

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

10/8/02

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stotlar, Ed M., House

other names/site number The De Mattei House

2. Location

street & number 1304 West Main Street not for publication

city or town Marion vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Williamson code 199 zip code 62959

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William Clark / SHPO 10-2-02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Stotlar, Ed M., House
Name of Property

Williamson, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 1 | Total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling

Domestic - Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling

Domestic - Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman

Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof tile

other limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Stotlar, Ed M., House
Name of Property

Williamson, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1914-1915

Significant Dates

1914-1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ashby, George William

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Marion Carnegie Library

Stotlar, Ed M., House
Name of Property

Williamson, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one-half acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title De Mattei, Clarence
organization N/A date May 31, 2002
street & number 1304 West Main Street telephone (618) 993-8203
city or town Marion state IL zip code 62959

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name De Mattei, Clarence
street & number 1304 West Main Street telephone (618) 993-8203
city or town Marion state IL zip code 62959

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description

The location of the Ed M. Stotlar House is on a street with a historical past. West Main Street in Marion, Illinois is also old Illinois Route 13. Marion is at the junction of several well-traveled trails used by settlers as early as 1813. Trails from Fort Massac and Golconda on the Ohio River met the trail from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. Illinois Route 13 from Shawneetown to St. Louis is still a much-traveled highway. The Illinois Department of Transportation recently widened West Main Street in Marion. An estimated 25,000 vehicles pass the Stotlar House everyday. Old Route 13 and New Route 13 are the only east to west through streets in Marion. The property is thirteen blocks west of the public square.

“Corridor 13” as it has become known was greatly used by the warring gangs of the late teens and 1920’s. The activities of the gang wars and the massacre of the non-union strike breaking coal mine workers was instrumental in naming the county “Bloody Williamson.”

The residential neighborhood, which is the site of the Stotlar House, is rapidly giving way to commerce. The architectural style is mostly Craftsman. The appearance of the house has been enhanced by architect G. W. Ashby’s use of Prairie School architectural traits. Elements common to both architectural styles are used in this house. There have been no alterations to the exterior, only restoration. The interior’s basic floor plan has not been changed. The kitchen has been modernized within the original area.

The house faces the south with a one hundred-foot frontage on West Main Street. The lot extends two hundred ten feet north along Hamlet Street. The finish grade was raised to provide a gravity flow for the drainage and sewer system into the city sanitary sewer located on Main Street. The basement floor is four feet below finish grade.

At the southeast intersection of the sidewalk on West Main Street and the sidewalk on Hamlet Street are two brick piers. The piers are 2’ x 3’ x 5’ built of the same brick as the house and topped with coping. There are two steps between the piers from the city sidewalk to the sidewalk that leads to the front porch steps. At the end of this sidewalk there is an 8’ x 6’ landing. The landing and the steps are exposed aggregate. There are two steps up to the landing on both the east and west sides. On the south edge of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

landing is a 10' brick wall with a pier on each end. The stone coping is the same style as used on the other brick walls. This front wall and landing are Prairie School features and are similar to others that were featured on a television documentary featuring Frank Lloyd Wright's work. There are five steps from this landing at to the landing at the front door.

A 1917 photo shows many trees on the lot. Most are now gone. In the photo, two young trees are shown in the southeast yard, which are now mature trees. The largest is an American elm and the other a pin oak. Near these two mature trees there is a cluster of what now are apparently volunteer trees that came up in the fence row when the property was neglected. There are two elm and four sugar maples. In the back yard, there are four mature trees. These include a green ash, a tulip poplar, a sugar maple, and a pecan. A white oak, the state tree of Illinois, and a honey locust have been planted in the front yard.

The front south elevation is typical of the Craftsman Style architecture with the long sloping roof lines (8/12 pitch) and a wide, sheltering overhang with exposed rafter tails which are primary traits of this Craftsman two-story home. The gable end faces Main Street with exposed rafter lookouts and rafter tails. The rafter tails have a unique seat cut for the original copper gutters to rest in. There is another ornamental cut on the bottom portion of the exposed rafter tails made for ornamental purposes. This particular treatment of the rafter tails in the cornice detail were not found in any architectural reference books consulted. The cuts in the 2" x 8" rafter tails, which are placed on 16" centers, are shown on detail sheet number nine of the blueprint copies. The downspouts are new. The original copper downspouts were stolen for scrap sale.

The house is supported on a hefty footing and foundation. The foundation and footing was poured simultaneously. The foundation that is 1'-6" thick is three inches thicker than called for on the blueprints. The framing is of box-sill construction. The exterior wall studs extend from the sole plate to four feet above the second floor-level at the eaves. There is a two-inch air space between the wall sheathing and the brick veneer. A 7" stone water table rests in a shelf formed in the foundation and extends around the whole perimeter of the house. The first course of brick is laid on the stone water table. Two courses of brick with a 1" projection are located about a foot above the first floor windows. This ribbon also extends the whole perimeter of the house. The horizontal line

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

is the basic element of Prairie School design. The two stone ribbons and the brick projected ribbon exemplify the idea of the horizontal planes in Prairie School architecture.

The all brick veneer was laid with two-inch thick air space between the brick and the wall sheathing. The bricks are all solid. The texture of the brick is similar to fire brick used to line a firebox of a fireplace. The mortar joints are very unusual and rare. The brick are laid in what is called a "battered" joint. The mortar joints between bricks are no more than 3/16 to 1/4 of an inch.

The vertical brick pilasters have an ornamental brick pattern in the top portion. The 5" stone ribbon that caps the pilasters extends the full perimeter of the house. The pilasters add lateral strength to the house, as well as enhance the style.

The green glazed roofing tile was manufactured by The National Roofing Tile Company of Lima, Ohio. The roof tile was jobbed through the Bonner and Marshall Brick Company of Chicago. A draft for \$499.46 was remitted for payment in full.

The front door, sidelight, and transom are new. They are an improvisation to fit the original masonry opening and the wide oak door casing inside. The original door and sidelights were very similar to an illustration on page 442 of A Field Guide to American Homes. The style is found in both Craftsman and Prairie architecture.

The steps and landings at the front door entrance are poured concrete with exposed aggregate. The brick work around the porch and steps was torn down and rebuilt. This was necessary due to freezing moisture damage to the brick. The same was done to the sun porch and the porch on the east entrance. The front door is sheltered by an eyebrow shaped hood. The hood is attached to the front of two of the pilasters. The sheet copper roof is original and in good condition.

All the windows on both floor levels are double-hung and of the Prairie School style. The upper sash consists of a row of diamond lights across the top portion with triangles of glass to fill out the sash. Vertical muntins extend from the lower point of the diamond lights down to the check-rail. The lower sash is one light. When closed it rests on a wood sill made from cypress. The cypress windowsill rests on a 5" stone sill. All the sills and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

doorjambes that make contact with stone are cypress and show no signs of decay or deterioration.

The double-hung windows are glazed with original glass that give a shimmering wavy appearance. A high quality storm window with low "E" has been installed against the blind stop. All of the original sash have been refinished with new glazing compound, sash cords, and finish. There are three-fixed sash of the same style. One small fixed sash provides natural light to the butler's pantry. The other two flank the chimney of the fireplace in the library.

The basement windows are all four light (36" x 24") single sash. They are all glazed with obscure glass. The sash is hinged to the side jamb and open to the inside. The windowsills are also cypress and rest in a craftily hewed-out recess in the stone water table.

What may be the most attractive of the elevations is the one from the West Side. There are two intersecting gable roofs into the roof over to the house proper. The smaller gable roof is over the upstairs bathroom. The larger intersecting gable roof is over the sleeping porch and portico. The green glazed clay tile roof is most attractive on this elevation. Cracked and broken tiles have been replaced from a stockpile on hand that had been put back by Mr. Stotlar. There are a few rake tiles that are cracked and will be replaced.

Three of the four chimneys are seen on the west elevation. On the west wall is the chimney for the fireplace in the library. There are two fixed window sash flanking the chimney. Also, it has a flue to the basement. The largest chimney is centered on the ridge of the main roof is for two fireplaces and a flue for the furnace in the basement. One of these fireplaces is located in the dining room and the other is in the west bedroom. The other chimney may be accessed from the bedroom on the first floor, the bedroom on the second floor, and the basement room.

An all-wood bay projects off the west side of the house. A set of twin windows is centered in the flat bay. The bay is roofed with sheet copper. The twin window unit in the upstairs bathroom is glazed with obscure glass. A coal chute door is in the wall under the flat bay on the west wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

There are three sets of three-window sash that encompass the sleeping porch. The three in the gable are in an attractive eyebrow shape. The nine-window sash are removable to accommodate screens in the summer months. The original screen frames made of redwood with copper screen wire are still useable. The storm windows for the sleeping porch were custom made to fit inside on magnetic strips. They are also glazed with low "E" glass.

The west side entrance door leads up the oak stairs to the landing and hall of the first floor. Just inside this door is a door to the basement. The entrance door is centered in the portico. It has beveled glass, the same as the other outside doors.

The basic 33' x 63' dimension of the house is a basic Craftsman rectangle. The portico, sleeping porch, and the sun porch could be viewed as projections from the main structure. Room projections such as these are basic of the Prairie School style.

The intersecting gable on the east is the roof over the middle upstairs bedroom. A set of triple double-hung windows provides ventilation and natural light to this bedroom. The roof of the sun porch is directly below these windows.

Below is the sun porch projection. It was designed to have interchangeable screens and storm sash. Rather than screen and sash, leaded art glass was fitted into the ten openings. Sometime after the death of Mr. Stotlar, the leaded art glass from the sun porch was sold by his son. Standard double-hung units with insulating glass have been improvised to fit in the original openings. The diamond shaped wood inserts were custom made to match all the other windows. New full screens were purchased with the windows.

The parapet wall around the sun porch roof had to be rebuilt. Damage was caused by water freezing in the masonry. The gargoyle drain became clogged with leaves and debris which caused the relatively flat sheet copper roof to accumulate water over the top of the copper flashing.

The stone coping and brick were torn down to the top of the windows. The stone and brick were all cleaned and re-laid. A larger copper scupper was installed for the drain. The copper roof did not leak, but a rubber membrane has been cemented to the copper to add additional life to the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

Also, on the east elevation are two brick porches and a chimney that have been rebuilt. This was necessary due to freezing water damage. The chimney was torn down and rebuilt. It is the main chimney for the flue to the kitchen and another flue to the basement.

The exterior entrance door to the sun porch is from the south. There is rectangular stone coping on the tiered brick wall along the side of the porch. The stone coping is also used extensively at the front porch area and brick wall on the side of the portico. Stone coping was used very often in the Prairie School design of homes.

The east entrance door is located off of a porch and the steps leading to the door are of exposed aggregate. The entry floor covers a water storage cistern. Water gathered from the gutters can be diverted into the cistern. A much larger cistern is located in the back yard and is coupled to the cistern at the east entry. During the drought years of the middle 1930's, neighbors came to this door to get a bucket of water for the day.

