

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Grafton Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 105-225 & 24-214 W. Main St.; stone wharf at Maple St. [N/A] not for publication
city or town Grafton [N/A] vicinity _____
state Illinois code IL county Jersey code 083 zip code 62037

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 L. Wheeler, SHPO 12-20-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or 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
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register 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 See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

Grafton Historic District
Name of Property

Jersey/Illinois
County/State

Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois
Multiple Property Submission

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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
20	4	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
22	4	Total

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

Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- TRANSPORTATION/water-related
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE/commercial storage
-
-

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Late Victorian
- Other: Hall and Parlor
- Other: Side Hall Plan
- Italianate
- Bungalow

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation limestone
- walls weatherboard
- limestone
- roof metal
- other limestone
- wood

Narrative Description

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Transportation

Commerce

Periods of Significance

c. 1836 - c. 1925

Significant Dates

1846

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	721890	4316370	15	722200	4316370
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	722100	4316290	15	722030	4316150

[X] 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 Alice Edwards/Preservation Planner and Karen L. Kummer/Architectural Historian
organization The URBANA Group date November 1993
street & number 202 South Broadway, Suite 206, P.O. Box 1028 telephone (217) 344-7526
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

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 multiple owners
street & number _____ date _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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Narrative Description

The Grafton Historic District is located along West Main Street in Grafton, Illinois, just west of the business district in the center of the city. Main Street through Grafton is also Illinois Route 100, a continuation of the Great River Road which stretches along the great limestone bluffs from Alton to Grafton, about twenty miles in length. The road continues through Grafton to link the city with Pere Marquette State Park, about five miles northwest of the city. Main Street in Grafton is a main street in the truest sense, with much of the commercial, educational, residential, and religious activities of the city centered on Main Street throughout the length of the city. The historic district is generally residential in character, with commercial uses such as a restaurant, an antique shop, and a bed and breakfast now as adaptive uses in former single dwellings. However, a historic commercial building and commercial structure within the district indicate some mixed-use of the area historically.

Grafton is built into a hillside. A space of only three blocks is between the Illinois River and the steep hills. Much of the city's southern two blocks is located within the flood plain. The city's earliest growth (1830s-40s) appears to be in close proximity to the river, however, developments in the hills, known locally as hollows, occurred as early as the 1840s. The city's population of 1,000 has fluctuated by only a few hundred people over the last 150 years.

The district extends two blocks on West Main Street, and includes 105 - 225 West Main Street on the south side of the street, and 24 - 214 West Main Street on the north side of the street. Sycamore and Maple streets intersect West Main Street within the district. The district's boundaries extend south on Maple Street and include the "New Wharf," which was constructed of limestone in 1846. The building at 24 West Main Street is located in a low, flat area; one block to the west, the elevation rises to the extent that retaining walls are needed at front lot lines.

The buildings have either shallow setbacks from the sidewalk or are set on the sidewalk; one exception is the Bungalow at 105 West Main Street, which has a larger front setback. Side yards are very small, with some buildings constructed only a few feet from each other. The lots are generally small, giving the sense of a more urban community.

The buildings on the north side of West Main Street are on a slight rise above the street level. Beyond the street curb, parkway (grass strip), and concrete sidewalk, these buildings have little front setback; some are set flush with the sidewalk. As the elevation gradually rises toward the western end of the district, the properties have front limestone retaining walls. The rear lot lines of these properties generally end at steep rises, many with limestone retaining walls. Trees located on this upper level frame many of the West Main Street buildings at the rear. Some historic buildings exist to the northwest of the historic district on this upper elevation over West Main Street.

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The south side of the historic district is near the Illinois River, with Maple Street providing access to the historic wharf in the lower middle of the district. As on the north side of the street, many of the buildings have little or no setback. Unlike the north side, the elevation on the south side drops immediately below the street level west of Maple Street, with basements typically being at-grade. Most of the south side properties have limestone retaining walls framing their rear lot lines and limestone walls frame the street sides of the corner lots. The rear of the lots is only slightly higher than the rear alley at the eastern end, but rises progressively by the western-most lot to a rise of about four feet. A space less than a city block wide separates this side from the Illinois River's edge. Maple Street dead-ends at the alley; no roads access this land which is easily flooded.

The properties in the district date from c. 1836 - c. 1925, and represent a broad range of vernacular building types and architectural styles. Examples of the Hall and Parlor, Side Hall Plan, and Bungalow house types are represented. Many of the vernacular buildings have architectural elements which convey influences of architectural style. Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne are among the styles seen within the district. One building is a fully expressed example of the Queen Anne style.

All but one of the properties included in this nomination are listed in the description by street address; the New Wharf is referenced by street location only. Where appropriate, the building's current name (if commercial) is also given for ease of reference locally; addresses are not commonly used in the city. When the historic name of a building or structure is known, it follows the address; if applicable, the building's current business use is listed in parenthesis. Building dates, property type classifications, and style/influence and/or vernacular building type, if any, are listed. Property type classifications are not given for non-contributing buildings. An intensive, survey-type phrased description is given for each building in the district. For property type descriptions, significance, and registration requirements, refer to Section F of the historic context "Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois, c. 1830 - 1943."

105 West Main Street: (c. 1915) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 1). Bungalow with addition; T-plan. One and one-half story frame building (white artificial siding); limestone and concrete block foundation with basement; intersecting hip roof (asphalt shingle). Central entry with flanking five-vertical-lights-over-one windows. Recessed porch set under main roof with four tall limestone piers supporting short wood posts, concrete steps with limestone cheek pieces. Center hip roof dormer with two openings covered with modern wood lattice. East and west side elevations with low exposed limestone basement; single and paired windows. Addition across rear projects to east and west forming T-plan, set on concrete block foundation; entries on both north elevations. (Contributing)

109 West Main Street: (c. 1905) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 2). Queen Anne influence; rectangular plan. Two story frame building with corner boards, watertable and wide frieze; limestone foundation with basement; side gable roof (sheet metal) with center brick ridge chimney. Center recess with original double entries on angle and flanking one-over-one windows. Full-width one story hip roof porch with six turned posts, wood deck set on limestone piers and tooled limestone steps. Second

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story with projecting center semi-hexagonal bay below pedimented gable with octagonal imbrication, plain bargeboards and rake boards; one-over-one windows flank bay. West elevation with low exposed limestone basement, single windows; flat roof two story wing on rear (south). East elevation gable end with one window per story; rear L-plan elevation with one story shed roof wing infilling "L" corner and projecting to east; entry with five limestone steps on north elevation of wing; two-over-two windows in wing. (Contributing)

