

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FINAL

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 23 1979
DATE ENTERED SEP 10 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Central Geneva Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

That area on both sides of West State Street and roughly bounded on the east by North and South River Lane, on the west by South Sixth Street, and on the south by South Street.

CITY, TOWN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

STATE

Geneva

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

38

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Illinois

012

Kane

089

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kane County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

South Third Street

CITY, TOWN

Geneva

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Illinois Historic Sites Survey

DATE

October, 1972 and May, 1974

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE
Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The city of Geneva lies on the banks of the southward flowing Fox River, 37 miles west of Chicago. The seat of Kane County, Geneva's physical characteristics are similar to neighboring Fox Valley communities: wooded hills sloping toward the river and breaking to rolling plain on the east and west peripheries.

The Central Geneva Historic District encompasses most of the southern half of the town as it was originally platted. A great deal of consideration was given to the homogeneity of the architecture within this district. The area was originally residential with most commerce taking place on West State Street and, though the area has seen steadily encroaching southward commercial growth, it has kept the character of its original state. The Central Geneva Historic District encompasses most of the Second Ward in central Geneva. The area is bounded on the east by the Fox River and moving west, the district encompasses the lower portion of the blocks from the Fox River to North Fourth Street including those buildings with frontage on West State Street, the exception being a significant building on North Second Street for which the Boundary makes a slight northerly jog. At Fourth Street, the boundary moves to the south side of West State Street and continues west to South Sixth Street. A building located on the northwest corner of South Sixth and Fulton Streets has been included in the district because of its historical relationship to other structures. South Street forms the southern border of the district with an outward exception made to include the buildings at the southwest corner of South and South Fourth Streets and the southeast corner of South and South First Streets.

Land use within the district is varied. Public, commercial and private properties can be found here. Commercial properties designed specifically for that use are located, for the most part, on or within a block of West State Street. The other remaining commercial structures are converted former residences. Public buildings include a hospital, public library, city hall, and--most importantly--the courthouse. It is the latter structure that forms the focal point of the Geneva Historic District.

Residential lots are varied, with most houses set back at least 30 feet from the street. "Period shops" are confined primarily to South Third Street, with a few others located on South First and South Second Streets. While these buildings have been altered to meet the needs of a commercial business, the overall architectural integrity still exists. Rather than detract from the district's character these, "period shops" unobtrusively integrate with surrounding historic structures.

South First Street (Illinois Highway 31) and West State Street (Illinois Highway 38) are the only two principal arteries within the district. Geneva's commercial area, located on both sides of West State Street, is the northern boundary. On the south, the district is bounded by South Street. South of this street, the occurrence of intrusions is frequent. The Fox River represents

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the eastern edge of the district. South Sixth Street forms the western boundary because a well defined shift in architectural quality is evident on South Seventh Street. Buildings within the district are unified by similarity in architectural styles and date, and a sense of place is distinctive here.

The majority of houses in the Geneva Historic District are two-story frame structures which date from 1840 to 1900. Several of these residences, moreover, are among the oldest existing buildings in Geneva. Of the older houses, most are vernacular in style and built of local riverstone. The district is particularly outstanding in the many fine representatives of mid- to late nineteenth-century architectural styles. The most notable structures within the district include the Greek Revival Unitarian Church (No. 9); Gothic Revival Loveday House (No. 23); Italianate Augustus Herrington House, Moore House #2, and Plato House (No. 6, No. 29, No. 36); Neoclassical Charles B. Wells House (No. 19); Federal Revival George Patten House and Isaac Wilson House #1 (No. 12 and No. 50); Prairie School Hoyt House (No. 35); and vernacular riverstone buildings, Eben Conant House and Walter House (No. 4 and No. 5). The Kane County Courthouse is the only structure in the district, aside from spires of the three churches, to exceed three stories.

