000	Neo-Colonial
210 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal (Double House)
212 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1840	Federal (Double House)
213 Jackson Street	Bardell House	С	c. 1845	I-House
218 Jackson Street	House	С	1837	Side-Gable (two story log)
301 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1850	Federal
306 Jackson Street	House	С	1858	Hall and Parlor (Saltbox)
307 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1845	Federal
309 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1850/c. 1970	Gable Front
311 Jackson Street	Catholic School	С	1846	Greek Revival
403 Jackson Street	Crowley House	С	c. 1855/c. 1980	Federal/ Other: No Style
497 Jackson Street	House	С	c. 1930	Bungalow
209 Jefferson Street	House	С	c. 1850	Central Passage
212 Jefferson Street	House	N/C	c. 1950	Minimal Ranch

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
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402 Jefferson Street	House	N/C	c. 1950	Minimal Ranch
111 Johnson Street	House	С	c. 1890	Queen Anne
115 Johnson Street	Strohmeyer Bros. Boot and Shoe factory	С	1886	Italianate
206 Lafayette Street	House	N/C	c. 1930	Central Passage
208 Lafayette Street	House	С	c. 1906	Dutch Colonial Revival
206 Madison Street	House	С	c. 1890	Gabled-ell
207 Madison Street	House	С	c. 1880	Gabled-ell
211 Madison Street	House	N/C	c. 1850	Hall-and-Parlor
301 Madison Street	House	С	c. 1860	Cross-Gable
412 Madison Street	House	N/C	c. 1910	Gable-Front
413 Madison Street	Hoge House	C	c. 1850	Central Passage
219 Magazine Street	Desmond House	С	c. 1849	Central Passage
225 Magazine Street	Dempsey House	С	c.1840/c.1855	Federal
100 S. Main Street	Marsden building	С	1855/1884/c.1970	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
101 S. Main Street	Newhall building	С	1843	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
102 S. Main Street	Stahl building	С	1855/c.1880s	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
103 S. Main Street	Newhall building	С	1843	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
104 S. Main Street	Stahl building	С	1855/c.1880s	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
106 S. Main Street	Stahl building	С	1855/c.1880s	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
107 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
108 S. Main Street	Millhouse Brothers Hardware	С	C.1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
109 S. Main Street	W.G. Goodwin Building /A.M. Haines Wholesale	С	1848	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
110 S. Main Street	Millhouse Brothers Hardware	С	c.1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
	W.G. Goodwin Building / A.M.			
111 S. Main Street	Haines Wholesale	С	1848	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
112 S. Main Street	Millhouse Brothers Hardware	С	c.1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
112 C Main Charact	W.J. Fiddick building (later Stanley	N/C	c. 1850/c.1920/c.	Two Part Commoraid Black
113 S. Main Street	Theatre)	N/C	1980	Two-Part Commercial Block
114 S. Main Street	Lucius G. Felt Store	С	1844/c. 1915	19th-20th Century Commercial
116 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
117 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1870	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
118 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
119 S. Main Street	Berkman building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
120 S. Main Street	Coatsworth building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat

Name of Property		<u> </u>	County and State		
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type	
121 S. Main Street	Berkman building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
122 S. Main Street	Coatsworth building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
123 S. Main Street	Johnson building	С	1871	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
124 S. Main Street	Barrows building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
125 S. Main Street	Johnson building	С	1871	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
126 S. Main Street	Barrows building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
127 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860/c.1915	One-Part Commercial Block	
128 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
129 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
130 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
133 S. Main Street	Washington St. Park	N/C	c.1980s	N/A	
200 S. Main Street 201 S. Main Street	James Carter Building Schmohl building	С	1856 1887	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
202 S. Main Street	Crawford building	С	1874	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
204 S. Main Street	Rowley building	С	1874	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
205 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	1848	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
206 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.1960	No Style	
207 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
209 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1870	Italianate	
210 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.1964	20th Century Functional	
211 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
213 S. Main Street	Schmohl building	С	1859/1892	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
214 S. Main Street	Blewett building	N/C	1894	Italianate; One-Two Part Commercial Block	
215 S. Main Street	Schmohl building	С	1859/1892	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
216 S. Main Street	Blewett building	N/C	1894	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
217 S. Main Street	Schmohl building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
218 S. Main Street	Blewett building	N/C	1894	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
219 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
220 S. Main Street	Carter building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
221 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
222 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1870	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
	Dodge and Bentz				
223 S. Main Street	Building	С	1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
224 S. Main Street	DeSoto House Hotel	С	c.1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
	J.A. Packard				
225 S. Main Street	Drygoods	С	1859	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
226 S. Main Street	DeSoto House Hotel	С	c.1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
227 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1870	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
227 1/2 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
228 S. Main Street	DeSoto House Hotel	С	c. 1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
229 S. Main Street	Dr. A. Weirich building	С	1847	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
Address	riist.Froperty Name	N/C	Date	Style, Polin, Type
230 S. Main Street	DeSoto House Hotel	С	c.1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
231 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	1847	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
232 S. Main Street	DeSoto House Hotel	С	c. 1855	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
233 S. Main Street	Ferguson building	С	1847	Two-Part Commercial Block/ Greek Revival
237 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
300 S. Main Street	George T. Thatcher Drygoods/ Leadmine Cigar Factory building	С	1846/1886	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
300 3. Iviairi Street	ractory building	-	1040/1000	Greek Revival/Nineteenth Century
301 S. Main Street	Thrasher building	С	c.1839/c. 1880	Commercial
302 S. Main Street	Stahl building	С	1854	Two-Part Commercial Block
303 S. Main Street	House	С	c.1890	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
303 3. Maili Street	Davis/Schirmer	_	C.1690	TWO-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
304 S. Main Street	building	С	1846	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
305 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1850s	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
303 3. Iviairi Street	Davis/Schirmer	-	C.103US	TWO-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
306 S. Main Street	building	С	1846	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
Joo J. Main Street	Dullullig	-	1040	Neoclassical/Two Part Commercial
307 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1880	Block
DOT OF INIGHT DELCCE	Davis/Schirmer		0.2000	DIOUN
308 S. Main Street	building	С	1846	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
309 S. Main Street	Davis building	С	1853	Two-Part Commercial Block
	Davis/Schirmer			
310 S. Main Street	building	С	1846	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
311 S. Main Street	Davis building	С	1853	Two-Part Commercial Block
	Davis/Schirmer			
312 S. Main Street	building	С	1846/1886	Two-Part Commercial Block
313 S. Main Street	Davis building	С	1853	Two-Part Commercial Block
314 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.1940	20th Century Commercial
	Masonic Temple/Galena National Bank	.,, c		Two-Part Commercial
315 S. Main Street	building	С	c. 1890	Block/Italianate/Neoclassical
	Masonic Temple/Galena National Bank			Two-Part Commercial
317 S. Main Street	building	С	c. 1890	Block/Italianate/Neoclassical
240 C Make Ct	Comulable Journal Alice		1052/1072	Two-Part Commercial
319 S. Main Street	Corwith building	C	1853/1873	Block/Italianate/Neoclassical
400 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1990	Neoclassical Revival
401 C Maio Charat	Communication in the state of t	NI/C	1020	One- Part Commercial Block; Parapet
401 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1920	Front
402 S. Main Street	Commercial building	C	c. 1850	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
403 S. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1990	Neoclassical Revival

Name of Property		County and State		
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
404 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1850	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
408 S. Main Street	Byrne House Hotel	С	1854/1893	Italianate; One-Two Part Commercial Block
412 S. Main Street	Guyard building	С	c.1848	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
420 S. Main Street	Peck Warehouse	С	1845	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
421 S. Main Street	Mahony and Curley building	С	1857	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
421 S. Main Street	Marsden Building	С	c. 1900	One-Part Commercial Block
422 S. Main Street	Peck Warehouse	С	1845	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
424 S. Main Street	Peck Warehouse	С	1845	Two-Part Commercial Block/Greek Revival
515 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-part Commercial Block
517 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1850	Federal
523 S. Main Street	House	С	c.1910	Dormer-Front Bungalow
525 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1890	Gable-front
527 S. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1890	Free Classic
601 S. Main Street	Phineas Block Warehouse	С	1827/c.1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
Alley between Main and Bench	Alley	N/C	N/A	N/A
S. Main Street	Flood gates	N/C	1948-50	N/A
100 N. Main Street	Hempstead building	С	1846	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
101 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
102 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
103 N. Main Street	Collins building	С	1856	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
104 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
105 N. Main Street	Wakefield building	С	1868	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
106 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
107 N. Main Street	Wakefield building	С	1868	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
108 N. Main Street	Strohmeyer building	С	1873	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
109 N. Main Street	Barrett building	С	1868	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
110 N. Main Street	Capt. D. B. MoreHouse building	С	1857	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
111 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
112 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	1857	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
113 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
114 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
115 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
116 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
117 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
118 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
119 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860/c. 1920	Two-Part Commercial Block

Name of Property			County and State		
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type	
120 N. Main Street	Brush building	С	c.1837	Two-Part Commercial Block/Federal	
122 N. Main Street	Barrett building	С	1861	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
123 N. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1860/c. 1950	One-/Two-Part commercial block	
124 N. Main Street	Barrett Building	С	1861	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
	Burton Stone				
	Warehouse				
125 N. Main Street	building	С	c. 1837/c. 1920s	Two-Part Commercial Block	
200 N. Main Street	Clymo Building	С	1855	Two-Part Commercial block	
	First State and				
201 N. Main Street	Savings Bank	С	c.1900	Neoclassical	
202 N. Main Street	Clymo Building	С	1855	Two-Part Commercial Block	
203 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
204 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Two-Part Commercial Block	
205 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Two-Part Commercial Block	
206 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Two-Part Commercial Block	
207 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1900	Two-Part Commercial Block	
209 N. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c. 1920	Two-Part Commercial Block	
208-210 N. Main					
Street	Meusel Building	С	1888	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
211 N. Main Street	Dowling Building	С	1837/c.1920s	No Design	
212 N. Main Street	Meusel Building	С	1888	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
213 N. Main Street	Dowling Building	С	1837/c.1920s	No Design	
214 N. Main Street	Dowling Building	С	1849	Two-Part Commercial Block	
217 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1850	Two-Part Commercial Block	
219 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
220 N. Main Street	Horton Block/Commercial building	С	1877	Italianate	
221 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate	
222 N. Main Street	Horton Block	С	1877	Italianate	
224 N. Main Street	Horton Block	С	1877	Italianate	
226 N. Main Street	Horton Block	С	1877	Italianate	
227 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	1915	20th-century functional	
228 N. Main Street	House/Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block	
229 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	1915	20th-century functional	
230 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1840	Two-Part Commercial Block/Parapet- Front	
232 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block	
234 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block	
235 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1920	Two-Part Commercial Block; 20th Century Functional	
236 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block	
238 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial	
239 N. Main Street	Commercial building	N/C	c.1960	Garage	

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
240 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1890	Two-Part Commercial
242 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1880	Two-Part Commercial Block
243 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1870	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
244 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block
245 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1890	One-Two Part Commercial Block
246 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	One-Two Part Commercial Block
247 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block
249 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block
300 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1895	Two-Part Commercial Block/Queen Anne
301 N. Main Street	Logan House	С	1879	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
303 N. Main Street	Logan House	С	c. 1870	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
305 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1880	Italianate; Two Part Commercial Bloo
309 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1900	Two-Part Commercial Block
310 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1920	Two-Part Commerical Block; 19th Century Functional
312 N. Main Street	City Hall	С	c. 1920	Two Part Commerical Block
317 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1900	Parapet-Front
319 N. Main Street	House	С	c.1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow; Craftsmen
320 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italiana
322 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianat
323 N. Main Street	House	С	c. 1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow; Craftsmen
324 N. Main Street	Commercial building	С	c.1860	Two-Part Commercial Block
326 N. Main Street	House	С	c. 1860	Two-Part Commercial Block
109 Maple Street	House	С	c.1900	Side-gable
113 Maple Street	House	N/C	c.1900	Gable-front
114 Maple Street	House	N/C	c.1955	Massed Ranch
115 Maple Street	House	C	c.1920	No Style/pyramidal-roof cottage
116 Maple Street	House	N/C	c.1950	Massed Ranch
119 Maple Street	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal Traditional
504 Mars Avenue	House	C	c.1850	Gable Front and Wing
506 Mars Avenue	Duplex House	N/C	c.1990	Federal (New Construction)
508 Mars Avenue	Duplex House	N/C	c.1840	Federal (New Construction)
509 Mars Avenue	House	C	c.1850	Federal
511 Mars Avenue	House	N/C	c.1840	Hall and Parlor
513 Mars Avenue	House	C	c.1860	Gable-front
514 Mars Avenue	Chandler House	С	1868	Federal
515 Mars Avenue	Packard House	С	1855	Federal
119 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1900	
				Queen Anne
120 Meeker St.	French House	С	c.1850	Central Passage
319 Meeker St.	Jo Daviess County	_	1878	Second Empire
	Jail	С		Second Empire
407 Meeker St.	House Seburation House		c.1875	Cross-gable
411 Meeker St.	Schwatka House	С	1846	Greek Revival

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
505 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1840	Federal
506 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1875	Gabled-ell
508 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1860	Gable-front
509 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1900	Side-gable
617 Meeker St.	House	С	1882	Pyramid Cottage
638 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1840	Side-gable
720 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1840	Gable-front
721 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
723 Meeker St.	House	N/C	1979	Traditional Ranch
725 Meeker St.	House	N/C	c.1975	Gable-front
726 Meeker St.	House	N/C	c.1965	Traditional Ranch
727 Meeker St.	House	С	c.1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow
728 Meeker St.	House	N/C	1979	Traditional Ranch
100 Monroe St.	Commercial Bldg.	С	1887	Other: 19 th /20 th century functional
304 Monroe St.	House	N/C	c.1910	No Style
305 Monroe St.	House	N/C	c. 1980	Massed Ranch
200 Park Avenue	Ridd House	С	1892	Queen Anne
203 Park Avenue	House	С	c.1880	Gabled-ell
	Mitchell-Taylor			
204 Park Avenue	House	С	1886	Queen Anne
205 Park Avenue	House	С	c.1890	Gable-Front
207 Park Avenue	House	С	c.1910	Side-gable
208 Park Avenue	Sampson House	С	1894	Queen Anne
			L	
209 Park Avenue	House	С	c.1860	Central Passage
211 Park Avenue	House	С	c.1860	Central Passage
300 Park Avenue	Ward House	С	1870	Side Gabled
301 Park Avenue	Potts House	С	c.1854	Greek Revival
303 Park Avenue	Gray House	С	1879	Side-gabled
304 Park Ave	Smith House	С	c.1850	Gabled-ell
305 Park Ave	Rowley House	С	1867	Italianate
306 Park Ave	Welcom House	C	1860	Greek Revival
308 Park Ave	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal Ranch
JOB I BIK AVC	Horton-Eustice	14/0	C.1330	IVIIIIII II I
309 Park Ave	House	С	1870	Italianate (Craftsman details in 1910)
310 Park Ave	Rakow House	С	1870	Side-gable
401 Park Ave	Union House Hotel	С	1839	Central Passage
402 Park Ave	Farmer House	С	1858	Gabled-ell
404 Park Ave	House	С	c.1860	Shotgun
407 Park Ave	Telford House	С	1879	Second Empire
+U/ Fair AVE	Stevens-Millhouse		10/3	Second Empire
		c	1848	Italianate (Craftsman details in 1910s
408 Park Ava				
408 Park Ave 411 Park Ave	House Hodson House	С	c. 1905	Dutch Colonial

Name of Property			T	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
501 Park Ave	Gray House	N/C	1871	Gable-front
503 Park Ave	Otis House	С	1871	Gable-front
505 Park Ave	Otis House	N/C	1871	Gable-front
506 Park Ave	Horton House	С	1884	Gothic Revival
509 Park Ave	Trevarthen House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
510 Park Ave	Dawson House	С	1890	Queen Anne
511 Park Ave	Telford House	С	1845	Greek Revival (Front faces river)
512 Park Ave	Hoge House	С	1842	Greek Revival
513 Park Ave	Eustice House	С	c.1915	American foursquare
514 Park Ave	House	N/C	c.1980	Neo-Colonial
	Hoskins-			
515 Park Ave	Montgomery House	С	1884	Queen Anne
	James-Bermingham			
516 Park Ave	House	С	1870	Gothic Revival
600 Park Ave	Orrin Smith House	С	1852	Italianate
602 Park Ave	House	N/C	c.1950	Ranch
604 Park Ave	House	N/C	1947	Minimal Ranch
700 Park Ave	House	С	1887	Italianate
702 Park Ave	Horton House	С	1887	Gable-front
				Gable-front (Craftsman Features
704 Park Ave	Horton House	N/C	1887	added in the 1910s)
706 Park Ave	Horton House	С	1887	Queen Anne
708 Park Ave	Glessner House	С	1884	Queen Anne
				Queen Anne (remodeled with
710 Park Ave	Siniger House	С	1891	Craftsman influence in 1910s)
				Gabled-ell (porch remodeled in
712 Park Ave	Kraehmer House	С	1891	Colonial Revival style in 1910s)
714 Park Ave	Holtkamp House	С	1872	Gable-front
	Strohmeyer Bros.			
719 Park Ave	Duplex	С	1886	Italianate
	Galena Water			
720 Park Ave	Works	С	1886	Eastlake
724 David Acce	Strohmeyer Bros.		1000	Hallanata
721 Park Ave	Duplex (see above) East Galena Town	С	1886	Italianate
725 Dark Aug	CONTRACT CONTRACTOR AND	_	1071	Grook Rovival
725 Park Ave 754 Park Ave	Hall	C N/C	1871 c.1940	Greek Revival Minimal Ranch
	House			American foursquare
800 Park Ave	House	С	c.1920	
804 Park Ave	Lacy House	_	1896	Queen Anne
806 Park Ave	House	С	1919	Dutch Colonial Revival
810 Park Ave	Woodward House	С	1852	Greek Revival
900 Park Ave	McDermott House	С	1885	Queen Anne
904 Park Ave	Coatsworth House	С	1894	Gabled-ell
906 Park Ave	Beebe House	С	1869/1892-94	Italianate
908 Park Ave	Bates-Cogley	С	c.1820/1846/1855	Greek Revival/log cabin

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
	Soulard House			
910 Park Ave	Caille House	С	1882	Gable-front
	Abbott Double	_		
912 Park Ave	House	С	1844	Federal
O14 Dark Ave	Abbott Double		1044	Fodoral
914 Park Ave	House Dowling-Greene	С	1844	Federal
1002 Park Ave	House	С	1846/1877	Greek Revival
1004 Park Ave	Hunkins House	С	1846/c. 1855	Greek Revival
1004 Faik Ave	Jones House	-	1840/0. 1855	Greek Nevivai
	(Belvedere			
1008 Park Ave	Mansion)	С	1857	Italianate
Park Avenue	Grant Park	С	1891	N/A
115 Perry St	US Bank	N/C	c.1970	20th-century functional
	Cpt. Rueben Brush	1.,,		7.3
204 Perry St	Building	С	1837	Federal/Two-part commercial block
208 Perry St	Old Stockade	С	c.1820s/1884	Other: Gable Front/log in basement
223 Poplar Ave	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front-and-wing
224 Poplar Ave	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
226 Poplar Ave	House	С	c.1870	Gable-front
227 Poplar Ave	House	С	c.1870	Side-Gable
228 Poplar Ave	House	C	c.1870	Gable-front
230 Poplar Ave	House	N/C	c.1900	T-plan Cottage
250 ropidi 7110	First Presbyterian	11,0	0.1300	1 plan cottage
105 N. Prospect St	Church Parsonage	С	c.1849	Gothic Revival
106 N. Prospect St	House	С	c.1880	Queen Anne
107 N. Prospect St	House	С	c.1845	Federal
	John H. Hellman			
108 N. Prospect St	House	c	1854	Federal/Greek Revival
109 S. Prospect St	Grace Episcopal			
(also listed as 309)	Church	С	1848	Gothic Revival
111 S. Prospect St	Edwards House	С	1877	Italianate
113 S. Prospect St	Lamberson House	С	1870	Italianate
•				American Four-Square/Colonial
115 S. Prospect St	LaBron House	С	1898	Revival
125 S. Prospect St	Felt House	С	1851/1874	Second Empire
129 S. Prospect St	House	С	c.1877	Italianate
	Methodist			
206 S. Prospect St	Parsonage House	С	c.1850s	Gable-front/Italianate
207 S. Prospect St	St. Cyr House	С	c. 1850/c.1920	Craftsman Bungalow
	Asa Haile Row			
209/211 S. Prospect St	House	С	1856/1888	Greek Revival
215 S. Prospect St	John Fiddick House	С	1859/1883	Second Empire
	Judge Richard Seal			
219 S. Prospect St	House	С	1851	Italianate

Name of Property Address	Hist Droparty Name	Cor	Data	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
	Judge Richard Seal			
225 S. Prospect St	House	С	1871	Gabled-ell
301 S. Prospect St	Loveland House	С	1870	Italianate
306 S. Prospect St	House	N/C	c.1910	Hall and Parlor
	Old Galena High			
411 S. Prospect St	School	С	1906	Richardsonian Romanesque
413 S. Prospect St	Husted House	С	1856	Italianate
504 S. Prospect St	House	С	c.1850	Federal
505 S. Prospect St	House	N/C	c.1980	Traditional Ranch
	Fultone (Meller-			
601 S. Prospect St	Eulberg) Brewery	С	1867	Commercial block
	Cpt. Daniel Smith			
605 S. Prospect St	Harris House	С	1855	Gothic Revival
606 S. Prospect St	Avery House	С	1848/c.1880s/c.1970s	Gabled-T Plan
	Carriage House (Thomas Beebe			
609 S. Prospect St	House)	С	c.1865	Italianate
609 S. Prospect St	Beebe House	С	1847/1883	Italianate
614 S. Prospect St	House	С	c.1850	Side-gabled
616 S. Prospect St	Row House	С	c.1850	Federal
618 S. Prospect St	Row House	С	c.1850	Federal
619 S. Prospect St	House	С	c.1850	Federal
623 S. Prospect St	House	С	c.1850/c.1880	Italianate
709 S. Prospect St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal Traditional
717 S. Prospect St	House	C	c.1860	Saltbox
719 S. Prospect St	House	N/C	c.1860	Hall-and-Parlor
601 Ridge St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1910	20th-century functional
603 Ridge St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1910	20th-century functional
604 Ridge St	House	C	c.1860	Gable-front
605 Ridge St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1910	20th-century functional
607 Ridge St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1910	20th-century functional
609 Ridge St	House	C	c.1880	Gable-front
611 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1880	Gable-front
614 Ridge St	House	C	c.1870	Gable-front
617 Ridge St	House	С	c.1850	Federal (Double-entry I-House)
621 Ridge St	House	С	c.1870	Gabled-ell
622 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1900	Hall-and-Parlor
		N/C	c.1880	Gable-front
624 Ridge St	House			
625 Ridge St	House	С	c.1880	Gable-front
626 Ridge St	House	С	c.1850	Central Hall and Parlor
627 Ridge St	House	C	c.1880	Gable-front
628 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1900	Gable-front
630 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1900	Gable-front
631 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal ranch
701 Ridge St	House	С	c.1870	I-House