113 West Main Street: (c. 1925) No stylistic influence; rectangular plan (Photos 1 & 2). One story frame building with modern wide wood siding; concrete block foundation with basement; side gable roof (asphalt shingle). Center entry into added enclosed porch; porch with center entry and flanking slider windows. West elevation with exterior field stone chimney at end of porch; two-over-two windows under gable. Side gable rear wing with standing seam metal roof; concrete block foundation. East elevation with shed roof wing in rear with small entry porch. (Non-contributing)

119 West Main Street: (c. 1895) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photos 3 & 4). Gabled Ell with Queen Anne influence; T-plan. Two story frame building (narrow artificial siding); limestone foundation with basement; front gable roof (asphalt shingle) with brick chimney at "T" junction. Off-center (to east) semi-hexagonal one story bay with single and paired two-over-two windows with incised wood surrounds, corner block paterae and sawtooth head casings. Flanking porches: shed roof porch to east with turned posts and very decorative Queen Anne openwork railing, spindled frieze with open paterae end blocks and post brackets, sunburst design set in half-tympanum; west porch recessed below second story with similar turned posts, openwork railing and spindled frieze. Single and paired two-over-two windows on both stories of all elevations. Tall exterior limestone chimney on west elevation; east and west elevations with projecting gable pavilions to rear (south). Limestone curbing along west lot line (Maple Street); limestone retaining wall along south lot line (alley). (Contributing)

119 West Main Street, Outbuilding: (c. 1970) No stylistic influence; rectangular plan. Side gable, corrugated metal shed (two car garage size). (Non-contributing)

"New Wharf," foot of Maple Street: (1846) Transportation-related Properties (Photo 5). T-form, with cross bar of the T at the river end. Approximately 200-feet long by 70-feet wide limestone and dirt filled raised platform projects from end of Maple Street out into Illinois River. Initial platform section at north framed by three mature trees on each side. Northwest corner with rounded projection. South end with raised platform as foundation of former limestone building, with a lower section beyond that to the south. Some sections of coursed ashlar.

203 West Main Street, Ernst Meysenburg House (Brown & Co. restaurant): (c. 1875) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photos 3 & 6). Side Hall Plan with Italianate influence; irregular plan. Two story brick building painted white (five course common bond) with limestone watertable; hip roof (corrugated metal sheets) with center apex brick chimney. Three bay historic center block with modern door

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in west bay and two two-over-two windows to east; all with limestone lintels and sills (limestone sill plate across all three bays); shed roof (translucent corrugated fiberglass panels) over a wood frame supported by four modern decorative iron supports, forms a full-facade at grade "porch." Five very large flat limestone slabs as porch floor in front of building and below shed roof. Second story with two-over-two windows with limestone lintels and sills. Plain wide wood frieze with overhanging boxed cornice. Modern frame additions (wide artificial siding) flank historic block. West addition with one story section to front (north) with center entry; two story section to rear; concrete block foundation with basement; limestone sill plate and slabs continue in front of west addition; west elevation of addition with variously placed one-over-one small windows; one story shed roof wing in southwest corner. East elevation with one story shed roof addition with Queen Anne style door to west and Chicago style window to east; east elevation of addition with casement windows and patio doors, raised wood deck along elevation. Limestone slabs continue to east. Limestone retaining wall along west half of north lot line and along south lot line (alley). (Contributing)

211 West Main Street: (c. 1840) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photos 7-9). Gable Front, Greek Revival influence, rectangular plan. Native limestone construction. One story limestone building (rock-faced, random coursed); limestone foundation with basement; front gable (standing seam metal roof) with center limestone ridge chimney. Slightly recessed center modern panel door with wood paneled door frame and infilled wood transom; shallow gable entrance hood (wood shingled) supported by wood brackets; dressed limestone steps and threshold. Flanking one-over-one windows with limestone sills and slightly pedimented dressed limestone lintels, louvered wood blinds; dressed limestone quoins at building corners and entry surround, graduated coursed stonework (limestone blocks become smaller as building height increases). Overhanging wood eaves with decorative scalloped bargeboards. East and west elevations with exposed basement with two windows (north: rectangular sash with flat dressed limestone lintel, south: six-light sash with dressed pedimented lintel); first story with two windows similar to main facade. Brick stove chimney in southwest corner. Limestone retaining wall to east and west along front lot line (parallel to the street) and along south lot line (alley). (Contributing)

215 West Main Street: (c. 1910-25) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 9). Hall & Parlor with additions; rectangular plan. One story frame building (light blue artificial siding); concrete block foundation with basement (modern and rock-faced); side gable roof (asphalt shingle) with two roof vents. Full-width shed roof enclosed porch with modern center entry and flanking paired one-over-one windows. West elevation with two windows and small shed roof rear wing projecting to west. East elevation with exposed basement (rock-faced block below house); single and paired windows on both stories. Limestone retaining wall along south lot line (alley). (Contributing)

219 West Main Street: (c. 1870-90) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photos 10 & 11). Hall & Parlor with rear wing; rectangular plan. One story frame building (asphalt shingle siding); limestone foundation with tall basement; side gable roof (corrugated metal sheets). Center entry with flanking openings (all windows removed). East elevation with two openings and flat roof addition to rear over concrete

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block foundation with one-over-one window; stove chimney at east end gable. West elevation with exposed limestone foundation and at-grade basement opening with limestone lintel; gable roof wing on rear (south) with two openings on first story. Small limestone root cellar attached to basement on southwest corner with hip roof (asphalt shingle). Building sits below street grade and ground drops off rapidly to south; limestone retaining wall with concrete cap holds front yard; brick retaining wall along south property line (alley). (Contributing)

219 West Main Street, Garage: (c. 1920) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Outbuilding. No stylistic influence; rectangular plan. One story frame (clapboard) one-car garage with corner boards; no foundation; hip roof (asphalt shingle) with exposed rafter tails. West elevation with double six-light wood garage doors. Building set on slight angle above brick retaining wall, may have landed at this location after flood (no drive in evidence and retaining walls all around). (Contributing)

225 West Main Street: (1904) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 10). Gabled Ell with Queen Anne influence; L-plan. One and one-half story frame building (clapboard) with wood corner boards, rake boards, watertable and frieze; limestone foundation with "1904" set in foundation; intersecting gable roof (asphalt shingle) with two brick ridge chimneys. West half projects to north as "L" wing with two one-over-one windows on first story and one-over-one in gable; octagonal imbrication in gable. Window enclosed shed roof porch attached to east elevation of "L" wing with high brick piers and concrete steps; sunburst design in half-tympanum; window to east of porch. West elevation with exposed limestone basement with two two-over-two windows to south; first story with two one-over-one windows; wall gable to south. East elevation as "L"-plan with exposed basement; similar window as west elevation. Limestone yard curb between sidewalk and house. Ground slopes down toward south; retaining wall along south property line (alley). (Contributing)

225 West Main Street, Outbuilding: (c. 1975) No stylistic influence. Square plan, concrete block shed/garage with frame upper walls, two car garage in size with metal shed roof. (Non-contributing)

