NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

511

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 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.

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Morrison Main Street Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly located between Orange Street, Lincolnway, Madison Street and the Union Pacific Railroad

City or town: Morrison State: Illinois County: Whiteside

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

DSHPO 07-03-14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

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:) _____

for Edson W. Beall 8.25.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [x]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [x]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [x]

Site [ ]

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
53	12	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
53	12	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic – Single Dwelling
Domestic – Hotel
Commerce/Trade – Business
Commerce/Trade – Professional
Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution
Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade – Department Store
Commerce/Trade – Restaurant
Commerce/Trade – Warehouse
Social – Meeting Hall
Social – Clubhouse
Government – Post Office
Agriculture/Subsistence – Storage
Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Communications Facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction – Industrial Storage
Health Care – Hospital
Health Care – Medical Business/Office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic – Single Dwelling
Domestic – Secondary Structure
Commerce/Trade – Business
Commerce/Trade – Professional
Commerce/Trade – Organizational
Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution
Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade – Restaurant
Commerce/Trade – Warehouse
Social – Meeting Hall
Government – Fire Station
Government – Government Office
Government – Post Office
Religion – Religious Facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction – Industrial Storage
Health Care – Medical Business/Office
Work in Progress
Vacant/Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Mid-19th Century
Late Victorian – Romanesque
Late Victorian – Italianate
Late Victorian – High Victorian Eclectic
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Classical Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements – Commercial Style
Modern Movement
Other – Streamlined Classicism
Other – Vernacular Commercial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Brick, Limestone, Concrete

Walls: Brick, Limestone, Stucco, Galvanized sheet-metal, Cast iron, Aluminum, Wood, Vinyl, Permastone, Concrete block, Fiberboard, Porcelain enameled steel, Granite, Concrete, Cast stone, Structural glass
Roof: Rubber membrane, Asphalt shingles, Metal

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Morrison Main Street Historic District is a roughly eight-block area in the city's commercial district, north of the former Chicago and North Western Railroad tracks (now the Union Pacific Railroad) and south of historic Lincoln Highway. The district includes Morrison's earliest commercial development dating from the late 1850s, as well as a substantial number of mostly masonry commercial buildings from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The district reflects a variety of architectural styles from the mid-19th through the mid-20th centuries, with many buildings exhibiting Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic features. Also common are buildings with several stylistic influences resulting from subsequent but historic storefront alterations. Despite minor alterations found on most buildings—characteristic of a continually utilized historic commercial district—the overall integrity in the district is good.

Narrative Description

The Morrison Main Street Historic District is located in the City of Morrison, the county seat of Whiteside County, Illinois, approximately 45 miles northeast of the Quad Cities and 12 miles east of the Mississippi River. Incorporated in 1857, the city was named in honor of Charles Morrison, a wealthy New York merchant who promised financial support towards the town's development. Morrison is a rural and agricultural community with a population of 4,307 (2010 census). The city's built environment consists primarily of single-family residences, with a small, historic central business district at the intersection of U.S. Route 30 (historic Lincoln Highway) and Illinois Route 78, north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks.

The Morrison Main Street Historic District consists of a roughly eight-block area containing sixty-five buildings. The district runs northwest-by-southeast, with street-facing properties on both sides of Main Street. A few additional buildings are on the south side of Lincolnway and West Market Street. The historic district is predominantly commercial in character, with most structures originally erected for business or commercial functions. Other related functions include domestic, social, governmental, religious, industrial, and health care. Many properties

continue their intended original versatility and combine multiple functions in one building. Few buildings are vacant while several others are undergoing rehabilitation.

The street pattern within the Morrison Main Street Historic District is orthogonal on a northwest-southeast axis, following the line of the railroad. With few exceptions, the buildings feature zero lot line construction with shared side party walls, typifying the maximization of lot space practices that pervaded commercial development in America during the middle-to-late 19th century. There are no alleyways within the district and the city blocks are surrounded by streets. The blocks in the south half of the district, between Main and Market Streets (north-facing on Main Street) are significantly narrower than the blocks between Main Street and Lincolnway to the north; the resulting construction features a solid street wall of prominent street-abutting rear elevations that face Market Street to the south. The deeper lots to the north feature a mixture of similarly street-abutting rear elevations and additions as well as deeper setbacks. In a couple of instances, building elevations facing Lincoln Highway are those of separate buildings, sharing rear party walls with buildings along Main Street.

The streetscape of the district has been modernized with new concrete sidewalks, curbs and gutters, period lighting standards with globe lamps, and various street furniture. The building entrances are slightly above grade level with most buildings having a step or a ramp. Some sidewalk sections are entirely elevated, as in front of 207-211 West Main Street, with railings and steps down to street level. Parking within the district is on-street diagonal.

The buildings in the district are almost exclusively masonry construction, between one and three stories in height. Most buildings have one storefront but there are several with two or three. The oldest buildings are found along West Main Street and are three-story masonry blocks constructed in the late 1850s. Similarly to other small commercial buildings found in towns and villages in the Midwest and across the country, architectural detailing for buildings in the district consists of applied stylistic ornament, reflecting the fashion of its period of construction or subsequent alterations. Although several architectural styles can be found in the district, the buildings represent a mostly cohesive collection of mid- to late-19th century structures. The earliest buildings in the district have simple Romanesque Revival detailing such as corbel tables with semicircular arches. A large number of buildings were constructed with elements reflective of the Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic styles, including cast iron columns; tall double-hung windows; and galvanized sheet-metal window hoods, cornices (also wood), and corner turrets. Several buildings were constructed in the early 20th century and feature reduced level of ornamentation expressed through simple masonry detailing. Very few buildings date from mid-20th century but the district features a number of storefront alterations—and sometimes entire facades—from this period. Most of these modernizations occurred within the district's period of significance and are considered historic.

The integrity of the district is good. Of the sixty-five buildings in the district, fifty-five are contributing (85%) and ten are non-contributing (15%). The non-contributing properties are

dispersed in small groups in the western half of the district but do not adversely affect its overall historic character. Six buildings are non-contributing because of recent modifications, but it is

believed that the historic structures are intact behind these non-historic alterations and that some buildings could become contributing upon future rehabilitation.

The buildings within the Morrison Main Street Historic District represent over 150 years of the city's commercial development. As is typical of small commercial districts, most alterations to historic buildings within the district involve first-story storefront configuration and material changes. Upper-story alterations typically consist of window replacements in original openings, or downsizing and infill. Of the sixty-five properties in the district, only four were originally built after 1964, although a small number have been substantially remodeled after that date. Most alterations are consistent with the historic character of the area and the district retains good integrity.

There are only two open lots in the district and they do not detract from its overall historic character. Located between 221 and 225 West Main Street, the two adjacent lots have been converted into a public space with decorative paving, benches, and plantings. The largest intrusion in the historic district is Hardee's Restaurant, east of Base Street, between Lincolnway and Main Street. With its surrounding drive through and an adjacent large parking lot to the south it occupies two-thirds of a city block.

Building Descriptions

Below are brief descriptions of the district's resources. Since rear elevations of buildings on Main Street face streets (Lincolnway and Market) rather than alleys, they are described as well. An inventory follows these descriptions. Buildings are organized geographically by block beginning on Main Street at the west end of the district at North Orange Street. Each building is numbered and corresponds to those listed in the inventory and on the accompanying maps.

<u>200 block of West Main Street, north side</u>

1. **226 West Main Street** **Contributing**
   United States Post Office
   Date: 1934

   Description: Tall one-story freestanding corner brick and stone building. The red brick is laid in Flemish bond on all elevations. The symmetrical main elevation (south) presents a raised projecting central block with wings. Wide concrete steps with center and side metal railings and brick sides with limestone caps, lead to a double door entrance (glass and aluminum transom) with very narrow sidelights, each opening with stepped limestone architrave trim. The words: "Unites States Post Office, Morrison Illinois" is incised in plain limestone frieze above. The parapet has a continuous limestone band with incised and relieved decoration, alternating courses of recessed bricks and a reeded limestone coping at the top. The side wings are similar with a brick and limestone water table and one window

opening per wing (non-historic aluminum). The window architrave trim has limestone at the top and stepped brick sides. A modern concrete ramp with metal railings (1998) is at the east corner while the west corner has an incised cornerstone that reads: "Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect; George O. Von Nerta, Supervising Engineer; 1934". The side elevation (west) is detailed similarly, with a large central block, slightly recessed wings of unequal width, and six window openings. To the north and setback from the side elevation is a two-story block (brick without limestone detailing) with a recessed entrance, loading dock along the rear elevation (north), tie suspended metal canopy and double-hung windows above (three on rear elevation and two on side). The other side elevation (east) faces 222 West Main Street and lacks detail present elsewhere.

History: Building construction started in 1934-1935 under the New Deal by the U. S. Treasury Department. It was constructed on the corner of West Main and North Orange Streets at 226 West Main Street at the cost of $35,000.[1] Joe Wilson was the postmaster at that time and remained postmaster until 1946.[2] A copper box with local information was placed behind the cornerstone by Postmaster Joe Wilson on May 2, 1935.[3] The government appropriated $52,754 for the new post office, of which $32,754 was for the building and $20,000 for the lots, furnishings and administrative cost. [4] The contract was let in the early winter of 1934 to the Weitz Company, Inc., of Des Moines, Iowa, and the post office was to be completed and ready for occupancy by October 8, 1935. J. J. Neil of Orono, Maine was the superintendant in charge of construction for the contractor, and S. Wormolts of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was construction superintendent for the government.[5] Work on the building was officially started on February 11, 1935. The excavation was sub-let to Carl C. Stephens of Ashton, Illinois, who began that part of the job on February 14 and finished on March 14, 1935. Winter frost delayed work on the building's footings, which was completed between March 1 and March 10 when actual building construction proper was started. [6]

2. 222 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1920

Description: One-story building of structural clay tile construction with painted brick exterior. The symmetrical main elevation (south) is of painted stippled brick with deeply raked joints. The storefront has a raised center entrance (non-historic glass and aluminum door with transom) with a single-slope concrete ramp with railings, and four large non-historic display windows (aluminum, brick sills, three-light transoms). Above the windows is

[1] The Whiteside Sentinel, Sep 26, 1968
[2] Ibid
[3] The Whiteside Sentinel, May 3, 1935
[4] The Whiteside Sentinel, March 1, 1935
[5] The Whiteside Sentinel, May 1, 1935.
[6] Ibid

a continuous lintel rowlock course. The parapet is raised in the center with a long rectangular stucco panel, sloping sides and painted stone coping. Side elevation (west) is pargeted with six window openings and straight parapet with terra cotta coping. Rear elevation (north) is gabled, pargeted, with center garage door (non-historic aluminum) flanked by two raised rectangular paired storm windows (east), and unglazed door (non-historic, former window opening) and another paired storm window (west). The window openings are historic but the double-hung windows were removed. The parapet has terra cotta coping.

History: Built by Pierce B Tilton in 1927, originally for an automobile sales and garage (1927-1929). Tenants after 1929 include the Morrison Implement Company (1929-1931), International Harvester Company (1934-1938), McCormick Deering Store (international trucking sales and service (1934-1943), Verdick Implement Company (1944 - 1976), a hardware store (Verdick Hardware , 1977 – 1990), various professional offices (1992 – 2001), Climco Coils, Inc. (1993-1995 and 1998-2005), and H and R Block (2003-2012). Current tenants include The Cage (2011 – present) and China House Restaurant (2005-present).

3. 218 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: 1924

Description: One-story building of structural clay tile construction with painted brick and pargeted exterior. The main elevation (south) has a raised off-center entrance (non-historic glass and aluminum door, blocked transom) with a single-slope concrete ramp with railings, three large display windows (non-historic aluminum, center mullion, stone sills, historic segmental arch transoms), and painted stippled brick bulkheads and piers. Above the storefront is a continuous shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. The parapet is pargeted with four diamond-shaped panels, raised center section and metal coping. The roof is barrel vaulted supported by wood trusses. The rear elevation (north) is pargeted with three window openings (non-historic, single light windows), entrance door (non-historic, part of historic window opening), and garage door (non-historic aluminum). The parapet is stepped with aluminum coping.

History: Constructed as a garage in 1924 for the Mills Motor Sales Company, which was a Ford-Lincoln-Mercury Dealership; the company remained in the building until 1987. Tenants after 1987 included Color Star Painting and Interior Decorating Store (1989-1999), Morrison Sesquicentennial Headquarters (2004-2005), Website Service Company (2005 - MagicGeorge.com), The City1.com (2005- present, Morrison's online newspaper), Tegeler Accounting Services (2005- present), and the building's current major tenant, City ReBar Detailing, Inc. (2005- present).

4. 206 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Morrison Fire Department
Year Built: 1946

Description: One-story concrete block building with EIFS exterior (over brick veneer). Main elevation (south) has a slightly projecting and taller central bay with wide wings. Central block has a garage door (non-historic aluminum) and large double keystone. Flanking the central block are single-light steel doors. The east wing has two small raised single-light windows. Rear elevation (north) is slightly set back from the street but otherwise similar to the main elevation with a central block with aluminum garage door and large double keystone, entrance door (east), and two single light windows (west).