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
000 D:d Ct	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	N/C	- 1070	Cide Celled
800 Ridge St	House	C	c.1870	Side-Gabled
801 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1970	Massed Ranch
802 Ridge St	House	С	c.1880	Gabled-ell
803 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1860	Hall-and-Parlor/Saltbox
805 Ridge St	House	С	c.1920	Gable-front
806 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1910	Gable-front
809 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal Traditional
901 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal Traditional
903 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1940	Traditional Ranch
908 Ridge St	Langworthy House	С	c.1840s/1870s	Gothic Revival
912 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1960	Minimal ranch
913 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal ranch
921 Ridge St	House	N/C	c.1980	Massed Ranch
407 Rives St	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional Ranch
696 Rives St	House	С	c.1840	Federal (Double Entry)
445 Shear St	House	С	c.1860	I-House
421 Soldiers				
Monument Rd	House	N/C	c.2000	Neo-Colonial
308 South St	House	N/C	c.1860	Central passage
310 South St	House	N/C	c.1900	No style
316 South St	House	N/C	c.2000	Minimal ranch
320 South St	House	С	c.1850	Double-pile
321 South St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-Parlor
322 South St	House	С	c.1850	Side-Gabled
324 South St	House	С	c.1850	Federal
327 South St	House	N/C	c.1930	Central passage
400 South St	House	С	c.1850	Central passage
401 South St	House	N/C	c.1970	Split-Level
403 South St	House	N/C	c.1960	Minimal ranch
404 South St	House	С	c.1850	Federal
405 South St	House	N/C	c.1990	Massed Ranch
501 South St	House	C	c.1850	Double-pile
503 South St	House	N/C	c.2000	Neo-Eclectic
612 Spare St	House	N/C	c.1880	Gable Front
616 Spare St	House	N/C	c.1940	Minimal Traditional
622 Spare St	House	C	c.1860	Central Passage
ozz Spare St	Berger Commercial	C	C.1800	Certiful Fussage
324 Spring St	building	С	1857	Two-part commercial block
200	Weber Commercial		1056	
328 Spring St	building	С	1856	Two-part commercial block
330 Spring St	House	N/C	c.1930	Pyramidal Cottage
334 Spring St	Vogel's Bakery and Farmers' Hotel	С	1867	Two-part commercial block/Italianat
336 Spring St	Keohler/Nath House	С	c.1850s/c.1940s	Gable-front/Commercial addition

Name of Property Address	Hist.Property Name	C or	Date	County and State Style, Form, Type
		N/C		
	and Commercial building			
340 Spring St	Schwab House	С	c.1860s	Gable-front
	Weber-Martin			
341 Spring St	House	С	1836/c.1855	Gable-front
342 Spring St	House	С	c.1920	Western bungalow
344 Spring St	House	С	c.1860	Hall-and-Parlor
345 Spring St	House	N/C	1994	Massed Ranch
346 Spring St	House	С	c.1860	Hall-and-Parlor
347 Spring St	Morrison House	С	c.1836	Central passage
349-351 Spring St	Dease Row House	С	1854	Federal
400 Spring St	Hartwig House	С	1857	Greek Revival
	Dopler Carriage			
402 Spring St	House	С	1858	Gable-front
403 Spring St	House	С	c.1920	California bungalow
406 Spring St	Dopler House	С	1838	Other: Log cabin
407 Spring St	Henning House	С	c.1850	Central passage
411 Spring St	Einsweiler House	С	c.1890	Queen Anne
412 Spring St	Commercial building	N/C	2002	Gable-front
413 Spring St	Erbe-Burrows House	С	c.1858	Hall and Parlor/log construction
414 Spring St (East				
Lot)	Commercial	N/C	c. 2000	Gable Front
414 Spring St	Childs House	С	1876	Italianate
418 Spring St	City Brewery	С	1850	Italianate
500 Spring St	Henney House	С	1891	Queen Anne
504 Spring St	Marsden's Row	С	1855	Greek Revival
506 Spring St	Marsden's Row	С	1855	Greek Revival
507 Spring St	Friesenecker House	С	1891	Queen Anne
508 Spring St	Marsden's Row	С	1855	Greek Revival
510 Spring St	Marsden's Row	С	1855	Greek Revival
516 Spring St	Slattery House	С	c.1900	Foursquare
517 Spring St	House	N/C	c.1850/c.1960	I-House
518 Spring St	House	С	c.1860	Central Passage
	Birger-Homrich			
519 Spring St	House	С	c.1920s	Craftsman bungalow
520 Spring St	House	С	c.1900	Shotgun
600 Spring St	House	С	c.1850	Gable-front
602 Spring St	House	С	c.1850	Central-passage
605 Spring St	Turney House	С	c.1850	Central Passage
612 Spring St	Turney House	С	1835	Greek Revival
624 Spring St	Slattery Farmstead	С	c.1850s	Central-passage
624 Spring St	Slattery Barn	С	c. 1860s	Other: Barn
700 Spring St	Robinson Farmstead	С	c. 1840/1854	Central-passage
700 Spring St	Robinson Barn	С	c. 1860s	Other: Barn

Name of Property Address	Hiet Dronarty Name	C 02	Data	County and State
Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
809 Spring St	Koeller House	С	1853	Central Passage
101 Third St	House	С	c.1850	Gable-front
102 Third St	House	С	c.1850	Central-passage
108 Third St	House	N/C	c.1850	Central-passage
200 Third St	House	N/C	c.1860	Gabled-ell
205 Thrid St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal ranch
206 Third St	House	С	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
207 Third St	House	С	c.1850	Central-passage
209 Third St	Telford House	С	c.1855	Gable Front and Wing
210 Third St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1960	Other: Shed
212 Third St	House	N/C	c.1930	No style
214 Third St	House	С	c.1850	Greek Revival
302 Third St	House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
303 Third St	House	С	c.1880	Gable-front
306 Third St	House	С	c.1840	Central Passage
310 Third St	House	N/C	c.1870	Gable-front
310 Third St	Barn	N/C	c. 1880	Other: Barn
314 Third St	Hyland House	С	1845	Greek Revival
514 Third St	Conoughy House	С	c.1850	Central Passage
606 Third St	House	С	c.1870	Side-gable
611 Third St	Dingel House	С	1836/c.2009	Central-passage
900 Third St	Aldrich House	С	1846/c.1855	Federal/Italianate
901 Third St	House	С	c.1870	Central-passage
903 Third St	House	С	c.1925	Tudor cottage
905 Third St	House	С	c.1890	Stick
906 Third St	House	N/C	c.1970	Minimal traditional
907 Third St	House	C	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
	Elihu B. Washburne			Greek Revival
908 Third St	House	С	1843/1859-60	
909 Third St	House	С	c.1860	Central Passage
911 Third St	House	С	c.1870	Side-gable
1000 Third St	Snyder House	C N/C	1856	Italianate
1001 Third St	House	N/C	c.1910	California bungalow
1008 Third St	House	N/C	c.1950	Massed ranch
1009 Third St	Conners House	C	c.1846	Greek Revival
1017 Third St	House	N/C	c.1950	Split-level
1018 Third St	GreenHouse	N/C	1942	20th-century functional
1019 Third St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal traditional
1021 Third St	House	С	c.1860	Gable Front
1100 Third St	House	N/C	c.1960	Traditional ranch
1102 Third St	Dezoya House	С	c.1850	Central Passage
1203 Third St	DeZoya House	С	1838	Federal
1207 Third St	Davis Creek House	С	c.1835	Greek Revival
2880 Third St	House	С	c.1880	Italianate

Address	Hist.Property Name	C or N/C	Date	Style, Form, Type
100 Tyler St	House	N/C	c.1970	Minimal ranch
102 Tyler St	House	N/C	c.1970	Minimal ranch
208 Van Buren St	House	С	c.1844	Hall and Parlor
215 Van Buren St	House	N/C	c.1920	Dormer-front bungalow
800 Vine St	Connelly House	С	c.1847	Hall and Parlor
804 Vine St	House	С	c.1850	Central Passage
808 Vine St	House	N/C	c.1980	No Style
900 Vine St	House	N/C	c.1975	No Style
510 Wann St	House	С	c.1880	Gabled-ell
514 Wann St	House	N/C	c.1880	Gable-front
516 Wann St	House	С	c.1860	Gable Front and Wing/Italianate
517 Wann St	House	N/C	c.1955	Massed ranch
529 Wann St	House	С	c.1850	Central-passage
533 Wann St	House	N/C	c.1870	Gabled-ell
539 Wann St	House	N/C	c.1995	No Style
541 Wann St	House	С	c.1840	I-House
302 Washington St	Foster House	С	c.1850	Italianate
306 Washington St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
310 Washington St	House	С	c.1840	Federal
408 Washington St	House	С	c.1860	I-House
414 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1850	Hall and Parlor
416 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
	Scott/Maxworth			
507 Washington St	Row House	С	1853	1-House
508 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1900	Side-gable
509 Washington St	Scott/Maxworth Row House	С	1853	I-House
510 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1860	Gabled-ell Cottage
513 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
517 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1930	Gable-front
612 Washington St	House	N/C	c.1830s/c.1870s	Gabled-ell/log
701 Washington St	House	С	c.1850	Side-gabled
101 S West St	House	С	c.1855	I-House
121 S West St	House	С	c.1840	Hall-and-parlor
123 S West St	House	С	c.1860	I-House
125 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
127 S West St	House	С	c.1870	Gabled-ell
129 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
130 S West St	Church	N/C	c.1940	Gable-front
135 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
137 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
139 S West St	House	С	c.1850	I-House
202 S West St	Long/Norris House	С	c.1841	Hall-and-parlor
206 S West St	House	С	c.1860	Gabled-ell

Address	Hist.Property Name	Cor	Date	Style, Form, Type
209 S West St	House	N/C	c.1860	Gable-front
210 S West St	House Haas House	N/C	1860/1995	Hall-and-parlor
211 S West St	House	C	c.1870	
		С		Shotgun
213 S West St	House Richt/Bastian Row	C	c.1880	Shotgun
217 S West St	House	С	1855	Greek Revival
219 S West St	Richt/Bastian Row House	С	1855	Greek Revival
220 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Hall-and-parlor
222 S West St	House	N/C	c.1970	Split-level
412 S West St	Godat House	С	1856	Gable-front
413 S West St	House	С	c.1870	Double-pile
414 S West St	House	С	c.1840	I-House
513 S West St	House	N/C	c.1860/c.1950	Gable-front
514 S West St	House	N/C	c.2000	Minimal ranch
515 S West St	House	С	c.1840/c.1860	Log (original section)
517 S West St	House	N/C	c.1970	Ranch
518 S West St	House	N/C	c.1870	Gable-front
542 S West St	House	N/C	c.2000	Massed ranch
552 S West St	House	С	c.1850	Federal
660 S West St	Commercial building	N/C	c.1980	Pole barn
S West St between				
South and Spring Sts	Commercial building	N/C	c.1940	Gable-front
107 N West St	House	С	c.1860	Gable-front
108 N West St	Strott House	С	1854	Federal
112 N West St	House	С	c.1850	Double-pile
115 N West St	House	N/C	c.1855	Gable-front
302 N West St	House	N/C	c.1950	Minimal ranch
400 N West St	Fitzgerald House	С	1845	Hall-and-parlor
403 N West St	House	N/C	c.1860	Gable-front
408 N West St	House	С	c.1880	Hall-and-parlor
421 N West St	House	С	c.1880	Gable-front
421 N West St	Barn	С	c.1880	Other: Barn
422 N West St	House	С	c.1860	Central-passage
406 Wight St	House	С	c.1860	Hall and Parlor
407 Wight St	Button House	С	c.1847	Central Passage
408 Wight St	Smith House	С	1856	Central Passage
409 Wight St	House	N/C	c.1850	Central Passage
410 Wight St	House	С	c.1855	Side-Gabled
411 Wight St	Bond House	С	c.1843	Hall and Parlor
701 Young St	House	С	c.1850	Side-Gabled
702 Young St	House	С	c.1890	Gable-front
703 Young St	House	С	c.1860	I-House
709 Young St	House	N/C	c.1870/2011	Hall-and-parlor

	storic District (Additional ation, Boundary Modification)	Jo Daviess, IL
Name of Prop		County and State
Applic	eable National Register Criteria	
(Mark listing.	"x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the prop)	erty for National Register
Х	A. Property is associated with events that have made a sig broad patterns of our history.	gnificant contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons signific	cant in our past.
Х	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a tyconstruction or represents the work of a master, or posor represents a significant and distinguishable entity windividual distinction.	sesses high artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information history.	important in prehistory or
	ia Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious p	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	n the past 50 years

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018 NPS Form 10-900 Galena Historic District (Additional Jo Daviess, IL Documentation, Boundary Modification) County and State Name of Property Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Industry - Criterion A Commerce - Criterion A Transportation - Criterion A Architecture - Criterion C Period of Significance 1820-1930 **Significant Dates** Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) **Cultural Affiliation** N/A Architect/Builder

United States Department of the Interior

Galena Historic District (Additional	
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Name of Property	

Jo Daviess, IL

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

Summary Paragraph of Statement of Significance:

The Galena Historic District represents a microcosm of the American experience between the years 1820 and 1930. Within that period of significance are included the first major mineral rush in U. S. history, the growth of the largest steamboat hub north of St. Louis, the development of a huge wholesaling, retailing and commercial center, the appearance of Ulysses S. Grant and the Civil War, and the subsequent decline of Galena into a local trade center. The buildings, visually cohesive and largely intact for the entire period, tell not just Galena's story, but the story of the nation. This nomination form is an amendment to the original 1969 nomination and provides additional documentation and justification for a boundary modification to better match Galena's story with available resources. The District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Industry and Transportation; and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The Galena area had for thousands of years been a source of lead ore for native tribes who traded the mineral widely. Small charms were made of the mineral, but the most basic use was when it was ground up and used for body paint. The French became aware of the valuable deposits in the 1690s and taught the natives better mining techniques. The Euro-Americans systematically extinguished tribal claims and began to move into the area about 1820; the first leases were issued in 1822. Northern Illinois was a Native American wilderness at this time, with only a small number of traders and Indian agents. A lead rush ensued and the little settlement of Galena ((Latin for lead sulfide), officially established in 1826, became the hub of a region which boasted a population of 10,000 by 1829. The first buildings were of log construction but soon a few simple wood-frame dwellings and warehouses appeared. Before long stone and brick dwellings began to appear. The Dowling House (c. 1826) at 220 Diagonal Street was a trading store built of native limestone. The first large brickyard was established in 1837; one year after Congress changed the law and permitted private ownership of lots within Galena.⁸ A building boom of more substantial homes and commercial establishments ensued, including the 1837 Brush commercial building at 120 N. Main Street. Many of the immigrants swarming into the region brought the building styles, types and forms they were familiar with from back home. This included the Cornish of southwestern England and Dalesmen of northeastern England; they were miners who built small central hall or hall and parlor cottages that today are referred to locally as

⁸ Ibid., p. 26.

⁶John H. Walthall, *Galena and Aboriginal Trade in North America* (Springfield: Illinois State Museum, 1981), p. 3.

⁷ Carl H. Johnson, Jr., The Building of Galena: An Architectural Legacy (Worzalla Publishing Co.: Stevens Point, WI, 1977).

Galena Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Modification) Jo Daviess, IL

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Name of Property "miners' cottages." The Irish were also well represented, particularly when the potato famine forced so many to flee their homeland in the 1840s. Many Germans also came.

The mining activity helped lead to the development of the steamboat trade and thus--for those who could afford it--the latest building materials, styles and fashions from St. Louis, New Orleans and New York City. Galena, over three miles from the Mississippi River, was at the head of navigation of the Fever River (named changed in 1853 to Galena River). It was also the gateway to the mines and smelters. Galena entrepreneurs were thus able to gain a near monopoly on the steamboat trade north of St. Louis and maintained it until the 1850s. 10 It was this activity, as much as lead, that built the community and so much of the commercial and residential buildings that still dominate the rugged hills, valleys and floodplain of the early settlement.

Ulysses S. Grant moved from St. Louis to Galena in April of 1860. He joined his two younger brothers who were running a leather goods store established by their father in the 1840s. Jesse R. Grant, though living in southern Ohio, had been impressed with Galena's frontier boom town activity and opened the store as part of his large tannery operation along the Ohio River. 11 One year after Ulysses arrived the Civil War began, thus assuring his place in U. S. History. He returned to Galena in August of 1865 and was given the 1859 Italianate mansion that is today a State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. With help and encouragement from the powerful U. S. Congressman Elihu Washburne (also from Galena) he was elected our eighteenth president in 1868.

When Grant came to Galena, the town was struggling. The nationwide depression of 1857 was being felt and not even the thousands traveling through town and buying supplies on their way west could stem the tide. The little river was silting in from the mining and farming as other river towns along the Upper Mississippi River were taking away Galena's trade. Perhaps the most damaging factor had been the arrival of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854. It soon replaced the north-south trade that had given Galena so much of its early prosperity and character (including a somewhat southern bent in politics and architecture--see Photograph #19 of the Col. Strode House) and replaced it with east-west trade geared to Chicago and New York City. During the Civil War fierce partisan bickering between and Republicans and Democrats (and between War and Peace Democrats) weakened the town's leadership and competiveness. 12

⁹ See David Morris, The Dalesmen of the Mississippi River (York, UK: William Sessions, 1989). Morris follows a number of families from the lead mining region of Yorkshire to the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi.

¹⁰ Robert C. Toole, "Competition and Consolidation: The Galena Packet Company, 1847-63," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society LVII (Autumn, 1964), 229-248.

¹¹ Steve Repp, Ulysses S. Grant: The Galena Years (Galena: Self-Published, 1990), pp. 9-11.

¹² Kenneth N. Owens, Galena, Grant, and the Fortunes of War (DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University, 1963), pp. 23-57.

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Following the War, Galena slowly lost population as it became a more regional--and finally local--trade center. It still had, however, some very large and important industries and trading houses. Zinc mining picked up some slack from the ailing lead mining days, but agriculture was thriving. The Ryan Packing House was thought to be one of the largest outside Chicago. The town also became a small but important railroad center with the Illinois Central, Burlington, Chicago Great Western, and North Western going through or to the town. Main street commercial buildings were seeing their facades "modernized" with Italianate detailing and large plate glass windows. Some of the older housing was transformed into more modern architectural styles or detailing (see the Felt Manor at 125 S. Prospect, Photograph #23). In addition, new housing was being built on vacant lots or newly subdivided lots. (See Photograph #36 of the three Horton Houses at 702, 704, 706 Park Avenue.) The Panic of 1893, another nationwide depression, hurt Galena but a return of the nation's economy, especially in the agricultural sector, meant more new housing, even though the population had dropped to 5,000.

A number of Galena's residential houses received facelifts with Prairie and Craftsman detailing (especially with respect to porches). Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Prairie and Craftsman influences became apparent from about 1900 through the 1920s. But as the agricultural sector began to flounder after World War I (pre-dating the Great Depression by a decade), Galena's economic activity declined yet further. With the onset of the Depression in 1929 and the subsequent faltering of every bank in town, virtually all activity declined precipitously. Even the U. S. Grant Home, which had been turned over to the City of Galena in 1904 by the Grant family, was in turn given to the State of Illinois in 1931 because of a lack of funds with which to maintain it. Galena, however, continued to celebrate its history and close kinship with Grant and the Civil War. Following World War II, it would see a rebirth of interest in its history and architecture as historic preservation became a marketable commodity. Today it represents a lens through which the American experience can be interpreted, from frontier boomtown to quiet, small town Middle America.

Areas of Significance: Criterion A Industry, Commerce, Transportation

The Galena Historic District 's origins began with the influx of Euro-Americans into the region to mine the rich deposits of lead that had been sporadically mined by Native Americans for over 8,000 years. Archeologists have found the lead mineral in numerous archeological sites from around the eastern half of the United States and beyond. Chemical analysis can reveal the region from which the mineral came; the Galena region is heavily represented. The early French quickly became aware of the deposits and by the early 1700s were trading for substantial

¹³ Galena Weekly Gazette, 12/3/1880.

¹⁴ Jo Daviess County Plat Books for 1872, 1893, 1913 as reprinted by The Heritage League of Northwestern Illinois, Stockton, IL: 1980.

¹⁵ Diann Marsh documents well this phase in Galena's residential building: Images of America: Galena (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2005), pp. 14-36

¹⁶ Walthall, pp. 2-3.

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quantities of the mineral from the native tribes. They were also teaching them more effective mining techniques. The late 1700s the Sauk and Fox (Sac and Mesquakie) tribes had become especially adept at mining, both at Dubuque, Iowa and along the Fever River (now Galena River). The United States government, fully aware of the value of this resource, forced a treaty on these tribes in 1804 (modified and reaffirmed in 1816). It called for them to give up claims to this region, although they were permitted to remain until the U. S. government was in a position to issue mining leases. Although the first lease was not issued until 1822, several traders entered the area earlier. Between 1819 and 1821, five trading posts were established in or near present day Galena. Amos Farrar, who would soon build one of the earliest buildings in Galena (now part of the "Old Stockade" at 208 Perry Street.) established one for the American Fur Company.

Mining activity proceeded rapidly after 1822; most of those to whom leases were issued were of southern origins. Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland were well represented, reflecting the early make-up of Illinois which had been a state but four years, since 1818.

Leases issued reveal the phenomenal pace of development: 69 in 1825; 350 in 1826; 2384 in 1827; and 3788 in 1828. ¹⁹ Smelters increased from eight in 1827 to twenty-one in 1828. The little Fever River settlement, rapidly becoming the hub of the activity, was given the name Galena (Latin for lead sulfide). Streets were platted in 1826 and log cabins and taverns sprouted up almost overnight. John Dowling, a Catholic Irishman, built his stone trading post about this time (220 Diagonal Street). He and his son would develop the largest iron works on the Upper Mississippi River, one that supplied much of the trade for this part of the "Old Northwest" and beyond for almost thirty years.

