

**INTENSIVE LEVEL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL  
SURVEY OF THE PHASE II COURTHOUSE SQUARE AREA  
OF BELVIDERE  
BOONE COUNTY, ILLINOIS**



**SEPTEMBER 8, 2016**

*Prepared for:*

**City of Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission**

*Submitted by:*



Duane P. Hagerty  
Jill Tuinier  
Elizabeth Fisher  
Heritage Works, Inc.  
Dubuque, Iowa

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PROJECT DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Previous Survey Work in Belvidere .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Survey Objectives and Structure .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Survey Methodology.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Archival Research.....	10
Data Collection.....	11
<b>Overview of Survey Results and Products.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>15</b>
Overview of Survey Area .....	16
Architectural Styles .....	16
Settlement (1830s-1860s).....	17
Greek Revival (1830s-1870s).....	18
Gothic Revival (1840s – 1870s).....	18
Italianate (1840s – 1880s).....	19
Queen Anne (1880s – 1900s).....	19
Colonial Revival (1880s – 1950s).....	20
Craftsman (1900s – 1920s).....	20
Mid-Century Modern (1940s-1960s).....	21
<b>CONTEXT: EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF BELVIDERE AND ARRIVAL OF THE</b>	
<b>RAILROAD: 1836 – 1851.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>AFTER THE RAILROAD - TRANSITION: 1851 – 1885 .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND STABILITY: 1886 – 1929 .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT: 1930 – 1970 .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>PROPERTY TYPES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Residential Historic Districts .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Description .....	31
Significance.....	32
Registration Requirements .....	33
NRHP Criterion A, Local Criteria 1, 2 & 7: .....	33
NRHP Criterion B, Local Criteria 3:.....	33
NRHP Criterion C, Local Criteria 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10: .....	33
NRHP Criterion D:.....	33
Integrity Considerations .....	33
Residential Historic District Related Properties Identified in the Survey.....	35
<b>Individual Residential (and Supporting) Buildings.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Description .....	35
Significance.....	35
Registration Requirements .....	36
NRHP Criterion A, Local Criteria 1, 2 & 7: .....	36
NRHP Criterion B, Local Criteria 3:.....	36
NRHP Criterion C, Local Criteria 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10: .....	36
Integrity Considerations .....	36
Individual Residential (and Supporting) Related Properties Identified in the Survey.....	37
<b>SURVEY RESULTS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Summary of Identified Resources .....</b>	<b>37</b>



**Analysis of National Register of Historic Places District Eligibility..... 41**  
**Analysis of Local Landmark Eligibility (Individual and District) ..... 46**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS .....47**  
**Nominate the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District with Additional Properties ..... 47**  
**Informational/educational sessions about the NRHP process and the benefits of NRHP**  
**Listing. .... 47**  
**List 710 E. Lincoln Avenue and 728 E. Lincoln Avenue as Belvidere Local Landmarks.**  
**..... 47**  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY .....48**



**Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of  
the Phase II Courthouse Square Area of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois**

September 8, 2016



Heritage Works, Inc.  
210 W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Dubuque, Iowa 52001  
[www.HeritageWorksDBQ.com](http://www.HeritageWorksDBQ.com)

FY2016 CLG Grant Project

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**City of Belvidere City Council**

**Mayor:** Honorable Michael Chamberlain

**Aldermen:** Clayton Stevens (Ward 1), Clinton Morris (Ward 1), Daniel Snow (Ward 2), Daniel Arevalo (Ward 2), Wendy Frank (Ward 3), Thomas F. Ratcliffe (Ward 3), Ronald Brooks (Ward 4), George Crawford (Ward 4), John Sanders (Ward 5), Mark Sanderson (Ward 5).

**Project Director:** Gina Delrose, Planning Department

**City of Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission**

Becky Tobin, Chair, Kris Bryan, Vice Chair, Anna Pivoras, David Kummerow, Lisa Kummerow, Filitsa Platopoulos, Belinda Roberts.

**This activity, which is the subject of the publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency; however, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.**

**This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Illinois Human Rights Act. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against by any program, activity or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:**

**Office for Equal Opportunity  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127**

**Equal Employment Opportunity Officer  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
One Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, IL 62701**





## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The City of Belvidere, through its Historic Preservation Commission (collectively, the “City”) has recognized that cultural resources surveys are important tools in aiding the City and its residents in identifying the important historic and architectural resources of the area, educating the community about the significance of its historic properties and developing a plan for the maintenance and preservation of these important resources. The Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the City of Belvidere’s Phase II Courthouse Square Area (the “Survey”) is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register and protect the cultural resources of Belvidere. The Courthouse Square area is the third area surveyed under the City of Belvidere’s 10-15 year plan to survey priority areas north and south of the Kishwaukee River.

The Survey continued the work previously completed in 2014 in the survey of Phase I of the Courthouse Square area, which included an area roughly bounded by State Street on the West, Hancock Street on the East, East Lincoln Avenue on the South and Menomonie Street on the North. In that survey, it was recommended that most of the Phase I Survey Area be designated as a National Register of Historic Places called the Belvidere Old Town National Register District. It was further recommended that two smaller local historic districts be established: The Courthouse Square Historic district on the northwest corner of the Phase I Survey area; and the East Lincoln Local Historic District on the southeast corner of the Phase I Survey area.

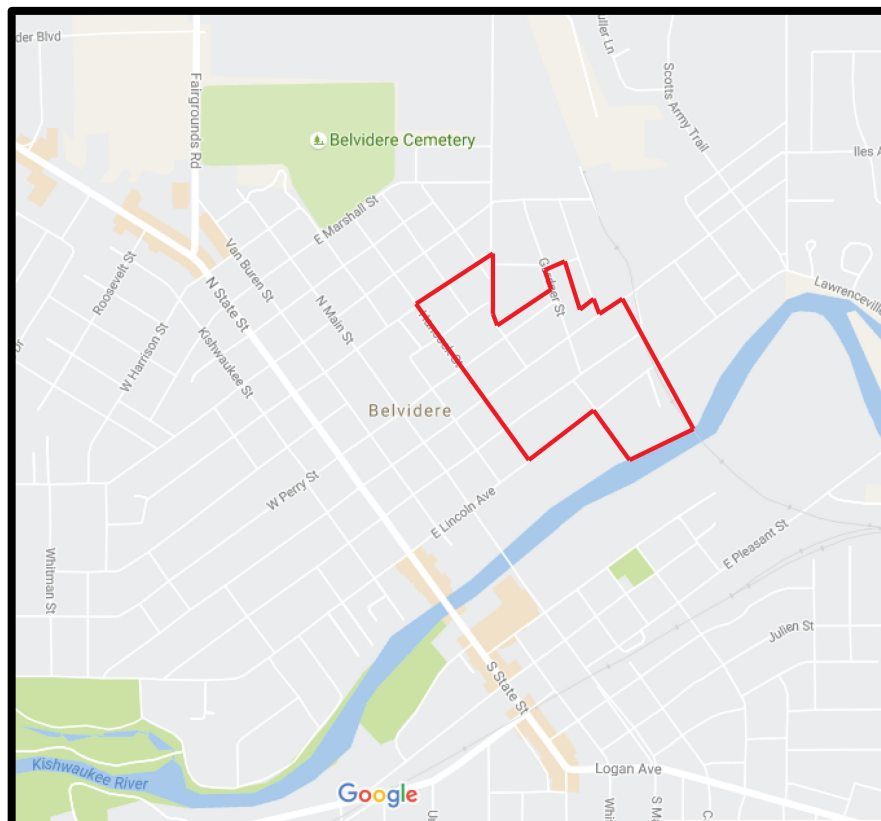
The purpose of the Phase II Survey was to undertake a continuation of the Phase I survey work and to conduct an intensive level historic and architectural survey of 152 properties directly east of the Phase I Survey area. Historic research was conducted to develop a historic context relating to the development of Belvidere and the Courthouse Square area. The purpose of the Survey was also to note the condition of the properties in the neighborhood and to evaluate properties for inclusion in potential National Register of Historic Places districts and local districts and to identify boundaries and contributing buildings. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well. A total of 152 Survey Data Sheets (defined below) were generated documenting Identified Resources. The Survey Data Sheets include all of the vital information related to the Identified Resources, including extensive information about style, materials and integrity. One or more photographs accompany each Survey Data Sheet. The Survey did not recommend any additional National Register of Historic Districts or Local Historic Districts. However, it did identify 2 properties that are individually eligible for both local landmark listing and listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It additionally identified 69 properties (42 Contributing and 27 Non-Contributing) to be added to the proposed Belvidere Old Town National Register of Historic Places. It was not recommended to expand any of the two proposed local districts.



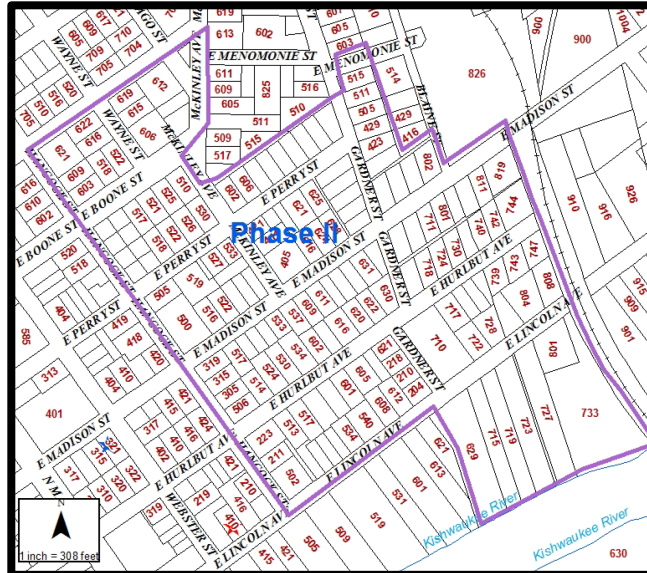
## **PROJECT DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES**

The Survey is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register and protect the cultural resources of Belvidere. The Phase II Courthouse Square is located in the original settled town of Belvidere and is the oldest residential area in the City. A Vicinity Map with the Survey Area (defined below) is shown in Figure 1. The Survey is the third phase under the City of Belvidere’s 10-15 year plan to survey priority areas north and south of the Kishwaukee River.