The exterior door to the east entry and the exterior door to the porch have beveled glass lights. There are two rows of 7 1/2" x 7' 1/2" glass across the top and they are over three pieces of 7 1/2" x 41" installed vertically. The door from the entry to the kitchen is of the same style. A total of four doors in the house are this style.

The hood over the east entrance door is somewhat ornamental. It is supported by decorative right angle brackets on each side. The hook for the ice card is still located near the bottom of one bracket. The iceman had free access to the entry for the purpose of placing the amount of ice desired that day in the icebox. The icebox was located in the pantry with what is called on the blueprints as an "ice door" that opened from the entry side. There are two sets of twin double-hung windows in the east elevation. One twin unit is in the east wall of the reception room. The kitchen also has a twin unit in the east wall. A single fixed sash provides natural light in the butler's pantry.

There are four basement windows on the east side. They are all glazed with obscure glass and have interchangeable screens and wooden storm sash.

On the north elevation there is a 15' 6" x 6' 6" projection on the main body of the house. This walled area encloses the east entry and kitchen pantry. It is covered with a very shallow pitch hipped roof. The original roof was also metal and is now covered with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

rubber membrane.

Another projection of 5' x 6' 6" which encloses the stairs to the basement extends out also. The entrance door of 3' 6" x 7' gives easy access to the basement. The roof over the stairs is flat and has been covered with a rubber membrane.

The triple unit of double-hung windows in the north gable end are located in the north upstairs bedroom. There are three single unit double-hung windows in the north elevation. One is in the kitchen pantry. Another is in the north bedroom on the first floor. The bathroom window is glazed with obscure glass in both sash. Two basement windows are on each side of the basement entrance door.

The work of the skilled tradesman who performed the work on this house is evident in the interior. Nothing in the house would be considered very ornamental. The work was perfectly done in an attractive fashion. The movement away from elaborate ornament is a trend used in both the Craftsman and Prairie School styles.

On the first floor there is a reception room, library, dining room, two bedrooms, full bathroom, and a sun porch. The modernized kitchen, butler's pantry, and utility room are also on the first floor. The ceiling height on the first floor is ten feet.

The reception room and the library both have an oak colonnade with two 4' x 8' oak pocket doors between them. Both doors have two panels each of stained art glass that are similar to those designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The glass design is symbolic of the Eucalyptus tree, "the Tree of Life." While it is not known for certain who designed the art glass in the Stotlar house, architects who have visited the house have recognized the art glass as being similar to Frank Lloyd Wright's Eucalyptus design. The motif is very similar to the art glass found in the Dana-Thomas house and the Darwin D. Martin house. Each individual piece of glass is rimmed in a pewter rib and soldered in all corners and at all intersections. Both the reception room and the library have coffered ceilings with oak beams. The beams that form the coffered ceilings are built exactly as examples shown in Radford's book of residential architectural details. All the millwork and wood trim is oak. It is stained light walnut and finished with satin polyurethane. Built in oak bookcases with leaded glass doors flank the fireplace in the library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

The quarter-sawed white oak flooring is laid in the "log cabin" pattern. The wood floors throughout the house are laid in this pattern. The remaining floors are oak, ash, and antique heart pine. The ash and pine is plain-sawed $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " flooring.

In the dining room there is a corner fireplace with an oak mantel and façade of quarter-sawed oak. Oak plate rails flank the fireplace. There are two pairs of oak French doors with full-length plate glass panels. These doors are entrance doors to the sun porch.

There are two 2' 6" x 8' oak pocket doors that separate the reception room and the dining room. These doors have beveled glass panels 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 15" top to bottom.

The dining room ceiling is also coffered. The wood beams are white enamel as is the rest of the wood trim. There are two oak swinging-doors. One leads to the rear hall and foyer and the other to the butler's pantry and kitchen. Two oak pocket doors exit the dining room. One opens to the oak stairway to the second floor, the other to the adjacent bedroom. This bedroom also has white enameled beams on the coffered ceiling. A corner fireplace with a quarter-sawed oak mantel and façade is located in this bedroom.

The full bathroom on the first floor has a recessed white porcelain cast iron bath tub. Recessed tubs were a relatively new style of tub, replacing the freestanding claw foot tub. The tub filler is located near the bottom of the tub. It is a chrome fitting attached to the end of the tub. The faucets and waste porcelain knobs are above the tub.

The original bathrooms have been upgraded. Some of the old fixtures have been preserved in place. One of the tubs has a side drain rather than the usual drain at one end.

The floors in the kitchen, baths, entries, foyer, sun and sleep porch are all terrazzo. They are now covered with ceramic tile (over the terrazzo).

Two bathrooms have been added upstairs in the space provided in the large original closets. The kitchen has been modernized in the original space of the old kitchen.

The stairway to the upstairs may also be entered from the hall/foyer via a swinging door. One entrance to the kitchen is from the side foyer also. Both doors have a top panel of art

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

glass with patterns similar to those designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

The entrance to the sleeping porch is at the mezzanine level of the staircase to the second floor. A pair of French doors open into the sleep porch. These doors have full-length panels of art glass that are also similar to those designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The sleeping porch is located over the portico at the mezzanine level.

On the second floor there are three large bedrooms with entrances from a long wide hallway. The original bathroom is said to be the first upstairs bathroom in Marion. This bathroom is equipped with the original side drain tub, porcelain shower base, and sitz bath. The ceiling height is 9' on the second floor.

Large closets are formed down each side of the house by the slope of the steep roof. Two full baths have been added upstairs in what previously was some of this closet space.

All the wood floors are antique heart pine. All woodwork and doors have been stripped and refinished with stain and polyurethane finish.

The stairs, to the upstairs, end at the beginning of a long, wide hallway. The three bedrooms may be entered from the hall. The full bath is off this hall. The door to a large walk-in closet is in this hallway. There are four large closets in the four outside corners of the upstairs. A small amount of this space was used for one of the new full bathrooms added to the upstairs.

Some floor space from the middle bedroom upstairs has been enclosed for the heating and cooling system of the second floor.

The residence has a full basement with an 8' plus ceiling height. The outside walls and the brick bearing walls form rooms. The ceilings and walls have a plaster finish complete with hand-shaped plaster baseboard and baseshoe.

There are five large rooms in the basement. One room across the full width of the house (32' x 16') on the south end is especially nice. The five windows provide good daylight and ventilation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

A new gas furnace has replaced the original coal-fired furnace. The laundry room has two large, deep porcelain sinks. There is an antique water pump that was used to pump water from the cistern throughout the house. The house also had city water.

The original central-vac system is located in the basement. Throughout the house a solid brass hose receptacle is located in the baseboard. A push button electrical switch is located on the wall above the receptacle. That switch turns on the unit in the basement.

There is no full bathroom in the basement. A shower is located in one corner of the laundry room. A water-closet is located in a small area under the basement stairs. The deep sinks serve as lavatories.

The basement may be entered from the rear of the house via the outside door. Near the entry from the portico, there is a door and stairs to the basement.

The original garage (10' x 20') is an all frame building. It is located on the far northwest corner of the lot. The roof was a single slope shed roof. Years after construction, it has had two additions built on to it. Its original identity has been covered by the addition. New rafters and a new roof have been built over the whole structure. The last addition included a fireplace. There is now about 1400 square feet under roof. It has been remodeled to serve as a garage and storage area. This building is to be considered as a noncontributing resource.

The electrical work was done by the Marion Electrical Supplies and Construction. The work consisted of a complete knob and lube job throughout the entire building along with 100 outlets (switches and receptacles). A four-drop annunciator was included in the bid total of \$143.50. The original entrance switch contains eight knife switches for eight 110-volt circuits. The annunciator is a unique fixture. It has four numbered faces. When the bell rings, a hand in the shape of an arrow indicates which door needs to be answered. The house now has a new 200-amp entrance. The original light fixtures have been rewired and rehung. The fixtures for this house were purchased from the Gross Chandelier Company of St. Louis. The fixtures in the library, reception room, and dining room have a large bowl-shaped shade. The glass bowl shades are a pearly-white calcite with decorative etched designs. These fixtures are the most expensive listed on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11

ED M. STOLLAR HOUSE

Description (continued)

invoice. Two at the cost of \$27.50 and one for the dining room at \$32.75. The fixtures in the downstairs hall and the one in the upstairs hall have multicolor-signed globes. No invoice has been found for these. New fixtures have been used in the kitchen, bathrooms, and the dining room. The original from the dining room has been moved to a bedroom that had only a braided cord from the ceiling down to a light bulb. The fixtures in the porte-cochere (portico) and the hood over the front entrance were missing. Two outdoor fixtures with amber art glass flank the front door entrance; they are original. No literature with regard to the plumbing has been located. One noteworthy item is the use of lead water pipe in the house. Like the electrical, all the old plumbing has been replaced with copper water lines and PVC drainage pipes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance

The Stotlar house is a good local example of a Craftsman style home with Prairie School influence. The house meets the National Register Criterion C for architecture. Its period of significance is from 1914-1915, the years it was built.

The Ed M. and Lydia Stotlar home, designed by George W. Ashby, is architecturally classified as a Craftsman Style with Prairie School style features. The Craftsman features are distinctive immediately. With more thought and study the Prairie Style becomes evident. Many of the elements are found in both Prairie School and Craftsman architecture.

The Craftsman Style was popularized by the magazine of the same name published by Gustav Stickley (1858-1942) during the first two decades of the 20th Century. Stickley designed and published over 221 plans of houses that were primarily built by the middle class. The more affluent commissioned architects, such as Greene and Greene, to design their Arts and Crafts Style houses. Others could use plans provided from Sears and Aladdin "package kits" homes. (1908-1912) Most of these home designs and plans were from the 200 plus designs of the W. A. Radford Architectural Company.

The Prairie School also had its start at the beginning of the 20th century. A group of Chicago architects was instrumental in the development of a distinctive mid-western residential style. The acknowledged leader and spokesman of the movement was architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The Prairie School movement mostly influenced residential design from 1900-1920.

The fundamental elements of the Craftsman architectural style are clearly visible. There is a gable roof facing the street with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Grouped windows in twin and triple double-hung units are used extensively. There is an exterior chimney with small windows flanking the chimney. A central fireplace is a major element of the interior. Coffered-beamed ceilings are in four major rooms. The front door opens directly into the reception room (living room) which connects to the library on one side and straight on to the dining room and kitchen. The glass doors that lead to the sun porch and sleeping porch are common both in Craftsman and Prairie School architecture.

The wide eaves, grouped windows, and central chimney are also elements of the Prairie

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

School. Other features of the Prairie School include an open floor plan, one-room projections, and horizontal lines. The horizontal line is the most basic element of Prairie School design. Brick walls capped with stone coping are a distinguishing trait. Art glass panes in geometric patterns are often used to compliment the windows and doors.

