

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.

3-28-97

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 Dulaney, Robert L. House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 602 North 7th Street not for publication

city or town Marshall vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Clark code 023 zip code 62441

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 C. Wheeler (SHPO) 3-20-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
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
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Robert L. Dulaney House
Name of Property

Clark, 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 with n 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

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick

roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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

c. 1864-c. 1898

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Robert L. Dulaney House

Clark, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	439910	4360690
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

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 Damian T. Macey

organization _____ date December 20, 1996

street & number 602 North 7th St. telephone 217-826-6027

city or town Marshall state IL zip code 62441

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 Damian T. and Eleanor J. Macey

street & number 602 North 7th ST. telephone 217-826-6027

city or town Marshall state IL zip code 62441

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Robert L. Dulaney House

DESCRIPTION

The Robert L. Dulaney House is a two-and-a-half story, brick, Italianate private dwelling with some later Queen Anne/Classical Revival remodelings from the 1890s. It was constructed circa 1862 to 1864 in the city of Marshall in east central Clark County, Illinois. The house is about 5,500 square feet. The home is located at 602 North Seventh Street which was originally called Franklin Street.

For years the house was the sole residence in the middle of the block on a rise that is one of the highest points in the city with slight drops in elevation in all four directions. Previous owners subdivided the property with newer homes now surrounding the house.

While the house is Italianate in style, some later details and a minor remodeling added styles that were in vogue in the later 1800s. The property was originally in a large grove of oak trees. Some of them are still standing and predate the house. A newer concrete drive extends from Seventh Street along the north side of the property to a large garage constructed in 1975. This garage is a noncontributing building to the nomination.

The house is located six blocks north of the business district which was along the Old National Road, later Route 40. It is seven blocks from the Archer House, constructed in 1841 and already on the National Register.

The house has a limestone foundation extending over six feet below ground level and exterior and interior walls of solid brick in a common bond. There is a four-course brick water table around the main house that is six rows of brick above the stone foundation. The cross-gabled roofs are steeply pitched and covered in a slate-looking asphalt shingle. Among the home's Italianate features are the wide overhanging eaves, large decorative brackets under the eaves, tall, narrow arched windows, tall ornate chimneys, and an arched entrance.¹

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Although exact dates are not available, local history has the house started in 1862 with completion in 1864. The larger front portion is an offset "T" shape of two-and-a-half stories with a lower rear two-story wing. A. J. Downing in Architecture of Country Houses, states: "An Italianate Villa...is the country house of a person of competence or wealth sufficient to build and maintain it with some taste and elegance."² Considering the city of Marshall was less than 30 years old consisting of little more than small frame buildings and a few scattered brick structures, this was certainly a house of style and dignity at the north edge of town (the first addition to Marshall) amid dirt and muddy streets.

Windows are tall, narrow, and mostly double-hung. (43 windows in all). The third floor windows are arched. Other windows on the main "T" part of the house are six-over-one with much original glass in the smaller upper panes. Lower sashes are original and show that they were recycled by fitting plugs into the spaces of the original mullions so they would accommodate the new single panes of glass. Windows on the back of the house are mostly one-over-one. The newer large windows on the first floor front and north elevations are 6'x 6' center panes of heavy beveled glass topped with ornate leaded and beveled sections. On the side of the larger windows are one-over-one beveled windows making the total width of the window assembly 12'. The newer bay windows are also one-over-one consistent with the Queen Anne style in the late 1800's.³ All first and second floor windows have stone sills and lintels.

There is a crawl space of 4' height under the main "T" of the house with a basement under the lower back wing. The basement has only an outside entrance on the west.

The most significant change to the house was the removal of one of the two, two-story wings on the west elevation, south of the kitchen wing. This was a nearly identical wing to the remaining kitchen wing on the west. Other changes were the addition of a five-sided bay at the southwest corner, a much larger wraparound porch with brick pillars, dentil molding, and extended brackets

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under the flat roof, addition of the two previously mentioned larger windows, and the single pane lower sashes all done in the 1890s. The porch roof was capped by extensions of the pillars with heavy balustrades between them. This decorative railing was removed in the early 1900s. Sometime in the early 1900s French doors were placed at both ends of the solarium/music room that extends across the front of the house.

The back porch was enclosed with wood siding with the west half being converted to a sleeping room for domestic help (now a utility area) and the remaining porch has newer glass louvered windows and an outside door. The porch sleeping room was apparently done around the turn of the century and includes a hot water radiator that matches other changes about that time.

The current appearance of the Robert L. Dulaney House from the front is just as it was around 1900. (See Exhibit 1 of 1907 picture.) The house was originally exposed brick but has been painted most of this century. The color is a soft yellow with white trim. There are three multiple flue chimneys on the main house block that extend nearly eight feet above the roof. These chimneys serve the fireplaces on each floor. They are painted a soft green gray to match the slate-like color of the roof. On the back lower wing is a smaller chimney that served stoves in the kitchen and servants' quarters. These chimneys all date from the original construction.

Ceilings in the home are 13 1/2' on the first floor, 12' on the second floor, and 10' on the third floor.

The front entrance on the east side is from stone steps with curved stone sides to the extensive porch. There are also six-foot wide stone steps on the south side of the porch that at one time led to the formal gardens on the south that were complete with benches, urns, and statuary. These two lots now contain newer ranch style houses.

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Robert L. Dulaney House

EAST ELEVATION (Front of House)

The base of the "T" is the dominant front of the house. At the top of the roof line is a three-flue chimney with inset panels and a corbelled brick cap. The gable peak is 42' from the ground with a roof overhang of over three feet supported by ten heavy ornate wood brackets. At the peak of the gable on the third floor is an arched cast iron window hood and an oriel-type shelf bracket under the window. Centered under this window is a pair of narrow windows on the second floor. They are capped by a cast iron cornice supported by three leaf and scroll brackets. On the first floor is the 12' wide three-section beveled and leaded window. To the left of the front "T" is the south wing which has the main entrance to the house. The front door is topped with an arched transom. Both the door and transom glass are beveled.

The porch roof is flat and rests on brick pillars with supporting brackets under the roof and dentil moldings between each bracket. Directly over the front door is a tall arched window on the second floor bearing a cast iron hood. The main roof of the "T" portion has brackets extending around the entire perimeter.

