

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

1-06-12

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Fulton Commercial Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4th Street between 10th and 12th Avenues and vicinity

not for publication

city or town Fulton

vicinity

state Illinois code 012 county Whiteside code 195 zip code 61252

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Anne E. Hadley, OSHPD 1-6-12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Fulton Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 31 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| 1 | 0 | objects |
| 33 | 0 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: business
COMMERCE: specialty store
COMMERCE: restaurant
COMMERCE: financial institution
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: fire station
RECREATION-CULTURE: theater

COMMERCE: business
COMMERCE: specialty store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: fire station
RECREATION-CULTURE: theater
RECREATION-CULTURE: monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE 19TH / EARLY 20TH C: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH / EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE, BRICK
 walls: BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: _____

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Fulton, with over 3,800 residents, is situated on the banks of the Mississippi River in northwest Illinois. The city encompasses just over two square miles, with 6.4 acres within the boundaries of the Fulton Commercial Historic District. The district includes 33 contributing properties located on six city blocks, stretching from Ninth Avenue to Twelfth Avenue along Fourth Street. Among the resources are a war memorial and a WWII gun (Photo 07). The historic district includes a group of attached commercial buildings that date from 1856 through 1946, to the north of which stand a post office constructed in 1938 and a fire station dating from 1956. The attached commercial buildings are in very good condition. Interspersed with these late-Victorian Italianate structures are buildings constructed in styles popular in the early 20th century, including the Commercial Style and the Classical Revival Style (Photo 03, Photo 07). Together these historic resources tell the story of the city's founding as a prominent river town and its growth in the early part of the 20th century. The buildings in this district form a cohesive group that conveys the significance of the district as the commercial and social center of the City of Fulton from 1856 through 1956, the latest construction date for a contributing property.

Narrative Description

Overall, the buildings of the Fulton Commercial Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century central business district. The 33 contributing buildings retain their original massing and character-defining elements of design, and the district as a whole retains integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and materials.

Setting

The narrowing of the Mississippi River just north of Fulton provided a fine location for the original ferry in the early 1850s, followed by the Lyons-Fulton High Bridge in 1891, which directed traffic across the river to Ninth Avenue, the northern border of the Fulton Commercial Historic District. The bridge was later refurbished to carry the first transcontinental highway, the Lincoln Highway, across the Mississippi. Fourth Street, which runs through the district, carried the Lincoln Highway through the commercial district to the bridge until the 1970s, when the Lyons-Fulton High Bridge was decommissioned and a new structure, the North Bridge, crossed the river at Fourteenth Avenue, which today carries Illinois Highway 136. Today, Fourth Street is a two-lane paved road which connects Illinois 136 to the area north of the city's commercial center. Sidewalks and contemporary streetlights line Fourth Street in the district, which has maintained its historic character in the prevalence of retractable cloth awnings on the buildings, the sidewalks and views of the buildings unobstructed by trees, as was common in Midwestern commercial districts through the 1960s.

Building Descriptions

Below are brief descriptions of the district's resources. A full inventory follows these descriptions. Buildings are organized geographically by block beginning on Fourth Street at the north end of the district. Numbers correspond to those provided on the full inventory and on the accompanying maps.

1. 900 4th Street, ca 1956 1 contributing building

Fulton Fire District

A nine-bay single-story firehouse constructed in the 1950s fills the entire block. The main façade is of orange variegated brick, which wraps part way around the north and south facades. Remaining walls are CMUs. Window penetrations in the south façade and the first bay of the west façade present replacement windows smaller than the originals, with the remaining space filled with wood sheathing. The next bay presents an opening suitable

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

for two vehicles with a white overhead door. The next three single-vehicle openings are situated in a pavilion that projects from the rest of the building. The last three bays, two vehicle entrances and a metal and glass commercial entry, are set back the same distance from the street as the first three bays. This portion of the building has wide metal flashing at the top of the parapet, suggesting a later construction date than the rest of the building, which presents stone and tile coping.

2. 915 4th Street, ca 1934 1 contributing building

United States Post Office
HARGIS Number: 120194

A single-story Classical Revival building in brown brick and stone. The front entrance is set in a projecting pavilion three bays wide fronted by wide steps. The central bay presents the main entry, and the flanking bays, windows. The bays are separated by fluted pilasters of terra cotta, with a pair of pilasters at each end of the pavilion. These appear to support a plain entablature, above which is a brick cornice trimmed in stone that presents the building's name and postal information beneath a narrow cornice with a foliate pattern. This portion of the pavilion projects slightly from the rest. Plain coping stones of terra cotta have been capped with dark metal flashing, which extends around the building.

The entablature of the central pavilion extends around the building. The bays on either side each present a single window framed in terra cotta with an exaggerated key. A string course of terra cotta marks the top of the foundation, which is concrete faced in brick. The design of the window surround is repeated on the single doorway at the west corner of the south façade. The remaining three bays of this façade present a single window with a narrow sill of terra cotta. An ADA complaint ramp of concrete with metal railings has been installed on this façade.

3. 1004 4th Street, 1870 1 contributing building

The Utz Block
Gottlieb Utz

A two-story, three-bay building of red brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of plate glass, brick and wood that maintains the central recessed entry characteristic of buildings of this period. Upper-floor windows have been replaced with contemporary metal and wood units. The original window penetrations are intact, thought partially filled with wood sheathing. The building's parapet is decorated with a brick cornice with a distinctive pattern of machicolations that form a series of chevrons.

4. 1006 4th Street, 1870 1 contributing building

The Utz Block
Gottlieb Utz

A two-story, three-bay building of red brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with wood sheathing. A steel door is centered in the façade and is flanked by two eight-over-eight double hung windows. The storefront is divided from the upper floor by a fixed, mansard-type awning of wood and asphalt shingles. Upper-floor windows are nine-over-one double-hung units which appear to be original. The building's parapet is decorated with a brick cornice with a distinctive pattern of machicolations that form a series of chevrons. A stone plaque providing the building's name and date is positioned between two windows, right of the building's center.

5. 1008 4th Street, 1870 1 contributing building

The Utz Block
Gottlieb Utz

A two-story, four-bay building of red brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of plate glass, brick and wood that maintains the central recessed entry characteristic of buildings of this period. A fabric awning separated the storefront from the upper floor. Three second-floor windows are four-over-four wooden double-hung windows which appear to be original. Being slightly wider than the other buildings in the Utz Block, this building's windows are spaced identically to those in the other building, which results in the fourth bay filled with

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

brick. The building's parapet is decorated with a brick cornice with a distinctive pattern of machicolations that form a series of chevrons. Star-shaped cast iron anchor plates are evident between and above each second-story window.

6. 1010 4th Street, 1876, ca 1910 1 contributing building
The Fulton Bank

This Classical Revival bank building presents the basic elements of the style in stone: Plain pilasters which appear to support a simple entablature originally presenting the bank's name, topped by a complex, heavily carved pediment with a central cartouche. The effect of a protruding temple front is suggested by the plain parapet rising behind the pediment.

Between the pilasters are three bays: an entry with cast iron surround on the left and a window in each of the remaining bays. Each of these penetrations includes a transom which appears to be original to the building. Window penetrations above each of these read as second story windows, but were likely windows that opened onto the mezzanine common to banks of that period. These penetrations have been filled with a stucco-like material.