The most prominent features of the Prairie School in the Stotlar home are the horizontal stone water table, ribbons of stone and brick, and stone coping. Almost all basic elements of the Prairie School are incorporated in the Stotlar home. It has a central chimney and open floor plan with groups of windows. The sun porch, porte-cochere, and sleeping porch are projections from the main structure. The parapet wall of the sun porch, the brick wall on the side of the portico and the walls along side the entrance of porches are capped with stone coping. The large pocket doors between the library and the reception room, and between the reception room and the dining room, enhance the continuity of space. There are eight panels of art glass in the house, which are similar to those designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The panels of art glass are in the large oak pocket doors, swinging doors, and French doors. More privacy is provided by the eucalyptus-design art glass.

History of Marion

Twenty-one years after Illinois became a state the town of Marion was founded at the center of Williamson County on August 20, 1839. Bainbridge, the first village in Williamson County was founded in 1814. Bainbridge was three miles west of Marion. All that remains of Bainbridge is a cemetery. Marion was named after the great Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion of Carolina, also known as the Swamp Fox. Some of those Revolutionary War soldiers who served with General Marion are buried in Williamson County. Until 1839, Williamson County was a part of Franklin County and before that a part of Gallatin County, and before that St. Clair County. Marion is centrally located at almost equal distance from the Ohio River on the east, to the Mississippi River on the west, to the merging of the two rivers to the south.

As the county seat of Williamson County, Marion is located very well regionally. The intersection of the Shawneetown, Fort Massac, and Golconda trails, and also the old Post Road from Frankfort to Jonesboro has been instrumental to the business and industrial growth of Marion since the beginning. A 1912 publication by the Marion Board of Trade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

promotes "Marion, Illinois, the Opportunity City." Marion was also advertised as the commercial center of Williamson County, the "Heart of Egypt."

Today railroads and highways follow the same paths of the old trails. Marion was designated as an Illinois Main Street community in March 2002. Marion is the fastest growing city in Southern Illinois in business, industry and culture.

The Marion area is noted for its tourist and recreational attractions. The excellent goose hunting and the many lakes in the area attract hundreds of hunters and fishermen. Many scenic areas such as Pine Hills, Giant City, and the Garden of the Gods extend across the southern tip of Illinois just south of Illinois Route 13 and Marion. Old railroad beds have been converted to bike trails through much of this very scenic landscape.

Several books have been written about the historical past of the Marion area. One in particular, Bloody Williamson, covers the era in Southern Illinois of the early years of the Ed Stotlar house.

Ed M. Stotlar

Ed M. Stotlar built the home during the years of 1914 and 1915. He was the founder and owner of 15 lumberyards throughout Southern Illinois. It was a period of time when residential building was flourishing in the area primarily due to the booming coal mining industry. There were 33 coal mines in Williamson County alone. The coal mines in Williamson and Franklin counties produce more coal than any other area in Illinois.

The largest coal producing shaft mine in the world (Orient #2) was located in West Frankfort, where Stotlar had two yards. His lumber and hardware business began in 1901. During the 1930's, Mr. Stotlar sold some of the yards to the men who were his managers. The controlling interest of four of the yards is still owned by Mr. Stotlar's granddaughter, Emily Stotlar. The lumberyards are located in four Southern Illinois communities. Most all the lumberyards were located near a railroad siding. Horse drawn wagons were used to deliver the building materials to the building sites. For delivery purposes, the distance from the yard to the building site had to be considered. Deliveries were scheduled so the horse and wagon could make the roundtrip in one day.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

Ed M. Stotlar also had investments in the coal industry of the area and was a prominent businessman and civic worker. In addition, he was an avid collector of oil paintings; many were very valuable. He also collected hundreds of books on all subjects. In 1955, the local newspaper editor recognized Stotlar for nearly half a century of public-spirited service to Marion and the vicinity. His services were without pay and probably at a good deal of personal expense in time and money. Ed M. Stotlar was instrumental in obtaining funds from the Carnegie foundation to build the Marion Library. He was on the original library board appointed in 1912 and was the board president for more than 30 years. Mr. Stotlar became known as "Mr. Library." It is also now known that the Stotlars were anonymously benevolent to charities, the poor and the needy.

Ed Stotlar served as his own contractor. It is obvious by the structural strength of the building that only the finest quality of building materials was used. High quality lumber was available since it was being produced from the slow grown virgin forests of America. The best journeymen of every trade performed the work of special quality and craftsmanship. The brick, known as HyTex face brick, was manufactured by the Hydraulic-Press Brick Company of St. Louis. Its letterhead claims to be the "largest manufacturer of face brick in the world." A local Marion brick plant was the jobber for the brick. The Marion Press Brick and Tile Company has been out of business for many years. The Hy-Tex #509 brick was purchased from them by the Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company.

George William Ashby

George William Ashby (G. W. Ashby — 1860-1933) was engaged by Ed Stotlar to provide the working architectural drawings for his house. A fee of \$150.00 was the charge for preparing the plans and specification for the new residence. G. W. Ashby was the architect for several buildings in Chicago and the western suburbs. He maintained offices in the Green Block of Riverside, Illinois and on West Jackson Boulevard in Chicago. He made his home in Berwyn, Illinois. It is reasonable that he was acquainted with Frank Lloyd Wright who had a home in Oak Park, the community adjacent to Berwyn.

Mr. Ashby was born in LaFayette, Indiana on October 28, 1860. He received his degree

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

in architecture from Purdue University. He came to Riverside in 1880 to apprentice with William LeBaron Jenney, one of Chicago's most famous architects. Jenney was best known as "the father of skyscrapers." Ashby and Jenney were both residents of Riverside. Later, Ashby joined another Riverside resident, William A. Radford. In 1903, Radford, assisted by G. W. Ashby and W. H. Schroeder, published The Radford American Homes — 100 House Plans. Seventy-five percent of these plans and specifications were the work of G. W. Ashby. The Radford book/catalog contains the perspective views and floor plans of low and medium priced houses. The cost of most of the working drawings and specifications was \$5.00. A few costs ranged from \$6.50 to \$15.00. The estimated cost to build the majority of the houses was less than \$2500.00. Actually costs could vary according to locality. The Radford Architectural Company advertised itself as the "Largest Architectural Establishment in the World." These plans of primarily Bungalow/Craftsman design were used extensively for the mail-order package kits. G. W. Ashby later moved from Riverside to the new community of Berwyn where he resided for the remainder of his life.

It would be interesting to know more about how Mr. Stotlar, at a distance of 320 miles from Chicago, was able to employ this prolific and renowned architect. The W.A. Radford family lumber business that specialized in millwork is the probable connection. The Radford Sash and Door Company and the Radford lumber business were probably suppliers to the Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company's 15 lumberyards. If Radford and Stotlar were business acquaintances, that would explain how Mr. Stotlar's knew of G. W. Ashby's residential work. It is reasonable to assume from the mutual acquaintance, Ashby was employed to do the Stotlar house plan.

G. W. Ashby was joined by his architect son, William B. Ashby of Hinsdale and a Mr. Schultze to form the firm of Ashby, Ashby and Schultze. The firm specialized in school architecture, public buildings, and residential design. G. W. Ashby was the architect for several commercial buildings in Chicago and the western suburbs. Mr. Ashby with only one exception designed every grade school in Berwyn, Cicero, Stickney and Lyons. He also built Morton of Cicero High School. His obituary of 1933 states he was active in his profession until his death.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

Architectural Comparisons

The house across the street at 1303 W. Main, historically known as the Cole house, is the closest home in style that may be compared to the Ed Stotlar house. It was a Craftsman about as large as the Ed Stotlar house. It was built sometime after the Stotlar house. Mr. Cole was a good friend of Ed Stotlar. Almost all the distinguishing features of the Craftsman Style are no longer readily identifiable. The tile roofing is gone, and many of its original features were redesigned and covered up when it was remodeled. This house still has some Prairie School features primarily in the stone ribbon and stone window sills.

There are many Craftsman bungalow houses in Marion. Many were constructed one stick at a time with supplies from the only lumberyard in town, The Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company. Many might have been built from the pre-cut packages from Sears, since the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad is a direct railroad line to Marion from Sears in Chicago. The C & EI Railroad extends the full length of Illinois from Chicago to Cypress, Illinois, located in extreme southern Illinois. The railroad is now owned by the Union-Pacific Railroad.

The Craftsman bungalow located at 300 East Jefferson street many Craftsman elements. It has triangular braced supports beneath the front dormer, and stone ribbon about 4' above grade extends the full perimeter of the house. There is a long open porch on one side with stone coping and sills. There is no documentation of when it was built or by whom, but the abstract indicates that it was built before 1919. It is obviously the work of an architect. The property it is built on was once owned by William Benson, after whom Williamson County is named. Benson acquired the land in 1838 from the government, and later donated much of the land to the city of Marion.

There are two side-by-side Craftsman houses located at 205 and 207 West College Street. Both are all brick with Prairie Style sills and coping. They have outside wall fireplaces with small windows on each side, exposed rafter tails and roof beams. Both are in need of maintenance and repair.

A house typical of many houses in Marion is located at 1006 North Market Street. The house is a Craftsman bungalow that was built in 1912 by George Wallace, owner of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 18

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

Statement of Significance (continued)

Wallace Coal Company. Direct descendants of Mr. Wallace have continued to live in the house ever since.

Two very well kept Craftsman bungalows are located at 512 and 700 South Virginia Street. The original construction of the exteriors has not been altered. In the same neighborhood, another quality Craftsman is at 509 East Thorn Street.

The search for houses with Prairie Style features in Marion has been difficult. Many of the Craftsman bungalows in Marion do not have elements common to both architectural styles.

The home at 701 South Virginia Street is a two-story with many groups of windows and a sun porch projection. The main roof as well as the roof over the front door and one story projection are low-pitched and hipped with wide overhanging eaves. An open front porch extends the full width of the front of the house

Prairie elements are found in the brick building at 109 South Van Buren Street. It is nicely detailed with stone ribbons, sills, coping and modillions. There is a long open porch the full length of the building and the porch supports have decorative details commonly found on Prairie School houses. Constructed in 1913, it is now the home of the Williamson County Historical Society. It was once the Williamson County jail and home of the Williamson County sheriff.

The large two-story all brick house with Spanish clay tile roof located at 907 North Market Street has some Prairie School elements. Two stone ribbons wrap the full perimeter of the house. All the windows rest on stone sills. There is a sun room projection on the south side of the house.

Integrity

The Ed M. Stotlar house retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. Since it was constructed in 1914-1915, it has had only two occupants. The original owners resided in the house until their deaths in 1964 and 1953 respectfully. Their only son, Owen Stotlar, who inherited the property, remarked to his only daughter, Emily, "No

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8, 9 Page 19

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

one will ever live in the house again." The house was boarded-up and due to neglect the house did suffer vandalism, deterioration, and burglaries.

