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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 determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property Delavan Commercial Historic District
 historic name N/A
 other names/site number _____

2. Location
 street & number 307, 309-324; 400, 401, 404-410, 412, and 414 Locust NA not for publication
 city, town Delavan NA vicinity
 state Illinois code IL county Tazewell code 179 zip code 61734

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>20</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>20</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
 Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

William C. Wheeler 10-2-91
 Signature of certifying official 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.

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade / Financial Institution
Social / Meeting Hall
Commerce/Trade / Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade / Other: Newspaper
Commerce/Trade / Specialty Store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade / Specialty Store
Vacant/Not In Use
Commerce/Trade / Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade / Other: Newspaper
Commerce/Trade / Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial
Italianate
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Concrete
roof Asphalt
other Cast Iron
Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

Located in Central Illinois, Delavan is set in a rolling prairie between Illinois Route 121 and Route 29 on the east and west and just five miles north of U.S. Route 136. The former Illinois Central Railroad, now the Gulf Mobile & Ohio runs east and west through Delavan. At one time the Petersburg and Tonica Railroad line ran north/south through Delavan just two blocks east of Locust Street, the principal street in the business area. Streets running east from Locust rose up over viaducts to give plenty of headroom for this rail line, thus avoiding dangerous surface rail crossings. (Photograph #1)

The Delavan Historic District consists of 26 buildings in a two block area, five of these are listed in the Inventory of Architecture Before World War II in Tazewell County.

The City Hall and a Carnegie Library are just to the north of the District. Just east of the District is an Art Deco U. S. Armory and residential area of frame houses. West of the District are early frame and masonry houses built by the upper middle class merchants and farmers of Delavan. (Photograph #2.)

South of the District are a number of empty lots, a church, grain elevator, some modern banks, supermarket, and the post office. (Photograph #3, #57.)

Of the 26 buildings in the District, 20 are contributing. Four of the non-contributing are historic but have been seriously altered. The remaining two are small, one floor buildings, one built in 1946 and the other in 1976 have no style, and thus are non-contributing.

The District has a mixture of one story and two story buildings all from before 1900 or very close to it. Most buildings show Italianate style influences in the cornices and window treatment. Most are masonry with many having pressed metal fronts. This may be the most striking feature of the District as several of the pressed metal fronts have elaborate motifs and designs in the various elements found in the storefronts. The cast ironwork also varies. Recently an owner removed some plywood covers to reveal slender fluted round columns set on cast iron lintels on one of the buildings in the District.

The District reflects the evolution of commercial buildings in Delavan with two structures reflecting the simple bearing wall and brick pier buildings which were probably built around 1860. These are followed by the Italianate influence style buildings up through the Classical influence style of the stone faced concrete block building half a block away.

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As can be seen, the business area of Delavan started with mostly gable front wood store buildings. Photographs #48 and #51 show some of these earlier buildings. A fire on the west side of Locust Street in the 300 block wiped out five buildings in 1888. Replacement buildings were of masonry as can be seen in Photographs #52, #53.

The District has two very early Italianate style buildings from the 1860's or earlier (404 and 406 Locust). The remainder of the District shows the Queen Anne influence in the Masonic Hall turret and more ornate Italianate detailing in the cornices and window treatment of the 1880 and 1890 buildings. A later influence was the introduction of concrete block with the stone cut face as seen in Photograph #40.

Metal was utilized a great deal in the late 1800's, especially in the second floor fronts of the business buildings. Elaborate metal cornices, bay windows, and precise window treatment were many times metal. Embellishments such as urns and name panels were also metal. As brick became more common, cornice lines and detailing made good use of sawtooth courses, extended dentils, and corbels. (Photograph #43)

The window hood in some cases dropped down the wall to meet an articulated brick course. Cast iron was used frequently in the first floor fronts. Remarkable is the fact that there is almost no duplication in designs and motifs. From the very simple slender columns to the fluted large diameter column found in the storefronts. Cast iron pilasters vary from rosettes and button motifs to flat chin designs framed in Classical moulding. Almost half of the buildings have cast iron columns on pilasters in evidence.

Some of these buildings have their original bulkheads and stone or cast iron lintels or watertable stone at the base of the bulkhead. A couple of bulkheads have been modernized with either brick or rough cut ashlar limestone.

The following building-by-building descriptions are organized by starting on the west side of Locust Street at the north boundary (Photograph #4), going down the street to the south boundary (Photographs #5, #6, #7), and then returning on the east side of Locust Street, from the south boundary (Photograph #8) to the north boundary. (Photographs #9, #10, #11) After the building address is the name of the current occupant. Contributing buildings are indicated by a "C", with non-contributing buildings indicated by "N-C."

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

307-309 Locust (Hartzler Variety Store) N-C.

Date: c. 1900

Originally two buildings built very much alike in their cornice detailing and window details. Early photographs show Italianate influences in the cornice and window details. (Photograph #11A) Metal cover on the second floor was installed over the original front about 1987. The first floor bulkheads have been veneered in brick. This is a non-contributing structure because of the remodeling but the original buildings exist under the false metal cover. (Photograph #11B)

311 Locust, Scott's School of Dance (Savoy Theatre) C.

Date: c. 1888-1910.

One floor brick masonry building with stucco finish applied over the masonry. Classical influences are seen in the cornice and frieze design. Recessed panel frieze runs full width of building. One half round moulding divides the frieze from the lower wall. Cornice is simple, square design with very simple pilasters one each end. (Photographs #12, #13)

313-315 Locust C.

Date: c. 1888-1910.

Two floor brick structure of commercial vernacular. (Photographs #5, #12, #13,) The second floor has six windows with brick three centered arches of brick. The projecting brick hoods run down the side of the windows about 18" to meet a raised brick band that runs across the face of the building. The band of brick is set in a sawtooth motif. This band is repeated at the first floor window head again projecting out from the face of the wall 2 to 3 inches.

The brick cornice has eight brackets separated by six equidistant panels of brick. A dentil motif in brick runs along the top of the cornice. (Photograph #14)

Two cast iron columns, one at each end of the first floor, are in evidence. Plywood covers the others as well as the original bulkheads but the continuous limestone sill at the sidewalk line is exposed and still in use.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

317 Locust C.

Date: c. 1888-1902.

Commercial vernacular, two floor, with cast iron front first floor and pressed metal second floor. (Photograph #15) Metal pressed pattern to imitate smooth cut stone with deep joints. The second floor also has an off center projecting bay with three windows and two windows to the right of the bay. (Photograph #16) Bay windows flanked with pressed metal pilasters. The two other windows have hoods of pressed metal. The cornice at the roof is supported by two large brackets with leaf design in the face of the scroll. Three smaller brackets with a row of dentils between each bracket complete the cornice. (Photograph #17)

First floor has very slender cast iron columns flanking the entrance recess and the corners of the building. (Photograph #18) Large show windows with large transom windows above. Transoms have been closed with wood.