History: Constructed by Kimmel Motor Sales in 1946 as a modern garage and automobile sales building. Clyde Groharing of Morrison was the contractor (1946 – 1959). Eddie Schuler's Dodge and Chrysler Automobile Dealer occupied the space from late 1959 until September 1967. The City of Morrison purchased the property from Vern Renkes in October of 1967 for the Morrison Fire Department, which presently occupies the building.

5. 200 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Morrison Municipal Building
Date: 1976

Description: One-and-half story corner building with unpainted red brick exterior. Main elevation (south) is asymmetrical with a raised west wing and a smaller entrance wing at the corner (east). The west wing has three window bays with raised "Chicago" basement windows (casements instead of double-hungs), aggregate in epoxy matrix spandrels, and first story windows (aluminum-clad), separated by brick piers. Above the windows is a projecting rectangular overhang/frieze of aggregate in epoxy matrix. To the east is a blank wall section with an individual-letter cast-metal sign spelling 'Morrison Municipal Building.' Further to the east and setback is a smaller entrance wing with a rectangular hood over two glass and aluminum doors. A small brick planter with a limestone cap is at the corner. The entrance wing has a blank wall on side elevation (east) while above and setback from both sides is a projecting clerestory with an aggregate in epoxy matrix overhang. At the north corner is a small eastward projection of the main wing with a small window opening and another sign. Rear elevation (north) is set back deeply from the street (Lincolnway) with a glass and aluminum entrance (sidelight, transom), two raised three-light windows and another entrance with a tall transom and aggregate in epoxy matrix panel above at the west corner. A landscaped parking lot is located between the building and the street.

History: Designed by architect Phil H. Feddersen from Clinton, Iowa and built by Richard J. Prescott Construction Company, the Morrison Municipal Building has continuously served

as "City Hall" since its construction. The building underwent a predominantly interior remodeling in 1998 (Neumann Monson PC, architect; Meyer Construction Company, contractor).

200 block of West Main Street, south side

6. 227 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1920

Description: Two-story corner brick building with dark-colored stippled brick exterior with deeply raked joints. The symmetrical main elevation (north) consists of a storefront and three upper story window openings. Each side of the storefront features a large aluminum (painted) display window with center mullion sitting atop a brick bulkhead with concrete sill. The center entrance is recessed with a single one-light wood door and transom flanked by matching angled sidelights. The door and storefront window openings are separated by brick piers with small flat stone capitals. The upper story double-hung windows are wood, with concrete sills and aluminum storm windows. The brick parapet above has a raised angled center section and terra cotta coping. The side elevation (west) has a display window opening near the northwest corner, and an oversized door and two raised window openings to the south; all openings are boarded with plywood. The upper story has four window openings with double-hung windows and a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The second opening from the north is of double width with two windows. The rear elevation (south) has one large boarded display window opening and an oversized door opening, made smaller with plywood and a residential style door. The upper story has three window openings with double-hung windows, with a pair of windows in a wider opening near the southwest corner.

History: Built by Albert W. Burkitt in April 1903 and was originally used for a repair shop. Building ownership was transferred to Harold W. Burkitt on April 7, 1919. Sanke J. Reyher purchased building in 1920 and was used for a garage until 1923; from 1925 to 1927, Palmer L. Woodson operated a distributorship for the Hupmobile Motor Car. From 1927 to 1941, H. Burkitt managed various auto industry operations in this building including an Oil Filling Station (1927), Automobile Dealer and Repair (1928-1941), Auto Accessories (1932-1941). A Goodyear Tire Store (1939-1941) also operated in the building during Burkitt's ownership.

7. 225 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1920, c. 1960

Description: Two-story building of structural clay tile construction with Permastone exterior (imitating random ashlar), installed on the main elevation (north) c. 1960. The storefront consists, from east to west, of a large aluminum display window (center mullion, concrete sill), a single door with a transom (blocked with an AC unit) and narrow glass block sidelights, and a raised one-light wood door to the upstairs. The openings are separated by

piers. The upper story has four vinyl double-hung windows with concrete sills. The side elevation (east) was previously a shared party wall; it has pargeting over structural clay tiles

and three small upper story window openings. The rear elevation (south) is likewise of tile and pargeting, with one large (blocked) and one small first story window openings flanking a door with a small square light. Concrete steps lead to the door while above it is a small shed hood. To the east of the rear entrance are sidewalk basement doors. The upper story has four double-hung windows, two to the west made smaller than the original openings.

History: Built by Albert W. Burkitt in April 1903 and was used for a bicycle repair shop until the building was purchased by Charles M. Yeager (farriers, 1916-1917). Karl J. Lind also was a blacksmith/farrier and purchased the business from Yeager in 1917 (1917-1925). Palmer L. Woodson purchased building in 1928 to expand his business from the adjoining property (227 West Main, 1928-1932) for Automobile Sales, Insurance and an Oil Filling Station and Neal Kimmel operating the Automobile Sales business from 1928-1932. Other uses were Herrick's Grocery Store (1940-1943), Longanecker Produce Company (1945-1946), Morrison Electrical Service owned by Lyle K. Gehlson (1947-1952), and Al's Electric Service owned by Alvin Zuidema (1947-1952) and joined by Dorothy Zuidema (1961-1964). The business subsequently became Al and Paul's Electric Service when Paul Brondyke became partial owner (1964-1966); Brondyke Electric Service from 1967 to 1988, and Brondyke and Pickens (Keith) Electric Service from 1988 to 1990. From 1992 to 1993, the building housed the Morrison Youth Center. The current tenant is God's Country Taxidermy (2009-present)

8. 221 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Date: 1990, 2007

Description: Freestanding one-story building with a gable front and vinyl siding exterior. The small building is located at the rear of the landscaped lot with a gabled-roof covered brick walkway (aluminum and PVC posts) connecting the entrance with the sidewalk. The symmetrical main elevation (north) has a residential-style paneled and glazed (with applied muntins) modern door flanked by two double-hung vinyl windows with a four-over-four applied grid. The overhanging eaves of the gable feature decorative brackets and truss (the gable over the walkway entrance features similar details). One side elevation (east) has three double-hung windows. The other side elevation (west) has a small rectangular bay window with a cross gable roof and decorative brackets and details. The rear elevation (south) has a slightly off-center unglazed door and one double-hung window to the west.

History: Located on a lot once occupied by a local blacksmith, the present edifice began as a small hut or shed for a car lot operated by Bruce and Peggy Mills. It was acquired by the City of Morrison in 2006, and renovated in 2007 to its present appearance, intended to evoke a sense of a railway station to celebrate Morrison's historical roots and ties with the railroad

(Shive-Hattery, architect; Al and Randy's Construction, contractor). Since that time it has housed the Community Development Center and Morrison Chamber of Commerce.

9. 211 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1886

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) presents a symmetrical storefront with segmental arch openings (recessed entrance, two display windows) and non-historic materials. The windows are aluminum with applied muntins (ten and six lights), wood bulkheads (entrance sides), trim, and aluminum-wrapped sills. The windows have individual awnings (shed-shaped, fabric, returns and valances). Raised sidewalk in front has aluminum pipe railings and steps onto Main Street. The upper story has three wide segmental arch openings with paired multi-light wood double-hung windows (aluminum-wrapped sills). The parapet is capped with terra cotta coping. The side elevation is pargeted with a modern drive up teller window and a two-car drive up with a half-hipped metal roof on decorative posts. The rear elevation (south) is covered with vertical aluminum siding with a non-historic residential style door.

History: Built in 1886 by Mr. Samuel Horning of Malvern, Illinois for Peter F. Hellerstedt as part of P.F. Hellerstedt Carriage Works , which included the adjoining building at 209 West Main Street. Later that year, his brother, Charles Hellerstedt joined the business as partner. Charles Nelson later purchased the buildings and business in 1896 and it became known as Charles Nelson Carriage Works until 1919. In 1919, L. C. Peterson purchased the building and operated his painting business until 1925. Other building tenants included: Johnson Tire Store (1925-1942), Kleinshrodt and Son Coal and Ice (1946-1949), Grocery and Feed Store (1949-1952), Wayne Feed Store and Golden Farms (Eggs and Produce) (1952-1956), White's Refrigeration Service (1956-1958), National By-Products, Inc. and Fred's Feed Store (1958-1978), Venema's Feed Supply (1979-1990), and Metro Bank (2004-2005). The current tenant is The Nation Bank (2005-present).

10. 209 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1886

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) presents an asymmetrical storefront with large display window (aluminum, center mullion, aluminum-wrapped sills, four-light transom) and non-historic door (aluminum, glass and paneled). Above the storefront is a large shed-shaped fabric awning with returns and valances. Raised sidewalk in front has aluminum pipe railings and steps onto Main Street. The upper story has three segmental arch window openings with historic wood windows (two-over-two, double hung, aluminum-wrapped sills). The parapet is capped with terra cotta coping. The rear elevation (south) is covered with vertical aluminum siding with a first-story paired double-hung window (vinyl, six-over-six muntin grid).

History: Built in 1886 by Mr. Samuel Horning of Malvern, Illinois for Peter. F. Hellerstedt as part of P.F. Hellerstedt Carriage Works, which included the adjoining 211 West Main Street. Later that year, his brother, Charles Hellerstedt joined as partner, which then became known as Hellerstedt Brothers Carriage Works. Charles Nelson purchased the buildings and

business in 1896 with the business operating as Charles Nelson Carriage Works until 1919. In 1919, L. C. Peterson purchased the building where he operated his painting business until 1925. Other tenants include: A. W. Kornhaus, Automotive Vulcanizing and Accessories (2nd floor, 1920-1923), Automobile Top Manufacture, (W. H. Gray – 1925), Johnson Tire Store (1925-1942), Kleinshrodt and Son Coal and Ice (1946-1949), The Trading Post (Grocery and Feed Store (1949-1952), Clover Farm Store (1952-1954), Feed Store (1958-1978), Venema's Feed Supply (1979-1990), and Metro Bank (2004-2005). The building's current tenant is The National Bank. It should be noted that the original building extended farther east, until the mid-1920s when that part made way for the current one-story building at 207 West Main Street.

11. 207 West Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1926

Description: One-story structural clay tile building with unpainted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) presents a non-historic (2013) storefront (off-center recessed entrance, aluminum door and windows, stone sills, brick bulkheads) framed by historic piers of stippled brick and a tall brick parapet with newer brick matching the existing and two vertical stone plaques between a rowlock course (bottom) and header course (top). The central portion of the parapet is raised with a soldier course. Coping is of terra cotta tiles. Raised sidewalk in front has aluminum pipe railings and steps onto Main Street. The rear elevation (south) is newly installed brick with aluminum (east) and glass block (west) windows, stone lintels and sills. The door is aluminum and glass (Kawneer) with a small fabric awning above. In 2013, the building underwent an exterior and interior renovation, which included the reconstruction of the front and rear walls while maintaining the north-facing upper masonry wall with its two keystones.

History: The building has housed a number of businesses since its construction, including the Illinois Northern Utilities Company from 1926 to 1952, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois from 1952 to 1961, and the Whiteside County Superintendant of Schools from 1961 to 1976. From 1976 to 2013, the building housed Emerson TV (1976 to 1985), Alltel Systems (1985 to 1986), The Clothes Depot (1986 to 1997), Boss Best Office Supplies (1997 to 1999), Radio Shack (1999), the Daily Gazette from 1999 to 2003, Country Village Emporium (2003 to 2005), Bookworm (2005), Custom Sports Wear (2006), and Best Pets Shop (2009 to 2011). The building was vacant from 20011 to 20013. The building is currently occupied by Extreme Hair Salon 2013. In 2013 Vaughn Property Management purchased the property and developed the building into a beauty salon.

12. 205 West Main Street **Non-contributing**

Date: c. 1890, 2013

Description: One-story brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. The entire main elevation (north) is non-historic with new red brick with blonde brick quoining, two raised window openings (stone sills, six-light aluminum windows, steel lintels), and stone parapet

coping. There is no entrance because the building is connected to 203 West Main (it is, however, a separate building). The rear elevation (south) is pargeted with a center double door (smaller than historic with siding infill) flanked by two raised segmental arch openings with wood double-hung windows (west opening is blocked). A single 36-inch doorway is located on the east elevation with a centered 9-foot wide garage door including limestone lintels.

History: The building has housed a number of businesses, including a blacksmith (1890s), a harness shop (1890-1910), a warehouse for the Stiner Brothers Grocery (1903 to 1917), located at 203 West Main Street, John Shapiro junk (1920), M.R. Thackberry Automobile Company (1920-1923), Louis E. Fruit Dealer (1925), Economy Paint Store (1928-1935), Biermans Paint Store (1935-1945), Riep Brands Westinghouse Refrigerator Oil Burners and Stokers (1945-1948), Riep Brands Sheet Metal Works and Home Appliances (1948-1965), Brands Heating and Appliance (1965-2010) as one of three adjacent storefronts used by the business. It is currently being rehabilitated as a bakery/café (Donnybrook, as part of 201-203 West Main Street).