Geneva's reputation as a scenic shopping area has contributed to the maintenance, if not the restoration, of older buildings, especially along South Third Street. Consequently, the dominant atmosphere of the district is tree lined and generally well tended. Intrusions, where they exist, are minimal. The largest intrusion is the Community Hospital, which is located on the western half of the block between South Second, South Third, Fulton and Franklin Streets. An adjoining structure, the historic Dodson House is a part of the hospital complex and its architectural quality somewhat negates the visual intrusion of the newer building. Another intrusion is the brick Illinois Bell building on the southwest corner of South First and James Streets. The structure's small size makes it less noticeable than the Community Hospital intrusion. Parking lots pose a minor problem as intrusions, as by far the main part of parking space is limited to the street frontage.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Throughout its existence, Geneva has played a dual role: first, the city has been active as the home of hard working immigrants and as a trading community with light and medium-sized industry. Second, Geneva has been the home from its earliest days of enlightened gentry and clergy as a haven on the otherwise unexplored, and therefore "unsophisticated," prairie.

Geneva's architectural styles are united in a conservatism to form a balanced whole with the Kane County Courthouse acting as an impressive visual anchor for the district. Both the European immigrants and New England settlers of Geneva's population were conservative, thus reflecting in their architecture attention to understated detail. The result was contrasting, yet homogeneous, buildings which displayed a refinement and conservatism of taste.

HISTORY

The Blackhawk Wars of 1832-33 had made many soldiers aware of the possibilities and potentials of settlement in the Fox River Valley. Geneva was located on the site of a bountiful spring and also at the ford of an important route between Chicago and the west. The location was scenic and the peacetime possibilities for trade were very promising. To this end, the first settlers arrived in Geneva during the early 1830's. Among these first settlers were James Clayton Herrington and his wife who established a store soon after their arrival. The Herringtons were instrumental to the growth of the community. James Herrington's alliance with the powerful Cook County politician, Colonel Richard Hamilton, resulted in the Kane County seat being established in Geneva in 1836. The name "Geneva" given at that time is thought to have been adopted through the suggestion of Dr. C. V. Dyer of Chicago, an acquaintance of Hamilton. Dyer originally came from New York, and the name "Geneva" is compatible with other Fox Valley town names of eastern origin. Despite mismanagement and overly complex land speculation, the population of Geneva and Kane County increased rapidly throughout the 1830's and 1840's.

Though many other Fox Valley communities had sued to become the county seat, Geneva's rights to that designation were never contested. Geneva was platted in 1837 with the plat for the county seat located on the north of West State Street between North Third and North Fourth Streets. A courthouse and jail were built in 1837. The present courthouse was dedicated in 1892 on what was then the lower half of the county property in central Geneva. The first elections for Kane County and Geneva were held

(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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in 1848, with the county governed by a board of supervisors rather than commissioners. Geneva retained the town system until 1858 when it was officially incorporated as a village. In 1887, in response to a need for better organization, the people of Geneva voted to change to a city form of government. It was this time that the city of Geneva was formally established, and a mayor/council system was initiated.

Aside from the advantages Geneva had as county seat, the primary raison d'etre and continued prosperity was the town's desirable commercial location. Geneva was in a choice location to meet the needs of both the traveler and new settler. By 1840, there were three general stores, two hotels, two blacksmiths, a wood shop, and a swamill. The town's industries, likewise, benefited from a location near the agricultural resources and close proximity to the urban market. Packed meat, butter, cheese, milled grains, and later glucose and flax were all processed in Geneva. Virtually all of the town's early industries were located along the Fox River. It was the railroad, however, that brought large industry to Geneva. Prior to 1879, light industry was predominant in the town. Although Geneva's population was only 997 in 1900, several medium-sized industries were located there, including Appleton Manufacturing, Howell Foundry, Bennet Milling Company, and Pope Glucose Company. The latter was perhaps the most important of the manufacturers until 1903, when it was destroyed by fire. Ironically, the Pope Glucose Company had provided what little fire protection the town had until the 1890's, when a fire station and a pressurized water system brought relative safety from fires.

The railroad, which connected Geneva to Chicago in 1853, brought substantial changes to both the commercial and social character of Geneva. One significant change was the influx of Swedish immigrants to the area who became familiar with Geneva while working on the railroad. After completion of the railroad, many immigrants returned with their families to settle in Geneva. These immigrants arrived in large numbers; at the end of the nineteenth century, it was estimated that no less than half of the people in Geneva were of Swedish descent. This group of hard working, devout individuals contributed much to Geneva's heritage.