SOUTH ELEVATION

The roof line is nearly identical to the front with a steeply-pitched gabled roof supported by eight brackets. At the third floor level is another arched window with a cast iron hood and oriel-type shelf bracket. On the second floor are two narrow windows. There is a single window in the front section of the "T" on second floor, and these all have a six-over-one configuration. Below on the first floor is a double French door opening to the front porch. The doors and transom consist of 44 panes of glass and include a large transom of antique stained glass added by the present owners. The wraparound porch extends around the south and west elevation. Stone caps the brick porch railing. On the first floor to the right is a tall (nearly 12' in height) single window that reaches the porch floor. On the west side of the porch on the first floor is the five-sided bay. The lower two-story wing to the west does not

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have brackets. The south side of this wing has two second floor windows and two windows on the first floor.

WEST ELEVATION

The tall main house block gable is flanked by two symmetrically spaced massive multiple flue chimneys. They have inset panels and corbelled brick tops. The gable roof is supported by 13 brackets. Directly under the gable peak is another arched window on the third floor with a cast iron hood and oriel-type shelf bracket below. Under the third floor window is the peak and roof of the rear wing that extends back to its own gable and smaller chimney with an ornately corbelled cap. On the main house are two, tall second floor windows on each side of the lower wing. The rear wing has two symmetrical first and second floor windows on each side of the chimney. The first floor window to the north is much shorter and smaller, and it appears it has always been this way. The sashes in the first floor (kitchen) have been replaced with newer pine sashes in the 1960's. The sloping porch shed roof extends from below the second floor windows on the north. The siding is weatherboards. The porch also has a one-over-one double-hung window in this elevation. In the middle of the rear wing at ground level is the outside entrance to the basement.

NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation has the shorter rear wing to the west, a gable extension in the center, and front gable extension to the east. At the peak of the gable on the third floor is the fourth arched window. However, the arch of this window is brick. On the second floor to the east is a narrow window centered in the leg of the "T." In the projecting north gable is a pair of windows on the second floor, and to the east is a small bath window and a full length window on the second floor. Beginning at the west of the first floor is the enclosed porch with a single window in the room portion, a modern wood door with aluminum storm, and two sections of louvered glass windows added in 1960 on the porch. The back door opens onto five old concrete

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steps to a 1978 patio. The porch projects about two feet from the main house. On the first floor in the north gable extension is another large window with beveled and leaded glass in three sections extending 12' in width. Towards the east on the first floor are paired French doors and transoms of 44 panes of glass. The transom is now covered with antique stained and leaded panels installed by the present owners.

INTERIOR

The interior is asymmetrical with no central hall. It is the only brick Italianate house in Marshall that does not have a side-hall plan. The interior plaster covers all walls and most ceilings. Most plaster is original and contains animal hair for strength. There is no lath on the brick walls; the plaster is placed directly on the brick. Two second floor ceilings and one bath have a wood ceiling with beams dividing them into panels. This was apparently done to replace fallen plaster in the early part of the 1900s. One bath and the third floor has tile ceilings. Floors in the living room, dining room, and second floor are all narrow oak varnished and uncovered, except for carpeting in the second floor halls. The second floor baths have original ceramic tile flooring of the late 1800's. The solarium/music room has a very intricate ceramic and marble tile floor placed in four inches of concrete, also done in the late 1890s. The kitchen floor is carpeted, and the third floor has wide plank poplar that is lightly varnished.

LIVING ROOM

Entering the front door on the southeast front of the house, the entry threshold of stone is worn down in the center showing the 130 years of traffic into the house. The first room is a large living /reception room with quarter-sawn oak woodwork that was added in the late 1890s remodeling. The oak is varnished and has dentil molding above all windows, doors, and newel posts of the stairs. The massive stairs on the north side of the room are all oak, extra wide with turned balusters and rises to a large landing, then turns back 180 degrees to the second floor. The

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under side of the stairs is all paneled oak. On the west wall opposite the front door is a hand carved dark red marble mantel with white onyx pillars and a panel. The mirror over the mantel is original to the house and bears the original silvering and Eastlake frame. To the south of the fireplace is the five-sided bay. The brass light fixture is a combination gas and electric fixture with cut glass starburst designs on the hanging electric sockets.

On the east side of the room adjacent to the front door is an oversized opening that now has French doors in the middle flanked by matching panels and transoms with a total of 84 panes of glass. This was originally an open door that had oak boxed panels at each side with pillars from the panels to the top of the door about 2 1/2' from each end of the opening. These were capped with Ionic capitals. The oak boxes, pillars, and capitals were found stored on the third floor and are in very good condition. They were removed sometime in the early 1900s and replaced with the French doors. This door opens into the solarium/music room.

SOLARIUM/MUSIC ROOM

This is the dominant room across the front of the house. The ceiling contains an original heavy plaster medallion with cherub faces on each of the four directions. Hanging from the medallion is a brass piped fixture with one large center globe and three outer globes with the same starburst design as the living room. The globes are on heavy chains. The front of the house or the east side of the room is dominated by the 12' beveled glass window assembly. On the west wall opposite the window is a white hand carved Carrara marble fireplace mantel with carved pillars and Ionic capitals. The mirror over this fireplace is also original to the house and is an intricate leaf and button design of gesso built on wood, capped with a fleur-de-lis.

At the north and south ends of the room are French doors and transoms of antique German stained glass (added by the present

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owners). The woodwork has shouldered architraves and decorative crowns.

The floor in this room is most unusual. It is ceramic and marble one inch squares set in concrete in an overall block design with a woven pattern around the perimeter of the room. To the north of the fireplace is an oversized French door with an arched transom that enters the dining room.