7. 1012 – 1014 4th Street, ca 1912 1 contributing building

This six-bay, two-story commercial structure of dark brick presents a simple storefront of plate glass and brick on the first floor. One half of the first floor façade presents a plate-glass storefront with recessed entry, next to a doorway leading to the stairs for access to the second floor. This doorway has been replaced with wood sheathing and a door that is narrower and shorter than the original. The other half of the storefront is a series of plate glass windows.

A blue fabric awning separates the storefront from the second floor. Six double-hung windows are evenly spaced across the second-floor façade. Plain common bond brick work accounts for this portion of the façade and parapet, which has a complex line that includes stair-steps and angles suggesting a pediment, all of which is finished with rose-colored coping.

8. 1016-1018 4th Street, ca 1895, 1973 1 contributing building

This building consists of a contemporary one-story section on the left and a two-story Victorian commercial structure on the right. The second floor of the commercial structure retains three tall hooded windows with a complex wooden cornice above. The contemporary facing brick and mansard roof of the single-story structure extends across the storefront of the Victorian structure as well. A corner entrance of glass and metal is flanked by plate glass windows. A single doorway roughly in the center of the 4th street façade provides access to the older 2-story building.

9. 408 10th Avenue, ca 1920 1 contributing building

The Fulton Journal

A simple, one story red brick commercial structure presents three bays on the main façade. The central bay provides the entrance, flanked by pairs of double-hung windows with narrow stone sills. The three penetrations each have a heavy stone lintel, above which is a metal cornice with a large flat bracket at either end. Between these brackets are three stone plaques, the central one carrying the name of the Fulton Journal. The parapet has simple stone coping which is slightly heavier in the center and at the corners of the building, creating a stair-step effect.

10. 1001 4th Street, ca 1880 1 contributing building

A two-story, three-bay building of brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of plate glass, brick and wood that maintains the recessed entry characteristic of buildings of this period. Upper-floor double-hung windows have been replaced with contemporary metal and wood units. The original window penetrations are intact, thought partially filled with wood sheathing. The building's parapet appears to have once sported a brick cornice which has been replaced by plain brick with a row of dentils stretching across the parapet. The north façade is sheathed in the same vertical wood siding that fills the clerestory above the storefront.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

- 11. 1003 4th Street, ca 1880, ca 1948** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, three-bay building of red brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with brick and wood sheathing. The storefront presents a single steel door leading to the stairs on the right. The remainder of the storefront presents a central steel door with transom flanked by two plate glass windows set high in the wall. The original upper-floor window penetrations remain, though the windows are boarded up. Each of the three evenly-spaced windows presents segmental arches and window hoods in buff-colored brick. The same brick is used to create a contrasting cornice with simple geometric patterns, and also extends down the outer edge of the building. The design of the window hoods and cornice is identical to the building's neighbor at 1005.
- 12. 1005 4th Street, ca 1886** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, three-bay building of red brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with wood sheathing. The storefront presents a single steel door with a transom window leading to the stairs on the left. The remainder of the storefront presents a steel door on the left and two contemporary sliding windows. The original upper-floor window penetrations remain, though the windows have been replaced with contemporary units. Each of the three evenly-spaced windows presents segmental arches and window hoods in brick. The same brick is used to create a contrasting cornice with simple geometric patterns, and also extends down the outer edge of the building. The design of the window hoods and cornice is identical to the building's neighbor at 1003.
- 13. 1007 4th Street, ca 1881** **1 contributing building**
A one-story brick commercial structure with central recessed entry and plate glass windows presents a plain brick façade. A flat metal awning is suspended above the storefront, and metal sheathing covers the brick at either side of the storefront. A simple cornice of brick machicolations only a couple courses high decorates the top of the parapet.
- 14. 1009 4th Street, ca 1880, 1915** **1 contributing structure**
Post Office
A two-story, three-bay building of red brick presents a first floor storefront of plate glass and metal with recessed central entry. Above the storefront, a simple cornice of corbelled brick stretches across the building. The area above this cornice is divided into three recessed panels. Each panel presents a second cornice extending the width of the bay, above which is a tall narrow window with a Roman arch. The windows have been replaced with contemporary metal-famed windows and the arches filled with an opaque material. The top of each recessed section is in turn crossed by a brick cornice which supports a flat segment of brick that extends across the building and completes the parapet. Portions of the façade have been painted to emphasize the brick cornices and window arches.
- 15. 1011-1013 4th Street, 1856, ca 1910** **1 contributing building**
Fulton City Bank, The Union Block, Marcellus Block
This brick, seven-bay building retains its historic cast iron and wood storefronts. The central bay has an entry with transom to the second floor flush with the sidewalk. On either side is a set of three bays, two with large plate glass windows on either side of a recessed entry with a wide wood and glass door. Retractable fabric awnings stretch across the building. At the second floor level, each bay presents a single window with a very shallow segmental arch. Stucco covering the masonry walls was noted as early as 1912 on the Sanborn Map published that year. A complex bracketed metal cornice, probably installed the same year that the stucco was applied, stretches across the building. A metal plaque at the left corner of the second floor notes the construction date of 1856.
- 16. 1017 - 1019 4th Street, 1946** **1 contributing structure**
This brick one-story building is faced with large green enameled metal panels. A fabric awning separates the storefront from the parapet above, which has the business' name mounted in white letters. The central recessed entry has been changed—buff-colored brick forms the short wall beneath the central windows, rather than the glazed tile beneath angled storefront windows.
- 17. 1021 4th Street, 1946** **1 contributing building**
This brick one-story building is faced with large maroon enameled metal panels. A fabric awning separates the

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

storefront from the parapet above. The storefront has two central recessed entries that appear to be original. A lighted sign advertising the business is mounted perpendicular to the parapet above the north entry.

- 18. Vicinity, 1100 4th Street, 1941** **1 contributing object**
No. 857 Carriage Gun 75-mm
A 75-MM carriage gun from World War II painted green and in exceptional condition.
- 19. Vicinity, 1100 4th Street, 1927** **1 contributing structure**
Fulton War Memorial
An octagonal pedestal with a bronze plaque serves as the base of a flagpole and memorial to those who fought in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the First World War.
- 20. 1100 4th Street, ca 1876, ca 1890** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, three-bay building of brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of plate glass, brick and wood that maintains the corner entry characteristic of buildings of this period. Upper-floor double-hung windows have been replaced with contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above these windows and the base of the cornice, which presents a series of Roman arches ending in corbelled brackets. Above this brickwork is a bracketed metal cornice, likely added in the early 20th century. The brick and metal cornice features and window hoods have been painted.
- 21. 1102 4th Street, 1891** **1 contributing structure**
A two-story, three-bay building of brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of plate glass, brick and wood that maintains the recessed entry characteristic of buildings of this period, along with the original transom windows. Upper-floor double-hung windows have been replaced with contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above these windows and the base of the cornice, which presents a series of Roman arches ending in corbelled brackets. Above this brickwork is a bracketed metal cornice, likely added in the early 20th century. These treatments are identical to those on the buildings on either side. The brick and metal cornice features and window hoods have been painted.
- 22. 1104 4th Street, ca 1891** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, three-bay building of brick has had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of brick with two plate glass windows. On the far left, a wooden and glass door provides access to stairs to the second floor. Upper-floor double-hung windows have been replaced with contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above these windows and the base of the cornice, which presents a series of Roman arches ending in corbelled brackets. Above this brickwork is a bracketed metal cornice, likely added in the early 20th century. These treatments are identical to those on the two buildings north of this one. The brick and metal cornice features and window hoods have been painted, as has the brick on the second floor.
- 23. 1106 4th Street, ca 1890** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, four-bay building of brick had the first floor storefront completely replaced with a unit of glazed white brick, plate glass windows and small-paned clerestory windows above a recessed entryway. These changes appear to have been made in the early twentieth century. To the right, the last bay of the building presents a wooden and glass door that provides access to stairs to the second floor. Upper-floor double-hung windows have been replaced with contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above the three windows above the storefront windows and the base of the cornice, which presents a series of Roman arches ending in corbelled brackets. The window above the stairway entrance is unadorned, and the cornice does not extend above this bay. Above these brick arches is a series of machicolations creating a bracketed effect in brick. The brick cornice and window hoods have been

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

Painted, as has the brick on the second floor.