As the home of many citified, educated immigrants, Geneva has from the beginning had a large number of cultural amenities, sometimes uncommon to the frontier life. The first settlers established a school, and since then, education has been of great importance to the people of Geneva. As early as 1842, Geneva had a doctor and a Harvard educated lawyer in residence and by 1870, several Geneva-born men were becoming prominent in the legal profession throughout northern Illinois. Religion was also important to the early Geneva settlers

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and by the 1850's, several groups built churches, among them the Unitarians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Swedish Lutherans, and Disciples of Christ. Of these, the Unitarian and Congregationalist churches still remain; the Unitarian Church is situated in the historic district. In 1908, a hospital was founded and in 1894, a library for the community was established.

Civic improvement to Geneva in the late nineteenth century included the establishment of a new water plant, pumping station, and water mains in 1896. During that same year, electricity was brought to the city. Intra-city and inter-city electric railways, meant to link the Fox River Valley towns, were operating in Geneva in 1896, and by 1901, connected the valley in a continuous network from Aurora to Carpentersville. A newspaper had been in ongoing publication since 1847, and several printing shops had already been in business during the same period.

SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Numbers refer to the accompanying map. When more than one area of significance applies, the greater is mentioned first.

1. MCKINLEY HOUSE
118 South River Lane
Built in 1843
George McKinley built this house for his daughter, Eliza, who married Lyman German. This was one of the first marriage licenses issued in Kane County.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. O'BRIEN HOUSE
208 South River Lane
Built c. 1854
Originally, this building may have been a small school house. The structure was named for John O'Brien, a local laborer, who occupied it in 1859.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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3. GENEVA CITY HALL
22 South First Street
Built in 1844, with additions in 1856 and 1912
The city hall once served as the second county courthouse in 1844. However, to meet new needs, the building was remodeled in 1856 and 1912.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
4. EBEN CONANT HOUSE
208 South First Street
Built c. 1844
A good example of local riverstone construction.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
5. WALTER HOUSE
301 South First Street
Built c. 1855 by John Rudolph Schmoldt
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
6. AUGUSTUS HERRINGTON HOUSE
416 South First Street
Built c. 1851
Augustus Herrington, the eldest son of the city father, J. C. Herrington, built this residence for himself.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
7. CLANCY HOUSE
503 South First Street
Built c. 1867
Clancy was listed in the 1859 directory as a laborer "for Chicago and Galena Railroad." At that time, he lived on railroad property located south of the tracks. Clancy purchased a block at First and South Streets in 1856 and he was listed as living there in the 1867 directory. The house is still in the possession of the Clancy family.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
8. EDDOWES DRUG STORE
12 North Second Street
Built c. 1870
Moved to its present location in 1924 from original site on West State Street.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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9. UNITARIAN CHURCH
 South Second and James Streets
 Built in 1843
 The Unitarian Church is the oldest existing church in Geneva. Its architectural qualities were noted in a HABS survey of 1934-36.
 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
10. COMMERCIAL BUILDING
 11-13 South Second Street
 Date unknown
 This building was originally the residence of Benjamin Boyes, one of the original incorporators of the Disciples of Christ congregation. He left Geneva to go to Northfield, Illinois, only to return in 1870.
 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
11. GENEVA PUBLIC LIBRARY
 27 South Second Street
 Built in 1908
 The property was deeded to the city of Geneva to be held in trust by the Geneva Hall Company. In 1908, the building was constructed from a grant from Andrew Carnegie for \$7,500.
 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
12. GEORGE PATTEN HOUSE
 124 South Second Street
 Built in 1857
 This house temporarily served as the Kane County Courthouse between 1890 and 1892.
 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
13. SMITH HOUSE
 227 South Second Street
 Built c. 1854 by George Scott
 The house was built by Scott who later sold it to Michael Smith in 1866. Clark and Long Builders then remodeled and enlarged the house for the Thomas Clark Family.
 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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14. SCOTT HOUSE
228 South Second Street
Built c. 1850 with additions in 1851 and 1854
Charles and Mary Ann Scott bought the house for \$30 in 1850 and the central part of the structure was built in 1851. A south wing was added in 1854 by John Dearborn, the second owner. In 1871, the well known Wealthy and Julius Alexander traded their farm for this house. Their descendents occupied the residence until 1977.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