The parcels in the Survey included an area bounded roughly by East Lincoln Avenue on the South, Hancock Street on the West, Menomonie Street on the northwest corner, east to Chicago Street, south on McKinley Avenue to Madison Street, then east to the west boundary of the railroad tracks and then south to Lincoln Avenue. (the “Survey Area”). The map of the Survey Area provided in the City of Belvidere Request for Proposal for the Survey (the “RFP”) is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 1. Map of Survey Area in Context (Google Maps)**



**Figure 2. Map of the Survey Area (City of Belvidere)**

The RFP identified approximately 150 properties in the 52-acre Survey Area. The Survey Area does not include any properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places or listed as local landmarks under the City of Belvidere’s Landmark Ordinance.

To complete the Survey, the City hired Heritage Works, Inc., a historic preservation non-profit from Dubuque, Iowa as historic preservation consultant. Duane P. Hagerty, CEO of Heritage Works, completed the Phase I Courthouse Square survey in 2014 as principal of Hagerty Heritage Planning. Heritage Works assembled a team of consultants consisting of Duane Hagerty, Jill Tuinier and Elizabeth Fisher (collectively, the “Consultants”). Jill Tuinier was also involved in the Phase I Courthouse Square survey in 2014. The principal consultant for the Survey is Duane Hagerty (the “Principal Consultant”).

**Previous Survey Work in Belvidere**

Prior to the Phase I Survey of the downtown Belvidere commercial district, there were some attempts to inventory historic buildings in Belvidere, though there were no complete formal surveys. In May of 1974, the Illinois Department of Conservation did an Inventory of Historic Landmarks in Boone County. Of the buildings in the Survey Area, the Inventory included the following:

- 303 Van Buren Street, 424 N. Main Street, Boone County Courthouse
- Boone County Administration Building

Nineteen (19) Buildings, structures and sites in the Survey Area have been identified and minimally documented in the State of Illinois’ Historic Architectural and Archaeology Geographic Information System (HAARGIS). They are:

605 N. State Street  
619 N. State Street  
303 Van Buren Street  
417 Van Buren Street  
706 Van Buren Street  
424 N. Main Street (incorrectly identified in HAARGIS as 424 Van Buren Street)  
Boone County Courthouse  
Boone County Administration Building  
707 N. Main Street  
First Presbyterian Church at E. Lincoln Avenue and N. Main Street  
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at E. Hurlbut Avenue and N. Main Street  
223 E. Lincoln Avenue  
303 E. Lincoln Avenue  
410 E. Lincoln Avenue  
519 E. Lincoln Avenue  
Band Shell in Big Thunder Park  
Civil War Memorial in Big Thunder Park  
Spanish-American War Memorial in Big Thunder Park  
Big Thunder Marker at Boone County Courthouse  
Civil War Cannon in Big Thunder Park

It appears that there was some attempt by the City of Belvidere to inventory and document historic buildings in the late 1990s. Inventory data sheets with photographs of some of the buildings in the Survey Area were begun, but they only contain identifying address information for selected buildings with no analysis of National Register of Historic Places or local landmark eligibility.

In 2012, the City began a long-term plan to complete a comprehensive survey of Belvidere's historic resources. The first phase of the long-term plan was a survey in 2012 of the downtown commercial buildings in Belvidere. The first phase survey encompassed the predominantly commercial area of downtown Belvidere. It included approximately 160 buildings, sites and structures, resulting in two National Register Districts designated in the downtown area of Belvidere: The Belvidere North State Street Historic District and the Belvidere South State Street Historic District.

The second phase conducted in 2014 was the survey of the Phase I Courthouse Square area, consisting of mostly residential buildings with associated buildings such as churches and governmental buildings. It is directly adjacent and west of the Phase II Survey Area. It included approximately 150 Identified Resources. The result was a proposed Belvidere Old Town National Register District with a total of 131 properties (112 Contributing and 19 Non-Contributing). A map of the proposed Belvidere Old Town National Register District is shown as Figure 3.



Figure 3. Map of the Phase I Proposed Belvidere Old Town NRHP District



Two Local Districts were also proposed. The First Local District was the Courthouse Square Local Historic District, with a total of 26 properties (24 Contributing and 2 Non-Contributing). The Second Local District was the East Lincoln Historic Local Historic with a total of 16 properties (13 Contributing and 3 Non-Contributing). As of the date of this report, none of those districts have been established.

### **Survey Objectives and Structure**

The purpose of the Survey is to identify and document historic resources to help the City make well-informed decisions regarding the community's historic resources; to identify properties or areas that qualify for landmark designation; to identify properties that are threatened or in deteriorating condition; to help provide information to educate the community about the significance and value of historic resources; and to provide a written history of the community's assets for generations to come. The Survey is intended to position the City and the community to undertake a future nomination of historic properties, specifically a historic district, to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to examine the possibility of establishing City of Belvidere local landmark districts.

Every primary building, structure and site in the Survey Area was documented, regardless of perceived architectural or historic significance or age (the "Identified Resources"). Products of the Survey include a survey report (the "Survey Report") following the Multiple Property Documentation format (including a historic context developed for any potential district), a summary of the survey results and recommendations for future nomination of a historic district and/or individual properties either to the NRHP or as local landmarks. Additional products include a survey data sheet (the "Survey Data Sheet") and one or more digital photographs for each Identified Resource.

### **Survey Methodology**

The methodology for Project included a combination of field survey and archival research. The consultants followed the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation* as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and the *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985).

#### ***Archival Research***

Archival research established the historic context for the Survey. Each property was researched as well to develop a chronology of construction and alterations and to identify the architect/builder, if any. To the extent possible, ownership of the buildings was also examined to determine if any of the owners were significant to the history of the community. In conducting research, consultants utilized local, county and state resources, including, but not limited to: HAARGIS; city directories; Sanborn Fire



Insurance Maps; other historic maps and aerial views; county and local histories; newspapers; previous survey reports and historic photographs.

Archival and documentary information about the Survey Area and the buildings within the Survey Area was relatively sparse, due in part to the modest nature of the buildings. Because of the close proximity of the Phase I Survey Area, the Consultants relied heavily on the historic context developed during the Phase I Survey to evaluate the buildings in the Phase II Survey Area. Historic photographs were found of some of the buildings, helping to identify changes over time and to evaluate integrity.

### ***Data Collection***

The Consultants completed the data collection for the Survey in four (4) separate trips to Belvidere to conduct field surveys. The Consultants conducted a preliminary windshield survey of the entire survey area in December of 2015 to identify the most significant properties so that specific archival research could begin on those properties early in the Survey timeline.

On April 8, April 17 and April 23 and April 24, the Consultants completed the field intensive survey of every primary structure and site in the Survey area, regardless of perceived architectural/historical significance or age. The Consultants worked with the City and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (“IHPA”) to obtain approval of the basic form of the Survey Data Sheet. The Consultants completed a Survey Data Sheet for each building, structure or site. While the City’s RFP indicated approximately 150 properties in the Survey Area, the field survey yielded 152 primary buildings (not including significant out buildings)

The Consultants used computer software called FileMaker Pro to develop a digital database of Identified Resources. Each Identified Resource was documented in the field with the FileMaker Pro application for iPad, using an electronic version of the Survey Data Sheet. All Identified Resources had characteristics such as address, approximate age, style, number of stories, materials, significant details and any known alterations documented on each individual data sheet.

Each Identified Resource was documented with one or more digital color photographs. The photographs were taken under optimal lighting conditions in early spring, 2016 when the vegetation had no foliage so to show the property’s details to the greatest extent possible. The photographs are digital images (1600 x 1200 pixels at 300 pixels per inch or larger). Each photographic digital file was appropriately named to sufficiently identify the property and attached to the resource’s individual data sheet.

The Consultants also noted on the Survey Data Sheet for each Identified Resource the significance of the property to the Belvidere community and the potential for its eligibility for individual listing under the four NRHP criteria and the City of Belvidere Landmark criteria contained in City of Belvidere Ordinances, Sec. 58-61. Additionally,

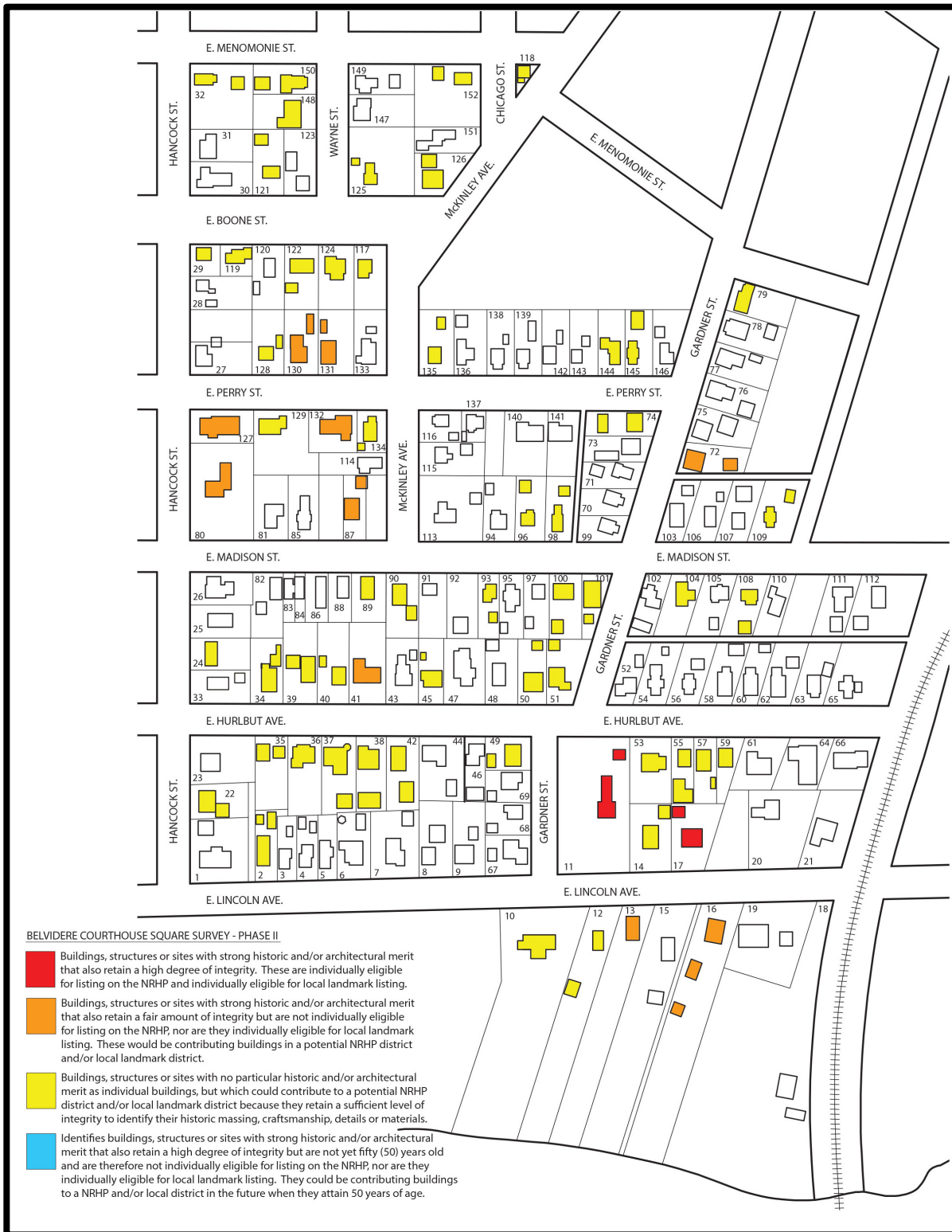
the Consultants considered each Identified Resource for inclusion in possible NRHP Districts or City of Belvidere Local Historic districts. They also evaluated and noted on the Survey Data Sheet the integrity of the property, taking into consideration the Secretary of Interior's seven considerations of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