Following the death of Ed Stotlar in 1964, no one resided in the house for 28 years. The current owners purchased it in 1991, but did not move into the house until late 2001 after ten years of restoration work done totally by them with the one exception of relaying of brick. They also did all the old brick cleaning and mixing of mortar for the bricklayer.

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United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 20

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 21

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

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Williamson County Historical Society, Marion, Illinois 62959.

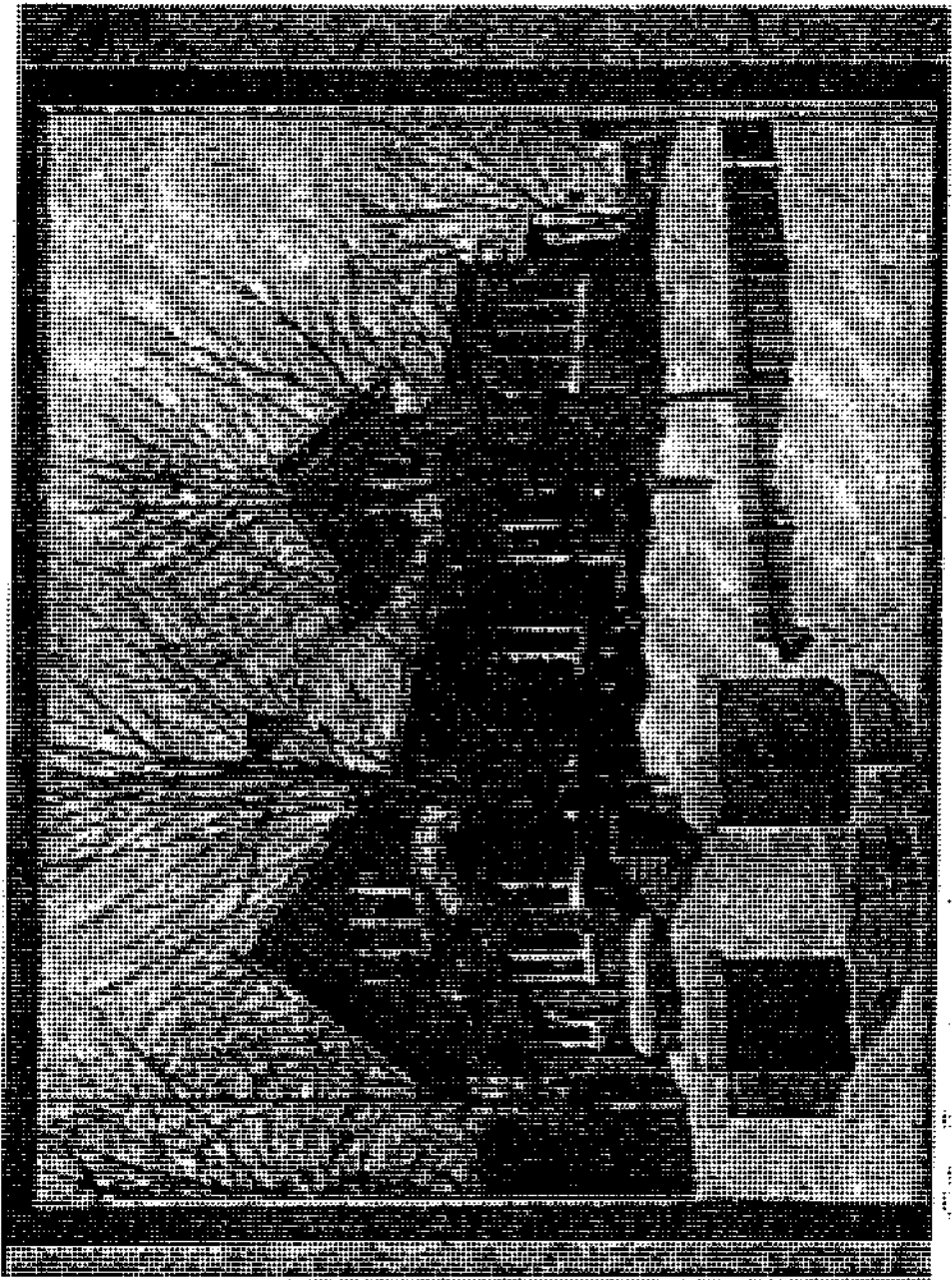
Wright on the Web: Prairie Style. Retrieved on the World Wide Web on February 27, 2002 at <http://www.delmars.com/wrIahIJFLW2.htm!>

Verbal Boundary Description

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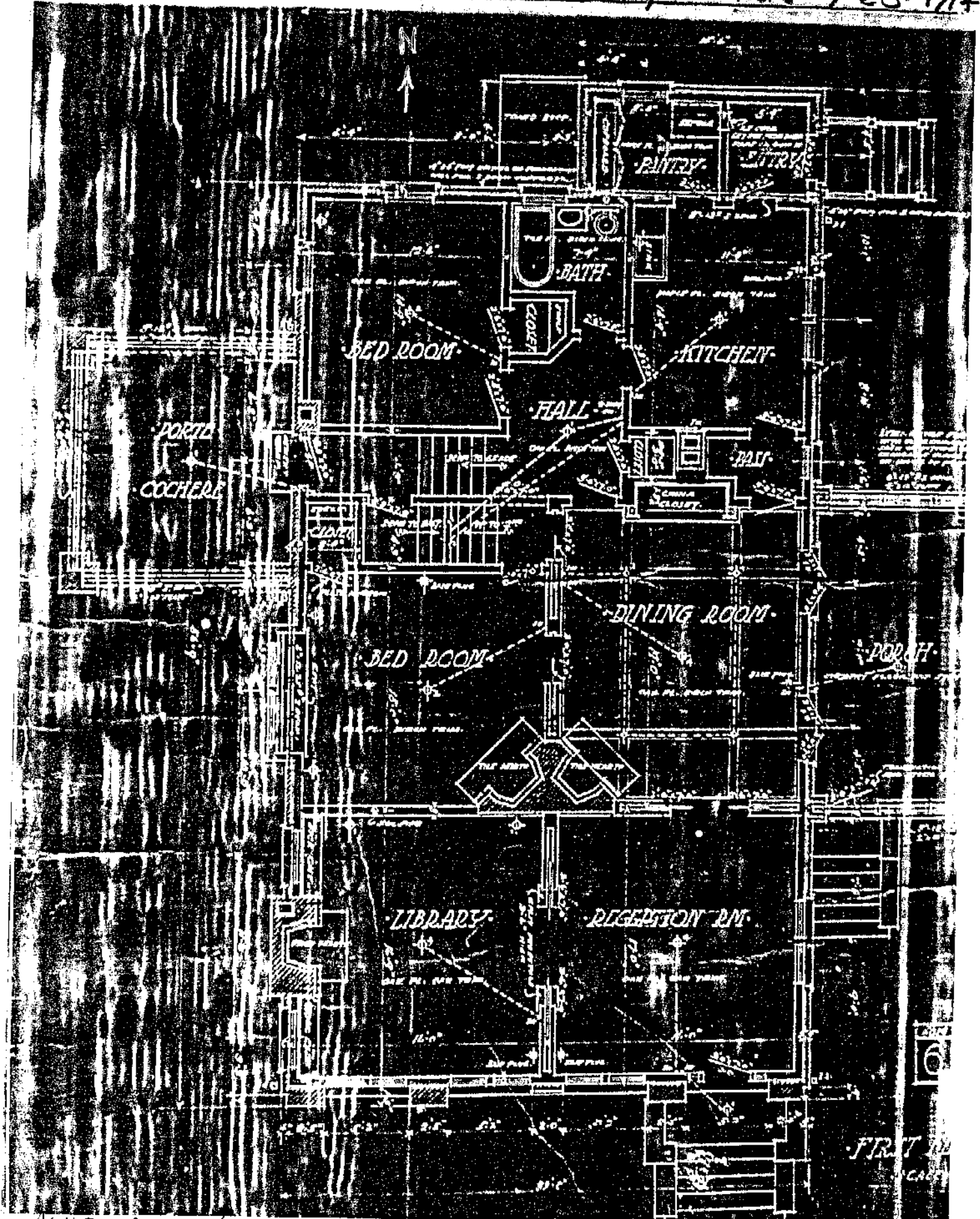
Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the original area of Lot 1 of the W.J. Aikman Third Addition to the City of Marion, which was historically associated with the property.



ED STATHMIR HOUSE FEBRUARY 1917

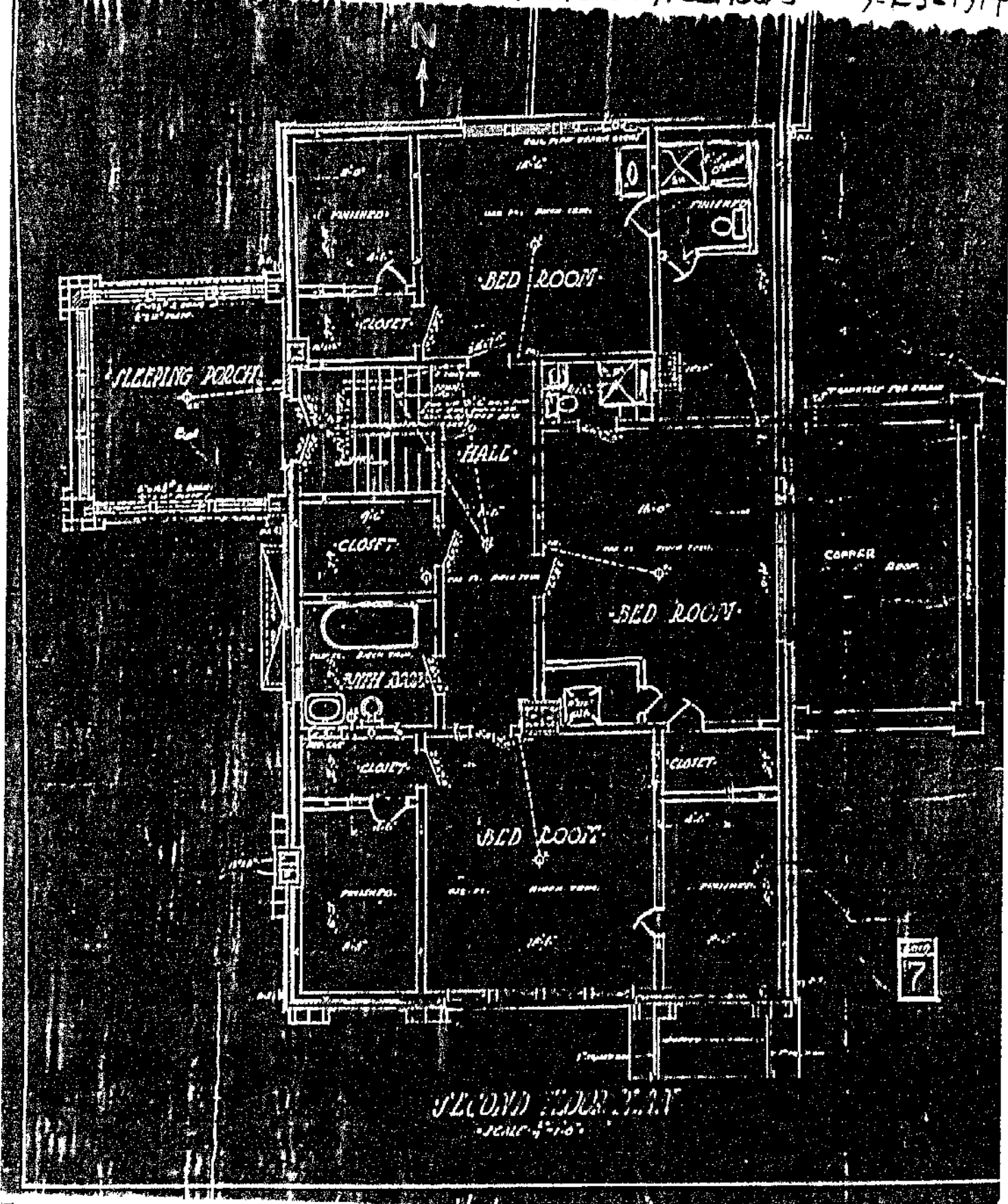
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ASHBY, ASHBY, & SCHULTZE, ARCHITECTS