15. ISAAC WILSON HOUSE #2
328 South Second Street
Built in 1876
This was the second Geneva home of the prominent Judge Wilson.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
16. DODSON HOUSE - COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
501 South Second Street
Built c. 1890
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
17. KANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
South Third between James and Campbell Streets
Built in 1892 by W. J. Edbrooke and J. P. Burnham
The courthouse is an important symbol and center of Kane County. It is constructed of red limestone, red brick, and with an iron frame.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
18. HULL BUILDING
101 South Third Street
Built c. 1870
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
19. CHARLES B. WELLS HOUSE
220 South Third Street
Built in 1850
This was the home of the prominent Geneva lawyer, C. B. Wells. It also briefly served as a hospital in the early twentieth century. It was documented in the HABS survey of 1934-36.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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20. BERRY HOUSE
227 South Third Street
Built in 1854
The lot was bought by Samuel Berry and later sold to John Dearborn for \$150.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
21. WARD HOUSE
300 South Third Street
Built in 1850 with remodeling in 1870 by John Schmolddt
The builder was a county recorder. He remodeled the house into its present Victorian appearance in 1870.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
22. SACKETT HOUSE
302 South Third Street
Built in 1868 by Clark and Long
Clark and Long constructed this house for \$1,000. The structure was sold in 1868 to a private owner. In 1904, the Aurora Brewing Company bought the building.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
23. LOVEDAY HOUSE
328 South Third Street
Built c. 1869
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
24. MOORE HOUSE #1
404 South Third Street
Built c. 1862
The area where the Moore House #1 is located was once being developed as a neighborhood for large houses. Moore's house occupied the north half of the block. In the 1840's, Moore was a mill owner. He was later one of the organizers of Geneva's first bank in 1856.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
25. ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
South Fourth and Franklin Streets
Built in 1868
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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- 26 SCHONES (JONES) HOUSE
202 South Fourth Street
Built in 1856
Schones, a stone mason from Germany, quarried the stone and built his own house in 1856. His name was Americanized to Jones in 1859.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 27 LARRABEE HOUSE
327 South Fourth Street
Built in 1854
W. Larrabee came to Geneva as secretary of the railroad. He served as the major of Geneva in 1879.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 28 CHARLES PATTEN HOUSE
403 South Fourth Street
Built in 1851
Charles Patten was one of Geneva's first settlers. The structure was moved in 1891 to its present location.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 29 MOORE HOUSE #2
502 South Fourth Street
Built in 1864
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 30 WELLS HOUSE #2
128 South Fifth Street
Built in 1854 by Richard Winship
The frame structure was sold to Charles Wells in 1857.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 31 DAVIS-BENTLY HOUSE
212 South Fifth Street
Built in 1854 with additions in 1890.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
- 32 COCKROFT HOUSE
215 South Fifth Street
Built c. 1859 by Benjamin Wilson
Wilson, a publisher, resided here in 1857. He deeded the eastern portion of the lot to the Disciples of Christ for their meeting house, located directly east.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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33. BENJAMIN WILSON HOUSE
227 South Fifth Street
Built c. 1848
Wilson and his three brothers came from England and began the Disciples of Christ Church and also published a local newspaper in Geneva. A Bible scholar, he published The Emphatic Diaglott, a translation of the Bible, still in use today.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
34. BEERS HOUSE
315 South Fifth Street
Built in 1863 with remodeling c. 1867
In 1863, the house was sold by Eldridge Hall to Carolyn Sampson for \$1,100. It was remodeled and listed in Bently's Kane County Gazette of 1867 and praised as "one of Geneva's finest residences." The house also appeared on an 1869 map.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
35. HOYT HOUSE
318 South Fifth Street
Built in 1906 by Frank Lloyd Wright
This is a prime Prairie School building in Geneva.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
36. PLATO HOUSE
415 South Fifth Street
Built in 1857
Served as the residence of W. B. Plato, a well known Geneva lawyer and legislator.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
37. KASTNER HOUSE
328 South Sixth Street
Date unknown
This was formerly a store for the Kastner Family, Geneva merchants. The many Kastner relatives living in this neighborhood resulted in the name, "Kastnerville."
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
38. W. H. HOWELL COMPANY BUILDINGS
West State Street and North River Lane
Built c. 1862