13. 203 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Date: c. 1870, 2013

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. Except for the galvanized sheet-metal cornice, the entire main elevation (north) is non-historic with new brick, a symmetrical storefront (recessed entrance, multi-light aluminum display windows) and three upper story windows (six-over-six, aluminum, double hung, stone lintels and sills). The rear elevation (south) is gabled and with newly-installed brick with aluminum and glass block windows.

History: This building has housed a number of uses, including a harness shop (1880s) a furniture store (1890s), Stiner Brothers Grocery (1903 to 1917), M.R. Thackberry Automobiles (1920), Palmer Woodson Automobiles (1923), the Knox Plumbing Company (1925), The Economy Store (1927), the Perfection Cigar Company (1928-1929), Riep Brands home Electric Appliances and Sheet metal works (1930-1966), Brands Home Electric Appliances (1966-1968), and Brands Heating and Cooling (1968 to 2010). From the 1950s until 2010, 203 West Main Street was one of three adjacent storefronts used by Brands Heating and Cooling. It is currently being rehabilitated as a bakery/café (Donnybrook, part of 201 West Main Street), with an apartment above.

14. 201 West Main Street **Contributing**
Taylor Building
Date: 1902

Description: Two-story corner brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. The corner storefront is a recent replacement (2012) consisting of an elevated rectangular recess with a glass and aluminum door, multi-light aluminum display windows with stone sills, and a row

of transom windows separated from the displays by several courses of brick. Above the transoms is a steel lintel with four-pointed star capitals (former column locations) extending along the main and side elevations. Above the corner entrance is a circular sheet-metal turret with three double-hung windows (non-historic, aluminum, applied muntins) and single-light transoms. The construction date (1902) is centered between the windows and the cornice. The main elevation (north) has an upstairs entrance door (fiberglass, unglazed, transom) to the west of the storefront. The upper story is red brick with blonde brick quoining and a pair of large windows (same as in turret), with a stone sill and quarry-faced stone lintel. Richly embossed galvanized sheet-metal cornice with end brackets spans the main and side elevations and the turret. Side elevation (east) is similar to the main elevation but with three window openings per story. Two first-story windows closest to the corner are smaller but raised to transom level; the remaining windows match those of the main elevation sans transoms. The rear elevation (south) is likewise similar with red brick, blonde brick quoining, and new aluminum windows within historic openings. A center glass and aluminum door is raised above a wood ramp. In 2014, a replacement metal cone was erected over the turret on the northeast corner. The original galvanized cone is seen in only a few existing photos and was torn down in 1958 due to rusting.

History: This building was erected for Mrs. Mary E. Taylor by contractor William J. Cook from Clinton, Iowa. Originally housing a harness shop, it housed a series of gocery store operations, including the Arnold W. Geister Grocery Store from 1902 to 1920, the Albert C. Schmucker Grocery Store (1923), the Corner Market Grocery and Meat (1925 to 1931), and the Red and White Grocery Store from 1932 to 1947. Additional businesses included the Renkes Brothers Linoleum and Paint Store (1948-1950), the Cozy Corner Café (1951-1954), Pape's Sunset Café (1955-1959), Bill's Sport Shop (1961), and from the 1961 to 2010, Brands Heating and Cooling. It should be noted in 1923, Dr. H.W. Mennenga, Chiropractor, managed a practice on the second floor (3). It is currently being rehabilitated as a bakery/cafe (Donnybrook) and apartment above.

200 Block of West Market Street

15. 201 West Market Street **Contributing**
Bogott Plumbing Building
Date: 1957

Description: One-story freestanding corner brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. The main elevation (north) has five windows (non-historic fixed aluminum sash with operable awning window below, concrete sills; two windows are paired), garage door and unglazed secondary entrance (both aluminum, paneled). The main entrance (non-historic

glass and aluminum, transom) is at the main chamfered corner. The side elevation (east) has two windows and five blocked openings of various sizes towards back. Original windows on both elevations were primarily steel pivot sash and corner entrance was a glazed wood door;

they were replaced c. 2010. The other side elevation (west) is painted concrete block with two raised window openings near back. The rear elevation (south) faces the railroad tracks.

History: Constructed by Shambaugh Construction and Groharing Masonry for Bogott Plumbing. After its founder Ross Bogott's passing in 1994, Bogott Plumbing stayed in place under new management until the business moved out in 2001. In 2010, the building began to house a youth center, Crave, sponsored by the Crossroads Church.

200 block of North Base Street

16. 200 North Base Street **Non-contributing**
Hardee's Restaurant
Date: 1984

Description: One-story freestanding non-historic building with EIFS exterior. The building sits on a large city lot, is set back from all streets and property lines, surrounded by parking and a drive thru. The west half of the building is mostly glazed (continuous aluminum windows) with entrances on north and south elevations. The east half is mostly EIFS with the exception of a drive up window on the north elevation. Mansard roof with asphalt shingles wraps around all elevations.

History: The building was purpose-built as a Hardee's Restaurant, which it remains to this day.

100 block of West Lincolnway, south side

17. 101 West Lincolnway **Contributing**
The Ice Box
Date: 1948[7]

Description: One-story corner art deco brick building with blonde brick exterior. The entrance is at the chamfered corner with a glass and aluminum door, sidelights (butt corner glazing, short bulkheads), and horizontal aluminum molding panels above. The main elevation (east) has a ribbon of six raised aluminum windows separated by mullions with aluminum moldings above. The side elevation (north) is similar but is much shorter with just

[7] Inscribed photographs of the excavation on December 27, 1947 and the building being constructed in the late winter/early spring of 1948.

two windows and an unglazed door to the west. Spanning both elevations and the corner is a tall continuous canopy with aluminum fascia and ceiling-mounted glass globe light fixtures. Above the canopy is a brick parapet with terra cotta coping.

History: The building was built and operated as a restaurant by the proprietors of the area's highly successful retail dairy, "Goodenough's."[8] The establishment was given the name "The Ice Box" and became an iconic local gathering place for the succeeding decades. In classic roadside diner style, the interior featured two U-shaped counters where the patrons sat on anchored stools and about seven booths flanked the easterly and southerly exterior walls. Covering nearly the entire west wall was a photograph mural of cattle grazing on nearby pasture land. Over time, the booths included wall mounted jukeboxes. The "Ice Box" would be a popular gathering place for teens during the 1950s to the 1980s. The building's current tenant is Exner's Sportsman's Paradise.

100 block of West Main Street, north side

18. 104 West Main Street **Contributing**
Masonic Lodge Building
Date: 1898

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted brick exterior. The main elevation (south) presents an asymmetrical storefront with two slightly recessed glass and aluminum doors (first floor and upstairs) to the east and a continuous ribbon of raised display window boxes with alternating recesses to the west. The storefront is sheathed in precast quartz panels. Above the windows is a steeply-pitched shallow rigid awning with signs. Above the awning is a band of aluminum siding. The upper story is red brick with three recessed bays delineated by pilasters and a stepped corbel table. There are four window openings (two in center bay) with non-historic double hung windows, stone sills, and galvanized sheet-metal window hoods (rectangular, bracketed, with triangular pediments in center bay). East of the east window is a historic projecting sign for the fraternal organizations, composed of steel pipe railing sections and three painted glass globes. At the top is a richly ornamented bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice with a center rectangular pediment (frieze with "AF & AM"[9] in individual letters). Behind the cornice is a gable roof (1989). The gable and the side elevation (west) are covered in vertical aluminum siding.

[8] The owner's family surname was, indeed, actually "Goodenough."
[9] These letters stand for "Ancient Free (and) Accepted Masons"- signifying to which Grand Lodge a local lodge belongs. After the healing of a schism in the mid-19th century, the distinction is of little substantive fraternal importance and only signifies an historical lineage.

History: Erected for the Dunlop Lodge #321[10] at a cost of a little more than $5000, the first floor was originally intended as a storeroom with the upper floor devoted to the hall.[11] The building's contractors included: George Ritchie (excavation), Fred Meyer (foundation),[12]Alex McKay (carpentry), and Dan Wood (painting).[13] Very soon after

construction, however, the first floor became occupied by Reynolds and Smith Furniture.[14] After 1917, Mr. McGilvray operated various variety, "five and dime" stores for nearly three decades. For another 18 years it housed a "Ben Franklin" establishment under different owners. In the 1980s, the building housed a Harlan's department store and an appliance center. It was also vacant for a period of time. In 1991, it became Quinn's Jewelry which it remains to the present.

19. 102 West Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1887,[15] c. 1955
Architect: Samuel M. Ladd[16]

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted brick veneer. The entire main elevation (south) has been modernized circa 1955. The storefront is asymmetrical with a large angled display window (aluminum, center mullion, low bulkhead) and a recessed glass and aluminum door (transom). To the west is a wood door to the upstairs with two offset horizontal lights. The storefront is clad in random coursed ashlar. Above the storefront are large polished metal panels. The upper story is blonde brick veneer laid in a common bond with end piers and limestone coping. There are two window openings (east with paired windows) with paired aluminum casements atop an awning window. The rear elevation (north) has a deep setback.

History: Designed by the owner, Samuel M. Ladd, and constructed for his jewelry and music store, a function it served from its completion until 1923 when another jeweler, Casper Sandrock, established his store.[17] Beginning shortly after the Great Depression, the building housed a women's clothing shop and continued as such for the ensuing six plus decades, including a half-century run as the "KEM Shop", an establishment where many local women were outfitted for various occasions.[18] Beginning in 1997, the building served as office space for several insurance agencies. Its current tenant is the Cornerstone Agency.

20. 100 West Main Street **Non-contributing**

[10] Organized in Morrison on May 30, 1859- History of Whiteside County, Charles Bent, Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA, 1877
[11] Whiteside Sentinel, 12/15/1898
[12] Whiteside Sentinel,6/9/1898
[13] Whiteside Sentinel,12/15/1898
[14] See attached photo and article from *Greater Morrison*, Morrison Historical Society, 1978
[15] Whiteside Sentinel, April 14, 1887
[16] Interestingly, the same news article notes that the building's exterior will be of "pressed brick" made locally by the Morrison Brick and Tile Co.
[17] "People, Postcards and Views," Morrison Historical Society
[18] Mulnix, Donald "Merchants of Morrison"

Date: 1859[19]

Description: Two-story brick corner building with vertical aluminum siding exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) consists of two large aluminum display windows flanking a slightly recessed entrance with a full glass aluminum door (Kawneer) and narrow matching sidelights. A cast iron storefront sill is in front of the door while the transom area is covered with vertical aluminum siding. To the west of the storefront is an unglazed door to the upstairs. The upper story has four double-hung vinyl windows. A shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances spans the entire storefront and wraps around the corner above another display window on the side elevation (east). To the north is a full glass aluminum door with a flat metal canopy suspended from two metal rods. The side elevation upper story has four window openings. The southernmost opening is shorter and wider with a pair of historic wood six-over-one double-hung windows; remaining windows are vinyl. Terra cotta coping is visible above the metal siding on both elevations. To the north is a small one-story addition (c. 1902) with reverse board and batten wood siding, an entrance (non-historic unglazed aluminum door) and a garage door opening (aluminum). The roof is side-gabled with asphalt shingles; large air conditioning unit sits near center of the east slope.

History: Not much can be discerned about this structure's early years. The lot on which the 1859 construction took place was purchased by a Miss Cady. It is suspected that for ten years after the building's construction, the building housed a saloon and billiards parlor. By 1873, the building housed a combined hat and cap store managed by S.W. Ely and C.D. Taylor's jewelry store. In 1877, S.O. Merrill purchased Mr. Taylor's business.[20] In 1884, it became the initial location of the Samuel M. Ladd and Company jewelry store before it was moved next door in 1887.[21] Afterwards, it became a grocery store and continued as such through the 1940s.[22] In 1947, the building housed a hardware enterprise until 1958 when it became home to a series of three restaurants, the last of which was a twenty-six year run by the "Isle of Rhoades." During the building's existence, the second floor housed a local physician, Dr. Frank Fitzgerald; an attorney, Mr. W. A. Blodgett,[23] the meeting rooms of the Wa-Tan-Ye Club for a short while and, in the late 1940s, the offices of a pair of music teachers.[24] It is presently vacant.