DINING ROOM

This room is also dominated by a fireplace on the opposite west wall at the narrow end of the room. The fireplace mantel is of walnut with red velvet backing three dimensional wood carvings on each side. Ceramic tile surrounds the opening and hearth and is variegated maroon, brown, and off-white tiles. To the right of the fireplace is a high leaded glass window of hexagons and elongated six-sided panes. This window opens to the now enclosed back porch. To the south of the fireplace is a 10 1/2' high swinging door of solid oak with inset panels. The wainscoting of the room is oak paneling, rising 5' above the baseboard and capped by a two-ridge plate rail. The rail is supported by curved brackets every 18 inches. On the south wall in the southeast corner of the room is an oak pocket door 10 1/2' high x 5 1/2' wide opening into the living room. The north wall of the room is lighted by a 12' expanse of three windows of beveled and leaded glass like the front; however, the top leaded window is a different design than in the front. The ceiling fixture is a newer bronze and Austrian crystal chandelier added by the present owners. Through the door at the west end of the dining room is the pantry and kitchen.

KITCHEN WING

The pantry area is done in knotty pine with louvered doors on the storage side. This was redone in the 1960s, and a half bath was added in the north side of the pantry area behind the dining room chimney. The kitchen also has knotty pine wainscoting and cabinets that were first added in the 1960s and updated in the

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late 1970s. The cabinets are in a U-shape with the south side left open for the dining area. Modern appliances are in use to accommodate current needs. Over the kitchen table is a leaded/stained glass fixture assembled by the present owners. The north side of the kitchen has the door to the back porch and adjoining heated utility room which has built-in cabinets, sink, washer and dryer.

The kitchen floor is covered with carpet at this time. At the southeast corner of the kitchen on the east wall is a door to a small hall. This has a floor-to-ceiling window that at one time was a door to the wraparound front porch. The hall has ash floors and had a narrow stairs to the second floor servants' rooms. The floor still shows the area where the newel post was once located as the stairs were removed in the late 1800s for the second floor bath in the upstairs hall.

The ceiling fixture in the hall is also a small gas/electric fixture of brass with the same globe design as the living room fixture. The ceilings in the pantry area, kitchen, and hall are all lower than the front part of the house. With the removal of the stairs, a closet was added. On the east side of the hall is a low door that is under the landing of the main staircase and opens back into the living room.

SECOND FLOOR - MASTER BEDROOM AREA

Ascending the stairs, at the landing are two steps that enter the master bedroom area over the kitchen. This door is a later addition when the back stairs were removed. The short steps lead to a large dressing area with closets and bath. The tub and stool are early 20th century additions. The floor is hexagonal ceramic tile, and the ceramic wall tile is over one inch thick, all original. The bath was at one time the landing for the back service stairs. The master bedroom is perhaps two servants' rooms now combined into one. There is no fireplace, but the back chimney had openings to accommodate pipes for stoves. The floor is narrow finished oak, and two corner closets are an early 1900s addition. Since this area is over the kitchen and is the lower

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wing to the back of the house, the ceiling is much lower than those of the main house. Back to the main stair landing and up nine additional steps takes one to the second floor of the main house.

BEDROOMS

At the top of the stairs is a large central hall with a closet added on the south side. Through the south door at the top of the stairs is a large bedroom/sitting room with windows on three sides. At the west end of this room is a fireplace with an oak mantel supported by fluted columns on each end, and ceramic tile surrounds the opening and hearth. A corner closet has been added to the north of the fireplace. On the east wall opposite the fireplace is an arched window. This is the window on the front of the house directly over the front door.

This room has a narrow oak floor and a wood paneled ceiling. It seems the ceiling may have fallen or needed repair prior to 1900 and rather than plaster, paneling was used, and a wide cornice molding placed around the room. The room has four early Art Deco sconces of two lights each. The outline of a wall sink and capped drain pipe was found on the inside wall indicating this room at one time had a service sink.

On the north side of the hall is the guest bedroom with two narrow side-by-side windows on the north wall. On the west wall is a wood original Greek Revival styled mantel and ceramic tile with flowers in urns on each side of the firebox. South of the fireplace is another added corner closet. The floors are narrow, dark, varnished oak.

East of the guest room is a large narrow full bath with modern fixtures and tile ceiling. However, the floor is the original ceramic hexagon tile placed there when the bath was added. This area had originally been a stairwell to the third floor with the stairs moved for addition of the bath. At the east end of the hall is the door opening into the present library.

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LIBRARY

This room is on the front of the house and has two narrow side-by-side windows facing the street. This room has the same paneled wood ceiling as the south bedroom. The ceiling light is an 1890's fixture. The floor is narrow dark oak. On the west wall opposite the double windows is a gray marble fireplace with patches of green through the veins and simple leaf carvings. The hearth is of green ceramic tile, and the side panels of the mantel are capped with narrow strips of polished black marble. There is an Italianate styled arched cast iron front for the firebox.

Centered in the north wall of the library is a door that opens into a smaller sewing room. On the east side of the sewing room are added closets and this room also had a service sink at one time. This room has the enclosed narrow stairs to the third floor. The stairs are in three sections that make a 180 degree turn to the top level.

THIRD FLOOR

The stairs open into the north end of the room that extends across the front of the house. The floors on the top level are four- and five-inch wide lightly varnished poplar boards. The east wall of this room has an arched window facing the street. The opposite wall has a chimney and a Greek Revival styled wood mantel against an unfinished wall of original brick. This room was apparently a sitting room or game room as the next main room on the third floor was a ballroom.

The ballroom is the entire 41' width of the top of the "T" of the main house with arched windows on three sides. The west wall has two chimneys, one with an original black painted mantel. At the northwest corner of the room is a large metal tank supported by a heavy wood frame for the gravity flow running water system before the city provided this service. The north end of the tank has a filter that still has sand and charcoal that helped clean and purify the water. The pipes are still in place through the wall

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that connected to the gutter for the inflow of rainwater and an overflow pipe to take off the excess. The water tank construction is nearly identical to the plan suggested in The Victorian Housebuilder's Guide of 1869.⁴ In the northeast corner of the room is a ladder that can be used for access to the roof. Above the third floor is a full attic space with center heights of nearly seven feet. The stairs from the second floor hall originally entered directly into the ballroom, and the evidence of the stair rail is still on the east wall.