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This complex is located on the site of industrial buildings dating from early Geneva. The W. H. Howell Company, a partnership of William Howell and W. D. Turner, manufactured iron equipment. In 1936, the company relocated to St. Charles and the buildings were abandoned. Subsequently, the complex has undergone several changes of use and ownership.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. SMITH BUILDING

22 West State Street
Built c. 1900

The building was originally located at 207 West State Street and served as a movie theater and then a plumbing house. It was moved to its present location across the street in 1915.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. LANCE HOUSE

25 West State Street
Built c. 1866

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. WRATE BLOCK

101 West State Street
Built c. 1856

The building originally housed George Patten's general store in 1857, one of the earliest stores in Geneva. A fire in c. 1891 damaged the structure and a new facade was constructed in the following year.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

42. YATES BUILDING

121-123 West State Street
Built c. 1866

Bartholomew Yates, a Kane County sheriff, built this structure as a residence. It was later used for commercial purposes.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. COMMERCIAL BLOCK

202-206 West State Street
Built c. 1885

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These are early Geneva commercial structures.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

44. HOTEL GENEVA (HYATT HOUSE)
224 West State Street
Built in 1873

The present hotel was built after the original Geneva House burned in 1872. Constructed with the help of community efforts, the hotel was built with the desire of reinstating a first class hotel in the city.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. KENDALL BUILDING
307-309 West State
Built in 1909

This was the first Swedish bakery in Geneva. The Western half of the building was Nelson's Confectionery. Nelson was also owner of Nelson Transfer.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

46. EXCELSIOR HOUSE/SODERSTROM'S STORE
313 West State Street
Built c. 1880

First used as a boarding house, the building was Soderstrom's store and hat shop in 1890. The structure has been sided with asphalt shingles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. REED HOUSE
422 West State Street
Built in 1863 by J. Reed

J. Reed was a shoemaker who bought the lot for \$26.80 from Benjamin Fidelity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. WORSLEY HOUSE
220 James Street
Built in 1861

In 1856, Timothy Worsley took over the Samuel Clark Store and purchased three lots in block 56 the next year. He mortgaged property in 1861 to build this house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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49. AUGUSTUS CONANT HOUSE
18 Campbell Street
Built in 1843
Augustus Conant was the first minister to the First Christian
Congregation of Geneva and was a leading figure in the community.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
50. ISACC WILSON HOUSE #1
115 Campbell Street
Built c. 1852
This was the home of the distinguished Geneva judge, I. G. Wilson.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
51. DISCIPLES OF CHRIST MEETING HOUSE
410 Campbell Street
Built in 1857
This was the church established by Benjamin Wilson
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
52. NOADIAH KENDALL HOUSE
521 Campbell Street
Built in 1857 by Winship and Sheet
The house was built for Noadiah and Lydia Kendall in 1857.
Builders Winship and Sheet were also dealers in stoves and hardware.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
53. SHACKLETON HOUSE
401 Franklin Street
Built c. 1854 with additions c. 1869
Shackleton bought two lots from Benjamin Wilson in 1854 for
\$60. In May of that year, the house was sold to Samuel Fletcher
who remodeled the structure. By 1869, two more owners had
enlarged the building.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
54. LEBARON-TURNER HOUSE
113 Fulton Street
Built c. 1867 by Clark and Long
The house was sold in 1969 for \$3,300 and remained for many
years under the ownership of the Turner Family.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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55. RESIDENCE
500 Fulton Street
Built c. 1873
The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodson, who were the son and daughter-in-law of an early Geneva settler.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
56. DAVID MARTIN HOUSE
525 Fulton Street
Built c. 1880
David Martin was an owner of the house. He was a dealer in furniture, upholstery, and repairing.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SITES AND STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