In addition to the record of every Identified Resource on the Survey Data Sheet, the Consultants established a color-coding criteria to assist with National Register and local landmark designation. The established color-codes categorized all recorded resources based on the property's integrity, architectural and historical significance. The Consultants used the following color code:

- Red:** Identifies buildings, structures or sites with strong historic and/or architectural merit that also retain a high degree of integrity and are therefore individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and individually eligible for local landmark listing.
- Orange:** Identifies buildings, structures or sites with historic and/or architectural merit that retain a fair amount of their integrity, but are not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP nor are they individually eligible for local landmark listing. They would be contributing buildings in a potential NRHP district and/or a local landmark district.
- Yellow:** Identifies buildings, structures or sites with no particular historic and/or architectural merit as individual buildings, but which could contribute to a potential NRHP district and/or local district because they retain a sufficient level of integrity to identify their historic massing, craftsmanship, details or materials.
- Blue:** Identifies buildings, structures or sites with strong historic and/or architectural merit that also retain a high degree of integrity but are not yet fifty (50) years old and are therefore not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP nor are they individually eligible for local landmark listing. They could be contributing buildings to a NRHP and/or local district in the future when they attain 50 years of age.
- No Color:** Identifies buildings, structures or sites with no particular historic and/or architectural merit as individual buildings or which have been so severely altered over time that they have lost their integrity and are therefore not eligible to be listed as contributing buildings in a potential NRHP district or local landmark

The color code for each Identified Resource was placed on a map of the Survey area. As a graphic tool for locating highly-significant or high-integrity resources, the color-

codes are useful to determine proposed boundaries for future historic districts. The color-coded map for the Survey Area is shown as Figure 4.



**Figure 4. Preliminary Color-coded Map of Survey Area**

The Consultants prepared folders for each property and collected historic archival information, photographs, maps and other information in the files. With all of the information gathered, the Consultants completed, reviewed and revised all Survey Data Sheets for each Identified Resource and wrote the architectural descriptions to be included in the Survey Data Sheets. The Consultants then made the final evaluation of each Identified Resource based on research and the historic context developed during the Survey. The historic significance was reported on each Survey Data Sheet and summarized in this report. Finally, the Consultants evaluated the potential for new historic districts or additions to already proposed districts. The timeline of the Survey spanned approximately eight (8) months from December of 2015 to August of 2016.

### **Overview of Survey Results and Products**

The Survey documented 152 primary Identified Resources. When outbuildings associated with Primary Identified Resources are included, the Survey reviewed and documented a total of 274 buildings, structures and sites. If an Identified Resource included a significant outbuilding, the outbuilding was also documented and described in the Survey Data Sheet for that Identified Resource.

Identified Resources were exclusively residential building types, almost entirely single family homes, with a few duplexes. After evaluating each Identified Resource for its potential to contribute a local and/or NRHP district and its eligibility for individual listing either as a local landmark or on the NRHP, the consulting team did not recommend any additional National Register historic districts or City of Belvidere Local Landmark districts. There are 69 properties (42 Contributing and 27 Non-Contributing) on the west and south portion of the Survey Area that are recommended to be added to the Belvidere Old Town National Register Historic District.

The Survey Report was developed that includes elements of a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination form with an introduction, discussion of historic contexts and property types, survey results and recommendations. Additionally, a Survey Data Sheet was created for each property as noted above. One set of the forms, as well as the survey report was submitted to IHPA. The other set of survey forms and additional copies of the Survey Report were retained with the City along with digital files of research notes/folders. The Consultants will also give the City the digital file of its database of Identified Resources. It is anticipated that the main products of the Survey will be stored at City Hall. Consultants also suggest that a copy of the Survey Report be placed in the Ida Public Library in Belvidere and with the Boone County Historical Society. This will provide for public access under controlled conditions and information will be readily available for community planning and economic development purposes.





## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

As part of the Phase I Courthouse Square Area Survey, four distinct contexts were developed. The first context is the **Early Development of Belvidere and the Arrival of the Railroad: 1836 – 1851**. This is the period in which the pioneers who came to Belvidere settled on the north side of the Kishwaukee River, established a town and then laid the foundations favorable for commerce focused on milling and agricultural interests. Their recruitment of the railroad to come through Belvidere paved the way for the second context: **After the Railroad - Transition: 1851 – 1885**. In this era, the arrival of the railroad caused the development of Belvidere to shift sharply from the north side of the Kishwaukee River to the south side of the Kishwaukee River. The result for the Courthouse Square area is that construction and development in the neighborhood slowed substantially and the area was neglected for almost 30 years. In 1886, Belvidere experienced the arrival of the June Manufacturing Company (the predecessor of the National Sewing Machine Company), which ushered in the third context: **Commercial Expansion and Stability: 1886 – 1929**. During this period, the Courthouse Square neighborhood experienced a surge in growth and development. Some of the finest homes in Belvidere were built in the Courthouse Square area during that period, typically in the showy Queen Anne style of architecture. Toward the end of this period, the neighborhood experienced a settling-in of the middle class lifestyle, as evidenced by the use of more modest styles of homes, such as the Craftsman architectural style. Finally, the depression and World War II characterize the most recent historic context: **Mid-twentieth Century Residential Development: 1930-1970**. During the Great Depression and World War II, building construction came to a screeching halt across the country. Belvidere was no exception to that trend. However, with the end of World War II, pent up demand and return of the soldiers who fought in World War II led to a housing boom. By the end of World War II, the Courthouse Square Area was already mostly developed. There was still a fair amount of construction in the neighborhood in the 1940s and 1950s. In a clean break from the past, people looked to more modern styles of architecture. For more in-depth discussion of each of these contexts, refer to the Survey Report for the Phase I Courthouse Square Survey. For purposes of this report, the contexts will be discussed only as they relate to the Survey Area.

The Survey Area contains exclusively residential building types. Associated building types such as churches and governmental buildings are located just a few blocks east in the Phase I Survey area. As the first settled area of Belvidere, the Survey Area has some of the oldest residential and church buildings in Belvidere. The west and south one quarter of the Survey area contains some of the oldest residences in Belvidere. The rest of the survey area filled in as commerce expanded and the Belvidere population increased. Unlike the Phase I area that contained many grand and architecturally distinctive homes, the Phase II area has predominately small settlement



era homes and modest Queen Anne cottages, Craftman bungalows and mid-century ranch homes. The Courthouse Square Area of Belvidere is unique in that it is the only neighborhood in Belvidere that has experienced and withstood the entire cycle of the settlement and development of Belvidere.

### ***Overview of Survey Area***

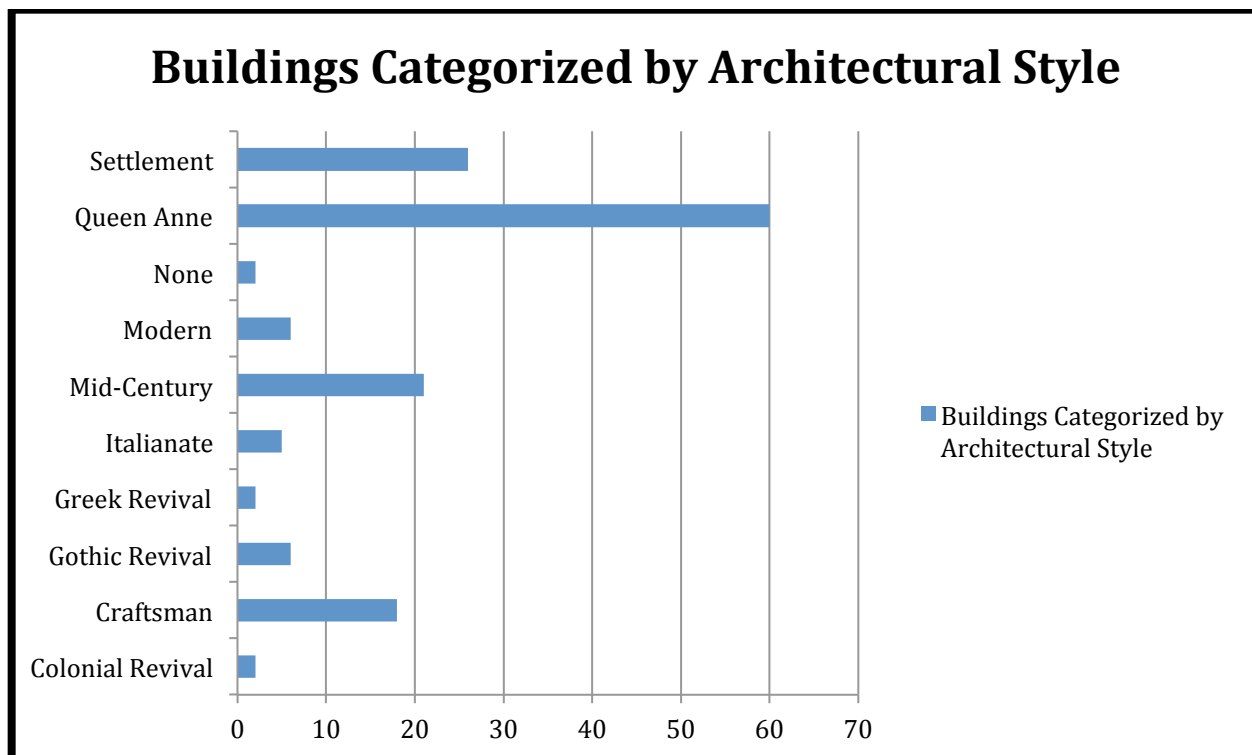
Along with the Phase I Survey area, the Phase II Survey Area comprises the original settled portion of the City of Belvidere. The streets in the Survey Area are largely laid out in a grid pattern. On the east and north portions of the Survey Area, McKinley Avenue and Gardner Street run diagonally southwest to northeast to follow the curve of the railroad tracks to the east of the Survey Area. The building types in the Survey Area are exclusively residential single-family homes, with a few duplexes mixed in.