24. 1108 - 1110 4th Street , 1912 1 contributing building
Fay Building

This brick building has large expanses of glass on both stories, consistent with the notes in the Sanborn Maps indicating the structure is supported by iron posts. The storefront has a single entrance on the left, with the remainder of the main façade separated into three sections by narrow iron supports. Above the fabric awning are clerestory windows composed of many small lights, which also appear to be original to the building. Supports on the second floor divide the façade into three equal parts at that level. The large fixed plate glass windows each have two square transoms above. The transoms do not appear to be operable, suggesting that the windows have been replaced since the building's construction.

The building's masonry is minimal. Two narrow columns of brick have been covered on the first floor with fieldstone facing up to the height of the awning. Above the awning, the original brown brick rises to the parapet, interrupted by dressed stone at the top of the clerestory windows, and again by a narrow stone sill beneath the second floor windows. Above those windows is a parapet of brick decorated with three rectangles of stone in each bay. The plaque in the middle of the building presents the building's name. A metal bracketed cornice completes the parapet.

25. 1112 – 1114 4th Street, ca 1913 1 contributing building

This brick commercial structure has a contemporary storefront of wooden sheathing. The central entry is flush with the sidewalk and surmounted by a Roman arch of rusticated stone. The entrance is flanked by pairs of contemporary sliding windows. An exposed cast iron beam supports the brick wall of the second floor.

The second floor façade is divided into four bays, each of which presents a pair of windows. Each pair presents a rusticated stone sill and what appears to be a cast iron support between the two windows. A window hood with brackets and pediment finishes each window group. The windows have been replaced with shorter contemporary units, and the space above them filled with an opaque material. The parapet is decorated with a bracketed metal cornice with its own central pediment, displaying the date that the building's original owner arrived in Fulton. The cornice is painted to match the window hoods and decorative panels above the storefront; the second floor brick and first floor wooden sheathing are also painted.

26. 1116 - 1118 4th Street, 1890 1 contributing building
O. E. Finch Block

A two-story, five-bay building of brick has had the first floor storefronts significantly changed. Three entrances are evenly spaced across the main façade, and penetrations from large plate glass windows have been filled with brick. The three doorways have been partially filled with wood sheathing to accommodate contemporary doors smaller than the originals. A fixed awning of wood and asphalt shingles stretches across the main façade and wraps partially around the 12th Street façade.

The sills of the five second-floor window penetrations appear to rest on the top of the awning. The double-hung windows have been replaced with shorter contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above these windows. Brick is also used to create a cornice that includes shapes resembling corbelled brackets and modillions.

27 – 28. 1101 4th Street, 1914, ca 1940 2 contributing buildings
Whiteside County State Bank

This simple one-story commercial structure presents elements of the Classical Revival Style. On the main façade, a brick wall rises a few feet from the concrete foundation to a string course of dressed stone. The central entry is flanked by a plate glass window on either side. A bracketed stone hood inscribed with the word "Bank" above the door brings the entry to the same height as the two windows, and all three units have transoms protected by metal

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

grates. This visual grouping of glass, brick, metal and stone is flanked by a pair of smooth columns with stylized Doric capitals which support a plain entablature that presents the bank's name. Above this is a simple projecting cornice of stone that wraps around the building and supports a simple brick parapet. Thin coping stones finish the walls, and on the main façade, the coping increases in height toward the center of the building, suggesting a pediment.

Included on the property is a wooden outbuilding that appears to have been constructed ca 1940. This two-bay frame garage is clad in wooden clapboards and has one door with a three-pane window that slides open on a track mounted to the outside of the building. The door to the right appears to be similarly mounted on a track mounted on the inside. The end gables are clipped and a dormer is centered in the roof on the main façade.

- 29. 1105 4th Street, 1910, 2000** **1 contributing building**
This one-story masonry structure has a wooden storefront dating from 2000. The recessed entrance is located on the left, with the remainder of the main façade presenting large plate glass windows. Above the clerestory windows is a simple projecting metal cornice, above which is a short parapet.
- 30. 1107 - 1109 4th Street, 1871** **1 contributing building**
A two-story, five-bay building of brick has storefront of metal and glass that incorporates an ADA ramp. The central entrance is flanked by large plate glass windows. A fabric awning stretches across the main façade, above which is a projecting metal cornice.
The sills of the five second-floor window penetrations appear to rest on the projecting cornice below. The double-hung windows have been replaced with shorter contemporary units. The original segmental arch window penetrations are intact, though partially filled with wood sheathing. Bricks are used to create window hoods above these windows. Brick is also used to create a cornice that includes shapes resembling corbelled brackets and chevrons.
- 31. 1111 4th Street, 1915** **1 contributing building**
Royal Theatre
This two-story commercial structure of yellow brick presents a simple wood and glass storefront. A doorway on the right leads to stairs to the upper floor. The remainder of the first floor is divided into three bays: a single entry in the center with an operable window that serves as a box office, and two pairs of double doors providing access to the theater lobby. Above the storefront, a tall wooden panel provides the building's name. Above this is an expanse of stucco surrounding two double-hung windows.
Above the second floor windows rises a brick parapet that include three rectangular plaques and two courses of corbelled bricks. At the top of the pediment is a plaque with the building's construction date. The parapet is finished with coping tiles.
- 32. 1113 4th Street, 1938** **1 contributing building**
A single-story brick commercial structure maintains a central recessed entry flanked by plate glass windows. A short fixed awning of wood and wood shingles protects the storefront. A stone plaque in the center of the parapet has been painted over, with colonial-style coach lanterns have been installed on either side. A lighted sign is installed above the entrance perpendicular to the main façade. Simple coping stones cap the parapet.
- 33. 1115 4th Street, 1938** **1 contributing building**
A two-story brick commercial structure presents a storefront and a doorway topped by a flat arch and keystone provides access to stairs to the upper floor. The storefront has a recessed entry on the left, and includes plate glass windows framed in bright metal. Short clerestory windows stretch across the storefront, though these have been boarded up from the inside. A retractable fabric awning is attached to the top of these windows, and a lighted sign is installed above the awning roughly centered above the storefront.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
 County and State

The upper floor presents three bays. The central bay includes a group of three double-hung windows which appear to be contemporary vinyl units. This penetration is capped by a flat arch and exaggerated keystone. The narrower bays on either side each present a window penetration filled with glass block. These are the same height as the windows in the central bay, and at three blocks wide, are slightly narrower than a single window unit. Above the windows, a simple cornice of shallow machicolations is topped by narrow coping stones.