57. DuPAGE LIBRARY SYSTEM BUILDING
127 South First Street
Built in 1913
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
58. RESIDENCE
311 South First Street
Built in 1868
This house is basically unaltered. It appeared on an 1869 map essentially as it appears today.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
59. JOSHEL HOUSE
127 South Second Street
Building in 1916 by the Wilson Brothers
The architects, Wilson Brothers, worked closely with Frank Lloyd Wright.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
60. HOTCHKISS-HERRINGTON HOUSE
327 South Second Street
Built in 1855
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
61. RESIDENCE
312 South Third Street
Date unknown
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 14

62. RESIDENCE
427 South Fourth Street
Date unknown
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
63. RESIDENCE
213 South Fifth Street
Built in 1893
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
64. GAUNT AND FIELDS BANK
209 West State Street
Built c. 1880
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
65. RESIDENCE
527 James Street
Built c. 1890
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
66. RESIDENCE
415 Franklin Street
Built c. 1900
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
67. RESIDENCE
522 Fulton Street
Built c. 1900
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
68. RESIDENCE
528 Fulton Street
Built c. 1906
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET	UTM References	ITEM NUMBER	10	PAGE	2
I. 16	E 391060 N 4637430	J. 16	E 391120 ⁰⁶⁰ N 4637540		
K. 16	E 391010 N 4637560	L. 16	E 391030 N 4637600		
M. 16	E 391070 N 4637590	N. 16	E 391150 N 4638000		
O. 16	E 391380 N 4637950	P. 16	E 391400 N 4638030		
Q. 16	E 391560 N 4637980	R. 16	E 391560 N 4638010 ⁰³⁰		
S. 16	E 391620 N 4638000 ⁰²⁰	T. 16	E 391620 N 4637970		
U. 16	E 391850 N 4637920	V. 16	E 391860 N 4637950 4638-000		

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Verbal Boundary
CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

District extends east along the southern curbline of West State Street to the intersection of West State Street and South Fourth Street, thence north along the eastern curbline of South Fourth Street to the northern property line of the property at the northeast corner of West State Street and South Fourth Street, thence east along interior property lines to the western property line of 12 North Second Street, thence north, east, and south along the property lines of 12 North Second Street, thence east across South Second Street and along interior property lines to the western bank of the Fox River, thence south along the bank of the Fox River to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks, thence west to the southwest corner of 503 South First Street, thence north along the eastern curbline of South First Street to the intersection of South First Street and South Street, thence west along the northern curbline of South Street to the intersection of South Street and South Fourth Street, thence south, west, and north along the property lines of 502 South Fourth Street, across South Street to the northern curbline of South Street, thence west to the intersection of South Street and South Sixth Street, thence north along the eastern curbline of South Sixth Street to the intersection of South Sixth Street and Fulton Streets, then west, north, and east along the property lines of 328 South Sixth Street across South Sixth Street to the eastern curbline of South Sixth Street, thence north to the point of beginning.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Julia M Ehresmann, ed. Geneva, Illinois: A History of Its Times and Places.
 Geneva: Geneva Public Library District, 1977.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 67 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Geneva Quadrangle

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES 9 30

A 1,6 | 39,1 | 9,1,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 9,5,0

B 1,6 | 39,1 | 7,2,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 2,3,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 | 39,1 | 5,7,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 2,4,0

D 1,6 | 39,1 | 6,1,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 3,1,0

E 1,6 | 39,1 | 2,7,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 3,7,0

F 1,6 | 39,1 | 2,5,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 3,4,0

G 1,6 | 39,1 | 2,1,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 3,4,0

H 1,6 | 39,1 | 2,2,0 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 3,9,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of West State and South Sixth Street, the boundary of the proposed Central Geneva Historic

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Jeffrey Allen Hallgren, B.F.A., M.A.