The bulkhead set on a limestone sill. The original door and transom to the stairs leading to the second floor is found on the right side of the building. (Photograph #18)

319 Locust, Delavan Community Historical Society C.

Date: c. 1884.

A brick, one floor building, has a brick T-design along the top of the parapet which effects an extended stepped dentil motif. (Wyndclyffe, N.Y. Norman Manor House) (Photographs #5, #19)

321 Locust, Rainbow Connections C.

Date: c. 1880.

This building is a part of 323 and is very similar in cornice and window treatment. (Photograph #20) On the first floor, however, the building has fluted cast iron columns, one on each side of the recessed entrance and one at the right corner. (Photograph #21) The column has a high base with fluting and the capital is about one foot in height with fluting between the top moulding and the second moulding. The columns rest on a stone watertable which is in segments. Under the show windows are cast iron lintels which served as lintels over basement windows which are now enclosed.

323 Locust, Rainbow Connections (Baldwin Bank) C.

Date: 1880.

Commercial vernacular, two story brick structure. (Photographs #22, #24) The main entrance is on the corner which is cut at a 45 deg. angle. Brick pilasters flank the main entrance and are also found at the building corners. All windows have depressed two centered arch-type hoods of metal at the top of the windows. A brick belt 16" high runs the length of both street elevations. A brick water table projects out 4" over the sidewalk.

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The cornice projects out approximately two feet over the sidewalk and is supported by brackets. (Photograph #23) The top of the brackets on each side of the door panel set at 45 deg. are two lions heads, all in pressed metal. Above the cornice at the 45 deg. panel is a split arch panel with the year 1880 pressed in the metal.

Over the entrance door on the first floor is a smaller version of the cornice panel.

401 Locust, Minton Auto Parts (Masonic Hall, Second Floor) C.

Date: c. 1875. Architect: W. A. Corwine, Lincoln, IL

Commercial vernacular with ornate cornice running on Locust Street elevation and Fourth Street elevation. (Photographs #25, #31) Immediately under the cornice is a metal belt about one foot high with a raised ball motif repeated in the panel of the belt.

Dominating the facade is a large turret bay window on the second floor that cantilevers out over the sidewalk. Queen Anne style is seen in this turret. (Photograph #26) The roof of the tower is a cone shaped pyramid. (Photograph #27) The nine windows in the front elevation, tower, and bay window have a rope design moulding around the window and all are ornamented with a metal hood or "dripstone". (Photograph #28) The facing on the second floor is sheet metal with brick pattern pressed in the metal. The first floor has cast iron columns and beams with the columns set on a limestone watertable. The columns frame the show windows. A three window bay window is to the left of the second floor Locust Street elevation. Each window is framed with pilasters.

The Fourth Street elevation is brick with three full arches toward the rear end of the first floor elevation. (Photograph #29) The arches have 18" deep embrasures. One arch is for an entrance and the two flanking arches are for windows. Basement windows along the Fourth Street elevation have a three center arch at the top.

Above and centered on the bay window is a large name panel which is part of and extends through the cornice. All in pressed metal, the name "Masonic Hall" is framed in a Renaissance style panel topped with a pediment ornamented with a ball resting on a base. (Photograph #30)

The second floor elevation on Fourth Street has seven windows with sheet metal hood or dripstone. Stone sills and narrow sheet metal cornice with dentils and button motif complete the building.

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405 Locust (NAPA/Minton Auto Parts Building) C.

Date: c. 1900

A contributing, one floor masonry bearing wall structure. Originally a professional office building for a doctor. Later it was converted to a dress shop for women. On the south side and rear of the building, the original brick wall and former windows, now filled in, can be seen. The building received a new front in the late 30's or early 40's. The front received a brick veneer facing including the parapet wall which has a basketweave pattern in brick at the top. The show window and entrance door are in the same location in the remodeled front as the original front elevation. (Photograph #30A, #31)

409 Locust (Koonce Insurance) C.

Date: c. 1900

When the building at 407 Locust burned, it was demolished taking with it a party wall with 409 Locust. Thus, the north wall of 409 is concrete block. The rear and south walls are the original brick. This two-floor building had many windows on the second floor south side which have been bricked in but the pattern of brick arches can still be seen. The rear wall of brick has been reworked with windows and doors partially filled in.

The front wall of brick reflects the commercial style of the 1940's with the picture window flanked by two double hung metal windows in the second floor front. The display window across the front of the first floor reflects the service shop needs of a dry cleaning establishment. This has been partially filled in with wood to give more privacy to the insurance offices. (Photograph #30B)

412-414 Locust (Hall's Block) C.

Built 1891. Two-floor building with pressed sheet front on the second floor, which is divided into seven bays - three window bays arranged on each side of a narrow central bay. (Photograph #32) Each window bay is topped with a pressed metal fan framed with an elliptical arch. (Photograph #33) The arch meets a pilaster of pressed metal on each end. Each pilaster has a simple base and capital. The center panel rises up to the cornice from the window sill line. Pressed metal pilasters frame this center panel.

The cornice projects out supported by a row of modillions. In the center of the cornice is a large gable with a small pressed metal fan framed in a semi-circular arch which sets on a cornice over the center panel noted above. At each end of the second floor elevation is a metal pilaster with a Classical motif in the shaft and simple capital. Modern shingles have been carefully (circ. 1940) installed between the windows and pilasters which do not cover any pressed metal detail but to some extent enhances it.

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The first floor has cast iron columns and show windows. A central stair to the second floor has the original wood door and transom as well as the original wainscot with heavy moulding on the walls. The cast iron columns have a flat chain motif three quarters of the way up the center. In the remaining quarter is a butterfly motif. All the cast iron columns and pilasters are in evidence but a new brick bulkhead was constructed under the right-hand show window. The transoms have been covered with plywood except at the center stair transom.

410 Locust, Prairie Winds N-C.

Date: 1946

This is a one floor building of brick masonry. Center entrance flanked by two show windows. A metal awning overhangs the sidewalk. (Photograph #8)

408 Locust, Vacant N-C.

Date: c. 1870.

This is a one floor wood frame building with a high parapet covered with pressed metal imitating brick. A modern mansard overhang and vertical board and batten cover the lower part of the front elevation. (Photograph #34)

406 Locust, Vacant C.

C. 1860. This is a two floor brick masonry building. (Photograph #34) As in 404 the windows are double hung 4 over 4 lights. (Photograph #35) The first floor is the same as 404 Locust except cast iron columns are on each side of the center entrance door. The motif in the columns is a plain rectangular panel. As in 404 a continuous limestone sill is found at the sidewalk line. The brick parapet design is the same as 404 Locust. (Photograph #36) This is an Italianate style building.