SEPT. 23. 1914

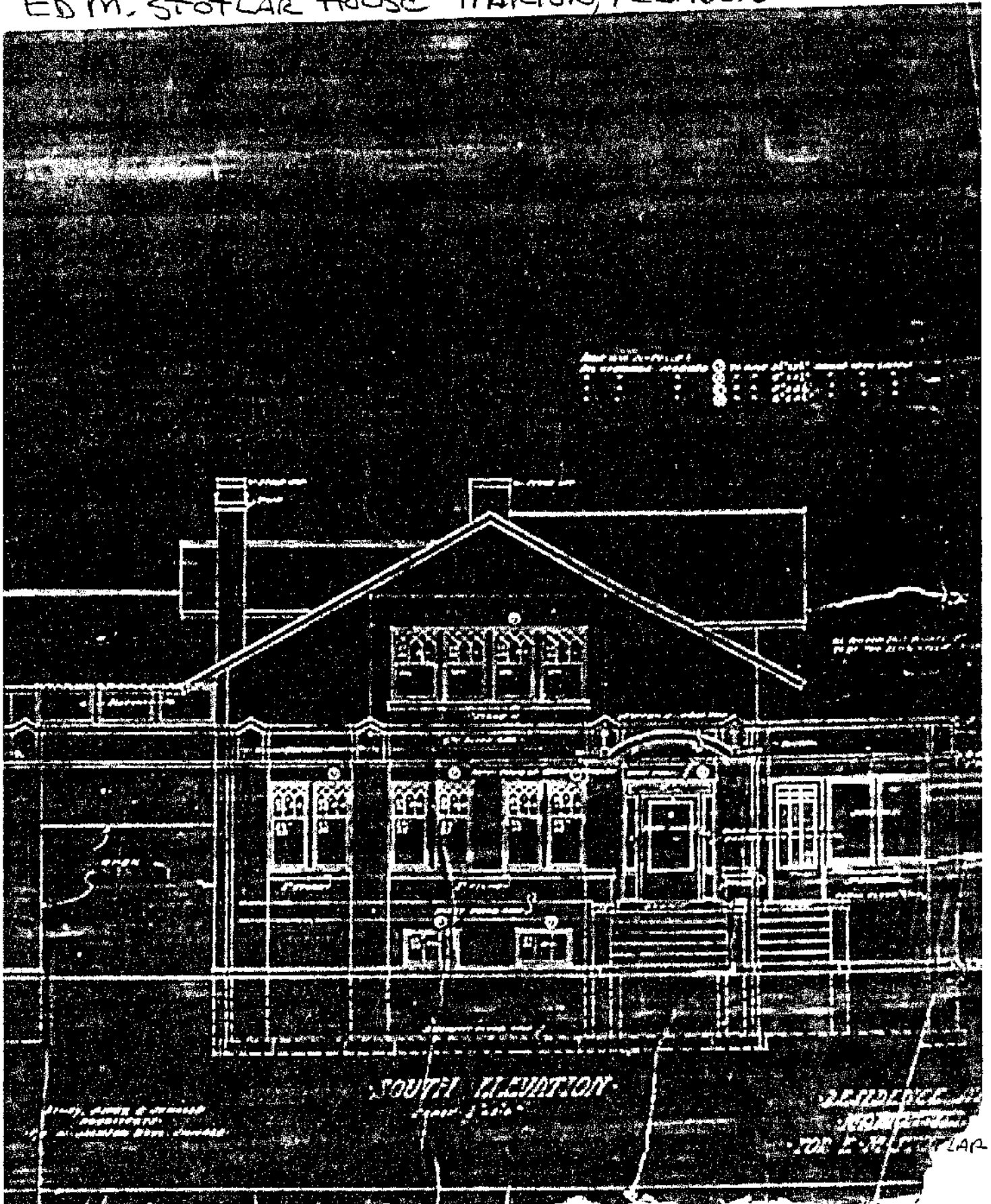
ED. M. STOLLAR HOUSE - MARION, ILLINOIS - 9-23-1914



ASHBY, ASHBY, & SCHWETZ, ARCHITECTS
178 W. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO

SEPT. 23, 1914

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE MARION, ILLINOIS



SOUTH ELEVATION

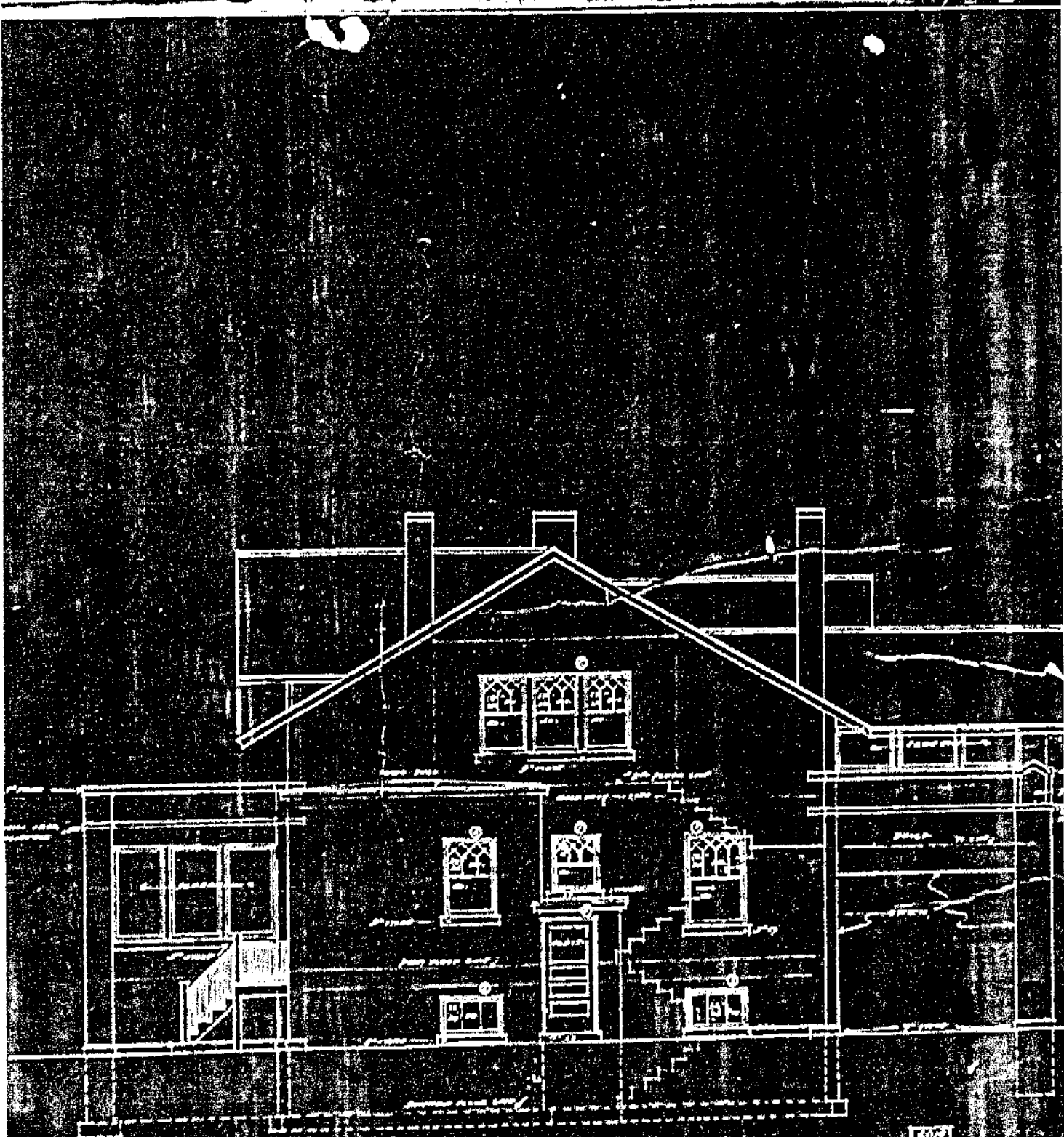
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ED M. STOTLAR

ASHBY, ASHBY, & SCHULTZE, ARCHITECTS
178 N. ...