The development of the steamboat and subsequent improvements in transportation would greatly expedite trade and settlement for the entire region drained by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. After St. Louis, no place may have benefited more than Galena. The first boat, named the "Virginia," got past the rocky rapids at Rock Island, Illinois and kept going all the way to Fort Snelling at St. Paul, Minnesota. Galena entrepreneurs knew that the steamboat was the key to quickly moving large amounts of lead out and supplies in; they jumped at the opportunity. By 1828, ninety-nine boats arrived at the bustling little settlement.²⁰ It was estimated that one hundred houses, forty-two stores and warehouses, and 800 inhabitants were present that year.²¹

¹⁷ Johnson, pp. 2-10; Galena, Illinois, American Guide Series (Federal Writers' Project: City of Galena, Works Progress Administration, 1937), pp. 17-20.

¹⁸ Johnson, p. 3.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 5.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 8.

²¹ B. H. Schockel, "History of Development of Jo Daviess County," in *Illinois State Geologic Survey Bulletin, No. 26* (Urbana, 1916), p. 190.
²¹ Ibid., p. 215.

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Lead production, while subject to many price fluctuations due to Indian disturbances, demand, and English imports, exploded. Mining and smelting techniques improved rapidly, particularly when immigrant miners from England--Cornish tin miners from southwestern England and lead miners from the Yorkshires of northeast England--migrated into the region in large numbers between 1830 and 1850. Production peaked in 1845 when 54,500,000 pounds were shipped from the region, most of it from Galena. This was over 85% of the nation's total. The Federal Lead Mine District of the Upper Mississippi River and the smaller mines of southeastern Missouri made the United States the world's leading producer and exporter of lead. "From these considerations it is clear that the mines of the upper Mississippi Valley were of national and international importance," wrote geologist Bernard H. Schockel.

To accommodate the incredible growth of the region, Galena smelter owners and merchants (often one and the same) began to acquire their own steamboats, which represented the fastest and easiest way to transport goods and services at the time. While 1828 had seen 99 arrivals, 1835 saw 153 arrivals and 1837 saw 350 arrivals.²⁵ So many arrivals came the next year that the local paper gave up counting. One of the most famous of Galena's early steamboat men was Captain Daniel "Smith" Harris who owned a number of boats but was remembered for his Grey Eagle, a splendid sidewheeler of incredible speed. Smith and his boat recorded the fastest time ever for a steamboat running between Dubuque and St. Paul, this in 1858.²⁶ Harris' elegant Gothic Revival home, located at 605 S. Prospect Street, is aptly named the "Steamboat House" (Photograph #26).

It wasn't long before the Galena boat men, after fighting each other, joined forces and created the largest steamboat company on the Upper Mississippi. During the 1850s they held a near monopoly on the trade north of St. Louis and resisted with ferocity any competition.²⁷ As much as lead, it was this transportation advantage that catapulted Galena into a nationally significant player in the development of the Upper Mississippi and insured its place in American history. The wealth generated by this trading empire was translated into increasingly opulent mansions in the latest styles built in prominent locations throughout the city. The Captain Orrin Smith mansion at 600 Park Avenue stands out, as does the J. Russell Jones mansion at 1008 Park Avenue (Photograph #34).

Steamboats coming up from St. Louis provided the easiest and fastest way to access Galena but overland trails--initially from southern Illinois and then from Chicago--became increasingly important. The earliest, and one with many alterations over the years, was the Kellogg Trail

Floyd Mansberger, Tim Townsend and Christopher Stratton, "The People Were Literally Crazy:" The Lead and Zinc Mining Resources of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (Springfield, IL: Fever River Research, 1997), pp. 19-29.

²³ Schockel, pp. 191-193.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 193.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 215.

²⁶ William Peterson, *Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi* (Iowa City: University of Iowa, 1937), pp. 433-437.

²⁷ See Toole, pp.229-248.

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from Peoria. It brought many southern Illinoisans to the mines, along with many easterners coming west on the National Road which by 1838 had terminated at Vandalia, the victim of canals, the new railroads and sporadic federal funding. A State Road from Chicago to Galena was surveyed in 1833 and plans for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad became a reality in 1848.²⁸

The transportation links to the East became nationally significant as Chicago grew from a trading post in the swamps to a speculator's paradise. Its geographical location proved critical to its success as overland stage lines from Detroit and Great Lakes steamers made the journey from the East a reasonable affair by the late 1830s. Regular stage service to Galena was a reality by the late thirties (but by all accounts the ride a brutal one). The huge Frink and Walker stage line, headquartered in Chicago and arguably the largest stage monopoly in the nation, began regular service to Galena by 1839. Three stages ran each week and for \$10.00 dollars one could be transported 160 miles northwestward and dropped off at their Galena stage stop. 30

Almost overnight the character and makeup of Galena and Jo Daviess County's population changed. The southern trade and migration routes began to decline as New Englanders, New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians came in large numbers. So, too, did increasing numbers of immigrants from the British Isles and Germany. Cornish, Welsh, English, Irish and Scots all made their way to Galena and the lead mining region. Many came to farm, not to mine, and engaged in mining only to earn extra dollars while building up their holdings. This new influx only added to the great diversity of ethnicity, accents and dialects that the lead mining region was noted for. Historical geographer James E. Davis noted that the mines attracted people literally "from all over the world" and quoted one early traveler who marveled at "...the most wonderful mix of humanity I ever beheld."

Many Germans came and brought with them many skills and sometimes money, too. They established their own churches (Lutheran, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal)--all before the Civil War began.³³ In addition to various professional trades, they also brought knowledge of the brewing industry. Early Galena was a thirsty place and the breweries flourished. In 1857 Galena had seven breweries, producing prodigious quantities of beer. Reported the local paper: "...these breweries manufactured about 12,000 barrels of Lager and Common beer, which at \$12 per barrel for the former and \$7 for the latter, make nearly \$120,000

²⁸ See Milo M. Quaife, *Chicago's Highways Old and New* (Chicago: D. F. Keller and Co., 1923), pp. 87-104.

²⁹ Ibid., pp. 98,104.

³⁰ "Public Notice: Speed Increased and Fare Reduced," Frink, Walker, & Co. Newspaper ad in the vertical files of the Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society, dated June 7, 1841.

³¹ Owens, pp. 10-11.

James E. Davis, Frontier Illinois (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998), p. 305.

³³ Galena City Directory for 1847-1848, E.S. Seymour, ed., (Chicago: Geer & Wilson, 1848).

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received by the brewers." ³⁴ Of those seven breweries, six were owned and operated by Germans. ³⁵ Two of these breweries survived until Prohibition; their huge underground storage rooms hewn out of solid rock remain to this day.

The coming of the railroads across northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin in the 1850s initially helped Galena's growth and prosperity. Because the Mississippi River had not yet been bridged and there were no significant lines on the Iowa side, Galena boats happily carried freight and passengers across and up the Mississippi. But those railroads also doomed Galena's prosperity. The Galena and Chicago Union tracks had made their way northwestward to Freeport by 1852. They were met by the Illinois Central Railroad which ran westward to Galena in 1854 and to Dunleith (now East Dubuque) on the Mississippi opposite Dubuque the next year. The banking and business leaders of Galena at first wanted the railroad--some even invested in it--but when they were told that their waterfront would be torn up for railroad tracks and a terminal--they backtracked. In bitter negotiations, a compromise was reached, but Galena's intransigence, caused in part by its historical and economic reliance on the river, helped seal its fate. Hezekiah Gear, one of the town's leading citizens and a progressive thinker who wanted to work with the Illinois Central, is said to have proclaimed: "Gentlemen, you have sounded your death knell, grass will grow in your streets, you have ruined your town." ³⁷

The Illinois Central was controlled by Chicago and New York City interests; they had little concern for the welfare of Galena or other towns that might be competitors. Soon the regional trade patterns had shifted from north-south to east-west, only to be reinforced by the Civil War and the blockade of the southern Mississippi by the Confederates. Competition and a badly silted in river, closed to navigation during the dry summer of 1859 and again in 1863, made it plain to all that Galena's geographical advantage was now a liability. The Illinois Central did make some harbor improvements and built a solid Italianate depot for the town (now a visitors' center) but the town would ultimately lose more than it would gain.

Galena did benefit from the presence of railroad lines after the Civil War, largely because of the transportation of agricultural commodities. In addition to the Illinois Central reaching Galena in 1854, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad entered Galena with a spur in 1886; a few years later the Chicago & Great Western made Galena a stop. In addition the Chicago and North Western had come to Galena after purchasing a local narrow gauge line in 1880. The latter had started in 1874 as a local narrow gauge that ran from Galena northward into the lead and zinc mines of southwestern Wisconsin. Local investors fought among themselves when the project failed to produce anticipated returns and sold out to the Chicago and North Western Railway in

³⁴ Galena Daily Courier: 6/25/1857.

³⁵ See also John F. Dutcher, "The History of the Breweries of Galena, Illinois" (Potosi, WI: The American Breweriana Assn., 2000).

³⁶ Stanley A. Changnon, "The Railroad That Changed Illinois," *Historic Illinois* (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency), Vol. 29, No. 4 (December, 2006) 3-7.

³⁷ As quoted in Johnson, pp. 74-75.

³⁶ Jo Daviess County Plat Books for 1872; 1893; 1913.

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1880.³⁹ But mineral ore was not the main commodity for these railroads; it was grain and other agricultural products.⁴⁰

The arrival of the automobile and hard-surfaced roads certainly altered Galena's economy and pace, as it did all over America. But in the case of Galena, it brought something more: auto tourism on a large scale. The town had always had a special relationship with its history and architecture but while the memories of lead and steamboats were fading, those of Grant and the Civil War seemed to grow stronger. Citizens kept that memory alive with annual celebrations and welcomed visitors whenever they could. The Grant Home (post Civil War) had been given to the city by the family in 1904 and was a consistent attraction for the traveling public. U. S. Route 20 was constructed through town in the 1920s and almost overnight large numbers of tourists began arriving from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin to see the former president's home, the town, and the beautiful countryside.

The Galena Gazette reported in their October 24, 1927 edition that: "...the Grant Memorial Home...is increasing the pilgrimages from all parts of the United States." The article went on to report Bouthillier Street was literally blocked as tourists came into town to view the home. On the previous Sunday over 1300 visitors had gone through the Grant Home. The effect was felt on Galena's Main Street as restaurants and the first souvenir shops vied for their attention. The first large and modern garage for auto sales and service (with space for over 100 cars) had been built at 227-229 North Main Street in 1915 (Photograph #10): "When completed it will be occupied by the Galena Motor Company....[with] a restroom for ladies fitted with easy chairs and all accessories for the comfort of lady tourists. 42 Galena's auto tourism era had begun.

Lumber, iron foundries, pork packing plants and grain warehousing were all important industries that helped Galena maintain some of its footing after the Civil War. The Barrows and Taylor and Hoskins lumberyards were large and prosperous, supplying much of the building materials that fueled Galena's building efforts during the latter third of the century. Many of the homes on one residential street alone--Park Avenue--were built by individuals involved with Galena's lumber trade. At least two iron foundries were always present (the same two still are today). The Westwick Foundry started in 1854 and Lemfco (Leadmine Foundry Company), was founded in 1912. The former made many of the ornamental cast iron fences that still front some of

³⁹ See the *Galena Gazette:* 4/9/1874 and *The History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois* (Chicago: H. F. Kett, 1878), pp. 532-533.

⁴⁰ Schockel pp. 210-213.

⁴¹ See also Daryl Watson, "Galena's Tourism Industry: It's Older Than You Think," *Miners' Journal*, Galena: Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society (Spring, 2003).

⁴² Galena Daily Gazette: 2/18/1915.

⁴³ See Campbell, pp. 128-130.

⁴⁴ Marsh, pp. 26, 27, 35.

⁴⁵ Galena Daily Gazette: 9/2/1915 and "About Lemfco," www.lemfco.com, (retrieved 2/23/2013). Note: Much of the newspaper information--here and following--comes from a file of clippings compiled by Steve Repp, historical librarian at the Galena Public Library.

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Galena's mansions.⁴⁶ The Lemfco Foundry took over the huge Fritz sash, door and moldings factory building at the corner of Hill and Commerce.⁴⁷ The Ryan Packing House was built in 1868 and was one of the largest in Illinois outside of Chicago. The *Galena Gazette* reported on construction of a large addition in 1871 and referred to the establishment as "Ryan's monster pork house." By 1910 it had become an iron foundry and today a portion remains as a lumber yard.

After the Civil War the town slowly lost population but new construction, alterations and additions of existing buildings continued. The local paper, the *Galena Daily Gazette*, kept a running list of improvements throughout the period and never failed to put the best foot forward. In 1870 they acknowledged some naysayers but then produced a list of over 15 houses then under construction. ⁴⁹ A downturn occurred after the Panic of 1873, but recovery did come and the next twenty years proved to be relatively good ones for Galena. A sampling of newspaper notes from the *Gazette* in the 1870s and 1880s gives a good indication of building activity:

Mr. Bernard Martin is about to put a new building on the corner of Diagonal and Franklin streets. (9/24/1872)

Mr. B. F. Felt....is doubling the size of his house....will also build a barn on the rear of the lot. (4/1/1875)

Mr. Rudolph Speier, the Spring Street brewer...has commenced the erection of a new brewery.... (8/11/1874)

The contractors are pushing work on the new Seminary Hill school house. (10/12/1878)

The neatest job of house painting we have seen....giving the house, blinds and trimmings different shades of the same general color, a gray, that is now so generally adopted in the eastern cities." (6/4/1879)

Mr. Horton has built, altogether, ten new houses on Second street... [Park Avenue] (7/30/1884)

Galena will probably witness more building improvements the present season than any previous season within the last twenty-five years. (4/7/1886)

Iron pillars have replaced the brick ones on John Bermingham's store front... (4/19/1889)

⁴⁶ Galena Daily Gazette: 10/17/1878. The Fiddick Mansion at 119 S. Bench St. still has its Westwick cast iron fence along the rock wall in front.

⁴⁷ Johnson, p. 174.

⁴⁸ Galena Daily Gazette: 5/24/1871

⁴⁹ Galena Daily Gazette: 7/9/1870.

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John G. Schmohl will put new plate glass fronts into two of his buildings on Main Street, and will otherwise improve the premises. (5/7/1892)

The depression of 1893 hurt Galena, but contrary to local lore and the morbid ramblings of a newspaper editor, the town did not die and grass did not grow in its streets.⁵⁰ Construction did continue, particularly in regards to residential dwellings. This pattern was also seen with improvements to the downtown commercial district which were increasingly geared toward residential conversion of the upper floors. "J. G. Schmohl expended a large amount of money in converting the upper floors of his three buildings...into dwelling flats.⁵¹ Other improvements centered on the cleaning up of old warehouses along the levee that had long since fallen into disrepair and gave a grim appearance to anyone approaching the town by way of the river or railroad. Two levee landmarks were torn down for this reason in 1894. ⁵² Galena was making the transition from frontier antebellum boomtown to small town America, and didn't seem to mind. They still had Ulysses S. Grant and most of their original architecture.

The 1910s brought a new era of prosperity to the farmers of America and the good times were strongly reflected in small town economies and a general feeling of optimism helped along by the Progressive movement. Once again Galena's local paper was busy reporting all the building going on in town: "Many Improvements Make a New Galena," declared the editor, who called his "Leadmine City...Rejuvenated and Handsome." He went on to report how the fine appearance of new paying bricks on Main Street (laid down in 1905) had encouraged the work to be extended to other streets. Immense numbers of concrete sidewalks were also being built. Portland cement was just coming into widespread use; one of Galena's first Portland cement basements had been poured in 1900.⁵⁴ The Westwick Foundry tore down their 1854 building and erected a new steel and concrete structure in 1915.⁵⁵ And Louis Hornung that same year moved into the new bungalow that he had erected on the corner of Hill and Bench Streets.⁵⁶ The next year retired farmer Wallace Ford moved into town and began building a modern bungalow on Meeker Street.⁵⁷ A little Dutch Colonial Revival was built for John Herbsleb at 806 Park Avenue in record time, just "five weeks to the day."58

The residential construction continued through the 1920s, but Main Street work was increasingly that of maintenance or minor remodeling. The new auto dealership and garage of the Galena Motor Company had been constructed in 1915 at 227-229 N. Main.⁵⁹ One of the last new

 $^{^{50}}$ See quote in Johnson, p. 130.

⁵¹ Galena Daily Gazette: 11/2/1891.

⁵² Galena Daily Gazette: 11/2/1894.

⁵³ Galena Daily Gazette: 7/22/1908.

⁵⁴ Galena Daily Gazette: 9/17/1900.

⁵⁵ Galena Daily Gazette: 9/2/1915. ⁵⁶ Galena Daily Gazette: 9/2/1915.

⁵⁷ Galena Daily Gazette: 9/27/1917.

⁵⁸ Galena Daily Gazette: 6/11/1919.

⁵⁹ Galena Daily Gazette: 2/18/1915.

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buildings during this period was constructed in 1921 at 209 N. Main. "This is the first tile brick building in the city and is attracting much attention," reported the *Gazette*. 60

Meanwhile the farm economy had tumbled and would not recover until World War II. When the Great Depression hit Galena in 1929, almost everything came to a standstill. The banks floundered and credit dried up. Of all the buildings along Main and Bench Streets--nearly one mile in length for each--only one new structure was built. This was a bungalow at 703 S. Bench Street, built by a local attorney in 1938. Galena's slow decline was complete. It was simply another small town in Middle America, but a town not quite like any other. The history and architecture remained, and following World War II a new era would emerge as the town was seemingly rediscovered. It had always been there, but the pace and fanfare of rediscovery and recovery would surprise everyone.

Area of Significance: Criterion C Architecture

The Galena Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance covers the 1820s through the 1920s, a time period that saw incredible changes in building styles and fashions as the nation matured. The nation also saw economic fluctuations, dislocation and relocation. Some communities continued to grow and prosper, others did not. For a variety of reasons, some of an external nature--some not--Galena's growth faltered. It slowly slid into quieter days, as did many other American communities throughout this time period. It did not die. Rather, it continued to participate in the American experience as the nation faced various social, political and economic issues. The town's economic activity slowed, but residential building continued as modest homes--some in the latest styles--appeared. Main Street slowed, too, but was still a busy place, especially on Saturdays when the farm population moved into town to transact business and catch up on the latest news and gossip. Galena remained a viable community and local trade center.

During its formative years, Galena's architecture reflected the origins and interests of its new inhabitants. They were a motley crowd, most from points farther south, but soon from other parts of the country and beyond. Wealth for a few came quickly, others brought it with them. Hezekiah H. Gear came from a well-placed New England family but was penniless when he arrived and built a log cabin in the 1820s⁶¹. By 1855 he could build one of the finest Italianate mansions in Galena (1000 S. Bench Street). This story is not unique to Galena; it played out across the country. What is unique is how much of Galena's early architecture remains intact and in context, waiting to be studied, admired and appreciated. From the most basic architectural forms, or folk housing, to the latest and most fashionable influences, Galena has maintained a surprising amount of its architectural heritage. The great wonder of Galena's architectural wealth is that so much remains from such an early period and in such a concentrated space.

⁶⁰ Galena Daily Gazette: 3/24//1921.

⁶¹ Kett. P. 248.

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Collectively this treasure represents the physical manifestation of the American experience from 1820 to 1930; in other words, from frontier boomtown to Middle America small town.

Richard Hartung, who had written his master's thesis on Galena, was quoted in a 1962 *Chicago Scene* magazine as saying: "Galena is significant as a 19th century architectural entity, not as a repository of Grant memorabilia." While Grant aficionados might disagree with Hartung, all would agree that the architecture of Galena is overwhelming. Today, fifty years later, most would say the two themes complement one another. The architecture provides tangible context for the historical narrative, one that is still being written.

Architectural Styles, Types and Forms

A variety of sources were consulted in the evaluation of Galena's architectural heritage; the two primary ones being Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* and Richard Longstreth's *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture.* Some of Galena's early construction, however, does not fit into any convenient classification. Some of it was a matter of function and available materials. In other cases the type or form can be traced back to the British Isles or elsewhere. It did not take long, however, for wealth to appear and to be expressed in more substantial and stylistic buildings.

Vernacular/Folk Forms:

The earliest types of housing remaining are those built of logs and other local materials combined with carpentry and construction techniques learned by the builder through the trade. That knowledge may have come from ethnic heritage, local standards or tradition. Galena has over a dozen log cabins--and many more yet to be uncovered. These were often single-pen (or pile), spaces with one small all-purpose room. Additions were common. A good example can be found at 406 Spring with the Doplar Cabin (Photograph #31). Joseph Doplar was a German tailor who moved to Galena in 1836 and made uniforms for riverboat officers. His cabin was given a wood frame addition and covered over with clapboards sometime after 1848. The progression was a natural one seen all over the American frontier.

Much of Galena's modest early housing is of the "Hall and Parlor" form, where a rectangular footprint is expanded beyond one room by adding another room to a gable end. 501 Franklin Street and 113 S. High Street are typical examples. This simple functional housing, without elaboration, has come to be known in Galena as the "miner's cottage." Many examples have had additions or a second story added (or were built that way to begin with), but they still evoke the modest, working class origins of their original owners. Wood, brick and stone were all commonly used in Galena. A "one-and-one-half" variant might typically have four rooms on the first floor and sleeping rooms in the half-story above.

⁶² Thomas W. Paradis, "The Transformation of Place: Historic Theme Development in Small Town Commercial Districts," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1997, p. 54.

⁶³ Marsh, p. 95.

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The I-House is two stories high and one room deep with the ridgeline parallel with the street. A central hallway is common, as are rear wings or "ells." Many of these homes had stylistic elements added. 304 S. Dodge is an excellent example of this house type. An extension of the roof permits a two-tier porch the full length of the house. This is an 1840s house; the porch was probably rebuilt in the last third of the nineteenth century and has machine-turned posts typical of that period.

Gable, or temple front, houses had the gable end facing the street. This was ideal for small, narrow lots--of which Galena has many. It also lent itself well to the Greek Revival style and the idea of the temple-front design. A host of variants are also evident, from temple front and wing (also called the New England Upright and Wing) to gabled-ells, gabled-T and cross-gable. A variety of stylistic elements could be added to the gable front, from Greek Revival entryways, with sidelights and horizontal transoms, to the Eastlake/Queen Anne detailing of the house at 107 N. Bench Street with its windows bordered by small panes of stained glass (Photograph # 18).

High Styles:

The federal style is well represented in Galena, primarily modest versions that often have Greek Revival elements. Usually of brick, the federal style in Galena dates from the 1830s to the 1850s and is characterized by side-gabled roofs, three to five bays, flat, plain facades with stone or wood sills and lintels, six-over-six sash windows with narrow muntins, plain cornice with dentils and often a raised foundation. Doorways, protected by small porches, have sidelights and horizontal transoms. Fanlights are not a feature of Galena's federal architecture; only one good example remains at 603 S. Bench. Simple roof dormers and paired gable-end chimneys are often present. Good residential examples are the Fuller House at 602 S. Bench (Photograph # 21) and the house at 122 N. Bench (H.A.B.S. listed). Built circa 1845, they both exhibit three bays, unadorned limestone sills and lintels, raised foundation, simple porch over the entry, minimal cornice with dentils and stepped gable ends.