[19] In a March, 1859 Whiteside Sentinel snippet, there is a rather oblique reference to the ongoing construction of a brick building "opposite the brick block." At that time, the "brick block" was a name given by the Sentinel for a set of 3 buildings on the south side of Main Street beginning at Genesee and extending west. The moniker was affixed because these buildings were the first brick construction in the commercial district. The reference cannot be to the building opposite to the east (directly across Genesee) at 101 East Main, because it has been confirmed that building was built closer to 1864 by John Bennett. It also cannot be the building opposite to the northeast (kitty corner)at 100-102 East Main because research reveals that edifice was constructed in 1867 by J. McDonald.
[20] Mulnix, Donald "Merchants of Morrison"
[21] Id.
[22] Sanborn maps, 1892, 1897, 1903, 1912; Mulnix, Donald, "Merchants of Morrison"
[23] Mr. Blodgett later became a local circuit judge for many years.
[24] Mulnix, Donald "Merchants of Morrison"

100 block of West Main Street, south side

21. 125 West Main Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1860, 1874

Description: Two-story corner brick building. The symmetrical main elevation (north) features a storefront with a recessed entrance and a painted brick upper story. The storefront, framed by end brick piers, has large vinyl display windows with vinyl fanlight transoms and

wood recessed panel bulkheads and entrance sides. The door itself is a residential-style replacement, with a matching fanlight transom. Above the storefront is a bracketed wood lintel cornice. The second story has three tall window openings with flattened arch tops, historic two-over-two double-hung wood windows, and stone sills. The deeply projecting wooden cornice is similar to the one below but with larger and more decorative brackets. The side elevation (west) is covered with vertical aluminum siding. There are two small first story window openings with three windows and a door on the second story. These windows are historic two-over-two double-hung wood and the door is one-light (blocked) with two panels below. The bracketed cornice of the main elevation wraps around and continues along the side. The rear elevation (south) is likewise covered with vertical aluminum siding and only has a small first story window opening and an unglazed door.

History: The building's early uses included a grocery store (until the 1900s) and a harness shop (1910s). From mid-1930s and '40s, the buildings housed a couple of cigar enterprises. Then, in 1944, it began a nearly 50-year run as a number of differently named local dram shops operated by as many as a dozen different owners. The building is currently used by the Crossroads Community Church.

22. 121-123 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Date: 1863

Description: Three-story brick building with vinyl siding. The main elevation (north) presents a modernized non-historic façade. The west storefront (123 West Main) has been reduced to two small raised display windows flanking a recessed replacement entry door; the east storefront (121 West Main) to a single small window without an entrance. The remainder of the first story is covered with horizontal vinyl siding. The upper stories retain the number and placement of the original window openings while the windows themselves (six per story) are double-hung replacements and mostly reduced in size. The wall surface is covered with vertical vinyl siding and the projecting eave is wrapped in aluminum. The roof is hipped with an added top gable. The rear elevation (south) is likewise covered with horizontal (first story) and vertical (upper stories) vinyl siding. The window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. The west section has a screened second-story porch on posts, while the third story masonry is exposed, with segmental arch window openings, pilasters, and stepped coursework.

History: Constructed by Richard Francis, John Bickert and H.E. Lukens, the building housed various functions and uses for over a century, including residential, a grocery, a furniture store,[25] an undertaker,[26] tailor,[27] millinery,[28] and a jeweler.[29,30] In the last one hundred years,

the building has been occupied by an insurance agency, a men's clothier, three restaurants, two shoe stores, four used furniture stores, a meat market, a TV repair shop, a dance studio, a dancer's apparel shop, seven iterations of a liquor store and a tanning salon. Current tenants include Fusion Fitness and 123 Tee's.

[25] Sanborn maps, 1892, 1897
[26] "Bird's Eye View of Morrison," 1885
[27] Sanborn maps, 1892, 1897, 1903, 1912
[28] Sanborn map, 1903
[29] Sanborn map, 1912
[30] Mulnix, Don, "Merchants of Morrison"

23. 117-119 West Main Street **Non-contributing**

Date: 1858,[31]1874[32]

Description: Two-story brick building with vinyl siding. The main elevation (north) presents a modernized non-historic façade with two storefronts of multi-color brick, each with recessed residential-style doors and display windows consisting of paired vinyl casements. Above the storefronts is a continuous, shallow, shed-shaped rigid canopy with asphalt shingles. The upper story has four double-hung vinyl windows with narrow shutters; the west pair has six-over-six applied muntin grid. The rest of the façade is covered with horizontal vinyl siding with a shallow cornice-like projection at the top. The rear elevation (south) has a shed roof while the wall cladding is vinyl and fiberboard siding (west) and pargeting (east). The window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. A two-story covered wooden porch with stairs spans the width of the building.

History: Built by Ora B. Crosby and J.M. Cobleigh[33]as one building with separate sides and heightened a story in 1874. The building's earliest functions included, on one side or the other, a tailor, a lender and realtor, confectionery, millinery (1892 -1917)[34], and a restaurant and a barber (1912-1947).[35][36] The building housed a restaurant in 1972 and 1979 through 2006. Other businesses that have located in the building included shoe, watch and tire repair, furniture and upholstery, health insurance, gifts, picture framing and sales, and, rather regularly from the late 1960s to the present, five beauticians. Current tenants include Eizenga Tax Solutions and Beauty Hutch and Tanning Loft.

24. 115 West Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1860,[37] c. 1970

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) was modernized in the 20th century.[38] The symmetrical storefront has a recessed residential-

[31] Whiteside Sentinel, April, 1858
[32] Whiteside Sentinel, June 1874 – "The two brick buildings owned by Messrs J, M. Cobleigh and Warren Woods are being raised one story. The additional room gained will be used by Patter & Woods, the boot and shoe manufacturers."
[33] During his time, Mr. Cobleigh was active in other businesses as well. Additionally, he secured a patent on a "combined scale and dumping platform" (Whiteside Sentinel, January, 1873)for use by grain elevators- something he put to use in owning such a facility himself.
[34] Sanborn maps, 1892, 1897, 1903 and Mulnix, Don "Merchants of Morrison"
[35] "Bird's Eye View of Morrison," 1885
[36] Mulnix, Don "Merchants of Morrison"
[37] In the March 17, 1870 issue, it was noted that S. Petersburger's clothing store, started in 1864, in Hinkson's building had been selling at "one fixed price" since 1865.
[38] A streetscape photograph marked 1887, picture postcards dated 1907 and 1911and another streetscape photograph which has a 1955 Chevrolet Bel-Air as the newest depicted automobile all show essentially the same front façade. As opposed to its present appearance, the windows nearly reach the upper horizontal stepped brick course and there is a pronounced decorative parapet (or cornice). Argal, the "modernization" of the north facing elevation had to have occurred after 1955. Given that the same owner (Benedetti- The Candy Kitchen) ran his business out of the location until 1969, it is doubtful that the changes took place before that time.

style door; large aluminum display windows; painted tile bulkheads; and a continuous prism glass transom (painted). The upper story has three double-hung rectangular windows within a recessed plane of masonry. Several stepped brick courses are below the parapet, itself capped with stone. The rear elevation (south) is clad with vertical aluminum siding. There is a first story door opening and two small rectangular window openings above.

History: This building is attributed to Horace Hinkson as builder[39] and constructed at the same time as 113 West Main.[40] The building housed a grocery[41] drug and book store[42] and a confectionary that included a fountain and luncheon counter. The confectionary operated continuously from 1903[43] through 1969.[44,45] Afterward, the building housed a taco place, a pizza parlor, a curiosity shop, a video arcade and then a series of five saloons including its present occupant, KJ's Bar and Grill.

25. 113 West Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1860[46]

Description: Three-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (north) has been modernized and features a slightly recessed unglazed modern door flanked by aluminum display windows, and pargeted bulkheads and transoms. To the

west of the storefront, separated by a continuous masonry pilaster is the upstairs entrance consisting of an unglazed modern door topped by a two-light transom. The upper façade has four double-hung windows on the second floor and three on the third. Most openings retain

[39] In the Whiteside Sentinel of 10/3/1872, there is a business listed as "The Red Lion" which proprietor was Horace Hinkson. In the 3/19/1874 issue, it had become "Hinkson & Son, Dry Goods (the 'old Red Lion Store')," and by the 5/7/1874 paper, it was "Hinkson & Co., dealing in "Linen Dresses, ____, Shawls." As opposed to many merchants in the community of the 1860s, Horace name rarely appears. He is never listed as holding any office or organizational role- government or fraternal, and no mention of him is made socially. The Sentinel regularly engaged in unabashed puffing about the town's merchants and their wares- but never mentions Mr. Hinkson. He may have been a sort of a *persona non gratis*. In fact, he was the Plaintiff in a suit, *Horace Hinkson v. City of Morrison* in which he sought damages from the City for building a water works next to his home. He prevailed, and in 1877, the Illinois Supreme Court affirmed the justiciability of his claim at 87 Ill 587. In a then legal time line, it would have taken about 2 years for a case to reach the state's highest court, so it makes sense that the April 15, 1875 issue of the Sentinel reported that he had sold out to Mr. W. Y. Wetzell of Fulton. His name never appears thereafter in any anal.

[40] There is a reference in the Whiteside News Sentinel in March, 1870 of "Hinkson's Block"- implying a set of structures.

[41] Sanborn map, 1884

[42] Sanborn map, 1892 and 1897

[43] Sanborn map, 1903 and 1912

[44] Mulnix, Don, "Morrison Merchants"

[45] "People, Postcards and Views," Morrison Historical Society. There are not many who were then young denizens of the community that would not remember, between 1903 until its close in 1969, spending a few pennies on the offerings behind the glass case of "The Candy Kitchen."

[46] In the March 17, 1870 issue, it was noted that S. Petersburger's clothing store, started in 1864, in Hinkson's building had been selling at "one fixed price" since 1865.

their segmental arch tops but have been infilled with smaller windows and vertical wood siding. A significantly enlarged opening — a former angled glass front for a photography studio — was since infilled with wood and two much smaller windows. It extends from the third story sill to the top of the building, disrupting the corbel table with semi-circular arches and the sheet-metal cornice. The pargeted rear elevation (south) has four bays separated by continuous pilasters and a corbel table with semi-circular arches. The window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: This building is attributed to Horace Hinkson as builder[47] and constructed at the same time as 111 West Main.[48] The building's upper stories housed photography studios from at least 1892 through 1941, including one operated by Fred W. Barnum from the 1890s until the 1940s. The street level floor had been a dry goods store, boots and shoes store,[49] a saloon a telegraph company,[50] a four different meat markets from 1916 through 1942, a paint store, three different grocery store operations from 1948 through 1972, and then seven different saloons, including its present tenant, KJ's Bar and Grill.

26. 111 West Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1864

Description: Three-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The building's four-bay main elevation (north) has a symmetrical storefront and an upstairs entry door to the east. The storefront has a recessed entrance with a cast iron sill, modern wood door (one, off-center light); wood sash display windows with two-light transoms; tall bulkheads (covered with plywood); and two slender round cast iron columns. The upstairs entry is a modern replacement and smaller than the historic opening. The upper story bays are recessed between continuous pilasters connected by semi-circular arches below the cornice. The semi-circular arches of the original window openings were infilled with brick and shorter double-

hung windows. The parapet is topped by a deeply projecting wood cornice with large scrollwork brackets, identical to the cornice at 109 West Main Street. The rear elevation (south) is similar to the main elevation but has three bays, segmental arch bay tops, pargeting

[47] In the Whiteside Sentinel of 10/3/1872, there is a business listed as "The Red Lion" which proprietor was Horace Hinkson. In the 3/19/1874 issue, it had become "Hinkson & Son, Dry Goods (the 'old Red Lion Store')," and by the 5/7/1874 paper, it was "Hinkson & Co., dealing in "Linen Dresses, ____, Shawls." As opposed to many merchants in the community of the 1860s, Horace name rarely appears. He is never listed as holding any office or organizational role- government or fraternal, and no mention of him is made socially. The Sentinel regularly engaged in unabashed puffing about the town's merchants and their wares- but never mentions Mr. Hinkson. He may have been a sort of a *persona non gratis*. In fact, he was the Plaintiff in a suit, *Horace Hinkson v. City of Morrison* in which he sought damages from the City for building a water works next to his home. He prevailed, and in 1877, the Illinois Supreme Court affirmed the justiciability of his claim at 87 Ill 587. In a then legal time line, it would have taken about 2 years for a case to reach the state's highest court, so it makes sense that the April 15, 1875 issue of the Sentinel reported that he had sold out to Mr. W. Y. Wetzell of Fulton. His name never appears thereafter in any anal.

[48] There is a reference in the Whiteside News Sentinel in March, 1870 of "Hinkson's Block"- implying a set of structures.

[49] Sanborn map, 1884

[50] Sanborn map, 1892

over the brick, and lacks a storefront and cornice. The window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. A staircase leads to a rambling second story wooden deck and third story balcony.

History: Constructed by Chipman W. Sholes and W.J. Savage to house a hardware and agricultural implement store. In 1874, Sholes patented a windmill[51] (patent no.156,316), which he made and reportedly sold from this location. Other businesses included a dress maker[52], a tin shop (1884), a dry goods establishment, a gentlemen's furnishings establishment, a cigar factory[53] (1925 through 1928), the local Western Union Telegraph Company outlet, four "smoke shops," three realtors, and three barbers during the 1930s. Beginning in 1946, nine different saloons, two antique stores, and recently three pizza parlors. The upper floors have housed a shoe repair concern and insurance agency. The building's current tenant is Isle of Rhodes Restaurant.

27. 109 West Main Street **Contributing**
Spafford Building
Date: 1864[54]

Description: Three-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The symmetrical three-bay main elevation (north) has a modernized storefront with a recessed full glass aluminum door, sidelight, and shed-shaped fabric awning; two display windows, each divided into three tall lights and topped by a segment top transom; pargeted wall surface; and an iron lintel with rosettes. The upper story bays are recessed between continuous pilasters connected by semicircular arches below the cornice. The window openings have semicircular arches with segment top wood double-hung windows. The third story windows are paired with an oculus above (Florentine). The parapet is topped by a deeply projecting wood cornice with large scrollwork brackets, identical to the cornice at 111 West Main Street. The rear elevation (south) is similar to the main elevation but lacks a storefront, and features segmental arch window openings and a rectangular corbel table. The window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. A staircase leads to a second story wooden deck on posts.