24 West Main Street (The Gables Restaurant): (c. 1905) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 12). Queen Anne altered; asymmetrical plan. One and one-half story frame building (wide white artificial siding); limestone foundation; hip roof with lower cross gables (asphalt shingle) with center brick chimney behind facade gable. Two bay main facade with post-1945 addition to east. West bay with wrap-around corner porch recessed below extension of main roof; single corner post; entry toward east. East bay with projecting one-and-one-half story cut-away bay with three one-over-one windows (center window with decorative upper sash); one-over-one window in gable, cornice gable returns. Side gable roof frame addition on concrete block foundation to east with recessed modern double doors at junction with historic building; four tall narrow windows to east; east elevation with two windows, slight overhang to gable. West elevation of historic building with one-and-one-half story projecting pavilion with single angled corner to south; raised diamond paned rectangular windows under porch. Low random field stone wall on limestone base along west and north (rear) lot lines, south lot line with wrought iron "fence" atop limestone yard curb. (Contributing)

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100 West Main Street: vacant lot (Photo 12).

104 West Main Street: (c. 1895) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 12). Queen Anne style; asymmetrical plan. One and one-half story frame building (clapboard) with corner boards and watertable; limestone foundation; intersecting gable roof (standing seam metal). Two bay main facade: east with projecting cut-away bay with three one-over-one windows, stringcourse above windows; one-over-one window in gable; decorative brackets with sunburst design support cut-away corners; sunburst design in gable apex, decorative rake boards with paterae; wide overhanging eaves. West bay with modern entry door to east below shed roof extension of main roof slope; projecting lower gable roof porch to west with turned posts and turned bulbous balusters, simple brackets at posts, wood shingled gable with rake boards; window to west of entry below porch. West elevation with slightly projecting rectangular shed roof bay in center; window in decorative wood shingled gable above bay; open porch to rear (north). East elevation with blank clapboard wall with continuation of facade stringcourse; small window in clapboard gable, plain rake boards; one story wing to rear. Limestone yard curb at front (south) lot line, concrete curb along east lot line; limestone retaining wall at rear (north). (Contributing)

108 West Main Street (Advanced Machine Products): (c. 1970) No stylistic influence; rectangular plan. Oversized one story concrete block building; flat roof with tile coping. Off-center (to west) overhead garage door, center pedestrian entry, east third heavily damaged with walls collapsed. Limestone yard curb at front (south) lot line and along west edge of driveway. (Non-contributing)

112 West Main Street: (c. 1885) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 13). Side Hall Plan; rectangular plan. Two story frame building (asphalt shingle siding); limestone foundation with basement; front gable (standing seam metal). Modern door to west with infilled sidelights and transom; replacement Chicago style window to east; full-width hip roof porch with four turned posts above brick piers and simple slat railing, decorative scalloped frieze board with incised scrolls and center acorn drops; porch steps on east side. Second story with three replacement six-over-six windows; infilled gable apex half-round opening; plain overhanging eaves. East and west elevations with infilled openings and replacement windows; one story shed roof wing across rear; basement entry with limestone sidewalls toward north on east elevation. Low limestone block yard retaining wall along south lot line; limestone steps in right-of-way. (Contributing)

112 West Main Street, rear house: (c. 1910) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 13). No stylistic influence; rectangular plan. Two story frame building (drop siding) with corner boards; limestone foundation; side gable roof (standing seam metal) with brick ridge chimney at west end. Off-center door (to east) with one-over-one window to east, west half with five modern (c. 1993) one-light grouped windows. Second story with central modern octagonal window set in infilled doorway, one-over-one to east, paired windows to west; center roof gable. Second story window on east elevation. Building nestled next to hillside. (Contributing)

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112 West Main Street, smokehouse: (c. 1905) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Outbuilding (Photo 14). No stylistic influence; square plan. Side gable, coursed ashlar limestone outbuilding. A trap-door-like ventilation opening is intact, but covered by roof shingles. Small fenestration openings face east and west. Door faces east. To the south of the smokehouse are steps and a raised rock area, the location of a former outhouse. (Contributing)

118 West Main Street: (c. 1890) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 15). New England One and a Half; Italianate influence. One and one-half story frame building (clapboard) with corner boards and watertable; limestone foundation with basement; side gable roof (standing seam metal) with off-center (to east) brick ridge chimney. Five bay facade with center one-light entry with transom and two flanking one-over-one windows; door and window surrounds modern with wood dentils, keystones and pedimented hoods; modern wood stoop with steps on east and west sides and simple turned railing; historic wide wood frieze with narrow paired brackets and dentils, plain cornice. East elevation with altered window opening in center, original opening to north with simple wood surround; gable with original six-over-six window; gable rake board with dentils and molded cornice with returns. West elevation with window to north and six-over-six in gable; plain rake boards. Two terraced limestone retaining walls in rear (north); limestone yard curb at south lot line. (Contributing)

120 West Main Street: (c. 1836) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photos 15 & 16). Native limestone construction, saltbox exterior form; rectangular plan with addition. One story limestone building (rock-faced, random coursed); limestone foundation with basement; side gable roof (asphalt shingle) with modern metal chimney to east on south slope. Three bay facade of modern replacement six-over-six windows with wood infill around windows; limestone lintels and sills; basement fenestration infilled below sidewalk grade, lintel remains visible. West elevation with recessed modern entry door to south with concrete lintel and limestone threshold; two replacement windows to north and single window above directly below roof slope. East elevation with single window to north directly below roof slope. Modern two story frame (clapboard) gambrel roof (asphalt shingle with two gable dormers) addition on concrete foundation to rear (north) attached to historic house via small recessed frame hyphen with entry. Historic building sits directly on sidewalk on south lot line. Two terraced limestone retaining walls in rear (north); large well/cistern to west of main entryway; landscaped lot to west. (Contributing)

200-202 West Main Street (200 is adjacent lot): (c. 1880) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 16). New England One and a Half with addition; L-plan. One and one-half story frame building (artificial siding); limestone foundation; side gable roof (asphalt shingle). Full-width window enclosed hip roof porch with east side entry off of small modern wood deck, porch's hip roof meets cornice area of side gable main roof. All windows modern one-over-one windows. East and west elevations with first story and gable windows, modern octagonal window to north below roof slope. West elevation with sliding glass doors at junction with rear (north) wing that projects to west (concrete block foundation). East elevation with rear wing that projects to east with center modern entry below shallow hip roof porch with modern thin corner posts

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and lattice railing; flanking windows. Limestone block retaining wall along south lot line with modern picket fence on east half and historic wire fence along west half. Limestone retaining walls in rear (north) (Contributing)