The Brush Building at 120 N. Main is a good commercial example of the Federal style, complete with two simple dormers. But as was typical throughout this period, many of the town's buildings exhibit a mix of styles and detailing, often combining, for example, a simplified Greek Revival entrance--sidelights and horizontal transom--and a wide frieze but with a simple and plain Federal cornice. Small attic windows also appear on examples of each. Most designers appear to have been carpenters using pattern books or previous experience from points farther south or east.

Greek Revival architecture is ubiquitous in Galena, which may have the largest concentration of this style in the state. It was initially a formal style from Europe that caught America's imagination with the Greek war for independence during the 1820s. America not only adopted the style but adapted it to a wide variety of conditions and incomes. Present in Galena from the 1830s until 1861, the best examples have a temple front portico supported by classical columns.

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Symmetry is pronounced and flat stone (or wood) sills and lintels are most often seen. Pilasters and bold, simple moldings are usually present. Low-pitched roofs may or may not have stepped gables but usually there is a heavy cornice with wide frieze below. Six-over-six double-hung window sash and entries with sidelights and horizontal transoms are very common. More modest examples might have only small cornice returns instead of a large gable end pediment.

A pristine one-story home is that of Galena attorney Joseph P. Hoge, who served in the U. S. House of Representatives. His Galena home, located at 512 Park Avenue, is listed in H.A.B.S. It was built in 1842 by local builder Henry J. Stouffer. His work in Galena is representative not only of high style architecture but also the independence of American builders to combine, alter and mix design elements. He was a carpenter and builder who received his training in Baltimore before moving west. Two years after the Hoge house, Stouffer built a nearly identical house for himself at 705 S. Bench Street (Photograph #22). He also built the Old Market House (State Historic Site) according to the design of Thomas Blish, who was simply listed at the time as a "carpenter." Architect Talbot Hamlin in his *Greek Revival Architecture in America* praised the Market House, calling it "extremely interesting" and an "excellent" public building.

A remarkable Greek Revival residence may be seen at 120 N. Bench Street (Photograph #19). This well proportioned temple front home looks like it might have come from the South. It may have. It was built by a former Kentuckian, James Strode, in 1846.⁶⁸ Strode was put in charge of the Galena defenses during the Black Hawk War of 1832 and afterwards resumed his law practice. He was very representative of the cultural diffusion taking place on the Illinois frontier, a movement greatly facilitated by a major north-south waterway, the Mississippi River.

Mention must also be made of a public building from this time period that has national significance. It is the U. S. Post Office and Custom House, built in the Renaissance Revival style between 1857-1859 (Photograph #11). It was part of a series of nearly identical designs created by Ammi B. Young, Supervising Architect of the Office of Construction from 1852-1862. Young sought a standardized design that could be built all over the country with only minor modifications. His buildings were unique for their use of cast iron columns and iron framing that proved very economical. Galena's Post Office was the first in the nation to be designated by the Smithsonian as "A Great American Post Office." According to the Smithsonian, it is the second oldest continuously owned and operated post office in America. It is nearly identical to the one built for Georgetown, Washington, D. C. at the same time. The

⁶⁴ Johnson, pp. 35,41.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 44.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 44.

⁶⁷ Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America*, (New York: reprint by Dover Publications, 1964; original published by Oxford University Press, 1944), pp. 308-309.

⁶⁸ Johnson, p. 49.

⁶⁹ Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1952), p. 205.

⁷⁰ Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society, Vertical File.

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engineer in charge of construction was Ely S. Parker, a Seneca Indian who joined U. S. Grant's staff in 1863. It was Parker who chose to use the same Nauvoo limestone that the Mormons had used to build their temple.

Gothic Revival is another formal style present in Galena, a style dating from the 1840s to the 1880s. Steeply-pitched roofs, pointed-arch and oriel windows, decorative verge boards, and decorative verandas were prominent features. The best example of residential Gothic architecture in Galena is the brick mansion of Daniel Smith Harris at 605 S. Prospect. It overlooks the Galena River and Harris was a steamboat captain--and owner and businessman of the highest order. He could have chosen for his new home in 1855 any one of several architectural styles then popular (Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate) but chose instead Gothic Revival (Photograph #26). He may have been influenced by Andrew Jackson Downing, America's most popular writer on landscape gardening and one who wrote much on architecture, too. At the time Downing died (ironically, in a steamboat accident in 1852) he had done much to popularize the Gothic style for country residences. Harris' "Steamboat House" appears to have been taken from one of Downing's books, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, although Downing suggested many similar designs, including one in *Victorian Cottage Residences* called: "A River Cottage." He recommended a setting which would provide "a fine view...upon a river." Harris was no stranger to the Ohio River, already home to a number of such houses.

Gothic Revival is most associated with church architecture and Galena's most prominent example is the Grace Episcopal Church (Photograph 14). It was built into the hillside at 109 S. Prospect and much of the stone was quarried from the site. The architect was C. N. Otis of Buffalo, New York. The structure cost \$3758 and originally had a steeple. This deteriorated over time, however, and was removed in 1904, never to be replaced.

The Italianate style of architecture (and Italianate detailing) is extremely prominent in Galena-all the way from the 1850s into the 1890s. It is characterized by tall, narrow, arched-topped windows (sometimes with hoods), overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, low-pitched roofs, and--for residential properties especially--prominent porches and bays. A typical example in Galena can be seen in the 1878 Fricke House at 119 S. Bench Street (Photograph #20). It is brick with two-over-two sash and segmental arched windows. Stone hoods with keystones are present; the theme carries to the entry, which has double doors with glass panels. The porch over the entry is supported with chamfered hexagonal columns and its cornice is ornamented with wooden dentils.

Perhaps the finest example of one subtype can be seen in the J. Russell Jones house at 1008 Park Avenue. (Photograph #34). Jones made a fortune in the wholesale and steamboat trade and was a friend of Lincoln, Galena Congressman Washburne and other influential people. For his 1857 mansion he chose the architectural firm of Nicholson & Wadskier of Chicago. He lived in the

⁷¹ Ibid., pp. 86, 92.

⁷² Andrew Jackson Downing, *Victorian Cottage Residences*, (New York: reprint by Dover Publications, 1981), pp. 213-216.

⁷³ Johnson, pp. 59-60.

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home only a short time, however, before moving to Chicago after having been appointed U.S. Marshall of northern Illinois by President Lincoln.⁷⁴ This brick mansion has elaborate woodwork, porches, bays and balconies, decorative brackets, limestone sills, and lintels with hoods supported by brick pilasters. A belt course of limestone marks the dividing point between first and second floors and two massive and corbelled chimneys share space with an elaborate cupola. A conservatory on the south elevation was also incorporated into the design.

Second Empire residential buildings are present in Galena, although commercial examples are not. This style, very similar to the Italianate, is most identifiable because of the mansard roof. Dormer windows, molded cornices and decorative brackets and window surrounds are common features of the style. A premier example is the Lucius Felt mansion at 125 S. Prospect (Photograph # 23). Felt was a very successful dry goods wholesaler and retailer, bank director and one of the incorporators of the Galena Gas Light Company (1853). His original Greek Revival house was built in 1851 but in keeping with the fashion of the times he completely redesigned the original into a massive Second Empire design in 1874. A grand third-floor ballroom under the Mansard roof was perfect for a family of the Felt's standing. His family was, in fact, one of the last really wealthy ones in Galena. The incredible double stone steps ascending from Prospect Street below were said to have cost \$40,000 when built, probably in the 1860s. The locals called it "Felt's Folly."

Commercial examples of the Second Empire style are not common to Galena, although the 1878 Jo Daviess County jail and 1839/1900 county courthouse were designed in this style. The jail was designed by architect G. P. Randall of Chicago and was built on the same hillside where the previous one had burned. It has a foundation of dressed stone with two belting courses of cut stone in each story. The cornice was of "galvanized iron" with a "tin plate" roof. Cost was \$16,000.⁷⁶

The early Jo Daviess County Courthouse started out in 1839 as a classical Greek Revival and ended up with a prominent Second Empire front in 1900. A contest dictated the original design, which was submitted by Charles H. Rodgers. John L. Slaymaker and Father Samuel Mazzuchelli were hired as engineers to oversee the work. Mazzuchelli was an incredibly gifted Dominican missionary, priest, scientist, teacher, architect and engineer who did more to comfort Catholics on the Upper Mississippi River frontier than perhaps any other. He also designed Galena's St. Rose Academy at 228 N. Bench and St. Michael Catholic Church at 227 S. Bench Street (Photograph #1, center against hillside). The courthouse was finished in 1844 with an imposing Greek portico and four large Doric columns, but was remodeled in 1900 when the portico was removed due to structural problems. It was, surprisingly, replaced with a brick Second Empire front that remains today. The tower was removed in 1947 and two limestone

⁷⁴ Galena Weekly Gazette: 12/25/1857.

⁷⁵ Marsh (2005), p. 115; Johnson, pp. 139-140.

⁷⁶ Marsh, p. 84.

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Queen Anne homes are also present in Galena, although most are rather modest. This style is characterized by asymmetry, a variety of forms, textures, materials, sizes and shapes of windows, towers or turrets, porches and verandas--and for those with the room--large and often welllandscaped lawns. Many Galena houses simply reveal some decorative detailing of the style in the gable or porch. A relatively high style Galena example, however, is the 1891 Ridd House at 200 Park Avenue. It has weatherboarding along with patterned shingles, steeply pitched roofs, and an elaborate porch with spindles. Different shapes and sizes of windows (some bordered with stained glass) and some with hoods and brackets are also present. Design and construction was carried out by W. A. Telford, a prominent and prolific builder in town. This house was commissioned by William Ridd, a manager for a local sash and door factory. 78 Examples of Galena's more modest Queen Anne residences can be seen at 102 N. Bench and 507 Spring Streets.

Richardsonian Romanesque, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival:

Galena has only one good example of a Richardsonian Romanesque building. This is the Old High School, located at 411 S. Prospect (Photograph #24). It displays well the heavy and massive character of the style with its rough stone foundation with brick above, round arches that frame sets of window openings, deeply recessed door openings, and massive square tower. Galena's Old School sits atop one of the highest vantage points in town. Constructed in 1905 after the previous school had burned, it was designed by Leonard M. Drack of Rock Island. 79 Today it is used for residential purposes.

Galena has no good examples of the Neoclassical style, but stylistic detailing became a part of some buildings. A residential example can be seen at 115 S. Prospect Street. The LaBron House is an 1898 pyramidal roofed four-square home built for a local jeweler and optician (who also specialized in the new Kodak cameras then finding favor). 80 It has a first story full-width porch built around a two story entry porch which is topped by a classical pediment with fanlight.

Colonial Revival houses, however, are well represented in Galena, as they were across America. The best examples in Galena are the Dutch Colonial Revival houses where the gambrel roof is a distinguishing characteristic. Both cross and front gambrel variants are present. The former fall into the 1900-1920 time period while the latter still appears in Galena as late as the 1960s. The designs harkened back to the colonial period and borrowed entrances, cornices and windows

⁷⁷ Daryl Watson, "Jo Daviess County Courthouse," Miners' Journal: Galena: Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society (Winter, 1990).

⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 36.

⁷⁹ Johnson, p. 165.

⁸⁰ Marsh, p. 115.

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from that time period. A good example of a cross gable Dutch Colonial Revival is at 411 Park and another at 806 Park Avenue. The latter was built in 1919 in the record time of five weeks.⁸¹

Craftsman/bungalows are very common in Galena. They are often found in the older neighborhoods where home builders utilized smaller lots that remained from earlier decades. The time period for these houses in Galena ranges from about 1905 to 1930. The style was a reaction to excesses of the late Victorian era, especially the huge and complex Queen Annes. Sears "pre-cut" and other kit suppliers helped their popularity. Broad, low pitched gabled roofs feature wide, open eaves. Rafter tails are exposed and knee bracing is prominent. Porch piers are square or tapered. In Galena most examples are constructed of wood or brick with some having shingle siding. A few examples have the original asbestos cement shingle roofs (436 Dewey Avenue). Designs range from very stylized to more modest interpretations. 436 Dewey Avenue still has its original garage which was an integral part of the design. 519 Spring Street is another good example of the style in Galena.

Mention should also be made of the American Foursquare, which is present throughout Galena and dates from c. 1900 to the 1930s. Simple, square and with a pyramidal or hipped roof it was functional and economic. Porches could take on a variety stylistic touches; a front-facing dormer was also a characteristic quality.

Galena's Downtown Commercial District:

Galena's commercial district is nearly a mile in length and includes over 130 buildings facing Main Street between the flood gates at the southern end, and Meeker Street at the northern end. All but ten are contributing buildings. Most of the construction was during Galena's pre-Civil War period when simple commercial structures predominated. But buildings with stylistic details from the Federal and Greek Revival are common. Following the Civil War many received Italianate detailing, including projecting cornices and bay windows. Storefronts with cast iron columns and plate glass windows completed the make-over for many.

The earliest brick commercial building dates from 1837 (120 N. Main; Photograph #9), although the stone Dowling House (and trading post) sits immediately adjacent to Main on Diagonal Street and dates from circa 1826. The three-story and three bay Brush building is of the Federal style with stepped gable ends and paired chimneys. The first floor storefront was updated in 1875 when it received "one of the finest glass fronts in the city" with each pane being six feet wide and ten feet tall. Twelve feet high cast iron columns were used to support the front, each weighing 1400 pounds.

The federal government passed legislation in 1836 permitting private ownership of Galena lots; with this incentive more substantial buildings and improvements (as well as real estate prices) quickly enveloped the town. The Panic of 1837, a severe depression that hurt many parts of the

⁸¹ Galena Daily Gazette: 6/11/1919.

⁸² Galena Daily Gazette: 6/2/1875.

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country badly, including Chicago, proved to be much less bothersome in Galena because of its heavy reliance on the lead trade and conservative monetary policies.⁸³ Construction continued at a rapid pace.

The Newhall Building at 101-103 S. Main Street was constructed in 1843 by Dr. Horatio Newhall. He had arrived in Galena in 1827 and quickly became one of the town's most enterprising citizens. He was a doctor, druggist, army surgeon, newspaper editor and publisher, and a fixture in Galena society. His building started out as a very simple Greek Revival structure, complete with attic windows and plain limestone sills and lintels. An Italianate facelift came in 1884 when William Fiddick took ownership of the building. The storefronts were altered to reflect the times; cast iron columns and large plate glass windows were installed. Interestingly, the left half of the building received further modification in the early 1900s with the addition of a ceramic floor tile entry and transom windows above with small fixed translucent panes, a popular treatment for commercial buildings of the time. The upper floor windows may have been changed to one/over/one sash at that time.

It should be noted that by the mid-1840s Galena had at least seven businesses manufacturing bricks. There were good clay deposits nearby and this combined with the low temperature at which Galena bricks were baked, turned out the characteristic orange brown color that so characterizes the commercial district to this day. Despite being a rather soft brick, they could be turned out rapidly and demand was huge, particularly as the danger of devastating fires became apparent to all. During the early years many wooden structures of all shapes and sizes were interspersed along Galena's commercial streets and along back alleys as well. Periodic fires threatened everyone. There were several in the 1840s but the worst was in 1856 and consumed thirty-two buildings. As with so many American cities, the city fathers of Galena enacted increasingly strict laws encouraging everyone to build in brick or stone to eliminate fire hazards. The 1856 fire is a major reason for Galena having so many brick commercial buildings constructed in the late 1850s.

Most of Galena's downtown commercial buildings are three or four stories and are built in a simple functional form that characterized much commercial architecture in the nineteenth century. Richard Longstreth characterizes these as Two-Part Commercial Blocks because there is a characteristic shift in style and function between the first floor, which is commercial (usually retail), and the upper floors which were living quarters, offices or more specialized quarters. Various architectural detailing could be added to the façade, but many of Galena's buildings retain the simplicity of their original design; only a projecting cornice, plate glass windows, or cast iron columns show later improvements.

Galena's post Civil War Main Street building activity continued but at a much slower pace. While some new commercial buildings replaced older ones, most work was an effort to

⁸³ Johnson, p. 26; Owens, p. 4.

⁸⁴ Johnson, pp. 64, 67.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 28-29.

⁸⁶ Ibid., pp. 79-80; Galena Daily Gazette: 4/8/1856.

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"modernize" façades using design elements of later styles, especially Italianate. A substantial upgrade using Italianate and various classical detailing in a metal front was executed on the John Schmol building at 213-215 S. Main Street in 1892. This was the year that he purchased the existing building, which received a complete renovation: "The new front will be of steel, galvanized iron, and plate glass, and will be the handsomest store front in the city. The all metal front, designed by Mesker and Bros. of St. Louis, the manufacturers, was the first in Galena (Photograph #6). The front façade received a rich protruding cornice with brackets, modillions, elaborate pilasters, and four large bay windows.

Clearly, Galena's commercial district was adopting the architectural treatments in vogue at that time. Major remodeling continued as new materials became available or their cost became more reasonable. In this sense Galena was following the path of so many communities in small town America. Improvements after the Civil War did not significantly alter the fabric of Main Street. Very few buildings had been lost, the human scale stayed unaltered, the Galena brick continued to give a uniform earth tone to the streetscape, and customers continued to come through the doors. Intrusions were few and far between. Galena, it seems, had enough money and business to maintain what was there but not enough to truly modernize or tear down and build anew.

The same could be said for the residential areas. Modest new homes continued to be built at a moderate pace until the depression. As with the commercial district, older houses were not torn down but might receive a facelift with detailing from late nineteenth and early twentieth century revival styles. Architects were not often used; local builders and/or the manufacturer appear to have offered all the expertise necessary. Many homes were given a Craftsman porch and some were stuccoed for good measure, as those treatments became fashionable. 89

The most popular new houses were the Craftsman/bungalows. Unlike too many Queen Anne homes the bungalows were not only fashionable but within reach of even the most modest budgets. The local papers reported on their appearance at regular intervals, as in the case of a dry goods merchant who was having built a "modern and attractive seven room bungalow." A local building association, something new for Galena, had their first three "identically alike" bungalows featured in the November 11, 1916 issue of the *Gazette*. Most Galena homes at this time appear to have been "designed" by the builder or owner.

Galena's residential building activity, like much of that in America, shut down after 1930. Little happened until after the depression and World War II. A story in the 1947 *Gazette* summarized the ending of one era and the beginning of another: "Although for many years Galena had no new homes or buildings erected the city will be able to boast of many within a short period of time." There have been changes to existing wood frame and Galena brick dwellings as vinyl and aluminum windows have gained favor. Aluminum and vinyl siding and soffits are present

⁸⁷ Johnson, pp. 175-176.

⁸⁸ Galena Daily Gazette: 8/6/92.

⁸⁹ Ibid., pp. 30, 34.

⁹⁰ Galena Daily Gazette: 5/6/1916.

⁹¹ Galena Gazette: 8/7/1947.

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and sometimes porches have been enclosed or modified with less intricate woodwork. Asphalt shingles are everywhere although a surprising amount of the older metal standing seam roofs are evident. But in most of Galena the scale, massing, and setbacks are in keeping with the crooks and crannies of the hills and ravines. There is a uniform quality to it all and intrusions are minimized.

The evolution of Galena's built environment was remarkable for its rapid growth, followed by a long period of gentle decline. The physical context remained constant, however, with the exception of the large earthen levee that protects the business district. Most of the old waterfront warehouses had long since fallen down or been taken down before construction of the levee in the late forties. Some along Commerce Street remained; most have been restored and the flood protection levee now provides walking paths and interpretive signage for visitors and residents alike.

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preliminary determination of in X previously listed in the Nationa previously determined eligible designated a National Historic recorded by Historic American recorded by Historic American recorded by Historic American	al Register by the National Register Landmark Buildings Survey #17 Engineering Record #	
Primary location of additional data	ı:	
X State Historic Preservation Off		
Other State agency		
X Federal agency		
X Local government		
University		
X_ Other		
Name of repository: <u>Galena/Jo</u>		eum and Galena Public
Library Historical Collections	Room	
Historic Resources Survey Number	r (if assigned):	
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property 581		
Use either the UTM system or latitud	le/longitude coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal place	<u>s)</u>	
1. Latitude: 42.427807	Longitude: 90.440122	
2. Latitude: 42.429889	Longitude: 90.412081	
3. Latitude: 42.405692	Longitude: 90.413934	
4. Latitude: 42.406420	Longitude: 90.439423	

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	NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983		
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	2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
	3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
	4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	

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

The exact boundary of the revised Galena Historic District is shown on the accompanying site plan map titled: "Proposed Galena Historic District Boundary with Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This nomination form is for Additional Documentation, Boundary Decrease and Boundary Increase for the Galena Historic District. The original district was added to the National Register on October 18, 1969. It used as its boundary the original plat of the town and all additions up to December 31, 1859. This boundary included between 85-90% of the city but some of those original additions were never fully developed or were not developed until much later and some after the period of significance of 1820-1900.

The original nomination also failed to list individual buildings and whether they were contributing or non-contributing. Only an "Architectural Survey Inventory" conducted by the State of Illinois Department of Conservation is referenced; this was (and still is) housed in the

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office of the Site Manager for the State properties in Galena. This survey, however, consists only of photographs of buildings within the district and nothing more. The city determined that it was time to systematically inventory and re-evaluate the District's resources. They wanted to see if boundary revisions could more accurately define those resources within the historical context of Galena. A more complete and accurate statement of significance was also needed.

This revision of the original 1969 nomination provides additional documentation of the district while altering its boundaries to better reflect contributing and non-contributing resources in the context of Galena's historical development. The boundaries are expanded minimally in several areas. The most notable change is a significant reduction in the size of the original boundary, particularly on the northeast and northern sections of the town. The number of contributing resources as proposed is now 893 (75%) while non-contributing is 300 (25%), for a total of 1193 resources. Two sites, Grant Park and Old City Cemetery, are included in the contributing resources.

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name/title: Daryl Watson

street & number: 4725 N. Canyon Park Rd.

city or town: Stockton state: IL zip code: 61085

e-mail: wats60@gmail.com telephone: 815-745-3306 date: April 24, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Galena Historic District

City or Vicinity: Galena

County: Jo Daviess

State: Illinois

Photographer: Ball State University/Daryl Watson

Date Photographed: Winter, 2010 through Fall, 2012

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

Photograph #1. Main looking southwest. 100 N. Main and 100 S. Main blocks are on the right.

Photograph #2. Corner of Main and Washington looking north. 100 S. Main and 100 N. Main blocks are on the left.

Photograph #3. S. Main near Washington looking southwestward.

Photograph #4. 400 block of S. Main (near S. Main and Warren), looking south.

Photograph #5. Brush Building at 120 N. Main, looking northwest.