History: Constructed by Dwight S. Spafford at a cost of $4,500,[55] the building housed a grocery store continuously from 1864 until 1917.[56] The Masonic Lodge met on the third

floor from 1888[57] to 1899.[58] Other occupants included, three other groceries, a cigar store, a bakery, the County's Agricultural Conservation office, a Sterling-based radio station outlet, a

[51] Whiteside News Sentinel, January, 1874
[52] Sanborn maps, 1897 and 1903
[53] Sanborn Map, 1912
[54] Whiteside News Sentinel, April 14, 1864
[55] Fulton Journal, May 24, 1864
[56] Mulnix, Don, "Morrison Merchants"
[57] Whiteside News Sentinel, March 1888

realtor, two income tax services, an optometrist, a dentist on the first and upper floors. The community's revered father-son physicians, Doctors Ike and Richard Vandermyde also occupied the building, as well as an art guild and gallery. The building became the hub of planning activities for the City's Bicentennial Commission. The current tenant is Happy Joe's Pizza.

28. 105-107 West Main Street **Contributing**

Year Built: 1857-58

Description: Three-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The first story of the main elevation (north) has two symmetrical three-bay storefronts separated by a modern residential-style upstairs entry door. The east storefront (105 West Main Street) has a limestone sill, recessed full glass aluminum door with matching sidelights (Kawneer); display windows with porcelain enameled steel bulkhead and transom panels (painted); and intermediate vertical supports wrapped in aluminum. The west storefront (107 West Main) has a cast iron will (makers mark reads "Vierling, McDowell & Co., Chicago"), wood sash and transoms; slender cast iron columns with decorative capitals; and large iron lintel with decorative rosettes. The entrance was replaced with another display window system, while the bulkheads and two of the transoms are covered with plywood. The seven-bay upper story is divided by brick pilasters into three-bay sections and a center bay with a single window between stories. The original segmental arch window openings have been infilled with brick and smaller rectangular double-hung windows; the arches and stone sills remain visible. The parapet features a corbel table with semi-circular arches and is capped with terra cotta coping. The rear elevation (south) is very similar to the main elevation except it lacks the storefronts and center dividing bay. Six bays are separated by continuous pilasters and window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: Part of the "brick block", 105 and 107 West Main Street are the first brick buildings in the Morrison. The east part (105) was built by Dr. W. L. Coe. Fitzgerald's Drug Store operated under various owners in the building from 1903 to 1990. In 1992, the building was sold to Hope Buikema. In 1993, a consignment shop was operated by Betty Stralow, and from 2001 to 2006, the Jennifers Dance Center was located in the building. The west part (107) was begun slightly later in 1858 by S.W. Robinson for the Robinson Brothers hardware store. The second story was office space and the third story was a meeting hall.

29. 103 West Main Street **Contributing**

Year Built: 1857

Description: Three-story brick building with pargeted exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (north) has a recessed center entrance with a full glass aluminum door and a small

transom, flanked by two aluminum display windows. The intermediate vertical supports are wrapped in aluminum. Below the display windows are random broken coursed ashlar

[58] Whiteside News Sentinel, December, 1898

bulkheads while the transom area above is covered with vertical aluminum siding. Upstairs entrance is to the east at the adjacent 101 West Main Street. The upper stories feature three double-hung wood windows with stones sills per floor. The second story has rectangular openings, one wider with two windows. The third story has segmental arch windows. The entire upper story is enframed by side pilasters and a corbel able with semi-circular arches above. Terra cotta coping tops the parapet. The rear elevation (south) is divided into three continuous recessed vertical bays separated by pilasters. There is a center entrance flanked by two segmental arches, except for one second story opening enlarged into a doorway (blocked). Several openings are blocked and pargeted.

History: This building is part of the "Brick Block" constituting the first brick buildings in the City of Morrison. The building was erected by Spear and Shafer as a dry goods store, which it remained in the building until the 1890's. In succeeding years, the building housed several businesses, including a printing company (1884), a clothing store, (1892) and a restaurant (1903). The Masonic Lodge was located there in 1904 along with the Allen Pearson Confectionary in 1916, and Electrical Supplies from 1916-1935. The Gambles store occupied the building from 1936 to 1941. Herbert Jankle owned and operated an automobile accessory store in the building in 1942. Other businesses included the Morrison Bargain Center, Dry Goods, and youth clothing until 1959, the Jack and Jill Children wear store from 1961 to 1962, the Mt. Pleasant Insurance Company until 2003, and the Mickley Insurance Company from 2004-2008. Present building owners are The Morrison Trust for Revitalization, Inc. In the upper floors at the 103 ½ W. Main Street entrance, a series of law offices and medical practices on existed. From 1923 to 1938 and from 1943-44, Harry J. Ludens, Attorney (General Insurance and Notary Public) was located here along with John A. Fletcher, Attorney (1939-1944), Dr. J.D. Hollander, M.D. (1946-1950), and Dr. W.W. Robinson, M.D. (1951). Lawrence Ludens, Attorney, also occupied office space in 1942. The Temple of Black Belts was the documented user at this located from 1983 to 1987.

30. 101 West Main Street **Non-contributing**
Year Built: 1857

Description: Three-story concrete block corner building with all the openings covered with plywood. The main elevation (north) has a large storefront opening with visible structural steel members and an upstairs entrance to the west (shared with 103 West Main). The upper stories feature three segmental arch window openings per floor. The side elevation (east) has no first story openings and four window openings per each upper story. The rear elevation (south) has a center entrance flanked by two windows and three window openings per each story above. The building's north, south, and east Walls were rebuilt in 2009.

History: The historic brick building constructed in 1857 is part of the original "Brick Block" to the west. In 2009, the walls were reconstructed on three elevations with the interior and roof remaining intact. The building was built by William N. Spear in July 1857 as a dry

goods and grocery store, which subsequently became William Sears and Sons, often called "Sears Corner" by the locals. The business was then sold to a B.B. Temple on Feb.2, 1893

operating still as a Dry Goods business. In 1899 the building was sold to George Brown. In 1885, the City Library was located in the rear of this building for a short time. The building housed a succession of businesses, including a Dry Goods store owned by Willis H. Null (1903), a dry goods store owned Isaac Joseph (1920), the Phillips Style Shop (1928), the Smart Shoppe Ladies Furnishings, the Sterling Gazette (1939), the Sandrock Jewelry Company (1935), and the Mode-0-Day ladies clothing store (1977). Other businesses included the Ladies Clothing Store (1983), the Keith Frederick Insurance Company (1987), the Mickley Insurance Company (2002) and the Tenboer Insurance Company from 1985 to 2008. The property is currently the property is owned by the Morrison Trust for Revitalization, Inc. In the 101 ½ West Main Street upstairs portion of the building, documented businesses include an attorney (1923) and a chiropractor (1925).

100 block of West Market Street

31. West Market Street (SE corner Market and Base) Contributing
Date: 1895

Description: Three-story corner brick building with pargeted exterior. The main elevation (north) presents two segmental arch door openings near the main corner, with historic paneled wood doors and transoms. Between the doors is a raised historic steel window (eight-light with center pivot sash). Two more matching steel windows exist on the upper facade (one per story). At third story near the parapet are two segmental arch openings with segment top louvers. Above is a continuous stepped corbel table with triangular arches. Parapet is capped with terra cotta coping. The side elevation (west) is also pargeted with two first story openings (steel window and aluminum garage door), and stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The building's rear elevation (south) faces the railroad tracks.

History: Erected as a large storage warehouse for the Morrison Produce Company with a cold storage and ice house capacity for 500 tons of ice. When the building was completed, it was the largest cold storage building in the state outside of Chicago and one of the largest in the Midwest. The Morrison Produce Company operated out of this location until the late 1940s. The building is currently being used as a warehouse.

32. 125 West Market Street Contributing
Date: 1895, c. 1920

Description: Two-story brick building with pargeted exterior. The main elevation (north) presents, from east to west, raised historic steel window (eight-light with center pivot sash), non-historic aluminum garage door, another steel window, non-historic single-light aluminum door, and glass block window. The upper story has two window openings (windows are non-historic, fixed aluminum sash over an awning) above the west first story

openings. The parapet has terra cotta coping. The rear elevation (south) faces the railroad tracks.

History: Erected as a poultry and egg warehouse for the Morrison Poultry Company, a subsidiary of the Morrison Produce Company. The building's current tenant is American Products, Incorporated.

33. 105-107 West Market Street **Contributing**
Date: c. 1879

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) presents five bays, divided by brick pilasters (on the interior the west two bays form a separate building). The first story is raised on a stone foundation with a modern concrete loading dock. The openings are, from east to west, large double door (rectangular, wood with diagonal battens, steel lintel), and three segmental arch openings (doorway in center, the other two are windows, blocked). Opening in east bay was infilled with concrete block. Small one-story north-projecting concrete block addition is to the west, with a door from the loading dock and a garage door (paneled wood) from the street. Upper story has five segmental arch openings (four windows and door). The windows are blocked but the double door (second bay from east) with diagonal battens and segment top transom remains. Corbel table with semicircular arches spans the width of the elevation and connects the brick pilasters. The side elevations (east and west) are gabled (added, vinyl siding). The rear elevation (south) faces the railroad tracks.

History: Built as a storehouse for Robinson Brothers Hardware across Market Street at 107 West Main Street with grocery storage in the building's west portion. The warehouse was used to store agricultural implements, wagons, and heavy hardware until the late 1940s. During the 1890s, the Morrison Electric Light and Power Company had offices on the second floor. The building remains a warehouse. The building mimics the architectural details of 107 West Main Street such as its continuous pilasters and corbel table with semicircular arches,

34. 101 West Market Street **Contributing**
Potter Building
Date: 1927

Description: One-story corner building of structural clay tile construction with unpainted red brick exterior. The entrance is at the chamfered corner with cast stone architrave trim and entablature ("POTTER" incised in the frieze). The main elevation (north) has a concrete water table and soldier arch openings. The openings are, from east to west, aluminum display window (center mullion), three adjacent nine-light steel sash, door (replacement), and loading dock door (infilled with smaller window, door and siding). All transoms are covered with plywood. The side elevation (east) is similar with a large opening near the corner (infilled with two smaller windows and horizontal siding), and two smaller openings near

back. A gable roof with siding was added. The rear elevation (south) faces the railroad tracks.

History: Designed by architect Walter E. Bort of Clinton, Iowa, for the Potter Brothers Lumber Company as a sash and door warehouse. It appears that Potter Brothers erected the building themselves using a structural steel frame by the Clinton Bridge Works, windows by the Detroit Steel Products Company, and cast stone ornamentation by the Cement Products Company. The building was occupied by Potter Brothers until they went out of business circa 1963. The tenant since then has been Nelson's Electric Company.

200 block of North Genesee Street, east side

35. 212 North Genesee Street **Contributing**
Date: 1878

Description: Two-story corner brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (west) presents a storefront with off-center doorway (historic, glass and wood), raised aluminum windows (non-historic, brick bulkheads and transom area), and quarter-round fabric awning with returns and valances. The upper story has six flattened arch window openings with stone keystones and sills (windows are double-hung vinyl replacements). The side elevation (north) has one non-historic raised window (aluminum, center mullion) and door (smaller than original, unglazed, steel). Two other historic openings have been infilled with brick. The upper story has three flattened arch openings with replacement double-hung windows.

History: Erected by Leander Smith and J.A. (Duncan) McKay (north part) and T.R. King (south part). The Smith Trust and Savings Bank (owned by Smith and McKay) was opened here on October 10, 1878, while King operated a butter and egg wholesale business. The Whiteside Sentinel had a ground floor printing press and office on the second floor until it moved to the new building at 126 East Main in 1888. A rival newspaper, The Record, had a ground floor office and second floor printing press in King's building from 1894-1902. In 1902, the Smith Brothers took control of the south part and started the expansion of their bank, which eventually encompassed additional buildings to the south, 204 North Genesee and 100 East Main Street. The structure has been primarily an office building, but a resale shop currently occupies the location.

36. 204 North Genesee Street **Contributing**
Date: 1878

Description: Two-story corner brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (west) presents, from north to south, a historic door opening (non-historic residential style door, historic wood transom) and two brick-infilled storefront openings (north opening also with residential double doors). The upper story has four flattened arch window openings

with stone keystones and sills and historic wood double-hung windows. The side and rear elevations are shared party walls with adjacent buildings.