Constance Fukuda, Architectural Historian

May 16, 1979

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Illinois Department of Conservation

STREET & NUMBER 322-1/2 South 11th Street

TELEPHONE

405 East Washington

(815) 756-3841/(217) 785-1171

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

DeKalb/Springfield

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Don Kenney

TITLE Director, Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE 6/30/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

John Card Shell
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

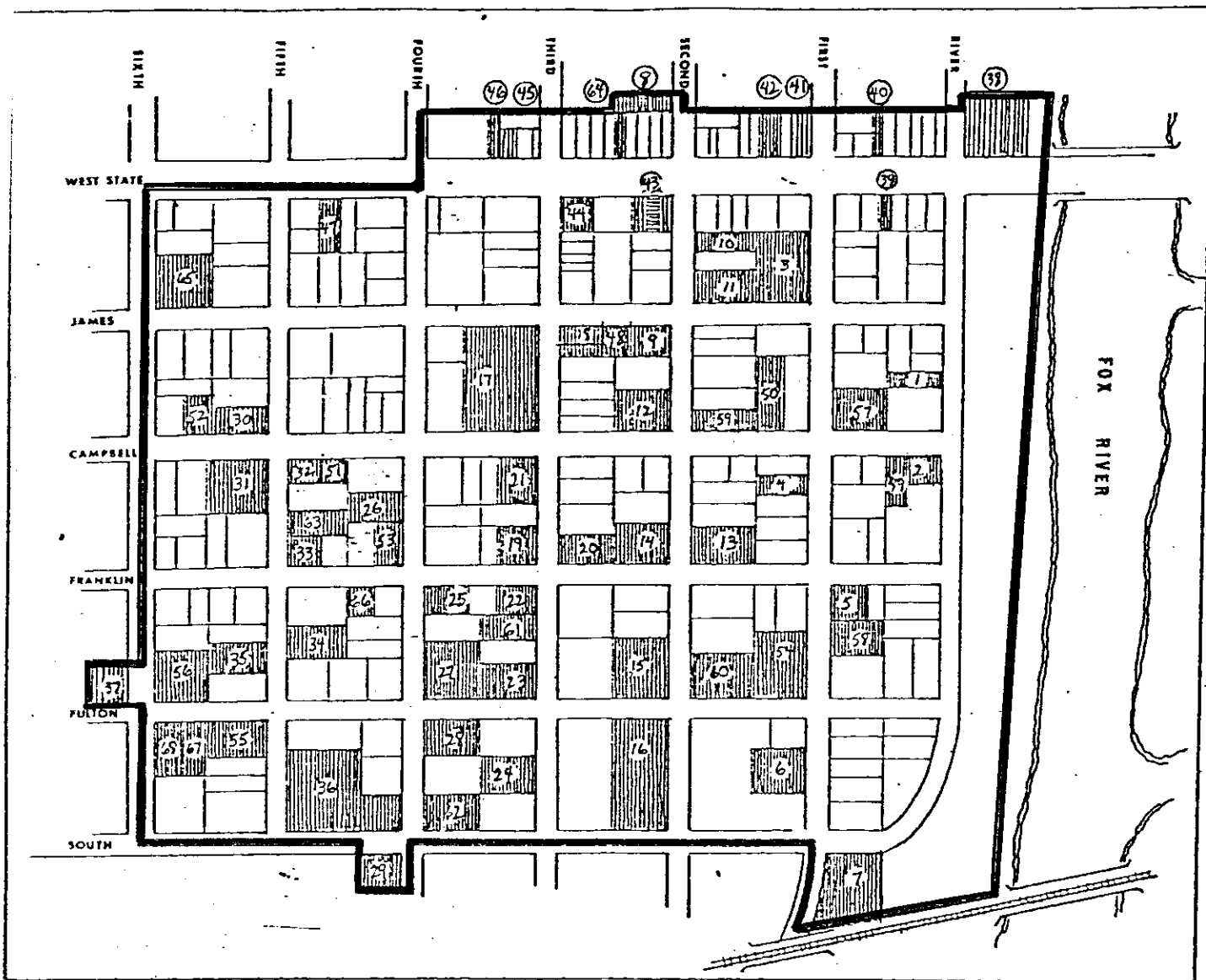
DATE 9-10-79

ATTEST: *William B. Brown*
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 9-10-79

Central Geneva Historic District

Kane Co.



NUMBERS REFER TO STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE - SEE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PROPERTY LINES APPROXIMATE - BASED ON FIELD SURVEY ONLY.

Central Geneva Historic District

Kane Co.



- STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE
- NS NON-SUPPORTIVE STRUCTURES
- i INTRUSIVE STRUCTURES
- P PARKING

based on visual survey