Photograph #6. 227-229 N. Main street, looking east.

Photograph #7. U. S. Post Office and Custom House, corner of Commerce and Green, looking northwest along Green. DeSoto House Hotel on the right.

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Photograph #8. 700 block of Dewey Avenue, looking north.

Photograph #9. 100 Block of North Bench St., looking northeast. 120 N. Bench (Strode House) on the left.

Photograph #10. Fire Station and Turner Hall at 101-115 S. Bench, looking northwest from intersection of Bench and Hill. Prospect Street in background and Grace Episcopal Church in background.

Photograph #11. 700 block of S. Bench from intersection of U. S. Route 20 (Spring St.) and Bench Street, looking southwest.

Photograph #12. 100 block of S. Prospect looking north. The Felt Manor (125 S. Prospect) is on the right.

Photograph #13. 600 block of S. Bench Street looking southeast. Fuller House at 602 S. Bench, is on the left.

Photograph #14. The "Old High School" at 411 S. Prospect, looking north.

Photograph #15. Captain Harris' Steamboat House at 605 S. Prospect, looking west.

Photograph #16. 600 block of Clinton looking north from intersection of West and Clinton. These are in the 1969 district.

Photograph #17. South side of Franklin Street (1000 block) looking from intersection of N. Hill and Franklin. This is in the 1969 district but would be removed from the amended district.

Photograph #18. 200 block of S. Division, looking northeast toward Ridge. Miners' cottages.

Photograph #19. 908 Ridge, looking west. Newly included in the proposed boundary changes.

Photograph #20. 200 block of S. Oak Street looking northeast toward Ridge. Excluded in the new boundary.

Photograph #21. Dopler Log Cabin (on the right) at 406 Spring (U. S. Route 20), looking southwest.

Photograph #22. J. Russell Jones House (Belvedere Mansion) at 1008 S. Park, looking northeast.

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Photograph #23. 700 block of Park Avenue looking southwest at three Horton houses. They were all constructed at the same time; one in the middle still has its original design.

Photograph #24. 900 and 1000 blocks of Fourth Street, looking south across intersection of U. S. Route 20 and Fourth. These houses would be included in the new district.

Photograph #25. 500 block of Bouthillier, looking west. Stillman Mansion on the left would be added to the new district. Grant Home is just beyond in the center of photo.

Photograph #26. Boggess Street looking north. Intersection of Boggess and Fifth would mark the boundary of the new district. Two houses in foreground would be outside the new boundary.

Photograph #27. 1700 block of Field Street (Stagecoach Trail), looking northwest from entrance to Recreation Park. These would remain in new boundary; others in this neighborhood would be out.

Photograph #28. 1000 block of N. Dodge looking west. This is part of the "School Section" neighborhood and would be removed from the new district boundaries.

Photograph #29. Gear Street looking southeast from Greenwood Cemetery. Two houses on left would be left out of new district.

Photograph #30. Intersection of Gear and S. West Streets looking north. This house at 603 Gear would come into the new district.

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.).

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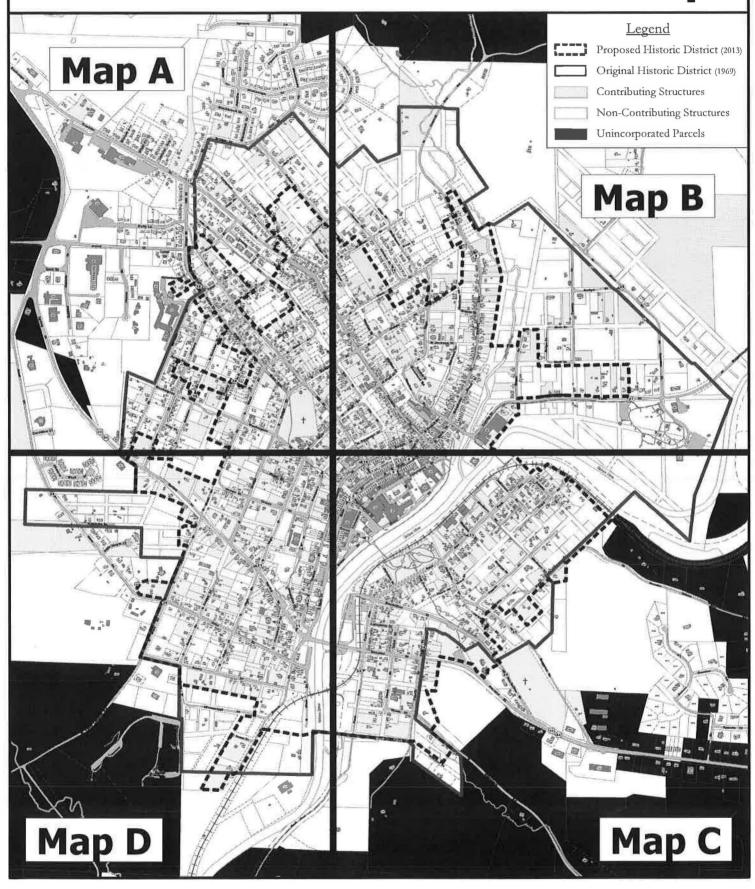
County and State

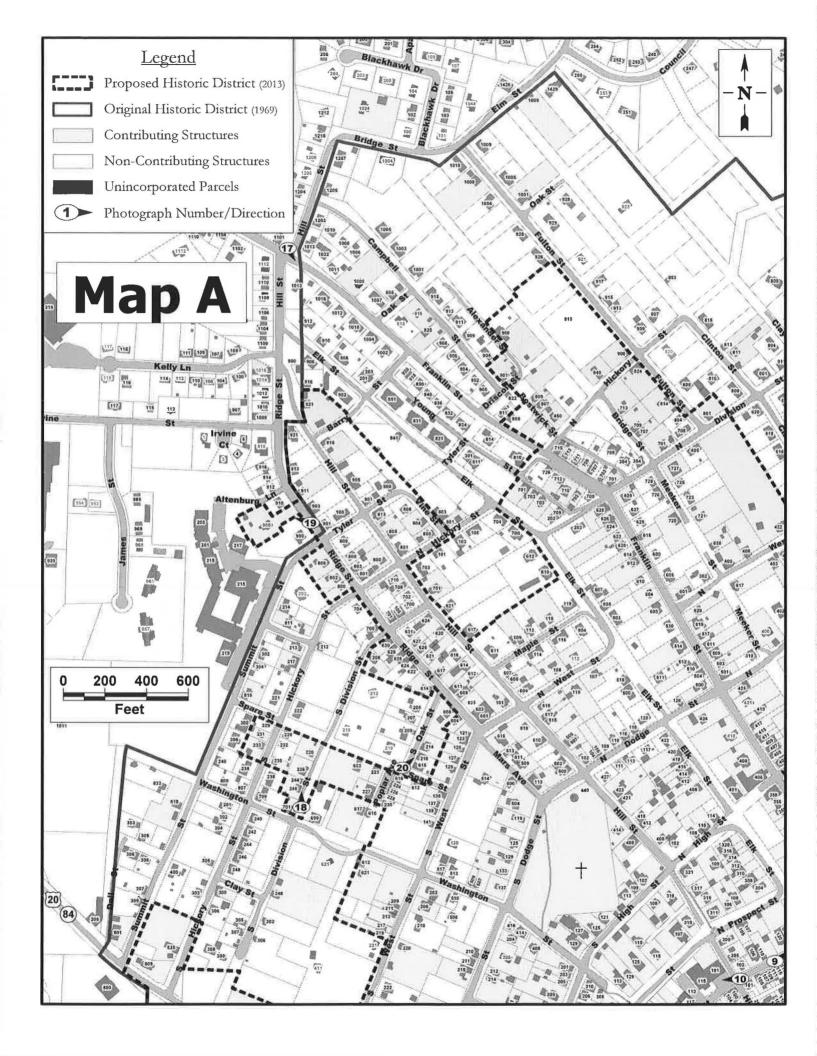
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

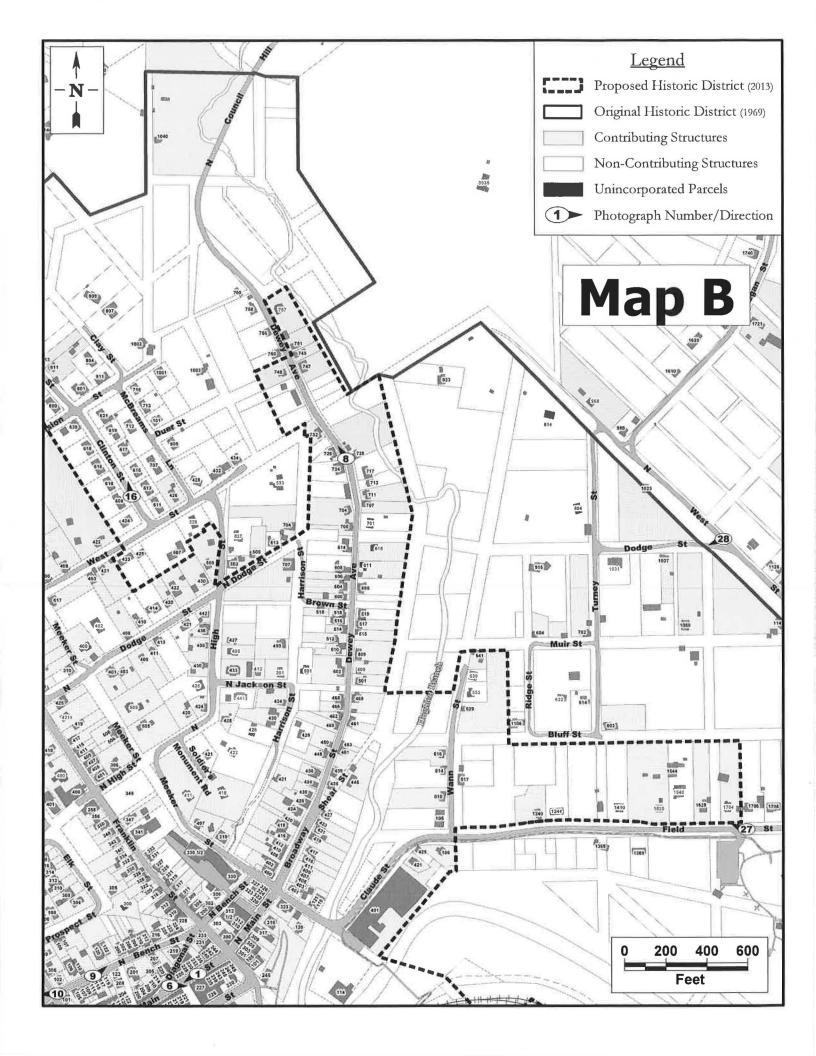
Proposed Galena Historic District Boundary with Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources - April 26, 2013