404 Locust, C. J. Ceramics C.

C. 1860. Two floor brick masonry building with three windows on the second floor. (Photograph #37) These windows indicate an earlier construction period with the divided lights 4 over 4 double hung window. Between 404 and 400 is a narrow wood staircase with simple door and transom. A simple brick dentil motif ornaments the front parapet. This is an Italianate style building.

The first floor elevation is divided into three bays with 24" wide and 24" deep brick piers. There are show windows on each side and an entrance door in the center bay. The brick piers stop at the window heads and a brick beam or beam enclosure spans from pier to pier across the front of the building's first floor. A limestone sill runs along the sidewalk line.

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400 Locust, Country Companies Insurance C.

Date: 1900

A brick masonry, two floor building. (Photographs #9, #37) The corner is chamfered or cut at 45 deg. The brick cornice has a dentil motif. The three window heads are segmented brick arches on the second floor. Brick pilasters flank the window facing the intersection and the windows just to the right and left of the 45 deg. window. The elevation on Locust also has a brick pilaster at the south end of the building. The first floor on Locust Street and partly on Fourth Street has been covered with a mansard overhang vertical board and batten.

324 Locust, Jeckel Plumbing & Heating C.

Date: 1911.

All masonry building constructed of the stone faced concrete block popular around 1910 - 1920. (Photographs #38, #41) Centered on the front elevation in the parapet is a stone with the name "Delevan Lodge 318 K of P" in the parapet wall. (Photograph #39) Immediately below the top of the parapet is a continuous band of natural finish terra cotta that runs across the front and down the street side or south side full length.

The four windows on the front and the seven windows on the side on the second floor all have stone lintels with vertical cut motif arranged on each side of a rough cut keystone design in the center of the lintel. (Photograph #40) Window sills are also stone. The first floor show window bulkhead has been modernized but the transom windows still exist with an obscure glass.

322 Locust, Berger's Department Store (Vacant) C.

Date: c. 1874.

Two floor brick masonry building with three windows across the front of the second floor. (Photograph #42) Very plain windows with a stone sill. The parapet has two lines of dentils executed in brick. The first is immediately below the top of the wall and is a continuous sawtooth motif framed with protruding brick above and below. About 30" below the top band is a second line of brick in an extended stepped dentil running continuously. (Photograph #43)

Three segmented arches of brick span the flanking transoms over the show windows and central entrance door in the first floor elevation. The transoms have been blocked over.

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320 Locust, Round Table Restaurant C.

Date: c. 1874.

Two floor brick masonry building with cast iron fluted columns on each side of the front elevation on the first floor. (Photographs #42, #48) On each side of the recessed entrance are two rope twist cast iron columns. The parapet and windows on the second floor are identical to the parapet and windows in the Berger Building next door. The transom windows are in evidence all across the front but the glass has been painted.

On the north side of the Roundtable Restaurant is an outside wood stair to the second floor. The stair has been enclosed with galvanized sheet metal to keep out the weather.

318 Locust, Family Pizzeria N-C.

Date: 1976.

Modern intrusion; steel building with brick front, one floor in height. (Photograph #10)

316 Locust, Duffs Discount Jewelers N-C

Date: c. 1892.

A two floor building with four windows across the second floor elevation. (Photographs #44, #48) The entire elevation is covered with horizontal vinyl siding but the elaborate cornice and name panel are still in evidence. The pressed metal cornice has large urns at each end and a large semicircle pressed metal panel in the center.

Large support brackets are also found on each end with scroll returns at the base of the bracket. Six smaller brackets are spaced equidistant from each other along the cornice. The cornice breaks in the center to allow the semicircle name panel to come down to a row of dentils. In the center of the name panel are raised garlands and flowers instead of a building name. (Photograph #45) The first floor elevation has modern show windows on each side of a recessed entrance.

314 Locust, The Delavan Times C.

Date: c. 1880 - 1890. Building was built in two stages. The first floor was constructed c. 1880. The second floor was added in 1890. Note that the cornice and identification panel were reused. (Photograph #47)

A two floor building with large three window protruding bay in the center of the second floor. (Photographs #44, #48) Two windows flank the bay window. Each window in the bay window is framed with pilasters with base shaft and capital. The capital is similar to the composite column capital (Fletcher). (Photograph #46) A cornice runs around the top edge of the bay which is supported by a series of modillions. At the base of the bay is a continuous band of dentils. From this band the pressed metal tapers in an ogee profile back to the building wall. (Photograph #50)

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The dentil motif is repeated at the three window heads. The upper wall is pressed metal with a brick pattern. The two flanking windows have pressed metal hoods of a modified split pediment. The cornice and central name panel are the same as the Duffs Discount Jewelers cornice next door. The one difference is that the name "The Times" is embossed in the panel.

The first floor has cast iron columns at each corner with a flat chain motif on the face of the columns. The cast iron columns on each side of the recessed entrance are very slender with a flared capital at the top and simple base with one ring of moulding at the base. Above the column capital is a large flower rosette. The transoms have been closed with plywood but all the cast iron work is still in evidence. The center transom is still intact with a frame of small colored glass squares around a central obscure glass panel with the words "The Times" etched in the glass. A cast iron base runs along the entire front under the show windows and entrance.

312 Locust, Pastry Plus C.

Date: 1891.

A two floor building with contemporary mansard overhang and vertical board and batten on the first floor. (Photograph #44)

The second floor has pressed metal front with very elaborate motifs and designs. Two belts or horizontal lines stand out in this elevation. These two bands are found at the top edge and bottom edge of the windows and bay window. The heavy panel and pilaster design that frames each of five windows seems to pull the side windows into the bay window element.

Above the bay and window heads are three segmental arches with a continuous button motif in the arch panel. (Photograph #49) In the space under the arch is a rectangular panel with a series of diamond motifs. Above the arches is the projecting cornice with four large brackets. A scroll design has a lions head at the top. Two modillions are between brackets. Above the cornice center bay is a vertical panel about four feet high. A central rectangular panel is broken in the center for a circle motif. The three panels are embossed with garlands and scrolls. All this is framed with side pilasters and pediment at the top. In the pediment is the date of construction 1891. Each pilaster is capped with a pyramid and ball.

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310 Locust (Winnies) N-C.

Date: c. 1900

From the evidence found in the exposed brick wall on the north side and the exposed end of the brick parapet on the front of the building, it seems the original building still exists. Inside the original wood floor boards can be seen in some areas. Early photos show the building as one floor with a high parapet wall. (Photograph #51) Today, the front elevation is covered with wood board and batten, stained. This reflects the era of the 1970's when country informality was used by some commercial shops. Still in evidence is the brick foundation supporting the front wall and recessed entry area for the front door. (Photograph #49A)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1860-1941

Significant Dates

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person NA

Architect/Builder

Masonic Hall - Corwine, W. A., Lincoln, IL

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

The Delavan Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Commerce, representing the business activity in this small Central Illinois community from 1860 through 1941. From a meeting hall, general stores, bakery, harness shop, bank and mortuary, to restaurants, specialty stores, and a newspaper, the buildings of the District represent this stable community's transition from the horse and wagon days, through the railroad period, to the automobile era. The District is also eligible under Criterion C as a significant collection of rural commercial buildings. Many of the buildings represent a particular style or influence; other buildings reflect the fine craftsmanship and detailing of the period. Italianate style or influence is often seen. The period of significance of the Historic District, c. 1860 - 1941, represents the earliest construction date of buildings in the District, and the fifty-year cut-off date as required by the National Register.