BASEMENT

The basement is only under the back kitchen wing of the house and accessible only from the outside. The steps leading to the basement are huge blocks of limestone for each step. The walls of the basement are varied limestone blocks of enormous size. Some walls have had concrete veneer added. There is a brick partition in this area with a fruit or wine room on the south. The remainder is open and used only for furnace and storage. The original coal bin was removed by the present owners; however, the original coal chute is still in existence through the west wall. The first boiler was used until 1978 although it had been converted from hand-fired wood and coal, to an electric stoker, to oil, and finally to gas. The present boiler still makes use of the original piping and early radiators. The house now has three central air conditioning systems and has been completely rewired.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Robert L. Dulaney House is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion C for architecture as a good representative example of an Italianate house with some Renaissance Revival detailing and later Queen Anne/Classical Revival remodelings from the late 1890s. It is one of ten Italianate houses in Marshall but somewhat different in that it is the only brick Italianate house with an asymmetrical plan, the only one with cast iron window hoods, and has not had exterior modernization with synthetic materials. It is in an excellent state of repair. The period of significance is c. 1864 when the house was believed to have been finished through c. 1898 when the house was remodeled.

Among the Italianate features are the wide overhanging roof, the decorative cornices, brackets, paired and single tall narrow windows, some arched windows, cast iron window hoods, tall ornate chimneys. The home has some later 1890s modifications as seen in larger Queen Anne style windows, leaded glass, fireplace openings, stair trim, bay windows, and Classical Revival styled front porch and woodwork.

The house maintains its historic integrity of setting, location, design, materials, association, workmanship, and feeling. It remains almost unchanged for the last 100 years, with nearly the same floor plan as when constructed. While newer homes surround the property, they do not detract from the distinct late 19th century feeling of the Robert L. Dulaney house.

MARSHALL HISTORY

Clark County is situated on the eastern boundary of Illinois about midway between Chicago and Cairo. It is bounded on the east by the Wabash River and Indiana state line. By an act of the legislature passed in 1819, the county seat of Clark County was moved to Marshall from the river community of Darwin. Early settlers included Woodford Dulaney, an uncle of Robert L.

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Robert L. Dulaney House

Dulaney, who moved to the area from Virginia in 1832, and a buyer of land in 1836.

In 1827 construction of the Cumberland Road entered the area. This highly traveled route to the West was the main street of Marshall passing by the court house square. The construction of this road gave Marshall a flow of people and money that caused rapid settlement and many public improvements. The greatest development for the area was the building of the railroad, first chartered in 1850, but not completed until 1870, with the first passenger train passing through Marshall on June 12, 1870. The railroad paralleled the National Road and brought new interest and further prosperity to the area.

The first owners of two sections of the land of present-day Marshall were William B. Archer and Joseph Duncan, who later became Governor of Illinois and U.S. Senator. They purchased the land directly from the U.S. Government for \$200 as approved on January 12, 1829. The town was founded and laid out October 3, 1835, by the owners, Archer and Duncan and named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Archer soon acquired all holdings from Duncan.

The basis of the early economy was agriculture. The first business was a hotel constructed in 1836. Other early businesses were a tailor in 1837 and the first physician in 1838. The first mill was constructed in 1839, and in 1838 a very exclusive private school was started by a minister. In 1871 it merged with the public school system. The first dentist in the county practiced in Marshall starting 1852.

The current "main street" along three blocks of the old Cumberland Road consists of two and three-story buildings constructed during the 1850's to 1880's. Primarily many are bracketed Italianate buildings. Marshall now has 3,600 residents.⁵

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Robert L. Dulaney House

DULANEY FAMILY HISTORY

Robert L. Dulaney was a prominent lawyer, banker, and public figure of Clark County and the state of Illinois. He was a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and due to family problems he was placed to live with an uncle, Woodford Dulaney of York, Illinois, a small settlement in this county. He completed his education at Indiana University in Bloomington. In 1840 he finished his legal studies at Transylvania University in Kentucky being admitted to the bar in 1843.

Dulaney was very active in his law practice becoming a good friend of Abraham Lincoln and his family. He retired from practice in 1879 and started a bank under the name of R. L. Dulaney and Company. The Dulaney National Bank continues to operate in Marshall to this day under out-of-state and non-family ownership.

On December 24, 1850, Robert L. Dulaney was married at Marshall to Elizabeth E. Bartlett who was born in 1833 and died in 1882. They had seven children.

Mr. Dulaney passed away May 5, 1903, with his estate, bank, and considerable property remaining in the family. He had extensive land holdings including a horse farm in Kentucky, subdivisions in several towns, and considerable financial assets.

He served under Governor Beveridge and as one of the Penitentiary Commissioners under Governor Oglesby and Governor Cullom. During the Cullom years he was President of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. He was highly recognized and respected for the able services he rendered to both state and local governments.⁶

ITALIANATE ARCHITECTURE

The Italianate style was very popular from the 1850s to the 1880s. Pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the style in the 1840's and 1850's which was loosely based on medieval Italian farmhouses. Due to a depression beginning in

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Robert L. Dulaney House

1873, there was a subsequent decline in the popularity of the Italianate style of architecture. After the depression several new housing styles became more popular including Queen Anne. The Italianate style is characterized with low-pitched roofs and tall narrow windows. Most homes in this style also had decorative brackets under the eaves with tall narrow windows that were usually arched or curved. The homes were often built with a square cupola or tower.⁷ The Robert L. Dulaney house has all of the characteristics except the low-pitched roof and tower. The gabled roofs are more characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, a style contemporary with the Italianate style.

CHANGES

Due to the fact the Dulaney family and their heirs lived in the house from the initial construction to 1957, all major changes were made by them. Since that time only five other families have lived in the house.

It seems most major changes took place in the late 1890's, those being the removal of one of the two, two-story west wings of the house. They then added the Classical Revival styled wraparound porch with brick pillars, flat roof, and bracketed trim. The five-sided bay at the southwest corner of the main block was also added at this time being of the Queen Anne influence. While exact dates are not available the larger expanses of glass to the north and east front were apparently done before the turn of the century as well as the changing of the lower sashes from six panes to single panes of glass. The French doors at both ends of the solarium and to adjoining rooms were further updates to meet the changing styles.