SEPT. 23, 1914

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

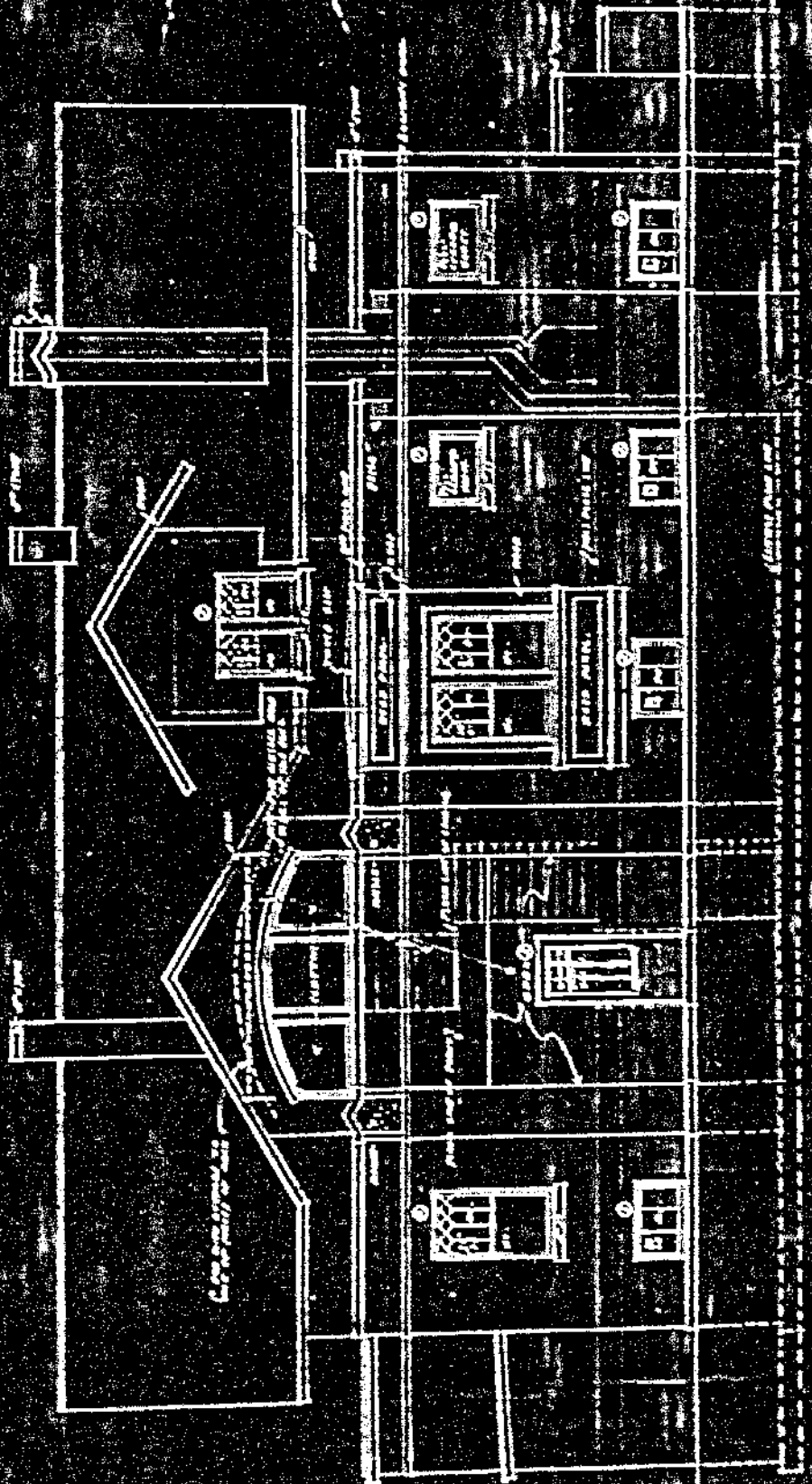
MARION, ILLINOIS



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

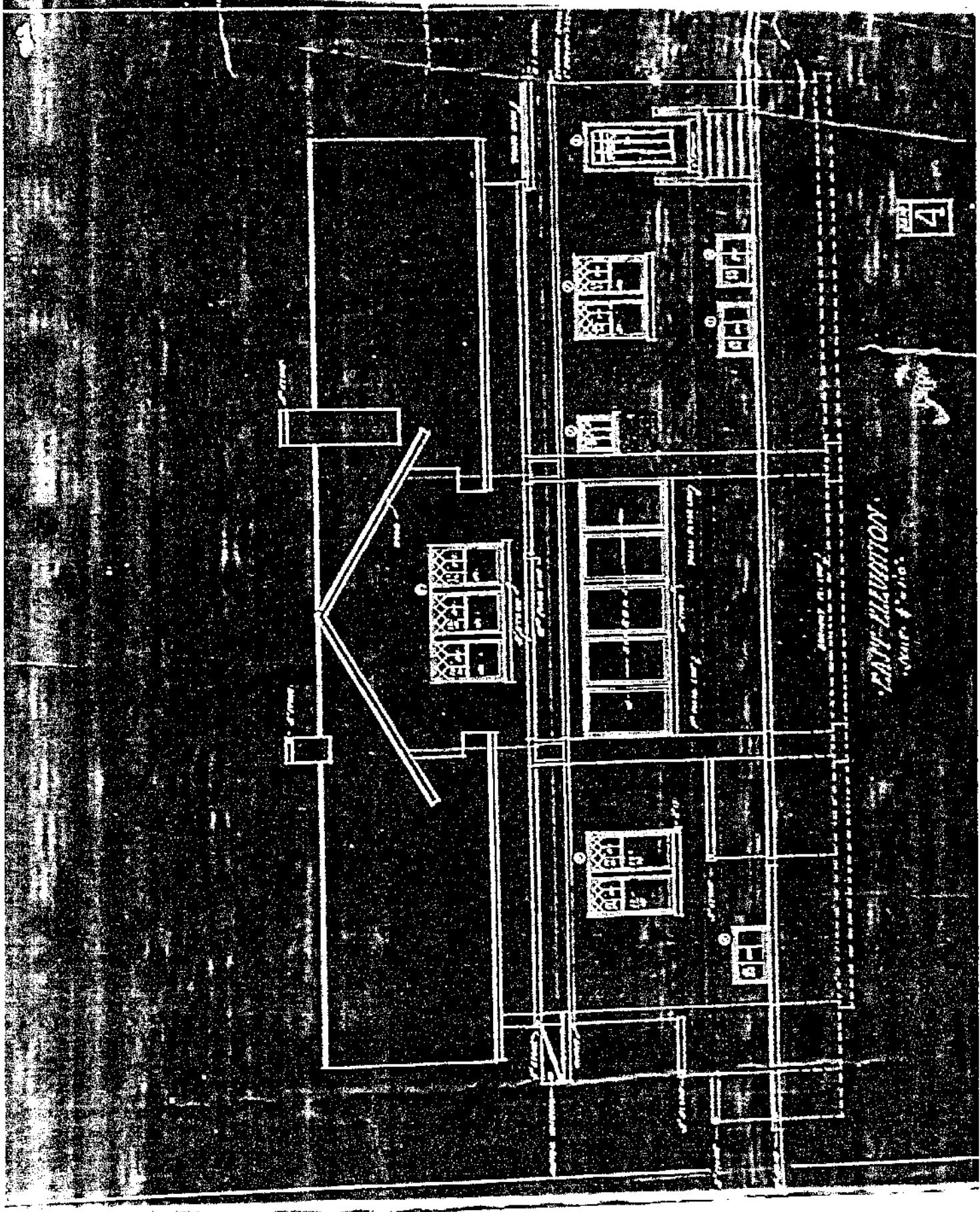
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ED M. STOTLER HOUSE MARION, ILLINOIS



WEST ELEVATION

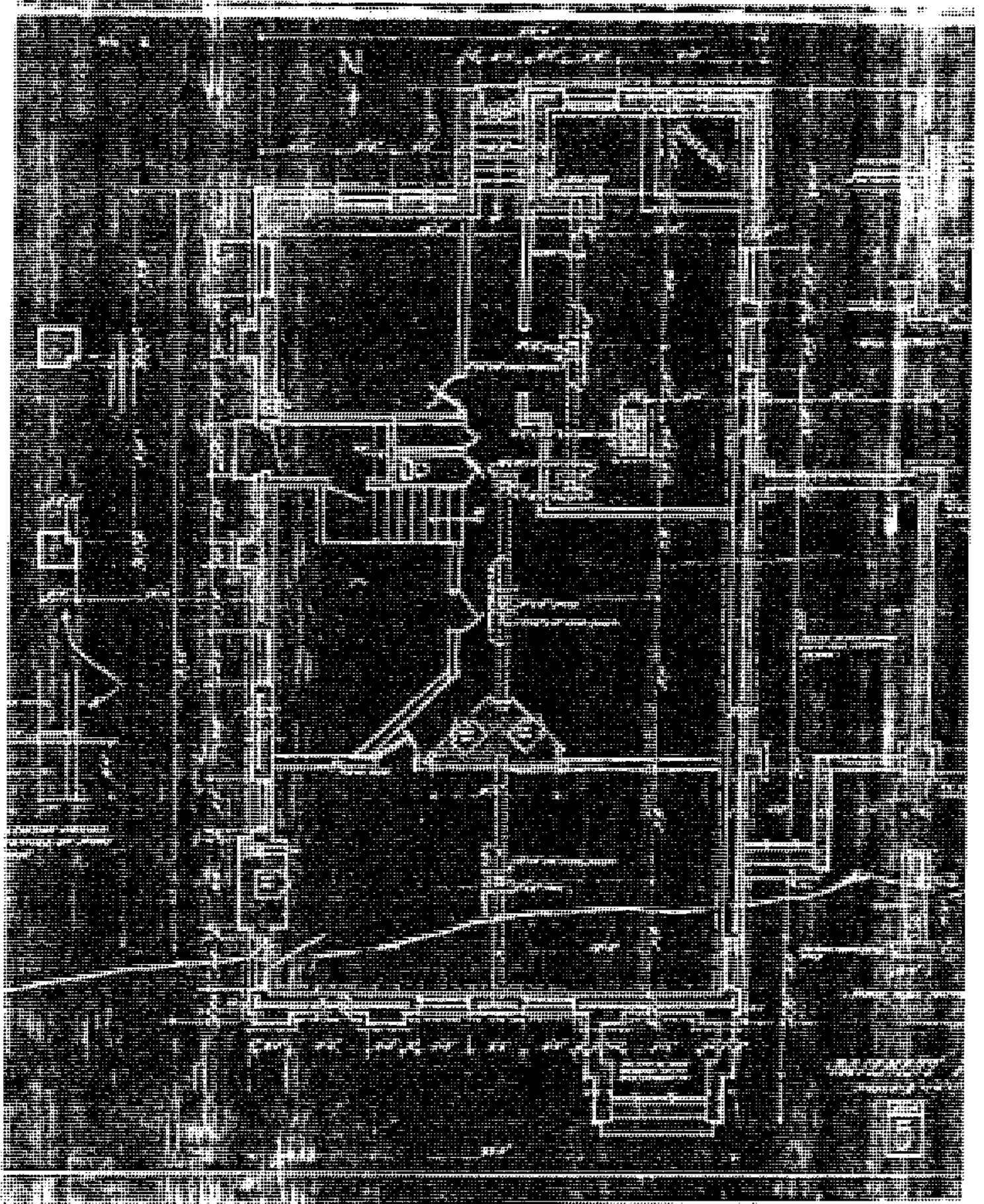
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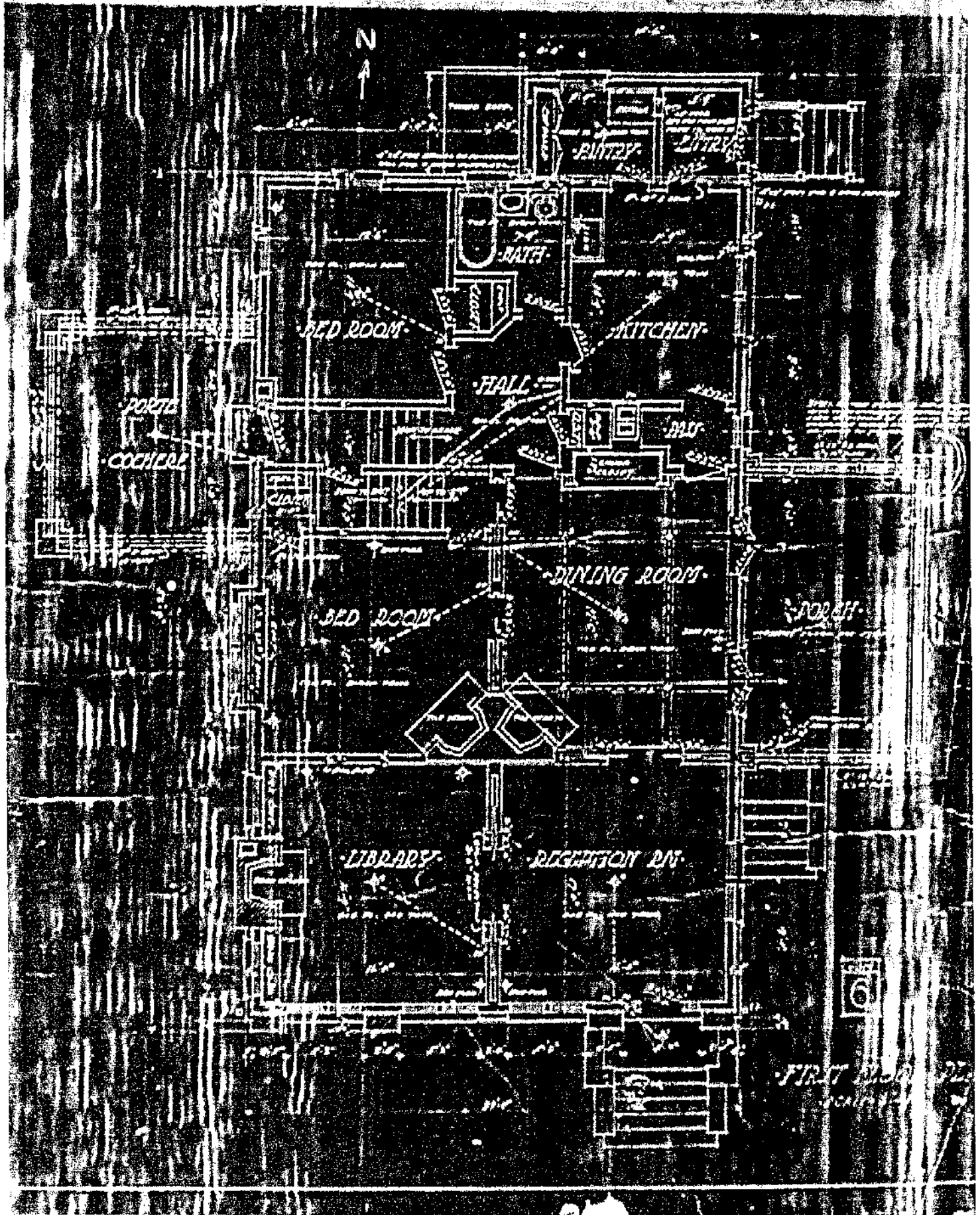
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MARION, ILLINOIS

ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

MARION, ILLINOIS

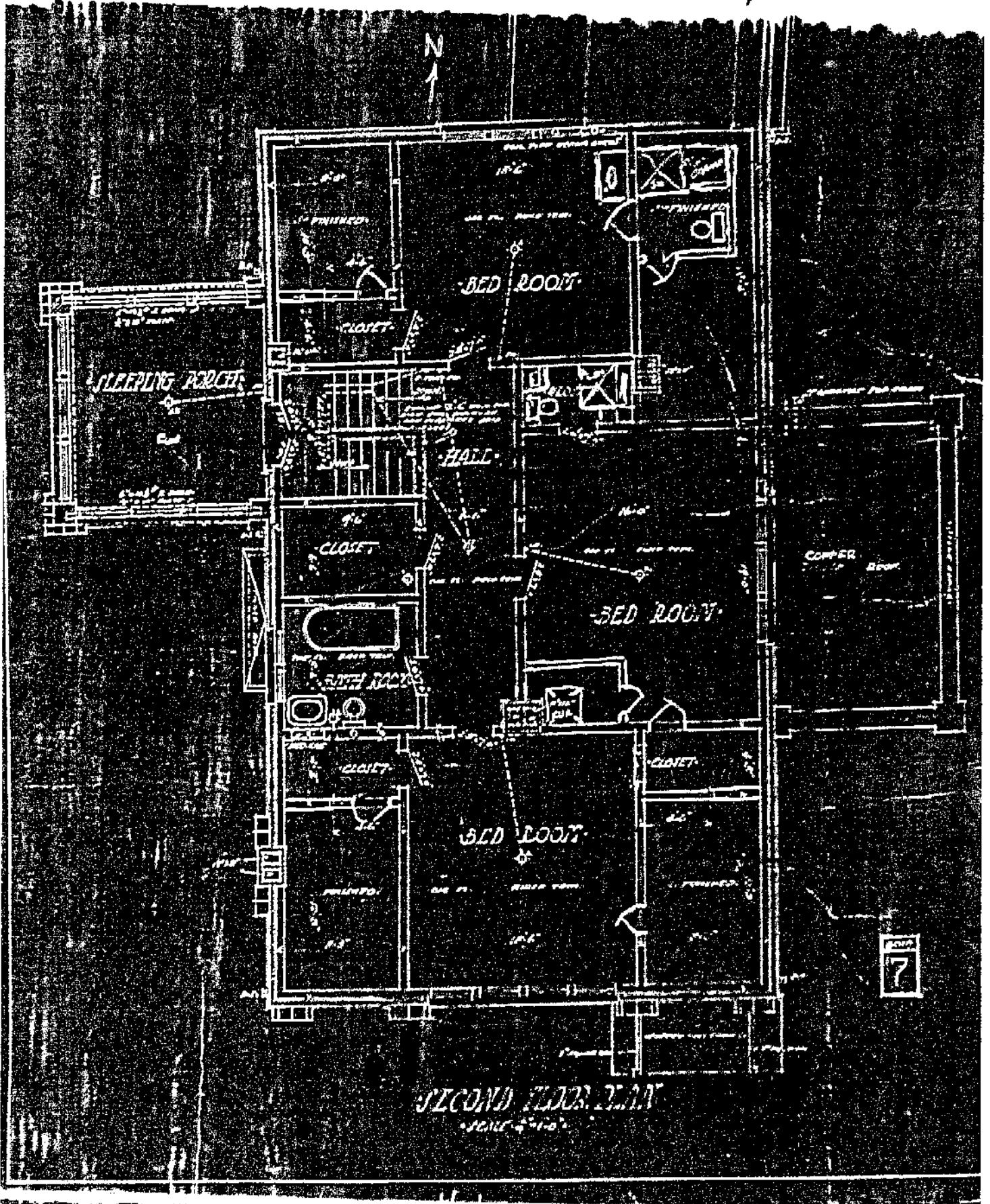


ED M. STETLAR HOUSE MARION, ILLINOIS



ED M. STOTLAR HOUSE

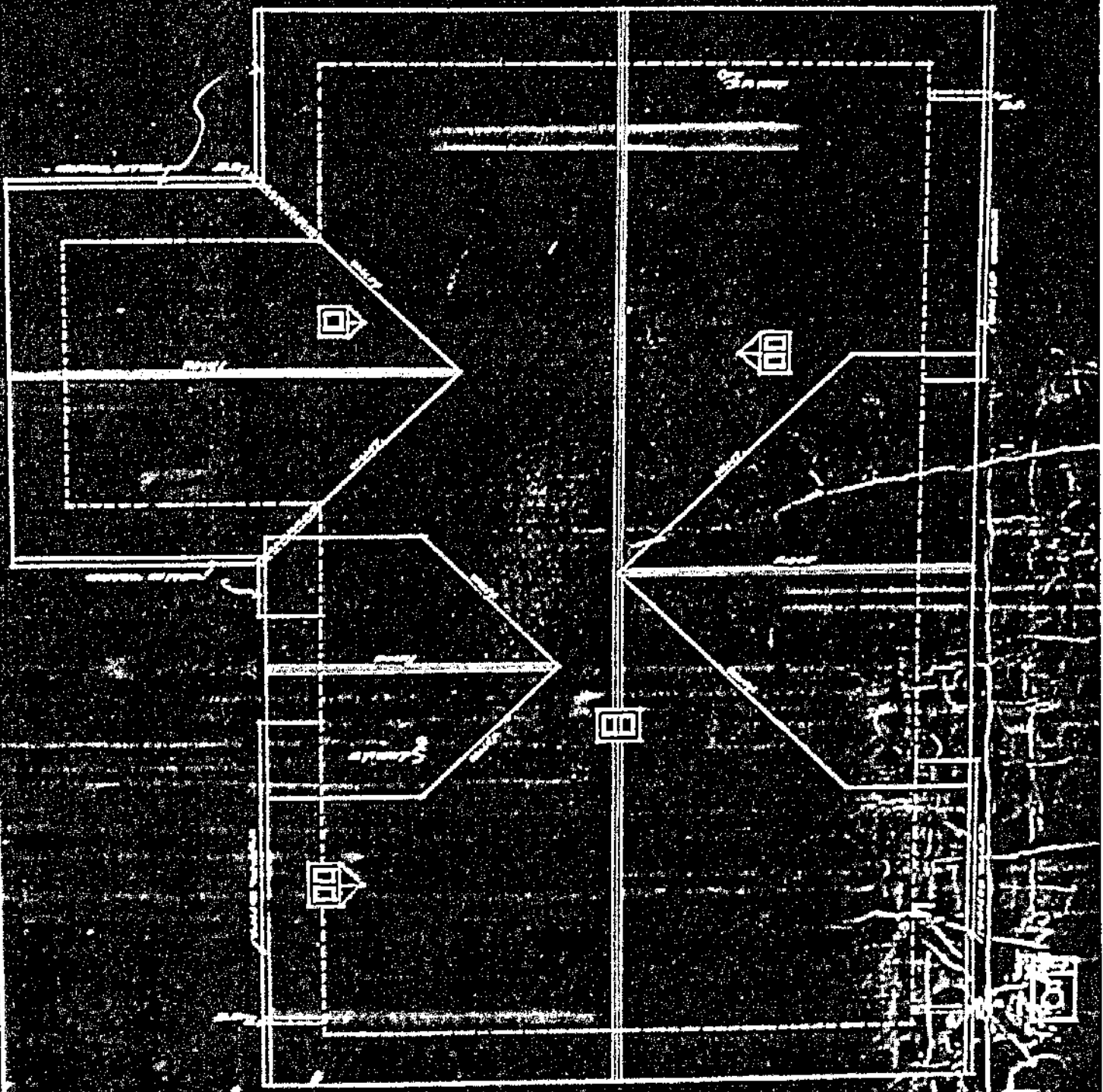
MARION, ILLINOIS



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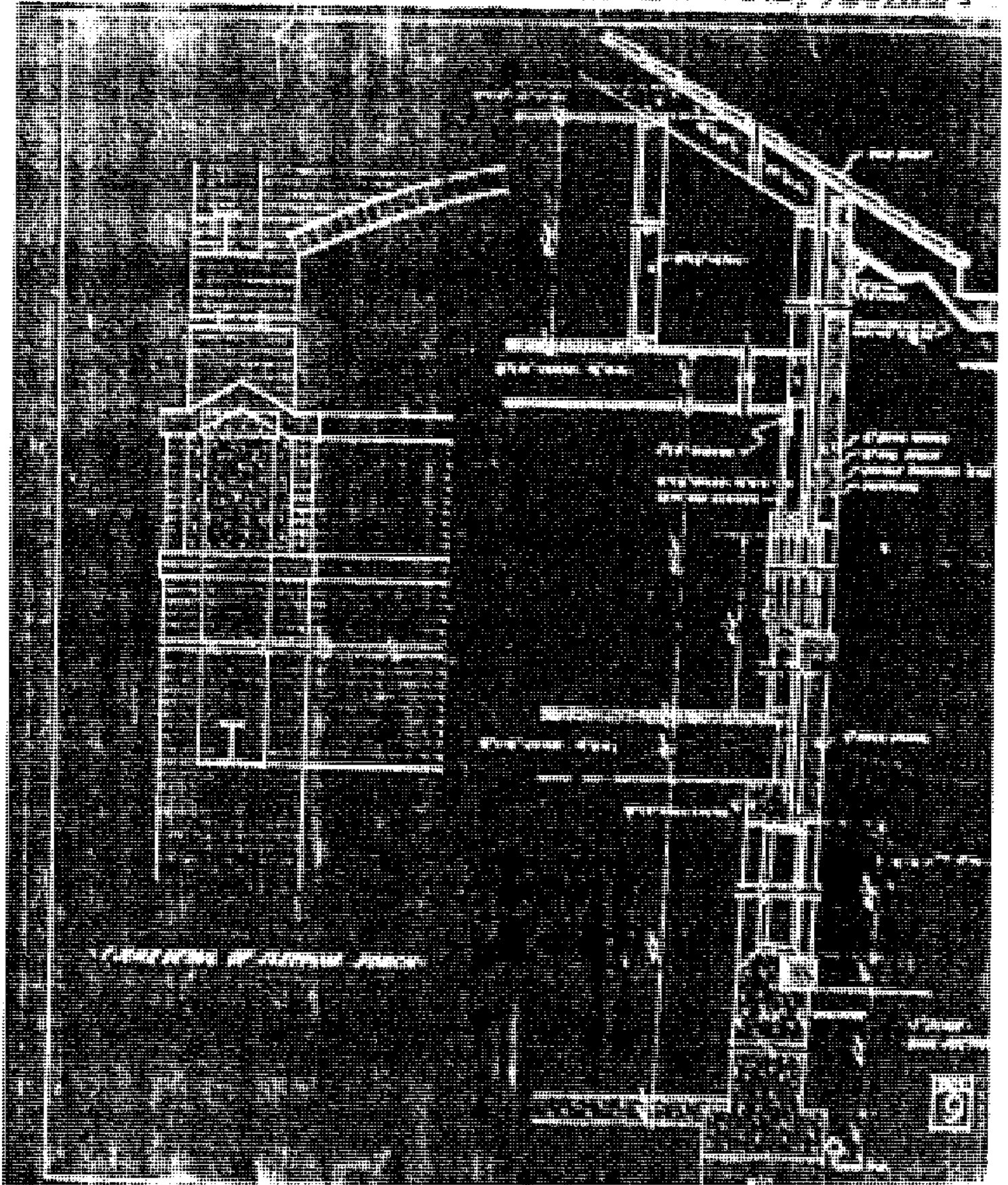
MARION, ILLINOIS

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-ROOF PLAN-
June 8, 1910

ED. M. STOTLAR HOUSE, MARION, ILLINOIS



CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, Point Sal Ataje, Address Restricted, Point Sal Highlands vicinity, 02001392, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, JENKINS COUNTY, Millen High School, 100 Cleveland Ave., Millen, 02000842, LISTED, 11/21/02

GEORGIA, PUTNAM COUNTY, Rockville Academy and St. Paul Methodist Church Historic District, E of Eatonton and S of GA 16, Rockville Rd., Eatonton vicinity, 02001382, LISTED, 11/19/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Automatic Electric Company Building, 1001 W. Van Buren, Chicago, 02001386, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Berwyn Health Center, 6600 W. 26th St., Berwyn, 02001352, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Fuller Park, 331 W. 45th St., Chicago, 02001347, LISTED, 11/20/02 (Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Maxwell--Briscoe Automobile Company Showroom, 1737 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 02001349, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Motor Row Historic District, Roughly bounded by 22nd St., Indiana St., 24th Place, and Wabash St., Chicago, 02001387, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Norwood Park Historical District, roughly bounded by Harlem Ave., Nagle Ave., Bryn Mawr Ave., and Avondale St., Chicago, 02001350, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Scoville Place, Jct. of Lake St. and Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, 02001351, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Waukegan Building, 4 S. Genesee St., Waukegan, 02001355, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Collins, Daniel Dove, House, 621 W. Main St., Collinsville, 02001385, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Norodni Sin, 209-211 E. Vandalia, Edwardsville, 02001353, LISTED, 11/21/02

ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Buffalo Grove Lime Kiln, Galena Trail Rd., Polo, 02001348, LISTED, 11/20/02

ILLINOIS, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, Stotlar, Ed. M., House, 1304 W. Main St., Marion, 02001354, LISTED, 11/21/02

IOWA, HARRISON COUNTY, Woodbine Normal and Grade School, 5th and Weare, Woodbine, 02001227, LISTED, 11/18/02 (Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, GREENE COUNTY, Vernal Presbyterian Church, 455 McInnis--Vernal Rd., Lucedale vicinity, 02001389, LISTED, 11/18/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, 181 S Jefferson St, Jackson, 02000209, LISTED, 11/19/02

MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Welty, Eudora, House, 1119 Pinehurst St., Jackson, 02001388, LISTED, 11/21/02

MISSISSIPPI, UNION COUNTY, New Albany Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. and E. Main, Camp St., and former St. Louis and San Francisco RR tracks, New Albany, 96001266, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/06/02

MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Kaulien Mercantile Company, 900 and 902 E. High St., Jefferson City, 02001402, LISTED, 11/21/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, Kansas City Club Building, 1228 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, 02001401, LISTED, 11/19/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, TWA Corporate Headquarters' Building, 1735-1741 Baltimore Ave.--1740 Main St., Kansas City, 02001403, LISTED, 11/20/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, West Ninth Street--Baltimore Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase I), West 100 blk. of 10th St. and 1000 blk. of Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, 01001413, LISTED, 11/20/02

MISSOURI, MARION COUNTY, Maple Avenue Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broadway and Center St., Alley to North St., Dulany to Section, Hannibal, 02001404, LISTED, 11/21/02