History

In 1836, a Baptist Deacon, Jonas R. Gale, of Providence, Rhode Island, visited the Illinois country in search of land suitable for settlement. Impressed with the rich prairie soils, he conceived the idea of a colony on the prairie to be established by settlers from the East.¹

While stopping to visit a friend in the Dillon Settlement, in Tremont, Illinois, he met Edward Cornelius Delavan of Albany, N.Y., a retired merchant, land promoter and ardent early American temperance advocate. Delavan took interest in the proposed colony and was willing to contribute financially to the settlement.²

On September 19, 1836, fourteen original subscribers from Rhode Island executed the Constitution and Articles of Agreement of the Delavan Association. Largely financed by Mr. Delavan, it was decided to name the new city, Delavan, in honor of the noted temperance advocate, and to devoid the city of all liquor-selling establishments. An Executive Committee was formed and directed to examine possible sites for the colony.³ Beyond the towns of Tremont, Circleville, and Groveland, and below the Mackinaw River, was a large tract of silt loam known as High Prairie, which for a long time was generally avoided. This area was a hunting ground for the Pottawatomies while the nearby territory was being settled. This prairie loam, about 18 inches deep on a subsurface of 22 inches of yellowish brown clay, resting on a bed of glacial sand and gravel was extremely fertile and well-drained.⁴ It was felt that the fertility of the land would insure the success of a new trading center.

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Jonas R. Gale was on the Executive Committee, which subsequently elected to purchase land in and surrounding the present City of Delavan. A plat was drawn up and 160-acre tracts were sold at auction at Washington Hall in Providence, R.I., on November 24, 1836. The sale was successful and bidding in Providence far exceeded the price that would have been received in the Delavan area. With each farm, a town lot was given in the "City of Delavan" to be used by the settlers as a winter home site.⁵

Thus, the Delavan colony, with its temperance advocates and the abolition of all liquors, was founded. In 1837, the Delavan Association began construction of the Colony House at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut (two blocks from the Commercial District).⁶ It was the "temperance house" referred to in the Articles of Agreement and contained rooms for the early settlers to use until they erected their own homes. In 1840, it was leased to Ira B. Hall, who opened it as an hotel and it became known as Delavan House. Mr. Hall was acquainted with many influential men in Springfield. These contacts aided in inducing the Chicago, Peoria and Springfield stage coach line, which had been passing a half mile west of Delavan, to change its route. Thus, the Delavan House became a scheduled station for the coach company. Many noted men stopped here, among them, Abraham Lincoln (August 12, 1841), Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Hardin, Judge David Davis, Maj. Richard M. Cullom, father of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, and Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1845 it was sold to James Phillips, an area farmer, who operated it as a hostelry until it was destroyed by fire in 1879.⁷

Five colony houses were also constructed by the Delavan Association for the early settlers at the same time they constructed the Colony House. Lumber for all the buildings was measured, precut, and shipped from the East. Two of the original colony houses still exist, one of which has been fully restored located at the corner of Fifth Street and Linden (504 Linden).⁸ This construction was an early form of prefabrication resulting from the lack of saw mills in the area.

In 1839 Baptist Deacon Henry R. Green established a steam saw and grist mill. The closest mill at that time was 8 miles away near Dillon. The first store was opened this same year and a postmaster appointed. Formerly settlers had to travel to Tremont for mail and to do their trading.⁹

Following the completion of Delavan's second railroad in 1870, two elevators were erected for the handling of grain which formerly had to be carried by wagon to Atlanta or Pekin. Additional stores and businesses sprang up to serve the area settlers bringing their products to town for shipping on the railroads.¹⁰

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

The Village of Delavan became an incorporated municipality in October 1865. The Village was reincorporated under a new State law in July 1872 and incorporated as a City in 1888. Town growth was slow with a population of only 500 when the village was incorporated in 1888.¹¹ During this same year, a devastating fire destroyed five commercial buildings on the west side of Locust Street.¹²

A number of Delavan's early merchants and business owners enjoyed success in politics as well. Among them included: Henry Green, elected as delegate from Tazewell County to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1847-8; Ira B. Hall, served in the state legislature in 1870; Nathaniel W. Green, elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit in 1885; Joseph B. Graff was elected to Congress in 1894.¹³

Delavan was founded as a temperance town and continued that way for a number of years. The drinking and non-drinking factions brought the issue up for vote on several occasions with the last vote taken in 1913. "Should the Township continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory?" - 352 affirmative votes, 115 negative votes. After the repeal of the 18th Amendment, there was little interest in the issue and tavern licenses were issued.¹⁴

Development was slow until the first railroad, the Petersburg & Tonica Railroad, was completed in 1867 under an agreement with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway. This railroad, running north and south through Delavan, played an important part in the economic development prior to the modern highways. The second railroad, the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, running east and west, was surveyed in 1867. It later became part of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and finally the Illinois Central. The opening of the railroads enabled Delavan to become a thriving agricultural center with the establishment of additional stores, a newspaper, a bank, and a flour mill.¹⁵

In 1847 a Delavan resident, Robert Reid, began work on the development of seed corn. His work was continued by his son, James L. Reid, who succeeded in developing Reid's Yellow Dent Corn which took first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. In 1937 it was the leading variety of yellow corn in the United States and was being shipped all over the country and to foreign lands.¹⁶

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

The principal industry of Delavan has always been agriculture. In 1879 Delavan residents, brothers George and Reason Day, designed a cultivator which could be ridden while driving a team of oxen or horses. They failed financially in manufacturing the machine but their idea was used in the manufacture of the Stately cultivator used throughout the Corn Belt. In 1870 Dr. C. B. Maclay of Delavan designed a mechanical corn husker with rollers. Another Delavan resident, Quintus Orndorff designed and manufactured a magnetic device for removing binder wires from grain separators.¹⁷

In addition to the noted men who stopped at the Delavan House, Adlai E. Stevenson and John Cohr both spoke at Phillips Hall in 1878.¹⁸ In 1880, Mlle. Maria Litta, operatic soprano, performed at Phillips Hall.¹⁹ During a whistle stop campaign for Vice President in 1900, Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Delavan.²⁰ In 1939, Eleanor Roosevelt spoke at the Delavan Armory.²¹

Business in Delavan evolved from horse and buggies to railroads to the auto trucking age. First came the farms all surrounding the City of Delavan with a town lot for each of the settlers as a winter home. From this grain elevators were established in 1870. With this central location for the surrounding "Colony" farms, it was natural they came to Delavan to sell and store their grain. The farmer sold his products and purchased his needs, thus a business community thrived. The initiative and ingenuity of several of Delavan's citizens made the Delavan area more of a magnet. Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, George and Reason Day's Stately cultivator, and Quintus Orndorff's magnetic device for removing binder wires from grain separators, and C. B. Maclays mechanical corn husker, all aided in the agricultural development and prosperity of the City. With this prosperity came the newspaper, harness shops, theaters, churches, schools, a bank, and a Masonic Lodge.