Much of the influence of the Classical Revival style of architecture was enhanced by the Columbian Exposition of 1893 held in Chicago. Soon newly constructed homes and many remodelings presented a classical theme in building designed by leading architects of that time. The Classical Revival style often featured stately porch-support columns, doorways with elaborate, decorative surrounds, cornices which typically are

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Robert L. Dulaney House

boxed eaves with an overhang, symmetrically placed rectangular windows with double hung sashes, and low balustrades around porches and roof lines. Among the Robert Dulaney House's Classical Revival features is the large front porch with its massive brick piers, dentils, and wooden balustrade, and some of the interior woodwork which has entablatures and dentils.

The Queen Anne style had its origin in the United States at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, which awakened an interest in our colonial architecture heritage. It was the dominant style during the period from about 1880 until the 1900s. This style is characterized by the use of wall surfaces as primary decorative elements. Architects that designed Queen Anne houses had full use of balloon framing techniques which allowed them to incorporate frequent bay windows, towers, wall projections, and roof overhangs to avoid a smooth walled appearance to the house. Steeply pitched roofs with gabled and hipped roofs, extensive wraparound one story porches, simple door and window surrounds, window sashes with only a single pane of glass, and asymmetrical facades were often found on Queen Anne houses.⁷ The Robert L. Dulaney House's Queen Anne features include five-sided window bay, replacement first story windows on the north and east elevations, and some of the fireplace mantels.

OWNERSHIP OF THE ROBERT L. DULANEY HOUSE

1. 05-18-1850 Property was purchased by Robert L. Dulaney for \$40. House constructed about 12-14 years later.
2. 05-18-1903 Mr. Dulaney dies, passed to living children, purchased by daughter, Elizabeth Cecil Burnett
3. 11-03-1946 Mrs. Burnett died leaving life estate to husband J.R. Burnett, then to children.
4. 09-28-1957 Mr. Burnett died. To close estate after extensive law suit of heirs, judge ordered house sold.
5. 01-27-1959 First residents outside family, Howard and Lillian Ownley.
6. 11-19-1960 Sold to Harry and Dorothy Coldren.
7. 07-16-1964 Sold to Walter and Anne Hipple

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Robert L. Dulaney House

8. 06-17-1971 Sold to Harold and Sylvia Walker
9. 05-07-1975 Sold to Damian T. & Eleanor J. Macey
(CURRENT OWNERS)

OTHER ITALIANATE HOMES IN MARSHALL

502 NORTH SEVENTH STREET This is a two-story frame home on a corner lot with a side-hall plan. The home was originally a much smaller home constructed c. 1860s with later Italianate additions of the front section and porch. It has a fully bracketed steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with new metal covering. The home is in very good repair and is located just one block from the Dulaney house.

503 NORTH SEVENTH This is a frame two-story side-hall plan on a corner lot with an Italianate low pitched bracketed roof. It is not in the 1880 Bird's-Eye View and was constructed in the mid 1880's. Although the outside bears very few major alterations, the exterior has been covered for many years with asbestos shingles. It, too, is one block from the Dulaney house and is in a fair state of repair.

504 NORTH EIGHT STREET This two-story side hall plan brick house on a corner lot was constructed in the early 1880s and is not in the 1880 Bird's-Eye View. Although the main structure is unaltered, the front porch has been removed leaving just a concrete porch floor. Much of the original roof cresting is still in place. It has decorative windows hoods and sills. The eaves and trim are very much in need of paint. This house, too, is just one block from the Dulaney house.

402 NORTH FOURTH STREET This two-story brick home on a corner lot was also built in the 1880's and has a side-hall plan and low-pitched hipped roof. The house was not pictured in the 1880 Bird's-Eye View. It is basically unaltered; however, the porch has apparently been modified and is in very poor repair. The eaves and cornices need considerable attention with some pieces missing.

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409 NORTH SEVENTH STREET This two-story brick home is on a corner lot. It was constructed 1860, by John Bartlett whose wife was the sister of William B. Archer, the founder of Marshall. It is also a side-hall plan with a low-pitched hipped roof. It has been considerably altered both inside and out over the years. A large new brick addition to the east side of the house was done in the late 1980s. Entrances and porches have been eliminated and moved, and the inside is totally redone with little more than the brick exterior left from the Victorian period. This house is just two blocks from the Dulaney house.

1205 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE This brick two-story side-hall plan house was constructed in the 1860s by William B. Archer, founder of Marshall. This home originally fronted an early railroad line running from Chicago to the south. It is now an office building. The brackets and cornice have been removed and replaced with aluminum, including the soffits. Porches have been removed and not replaced. Chimneys have been rebuilt much smaller. The building appears to have the original slate roof. It is in a fair state of repair.

614 PINE STREET This small two-story brick gable front house on a corner lot is a side-hall plan built about 1865. For many years it was used as a church. While the exterior is little altered, the interior has been extensively modified. It was rehabilitated back to a private dwelling just three years ago. It has been painted for many decades.

304 SOUTH FIFTH STREET is another narrow side-hall plan brick house on a corner lot. This gable front house constructed in the late 1860s still has rather extensive grounds. The front porch floor was recently replaced with poured concrete, and the lower brick pillars were replaced with concrete blocks. A steel chimney now protrudes from the north side of the roof. Front brackets remain, but side brackets are no longer there. The house has a new metal roof on the south side only.

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1003 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE is a frame asymmetrical two-story house on an expansive corner lot. The original part of the house was possibly constructed in 1857. Although the home maintains a spacious setting and is not extensively altered, it is now covered with aluminum siding.

ENDNOTES

1 Virginia McAlester, and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 211-214.

2 A. J. Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 257.

3 Virginia McAlester, and Lee McAlester, 266.

4 George E. Woodward, and Edward G. Thompson, A Victorian House-builder's Guide of 1869 (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1988) 708.

5 H. C. Bell, Editor, Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Clark County (Chicago: Middle West Publishing, Company, 1907) 617-630.

6 Ibid. 732-733.

7 Virginia McAlester, and Lee McAlester, 263-266 and 397-398.

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Robert L. Dulaney House

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bell, H. C., Editor. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Clark County. Chicago: Middle West Publishing Company, 1907.

Cummings, Marcus Fayette, and Miller, Charles Crosby. Victorian Architectural Details: Two pattern Books from 1865 & 1873. Watkins Glen, New York: American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1978.