History: Built by Orville and George Brown (Brown Brothers) to expand their dry goods business at the adjoining former three-story building to the south (100 East Main Street). The building was constructed at the same time as the building to the north (212 North Genesee Street) with matching facade details. T.R. King, who had his offices at 212 North Genesee, had the use of the basement for storage of butter, eggs and poultry for his wholesale business. Other historic uses included carpet, boots and shoe stores (1880s), dry goods store (part of 100 East Main, 1890s-1910s), plumbing store (1910s), and wallpaper and paints (1920s-1940s). In 1902, the Smith Brothers bought the property and the adjoining 100 East Main, and in 1942, they expanded the Smith Trust Bank, originally located at 212 North Genesee, to span all three buildings. The current tenant is W.N.S. Publications, Incorporated.

100 block of East Main Street, north side

37. 100-102 East Main Street **Contributing**
Smith Trust & Savings Bank
Date: 1867, 1953

Description: Two-story corner brick building with granite veneer. The main elevation (south) is symmetrical with two glass and aluminum storefronts (two display windows with door towards center). The elevation is clad in maroon granite with gray granite at the corners. Above the storefront is a quarter-round shaped striped fabric awning with a larger solid half-dome at center. The upper story has three windows (large aluminum lights atop short awning windows) enframed with gray granite trim. The coping is granite. The side elevation (west) is pargeted with a strip of gray granite at the southwest corner. There is a first story teller window and three upper story window openings (aluminum, matching main elevation); the north opening is blocked.

History: Originally constructed as a three-story building by J. McDonald (100 East Main Street) and Orson Childs (102 East Main Street), with dry goods and clothing stores on the first floor. In 1876 it became Knox and Brown, a grocery store, and by 1878, it grew to be the largest store in Morrison. In the late 1800s to the early 1900s, the basement was occupied by a barber and plumber. The YMCA and Dr. J.C. Martindale, DDS, had offices on the second floor along with a dressmaker (1867-1870) and a lawyer (W.A. Blodgett). The third floor was the YMCA hall until 1902. E.A Smith and Harry W. Smith purchased the property in 1902 and 100 East Main became the Smith Trust and Savings Bank main building in 1942, while Donichy's Drug Store occupied 102 East Main. In 1953, the bank went through a major expansion and modernization which included removal of the third floor and an installation of a new front facade, designed by Bank Designers of America, Inc., from Springfield, Illinois. The building's current tenant is W.N.S. Publications, Incorporated.

38. 104 East Main Street **Contributing**
Date: 1865

Description: Three-story brick building with red brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) is asymmetrical with a glass and aluminum storefront (recessed entrance to east, two display windows with a center mullion, pargeted bulkheads). To the east is the upstairs entrance (non-historic, steel, one light), separated from the storefront by a pier clad in black porcelain enameled steel. The transom zone is covered with vertical aluminum moldings and a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances spans the storefront (both also span the adjacent storefront at 106 East Main). The upper stories are of unpainted red brick with four segmental arch window openings per floor (the second story openings have been made smaller with brick infill). The windows are non-historic double hung (vinyl) with limestone sills. Brick parapet is missing its historic wood cornice. Rear elevation (north) has a deep setback and is pargeted brick with a one-story wing with a single door closer to the street and upper stories with segmental arch openings and non-historic windows to the south.

History: Erected by Marcellus and Cochran in 1867 housing the T. Marcellus Eating House. In 1866, lodging was added and it was renamed the American House. Later uses included a tailor (F. Mattern, 1873-1880s), a grocery store (J.A. Fisher, 1873-1890s), and again, a restaurant from 1900 to 1910). The most prominent building function was the lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows, Grove Lodge #257 (1882-1989), which continued on the third floor even when the order had moved to occupy two full floors at the adjacent and connected 106 East Main. The building's current tenant is Lincoln Highway Gifts.

39. 106 East Main Street **Contributing**
I.O.O.F. Building
Date: 1882, c. 1915

Description: Three-story brick building with tan brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) consists of three large aluminum display windows with concrete bulkheads and black porcelain enameled steel panels covering the end piers and mullions (the entrance door is shared with the adjacent 104 East Main). The transom zone is covered with vertical aluminum moldings and a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances spans the storefront (both also span the adjacent storefront at 104 East Main). The upper stories are symmetrical with two paired double-hung windows (non-historic) with stone sills and quarry-faced sandstone lintels. Third story has a sill course of alternating sandstone and limestone sills. The third story windows are shorter with transoms. The parapet is stepped with limestone coping, and a center sandstone panel that reads "I.O.O.F." (sans serif lettering in relief). The rear elevation (north) has zero setback and is two-story in height (c. 1900 addition). It has been modernized with non-historic materials (pargeting, aluminum windows, wood siding, shake-shingle wood canopy). The side elevations of the rear wing are exposed; they are brick with segmental arch openings (east) and painted advertisements (east and west).

History: Built by C. McAllister to house a furniture store and repair shop for much of its existence until World War II, (W.P. McAllister & Weaver Furniture, 1882-1893; E.J.

Weaver, House Furnishings, 1893-1940). By 1891, it was the largest furniture establishment west of Chicago. E.J. Weaver was also an undertaker and embalmer and briefly carried out these functions in the same building (1902-03). The third floor was added and main elevation altered circa 1915; the top two floors became the offices and lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows, Grove Lodge #257, with the third floor connecting to the adjacent building at 104 West Main. The building's current tenant is Lincoln Highway Gifts.

40. 112 East Main Street **Contributing**
A.V. Viner Building
Date: 1892

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) is asymmetrical with a large angled display window (aluminum, center mullion), recessed glass and aluminum door (transom), and a rectangular display window at east corner. To the east is a historic wood door to the upstairs (single light, two carved panels) with an aluminum frame and transom (this door is a shared entrance with 114 East Main). The storefront is clad in random coursed ashlar. The transom area is covered with vertical aluminum panels. Spanning the storefront and the upstairs entrance is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. The brick upper story with decorative coursework spans the adjacent building (114 East Main). In the center is a semi hexagonal galvanized sheet-metal bay with decorative panels. The bay has three windows, largest (single light) in the center and double-hung replacements at sides. The transoms, including a semicircular one above the center window are blocked. At the top of the bay is a dentiled cornice with a frieze of small recessed panels above. The cornice and top frieze continue past the bay onto the brick parapet. To either side and above the cornice are stone blocks with carved floral motifs. To the east of the bay, above the upstairs entrance, are three stacked very narrow windows (single light, wood). They are separated by limestone sills (bottom continues west as a sill course) with the smallest top window having a segment top and a semicircular carved stone arch. Rear elevation (north) has a deep setback and is unpainted brick with segmental arch openings, historic double-hung windows, and decorative wrought iron window guards.

History: Built by A.V. Viner for his clothing and yard goods store, concurrently with 114 East Main Street. Tenants of the building included DeVany's Dry Goods (1892-1898), T.H. McCallister and Co. Dry Goods (1898-1910s), and Blass Clothing Store (1931-1950s). The building's current tenant is Between Friendz Gifts.

41. 114 East Main Street **Contributing**
H.A. Boyd Building

Date: 1892

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted red brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) is asymmetrical with a large angled display window (aluminum, center mullion), recessed glass and aluminum door (transom), and a rectangular display window at west corner. The storefront is clad in random coursed ashlar. The transom area is covered with vertical aluminum panels. Spanning the storefront is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. The brick upper story with decorative coursework spans the adjacent building (112 East Main). The three windows are double-hung with stone sills and bracketed sheet-metal window hoods. At the top of the parapet is a richly detailed, galvanized sheet-metal cornice with brackets, finials, and a central pediment. The triangular pediment springs from a segmental arch and has the original owner's name (H.A. Boyd) in relieved sans-serif letters with the building's date (1892) similarly executed in a small sheet-metal panel between the cornice and window below. Rear elevation (north) has a deep setback and is unpainted brick with segmental arch openings and non-historic doors and windows. There is also a modern quarter-turn staircase with a second story balcony.

History: Built by H.A. Boyd, concurrently with 112 East Main, the building housed several businesses, including a meat market (Boyd's, 1892-99; Central Meat Market, 1899-1910s), dry goods and dress store (H.V. Pittenger, 1940s), dry cleaners (Hub, 1950s), and an upstairs meeting hall (1899-1900s), utilized most notably by the Knights of Pythias. The building's current tenant is Coplan Law Office.

42. 116-118 East Main Street **Contributing**
Snyder & Clark Building
Date: 1894

Description: Two-story brick building with dark red brick exterior. The main elevation (south) is symmetrical with two storefronts flanking an upstairs entrance in the center, framed by end brick piers with carved limestone bases, capitals, and bands. The west storefront (116 East Main) consists of a flush glass and aluminum door with transom and full sidelights, flanked by large aluminum display windows with concrete/pargeted bulkheads (square grid, painted). The storefront transom is aluminum with obscured glass. Above the storefront is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. The east storefront (118 East Main) is very similar but with black structural glass bulkheads below the display windows and recessed aluminum bulkheads under the sidelights. The awning spans past the storefront to the west, above the upstairs entrance (cast iron sill/step, two cast iron columns, non-historic door). Spanning the width of the elevation above the storefronts is a steel lintel with rosettes and a decorative sheet-metal lintel cornice with end brackets. The upper story has a central recessed plane of red brick framed by end pilasters with a stone block and a stepped brick courses above. Within this plane are seven rectangular window openings with limestone sills and window hoods; the windows themselves are double-hung

replacements except for the narrower center window which is historic wood. At the top of the parapet is a bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice with a center semicircular pediment.

The rear elevation (north) has two wings of unequal setback. West wing is an addition (early 1900s) with a slight setback, and painted brick with segmental arch openings at each story (mixture of non-historic and infill). The side elevations of the west wing are exposed; they are unpainted brick with small segmental arch window openings (west) and an exterior staircase enclosed with vertical metal siding (east). The east wing has a deep setback with unpainted brick wall, several segmental arch openings and a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: The building's original tenants were John Clark's Board of Trade Grocery and J.H. Snyder and Co. Drug Store. The building has housed a number of uses, including a dry goods store (1890s-1930s), another drug store (Boyd, 1903-39), women's clothing stores (1927-94), and men's clothing stores (1961-91). Upper story functions included a post of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps, a lodge for the Knights of Pythias and its auxiliary, the Pythian Sisters (1910s-40s), and dentists' offices (1915-56). Current building tenants include Edward Jones Investments and, the most recent in a series of realtors, Kophamer and Blean Realty.

43. 120 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1875, c. 1890

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (south) was altered c. 1890; it is symmetrical with a deeply recessed arcaded storefront (end brick piers; decorative wrought steel framing by Love Bros., Aurora; wood panels in bulkheads; glass and wood door; paneled ceiling). Above the windows is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. Above the awning is a steel lintel with rosettes. The upper story has two window openings with historic wood double-hung windows, stone sills, and sheet-metal window hoods with brackets and pediments. At the top of the parapet is a bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice. Rear elevation (north) is painted concrete block with a center door at each story (steel, unglazed). The parapet is stepped with terra cotta coping. The side elevations of the rear wing are exposed; they are pargeted with one blocked window opening (west).

History: The building's original use was Oscar Woods's retail establishment. From the 1880s until 1925, the building housed a hardware, agricultural implements and tin shop known as Woods and Whitcomb (1890s), and from 1915, as Oscar Woods and Son Hardware. For the next three decades, it served largely as a grocery until it became Renkes Paint Store (1954-1989). The building's current tenant is the Carpet House.

44. 122 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1896

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) has three adjacent aluminum display windows with porcelain panel bulkheads (painted); the entrance is from 124 East Main. To the west of the windows is the upstairs entrance (cast iron sill/step, historic single light wood door, transom). Above the windows is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances, identical to 124 East Main. The transoms above the awning and the entrance are prismatic glass (painted). Above the storefront is a bracketed sheet-metal lintel cornice with dentils. The upper story has three window openings with historic wood double-hung windows, stone sills, and sheet-metal window hoods with brackets and triangular pediments. The main cornice is galvanized sheet-metal with brackets. Rear elevation (north) has a deep setback with a one-story brick garage and a second-story enclosed porch setback deeper to the south.

History: Built by A.C. Gossman for his cigar store with a cigar factory in a separate building at the rear. The building contractor was M.H. Canfield. Additional uses included a barber (1890s), dry goods and grocery (1900s), confectionery (Lazio and Sylvester, 1910s), and men's clothing store (Frost's, 1950-59). The building's current tenant is Fitzgerald Pharmacy.

45. 124 East Main Street **Contributing**
Date: 1882

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) has a central recessed entrance (glass and aluminum) with a concrete ramp, flanked by aluminum display windows atop porcelain panel bulkheads (painted). Upstairs entrance is to the east (altered, mixture of historic and non-historic materials). Above the storefront is a shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances, identical to 122 East Main. Transom zone above the awning is covered with a long framed wood panel with a sign. The upper story has four semicircular arch window openings with historic wood double-hung windows, stone sills, and bracketed sheet-metal window hoods in the arches. Wood cornice with scrollwork brackets spans the top of the parapet and continues along the adjacent building to the east (126 East Main). Rear elevation (north) has a slight setback and consists of unpainted red brick laid in a common bond, with mostly blocked segmental arch openings.

History: The building's early function was a saloon (1880s-1900s), and later a drug store (Peterson's, 1950s). The building's current tenant is Fitzgerald Pharmacy.