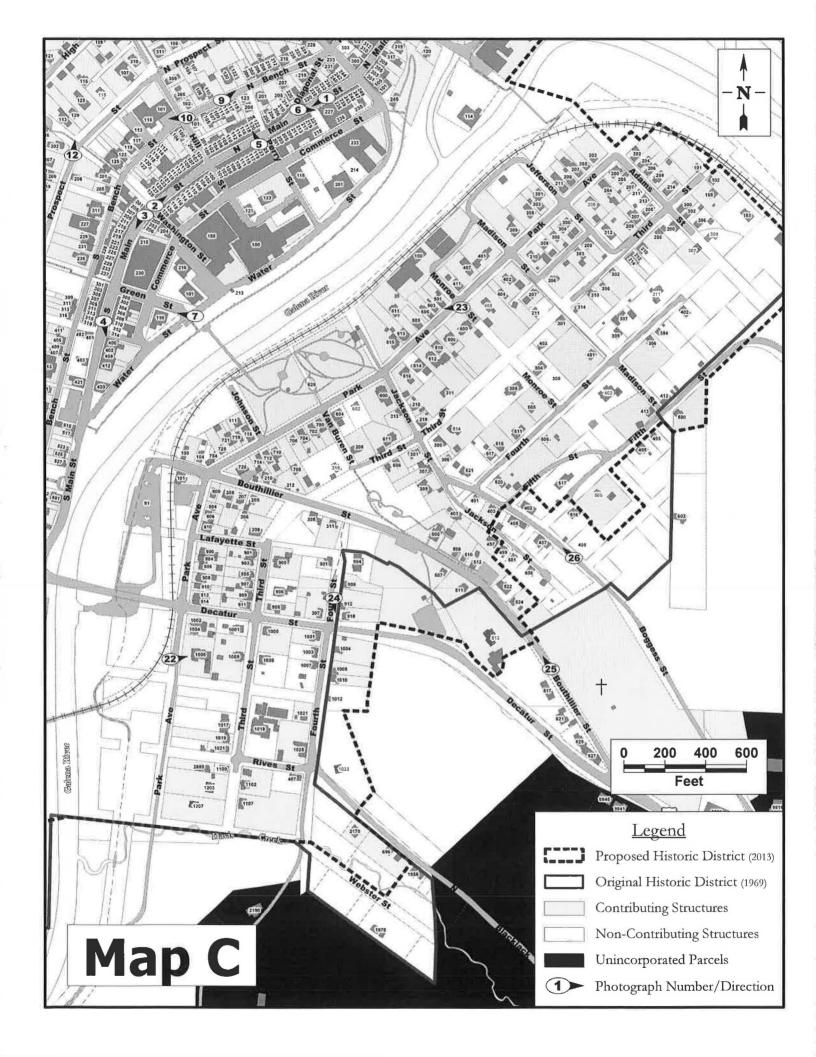


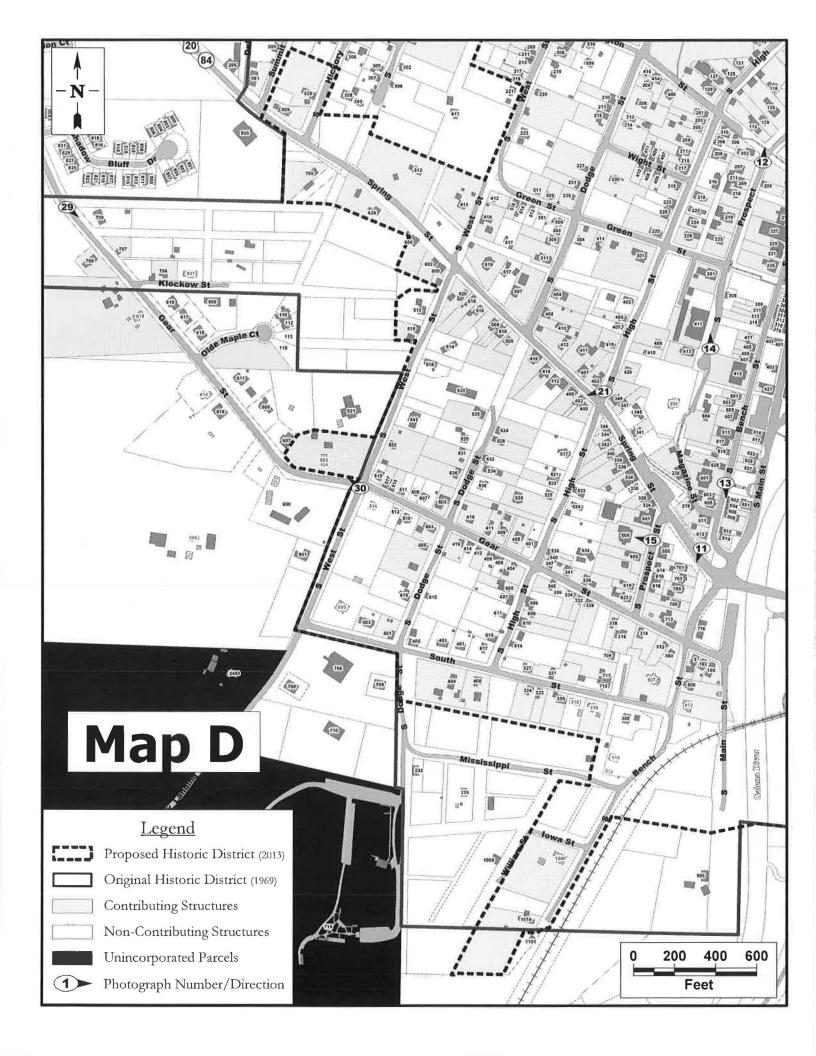
Photo Location Overview Map



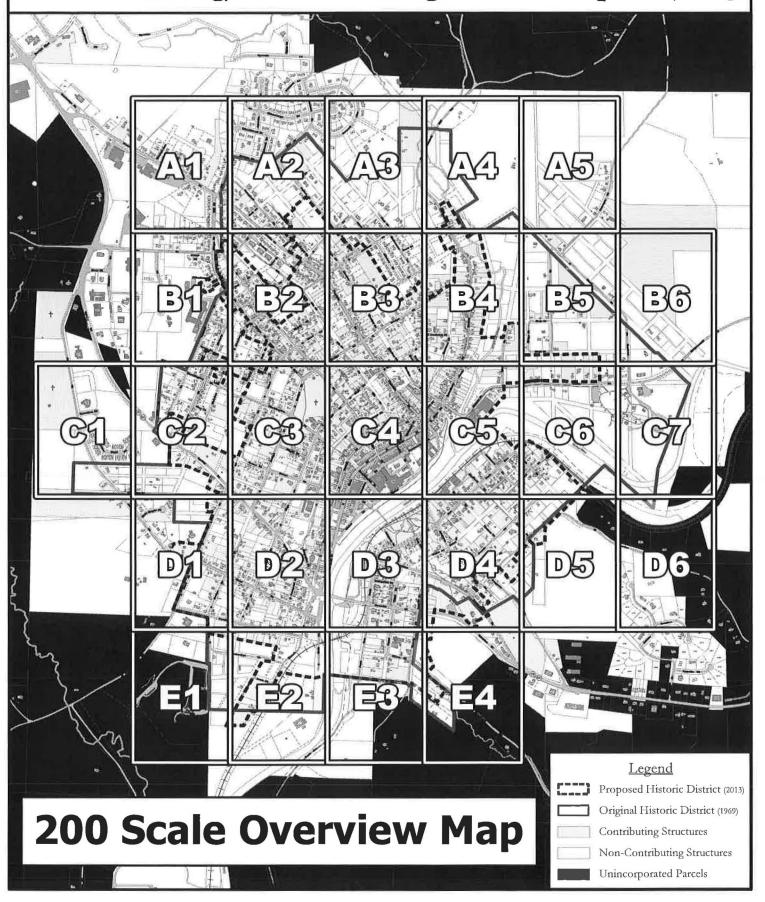


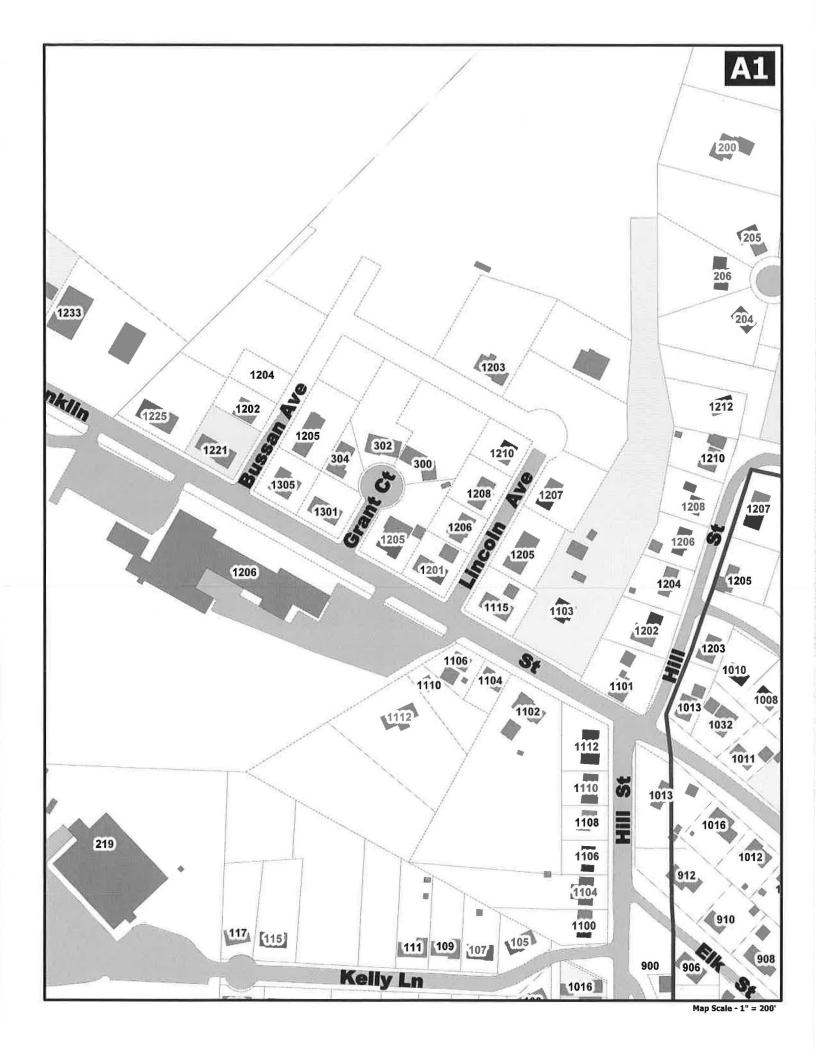


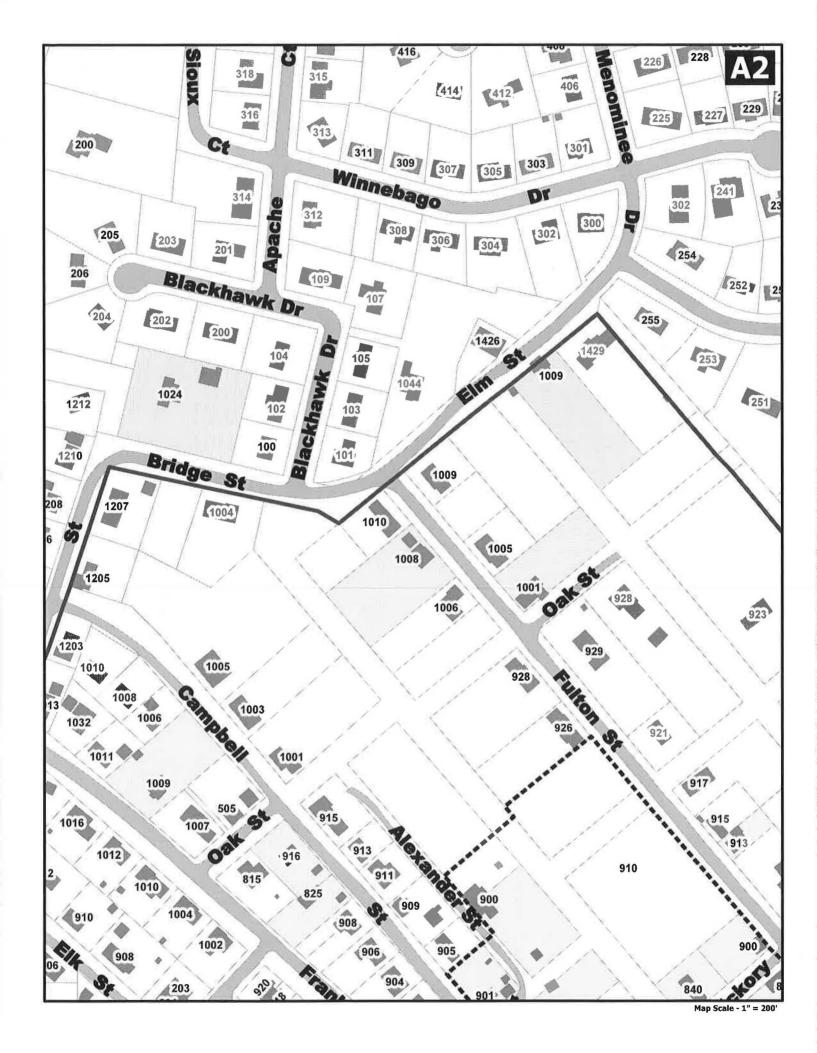


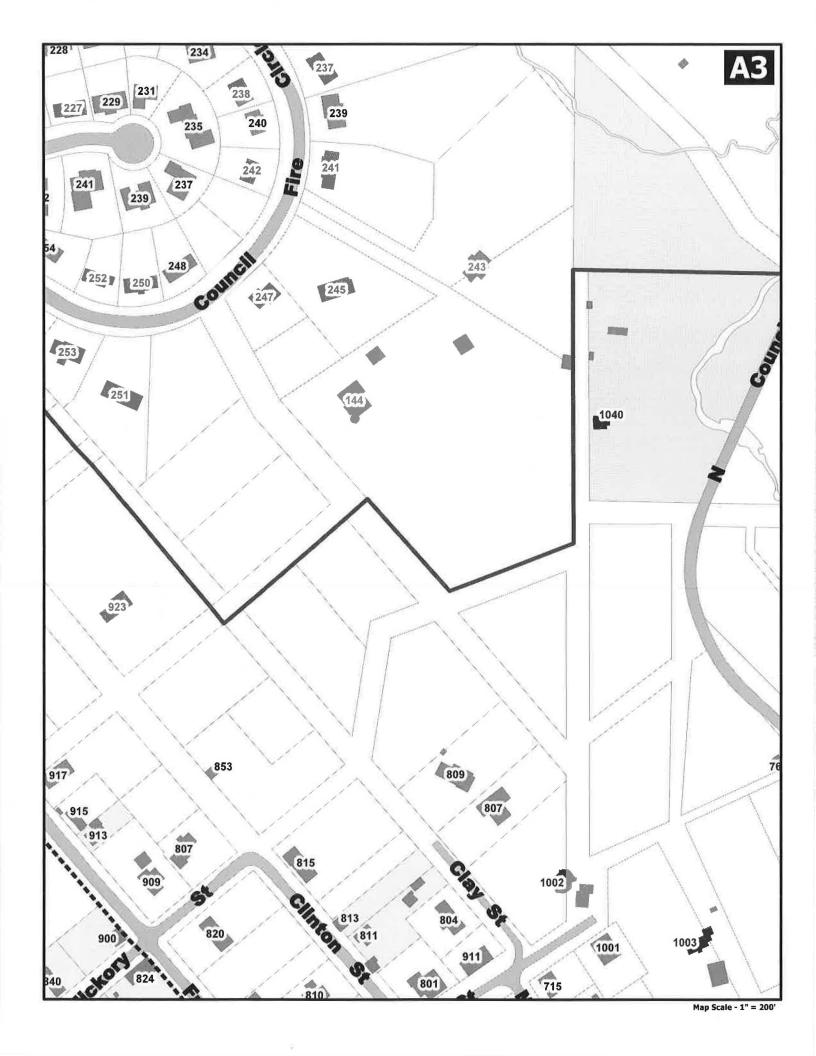


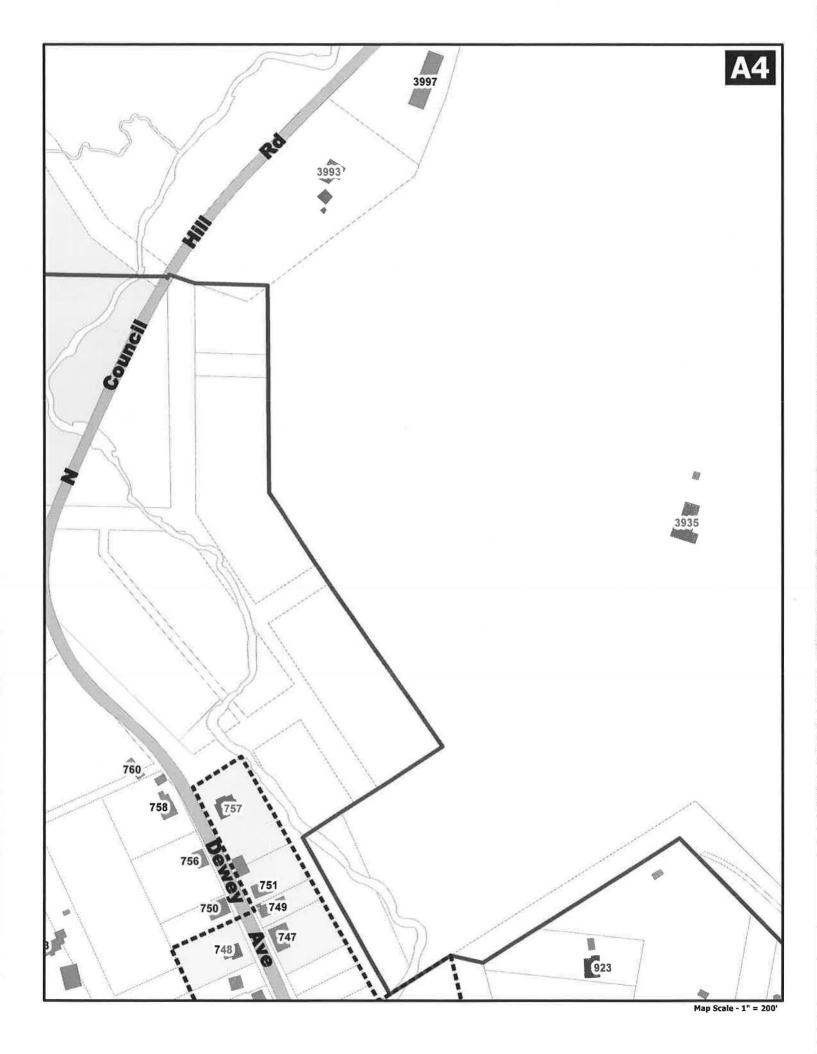
Proposed Galena Historic District Boundary with Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources - April 26, 2013