Downing, A.J. The Architecture of Country Houses. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1950; Republished New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969.

Grow, Lawrence. Classic Old House Plans: Three Centuries of American Domestic Architecture. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 1984

Holly, Henry Hudson. Country Seats and Modern Dwellings. Watkins Glen, New York: American Life Foundation, Library of Victorian Culture, 1977, Second Printing, 1980.

Maass, John. The Victorian Home in America. New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1972.

McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Sloan, Samuel Sloan's Victorian Buildings (Originally The Model Architect, 1852.) New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1980.

Whiffen, Marcus and Koeper, Frederick, American Architecture Volume 1: 1607-1860. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1983.

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Robert L. Dulaney House

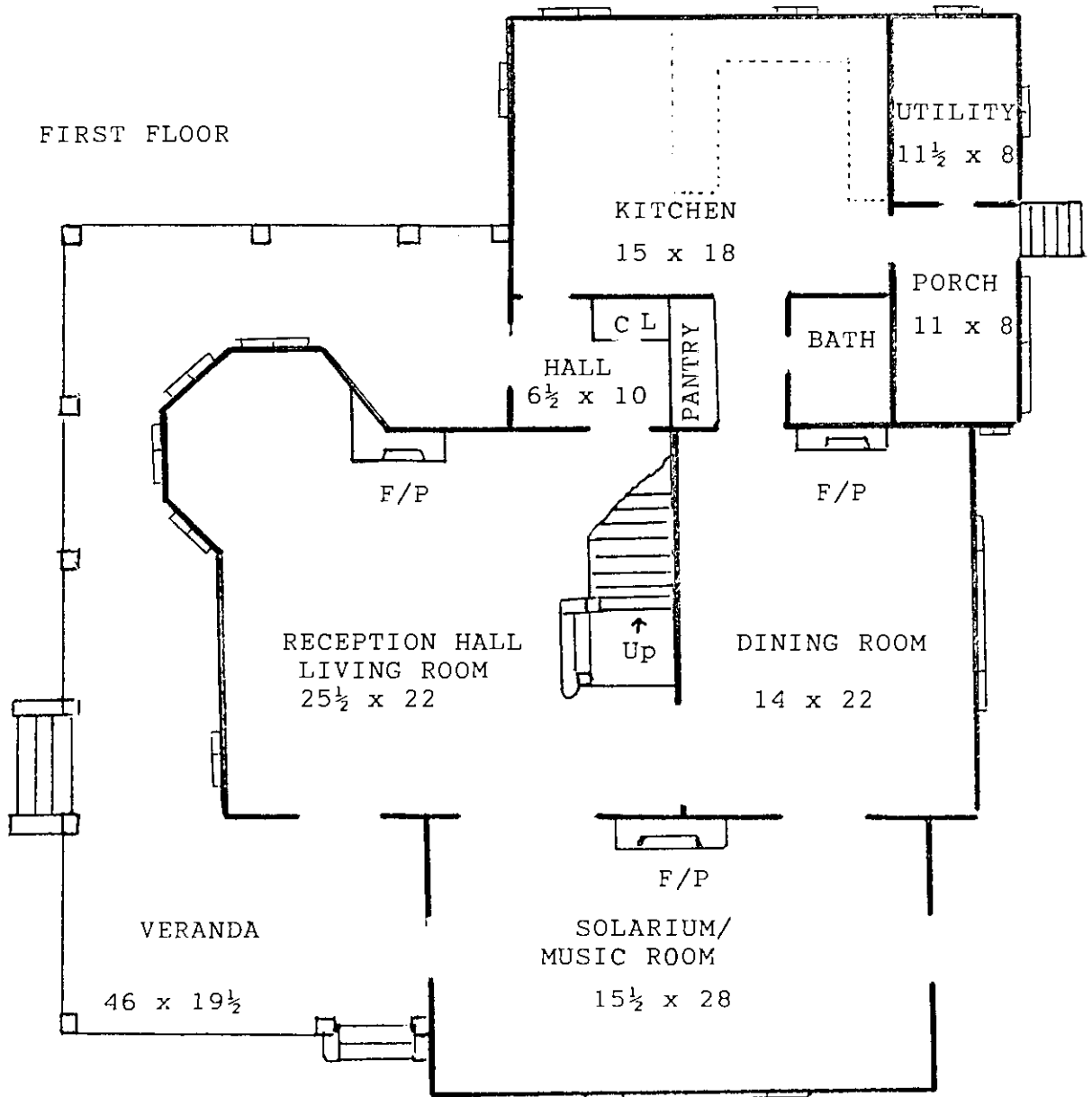
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Out Lot 10 and all of Out Lot 11 in William B. Archer's First Addition to the Town (now City) of Marshall lying south of the alley, as shown by plat of said Out lot 11 made by Robert L. Dulaney and recorded in Plat Record 1 at page 43 of the records of Clark County, Illinois, except 126 feet of the south 120 feet of Out Lot 10, subject and 29.5 feet west of the Northeast corner of the property hereby conveyed all as shown on plat prepared by E. J. Huffington, recorded in Plat Record 4 at page 1, situated in the County of Clark in the State of Illinois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the house that maintains its historic integrity and the noncontributing newer garage. Although the house originally stood in the middle of the block, earlier adjoining lots have been sold off for newer construction and, therefore, are not a part of the nominated property,