202 West Main Street, garage: (c. 1910) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Outbuilding. No stylistic influence; rectangular plan. One story frame building (drop siding) with corner boards; limestone foundation; hip roof (corrugated metal) with exposed rafter tails. South elevation with center door with transom and flanking two-over-two windows; north elevation with two window openings; east elevation with paired garage doors. Historic concrete steps adjacent to outbuilding climb hillside. (Contributing)

210 West Main Street (Nancy Kirkpatrick Guest House): (c. 1910) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling (Photo 17). Hall and Parlor, four room plan; rectangular plan. One and one-half story frame building (clapboard) with corner boards and frieze; limestone foundation with basement; side gable roof (corrugated metal sheets) with center north slope brick chimney. Slightly off-center modern door with flanking one-over-one windows with wood surrounds. Modern full-width wood stoop with turned railing and wood steps. East elevation with wood doors on limestone sided bulkhead in south corner below one-over-one window; small shed roof wing projects to east; small window with pediment in gable, frieze board continues across gable but at higher level than main facade; rake boards. West elevation with two windows and similar gable window. High limestone retaining wall along south lot line with limestone steps up to wood porch steps; limestone steps in right-of-way. (Contributing)

212-214 West Main Street (Shafer Wharf): (c. 1840, c. 1850) Residential Buildings, Subtype: Single or Duplex Dwelling; Resources Associated with Commerce, subtype: Commercial Building (Photo 17). Hall & Parlor; False Front; L-plan. Original building on west with historic addition to east. West building: one story frame building (clapboard) with corner boards; limestone foundation; side gable roof (asphalt shingle). Center wood entry door with flanking six-over-six windows; full-width porch shed roof porch with three simple thin wood posts, large curved decorative solid "bracket" at west end of porch. West elevation with single window and covered small attic opening. East elevation attached to historic addition: one story painted brick building (seven course common bond); limestone foundation; front gable roof (asphalt single) with brick false front. Original center double door entry with four-light transom and limestone sill plate; flanking six-over-six windows with soldier course segmental arches and limestone sills. Modern full-width wood stoop with simple slat railing and steps on east side. Tall false parapet front with corbelled cornice "drops." Blind brick east elevation. Limestone retaining wall along south lot line; limestone steps on east side up to wood stoop, on west side up to porch and in right-of-way; limestone retaining wall in rear (north). (Contributing)

212-214 West Main Street, Ice House: (c. 1840) Resources Associated with Commerce, Subtype: Storage Facilities (Photo 18). Native limestone construction; rectangular plan. One-story limestone building (rock-faced, random coursed) set into hillside; limestone foundation; flat roof covered with vegetation. Center double solid wood doors with wood lintel and flanking small square recessed one-light windows, wood lintels. Barrel

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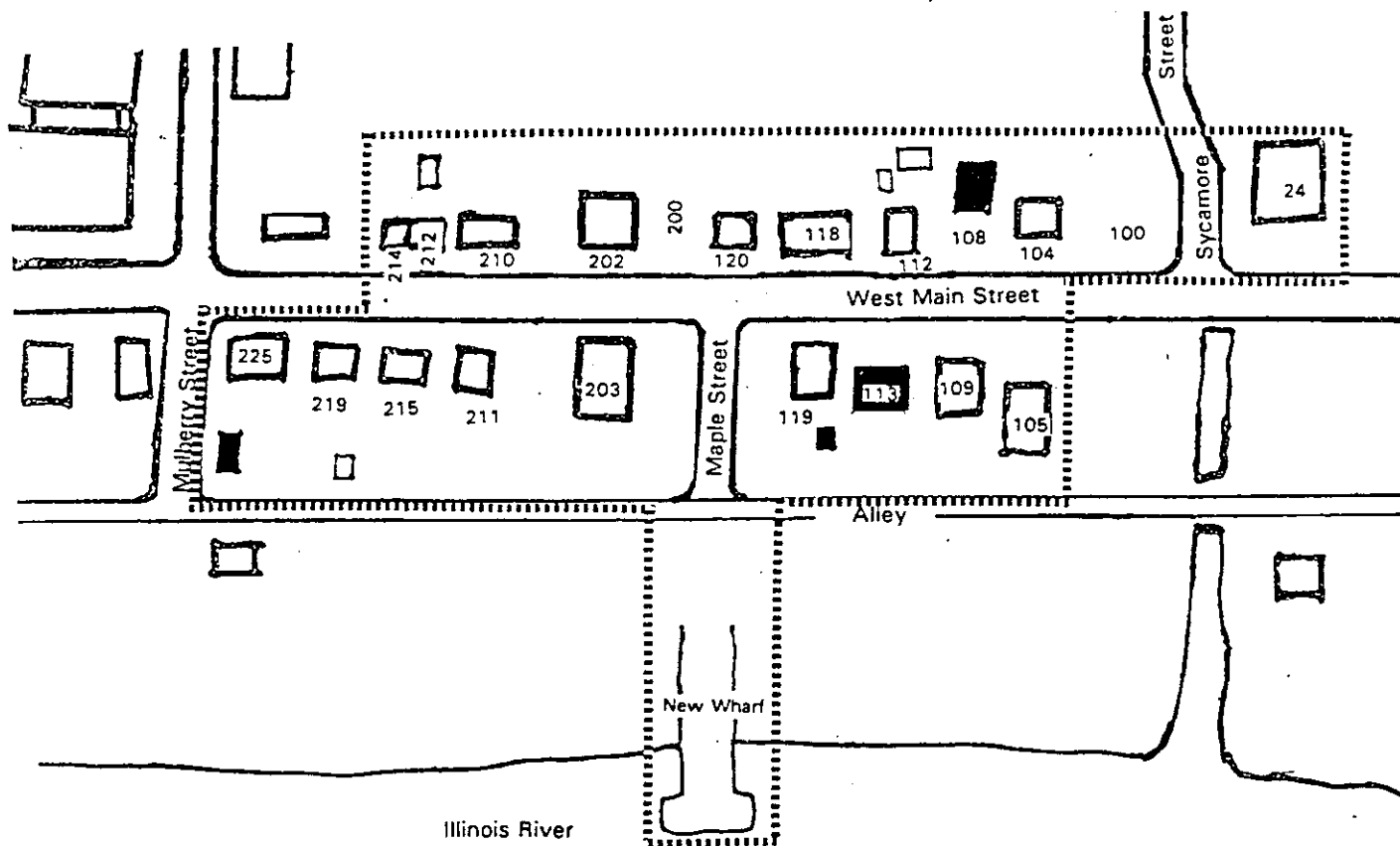
vaulted interior ceiling. Gable front one story frame building once served as the "roof" to the ice house; it was destroyed by fire c. 1985. Limestone retaining walls to either side of building. (Contributing)