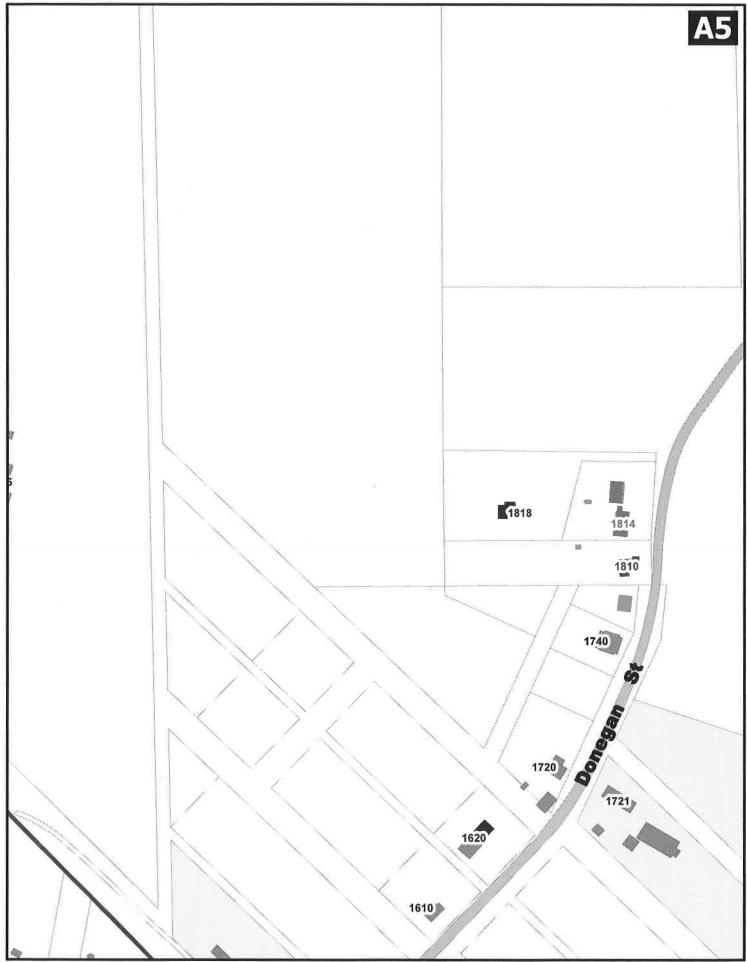


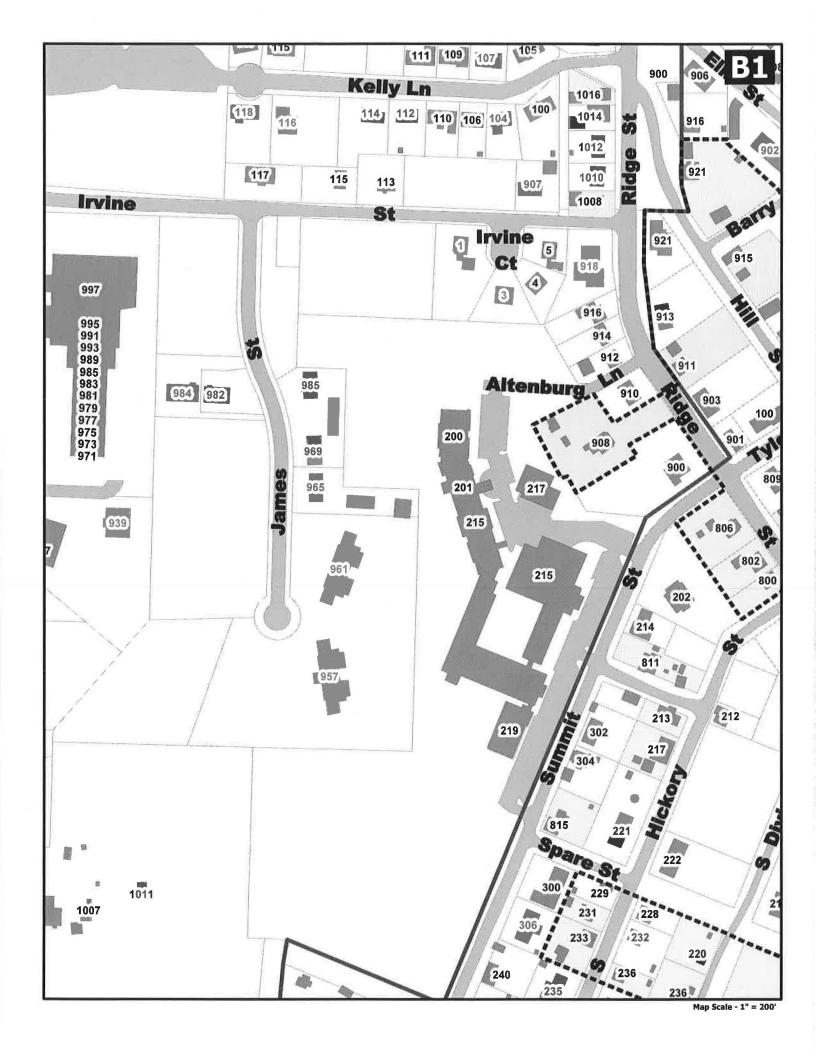


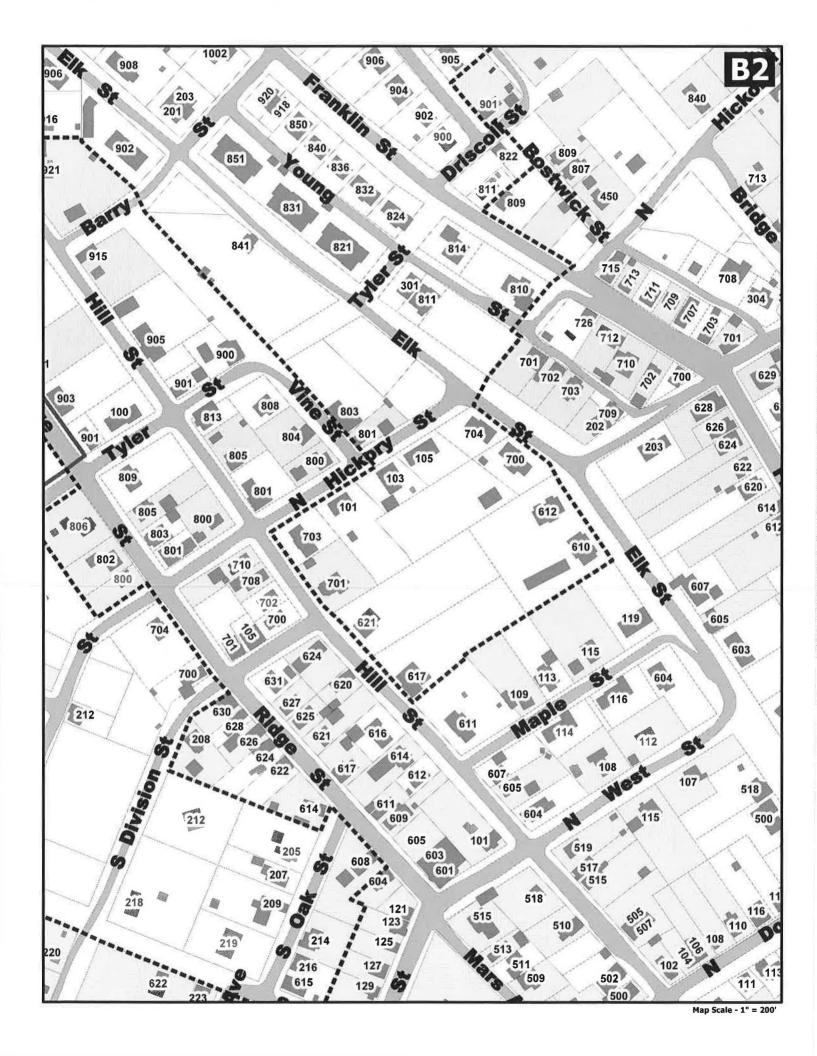


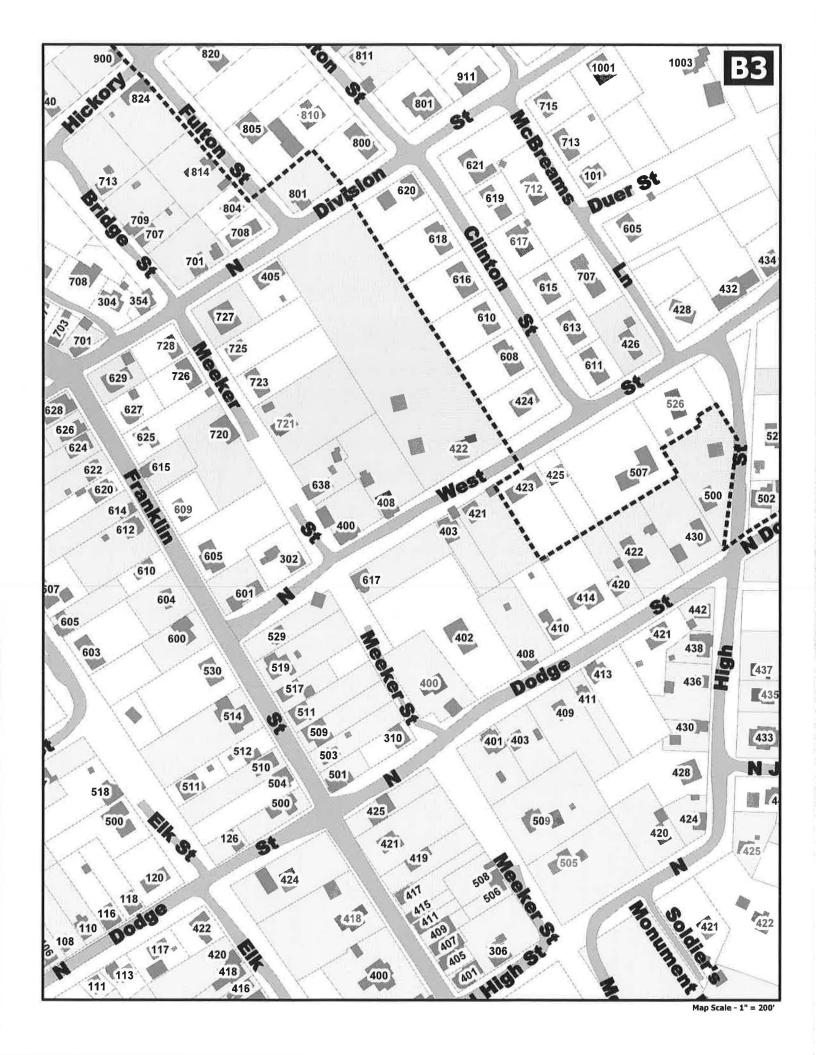


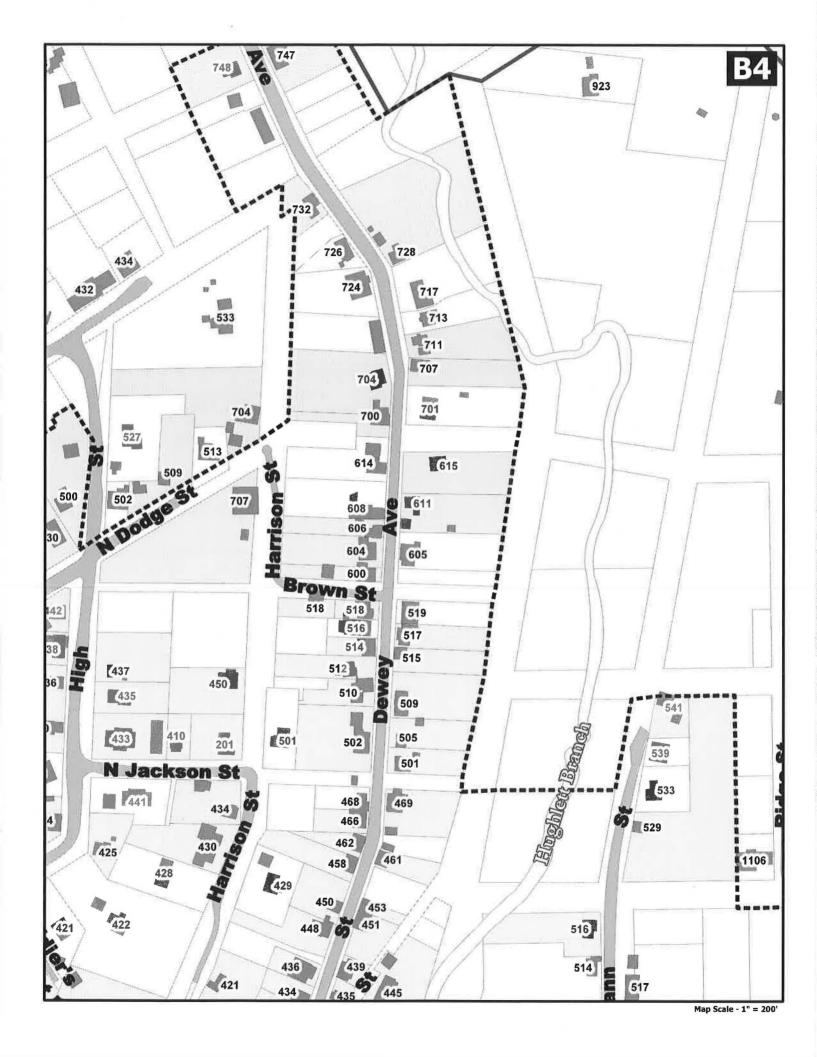


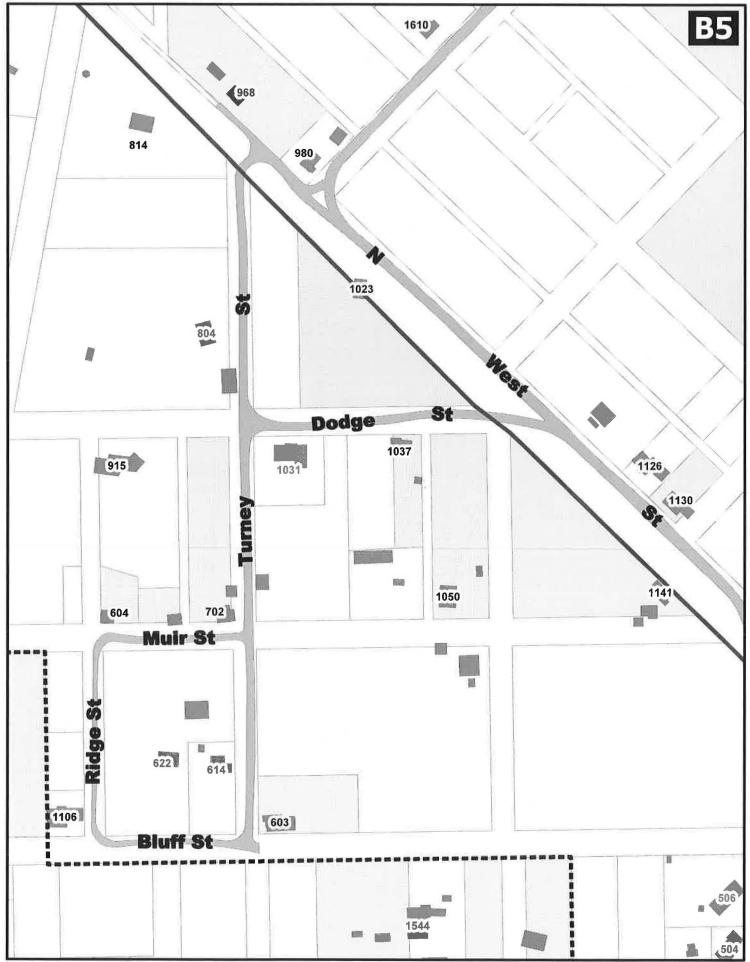




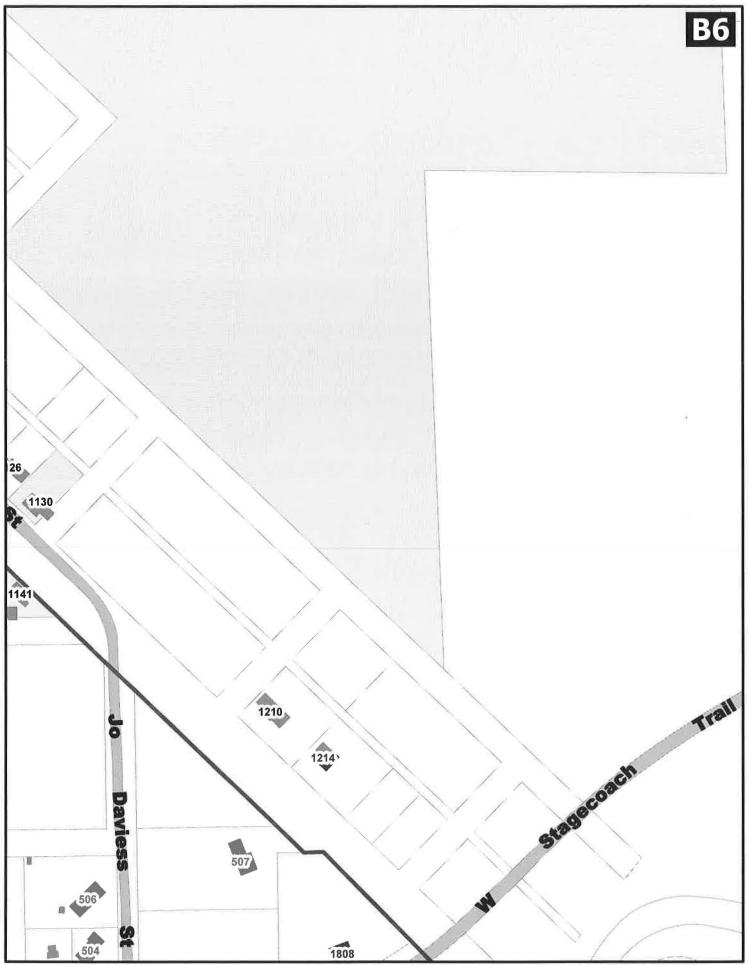






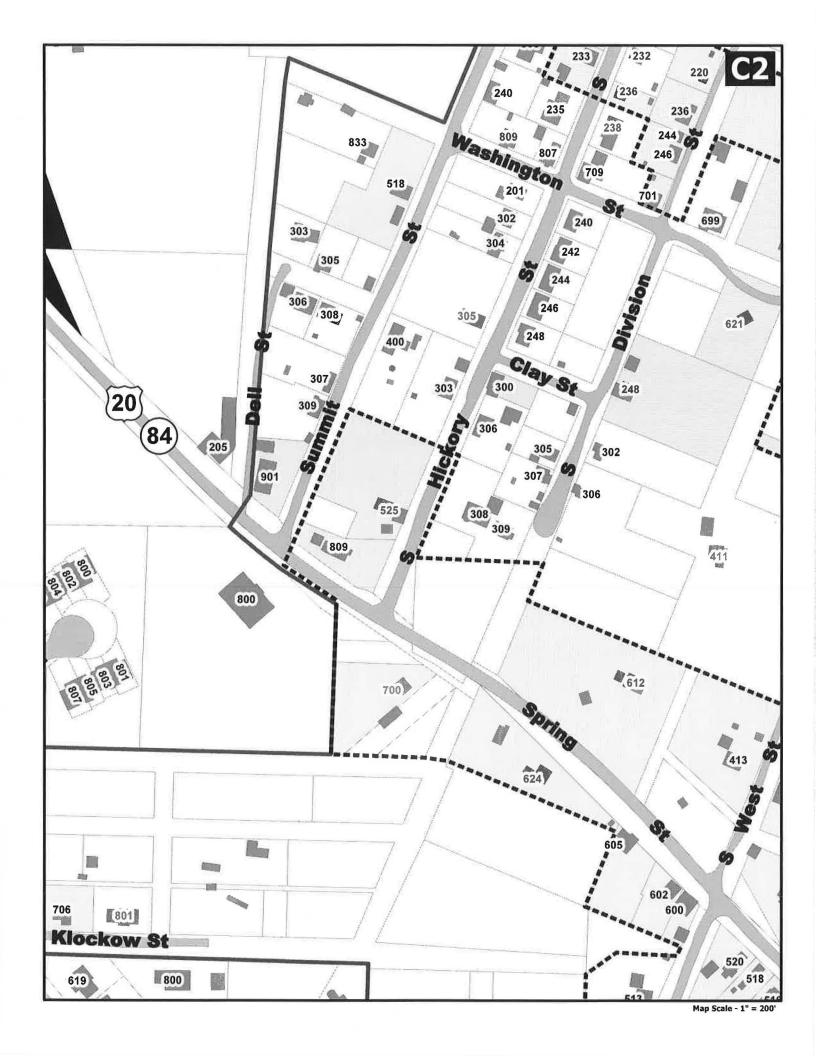


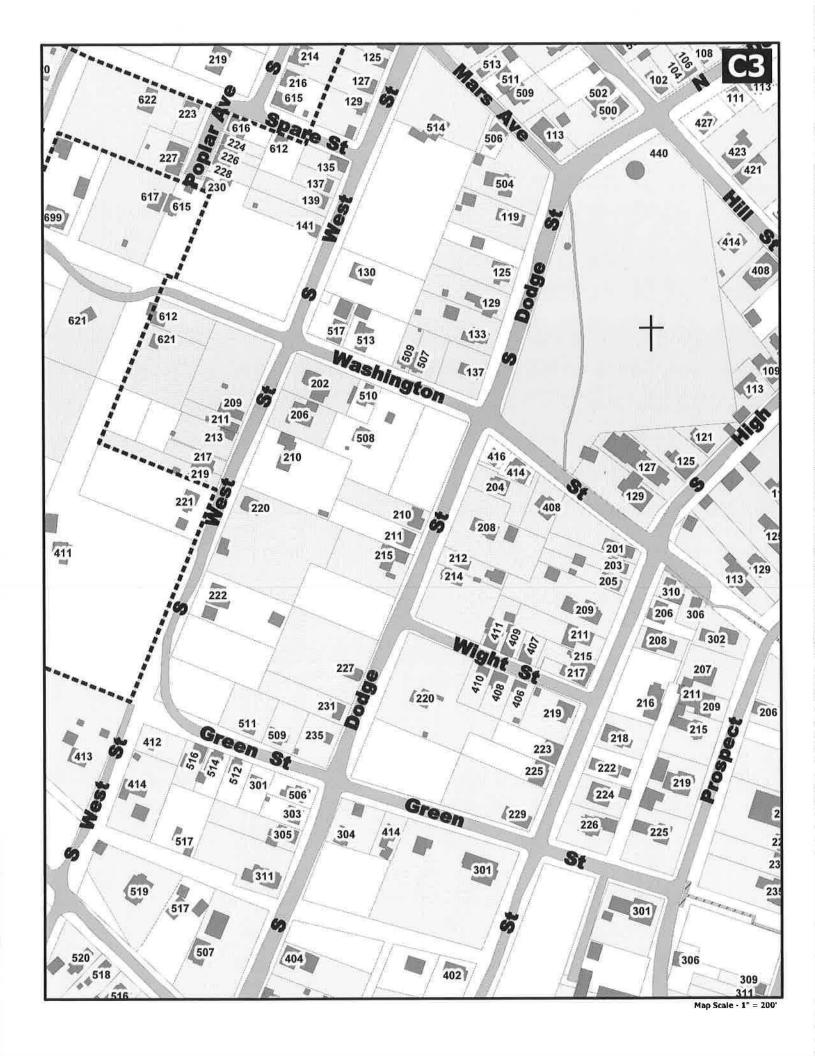
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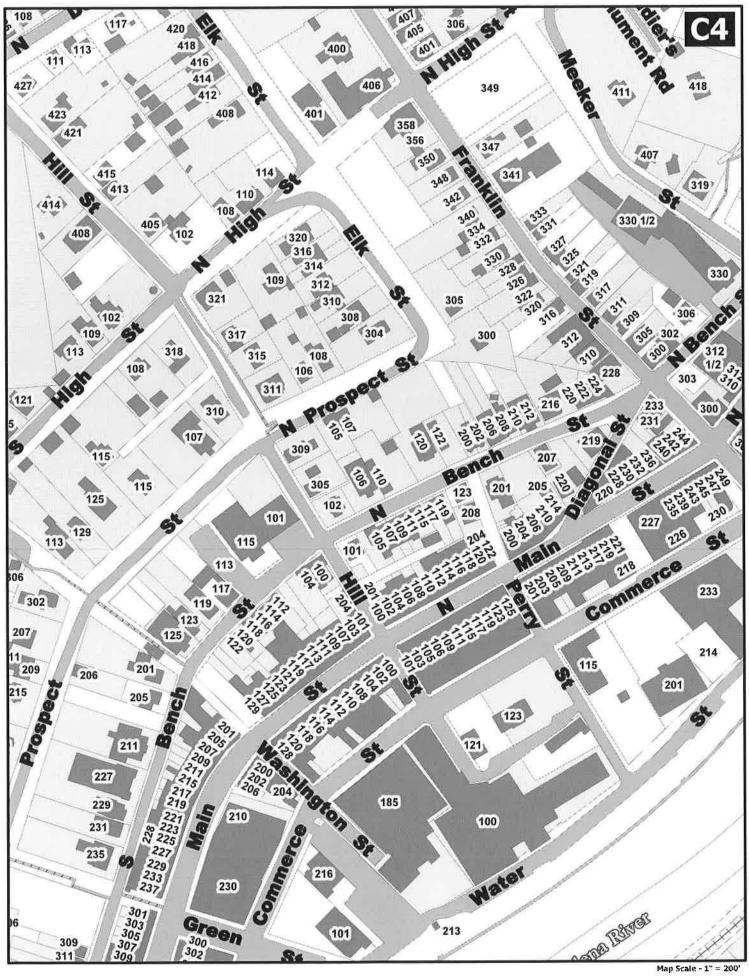




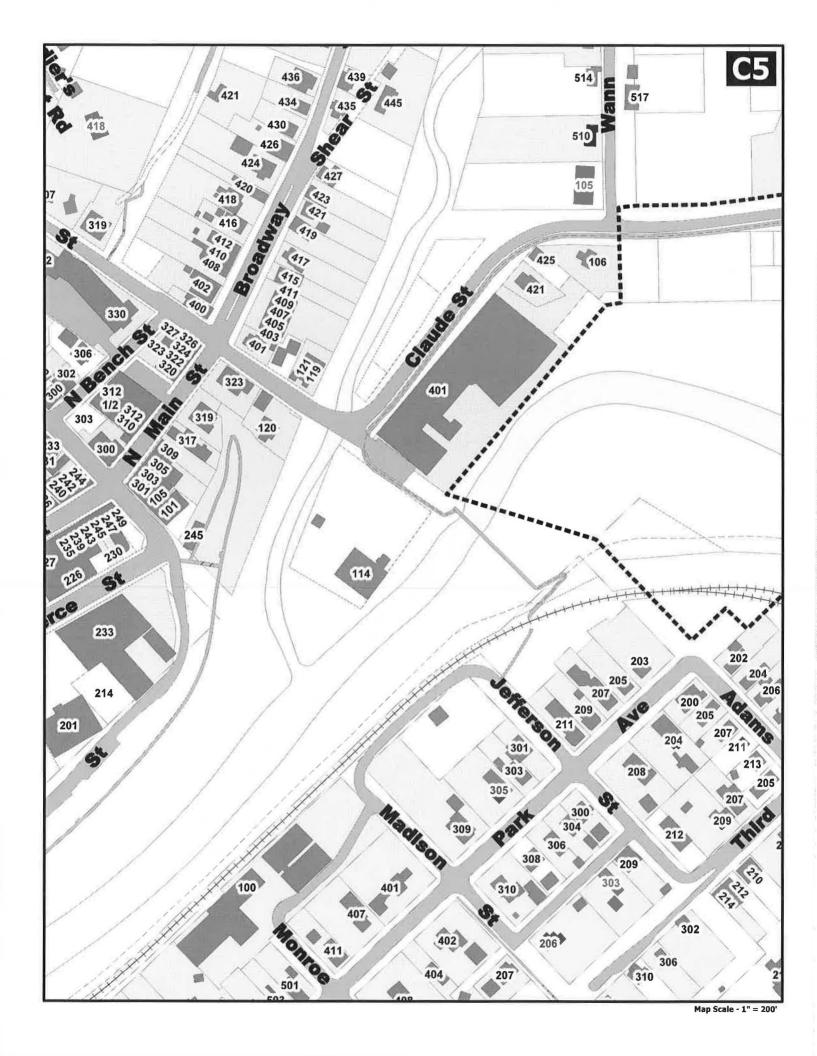
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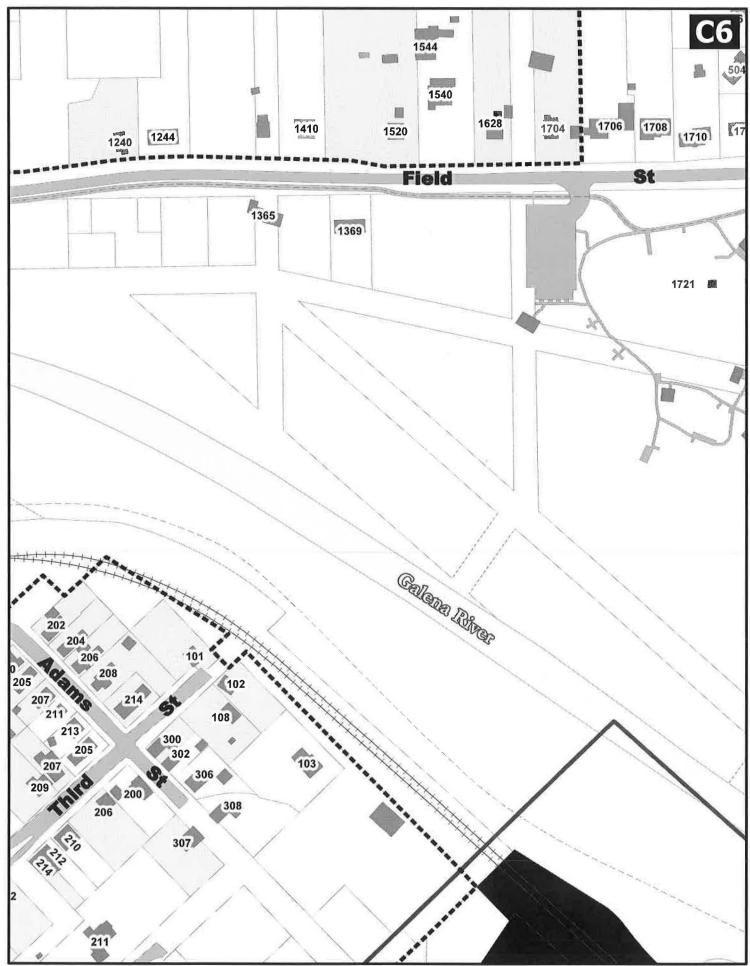




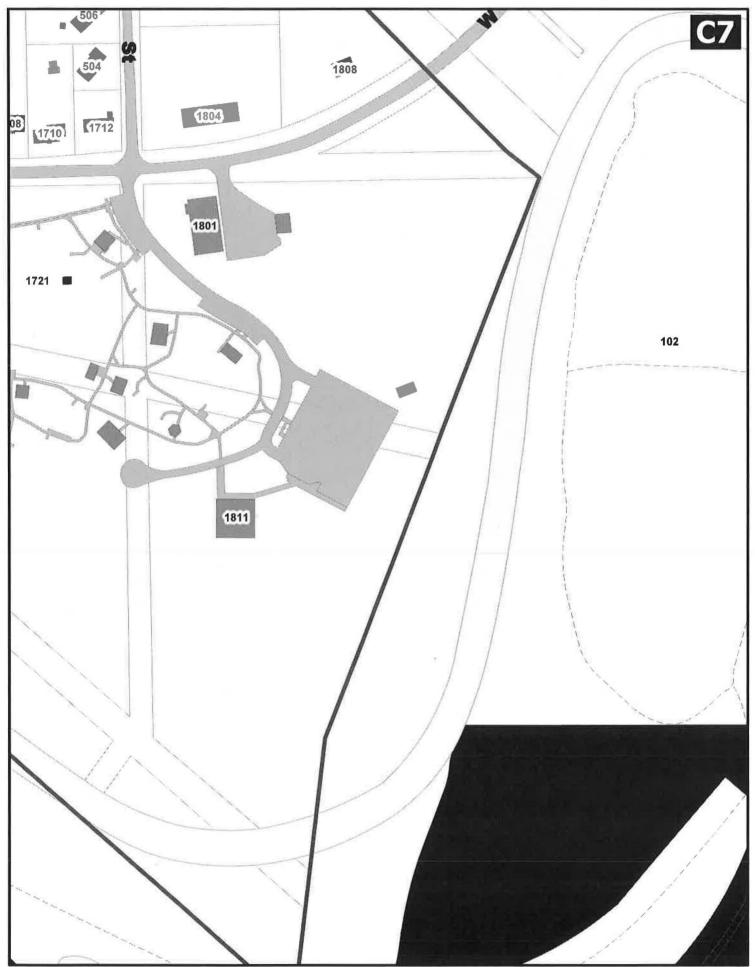


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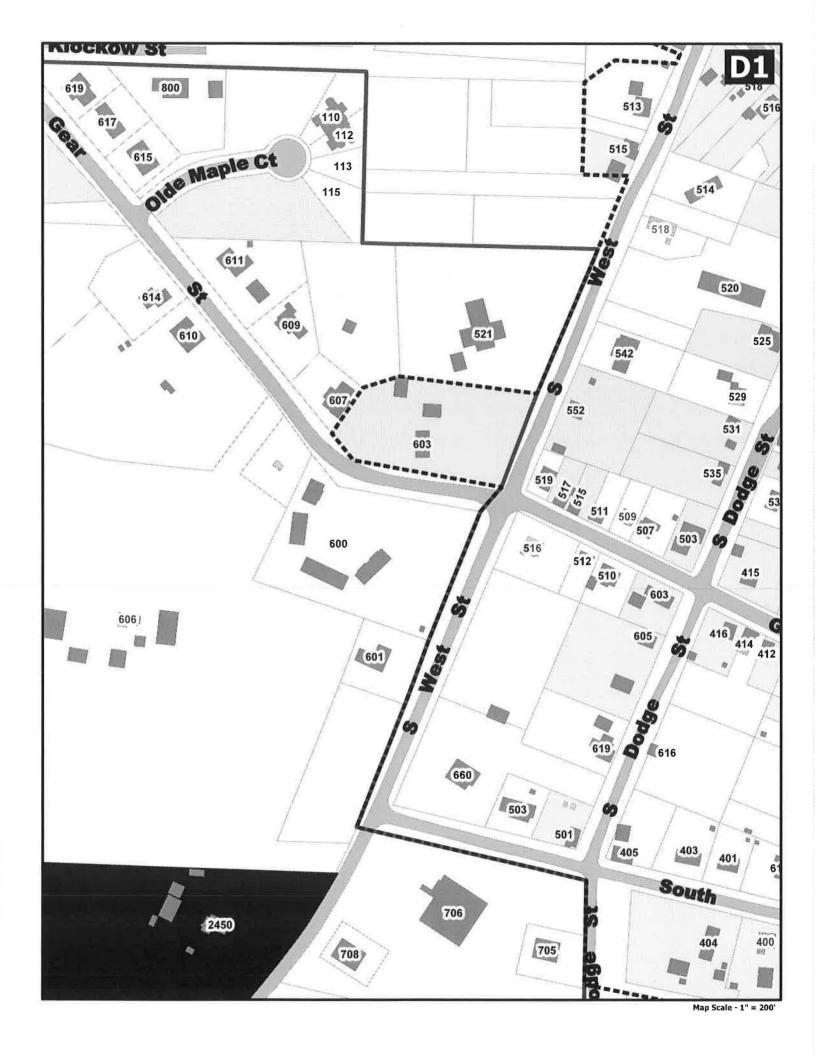