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Lewis and Clark County Hospital Historic District, 3404 Cooney Dr., Helena, 02001101, LISTED, 11/19/02

NEW YORK, DELAWARE COUNTY, Congregation Bnai Israel Synagogue, Wagner Ave., Fleischmanns, 02001396, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Hellenic Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, 1000 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, 02001329, LISTED, 11/13/02

NEW YORK, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Williamsburg Cemetery, Abel Rd., Hampton Corners, 02001328, LISTED, 11/14/02

NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY, Congregation Tifereth Israel, 109-18 and 109-20 54th Ave., Corona, 02001357, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, Lansingburgh Village Burial Ground, Third Ave. and 107th St., Troy, 02001358, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, RICHMOND COUNTY, Calvary Presbyterian Church, 909 Castleton Ave., Staten Island, 02001356, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, SULLIVAN COUNTY, St. John's Episcopal Church and Rectory, 15 St. John's St., Monticello, 02001359, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, K. WHITTELSEY (Tugboat), 3 North St. at Rondout Creek, Kingston, 02001395, LISTED, 11/21/02

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Ulster House Hotel, Main St. at Academy Rd., Pine Hill, 02001399, LISTED, 11/21/02

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Weizer Building, 11801 Buckeye Rd., Cleveland, 02001360, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, New Southern Hotel, 112-120 E. Baltimore St., Jackson, 02001378, LISTED, 11/21/02

TENNESSEE, SHELBY COUNTY, Martin Memorial Temple CME Church, 65 S. Parkway West, Memphis, 02001379, LISTED, 11/20/02

TENNESSEE, WARREN COUNTY, City Cemetery, South High St., McMinnville, 02001377, LISTED, 11/21/02

UTAH, SAN JUAN COUNTY, St. Christopher's Episcopal Mission, UT 163, Bluff vicinity, 02001042, LISTED, 11/18/02

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Brooksville Advent Church, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001380, LISTED, 11/21/02 (Religious Buildings, Sites and Structures in Vermont MPS)

VERMONT, ADDISON COUNTY, Dog Team Tavern, 1338 Dog Team Tavern Rd., New Haven, 02001381, LISTED, 11/21/02

VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY, Saddlebow Farm, 2477 Gold Coast Rd., Bridgewater, 02001345, LISTED, 11/14/02

VIRGINIA, AUGUSTA COUNTY, Bare House and Mill, 157 Wilda Rd., Stuarts Draft vicinity, 02001364, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, CARROLL COUNTY, Carter Hydraulic Rams, Off Grayson St. and US 221, Hillsville, 02001373, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Bleak Hill, Address Restricted, Callaway vicinity, 02001374, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, GREENE COUNTY, Powell--McMullan House, 233 McMullen Mill Rd., Stanardsville vicinity, 02001367, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, HANOVER COUNTY, Hanover Wayside, 8225 Hanover Wayside Rd., Hanover, 02001365, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, HENRY COUNTY, Old Turner Place, 7643 Henry Rd., Henry, 02001371, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURG INDEPENDENT CITY, Court House Hill--Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly along Madison St., Harrison St., 7th St., 6th St., Lynchburg, 02001361, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, PAGE COUNTY, Wall Brook Farm, 967 Longs Rd., Luray vicinity, 02001375, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Bryan, Joseph, Park, 4308 Hermitage Rd., Richmond, 02001369, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Church of the Sacred Heart, 1401 Perry St., Richmond, 02001368, LISTED, 11/22/02

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, New Pump House, 1708 Pump House Dr., Richmond, 02001366, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, Hamilton Schoolhouse, VA 611, S. Buffalo Rd., Lexington vicinity, 02001372, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Sanders, Walter McDonald, House, College Ave., Bluefield, 02001370, LISTED, 11/21/02

VIRGINIA, WISE COUNTY, Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, 10 W. Street N, Big Stone Gap, 02001362, LISTED, 11/22/02

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