46. 126 East Main Street **Contributing**
Whiteside Sentinel Building

Date: 1888

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) is elevated on a concrete sill with two steps leading to a slightly recessed entrance at the west corner (multi-light residential style wood door), with two multi-light wood display windows on top of wood bulkheads to the east. Above is a rigid shed-shaped wood canopy with asphalt shingles and gable above the entrance. Above the canopy are several boards of wood siding. The upper story has three window openings with non-historic double-hung windows, stone sills, and bracketed and pedimented galvanized sheet-metal window hoods. Wood cornice with scrollwork brackets spans the top of the parapet and continues along the adjacent building to the west (124 East Main). At rear (north) is a one-story structural clay tile addition with pargeted exterior (1943). The main elevation (north) has a historic door near the east corner (single light, wood, three panel), blocked garage door in center, and a raised blocked window opening to the west. The ground floor is painted with a realistic mural of the Lincoln Highway Garage. The parapet is stepped with terra cotta coping. The side elevations are likewise pargeted with concrete block infill in window openings (two on west elevation, seven on east).

History: Built by Charles Bent, publisher of the Whiteside Sentinel, to be used as the newspaper's print shop and office, where it remained from its first construction until 1966. From 1967 until 2012, the first floor was used as a hardware store (Coast to Coast, then Morrison True Value; connected to 130 East Main). The second floor was originally occupied by attorney L.T. Stocking. The building's current tenant is Hotel Antiques.

47. 130 East Main Street **Contributing**
Whiteside Hotel
Date: 1865

Description: Large freestanding three-story corner building with unpainted brick exterior. The non-original asymmetrical storefront of the main elevation (south) consists of a recessed glass and aluminum double-door entrance (Kawneer), aluminum display windows, and brick veneer. A retractable fabric awning is immediately above the storefront with the transom area covered with vertical aluminum siding (the siding continues along the side elevation). The upper facade features five segmental arch window openings per story. The second story windows are rectangular replacements while the third story windows are historic segment top wood double-hungs. A deeply projecting wood cornice with scrollwork brackets spans the width of the parapet and wraps around the corner onto the side and rear elevations. The long side elevation (east) lacks first story openings instead featuring a non-historic painted mural which spans the entire length of the side wall. The upper facade has eleven window openings per story, with replacement second story windows and four-over-four segment top wood double-hung windows above. The rear elevation (north) is similar to the side but with three window openings per story (one at second story is a door). There is also a non-historic

loading dock and rear entrance. A three story concrete block elevator shaft is near the northwest corner.

History: The 50-room hotel was built by Worthington, Paley and Baker. Originally the Worthington House, it became the Revere House by 1869 and later the Whiteside Hotel with a 200-person lodging capacity (1890s). In the 1890s, the basement housed a barbershop (Vogel's) and later a liquor store. After it ceased operations as a hotel in 1966, the building was occupied by a hardware store until 2012 (Coast to Coast, then Morrison True Value; connected to 126 East Main). The building's current tenant is Hotel Antiques.

100 block of East Main Street, south side

48. 101 East Main Street **Contributing**
Date: 1864

Description: Two-story corner brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (north) is asymmetrical with two large display windows (aluminum, stack bond brick bulkheads) to the west and recessed first story and upstairs entrances to the east. The doors are full glass aluminum with small transoms, and are separated by a narrow glass block window on top of a brick bulkhead. The entire transom area is covered with painted aluminum siding. The upper story features four rectangular double-hung wood windows with stone sills, faux (painted) window hoods, and shed-shaped fabric awnings with returns and valances. The windows appear to be smaller than original. At the top is a bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice, which wraps around the corner and continues along the side elevation (west). This elevation likewise has four window openings with matching windows and awnings. Near the north end is a straight run (south) exterior staircase to the basement with a steel pipe railing. Above it and at the corner is a repainted historic sign for the Central Saloon. The rear elevation (south) has an entrance flanked by two window openings on the first story and four window openings on the second story. The windows and awnings match those of the other elevations.

History: First built by John E. Bennett as a shoe and clothing store, the property was purchased by Reuben P. Hollinshead and J.A. West in 1881 and continued as a clothing store into the 1890s. In 1890, Hollinshead patented a mustache protector (patent #435,748); made of German silver and manufactured by H. Thomas and Brothers of Chicago, this accessory was likely available for purchase at his clothing store. In the early 1880s it held the offices of Farmer's Exchange. During the 1950s, the ground floor was occupied by Coast to Coast Hardware Store. The basement was home to the Central Saloon and also functioned as a 'sample room' for travelling salesmen. The upper story was used for various offices such as a homoeopathist (J.H. Grav, 1889-1899) and a print shop (1910s). Current building tenants are Stephanie Deckro Interiors and Stephen A. Deckro, Attorney.

49. 105-107-109 East Main Street **Contributing**
Peterson & Heiss Building

Date: 1902

Description: Large two-story brick building with unpainted brick exterior. Two storefronts of the main elevation (north) have been largely modified except for the rectangular cast iron columns with fluted shafts and four-pointed star capitals (maker's mark reads "Taylor Bros, Clinton Iowa"). The west storefront (105-107 East Main Street) is asymmetrical with two recessed full glass wood doors, flanked by two full glass display windows to the west and one display window to the east (wood, no bulkheads). The transom area is covered with vertical wood siding. The east storefront (109 East Main) is mostly covered with vertical wood siding, with a recessed entrance and two very small windows. Separating the two storefronts in the center is the upstairs entrance, the full glass aluminum door smaller than the original but retaining its historic transom. An exposed steel lintel spans the width of the building above the storefronts. The upper story consists of hydraulically-pressed tan brick and four semi-hexagonal sheet-metal bay windows with recessed panel bulkheads, double-hung windows, swag ornaments, and steeply pitched roofs. All but the east bay windows are vinyl replacements. Above is a highly ornamental bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice with a central triangular pediment springing from a segmental arch. The rear elevation (south) is pargeted. The segmental arch window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: The building was first constructed by Elizabeth Heiss and Louisa Peterson. In 1903, the building housed a two millineries, and a harness and boots and shoe stores. Later uses included a number of commercial functions such as an electric company (Vandenberg, 1934-41), a variety store (1910s), cigar stores (1889-1931), musical instruments shop (Diehl and Burch, 1916-17), confectioneries (1923-29), a paint store (Economy, 1930-32), and a grocery (Dahm's, 1943-48). Other businesses included Burn's Downey Flake Doughnut Shop, various clothing stores (1939-88), pair of tailors, beautician (Janet's Beauty Shop, 1942-48), barber (Jay Vogel, 1935-39), coffee shop (East End, 1950s-60s), restaurants (including Maid Rite), art store (Rastede Art Shoppe, 1928-37), realtor (Knox & Craddock, 1934-35), financial services, and a series of taverns (1949-2005). Second story occupants included a Justice of the Peace (Thomas H. Fraser, 1925), trio of physicians (1915-32), lawyer (Harry Ludens), dentist (Harold Cramer, 1935), and chiropractor (William Johnson, 1925). Current building tenants are Da-Bar and Russell J. Holesinger, Attorney.

50. 113-115 East Main Street **Contributing**
Ramsay & Milne Building
Date: 1899

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) has two storefronts framed by end brick piers and separated in the center by the upstairs entrance. The west storefront (113 East Main) is asymmetrical with a recessed glass and aluminum door (east) and two large aluminum display windows (west, applied muntins,

brick bulkheads). The transom area is covered with vertical aluminum siding. The east storefront (115 East Main) is original with a cast iron storefront sill (maker's mark reads

"Love Bros, Aurora, IL"), recessed entrance (door itself is a modern replacement), wood bulkheads with recessed panels, display windows and transoms, simple rectangular cast iron columns with fluted shafts, and a steel lintel with rosettes. The upper story consists of red brick and six rectangular window openings with stone sills, vinyl double-hung windows, and rectangular galvanized sheet-metal window hoods. At the top is a bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice. The rear elevation (south) is pargeted. The segmental arch window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: George Milne built the east (115 West Main Street) and Frank D. Ramsay the west (113 West Main Street) part of the building. Early building occupants were J. Paul Duffin, Jeweler, and Charles Puddifoot, Clothier at 115 East Main, and Beuzeville's Shoe Store at 113 East Main. Subsequent early uses included dentists on the second floor (D.J. Kuns, Walter Overholser, 1914), a drug store (George Kentfield, 1915), medical doctors (Dr. C Lannings, 1901; Dr. J.H. Gray, 1899), a Justice of the Peace and notary (E.W. Payne, 1899), and a tailor (Albert Cochran, 1899). Later occupants included a real estate office, a succession of jewelers, an auctioneer, an optometrist, a clothier, a grocery, two liquor stores and delicatessens, a fabric store, an antique shop, and a barber. Current building tenants are Kreative Rentals Ltd. and the Clockwork Realty.

51. 117 East Main Street **Contributing**
J. Feldman Building
Date: 1879

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted brick and limestone details. The tall storefront of the main elevation (north) is framed by end brick piers with carved limestone bases, capitals, and bands. A recessed single-light entry door with a tall transom is flanked by two display windows with matching transoms and thick bottom rails (no bulkheads). To the east is a slightly recessed upstairs entrance with a richly paneled and carved wood door with a transom and paneled entry sides. Separating the window and door openings are three round cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals. Above the storefront is a dentiled lintel cornice with end brackets. The upper story has a central recessed plane of red brick framed by end pilasters with stone blocks and a flattened brick arch with a stepped corbel table. Within this plane are three rectangular window openings with incised limestone window hoods; the windows themselves are double-hung replacements with small transoms. Above the corbel table is a richly detailed, bracketed and pedimented galvanized sheet-metal cornice with modillions, finials and pendants. The segment top pediment has the original owner's name (J. Feldman) in relieved sans-serif letters with the building's date (1879) similarly executed below in the center frieze. Behind the cornice is a non-historic gable roof with an aluminum-sided front gable. The rear elevation (south) is pargeted, with horizontal aluminum siding at the parapet. Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. The first story windows have historic decorative wrought iron window guards.

History: This building was built by Jacob Feldman, which housed his namesake bakery business in the basement (1879-94), a first story restaurant (City Bakery and Restaurant,

1879-91), and Feldman's residence upstairs. Later, it became a grocery (Ely and Company, 1891-1893). Between 1893 and 1910, the first story was occupied by Kentfield's Drug Store and J.H. Robertson, Jeweler. The Morrison State Bank was started here in 1911 and remained open until the nationwide "bank holiday" on March 6, 1933. Other tenants included a tailor and an optician (1900s), Sterling Daily Gazette (second floor, 1945-54), a couple of beauty shops (1950s), and several barbers (Frank G. Meyer, 1934-1955; DeWitt H. Mulnix, 1956-1973; Dewey S. Mulnix, 1973-2000; and Keith Hayenga, 2000). More recent occupants were Kophamer Realty (2001-2003), KWK Financing Consultants (2002-2003), and American Express Financial Advisors (2004-2006). The building's current tenant is Ameriprise Financial.

52. 119-121 East Main Street **Contributing**

Nowlen & Clendenin Building

Date: 1868, c. 1955

Description: Two-story brick building with Permastone exterior (imitating quarry-faced coursed ashlar) installed on the main elevation (north) c. 1955. The main elevation presents two asymmetrical storefronts. The west storefront (119 East Main) has deeply recessed full-glass aluminum door and transom with a large angled aluminum display window with a center mullion, set on a low bulkhead of pink Permastone with very thin courses. To the east of the door is a raised rectangular display window with pink Permastone below. Above the storefront is a large shed-shaped striped fabric awning with returns and valances. The east storefront (121 East Main) has a deeply recessed full-glass aluminum door and transom with a glass block sidelight and large aluminum display windows (aluminum bulkheads). Separating the storefronts in the center is a recessed upstairs entry door, at the top of two small steps. The upper story, like the storefront piers, is clad with gray Permastone. A band of seven rectangular double-hung windows is delineated with concrete sill and lintel courses, with pink Permastone between the windows. The windows themselves are vinyl replacements, three to the west with applied muntin grids. The parapet cap is concrete. The rear elevation (south) is pargeted. Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: Built by Frank Clendenin and Dr. Arthur Nowlen, the building's early uses included a millinery (H.C. Ustick, 1868), grocery (1880s-1890s), a dry goods store (Chicago Bargain Store, 1890s), drugstore (1880s-1900s), and a clothier (1890s-1910s). The building's other uses included a jeweler (1900s), a bank (1910s-1920s), dentist (Melvin Nelson, 1920s), an insurance agent (Harley McBride, 1910s), and a restaurant (1940s). The building's current tenant is Baked By Liz, continuing a long tradition of bakeries in the building since the 1920s.