The stagecoach line running from Chicago to Peoria to Springfield was routed through Delavan, thus putting the town "on the map". Delavan prospered and survived in the 20 Century due to its good location between three state highways, State Route 121 on the east, State Route 29 on the west, and State Route 136 on the south. The grain elevator business grew because farmers could reach Delavan easily over paved roads. The farming industry flourishes in Central Illinois due to the rich soil and favorable climate. Two important railroads remained in Delavan when the many small short run railroads of the 1900's combined or went out of business. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis and the Illinois Central Gulf gave good transportation for taking produce and goods to the large markets of Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

Today, Delavan, a city of 2200 people, still remains a thriving rural commercial area. Grain shipping and retail merchandising were and still are the main commercial activities. Six churches, civic and social clubs, and library are part of the community life. The dream of the original founders in Providence, Rhode Island, has certainly been realized.

307-309 Locust (Hartzler Variety Store)

In the early 1900's, the Sowa Brothers operated a hardware store at 307 Locust selling out in 1926 to James Bell. He operated a hardware store at this location from 1926 until 1946 when he sold the hardware business to William K. "Bobby" Caswell who sold out in 1973. Delbert and Lois Grieser bought the variety store business at 309 Locust from J. R. Brandley in 1939 and expanded south to 311 Locust and remained there in business as a Ben Franklin Store until 1969. Betty and Melvin Hartzler purchased the Ben Franklin Store from her parents in 1969 and has operated under the name Hartzler Variety. The Hartzlers purchased the 309 Locust building and the 307 Locust building in 1973, vacating the 311 Locust location.²²

311 Locust (Scott's School of Dance)

In the early 1900's, the Savoy Theatre, operated by John T. "Mike" Laffey was in this building. When the "talkies" began, he did not think they would make it and he sold the theater to Earl Bennett. Henry Bucke began a hardware store here and over the years it has been the Lawton Drug Store, a Kroger grocery store, a Ben Franklin store, and a flower shop.²³

313 Locust (Vacant)

E. L. Rowe had his drug store at this location in the early 1900's. This was followed by Lemmy Alexander, John Giles, and the "L and R" Store (Larry and Ruth Larimore). Edwin Stark ran his own grocery here and in 1947, Chet Medus became Stark's partner and the store became known as the Royal Blue Store, called the "Independent Chain Store" and later Delavan Certified. Needing more space, they leased the building adjacent to the south (315 Locust) and removed the partition between the buildings. In 1976 the store became Delavan Red Fox and later Shannon's Red Fox Grocery Store. The store is now empty.²⁴

315 Locust (Vacant)

In early 1900's this was the John Hoghton Harness Shop, then H. C. Hoghton's Mortuary and later housed a restaurant, Catholic parish center, and was temporarily used by the Tazewell County National Bank while their new building was being erected. The building is now used for storage.²⁵

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

317 Locust (Vacant)

In approximately 1902, Taylor and Robert's Men's clothing operated here. In 1912, Allen Trone ran his shoe store in this building with R. E. Yarrington later taking over the business. Roy O'Brien had his appliance store here and Roy Campbell operated a television and appliance store here. The telephone office was once located on the second floor. Connie Madden operated her ceramic shop here most recently but the building is now vacant.²⁶

319 Locust (Delavan Community Historical Society)

The building was known as the A. I. McClay's Drug Store. The building has also been used as the A & P Grocery, Eddie Stark's Royal Blue Grocery, Tate's Paint Store, and Williams' Paint Store. The building is currently the home of the Delavan Community Historical Society.²⁷

321 Locust (Rainbow Connections Flower Shop)

Housing a restaurant operation for many years with numerous proprietors, it later became a shoe store run by Howard McKean. In 1972 Delavan Mutual County Fire Insurance Company moved into the building. Recently a wall has been opened between this building and 323 Locust and the Rainbow Connections Flower Shop currently operates in this space.²⁸

323 Locust (Rainbow Connections Flower Shop)

This building, erected in 1880, housed the Baldwin Bank which operated until 1932. Various offices have been located in the building including Dr. Harlan Brink, Dr. Roger E. Neumann, Dr. F. M. Lowry, H. P. Jones - Attorney, John T. Culbertson, Jr. - Attorney, Frank Ireland - Real Estate, Mary Towle - Hairdresser, Jim Bale - Barber, Dale Naffziger and Gene Zumwalt - Insurance, Mary George - Beauty Shop, and the Orwig Insurance Agency. A post office was located in the rear of the building in the early 1900's.²⁹ The Rainbow Connections Flower Shop currently operates in this space.

401 Locust (Minton Auto Parts)

The Masonic Hall building, located at the corner of Locust and Fourth Streets, contained the Masonic Lodge meeting rooms on the Second Floor with offices located in the front corner of the building, occupied over the years by various dentists. The first floor included shop and office space which was occupied by Delavan Home Loan Association in the 1920's, various lawyers, Laudeman Cleaners, Elmer Anderson's Daily Cleaners, and Jake Plut Bakery. In 1935 H. C. Van Alstyne's Regent Theater was located in the middle room. Other shops included Loren Jenkins Feed Store; Goodenough Plumbing, Wayne Hays Dress Shop, and the Perk-Up Dress Shop. The first floor of the building is currently being used as an auto parts store with the second floor vacant.³⁰

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

405 Locust (NAPA/Minton Auto Parts)

Former occupants of this building include Dr. G. W. Fockler (c. 1900), Dr. Adam Slaw (1937), Moorhead Dress Shop (1950), Wayne Hays Dress Shop, and the Perk-Up Dress Shop.³¹

407 Locust (Vacant Lot)

The building that occupied this lot burned in 1952. At various times the building housed a duck pin alley, a Gamble Store, a Kroger Store, and apartments. Currently it is a landscaped flower garden and park.³²

409 Locust (Koonce Insurance)

Several dry cleaning establishments have occupied this building including Powley Cleaners, Graham & Hartz Cleaners, and Beyler's Delavan Cleaners. Hopedale Hospital operated a clinic here. Colonial Park Realty also occupied the building as well as Dr. David Hepner. During the period that the building was occupied by Beyler's, the City Clerk, Mabel Yarrington, had her office in the front room.³³