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Sketch Map



Boundary

Contributing □

Non-contributing ■

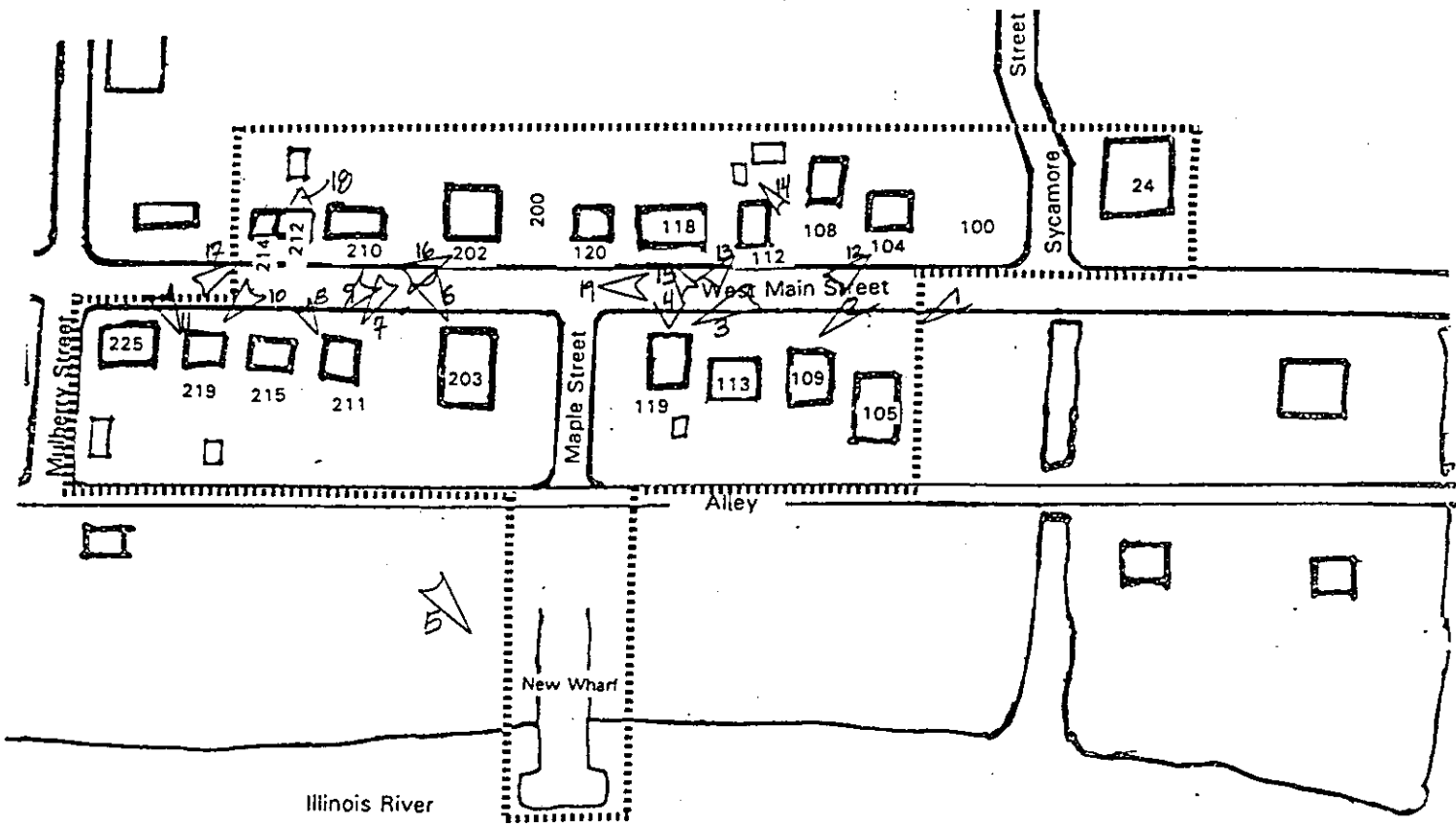


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Photograph View Map



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Historic Resources of Grafton, I

The following text is supplemental information on the 1993 flood damage to historic resources in Grafton, Illinois.

The flood of 1993 damaged several dozen pre-World War II buildings/structures in Grafton, and the resources were underwater for several months during the spring, summer and fall of 1993. Grafton does not have a levee and therefore resources were slowly submerged in water over the course of days or weeks. The dramatic scenes of buildings being swept away by flood waters did not occur in Grafton. The flood water depth varied depending on how elevated the buildings were above the river. In some cases only the basements filled with water, and in others the water completely submerged one-story buildings to the eaveline. In general, the flood caused more damage to modern materials than historic fabric. For the most part, building rehabilitation will involve the repair or uncovering of historic materials and the replacement of modern materials.

With the recession of flood waters, the extent of the damage became apparent. Some buildings and/or porches that were not properly anchored to permanent foundations were dislodged (and in some cases, actually floated away from their site). However, most buildings remained in place. Some masonry buildings have shown settlement cracks after the flood. Basements were flooded and the mortar in masonry walls had been leached out by the flood waters. Repointing of brick and stone walls (both foundation and first floor level) will be necessary. Some brick replacement will be required where the bricks themselves spalled or were scoured out by flood water. Modern exterior synthetic siding oftentimes became warped after drying out. All buildings were covered with river mud and debris and they all need to be cleaned. Utility systems were permanently damaged by the flood, and most buildings will need new furnaces, electrical wiring, and air conditioning units.

On the interior, wood and plaster finishes were waterlogged, and most tongue and groove floors did not dry out without warping or buckling. Modern drywall (and insulation), plasterwork, doors, window moldings, and floor coverings were submerged or became saturated and had to be removed. Many historic interior finishes, such as door and window moldings, plaster, doors, and windows dried out with little structural damage. Historic wood finishes -- varnish, graining, etc. were literally dissolved by the flood waters.

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Historic Resources of Grafton, IL

Specific information on the damage to the nominated buildings in Grafton is as follows:

1. Slaten-LaMarsh House, 25 East Main Street

The Slaten-LaMarsh House was flooded approximately 3-4 feet high through the first floor of the building. Repointing of the masonry foundation is required, and utility systems must be replaced. In the recent past the interior of the building had been remodelled, and all of the modern finishes were destroyed by the flood. However, historic wainscoting, floors, and some window moldings survived on the first floor. The second floor was not damaged by the flood.

2. Grafton Bank, 225 E. Main Street

Basement flooded which caused the ash fill to settle below the first floor concrete floor. Rehabilitation will require the concrete floor to be removed and reinstalled.

3. John and Amelia McClintock House, 321 E. Main Street

Basement flooded. New furnace needed, and some repointing of concrete block foundation walls.

4. Ruebel Hotel, 207-215 E. Main Street

Basement and approximately 18 inches of first floor flooded. 1/3 of first floor flooring buckled from both flood waters and roof leaks. Water heaters, furnace, and electrical wiring must be replaced. Basement historic metal ceiling was apparently damaged, however, at this time, it is uncertain how much must be removed. Modern drywall and insulation will be removed.