Inventory

| No. | Address | Date Built / Modified | Architectural Classification Category: Sub-category | Contributing? |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | 900 4th Street | 1956, 1967 | Modern Movement: | Yes |
| 2. | 915 4th Street | 1934 | Revivals, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Classical Revival | Yes |
| 3. | 1004 4th Street | 1870 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 4. | 1006 4th Street | 1868, 1870 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 5. | 1008 4th Street | 1870 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 6. | 1010 4th Street | 1876, ca 1910 | Revivals, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Classical Revival | Yes |
| 7. | 1012-1014 4th Street | ca 1912 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 8. | 1016-1018 4th Street | ca 1895, 1973 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 9. | 408 10th Avenue | ca 1920 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 10. | 1001 4th Street | ca 1880 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 11. | 1003 4th Street | ca 1880, ca 1948 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 12. | 1005 4th Street | 1886 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 13. | 1007 4th Street | 1881 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 14. | 1009 4th Street | ca 1880, 1915 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 15. | 1011-1013 4th Street | 1856, ca 1910 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 16. | 1017-1019 4th Street | 1946 | Modern Movement | Yes |
| 17. | 1021 4th Street | 1946 | Modern Movement | Yes |
| 18. | Vicinity, 1100 4th Street | 1941 | No Style: WW II Gun | Yes |
| 19. | Vicinity, 1100 4th Street | 1927 | No Style: War Memorial | Yes |
| 20. | 1100 4th Street | ca 1876, ca 1890 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 21. | 1102 4th Street | 1891 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 22. | 1104 4th Street | 1891 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 23. | 1106 4th Street | ca 1890 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 24. | 1108-1110 4th Street | 1912 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |

Fulton Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
 County and State

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|------------|--|-----|
| 25. | 1112-1114 4th Street | ca 1913 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 26. | 1116-1118 4th Street | 1890 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 27. | 1101 4th Street | 1914 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 28. | 1101 4th Street, rear | ca 1940 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Craftsman | Yes |
| 29. | 1105 4th Street | 1910, 2000 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C | Yes |
| 30. | 1107-1109 4th Street | 1871 | Late Victorian: Italianate | Yes |
| 31. | 1111 4th Street | 1915 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 32. | 1113 4th Street | 1938 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |
| 33. | 1115 4th Street | 1938 | American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style | Yes |

Summary

The commercial district along Fourth Street presents a cohesive group of commercial buildings that are representative of local architectural and commercial trends from 1856 through 1956. Most of the buildings within the district have retained their original appearance and use and continue to portray the history of the area as the central business district for the City of Fulton and the surrounding region between the mid-nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1856 - 1956

Significant Dates

1856

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gottlieb Utz, .

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1856, the construction date for the oldest building in the district, and continues through to 1956, the construction date for the youngest resource in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fulton Commercial Historic District located in the City of Fulton, Whiteside County, Illinois, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The buildings in this district retain most of their original design features and comprise a visually cohesive grouping of commercial buildings constructed between 1856 and 1956. Since the city's founding, the predominate building type has been two-story masonry buildings with first floor commercial storefronts and various uses on the upper floors—residences, shops and office space. The majority of the district's commercial structures are of this type, most in the late-Victorian Italianate style. These buildings have housed the commercial concerns of this thriving river community from its founding through the present, and have maintained the integrity of design, materials and workmanship necessary for them to represent the history and development of commerce in Fulton.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Commerce

The narrowing of the Mississippi River in this area provided the incentive for the establishment of a ferry. First settled in 1835, Baker's Ferry was renamed two years later in honor of Robert Fulton, credited with the development of the first commercially successful steamboat. By the mid-1850s the township was organized and the town incorporated, with the commercial district established in its current location, a few blocks east of the river. During this period, Fulton served as a transfer and warehouse port between the upper and lower Mississippi. As with many cities along the river, the area provided numerous sawmills to process lumber that was floated down the Mississippi, an industry which was important to Fulton's economy until 1904.ⁱ

Traffic by river and road was augmented by the arrival of the railroad. The Galena and Chicago Union, later known as the Chicago and North Western, arrived in 1855,ⁱⁱ it appears on the 1872 plat of Fulton along with the Western Union Railroad. Later they would be joined by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. Together these lines connected Fulton with Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, as well as stops west beyond the Mississippi. The trains originally approached Fulton from the south and east. In 1891 the Lyons-Fulton High Bridge opened, which directed pedestrian and vehicular traffic from across the river north of the commercial district in the vicinity of Ninth Avenue, and later carried the transcontinental Lincoln Highway across the Mississippi.ⁱⁱⁱ Commercial uses predominated in the area between Fourth Street and the river in an area bordered on the north by Ninth Avenue and on the south by Thirteenth Avenue. The earliest extant buildings in the area were constructed between 1856 and 1870 and stand between 10th and 11th Avenues.

The combination of commercial traffic converging by river, rail, bridge and highway produced a thriving river town. As a locus for freight handling and warehousing, Fulton's commercial district was quickly established, comprised mostly of two-story masonry buildings constructed from 1856 onwards. Bricks were produced locally by William Forrester, beginning in 1855, with brick yards operated by a number of locals including Oliver Finch and August Rheinhold until the end of the century.^{iv} Local industry included manufacturers of carriages, stoves, construction materials, and Charles L. Passmore's Patent Novelty Company, founded in 1906. The commerce generated by these concerns, along with milling and freight handling, fostered the commercial district's growth. Storefronts housed groceries, department stores, and restaurants, with the core of the commercial district including two blocks between 10th and 12th Avenues along Fourth Street. About half of the buildings in this area were constructed between 1856 and 1900; the others between 1900 and 1956. Immediately north

ⁱ Bastian, Wayne, *Whiteside County* (Morrison, Ill.: Whiteside County Board of Supervisors, 1968), p. 221.

ⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

ⁱⁱⁱ The Lyons-Fulton High Bridge was decommissioned in 1975 after construction of the North Bridge, which carries Illinois 136 across the Mississippi River at 14th Avenue.

^{iv} Bastian, p. 224.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

of these buildings stand two more recent structures: a 1934 Post Office and a 1956 Fire Station, both of which present the integrity of materials, design and workmanship that allow them to serve as contributing resources.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Fulton Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. About half of the buildings in the district were constructed prior to 1900, with most being constructed of locally-manufactured brick in the Italianate Style. Interspersed among them are buildings constructed in styles popular in the early 20th century, including the Commercial Style and the Classical Revival Style. A few buildings show the influence of the Modern Movement, which gained prominence after World War II.

Italianate Brick Construction, 1856 to 1891

The Italianate style was first developed in Britain in the early 1800s. John Nash is credited with developing the style by applying a number of classical and Italian architectural features in his design of large country estates in England. The style became popular throughout England, and by 1840, Alexander Jackson Davis was using the style in buildings on the eastern seaboard of the United States. At the same time, examples of the style became common in architectural pattern books, encouraging its popularity throughout the Midwest. In the United States, the Italianate Style is frequently expressed in residential architecture, though common elements continued to be used in commercial architecture well into the twentieth century. These include low-pitched hipped roofs, projecting eaves, prominent cornices, window or door openings incorporating Roman or segmental arches, tall windows, plate glass and paneled double doors.^v As expressed in commercial structures in the Midwest from the 1850s onward, the Italianate Style made practical use of local materials. Bricks were often locally produced and used not only for walls, but also for decoration. The earliest brick Italianate commercial structures usually present window hoods and cornices of brick, sometimes in contrasting colors but frequently made of the same brick as the rest of the building. As the availability of commercially-produced materials increased, storefronts and window hoods of cast iron (George Mesker's Evansville, Indiana shop became a favorite source in the Midwest) and cornices and window hoods of pressed metal or wood became more common. Design features of Italianate commercial structures also solved practical problems: the tall ceilings allowed for large expanses of glass to make the most of daylight, and the tall double-hung windows, when opened at top and bottom, promoted ventilation during the hot Midwestern summers. All-brick construction, and later masonry structures incorporating iron and steel supports, addressed fire hazards at a time when people relied on oil, gas and other petroleum products to fuel their lamps.