414 Locust (COMS, Inc.)

The building, originally known as "Hall's Block", was built in 1891. The building is separated in half with one shop space on the north and one on the south. Early tenants in the space to the south included Gamber & Roemer Grocery Store (1919), Milton Israel operated the New Market Grocery and later Franklin Temple and Dominic Corso were partners in a grocery business, Al & Janet Cremeens opened the Woodlander Restaurant and later housed a used furniture store. This portion of the building is currently occupied by Coms, Inc., an office supply and machine rental business.³⁴

412 Locust (MediQuip/Ideal Homestead Sales)

This space is located in the north half of "Hall's Block". George Alexander's Grocery Store operated here near the turn of the century. In 1920's Gamber and Roemer ran their dry goods store here. Milt Israel ran his restaurant here as well as Carl Meyers. Soldwedel & Son Dairy purchased the entire building in 1946 but sold it again in 1948. The north half was sold to Lawrence Alexander who operated a dairy store. Various shops have occupied the space since that time. In early years a dance hall was located in a portion of the second floor. A real estate office and shop are currently located on the first floor.³⁵

410 Locust (Prairie Winds)

This building, built in 1946, is located on the site of an old landmark that had housed a restaurant for many years. A number of tavern business have occupied the building and is currently being used for a tavern operation.³⁶

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

408 Locust (Vacant)

Will McDowell's Meat Market was located here. Whitesell Tire Shop located here in the 1930's. In recent years a restaurant has occupied this space and also a women's apparel store. The building is currently vacant.³⁷

406 Locust (Vacant)

In early years this building housed the Central Illinois Light Company, Mike Meyer's electrical appliance business in the 1940's and two restaurants. C. J.'s Ceramics owned and occupied the building in recent years. An apartment occupies the second floor. The building is currently vacant.³⁸

404 Locust (C. J.'s Ceramics)

Meat markets and grocery stores were located here in the 1920's and 1930's. Proprietors included "Doc" Livengood, John Gottschalk and Lafe Armstrong. The Bil-Lu Soda Bar opened by Bill and Lucille Hart operated here and was later sold to Harold and Ruth Larimore. Apartments occupy the second floor. The building is currently occupied by C. J.'s Ceramics.³⁹

400 Locust (Country Companies Insurance)

Built in 1900, Solomon Reinheimer operated a clothing store here and in 1919 after his death, his son ran the business until 1948. The building was remodeled to contain four businesses which have contained a variety of shops including a barber shop, photography studio, Delavan Home and Loan Association, beauty shop, and is currently being used as an office for Country Companies Insurance.⁴⁰

324 Locust (Jeckel Plbg. & Heating)

J. W. Crabb began construction of this building in the spring of 1911 on the site of one of the oldest frame buildings in the business district. The Crabb Building was occupied for many years by the boot and shoe business of J. J. Frank. Later it became a millinery store and also the tailoring business of C. G. Schmoeller. James A. Pittsford operated a grocery store here, followed by several other proprietors. The local agency of American Express Company was also located here as well as a real estate office and insurance agency. Nelson Jeckel purchased the building in 1954 and has operated his business here since that time. The upper story was occupied by Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 319 and later converted into apartments.⁴¹

322 Locust (Berger's Department Store)

At one time, probably in the 1874 era, 322 and 320 Locust were one building which contained a department store of domestic goods operated by the Strouse family. The store was later separated, with 320 becoming known as Lana Floyd's building (Round Table Restaurant) and the Strouse's Department Store (Berger's). Emanuel and Rose Berger closed their department store in 1981 after over 40 years in business.⁴²

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

320 Locust (Round Table Restaurant)

During the 1874 era, this building was part of the building located at 322 Locust. In the early 1900's, two bowling lanes were located here. Over the years it has served as a clothing store, seamstress shop, a cream station, jewelry store, hardware store, grocery, consignment store, and restaurant.⁴³

318 Locust (Family Pizzaria)

This building built in 1976 is on the former site of Grace Orendorff Jewelry operating in the early 1900's.⁴⁴

316 Locust (Duff's Discount Jewelers)

In the early 1900's, W. S. Still had his jewelry business here and in 1919 was sold to George Brants and then late to Mr. O'Brien, who after a short time sold it to Roy Duff. He has operated his business here since 1951.⁴⁵

314 Locust (The Delavan Times)

The Times building was built in 1890 and has continuously housed a newspaper operation since that time. The initial newspaper to be published in Delavan, the Delavan Advertiser, which appeared November 30, 1867, was printed in a building on the west side of Locust Street. In 1874 Joseph F. Reed founded the Delavan Times. The Times was acquired by the firm of Boyd and Quigley in 1880 and then a short time later by Newman and Beatty. In 1889 several newspapers were combined as the Delavan Times-Press and operated under various names and owners over the next 40 years. It was then purchased by J. Ross Arnold who changed the name to Delavan Times. Following several transient editors, the business was leased in 1963 to Ruth and Harold Larimore who later purchased the business and building. The present editor is Ruth Larimore. From 1890 to 1902, a post office was located in the north half of the building.⁴⁶

312 Locust (Pastry Plus)

Built 1891. In the early 1900's the building was the site of Zorn's Meat Market who operated there for over 30 years. George Allen Meat Market was also located here. The building has also housed a restaurant, furniture store and pastry shop. Apartments are located on the Second Floor.⁴⁷

310 Locust (Winnies)

In the early 1900's, Ernest Fleming's Bakery was located in this building, followed by Ed Hill Billiard Room, Joe McMakin Billiard Room, Eichelberger Implement, R & W Ford Sales, Adair's Home Furnishings, Roy Campbell's TV Appliance and Repair, Sherwin's Appliance, and the Swap-It Shop. Winnie's Restaurant has been in this location since 1983.⁴⁸

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

Architecture

The District's architecture evolved from the early 1860's Italianate buildings with their multi-paned arched windows and simple load-bearing walls through the elaborate Italianate and Queen Anne buildings with their elaborate metal fronts, through the simple Classical style buildings to the later 1900's buildings such as those at 405 and 409 Locust.

404 and 406 Locust represent Delavan commercial buildings on Locust Street possibly before 1860 with their very simple fronts and low profile (ceiling heights are between 8 feet and 9 feet).

The all masonry buildings at 323 and 321 Locust show the trend to Italianate detailing in brick and stone that many banks used to indicate stability and being up with the times. Also showing this trend are 313 and 311 Locust but with less ornament.

312, 314, 316, 317, 412, and 414 all show the more elaborate metal fronts of the late 1800's. Many have ornamented bay windows as well as prominent cornices with names or dates in them. Also with the metal fronts came the cast iron columns, lintels, and beams. The later ones were built with more ornament.