FIRST FLOOR

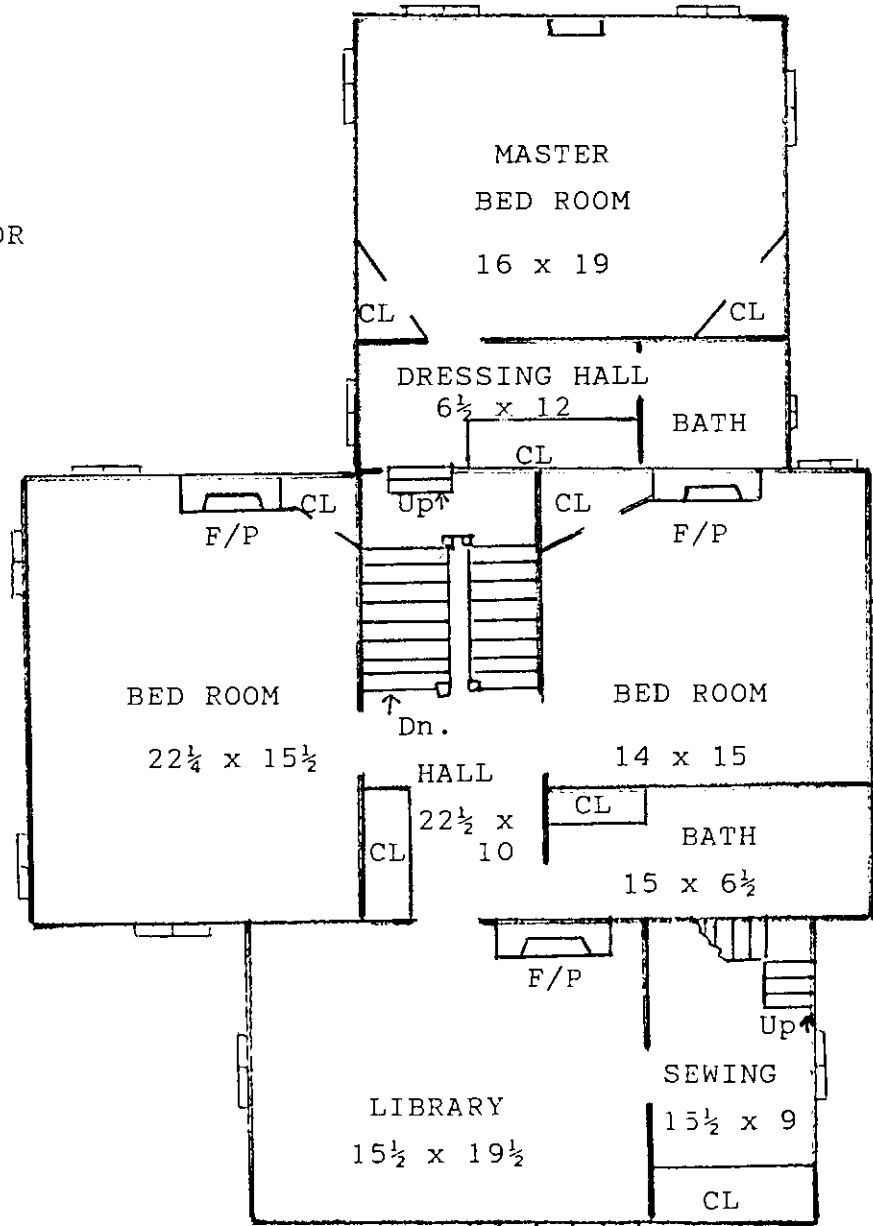


ROBERT L. DULANEY HOUSE
MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

North
→

Not to Scale

SECOND FLOOR

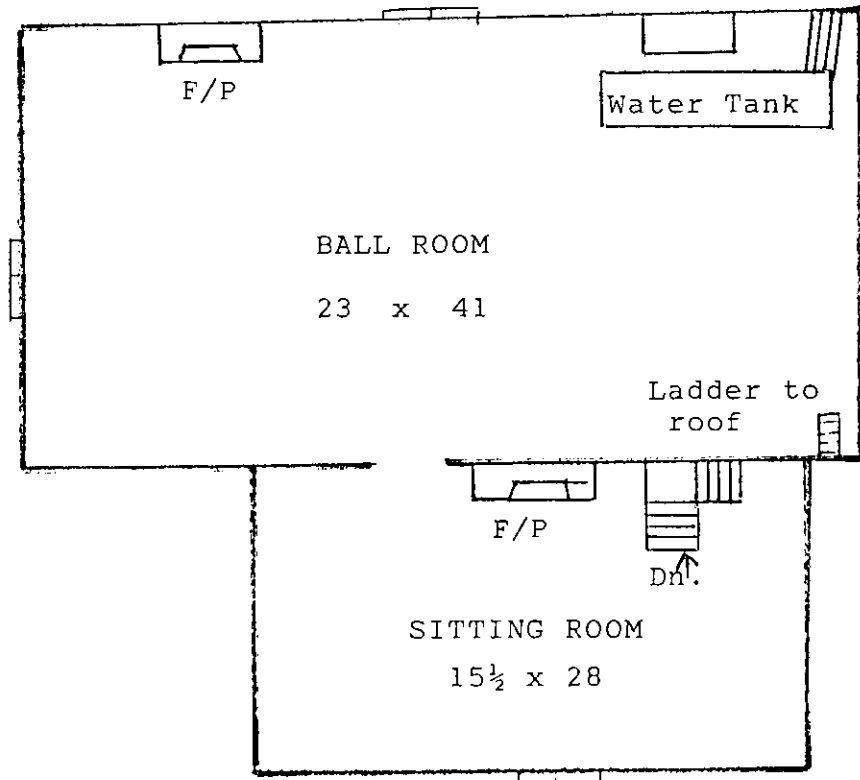


ROBERT L. DULANEY HOUSE
MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

North
→

Not to Scale

THIRD FLOOR



ROBERT L. DULANEY HOUSE
MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

North
→

Not to Scale



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1997

Preservation Services

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: edson_beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