The topography of the Survey Area is relatively flat. The terrain slopes slightly from north to south towards the Kishwaukee River. Lincoln Avenue on the south side of the Survey Area follows the northern bank of the Kishwaukee River. The residences fronting Lincoln Avenue on the south side have the banks of the Kishwaukee River as their rear boundary. The vegetation in the Survey Area consists of a mixture of large, mature trees and landscape plantings.

### ***Architectural Styles***

The Survey Area is characterized by wide variety of architectural styles and construction materials. The variety reflects the development of the neighborhood over several eras of Belvidere's history. Figure 5 illustrates the variety of architectural styles in the Survey Area. In the Early Development of Belvidere period, the pioneers of Belvidere often designed their own homes utilizing materials that were readily available. In Belvidere, the materials would have been stone, brick or wood. For purposes of identification, these vernacular homes have been labeled "Settlement" architecture. In many cases Settlement architecture emulated elements of other architectural styles, such as Greek Revival or Federal. Many of the early settlers of Belvidere came from New England, Pennsylvania and New York, so they would have been familiar with the Greek Revival and Federal styles.

As Belvidere developed, its architecture also emulated the broad national trends. By the 1880s, during the Commercial Expansion and Stability Period, the Queen Anne style of architecture was, by far, the predominantly favored style of architecture. Queen Anne style architecture is noted for its elaborate turrets, oriel windows, rooflines and exterior decorative materials. By the Post World War II period, the more decorated styles were no longer popular and property owners opted for plain, modern comfortable designs.



**Figure 5. Extant Buildings in the Survey Area Categorized by Architectural Style**

The Survey Data Sheets identify the architectural style and the building materials for each Identified Resource. Below is a summary of the architectural styles prominent in the survey area.

### Settlement (1830s-1860s)



**Figure AS1. Stone House. 424 N. Main Street**

Settlement architecture has no particular architectural style. It is characterized more by its form, overall massing, shape, interior space configuration and function. They are designated Settlement buildings because they were constructed in the early days of the settlement of Belvidere.

These building forms represent popular forms of architecture derived from local and regional traditions of construction or traditions brought from outside the area by immigrants. They were built more with functionality in mind rather than style. They may include elements of an architectural style popular at the time of construction. Many Settlement homes have little to no exterior detailing to place it in a style, but convey their early age by the type and placement of materials and the layout and type of fenestration, but the biggest features to consider are the primary massing forms, roof

lines, footprints and layouts. The most widely seen forms in the Survey Area is the upright and wing forms followed by front gable forms, I-Houses (one room deep), and one or two central chimney cabin forms. These structures can be difficult to identify and place in time largely because the original forms tend to be heavily remodeled or added onto at a later date. An excellent example of Settlement architecture is the Stone House at 500 E. Madison.

### **Greek Revival (1830s-1870s)**



Figure AS2. 528 E. Madison Avenue

Greek Revival became a prevalent style nationally in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It was first popularized by its use in public buildings in cities in the eastern United States. As settlers moved into the Midwest, the Greek Revival style migrated with them. The use of pattern books and carpenter guides popularized Greek Revival as one of the earliest styles to be used for residential vernacular architecture in developing Midwestern communities.

Rectangular and gable-front building forms characterize Greek Revival architecture. Greek Revival homes are usually one or two stories. They typically have clapboard siding and decorative pediments or crown moldings over doors and/or windows. Windows are typically double hung and multi-pane. The most recognizable feature of a Greek Revival house is the gable cornice with returns that mimic a triangle pediment in Classical Greek architecture. There are only a few examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Survey Area, one is 528 E. Madison Avenue.

### **Gothic Revival (1840s – 1870s)**



Figure AS3. 405 E. McKinley Ave.

Beginning in the 1830s, architectural tastes were moving away from cold, classical architecture to more romantic, picturesque architecture. Gothic Revival architecture harkened back to the simpler, more rural Medieval period. The Gothic Revival style was popularized by the dissemination of pattern books by Alexander Jackson Downing. It was often the chosen style for rural country homes

Typical features for Gothic Revival buildings include pointed arch windows, front-gables or asymmetrical building forms and gables with decorative cross bracing and vergeboard. Gothic Revival buildings were often



constructed with clapboard and board and batten siding, giving rise to the term, “Carpenter Gothic.” In the Survey Area, the Gothic Revival style figures prominently in the design of several cottages. There are not any great examples of Gothic Revival in the Survey Area. The best example of a Gothic Revival home in the Survey Area is 405 McKinley Avenue.

### Italianate (1840s – 1880s)



Figure AS4. 514 E. Lincoln Ave`.

Alexander Jackson Downing’s pattern books also popularized the Italianate architectural style. The Italianate style was based loosely on the Italian villas of northern Italy. By the 1880s, the popularity of the Italianate style waned in favor of the Queen Anne architectural style.

Italianate houses typically have low roofs (hipped or gabled), overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, round-headed windows (often paired) with hood moldings, arcaded porches and balconies with

balustrades. An example of an Italianate homes in the Survey Area includes 514 E. Lincoln Avenue.

### Queen Anne (1880s – 1900s)



Figure AS5. 621 E. Hurlbut Ave.

The Queen Anne architectural style was the most dominant of the Victorian architectural styles. The hallmark of the Queen Anne style is the use of contrasting materials and forms. In the Midwest, the majority of Queen Anne homes are wood frame construction with wood clapboard and wood shingles on the upper floors.

Queen Anne homes are often asymmetrical, with steeply pitched, cross-gabled roofs. They often feature tower bays, turrets and

recessed balconies. In the Survey Area, the Queen Anne style is manifested mostly in modest cottages with Queen Anne details. One example in the Survey area is 621 E. Hurlbut Avenue.



## Colonial Revival (1880s – 1950s)



Figure AS6. 629 E. Lincoln Ave.

The Colonial Revival style emerged after the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. It reawakened interest in the American Colonial period. The most common architectural features of Colonial Revival buildings include symmetrical building forms, hipped roofs, porches with columns, entry doors with transoms, sidelights and elaborate surrounds and double-hung multi-paned windows.

A sub-style of the Colonial Revival architectural style is the Cape Cod style. The Cape Cod typically has a steeper pitched roof and less ornamentation than other Colonial Revival styles. The Colonial Revival style enjoyed a longer duration of popularity than any other style, lasting long into the 1950s. Colonial Revival details often find their way into other styles such as American Four Square and Ranch style homes. An excellent example of the Colonial Revival style in the Survey Area is 629 E. Lincoln Ave.

## Craftsman (1900s – 1920s)



Figure AS7. 731 E. Hurlbut Ave.

The Craftsman architectural style arose out of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Arts and Crafts movement. The Arts and Crafts movement was a reaction to the opulence of the Victorian Era and the mass production of the Industrial Revolution. The Craftsman style became popular when Gustav Stickley began publishing plans for homes in his magazine, *The Craftsman* in 1901.

A Craftsman home is typically characterized by simplicity of design and detailing, the exhibition of fine workmanship and the use of natural materials such as wood and stone. Craftsman homes are usually one story or one and a half stories with shallow roofs, dormers and windows set in the gable end. An example of a modest Craftsman home in the Survey Area is at 731 E. Hurlbut.

## Mid-Century Modern (1940s-1960s)



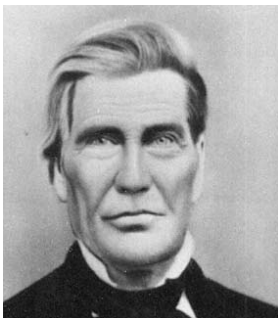
Figure AS9. 717 E. Hurlbut Ave.

The Mid-Century Modern architectural style began after World War II and continued through the 1960s. The Mid-Century Modern style is characterized by its bold, innovative use of imaginative forms. Designs also include the use a combination of building materials such as wood, brick, stone, metal, laminate and plastics. Roofs are typically hip or gable with a shallow slope. Windows are often steel frame casement or multi-pane picture windows. The ranch style home, with its sprawling single floor layout is a sub-style of

the Mid-Century Modern style. One example of the Mid-Century Modern style in the Survey Area 717 E. Hurlbut Avenue.

## **CONTEXT: EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF BELVIDERE AND ARRIVAL OF THE RAILROAD: 1836 – 1851**

### ***Belvidere's Early Pioneers***



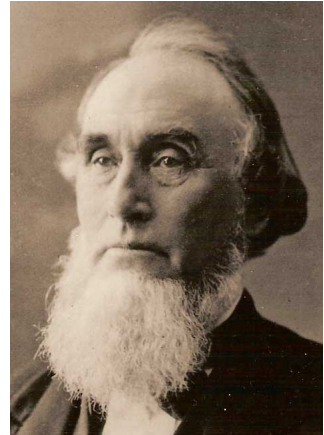
George Stevens

The Survey Area was the location of several of the early homes of the most prominent pioneers of Belvidere. Two of the settlers had streets in the Survey Area named after them: General Stephen Hurlbut and Cephas Gardner.