The earliest structures in this style in Fulton date from the 1850s and include buildings in the Utz Block (Photo 03) and the buildings facing it across Fourth Street (Photo 04). What may be the finest example of the style in Fulton stands at 1011-1013 4th Street. Known variously over the years as the Union Block and Marcellus Block, this Italianate buildings has all the features of the style, including the shallow hip roof (center building in Photo 06). The examples of Italianate buildings in this short stretch exemplify many variations on the style. Decorative cornices of brick demonstrate both the angular patterns common on very early brick buildings, as in the aforementioned Utz Block (Photo 03). South of the Utz Block is a row of buildings which incorporate Roman arches into the brickwork of the cornices, as well as brick window hoods on the second floor, another common feature of the style (Photo 07). Another, though less frequent, approach to decorating building of this type involved the use bricks in contrasting colors, as is evident in two buildings near the corner of Fourth Street and 10th Avenue (Photo 04). This pair of buildings, also constructed by Gottlieb Utz, used contrasting brick for the cornice, window hoods and as a frame around the storefront. A final variation on the style incorporates second-floor windows with Roman arches, which are evident on the building at 1009 4th Street, constructed in the 1890s.

^v Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994), 143-145.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

The Commercial Style, 1895 to 1950s

After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, interest in fireproof construction, the development of iron and steel framing, and technological advances that allowed for buildings over six stories resulted in the development of tall, utilitarian commercial buildings. The strength of the metal framing (first cast iron, then steel) allowed masonry to be used as cladding, rather than as structural support which would require broad masonry walls to support a tall building. In addition, steel frame construction allowed for larger window penetrations and open floor plans. In Chicago, the first to employ steel frame construction was William Le Baron Jenney in his design for the Home Insurance building completed in 1885. The firms of Adler and Sullivan, Burnham and Root, and Holabird and Roche also pioneered the Commercial Style in Chicago.

The Commercial Style is distinguished by frame construction of iron or steel with cladding of masonry, and sometimes metal or glass. Window area on the upper floors is typically greater than in masonry buildings. Windows are sometimes set in a projecting bay that extends across multiple floors. Ground floor storefronts are typically metal and plate glass. Ornamentation is generally limited to a projecting cornice and applied ornamentation which could reflect any of the popular styles of the era. Although the term was coined to describe early skyscrapers, it is also used to describe commercial structures of one to four stories which have plate glass windows in the first floor storefronts and flat roofs, with decoration generally limited to applied ornamentation and a decorative cornice or parapet.

Three buildings in the district demonstrate the primary applications of the style. The first is a simple building at 1012-1014 4th Street, constructed ca 1912. This building of dark brick has two simple storefronts and presents six double-hung windows evenly spaced across the second floor. The only decoration is the complicated line of the parapet, which is flat in the center over the middle two window bays, angles downward toward the ends of the building, and then steps upward twice at the corners of the building (Photo 05, center). A second example of the style, indicating the use of structural metal

framing, is the Fay and Son Building at 1108-1110 Fourth Street (Photo 09, center right). This building is clearly supported

by a metal framing, as nearly the entire front wall is glass: Plate glass and metal storefronts, clerestory windows above the awnings for light, and above metal spandrels, and a series of six large, metal-framed plate glass windows across the second floor façade. The simple bracketed cornice with stone panels below provides the only decoration for this building, in keeping with the style. The third example, also of dark brick, is a one-story bank building in the Commercial Style which has features that mimic the Classical Revival Style. The Whiteside County Bank (Photo 08, left), is built of the same dark brick as the previous examples. However, the use of columns framing the storefront which support an entablature with the bank's name, a recessed entryway suggesting a classical portico, and the simple pediment formed by the stone coping are all classically-inspired features.

20th Century Revival Styles

In the mid-nineteenth century, American architects turned to the past for inspiration in architectural design, which resulted in a revival of classical design elements. Classical forms borrowed from the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome were considered appropriate for large public buildings and were also applied in domestic architecture, but as the century closed, architects sought inspiration for residential design from other eras of the past. Led by the eastern firm McKim, Mead and White, the "Academic Reaction" recommended a return to historical styles. Popular revival styles for single-family homes from the late 19th century onward included the Spanish Colonial, American Colonial and Tudor Revival Styles. Elements of those revival styles were used for commercial buildings as well, along with design motifs from the Renaissance or from classical Greek and Roman architecture.

Classical Revival Style, 1920 to 1928

Although this style shares some characteristics with the Italian Renaissance Revival Style, the emphasis is on classical Greek and Roman architectural elements: columns, round arches and heavy entablatures, often with elaborate detail. Building plans and exteriors are usually symmetrical, often with wings or pavilions projecting from the main structure.

Fulton's Historic Commercial District includes two buildings which reflect this style. The Fulton Bank at 1010 Fourth Street, was constructed in 1876, but had its façade replaced around 1910 (Photo 03, center left). The later façade is of stone, and

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

included pilasters supporting an entablature that carried the bank's name. Above that, a richly decorated pediment encloses reliefs of foliate garlands and a large cartouche, all typical design elements of the style. The 1934 Post Office (Photo 01), which continues to function as such, presents similar classically-inspired features, primarily the use of pilasters and entablature to define the entry. In this later building, however, these decorative features are in terra cotta, which contrasts with the dark brick used for the remainder of the building. As a free-standing structure, this building presents a strong symmetrical arrangement with projecting entrance pavilion with broad steps leading to the entrance, all common features of the style.

The Modern Movement and International Style: 1956

The Modern Movement in architecture typically refers to buildings designed using modern materials and construction techniques that rely on the building's structure and form rather than applied ornament to provide visual interest. Early buildings of this style were typically of steel, glass and concrete with exposed structural framing. Later designs, particularly on smaller buildings, emphasized the horizontal and often simply suggested the building's structure rather than exposing it.

The design of tall buildings relying on this design aesthetic produced the modern sky scraper: buildings with articulated steel framing and glass curtain walls that used concrete for floors and internal supports. Buildings of this type are typically referred to as being in the "International Style," which has its roots in the Bauhaus Movement in Germany. Especially on smaller buildings, the International Style placed design emphasis on balance and simplicity, rather than on applied ornament and symmetry, and often included a heavy horizontal emphasis underscored by the use of ribbon-like window penetrations. In the United States, this design aesthetic became more popular after World War II, and continues to influence architectural design into the 21st century.

The best example of Modern construction in the district is the Fulton Fire District (Photo 02). This structure, which fills the west side of the 900 block of Fourth Street, began in 1956 as a modest, three-bay building presenting a pedestrian entrance, window and a single apparatus bay accommodating two vehicles, what is now about one third of the building closest to 10th Avenue. The central projecting section of the building was constructed in 1967 and connected the original structure to an existing grocery store at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fourth Street. That building was rehabilitated as the two vehicle bays and pedestrian entrance that is evident today. The building's simple lines and lack of ornament are typical of the Modern Movement.