Of course, the most prominent building on Locust Street of the late 1800's is the Masonic Temple at 401. Built in two phases, the second floor came in 1890 with the Queen Anne tower. Cast iron columns on the first floor have simple flutes in a flat profile.

324 Locust, built in 1911, reflects the turn toward the simple Classical style building. Identification is limited to a simple "K of P" (Knights of Pythias) in a stone panel in the parapet wall. Window lintels of stone also have an abstract keystone motif. The cut face concrete block walls show us that Delavan merchants were keeping up with the times as this material was developed and gained popularity around the World War I period.

The building at 315, built as a theater in the early 1900's, also shows the "new" Classical style trend.

403 and 409 show the 1930's and 40's style in Commercial architecture. Wire cut brick and metal windows are seen in the storefronts that were built to "modernize" these existing buildings.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

Endnotes

1. Workers of The Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration of the State of Illinois (WPA). Delavan 1837-1937, A Chronicle of 100 Years, (Delavan, Illinois, The City of Delavan, Illinois, 1937), p. 13.

2. Delavan History Book Committee. Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, (Delavan, Illinois, The Delavan Times, 1987), p. 10.

3. Ibid.

4. WPA, Delavan 1837-1937, p. 13.

5. Ibid., p. 14.

6. Delavan History Book Committee, Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, p. 35.

7. Ibid., p. 12.

8. Ibid., p. 36.

9. Ibid., p. 12.

10. WPA, Delavan 1837-1937, p. 18.

11. Ibid., pp. 19 - 21

12. Delavan History Book Committee, Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, p. 15

13. Ibid., p. 14.

14. WPA, Delavan 1837-1937, p. 20.

15. Delavan History Book Committee, Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, p. 8

16. WPA, Delavan 1837-1937, pp. 24, 25.

17. Ibid., pp. 25, 26.

18. Delavan History Book Committee, Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, p. 17.

19. WPA, Delavan 1837-1937, p. 68.

20. Delavan History Book Committee, Delavan Illinois 1837-1987, p. 17

21. Ibid., p. 19.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

22. Ibid., p. 156.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid., p. 157.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid., p. 158.
31. Ibid., p. 159.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid., p. 164.
36. Ibid.
37. Ibid., p. 163.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid., p. 162, 163.
41. Ibid., p. 162.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid., p. 161, 162.
44. Ibid., p. 161.

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45. Ibid.

46. Ibid.

47. Ibid., p. 160

48. Ibid.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

Delavan History Book Committee. Delavan Illinois 1837 - 1987. Delavan, Illinois: The Delavan Times, 1987.

Delavan Community Historical Society. Delavan, A Bicentennial Community, 1976. Delavan, Illinois: Delavan Community Historical Society, 1976

Workers of The Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration of the State of Illinois. Delavan 1837-1937, A Chronicle of 100 Years. The City of Delavan, Illinois, 1937.

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Delavan Commercial Historic District

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at 307 Locust (Hartzler Variety), proceed west along this building's north boundary to the alley which runs north and south. Proceed south on this alley to Fourth Street. Cross Fourth Street at the alley and proceed south on the alley to 409 Locust (Koonce Insurance). Follow the south boundary of 409 Locust eastward to the centerline of Locust Street. At this point turn south along the centerline to a point opposite the south boundary of 414 Locust (COMS, Inc.), then proceed east along the south boundary of 414 Locust to the alley; turn north and follow the alley northward, cross Fourth Street and proceed north to the north boundary of 310 Locust (Winnies). Turn west and proceed along the north boundary of 310 Locust across Locust Street to the point of beginning at 307 Locust.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes those buildings which maintain historic integrity from the period of significance in the commercial center of the City. To the north and south there are modern buildings and vacant land/parking lots. To the east and west there are 20th century houses and small incongruous commercial buildings and also vacant land/parking lots.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 3.4 acres

UTM References

A	1,6	28,36,8,0	4,47,20,8,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	28,38,1,0	4,47,18,9,0

B	1,6	28,38,1,0	4,47,20,7,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,6	28,36,8,0	4,47,19,1,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie H. Kenyon, Architect; Amelia L. Ulrich, Researcher

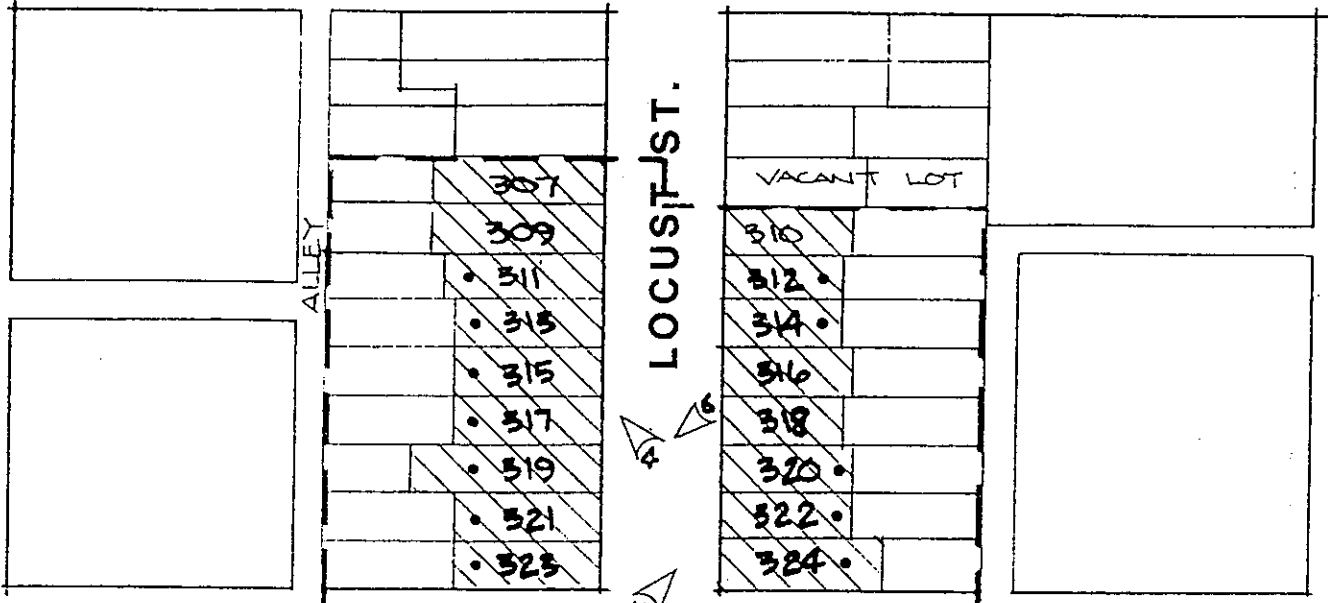
organization Kenyon & Associates, Architects date July 5, 1991