MAY 9 1997

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/28/97 THROUGH 5/02/97

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, LA PAZ COUNTY, Harquahala Mountain Smithsonian Solar Observatory Historic District, Harquahala Mountain (Widerness), SW of Gladden, Gladden vicinity, 97000346, LISTED, 5/01/97
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Glendale Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Gardena Ave., jct. with W. Cerritos Ave., Glendale, 97000376, LISTED, 5/02/97
COLORADO, MONTEZUMA COUNTY, Cannonball Ruins, Address Restricted, Cortez vicinity, 97000378, LISTED, 4/30/97 (Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS)
FLORIDA, FLAGLER COUNTY, Cherokee Grove, W of FL A1A and E of I-95, on Pellicer Cr., approximately .25 mi. S of the St. Johns--Flagler county line, Bunnell vicinity, 97000379, LISTED, 5/02/97
FLORIDA, MADISON COUNTY, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 108 NW. Horry St., Madison, 97000351, LISTED, 4/28/97 (Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches MPS)
ILLINOIS, CLARK COUNTY, Dulaney, Robert L., House, 602 N. 7th St., Marshall, 97000382, LISTED, 5/02/97
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Thorne, George R., House, 7 Cottage Row, Midlothian, 97000381, LISTED, 5/02/97
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Mercer County Fairgrounds, 12th Ave., SW., .5 mi. S of jct. with IL 17, Aledo, 97000380, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, BLACK HAWK COUNTY, Cedar Falls Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 401--403 Main St., Cedar Falls, 97000384, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, BOONE COUNTY, Stoll Building Works, 824 Allen St., Boone, 97000390, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, CERRO GORDO COUNTY, First National Bank of Mason City, 5--7 N. Federal Ave., Mason City, 97000392, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, CLINTON COUNTY, Saint Boniface Church, 2500 N. Pershing Blvd., Clinton, 97000386, OWNER OBJECTION DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 5/02/97
IOWA, HENRY COUNTY, Cooper, George and Margaret, House, 400 W. Monroe St., Mount Pleasant, 97000393, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, JOHNSON COUNTY, Oxford Commercial Historic District, Roughly, Augusta Ave. between Wilson St. and Center St. alley, Oxford, 97000389, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, LEE COUNTY, Moyce--Steffens House, 1615 Avenue H, Fort Madison, 97000394, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, MUSCATINE COUNTY, Ward, George H. and Loretta, House, 719 N. Calhoun St., West Liberty, 97000388, LISTED, 5/02/97
IOWA, STORY COUNTY, Municipal Building, 420 Kellogg Ave., Ames, 97000391, LISTED, 5/02/97
KENTUCKY, KENTON COUNTY, Ohio Riverside Historic District (Boundary Increase), Along sections of Greenup St., Court Ave., Third, and Fourth Sts., Covington, 87000612, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 2/14/97
KENTUCKY, WARREN COUNTY, Cave Spring Farm, Rocky Hill Rd., approximately .5 mi. NE of Smiths Grove, Smiths Grove vicinity, 96001343, LISTED, 12/02/96
MICHIGAN, MACOMB COUNTY, Kolping Park and Chapel, 47440 Sugar Bush Rd., Mount Clemens vicinity, 96001417, LISTED, 12/12/96
MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Haar, Herman, House, 110 Bolivar St., Jefferson City, 97000398, LISTED, 5/02/97
NEW HAMPSHIRE, CHESHIRE COUNTY, Fitzwilliam Common Historic District, Jct. of NH 119, Richmond Rd., and Templeton Hwy., Fitzwilliam, 97000399, LISTED, 5/02/97
NEW JERSEY, BURLINGTON COUNTY, Godfrey, Edward S., Gen., House, 27 Main St., New Hanover Township, Cockstown, 97000064, LISTED, 2/28/97
NEW JERSEY, HUNTERDON COUNTY, Taylor's Mill Historic District (Boundary Increase), Potterstown and Rockaway Cr. Rds., northern half of dam and mill pond site, Tewksbury Twnshp., Oldwick vicinity, 97000105, LISTED, 3/07/97
NEW JERSEY, SALEM COUNTY, Nicholson, Abel, House, Jct. of Hancocks Br. and Ft. Elfsborg Rd., Elfsborg Township, Salem vicinity, 96001548, LISTED, 1/16/97
NEW YORK, ALBANY COUNTY, Patterson Farmhouse, 47 Murray Ave., Delmar, 96001427, LISTED, 4/28/97
OKLAHOMA, TULSA COUNTY, K and S Building, 1401 E. 11th St., Tulsa, 96001485, OWNER OBJECTION DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 12/23/96 (Route 66 in Oklahoma MPS)
SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON COUNTY, Ravenwood Plantation, SC 64, .9 mi. E of SC 458, Neyles vicinity, 97000359, LISTED, 5/01/97
VIRGINIA, CULPEPER COUNTY, Burgandine House, 807 S. Main St., Culpeper vicinity, 97000153, LISTED, 3/07/97
VIRGINIA, PAGE COUNTY, Skyline Drive Historic District, Shenandoah National Park, from the N entrance station at Front Royal to the S entrance station at Rockfish Gap, Luray vicinity, 97000375, LISTED, 4/28/97 (Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks)
VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Byrd, William, Hotel, 2501 W. Broad St., Richmond, 96001454, LISTED, 12/16/96
WASHINGTON, STEVENS COUNTY, Opera House and I. O. O. F. Lodge, 151 W. 1st Ave., Colville, 97000319, LISTED, 4/18/97
WISCONSIN, MARINETTE COUNTY, Chautauqua Grounds Site, Address Restricted, Marinette vicinity, 97000367, LISTED, 4/29/97

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

CL-H-17

201082

1. Name of Site:

Common

Robert Dulaney Home II

Historic

2. Location: 2nd home N of Spruce on W side of 7th

Street and Number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

Marshall

County

Clark

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

District Building
 Site Structure

Altered Unaltered
 Moved Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

Private
 Public

Occupied
 Unoccupied
 Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

Yes Restricted Unrestricted No

Present Use (check one or more)

Agricultural Industrial Religious
 Commercial Military Scientific
 Educational Museum Transportation
 Entertainment Park Other
 Government Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description:

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
 Ruins Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway?

Yes No

COMMERCE

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- Archeological Site (Pre-Columbian)
- Archeological Site (Post-Columbian to 1673)
- French Influence (1673-1780)
- Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
- Illinois Early (1818-1850)
- Illinois Middle (1850-1900)
- Illinois Late (1900-present)
- Famous People (give names & dates)

8. Specific Date:

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- Aboriginal (historic) Literature
- Aboriginal (pre-historic) Military
- Agriculture Music
- Architecture Political
- Art Religion/Philosophy
- Commerce Science
- Communication Sculpture
- Conservation Social/Humanitarian
- Education Theater
- Engineering Transportation
- Industry Urban Planning
- Invention Other (specify)
- Landscape Architecture

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)
Use additional sheets if necessary. Dulaney, a lawyer and later a banker, owned R. L. Dulaney & Co., which under another name, still operates in Marshall

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Phone: _____

Street and Number: _____

City or Town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