Originally constructed in 1956, the Fulton Fire District is a century older than the nearby Union Block, but the massing of these two buildings essentially define the two prevalent building types in this district: Two-story buildings with storefronts and alternate uses on the second floor, or single-story, single purpose commercial structures dating from the early 20th century onward. Regardless of age and style, the buildings in the Fulton Commercial Historic District were constructed of metal and brick and glass and wood to serve the needs of Fulton's thriving business community. All resources in this district have maintained integrity of design, materials and workmanship that supports the eligibility of the district for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, representing the history and development of commerce in Fulton from its founding through the middle of the 20th century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Archives. Fulton Historical Society.

Bastian, Wayne. *A History of Whiteside County*. Whiteside County Board of Supervisors: Morrison, Ill.: 1968.

Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*. New York: Norton, 1981.

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994.

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

"Construction Gloriously Celebrated in Conjunction With the Nation's Birthday." *The Clinton Daily Herald*. Sunday, July 6, 1891, p. 7. <http://iagenweb.org/clinton/history/1bridge.htm>, accessed June 27, 2011.

Fulton Historical Society, Fulton, Illinois. Compiled by the Fulton Historical Society. Fulton, Ill.: 1999.

Mask, Barb. "The Lyons-Fulton High Bridge." http://www.cityoffulton.us/images/stories/pdf_files/lyons-fulton%20high%20bridge.pdf, accessed June 27, 2011.

Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, 1980.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Fulton Historical Museum Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.4 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>735184</u> | <u>4639006</u> | 4 | <u>15</u> | <u>735276</u> | <u>4638874</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>15</u> | <u>735226</u> | <u>4639007</u> | 5 | <u>15</u> | <u>735270</u> | <u>4638720</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 3 | <u>15</u> | <u>735273</u> | <u>4638957</u> | 6 | <u>15</u> | <u>735194</u> | <u>4638717</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Fulton Commercial Historic District is shown on the accompanying site plan. The National Register boundary encloses all buildings, sites and structures that

- Face Fourth Street between Ninth and 12th Avenues and
- Face 10th Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Fulton Commercial Historic District includes those properties that are associated with the commercial district during its period of significance (1856-1956) and retain adequate integrity to portray their relationship to the historic

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

business district. The boundary encloses all of the significant resources and features of the district, and includes the oldest commercial buildings in Fulton.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicholas Dorochoff, Principal
organization Dorochoff Consulting LLC date 12/28/2011
street & number 2044 West Farwell Avenue 3-E telephone 847-942-4807
city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60645
e-mail nick@dorochoff.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fulton Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Fulton
County: Whiteside State: Illinois
Photographer: Adam Hooczko of Naperville, Illinois
Date Photographed: 30 May 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

| No. | Subject | File Name |
|-----|--|--|
| 01. | Fourth Street and 10th Avenue, facing northwest. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_01.NEF |
| 02. | Fourth Street and 10th Avenue, facing northeast. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_02.NEF |
| 03. | Fourth Street and 10th Avenue, facing southwest. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_03.NEF |
| 04. | Fourth Street and 10th Avenue, facing southeast. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_04.NEF |
| 05. | Fourth Street and 11th Avenue, facing northwest. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_05.NEF |
| 06. | Fourth Street and 11th Avenue, facing northeast. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_06.NEF |
| 07. | Fourth Street and 11th Avenue, facing southwest. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_07.NEF |
| 08. | Fourth Street and 11th Avenue, facing southeast. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_08.NEF |

Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

| No. | Subject | File Name |
|-----|--|--|
| 09. | Fourth Street and 12th Avenue, facing northwest. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_09.NEF |
| 10. | Fourth Street and 12th Avenue, facing northeast. | IL_Whiteside_County_Fulton_Commercial_10.NEF |

Property Owner:

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

name Multiple
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

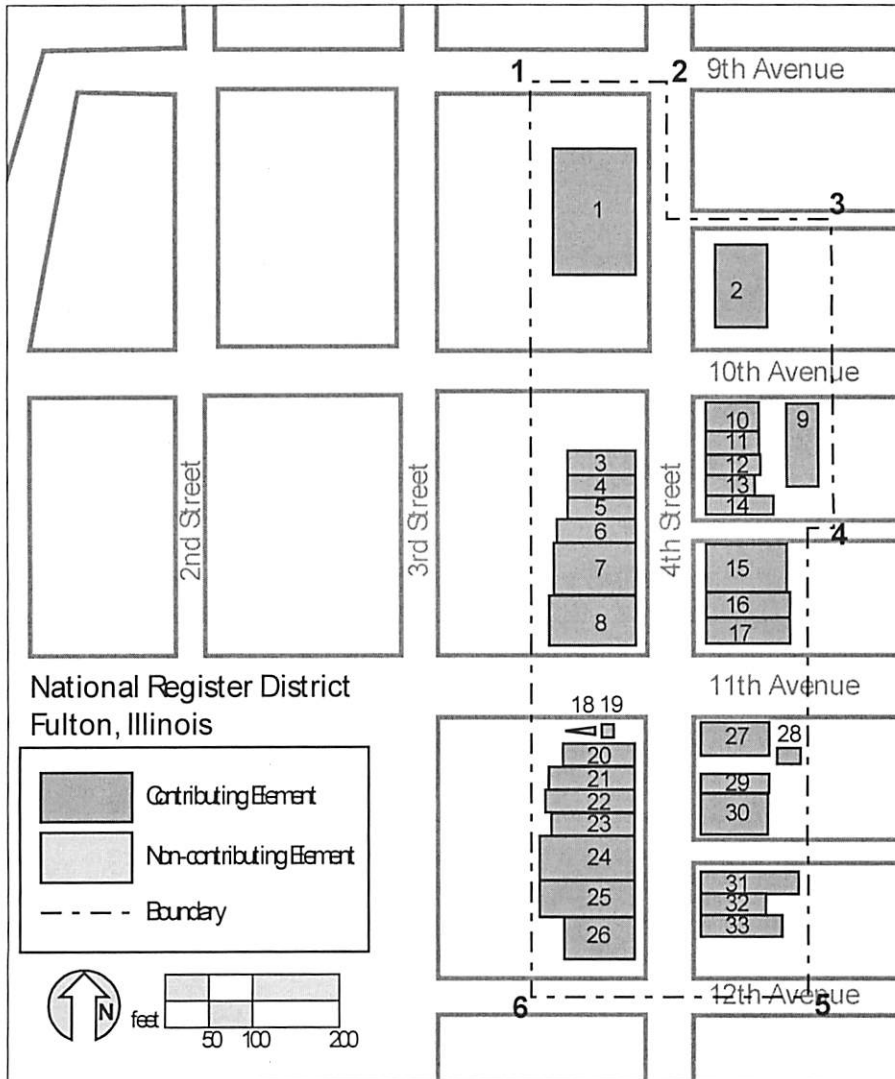
Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

Sketch Maps:

Fulton Commercial Historic District Boundaries and UTM References

Numbers correspond to those provided on the building inventory. UTM references in bold.