street & number 735 N. Knoxville Avenue telephone 309 674-7121

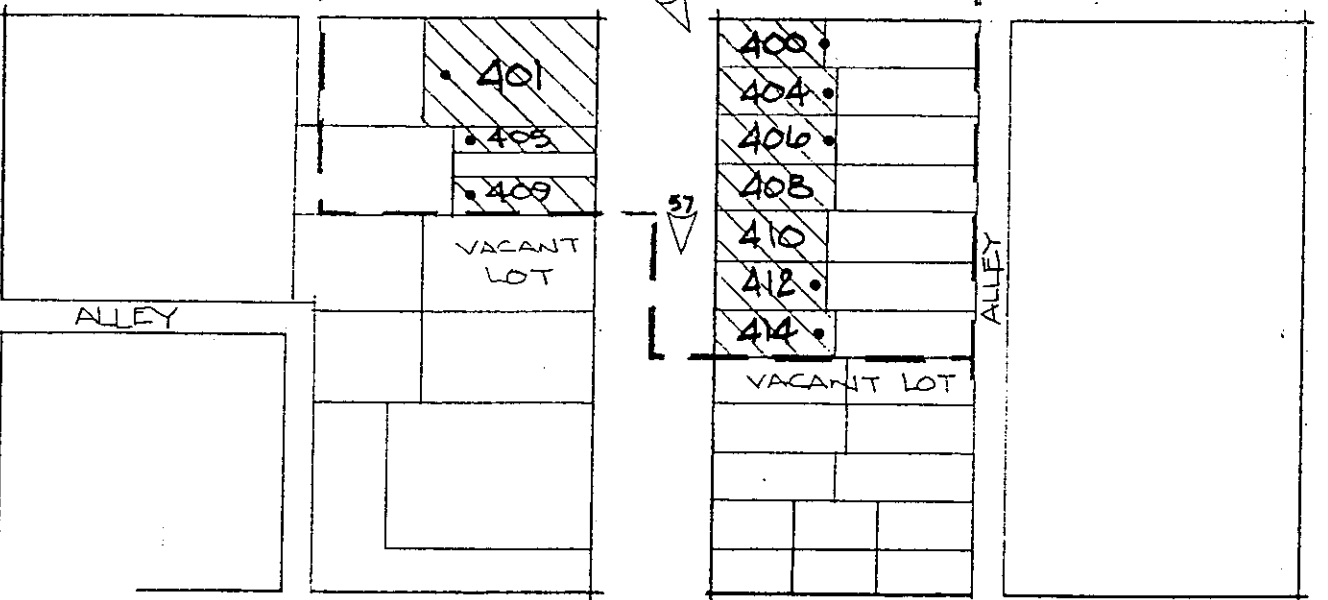
city or town Peoria state IL zip code 61602

DELAVAN, ILLINOIS

THIRD ST.



FOURTH ST.



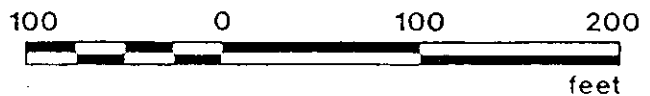
FIFTH ST.



• INDICATES CONTRIBUTING

DELAVAN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE: 1"=100'-0"





United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO

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 22 1991

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/11/91 THROUGH 11/16/91

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

- FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Old Palmetto Hotel, 1889 Old Dixie Hwy., Vero Beach, 91001650, NOMINATION, 11/13/91
- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, McFarland House, 895 Seventh St., Charleston, 91001690, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- ILLINOIS, HANCOCK COUNTY, LaHarpe City Hall, 207 E. Main St., LaHarpe, 91001689, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Delavan Commercial Historic District, 307, 309--324, 400, 401, 404--410, 412 and 414 Locust St., Delavan, 91001687, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY, Flanders House, 405 W. Main St., Plainfield, 91001688, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- KENTUCKY, WEBSTER COUNTY, Webster County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Dixon, 91000924, NOMINATION, 8/08/91
- LOUISIANA, EAST CARROLL PARISH, Byerley House, Jct. of Lake and Ingram Sts., Lake Providence, 91001681, NOMINATION, 11/13/91
- LOUISIANA, ST. MARTIN PARISH, Patin House, 219 W. Bridge St., Breaux Bridge, 91001680, NOMINATION, 11/13/91
- NEW YORK, NASSAU COUNTY, Long Island Rail Road Station at Farmingdale, Along LIRR tracks between Farmingdale and Forest Aves., Farmingdale, 91001677, NOMINATION, 11/13/91
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Ames, Leonard, Farmhouse, 5707 Main St., Mexico, 91001630, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Arthur Tavern, Jct. of Clarke Rd. and NY 16, Arthur, 91001632, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Chandler, Peter, House, 5897 Main St., Mexico, 91001626, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Fowler--Loomis House, 6022 Main St., Mexico, 91001628, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Mexico Academy and Central School, 5805 Main St., Mexico, 91001633, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Red Mill Farm, 7177 Red Mill Rd., Colosse vicinity, 91001629, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Slack Farmstead, 5174 Row Rd., Mexico vicinity, 91001627, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Thayer Farmstead, 5933 Church St., Mexico vicinity, 91001631, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Coraopolis Armory, 835 Fifth Ave., Coraopolis, 91001695, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Hunt Armory, 324 Emerson St., Pittsburgh, 91001697, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Cambria City Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broad St., Tenth Ave. and the Conemaugh R., Johnstown, 91001706, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, South Brook Farm, Jct. of Street Rd. and Bird Rd., East Marlborough Township, London Grove, 91001710, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- PENNSYLVANIA, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Berwick Armory, 201 Pine St., Berwick, 91001692, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, DALPHIN COUNTY, Harrisburg 19th Street Armory, 1313 S. 19th St., Harrisburg, 91001696, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, ERIE COUNTY, Hamot, Pierre S. V. House, 302 French St., Erie, 91001707, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, Connellsville Armory, 108 W. Washington St., Connellsville, 91001694, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA COUNTY, Indiana Armory, 621 Wayne Ave., Indiana, 91001698, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, LANCASTER COUNTY, Lancaster Armory, 438 N. Queen St., Lancaster, 91001699, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, LEHIGH COUNTY, Bethlehem Armory, 301 Prospect St., Bethlehem, 91001693, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, LYCOMING COUNTY, Williamsport Armory, 1300 Penn St., Williamsport, 91001704, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Old Pottstown Historic District (Boundary Increase), High St. between Hanover and Franklin Sts., Pottstown, 91001715, BOUNDARY INCREASE, 11/14/91
- PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 32nd St. and Lancaster Ave. Philadelphia Armory, Jct. of 32nd St. and Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, 91001703, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Ogontz Hall, 7175--7165 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, 91001708, NOMINATION, 11/14/91
- PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Special Troops Armory, 5350 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, 91001702, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)
- PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, YMCA of Germantown, 5722 Greene St., Philadelphia, 91001709, NOMINATION, 11/14/91