5. Paris Mason House, 100 N. Springfield Street

In the recent past the house had been remodelled on the interior with drywall and modern doors and windows. All historic plaster and most of the woodworking were removed at the time of the remodelling. The building is now stripped back to the historic stud walls on the interior. The historic staircase still remains. The second floor is intact, and the integrity of the building rests on its stone and brick nogging method of construction.

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Historic Resources of Grafton, I.

6. Grafton Historic District

Nearly all of the buildings in the district were flooded to some extent. The properties at the east end were flooded through the first floor and at the west end only basements were flooded. Exterior synthetic siding was damaged by the flood, and modern interior finishes have been removed from approximately 1/3 of the buildings. Some foundations will need repointing, however, none of the buildings suffered major structural damage. All need to be cleaned and some will need new utility systems. The extent of the damage to the historic wharf is unknown, however, the structure appears to be in the same condition as it was before the flood. This structure is flooded almost every spring.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Grafton Historic District is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture, representing a significant collection of architectural styles and vernacular building types which convey the development of the City of Grafton from c. 1836 - c. 1925. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion A for Transportation, for the "New Wharf," a significant link to Grafton's early river transportation era. The district is additionally eligible under Criterion A under the area of significance of Commerce, as the Grafton Ice House, c. 1840, is included within the district. The Ice House is a significant link to Grafton's prominent ice industry which began in the mid-nineteenth century.

The district is densely built, with nearly every lot having been developed historically. While the district's properties represent a span of nearly ninety years, density of development was not strictly a result of progressing infill. Several of the district's oldest buildings are within a few feet of each other. This density, together with small setbacks, give the district a strong sense of cohesiveness, both physically and aesthetically. Further, the district illustrates a progressive development, with six properties dating from 1836-1850, seven properties dating from 1865-1900, four properties dating from 1900-09, and seven properties dating from 1910-25. The variety of architectural styles and vernacular building types corresponds with these periods. Numerous vernacular building types are represented, including the Hall & Parlor (four examples), Gabled Ell (two), Side Hall Plan (two), New England One and a Half (2), Gable Front (1), and Bungalow (1). Architecturally, Queen Anne style or influence is seen on five buildings, Italianate on two, and Greek Revival on one. The occurrence of architectural style or influence of style on vernacular buildings demonstrated the mixed character of the historic district. This mix is further shown by the False Front commercial building, the commercial storage facility, and the New Wharf being within the district.

Containing twenty contributing buildings and two contributing structures, the properties meet the registration requirements as developed for the property type "Residential Buildings," subtype "Single or Duplex Dwelling" and subtype "Outbuilding" as developed in the Multiple Property Documentation form "Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois, c. 1830 - 1943." The "New Wharf" meets the registration requirements for the property type "Transportation-Related Properties." Under the property type "Resources Related to Commerce," the Grafton Ice House meets the registration requirements for the subtype "Storage Facilities," and the Green Trees Saloon meets the requirement for the subtype "Commercial Building." As the properties within this historic district span nearly ninety years of the city's history, the historic district directly relates to the associated historic contexts "The Early River Era, c. 1830 - c. 1865," "Expanded River Trade and the Railroad, c. 1865 - c. 1912," and "The Era of Modern Transportation, c. 1913 - 1943." Collectively, the district possesses integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, design, and association.

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Historically, Grafton relied on its location along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers for transportation, which facilitated in turn, important trading and commerce, and communication with Missouri from the St. Louis to Hannibal. Later, after the Civil War, the rivers were also a connection for entertainment in Grafton, with showboats and excursion boats landing with so much excitement that merchants even closed their stores. The early river era, dating from the community's establishment c. 1830 through the years of the Civil War, is extremely well-represented by the "New Wharf" which still stand, and is within the Grafton Historic District. A wharf was, in fact, one of the earliest structures in the community.

Grafton was incorporated in 1836, accompanied by a short-lived boom in the community. In that same year, a wharf, later termed the "Old Wharf," was constructed of a raised earthen embankment, four or five feet above the ground level adjacent to the river, with a frame pier extending out into the river; the pier was covered with planks.¹ The wharf served as a focal point for the shipping business in the city. A flood hit Grafton in 1844, with all of the lower bottoms (or flood plain) of the city being flooded. The shipping wharf was destroyed at that time. The flood occurred just four years after the Panic of 1837, a national depression which affected Grafton from 1837 to 1840. However, the construction of a replacement wharf actually related to road construction in Grafton. Grafton had been in Greene County until 1839, when Jersey County was formed out of Greene County. Following the flood, the Jersey County commissioners were pressured to use revenues, which the county had received from Greene County, to construct a road between Carrollton and Grafton. The road did not facilitate trade with the more rural part of the county as had been hoped; but, the limestone, which was quarried away to allow for the road, was used to construct the "New Wharf," as it was called historically, in 1846.

Today, the New Wharf may be clearly seen at the end of Maple Street, one block south of West Main Street. The T-form wharf extends approximately 200 feet, and is about 70 feet wide, with a raised platform at the river end which remains as the foundation of a former limestone wharf building. The New Wharf retains a high degree of integrity, with its limestone displaying both coursed ashlar and rubble random laid stones.

Extant early construction is not limited to the New Wharf. At the same time the Old Wharf was constructed (1836), a "large limestone two story warehouse" and two large frame houses were erected near the wharf, in addition to a large market house built on the west side of Market Street, between Main and Water streets. The stone warehouse, which is referenced in the 1919 *History of Jersey County, Illinois, Illustrated*, was erected by Thomas and Milton Tootle, and remains at 120 West Main Street. Important to note here are two factors which have changed the topography of Grafton: changing banks of the rivers and changing elevation of Main Street. The confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers has shifted, moving from Mason Hollow (Springfield Street) south to about Cherry Street. At the same time, the banks of the river have changed from time to time. Therefore, buildings now seeming far removed from the river, could have been quite near the river historically, for example the Tootle Warehouse. Additionally, because floods continued to invade Grafton, Main Street/Illinois Route 100 has been elevated over the

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years, perhaps changing the earliest two story buildings into one story buildings with basements. Extant window lintels at the sidewalk level of some Main Street buildings confirm a changed elevation.