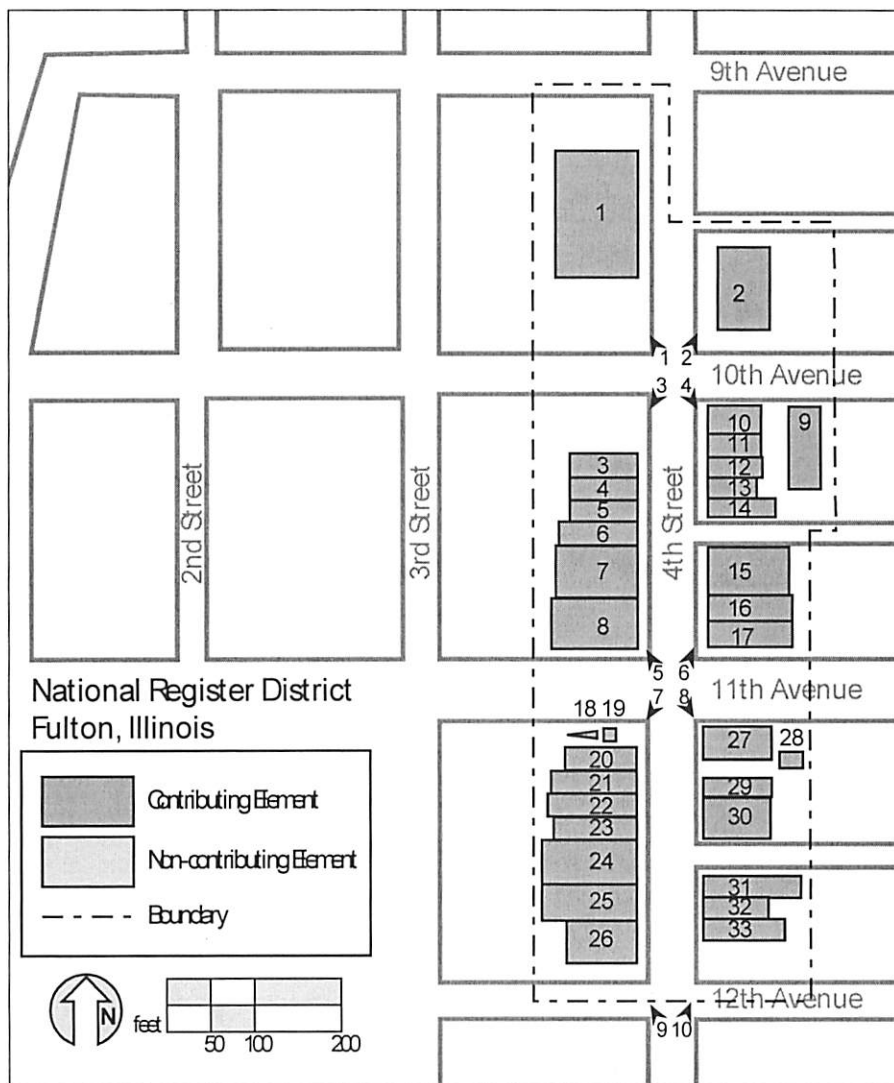


Fulton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Whiteside County, Illinois
County and State

Fulton Commercial Historic District Photo Locations

Numbers correspond to those provided on the photo index.



Section One: Historic Images

Sources are noted in the image log, in Section Three below.

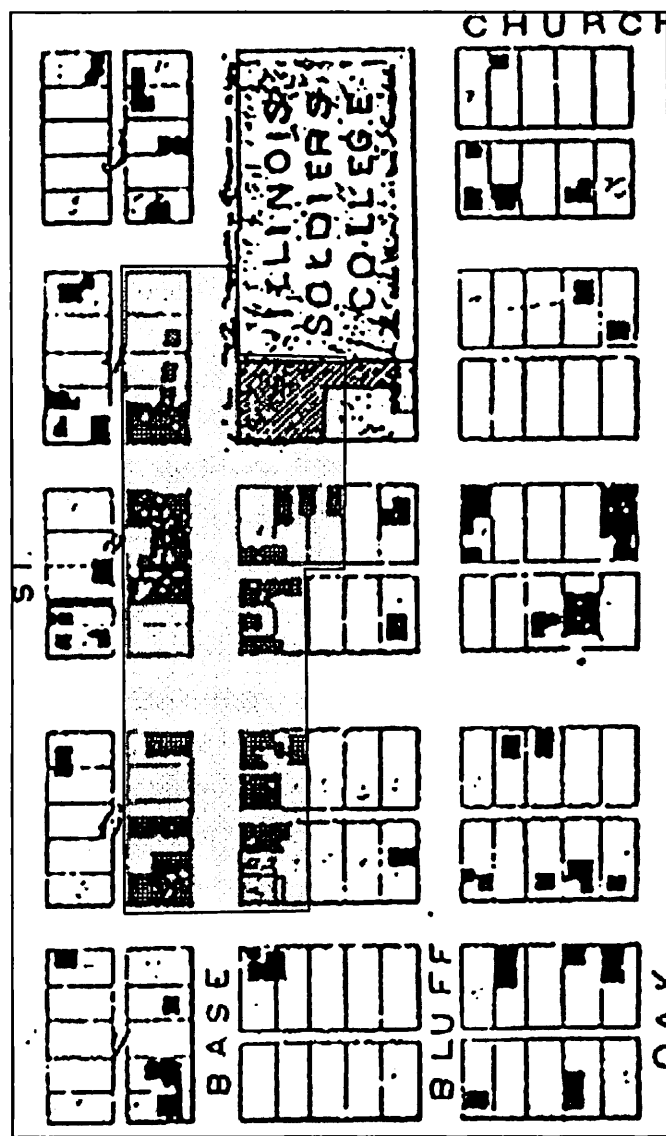


Image A1 – 1872 Plat.

Location of the Fulton Downtown Commercial District is highlighted in green.

Section Two: Historic Photos

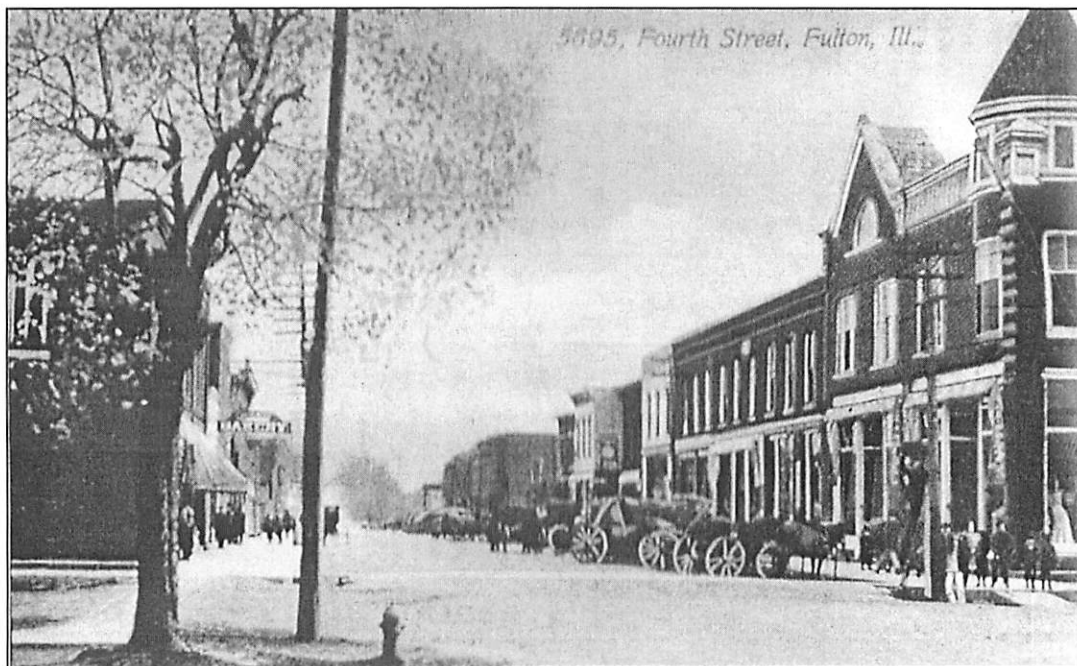


Image A2 — 5695, Fourth Street¹



Image A3 — North Main Street

¹ The captions of historic photos have been reproduced here from their sources, hence the numbers for post cards or labeled photos and references to 4th Street as Main Street.