George Stevens resided at 506 E. Hurlbut Avenue. He was born January 17, 1790 in Allegheny County, New York. Stevens moved west in the 1830s. In 1838, Stevens traveled the Wisconsin River in search of opportunities in the lumber industry. He established a tract of land along the river called Stevens Landing as strategic stopping and storage location during his travels. That settlement became known as Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Stevens retired to Belvidere, was a member of First Presbyterian Church and the father-in-law of General Stephen Hurlbut. Dr. Jonathan Stone was one of the first physicians to arrive in Belvidere in 1839. Dr. Stone was born in Massachusetts in 1783 and was a veteran of the War of 1812. When he arrived in Belvidere he continued his medical profession for many years and also farmed, ran a sawmill, operated a stone quarry and lime kiln. In 1844, Dr. Stone built his home at 500 Madison Street so his children could attend school at Newton Academy, directly across Hancock Street to the west. The home is a two and a half stories and built of native

limestone quarried from Dr. Stone's farm. Dr. Stone was known to be a staunch advocate of temperance. He was also an early member of the Republican Party. Because of Dr. Stone's abolitionist beliefs, the house at 500 Madison Street is was thought to be stop on the Underground Railroad.

Allen Fuller moved to Belvidere from Farmington, Connecticut in November of 1846 and established a law practice. In 1856 his residence was at 513 E. Hurlbut Avenue. Fuller served as circuit judge in the area until 1861. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he was named Adjutant General of Illinois, responsible for the administration of the war effort in Illinois. In 1864 he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives where he eventually became Speaker of the House. Several of his children died at a young age, including his youngest daughter, Ida who died in her early 20s. In her memory, General Fuller donated \$5,000 to establish the Ida Public Library in Belvidere.



Cephas Gardner

In 1850, Cephas Gardner built 710 E. Lincoln as a wedding present for his daughter, Pamela. Cephas Gardner was an early prominent merchant who staked a claim in Belvidere in 1836 and then moved his family to Belvidere a year later in 1837. Gardner was a native of Vermont, where he lived until 18 years of age when lived in Canada until 1836. He held public office in Belvidere as Boone County Treasurer and also Supervisor of the City of Belvidere for many years.



General Stephen A. Hurlbut

The most well known historic figure in Belvidere is Stephen Augustus Hurlbut for his role as General in the Civil War. Stephen Hurlbut was born in Charleston, South Carolina on November 29, 1815. In 1845, he moved to Belvidere and established a law practice there. In 1849 Hurlbut purchased the home at what is now known as 834 Hurlbut Avenue Mr. Hurlbut was affiliated politically with the Whig party and later the Republican party. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1859 and 1861. Mr. Hurlbut had close political ties to Abraham Lincoln and expected to be given a political appointment after Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States in Mary of 1861.<sup>1</sup>

With the secession of South Carolina shortly after Lincoln's election and the impending siege of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor in the spring of 1861, President Lincoln requested that Stephen Hurlbut go on a mission to Charleston, South Carolina in March of 1861 to gauge the potential level of Union sympathy in Charleston. President

<sup>1</sup> Jeffrey N. Lash, *A Politician Turned General: The Civil War Career of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut*, (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2003), 174.

Lincoln believed that Hurlbut's connections as a Charleston native might help to gain valuable information about the level of secessionist furor in South Carolina. Prior to the trip, Hurlbut advised the President that he believed that "there were no Union People" in Charleston, but President Lincoln still wanted Hurlbut to make the trip to confirm the belief.<sup>2</sup> After traveling to Charleston, Hurlbut reported back to the President on March 27, 1861, confirming his suspicions that: "there is unanimity of sentiment which is to my mind astonishing – that there is no attachment to the Union."<sup>3</sup> Hurlbut also added:

I cannot close without repeating to the President, that this is a time to expect and be prepared for the worst & that any yielding that the times may enforce has infinitely more value when it comes from a Government strong in fact and conscious of its strength – giving not from any suspicion of fear – but with the sense of power. And if no yielding takes place so much the more necessity for the most ample preparation.<sup>4</sup>

Active hostilities in the Civil War began when shots were fired on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. President Lincoln later commissioned Stephen Hurlbut as Brigadier General of the Union Army on Jun 14, 1861. Lincoln promoted Hurlbut to Major General on September 17, 1862. General Hurlbut commanded the Fourth Division of the Union Army in the Battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Lincoln gave General Hurlbut command of the XVI Corps command in Memphis in 1863.

General Hurlbut left the army in 1865 after the cessation of hostilities. General Hurlbut helped to found the Grand Army of the Republic, a national association for Civil War veterans, becoming its first Commander in Chief.<sup>5</sup> He served in the U.S. Congress between 1873 and 1877 and was also appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant to be Minister to Peru in 1881.

General Hurlbut lived at 534 Hurlbut from 1849 until after the Civil War. In the late 1860s, General Hurlbut built a new Second Empire mansion directly to the west of 524 Hurlbut. That home was demolished in the late 1940s.

---

<sup>2</sup> Michael Burlingame, *An Oral History of Abraham Lincoln: John G. Nicolay Interviews and Essays*, (Carbondale, Illinois: SIU Press, 2006), 63.

<sup>3</sup> Lash, *A Politician Turned General: The Civil War Career of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut*, 213.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> "Grand Army of the Republic." *Dictionary of American History*. 2003. *Encyclopedia.com*. (August 10, 2014).





General Stephen A. Hurlbut Mansion, 524 E. Hurlbut Avenue (No longer extant)

### ***Examples of Significant Period Buildings in the Survey Area***

The City is fortunate to have two excellent extant examples of buildings built during this period. They are:

Dr. Stone Home  
500 E. Madison



**Figure 6. Historic Photo of Dr. Stone Home – Date Unknown**  
(Courtesy of the Boone County Historical Society)



Gardner House  
710 E. Lincoln Ave.



Figure 7. Current Photo of Gardner House - 2016

### **AFTER THE RAILROAD - TRANSITION: 1851 – 1885**

The oldest known map of the original plat of Belvidere dates from 1856 (Figure 8). It shows most of the Survey Area very clearly. The 1856 map also shows the location of residences in the Survey area at that time. The area was sparsely populated and almost completely unpopulated on the east side of the Survey Area. 20 years later, in 1876, the map with building outlines shows that the Survey Area was still sparsely populated (Figure 9). The lack of growth of the neighborhood is attributed to the arrival of the railroad south of the Kishwaukee River, as explained in the Phase I Survey Report. The ebb and flow of the development of the Survey area and its decline for two decades after the 1850s is best illustrated in the chart below (Figure 10) that graphs the dates of construction by decade for the extant buildings in the Survey Area. The pattern of building construction shows the strong activity in the 1850s, but then a marked reduction in building activity in the 1860s and 1870s, reflecting the movement of the development of the City to the areas south of the Kishwaukee River.

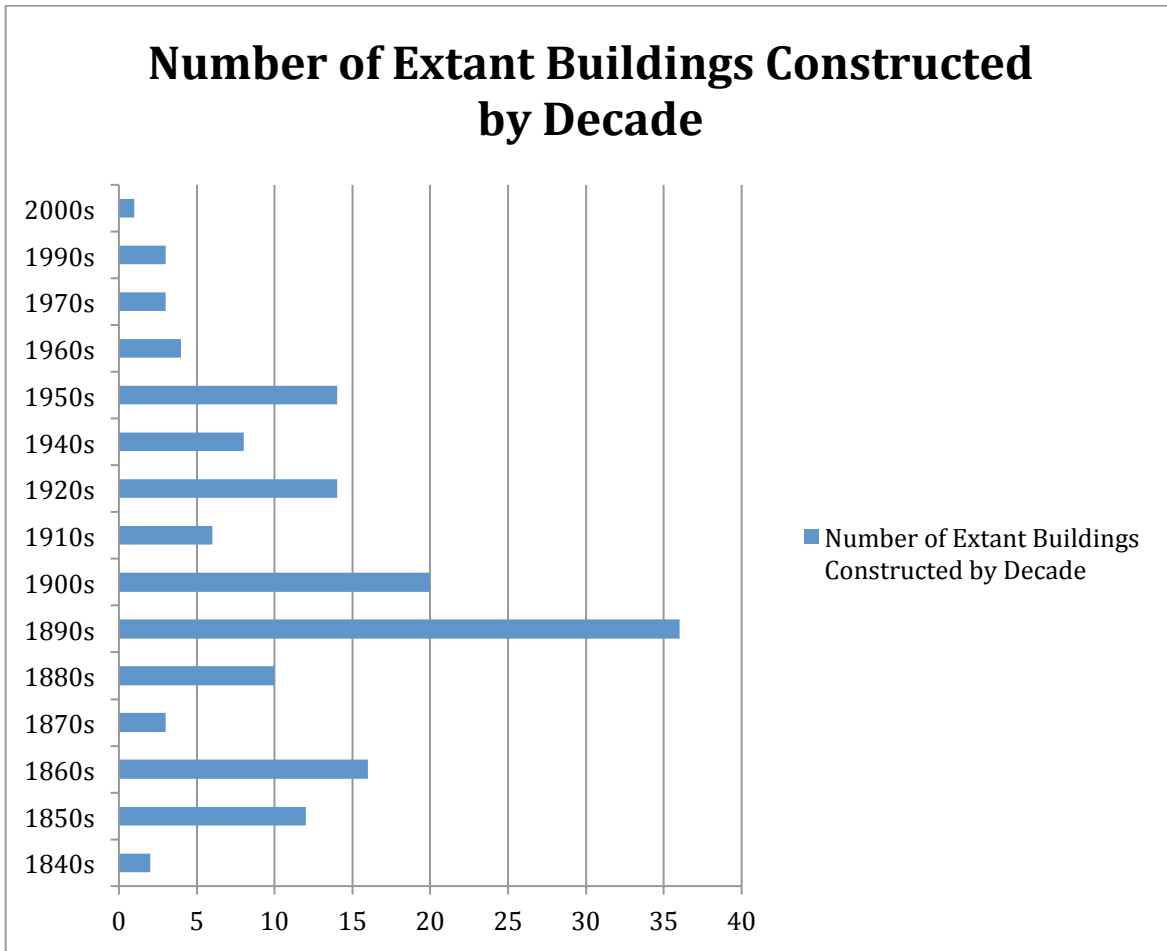


Figure 8. 1856 Atlas Map of the City of Belvidere  
(Courtesy of the Ida Public Library)



Figure 9. 1876 Atlas Map of the City of Belvidere  
(Courtesy of the Ida Public Library)





**Figure 10. Number of Extant Buildings in the Survey Area Constructed by Decade**

The Survey Area contains few examples of architecture from this period. Two of them are:

528 E. Madison



**Figure 11. 528 E. Madison St. - 2016**

513 Hurlbut Ave.



**Figure 12. Current Photo of Gardner House - 2016**

### **COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND STABILITY: 1886 – 1929**

The arrival of the National Sewing Machine Company in Belvidere profoundly affected the development of Belvidere from the 1880s through the early 1950s when it closed. Because the Main Street Bridge led directly from the factory complex north to the Courthouse Square area, the residential neighborhood was ideal for employees of the National Sewing Machine Company. The chart at Figure 10, above, documents the building boom that occurred in the Courthouse Square Area after the arrival of the National Sewing Machine Company. Over 65 of the Survey Area's extant buildings were built during the three-decade period between the 1880s and the first decade of the 1900s. Then by the 1910s and beyond, the neighborhood falls back into stability.