One structure within the historic district is linked to Grafton's ice industry, and is likely the only remaining such building in the city. The ice house, at the rear lot line of 212-214 West Main Street, was the location of the Grafton Ice House, built c. 1840. Constructed of rock-faced native limestone, laid in random coursing, the Ice House has a barrel vaulted ceiling, and is built into the bluff, with its rear wall being a bluff wall. A central solid wood door with a wood lintel is flanked by small square fenestration, either windows or small vents. Grafton's ice industry took advantage of the frozen river waters. When the river ice got to around ten inches thick, it would be marked off and cut into cakes. A trough would be cut through the river's ice to allow the cut ice to be floated to the bank, where it was loaded onto wagons destined for the ice houses. When the ice was stored, a space between the walls and the stored ice would be filled with sawdust, acting as an insulator from the outside heat of the warmer months. Sawdust would also be placed on top of the ice. Reputedly, spontaneous combustion was a problem, and fire insurance companies would not insure the ice houses.²

Architecturally, the buildings of the historic district convey an impressive span of the city's residential development from c. 1836 - c. 1925. Materials used include native limestone construction, wood, and brick; standing seam metal roofs might also be considered a local material, as the Rippley brothers' tin and metal works produced the roofing material in their shop several block east of the historic district. The use of the native limestone for foundations is common regardless of the building's construction material. In addition to the wharf, two houses and one commercial storage facility are constructed of the native limestone. Buildings range from a fully expressed use of the Queen Anne style to numerous examples of vernacular building types, many of which display some elements of architectural style.

The building at 211 West Main Street is an excellent example of the Gable Front building type, constructed of native limestone c. 1840. One story in height, the building's walls are of rock-faced, random coursed limestone. Influence of the Greek Revival style is seen in several of the building's well-crafted architectural elements. The building's windows are trimmed with limestone sills and slightly pedimented dressed limestone lintels, the only known example of this characteristic on Grafton native limestone buildings. Dressed limestone quoins are at the building's corners and entry surround. The stonework of the facade is graduated, with the limestone blocks becoming smaller as the building height increases. Dressed limestone steps lead to the front entry with a wood paneled door frame; the transom has been infilled with wood. This building rates high among the city's early native limestone buildings.

The Hall and Parlor building type was used often in Grafton, with 215, 219, 210, and 214 West Main Street as examples. The buildings at 215, 219, and 214 have the three bay, one room deep and side gable roof composition indicative of the type. Built c. 1840, 214 West Main is a particularly fine example of the Hall and Parlor type, constructed of wood, clad with clapboards, and having a shed roof full-facade porch

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which extends off the main gable roof. The building at 210 West Main possesses the Hall and Parlor facade composition, but is a four room version of the type.

The Side Hall Plan is represented in buildings at 112 and 203 West Main Street. Built c. 1885, 112 West Main Street, is a gable front version of the vernacular building type, conveyed through its far left entrance and three bay composition. This house is additionally ornamented with a scalloped porch frieze with acorn drops; the house's entrance, with sidelights and transom, conveys classical design. The Ernst Meysenburg House at 203 West Main Street is an Italianate influenced example of the Side Hall Plan building type. While the house displays a far right entrance and three bay composition, its rectangular massing, cornice, and hipped roof with broad eaves convey Italianate stylistic influence.

Influence of the Italianate style is seen on another vernacular building within the historic district. The New England One and a Half building type is represented by 118 West Main Street. Constructed of wood on a limestone foundation, the one and one-half story house has a five bay composition with a side gable roof and gable end windows. Characteristic of the building type, the upper story of the main facade has no windows. The house exhibits influence of the Italianate style through its cornice with petite paired brackets.

The Gabled Ell vernacular building type is seen on two buildings in the historic district. A T-form version of the form is at 119 West Main Street. Built c. 1895, the two story house has a gable front and a semi-hexagonal bay window. Sawtooth bay window trim, turned porch posts, and spindlework porch frieze subtly ornament the building with Queen Anne influence. Built in 1904 (as indicated on the building's limestone foundation), 225 West Main Street is the more typical L-plan version of the Gabled Ell building type. It, too, has Queen Anne influence, ornamented with sunburst designs and sawn shingled gable ends.

The Queen Anne style, fully expressed, is well-represented on 104 West Main Street. Asymmetrical in plan, this frame one and one-half story version of the Queen Anne style has a multi-gabled standing seam metal roof, projecting right cut-away bay, and projecting left porch. Sunburst designs adorn the gable apex, and are used as brackets at the cut-away bay. Decorative rake boards with paterae, corner boards, and a wood stringcourse contrast against the house's narrow wood siding to create a textural variety indicative of the Queen Anne style. Its standing seam metal roof is likely a Rippley Roof, the locally manufactured standing seam metal roof. Queen Anne influence is seen on the district's only duplex, 109 West Main Street. The two story house conveys the Queen Anne style through its second story bay window, gable pediment with sawn shingles, turned porch posts, and corner board trim contrasting against narrow wood siding. The building at 24 West Main Street, while altered with artificial siding and an addition, is still clearly Queen Anne in style. Built c. 1905, the asymmetrically-formed house has a steeply-pitched, widely varied roofline, wrap-around porch, and decorative windows.

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One example of the Bungalow house type is in the historic district. Located at 105 West Main Street, this house is the most "modern" of historic buildings within the district, and is a good example of a popular early twentieth century building type. The house was built c. 1925, and has a low-pitched hip roof which covers its full-facade porch, indicative of the type. The vertical multi-paned windows are also characteristic of the type.

Outbuildings and limestone retaining walls play an important role in conveying the district's development over nearly ninety years and its continued cohesiveness. Limestone retaining walls span the front lot lines of north side properties at 202 - 214 West Main Street, with low limestone front lot curbing beginning at 112 West Main Street. The building lot at 24 West Main Street is framed with a low random field stone wall on a limestone base along the west and north (rear) lot lines, with its south lot line having a wrought iron low fence atop the limestone yard curb. On the south side of West Main Street, buildings in the 200 block frequently have limestone retaining walls parallel to the street along the front lot lines. This allows the buildings' side elevations to be fully exposed at the basement level. These buildings also have rear retaining walls, all but one of which are of limestone.

Three historic outbuildings contribute to the historic district. An early twentieth century frame garage is at the rear lot line of 219 West Main Street. The garage retains a high degree of integrity, with its clapboard, corner boards, exposed rafter tails, and double six-light wood garage doors intact; it is not accessible by car. Another frame outbuilding is located at 202 West Main Street, and retains its limestone foundation, corner boards, corrugated metal hip roof, and exposed rafter tails. While the building has paired garage doors, it is no longer accessible by car. A smokehouse is found behind the house at 112 West Main Street. Constructed of native limestone, the square plan, side gable roof building has only a door facing east, and two small vent-like openings. Built c. 1905, it is the only smokehouse extant within the historic district. An additional outbuilding, a root cellar, is not counted separately as a building because it is attached to the basement of 219 West Main Street. The root cellar is constructed of native limestone and covered with a hip roof; it is the only example of a root cellar in the historic district.

Mixed-use in the district is evidenced historically through the extant "Green Trees Saloon" at 212 West Main Street. Built c. 1850, the Green Trees Saloon is the city's best example of a false front Commercial Building. The rectangular gable front building's facade is heighten by a tall brick "false front." Its extensively corbelled cornice and soldier course segmental brick arches and limestone sills are characteristics of the Commercial Style in Grafton. The extant double door entry is associated with the building's use as a saloon.