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 3 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A4 — Main Street



Image A5 — Fourth Street

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 4 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A6 — Main Street, Fulton IL

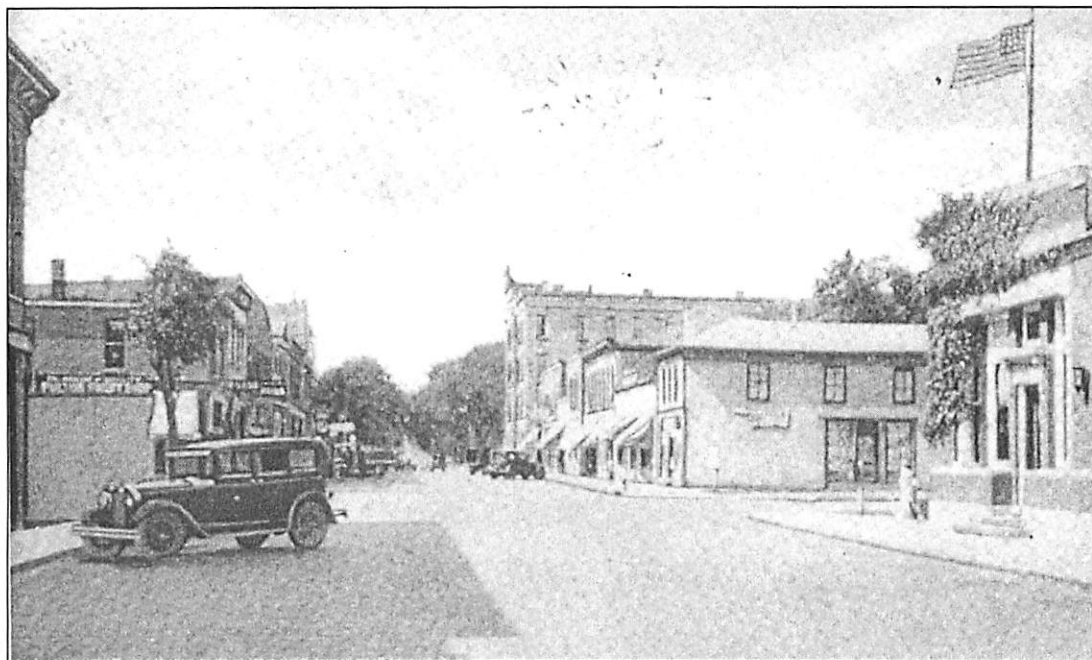


Image A7 — Main Street, Fulton IL

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 5 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A8 — Business District, Fulton, IL



Image A9 — Business District, Fulton, IL

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 6 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A10 — Fourth Street, Fulton, IL M12M



Image A11 — J.M. Fay & Son Furniture Store

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 7 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A12 — Fourth Street

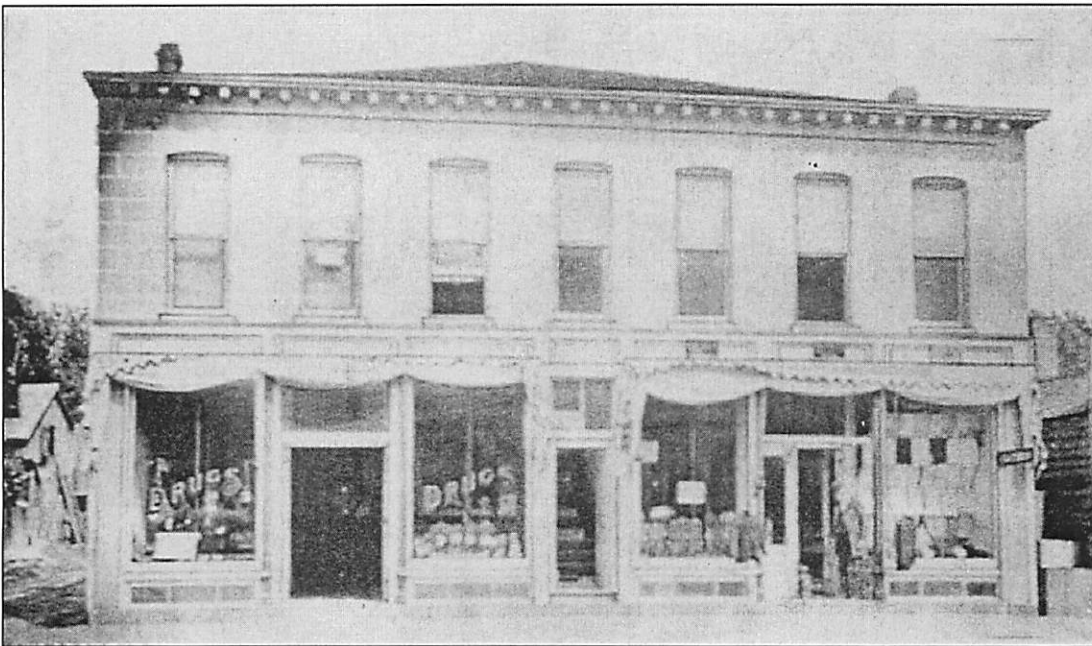


Image A13 — Marcellus Block

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 8 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A14 — O. E. Finch Block



Image A15 — Post Office



Image A16 — Post Office



Image A17 — Whiteside County Bank



Image A18 — Fulton State Bank

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 11 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A19 — Main Street, Fulton, IL



Image A20 — Main Street, Fulton, IL

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 12 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois



Image A21 — Main Street, Fulton, IL

APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 13 of 13 pages

Fulton Commercial Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois

Section Three: Image Sources

| No. | Subject | File Name | Source |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| A1. | City of Fulton, 1872 Plat | Fulton_00 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999 |
| A2. | 5695, Fourth Street | Fulton_01 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Neil Lurker |
| A3. | North Main Street | Fulton_02 | Fulton Historical Society Archives |
| A4. | Main Street | Fulton_03 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Jim Dykstra |
| A5. | Fourth Street | Fulton_04 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Neil Lurker |
| A6. | Main Street, Fulton IL | Fulton_05 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A7. | Main Street, Fulton IL | Fulton_06 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Neil Lurker |
| A8. | Business District, Fulton, IL | Fulton_07 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Kevin and Susan Heun |
| A9. | Business District, Fulton, IL | Fulton_08 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Kevin and Susan Heun |
| A10. | Fourth Street, Fulton, IL M12M | Fulton_09 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A11. | J.M. Fay & Son Furniture Store | Fulton_10 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A12. | Fourth Street | Fulton_11 | Fulton Historical Society Archives |
| A13. | Marcellus Block | Fulton_12 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A14. | O. E. Finch Block | Fulton_13 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A15. | Post Office | Fulton_14 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Kevin and Susan Heun |
| A16. | Post Office | Fulton_15 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A17. | Whiteside County Bank | Fulton_19 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A18. | Fulton State Bank | Fulton_20 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Wayne Bastian |
| A19. | Main Street, Fulton, IL | Fulton_26 | Fulton Historical Society, 1999, Kevin and Susan Heun |
| A20. | Main Street, Fulton, IL | Fulton_27 | Fulton Historical Society Archives |
| A21. | Main Street, Fulton, IL | Fulton_28 | Fulton Historical Society Archives |