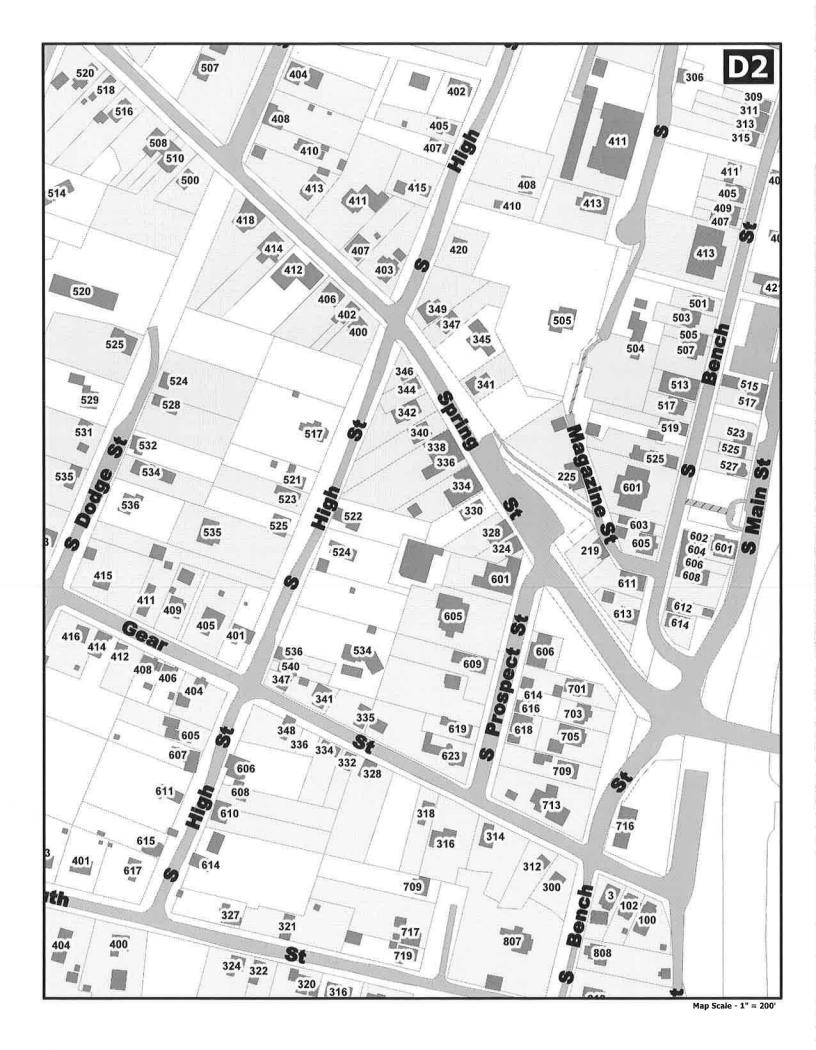


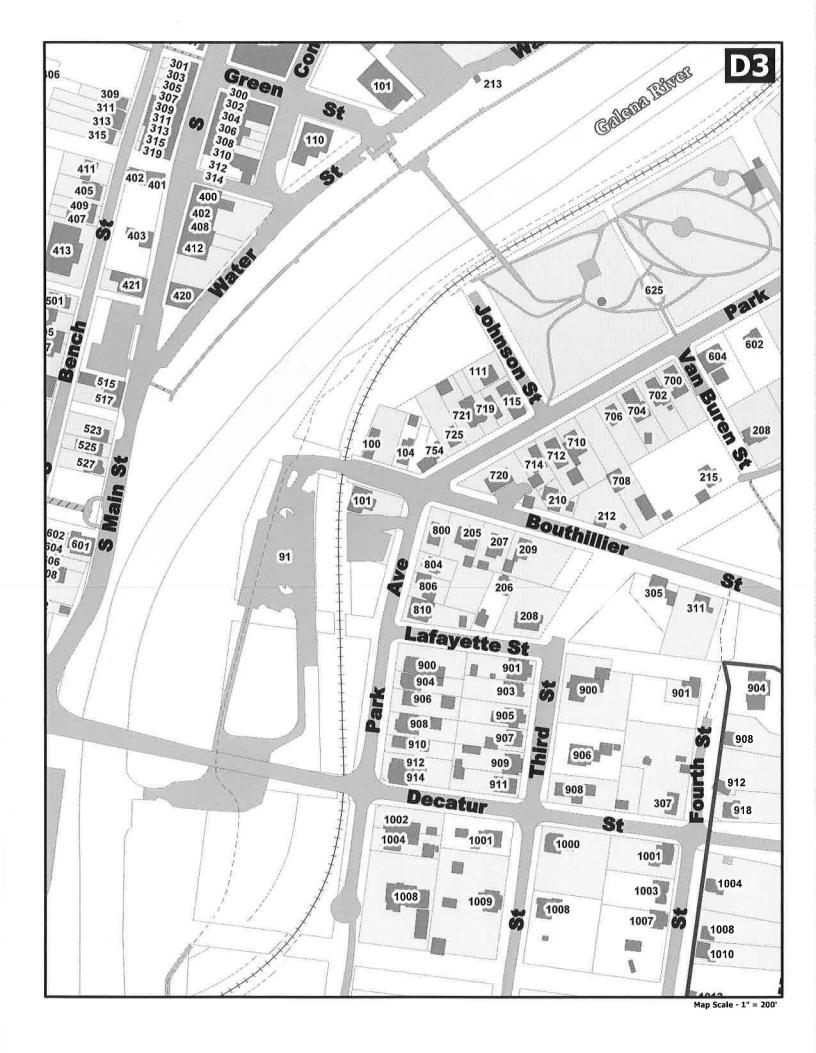
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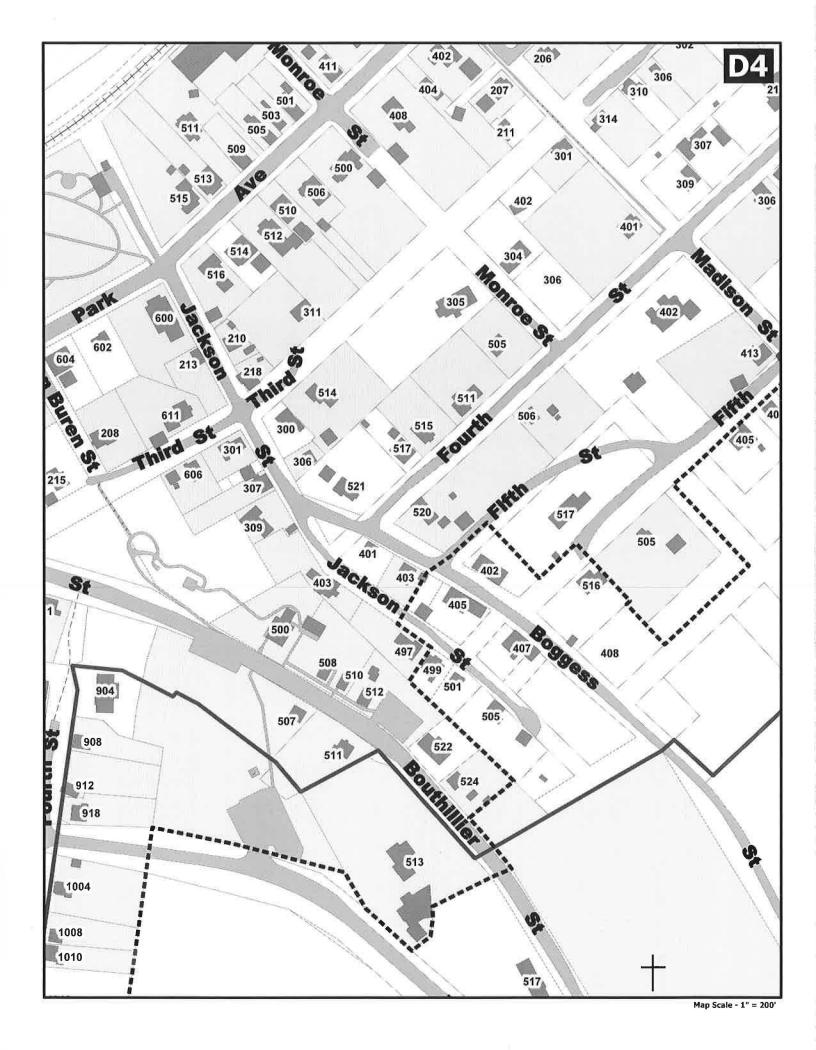


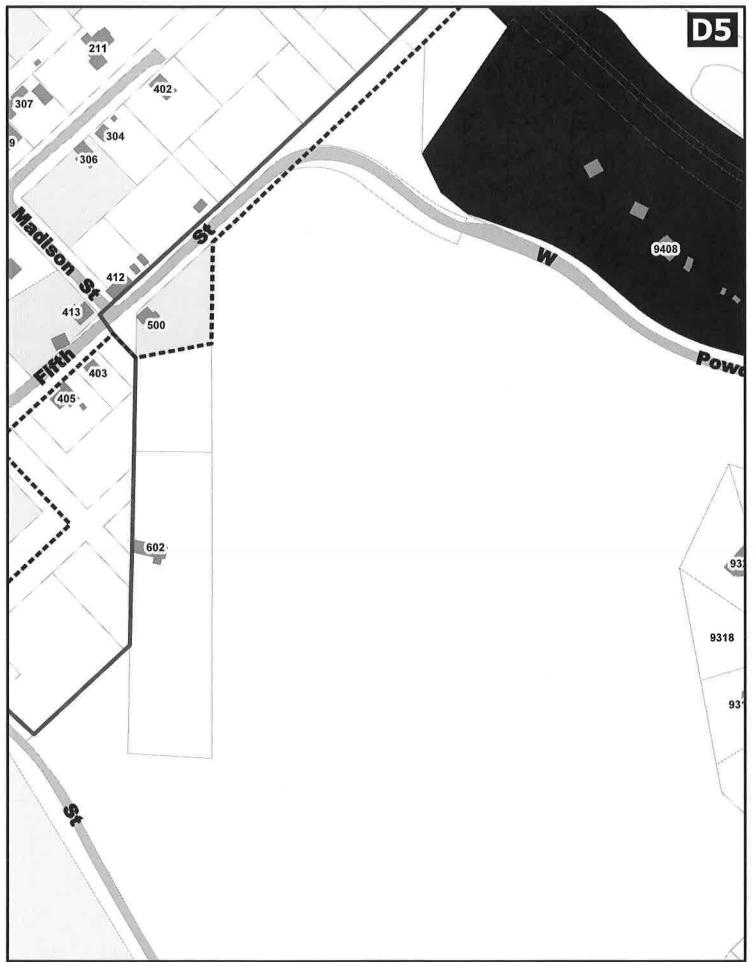
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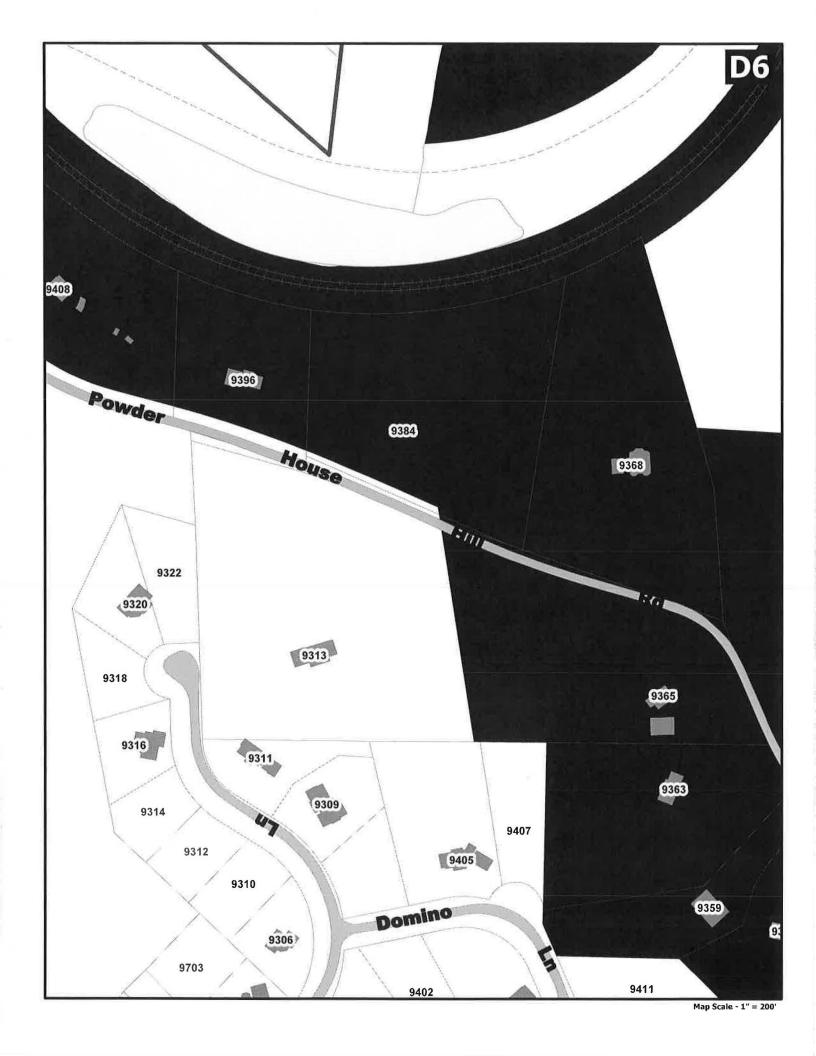


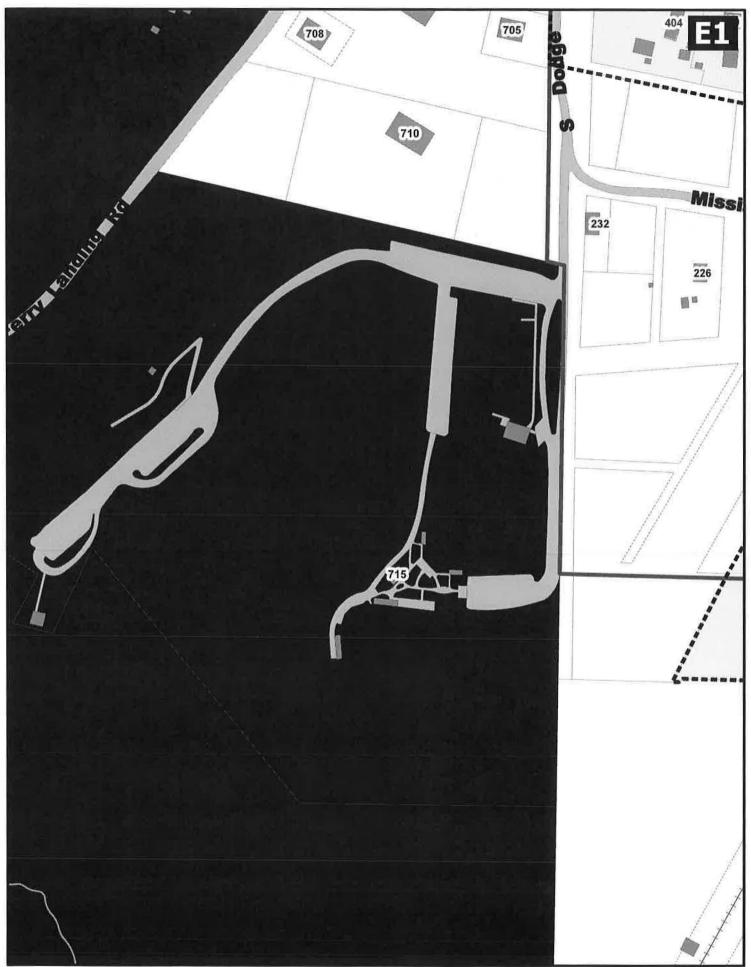




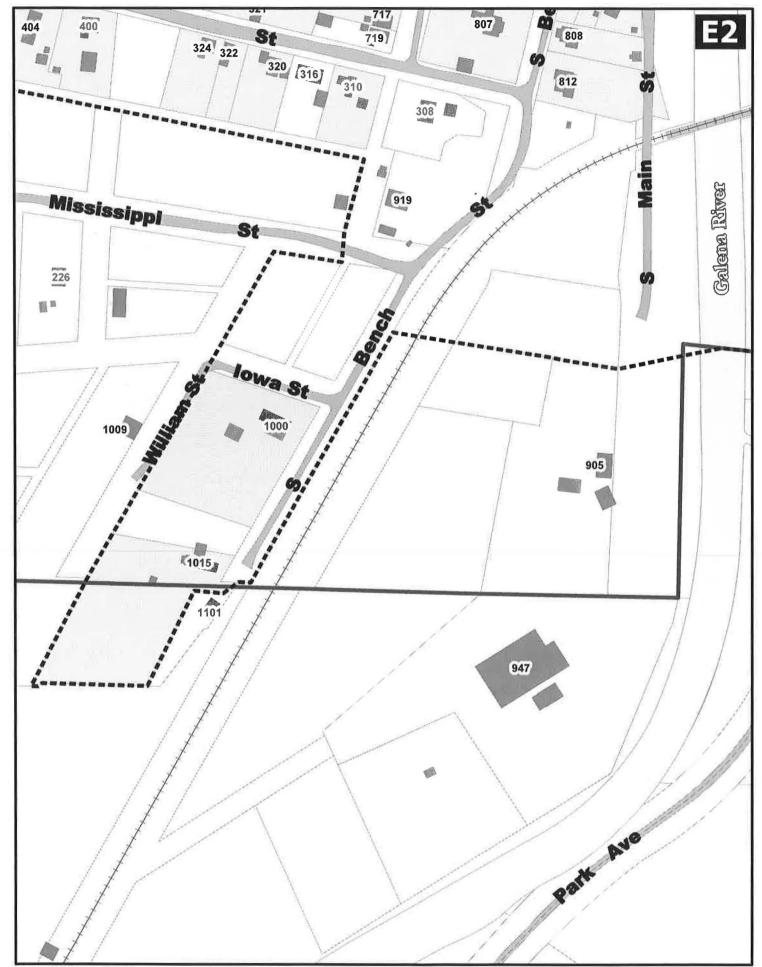


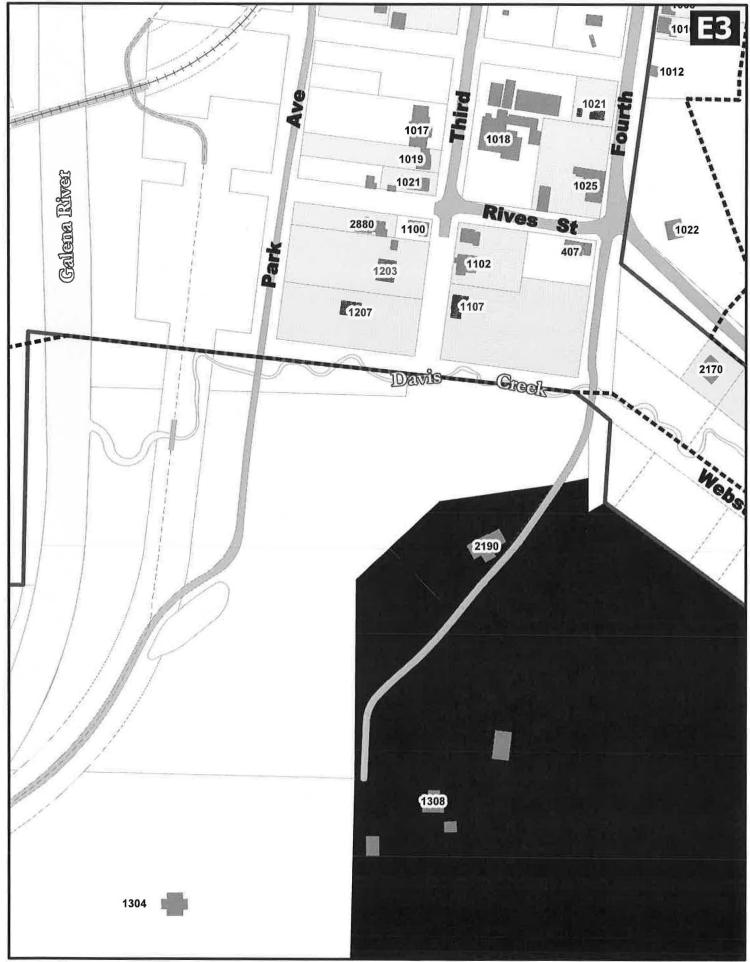




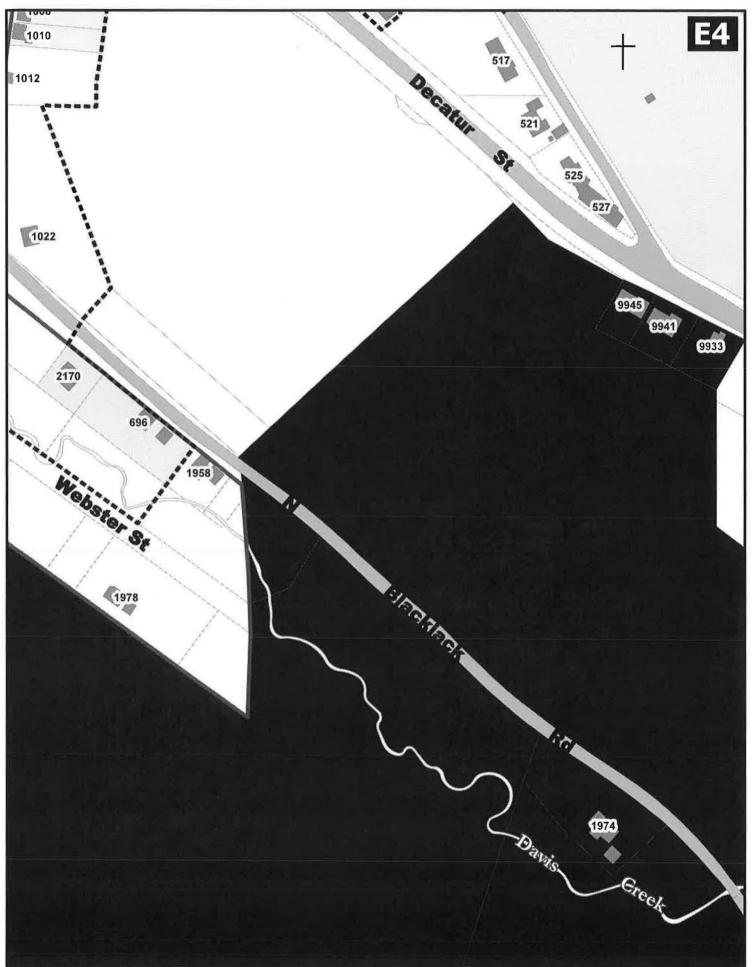


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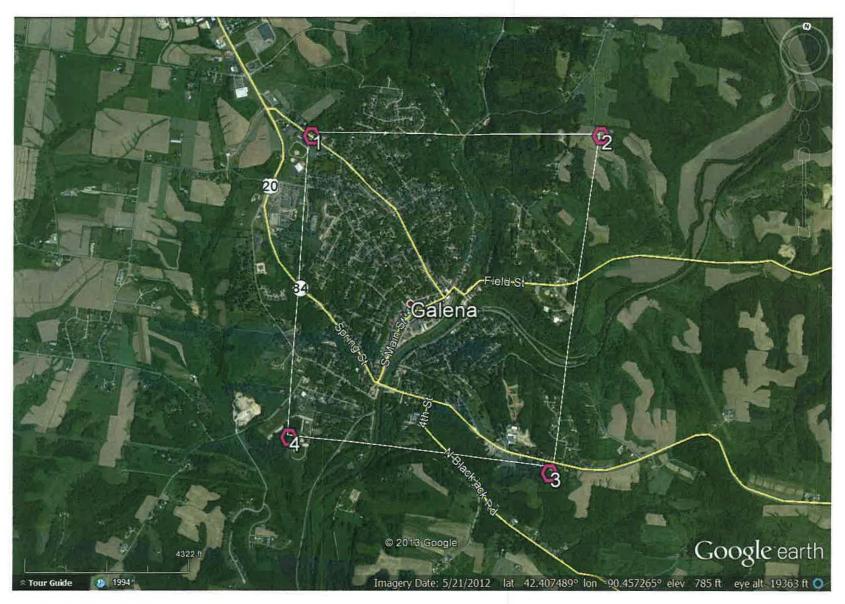




Map Scale - 1" = 200'



Map Scale - 1" = 200'



- 1) 42.427807, -90.440122
- 3) 42.405692, -90.413934

- 2) 42.429889, -90.412081
- 4) 42.406420, -90.439423



























































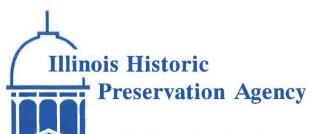


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Galena Historic District (Boundary Increase and Decrease NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Jo Daviess
DATE RECEIVED: 9/13/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/26/13 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/11/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/30/13 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000854 REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N VACCEPT RETURN REJECT / O· Z 3.13DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered in The National Register of Historic Places
RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWERDISCIPLINE
TELEPHONEDATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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





1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512 • www.illinois-history.gov

September 10, 2013

Ms. Barbara Wyatt National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 1849 C Street NW Suite NC400 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review is the following National Register Nomination Form that was recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Galena Historic District (additional documentation and boundary modification), Galena, Jo Daviess County

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp

National Register Coordinator

Enclosures