Non-contributing buildings in the historic district are minimal, consisting of a house (113 West Main), a metal shed (119 West Main; modern), a garage (225 West Main; modern), and a machine shop (108 West Main; modern). The garage and shed are located on rear lots lines, and are not particularly noticeable from West Main Street. The machine shop is recessed substantially from its two neighboring buildings.

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Endnotes

1. Oscar B. Hamilton, *History of Jersey County, Illinois, Illustrated* (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Co., 1919), p. 459.
2. Ruby Postlewait, project director, *Jersey County History Sesquicentennial Edition* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corp., 1919), p. 113.

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Bibliography

See Multiple Property Documentation form, "Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois, c. 1830 - 1943."

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Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at a point at the northeast corner of the lot of 105 West Main Street, go south along the east lot line. Go west along the south/rear lot line of properties at 109, 113, and 199 West Main Street, including any limestone retaining walls along the alley. At the southwest corner of the property at 109 West Main Street, go south as if Maple Street extended beyond the alley, encompassing the entire extent of the limestone wharf; go west, and then north along the wharf's edge, returning to a point at the southeast corner of the lot at 203 West Main Street. Go west along the rear lot lines of the properties at 203, 211, 215, 219, and 225 West Main Street. Then go north along the west lot line of 225 West Main Street to the lot's northwest corner. Then go east along the north lot line of 225 West Main Street, and part of 219 West Main Street until a point due south of the southwest corner of the property at 214 West Main Street. Go north across West Main Street, following the west lot line of 214 (- 212) West Main Street to the northwest corner of said lot. Then go east along the rear lot lines of properties at 214-212, 210, 202-200, 120, 118, 112, 108, 104, 100, and 24 West Main Street. Go south along the east lot line of 24 West Main Street to the southeast corner of the lot. Then go west along the south lot line of 24 West Main Street and past 100 West Main Street (vacant lot) to a point due north of the northeast corner of 105 West Main Street. Go south across West Main Street to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The eastern and western limits of the historic district were established to encompass the area which was cohesive and which retained its historic integrity. Beyond 212-214 West Main Street is a moved building which has been raised one story to appear now as a two story building. While it blends architecturally with the surrounding area, it does not meet the applicable National Register criterion considerations. The southern or river side of the boundary was established by the rear lot lines of the West Main Street properties, encompassing outbuildings and limestone retaining walls, and extending down Maple Street to include the historic limestone wharf. Only one building remains between the rear lot lines of the West Main Street properties and the Illinois River; located to the south of the alley behind 225 West Main, this building is modern in construction, and therefore was not included. To the north of the historic district, the topography and consequently the building patterns change as the elevation increases drastically. In essence, this causes a change in cohesiveness, and thus the historic district was limited to West Main Street facing properties.

UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	15	721970	4316150
6.	15	721870	4316270



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

NOV 09 1994

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Preservation Services

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

NOV 4 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/24/94 THROUGH 10/28/94

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

COLORADO, ADAMS COUNTY, Riverside Cemetery, 5201 Brighton Blvd., Denver, 94001253, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY, Hewes--Kirkwood Inn, 465 Long Peak Rd., Estes Park vicinity, 94001254, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
FLORIDA, GADSDEN COUNTY, Nicholson, Dr. Malcolm, Farmhouse, FL 12, N side, W of Havanna, Havana vicinity, 94001272, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Maier Building, 1423 20th St., Vero Beach, 94001274, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Smith, Archie, Wholesale Fish Company, 1740 Indian River Dr., Sebastian, 94001275, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
FLORIDA, SARASOTA COUNTY, Out of Door School, 444 Reid St., Sarasota, 94001276, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House, 1110 W. Nevada, Urbana, 94001270, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Bloomington School--Village Hall, 108 E. Lake St., Bloomington, 94001263, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Randecker's Hardware Store, 112 S. Bloomington Rd., Bloomington, 94001265, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, FULTON COUNTY, South Fulton Churchhouse, 2.2 mi. S of jct. of Astoria-Bader Rd. and US 24, Astoria vicinity, 94001264, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Grafton Bank, 225 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000016, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Grafton Historic District, 105--225 and 24--214 W. Main St., and stone wharf at Maple St., Grafton, 94000020, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Mason, Paris, Building, 100 N. Springfield St., Grafton, 94000017, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, McClintock, John and Amelia, House, 321 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000019, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Ruebel Hotel, 207--215 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000015, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Slaten--LaMarsh House, 25 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000018, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Hotel Waukegan, 102 Washington St., Waukegan, 94001269, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Montgomery County Courthouse, Courthouse Sq., Hillsboro, 94001266, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
ILLINOIS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Marissa Academy, 610 S. Main St., Marissa, 94001267, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
IOWA, JASPER COUNTY, Bval Orchard Historic District, W. 108th St. about 1.5 mi. S of jct. with IA 223, Mingo vicinity, 94001255, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHE PARISH, Church of St. Anne, Jct. of LA 485 and Bloss Moore Rd., SW corner, Allen vicinity, 94001271, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
LOUISIANA, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, Graugnard House, 2292 LA 44, Reserve vicinity, 94001249, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MAINE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, Corriveau Mill, US 1, S side, 0.3 mi. SW of jct. with Paradis Rd., Upper Frenchville vicinity, 94001246, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MAINE, SAGadahoc COUNTY, Heal Family House, ME 127, W side, 1.2 mi. S of jct. with Robinhood Rd., Georgetown vicinity, 94001243, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MAINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Calais Residential Historic District, Roughly, area along Main St. and Calais Ave., from Calais Ave. to Swan St., Calais, 94001248, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MAINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Hinckley Hill Historic District, Roughly, 305--326 Main St., Calais, 94001244, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Longmeadow Street--North Historic District, Bounded by Longmeadow St., Springfield Town Line, Westmoreland Ave. and Colley Dr., Longmeadow, 94001262, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
MISSISSIPPI, JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY, Holloway, John Fielding, House, US 84, about 450 ft. E of jct. with MS 541, Mount Carmel community, Prentiss vicinity, 94001252, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
NEBRASKA, CHEYENNE COUNTY, Sioux Ordnance Depot Fire & Guard Headquarters, Jct. of 1st Ave. and Military Rd., Western Nebraska Community College, Sidney vicinity, 94001234, NOMINATION, 10/24/94
NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Indian and the Puritan, Opposite 5 Washington St., Newark, 94001256, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Public Sculpture in Newark MPS)
NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Wars of America, Military Park, 614--706 Broad St., Newark, 94001257, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Public Sculpture in Newark MPS)
TENNESSEE, GILES COUNTY, Reveille, 408 W. Madison, Pulaski, 94001273, NOMINATION, 10/28/94