The Survey Area contains mostly "middle class" Queen Anne cottages constructed from the 1880s to the 1900s and Craftsman bungalows constructed from the 1910s through the 1920s. They are smaller than the homes constructed in the Phase I Survey Area. So it is likely that these homes were populated by laborers and middle management working at the National Sewing Machine factory and other business concerns.

Some examples of buildings constructed during this period include:



417 Gardner



Figure 13. 417 Gardner - 2016

526 E. Perry



Figure 14. 526 E. Perry - 2016

### **MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT: 1930 – 1970**

On October 29, 1929, the stock market crash ushered in the Great Depression. The resulting economic upheaval negatively affected Belvidere in much the same way that other communities throughout the United States were affected. Figure 10 above indicates that none of the extant buildings in the Survey Area were built in the 1930s. World War II began as the Great Depression was ending, diverting much of the country's resources from consumer production to war production. As a consequence, only 8 of the extant buildings in the Survey Area were built in the 1940s. At the end of World War II, Belvidere once again worked to recruit businesses and manufacturing to



Belvidere. Belvidere industry touted its war record of consistent production with no labor disruptions during the war.<sup>6</sup> Home construction again picked up in the 1950s. The predominant styles during this period was Colonial Revival and Mid-Century/Ranch.

Some examples of buildings constructed during this period include:

505 E. Perry St



Figure 15. 505 E. Perry - 2016

629 E. Lincoln Ave.



Figure 16. 629 E. Lincoln Ave. - 2016

<sup>6</sup> Advertisement, *Belvidere Daily Republican*, 10 Oct. 1947.

## **PROPERTY TYPES**

### **Residential Historic Districts**

#### ***Description***

Residential historic districts are primarily composed of residential buildings, ranging from one story to no more than two stories in height. Residential historic districts also include supporting building types such as churches, schools and small pockets of commercial buildings supporting the residential district. A historic residential district is typically located adjacent to a commercial district or in small towns, adjacent to the downtown commercial district. Historic residential districts can be laid out in a grid pattern or in a less formal pattern, with winding, irregular street patterns. In the Survey Area, streets are laid out in a grid pattern on the west side, oriented north/south and east/west. Lincoln Avenue runs parallel to the Kishwaukee River. On the east side, the north/south streets are diagonal and follow the railroad on the east side of the Survey Area. In more dense residential historic districts, there may be alleys through blocks to give property owners better access to the rear of their property. In smaller towns and communities, alleys are rare in historic residential districts. There are a few alleys in the east portion of the Survey Area. Residential districts typically contain a wide variety of architectural styles, depending on the development of the district. A residential historic district may also encompass one or several periods of construction, depending on historic and architectural significance.

In Belvidere, the Courthouse Square area was intended to be not only the civic center of Belvidere, but also the commercial center of Belvidere. Before the railroad arrived in 1851, most of the commercial and residential development was occurring in the Courthouse Square area. The earliest buildings in the Phase II Survey Area date from the 1840s through the 1850s. Buildings from this period are typically one or two story stone or brick construction in a vernacular style of architecture. After the railroad arrived most of the commercial development of Belvidere moved south of the Kishwaukee River and with it, most of the residential development. After the National Sewing Machine Factory arrived in Belvidere in 1885, residential construction boomed again in the neighborhood. Between 1885 and 1910, the residential construction was mostly modest Queen Anne and Gothic Revival Cottages. Construction in the neighborhood tapered off after 1910 with a predominance of Craftsman style homes between 1910 and 1930. After World War II, a wave of homes were built in modern styles of architecture, most predominantly ranch style homes.

Both the Phase I and Phase II Survey Areas are characterized by a wide variety of architectural styles and methods of construction that range from the 1840s to the present. Both Survey Areas contain some of the oldest residences in the City of Belvidere. The Phase I Survey Area contained mostly residential buildings types, with some supporting governmental and institutional building types. The Phase II Survey Area contains residential building types exclusively.

The Phase I Survey Area is distinguished from the Phase II Survey Area in that it contains an abundance of larger homes with more high-style architectural features. While many of the homes in the Phase I Survey Area have been altered over the years, most of them retained their historic integrity in their massing, fenestration and architectural details. The Phase II Survey Area contains an abundance of smaller, cottage-style homes, particularly on the east side of the Survey Area closest to the railroad track. As with the Phase I Survey Area, there are some larger, grander homes on East Lincoln Avenue. Though the homes in the Phase II Survey Area are generally smaller, they were built in several different distinctive architectural styles, common during various periods of construction. Over the years, many of these homes have also been altered. Original materials have been replaced, additions constructed and architectural details removed. Because the homes in the Phase II Survey Area are smaller, these types of alterations have had the effect of destroying historic integrity in many cases. Of note, there are a variety of Mid-Century ranch-style homes from the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s in the Phase II Survey Area that have a high level of historic integrity. They likely have not been altered because of their relatively young age.

### ***Significance***

A historic district “possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Historic districts are collections of buildings that derive their importance from the group that possesses a sense of time and place. They have a common period of significance that may extend over a few years or multiple decades. Historic districts may have a shared building type, style or material, or they may be composed of a variety of resources. However, an area must possess characteristics that united it historically or aesthetically by a plan or physical development to be considered a historic district.

Residential historic districts that may be eligible as historic districts reflect themes within the development of Belvidere. This may be a significant, unified development over a short period of time, or it may reflect a pattern of development over several decades based on events there were significant in the history of Belvidere. Districts developed by a significant person or group may be eligible as historic districts if they had a direct impact on the development of the district or if they had a significant impact on the development of Belvidere in general. Residential districts may also be eligible as historic districts for the architecture of their buildings in terms of style, type, design, materials and/or construction. They may have unified or similar architectural features throughout an area, or the district may represent a variety of architecture that is significant within the development of the area.



## ***Registration Requirements***

### **NRHP Criterion A, Local Criteria 1, 2 & 7:**

Historic districts will have served an important role in the residential development of Belvidere to be eligible under these Criteria. Eligible residential districts will distinctly reflect the trends and patterns of this development in Belvidere during a particular period or throughout several periods. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history of the development of Belvidere.

### **NRHP Criterion B, Local Criteria 3:**

Historic districts will have an association with important people in the history of Belvidere or a significant group of people associated with the residential development of Belvidere in order to be eligible under these Criteria. The historic district must be associated with the person's productive life or the group's period of significance, and the district would likely be developed as a whole by this person or group to be solely eligible under these Criteria. For that reason, it is unlikely that a historic district will be eligible only under these Criteria rather than a combination of other Criteria. Historic districts will only be eligible under these Criteria if the properties are better associated with the person than other extant properties.

### **NRHP Criterion C, Local Criteria 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10:**

Historic residential districts eligible under these Criteria will have a significant group of residential buildings (and associated buildings), either for architectural styles or vernacular designs, which may lack individual distinction but form an architecturally significant group of resources based on the architectural components of the district. A number of resources or a significant portion of the development must have occurred within a particular period to significantly reflect that period. Historic districts may be eligible within multiple periods for architecture and development, if significance is established for all periods.

### **NRHP Criterion D:**

The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to these districts; however, archaeology was not included as part of the Survey.

## ***Integrity Considerations***

The integrity for a historic district will be judged on the basis of the integrity as a neighborhood as well as the integrity of the individual components. The majority of the district's individual buildings should retain integrity as contributing buildings even if they lack individual distinction. Additionally, the relationship between the individual buildings must be substantially unaltered since the period of significance. Intrusions, such as buildings constructed outside the period of significance, will be judged on their relative number, size, scale, design and location to determine their impact on the integrity of the district as a whole. A historic district will not be eligible if it contains alterations or intrusions to the extent that it no longer conveys the sense of the historic district during its period of significance.

Individual resources may be eligible as contributing resources in a historic district when they retain sufficient integrity and date to the period of significance for the historic district. As a contributing building in a historic district, alterations throughout the period of significance for the district should be considered significant. Alterations range from stylish updates that reference specific popular architectural influences to small projects conducted over a period of time, perhaps by several tenants or owners. These changes are significant as they reflect the development of a historic district over a period of time. Contributing buildings must retain essential elements such as massing, fenestration patterns and architectural stylistic features to remain as contributing buildings. Alterations less than 50 years old or outside the period of significance for the historic district may be acceptable for contributing buildings in the following circumstances.

- If windows openings do not retain historic sashes, the majority of the window openings retain their original sizes, particularly on primary facades.
- Non-historic or non-original siding materials such as asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, aluminum and vinyl shall not solely prohibit a building from being contributing, unless a masonry wall was historically exposed.
- Any additions after the period of significance are subordinate to the original building (preferably at the rear) and do not cover any significant architectural detailing.
- No significant character-defining features have been removed. If small decorative elements have been removed, the overall features of the style of the building should remain intact.

Substantial character-altering changes or a combination of changes such as resized window openings, removal of historic features and non-historic siding, shall result in the building being classified as non-contributing. Examples of significant changes include major changes in roofline, cladding of a brick building outside the period of significance and major additions or modifications of primary facades inconsistent with the proportion, rhythm and materials of the building. Buildings that have been to the extent that the original building is no longer readily identifiable will be classified as non-contributing.



## ***Residential Historic District Related Properties Identified in the Survey***

For a list of Related Properties identified in the Survey, see the list of contributing properties for the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District shown in *Survey Results*.

### **Individual Residential (and Supporting) Buildings**

#### ***Description***

The earliest extant residential buildings in the Survey Area date from the 1840s – 1850s and were typically one and a half or two story frame or brick/stone buildings with either side or front gables. Buildings in this period were relatively small and constructed on yet undeveloped lots. They were typically vernacular or Greek Revival in style of architecture. In the 1860s and 1870s, architectural styles began to diversify into Gothic Revival and Italianate. Between 1885 and 1910, residential construction boomed, which included some demolition of previously built homes and churches to build new buildings. The residential construction was mostly 2-story frame construction dominated by the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles of architecture. Construction in the neighborhood tapered off after 1910 with a predominance of Craftsman style homes between 1910 and 1930. After World War II, homes were built in modern styles of architecture, most predominantly in the Ranch style.

Throughout the period of residential development in Belvidere, stylistic influences changed numerous times, reflecting national trends, local tastes and a desire to demonstrate the owner's success to the public by constructing a stylish, up-to-date home.

#### ***Significance***

The significance of these buildings lies in their reflection of the residential development of Belvidere. Individual buildings may be significant for their historical associations or architectural features that reflects this residential history. Buildings may be significant for their association with a significant person if the building represents the person's most productive and significant portion of their life. Residential buildings may also be eligible for their architecture in terms of style, type, design, materials and/or construction. The significance of many individual residential properties, however, is likely to be established as contributing resources in a district.

## ***Registration Requirements***

### **NRHP Criterion A, Local Criteria 1, 2 & 7:**

Resources significant under these Criteria will have served an important role in the residential development of Belvidere. Eligible resources will distinctly reflect the trends and patterns of this development in Belvidere during a particular period or throughout several periods. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history of the development of Belvidere.

### **NRHP Criterion B, Local Criteria 3:**

Resources significant under these Criteria will have an association with important people in the history of Belvidere or a significant group of people associated with the residential development of Belvidere. The building must be associated with the person's productive life or the group's period of significance. A building will only be eligible under these Criteria if the property is better associated with the person than other extant properties.

### **NRHP Criterion C, Local Criteria 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10:**

Resources significant under these Criteria will be excellent examples of an architectural style applied to residential architecture; or they will be intact examples of a vernacular or a folk type with good integrity; or they will significantly represent the work of a well known architect or builder; or they will significantly represent a particular building method or material. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other similar resources to demonstrate their significance.

## ***Integrity Considerations***

Residential buildings may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Alterations should be considered significant if they are 50 years old and fall within the period of significance. However,



the building must retain its essential characteristics such as massing, fenestration pattern, design and materials that reflect its appearance from within its period of significance.

***Individual Residential (and Supporting) Related Properties Identified in the Survey***

For a list of Individual Related Properties identified in the Survey, see the list of properties individually eligible for listing on the NRHP shown in Survey Results.

**SURVEY RESULTS**

**Summary of Identified Resources**

The Survey included 152 properties. Of the 152 properties, the Consultants observed 152 primary Identified Resources in a general 18-block Survey Area. A summary of all of the Identified Resources is shown in Table 3. Survey Data Sheets were completed for each of the above properties. Its corresponding Record Number identifies each property’s Survey Data Sheet. Note that for purposes of Table 3, the NR and Local District Column considers whether each individual property could be considered a Contributing or Non-Contributing building in a potential district, if it exists. It is not a determination of whether an eligible district exists.

For purposes of determining whether a building is Contributing or Noncontributing, the Consultants applied the Registration Requirements outlined above. Integrity considerations figured heavily in this determination. Because most of the homes in the Survey Area have been altered with replacement materials, loss of original materials was not a determining factor. A building in the Survey Area was considered Contributing if it retained most of its original form and massing, its original fenestration pattern on the primary facade and enough of its architectural details to identify style. Buildings were deemed Noncontributing if later additions impacted its original form and massing, window openings on the primary façade were substantially altered or architectural details were no longer identifiable. The Consultants found that integrity loss was most apparent on the northeast side of the Survey Area.

**TABLE 1. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES**

Record No.	Property Address	Architectural Style	Construction Date	NR and Local District Eligibility	NR Individual?	NR Criteria	Local Individual?	Local Criteria
1	502 E LINCOLN AVE	Mid-Century	1940-1949	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
2	514 E LINCOLN AVE	Italianate	1870-1879	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
3	524 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA

Record No.	Property Address	Architectural Style	Construction Date	NR and Local District Eligibility	NR Individual?	NR Criteria	Local Individual?	Local Criteria
4	528 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
5	530 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
6	534 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
7	540 E LINCOLN AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
8	608 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
9	612 E LINCOLN AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
10	629 E LINCOLN AVE	Colonial Revival	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
11	710 E LINCOLN AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Contributing	Yes	A, B, C	Yes	1, 3, 4, 7
12	715 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
13	719 E LINCOLN AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
14	722 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
15	723 E LINCOLN AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
16	727 E LINCOLN AVE	Colonial Revival	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
17	728 E LINCOLN AVE	Craftsman	1910-1919	Contributing	Yes	A, C	Yes	4, 7
18	733 E LINCOLN AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
19	801 E LINCOLN AVE	Modern	1970-1979	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
20	804 E LINCOLN AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
21	808 E LINCOLN AVE	Modern	2000-2005	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
22	211 HANCOCK ST	Modern	1950-1959	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
23	223 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
24	305 HANCOCK ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A,C	No	4, 7
25	315 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1850-1859	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
26	319 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1850-1859	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
27	501 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
28	515 HANCOCK ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
29	521 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
30	603 HANCOCK ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
31	609 HANCOCK ST	Mid-Century	1960-1969	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
32	621 HANCOCK ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	NA	No	NA
33	506 E HURLBUT AVE	Italianate	1850-1859	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
34	514 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
35	513 E HURLBUT AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
36	517 E HURLBUT AVE	Settlement	1860-1869	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
37	519-521 E HURLBUT AVE	Italianate	1870-1879	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
38	523-525 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
39	524 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
40	530 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1910-1919	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
41	534 E HURLBUT AVE	Greek Revival	1840-1849	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
42	601 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
43	602 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
44	605 E HURLBUT AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA



Record No.	Property Address	Architectural Style	Construction Date	NR and Local District Eligibility	NR Individual?	NR Criteria	Local Individual?	Local Criteria
45	614 E HURLBUT AVE	Mid-Century	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
46	615 E HURLBUT AVE	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
47	616 E HURLBUT AVE	Italianate	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
48	620 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
49	621 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
50	622 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
51	630 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
52	712 E HURLBUT AVE	Settlement	1850-1859	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
53	717 E HURLBUT AVE	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
54	718 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
55	723 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1910-1919	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
56	724 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
57	727 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
58	730 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
59	731 E HURLBUT AVE	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
60	736 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
61	739 E HURLBUT AVE	Modern	1990-1999	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
62	740 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
63	742 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
64	743 E HURLBUT AVE	Modern	1990-1999	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
65	744 E HURLBUT AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
66	747 E HURLBUT AVE	Modern	1990-1999	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
67	204 GARDNER ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
68	210 GARDNER ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
69	218 GARDNER ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
70	408 GARDNER ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
71	412 GARDNER ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
72	417 GARDNER ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
73	418 GARDNER ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
74	420 GARDNER ST	Colonial Revival	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
75	423 GARDNER ST	Italianate	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
76	429 GARDNER ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
77	505 GARDNER ST	Gothic Revival	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
78	511 GARDNER ST	Craftsman	1910-1919	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
79	515 GARDNER ST	Mid-Century	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
80	500 E MADISON ST	Settlement	1840-1849	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
81	516 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
82	517 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
83	519 E MADISON ST	None	1970-1979	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
84	521 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
85	522 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA



Record No.	Property Address	Architectural Style	Construction Date	NR and Local District Eligibility	NR Individual?	NR Criteria	Local Individual?	Local Criteria
86	525 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
87	528 E MADISON ST	Greek Revival	1850-1859	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
88	529 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
89	533 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
90	537 E MADISON ST	Craftsman	1920-1929	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
91	609 E MADISON ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
92	611 E MADISON ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
93	615 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
94	616 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
95	619 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
96	624 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
97	625 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
98	628 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
99	630 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
100	631 E MADISON ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
101	635 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
102	703 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
103	706 E MADISON ST	Gothic Revival	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
104	707 E MADISON ST	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
105	711 E MADISON ST	Colonial Revival	1920-1929	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
106	712 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
107	718 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
108	801 E MADISON ST	Colonial Revival	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
109	802 E MADISON ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
110	805 E MADISON ST	None	1970-1979	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
111	811 E MADISON ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
112	819 E MADISON ST	Gothic Revival	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
113	405 MCKINLEY AVE	Gothic Revival	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
114	410 MCKINLEY AVE	Craftsman	1910-1919	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
115	411 MCKINLEY AVE	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
116	421 MCKINLEY AVE	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
117	510 MCKINLEY AVE	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
118	610 MCKINLEY AVE	Craftsman	1910-1919	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
119	505 E BOONE ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
120	517 E BOONE ST	Queen Anne	1890-1899	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
121	518 E BOONE ST	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
122	521 E BOONE ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
123	522 E BOONE ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
124	525 E BOONE ST	Mid-Century	1960-1969	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
125	606 E BOONE ST	Gothic Revival	1880-1889	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
126	618 E BOONE ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7





Record No.	Property Address	Architectural Style	Construction Date	NR and Local District Eligibility	NR Individual?	NR Criteria	Local Individual?	Local Criteria
127	505 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
128	518 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
129	519 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
130	522 E PERRY	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
131	526 E PERRY ST	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
132	527 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
133	530 E PERRY ST	Craftsman	1920-1929	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
134	533 E PERRY ST	Craftsman	1920-1929	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
135	602 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
136	606 E PERRY ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
137	609 E PERRY ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
138	616 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
139	620 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
140	621 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1960-1969	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
141	625 E PERRY ST	Mid-Century	1960-1969	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
142	626 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
143	628 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
144	632 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
145	634 E PERRY ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
146	636 E PERRY ST	Gothic Revival	1870-1879	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
147	615 WAYNE ST	Settlement	1860-1869	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
148	616 WAYNE ST	Colonial Revival	1940-1949	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
149	619 WAYNE ST	Queen Anne	1880-1889	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
150	622 WAYNE ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7
151	606 CHICAGO ST	Mid-Century	1950-1959	Noncontributing	No	NA	No	NA
152	612 CHICAGO ST	Queen Anne	1900-1909	Contributing	No	A, C	No	4, 7

### **Analysis of National Register of Historic Places District Eligibility**

After completion of the Survey Data sheets and an analysis of the significance of each property, a determination was made about whether there was adequate justification for a NRHP District. With the data and observation gleaned from the field investigation of the Survey Area, archival research into the historic contexts discussed above, archival research into the history of individual properties, the assistance of the information on the Survey Data Sheets and the color coded map of the Survey Area in Figure 3, above, it was determined that 69 properties (42 Contributing and 27 Non-Contributing) on the west and south portions of the Survey area should be added to the proposed Belvidere Old Town NRHP District identified in the Phase I Courthouse Square Area Survey Report. The Survey Area overall contains only two buildings with high significance and integrity that would justify individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places: 710 E. Lincoln Avenue and 728 E. Lincoln Avenue. Most of the

remaining buildings in the Survey Area have lost substantial integrity, but many have retained enough of their massing, fenestration patterns and remnants architectural style to be considered contributing buildings in a historic district. However, overall there is not enough critical mass to consider the entire Survey Area either a NRHP District or a Local Historic District.

There are properties on the west and south sides of the Survey Area that have sufficient significance and integrity to be included in the adjacent proposed Belvidere Old Town National Register of Historic Places District. They also convey the significance of the district in their variation of construction dates and depiction of architectural styles. There are potentially 42 Contributing properties and 27 Noncontributing properties that could be added to the proposed Belvidere Old Town NRHP District. With the addition of these properties, there would be a total of 200 properties in the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District, 154 would be Contributing and 46 would be Noncontributing. There is a pocket of Noncontributing properties along E. Lincoln Avenue between Hancock Street and Gardner Street. However, given the critical mass of Contributing properties surrounding them, the continuity of the historic character of the district is not negatively impacted. The Consultants also felt that it was important to extend the district to the east on E. Lincoln Avenue to capture the pocket of historically significant buildings east of Gardner Street north and south of E. Lincoln.

Table 4 below lists each of the properties in the NRHP District, including contributing status and NRHP Criteria. The two individually National Register Eligible properties are located in this list, which negates the need to nominate them individually.

**TABLE 2. PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROPOSED BELVIDERE OLD TOWN NRHP DISTRICT**

Record No.	Property Address	NR DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY
1	502 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
2	514 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
3	524 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
4	528 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
5	530 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
6	534 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
7	540 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
8	608 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
9	612 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
10	629 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
11	710 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
12	715 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
13	719 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing

Record No.	Property Address	NR DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY
14	722 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
15	723 E LINCOLN AVE	Noncontributing
16	727 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
17	728 E LINCOLN AVE	Contributing
22	211 HANCOCK ST	Contributing
23	223 HANCOCK ST	Noncontributing
24	305 HANCOCK ST	Contributing
25	315 HANCOCK ST	Noncontributing
26	319 HANCOCK ST	Noncontributing
27	501 HANCOCK ST	Noncontributing
28	515 HANCOCK ST	Noncontributing
29	521 HANCOCK ST	Contributing
33	506 E HURLBUT AVE	Noncontributing
34	514 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
35	513 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
36	517 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
37	519-521 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
38	523-525 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
39	524 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
40	530 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
41	534 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
42	601 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
44	605 E HURLBUT AVE	Noncontributing
46	615 E HURLBUT AVE	Noncontributing
48	620 E HURLBUT AVE	Noncontributing
49	621 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
53	717 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
55	723 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
57	727 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
59	731 E HURLBUT AVE	Contributing
67	204 GARDNER ST	Noncontributing
68	210 GARDNER ST	Noncontributing
69	218 GARDNER ST	Noncontributing
80	500 E MADISON ST	Contributing
81	516 E MADISON ST	Noncontributing
82	517 E MADISON ST	Noncontributing
83	519 E MADISON ST	Noncontributing
84	521 E MADISON ST	Noncontributing
85	522 E MADISON ST	Contributing
86	525 E MADISON ST	Contributing
87	528 E MADISON ST	Contributing

Record No.	Property Address	NR DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY
88	529 E MADISON ST	Contributing
89	533 E MADISON ST	Contributing
117	510 MCKINLEY AVE	Contributing
119	505 E BOONE ST	Contributing
120	517 E BOONE ST	Noncontributing
122	521 E BOONE ST	Contributing
124	525 E BOONE ST	Contributing
127	505 E PERRY ST	Contributing
128	518 E PERRY ST	Contributing
129	519 E PERRY ST	Contributing
130	522 E PERRY ST	Contributing
131	526 E PERRY ST	Contributing
132	527 E PERRY ST	Contributing
133	530 E PERRY ST	Noncontributing
134	533 E PERRY ST	Contributing

A map of the proposed additions to the proposed Belvidere Old Town NRHP District is shown below as Figure 17. Note the shaded portion on the west and south boundaries signifies the boundaries of the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District proposed as a result of the Phase I Survey. Figure 18 shows the Phase I Belvidere Old Town NRHP Map beside the Phase II Belvidere Old Town NRHP proposed additions map.





**Figure 17. Proposed Expansion Boundary for the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District**



Figure 18. Phase I and Phase II Belvidere Old Town NRHP District Proposals Side-by-Side

### Analysis of Local Landmark Eligibility (Individual and District)

All of the properties listed as potentially contributing properties could be included in a Local Belvidere Landmark District. Also, the Survey identified two (2) additional properties that are potentially individually eligible for local landmark status: 710 E. Lincoln Avenue and 728 E. Lincoln. With the data and observation gleaned from the field investigation of the Survey Area, archival research into the historic contexts discussed above, archival research into the history of individual properties, the assistance of the information on the Survey Data Sheets and the color coded map of the Survey Area in Figure 3, above, it was determined that there was not adequate justification for the establishment of any additional local historic districts or adding properties to any current or proposed local historic districts. Given the regulatory burdens that accompany local landmark districts, it was determined that the lower level

of integrity and significance of the buildings in the Survey Area did not justify the increased regulatory burden.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Nominate the Belvidere Old Town NRHP District with Additional Properties**

First, it is recommended that the Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission should pursue nomination of the identified Belvidere Old Town Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places identified in the Phase I Courthouse Square Survey as augmented in this Phase II Survey Report. The NRHP district would have local historic significance. The boundaries for the NRHP district recommended within the Phase I Report as amended in this Phase II should be used as a framework to begin this process. During the nomination process, the boundary may be revised as needed. The nomination should utilize the historic context developed through the Phase I project and this project. A narrative description of the district and statement of significance for the district will also be developed as part of the nomination process. Historic photographs, postcards and maps should be utilized to support the significance and the integrity of the district, as necessary.

Buildings listed as contributing buildings in a NRHP district do not need to be individually nominated because they enjoy the full benefits of listing as contributing buildings in a district, unless a particular building wishes to have a higher level of significance recognized by the National Park Service.

### **Informational/educational sessions about the NRHP process and the benefits of NRHP Listing.**

Second, as part of the NRHP nomination process, the Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission should sponsor information/educational sessions about the NRHP process and the ramifications of listing on the National Register. During that process it can be explained that a listing on the NRHP does not restrict property rights in that it does not require any special approval for either rehabilitation or demolition of the property. Benefits such as the local property tax freeze, certain rehabilitation tax credits and selected potential grants can also be explained to property owners.

### **List 710 E. Lincoln Avenue and 728 E. Lincoln Avenue as Belvidere Local Landmarks.**

Third, it is recommended that the Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission should designate the 710 E. Lincoln Avenue and 728 E. Lincoln Avenue as local individual Belvidere Landmarks.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

"A Few Years Ago...," *The Belvidere Standard*. 14 Jan. 1891.

"A Write Up of Belvidere." *The Belvidere Standard*. 28 Apr. 1878.

Advertisement. *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 10 Oct. 1947.

Batemen, Newton and Paul Selby. *Encyclopedia of Illinois*. (Chicago: Munsell Publishing, 1909).

"Belvidere: History of its Municipal Organization." *Boone County Independent*. Jan. 1883.

"Belvidere is Booming Now." *Rockford Morning Star and Register*. 20 Apr. 1967.

"Chrysler Chooses Belvidere to Produce 960 Cars Daily." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 26 Nov. 1963.

D'Moch, Edmund. "The Story of Belvidere is Told." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 14 Dec. 1963.

"Dost Like the Picture?" *Belvidere Standard*. 17 Mar. 1874.

Doyle, Mike. "Railroad Route Helped to Establish Cherry Valley." *Rockford Register Star*. October 1, 2009.

Doyle, Mike. "Train Tracks Led First Irish Settlers to Belvidere." *Rockford Register Star*. Date Unknown.

"Early History of Local Railroad." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. April 26, 1916.

Editorial. "When Elgin Built Her Watch Factory." *Belvidere Republican*. 14 July 1880.

Editorial. *Belvidere Republican*. 14 July 1880.

"Good Word For City: Chicago Chronicle Man Says Belvidere is a Dandy Municipality." *The Belvidere Daily Republican*. 14 Dec. 1903.

"Grand Army of the Republic." Dictionary of American History. 2003. *Encyclopedia.com*. (August 10, 2014).



Hanson, Gene. "Naming of Belvidere Obscured in History." *Rockford Morning Star*. January 21, 1968.

Ida Public Library Local History and Genealogy Collection.

"Indians." *The Belvidere Standard*. 13 Aug., 1861.

Kett , H.F. & Co., *The Past and Present of Boone County*, (Chicago: H.F. Kett & Co., 1877).

Lash, Jeffrey N. *A Politician Turned General: The Civil War Career of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut*. (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2003).

"Letter to the Editor." *The Belvidere Daily Republican*. 13 Jun 1901.

"Letter to the Editor." *The Belvidere Standard*. Unknown Date.

Lewin, Robert M. "Booming Belvidere." *Chicago Daily News*. 20 Mar. 1965.

Narrative History of the National Sewing Machine Company located at the Boone County Historical Society.

"National Is Merged Into Free Sewing." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 4 Sept. 1953.

"Machine Auction to Sound NSM Death Knell." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 25 Jan. 1954.

"Makes up Sum for Full Cost of Monument." *Belvidere Republican-Northwestern*. 11 Oct. 1910.

"On the Old Galena Road." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. April 25, 1905.

Photograph Collection. Boone County Historical Society.

"Plan Honor to Big Thunder in Memorial Here." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 19 Mar. 1924.

Quaife, Milo M. and G. B. Porter. "The Chicago Treaty of 1833." *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Vol. 1, No. 3 (Mar., 1918).

"Railroad Meeting." *Rock River Pilot*. December, 1840.

"Sale of the Park." *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 11 Jun 1901.

“Story of Belvidere is Told: Impact of Chrysler on Community is Reported.” *Belvidere Daily Republican*. 14 Dec. 1963.