53. 123 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1891, c. 1960

Description: Two-story brick building with brick veneer. The main elevation (north) was modernized c. 1960. The storefront is asymmetrical with a deeply recessed full-glass aluminum door and transom, flanked by two large aluminum display windows with center mullion to the west, and a small raised display window to the east. The bulkheads are quarry-faced random coursed ashlar. To the east of the storefront is a slightly recessed upstairs entry door (wood with aluminum frame and transom). Above the storefront is a continuous aluminum awning cowl. The upper story is tan brick laid in Flemish bond with four rectangular vinyl double-hung windows and a concrete sill course. The parapet has a concrete cap. The rear elevation (south) is covered with horizontal vinyl siding. Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: The building was constructed by George Milne to replace an earlier post office building, a function it served for about a year before the Post Office moved to 129-131 East Main Street. Other building uses included a clothing store (1891-1900s), seamstress (Mrs. Lenhart), tailor (E. Kool), barber (George Leigh), and printing shop (1890s). The building later housed a pool hall in the basement (1900s), a Justice of the Peace (Albert Baird, 1915), a restaurant (Lottie Kelly, 1920), a tea and coffee shop (Great American and Tea Company, 1925-1930), a hardware store (Stralow, 1932-1973), pizza parlors (1974-1987), and the Morrison Chamber of Commerce (1991). The building's current tenant is Original Tacos Restaurant.

54. 125-127 East Main Street **Contributing**
Martin & Clendenin Building
Date: 1875

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. Both storefront of the main elevation (north) have been replaced. The west storefront (125 East Main) is symmetrical with aluminum door (recessed) and windows and brick bulkheads; the transom area is covered with vertical aluminum siding. The east storefront (127 East Main) is asymmetrical with a glass and wood door (recessed), aluminum windows and brick bulkheads. A non-historic wood lintel cornice is immediately above the storefront while the transom area has been infilled with brick. Separating the storefronts in the center is a slightly recessed upstairs entry door (steel replacement) with a transom. The upper story features seven semicircular arch window openings with segment top wood double-hung windows, stone sills and pedimented sheet-metal window hoods with corbels and finials. A bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice spans the top of the parapet. The rear elevation (south) is clad in horizontal vinyl siding (125 East Main Street) and pargeted (127 East Main Street). Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities, with 127 East Main retaining the segmental arches.

History: The building was first constructed to house a drugstore in the east half (A.H. Martin and William C. Clendenin) and boots and shoes store in the west half (F.J. Beuzeville), with

offices above. Subsequent main floor businesses included a clothing store (1890s), a series of cigar stores (1900s-1980s), barber shop (1900s-1910s), and a number of buther and grocery stores (1910s-1960s). From 1988 to 2012, 127 East Main Street was occupied by a financial and tax services firm. Among second story occupants were a physician (Sidney Hall, 1870s), a law firm (McCalmont and Ramsay, 1910s), and a Justice of the Peace (Albert Baird). Current tenants include the Mance Chiropractic and Farmers Insurance Agency.

55. 129-131 East Main Street **Contributing**
First National Bank of Morrison
Date: 1865

Description: Large three-story corner brick building with painted brick exterior. The west storefront (129 East Main) of the main elevation (north) has been altered with two recessed entry doors (first story and upstairs) and aluminum display window with a mullion. The recessed entry and display window openings have chamfered top corners and the storefront is pargeted (a strip of black structural glass separates the doors). The storefront sill is covered with square, checkered, black and white tile. The east storefront (131 East Main) is historic with three semicircular openings (one door and two windows) with segment top transoms, wood display windows, glass and wood door, and recessed brick bulkheads (pargeted). The upper facade features six segmental arch window openings per story. All but one segment top wood double-hung window are rectangular replacements. A deeply projecting wood cornice with scrollwork brackets and a dentil band spans the width of the parapet and wraps around the corner onto the side and rear elevations. The side elevation (east) features five first story windows and two door openings. One door and window openings have been infilled with brick, while the second door opening at the southeast corner was altered and made smaller than original. The upper facade has five window openings per story. The openings and windows match those of the main elevation. The rear elevation (south) likewise has segmental arch window openings on each floor, which have been mostly preserved with some minor alterations and infill. At the west end of the first story are three historic semicircular arch openings with segment top wood transoms and wood double-hung windows.

History: First constructed by E.B. Stiles and D.B. McMaster to house their banking establishment, which through several mergers became the First National Bank of Morrison in 1965, under the direction of Leander Smith and A.J. Jackson. The bank was located in the east half of the first floor, while the west half was used by a grocery store. In 1874, the First National Bank of Morrison became the first bank in the country to install a time lock vault system, invented by Sergeant and Greenleaf of Rochester, New York, and installed under the personal direction of James Sergeant. The bank remained at this location until it closed on March 6, 1933. The first story shared space with the post office from 1892 until 1934 when a new building was constructed at 226 West Main Street. In the 1950s, it housed the Cozy Corner Café. The basement of the building housed a pool hall and a barber shop, while the

second floor served as offices. The open third floor was used for various meetings, social events, the town's first library, and the Masonic Lodge. It was also home of the original

Morrison Literary and Scientific Association. Current building tenants include Slim International General Merchandise Mart and Maurits & Jost Insurance Agency.

200 block of East Main Street, north side

56. 200-204 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1893

Description: Two-story corner brick building. The corner storefront (200 East Main) retains original rectangular cast iron columns and exposed steel lintel with rosettes (continues along main elevation) but has been altered with orange brick infill, small horizontal windows (1958), and a new smaller entrance with residential style door. Above the corner entrance is a circular sheet-metal turret with four double-hung windows and metal spire. The main elevation (south) has the upstairs entrance two more storefronts. The upstairs entrance and center storefront (204 East Main) openings are separated by rectangular cast iron columns; the remaining materials are non-historic. The storefront entry is recessed with segment top display windows (with applied muntin grids), paneled bulkheads and transoms, and retractable fabric awnings. The upper story is red brick with seven rectangular window openings, stone sills, and segment top rusticated sheet-metal window hoods. The double-hung windows are non-historic except a narrow wood window above the upstairs entry. Galvanized sheet-metal cornice with a pierced dentil band and end brackets spans both elevations and the turret (as well as adjacent 206 East Main which was constructed with matching details). Side elevation (west) is similar to the main elevation but with only one storefront opening towards the rear (202 Cherry Street), which has been infilled with non-historic door, windows and vertical wood siding. Also at first story are three other openings (two non-historic paneled doors with fanlights, one window), steel pipe railing, and basement chute doors. Door opening nearest to the storefront has a segmental arch. The upper story is identical to the other but with eight window openings.

History: The building was built in two parts with the corner erected by Robert Trye and James Anderson, while the east portion was built by Dr. James Arthur Nowlen. T. Rourk of Sterling was the contractor. The basement (200 East Main) was used as E.G. Preston's billiard hall and later a tin shop (1920s). The first story was occupied by Lewis Stern's dry goods store, The Leader, and later the lLeader Grocery, with Izaac Booth as proprietor. The space remained a grocery until Dr. Gronner opened his dental office in 1958. Another grocery, by Lutyen and Maxfield, was located next door at204 East Main until C.E. Lutyen opened a meat market in the late 1890s. By 1910s, the building housed a print shop and in the 1950s, the Home Appliance Company. The upper story of 204 East Main housed Dr. Nowlen's office in the early 1900s. Current building tenants are the dental offices of Dr. John A. Tomasino Jr. and Morrison Community Federal Credit Union.

57. 206 East Main Street **Contributing**

R.A. Carlton Building

Date: 1893

Description: Two-story brick building with details matching the adjacent 200-204 East Main. The storefront is separated from the building to the west by a brick pier. Non-historic entrance door is recessed with a cast iron sill (maker's mark reads "Love Bros, Aurora, IL"), cast iron column (matching those to the west), wood display sash, transoms (blocked) and bulkheads, and exposed steel lintel with rosettes. The upper story is dark red brick with two rectangular window openings, stone sills, and segment top rusticated sheet-metal window hoods. The double-hung windows are non-historic. Galvanized sheet-metal cornice with a pierced dentil band and end bracket is part of the adjacent construction and continues west.
History: Built by Robert A. Carlton to match the adjoining 200-204 East Main. T. Rourk of Sterling was the contractor. Original use was a millinery shop (1890s-1910s). Other uses included a restaurant (L.E. Mathews), VFW Morrison Post #8281 (1949-2011), and the odd fellows lodge. Current tenant is artist Andrew Holt.

58. 208 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1890

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (south) has end brick piers, a center recessed entrance (smaller replacement door within historic frame with blocked transom), wood display window sash with bulkheads and transoms, cast iron storefront sill (maker's mark reads "Vierling, McDowell & Co, Chicago"), and two round decorative cast iron columns. A third rectangular cast iron column separates the storefront from the upstairs entrance to the west (smaller replacement paneled door with infill and transom). Above the storefront is an exposed steel lintel. The upper story has three rectangular window openings with stone sills, wood double-hung windows, and pedimented sheet-metal window hoods. Bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice is at the top. Behind the cornice is a non-historic gable roof with a vinyl sided front gable. The side elevation (east) is painted brick with a pargeted parapet, two small rectangular first story window openings and a non-historic advertisement/sign panel near the southeast corner.

History: The building originally housed a grocery (Leroy Talcott, 1890s) and later offices (1910s), printing (1920s), and a photography studio (1940s). Attorney L.T. Stocking purchased the building in 1898 and moved his offices here from the Whiteside Sentinel Building in 1900. From 1954 to 2011 the building was occupied by the local Veterans of Foreign Wars post. The building's current tenant is Hero's Tap.

200 block of East Main Street, south side

59. 201 East Main Street **Non-Contributing**

Date: c. 1863

Description: Two-story frame building with wood and aluminum siding. The main elevation (north) is a gable front with vertically wood-sided storefront (recessed door near corner, two small raised windows) and horizontally aluminum-sided upper story (two historic wood double-hung windows). Above the storefront is shed-shaped rigid wood canopy with asphalt shingles; it wraps around all elevations. To the east of the original gable is a covered stairway (later addition) with two doors (east is to adjacent building, 205 East Main) and a half-gable roof. The side elevation (west) is side-gabled and similarly finished with one first story window and four upper story windows. The rear elevation (south) is similar to the main elevation with two first story door openings and one door with non-historic wood balcony in the half-gable. This building could be made contributing if the non-historic materials (wood and aluminum siding) were removed and the historical materials rehabilitated.

History: The building was originally owned by Louis Langenberg and operated as an Eating House and Restaurant. The building has housed a saloon for most if its existence. The current building tenant is Fat Boy's Bar and Grill.

60. 205-207 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1886

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The two storefronts of the main elevation (north) were altered; they are asymmetrical with slightly recessed glass and wood doors near the center (single light to the east, three lights to the west), smaller aluminum display windows and pargeted wall surface. The west storefront (205 East Main Street) has a cast iron sill (maker's mark reads "Dearborn Foundry Co., Chicago"). The upstairs entry has been moved to the west of the exterior wall and is part of the adjacent building (201 East Main). Above the storefront is bracketed sheet-metal lintel cornice. The upper story has five historic wood double-hung windows with stone sills and rectangular sheet-metal window hoods. Bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice is at the top. Between the cornice and window hoods is a repainted historic sign that reads "Hardware" in slab serif letterforms. The rear elevation (south) is painted brick. Window and door openings have soldier arches and are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: Owned by Alfred A. Bruce, the building originally housed a hardware and plumbing store (Sauer Hardware, owned by Henry Sauer), while the second story was a tin shop. Later uses included an arts and clothing store and Tomlinson Cleaners (1950s). The current first story occupants are two beauty salons, Annabella's and Vogel's.

61. 209 East Main Street **Non-Contributing**

Date: 1903, c. 1915

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The non-historic brick storefront of the main elevation (north) is asymmetrical with a residential style door, three aluminum double-hung windows (eight-over-twelve, applied muntins), and shutters. Above the storefront is a shed-shaped rigid canopy with asphalt shingles. The upper story formerly featured four window openings, now completely infilled with brick. Bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice is at the top. The rear elevation (south) is painted brick. Window and door openings have segmental arches and are a mixture of infill and utilities. This building could be made contributing is the window openings and storefront were rehabilitated.

History: Built as a one-story warehouse for the adjacent Sauer Hardware (205-207 East Main Street); the second story was added after 1912. The current first story use is an attorney's office (Nelson, Kilgus, Richey, Huffman and Buckwalter-Schurman).

62. 211 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1899

Description: Two-story frame building with unpainted brick veneer. The non-historic brick storefront of the main elevation (north) is asymmetrical with a recessed residential style door, six aluminum double-hung windows (eight-over-twelve, applied muntins), and shutters. Above the storefront is a shed-shaped rigid canopy with asphalt shingles. The upper story has five historic window openings with stone sills and rectangular sheet-metal window hoods. The double-hung windows are replacements. Bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice is at the top. The rear elevation (south) is unpainted brick. Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. The upper story openings have segmental arches.

History: The current building is an expansion of an older structure (n.d.). Originally housing a harness shop by John M. Nightser, the building was also home to Farrell's Department Store (c. 1900), a variety store and bakery (1910s), and various stores and offices. The current first story use is an attorney's office (Nelson, Kilgus, Richey, Huffman and Buckwalter-Schurman).

63. 219 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1860, 1893

Description: Two-story frame building with a rear-facing L plan and painted brick veneer. The symmetrical main elevation (north) is of the addition (1893) and has five historic segmental arch openings per story, with stone sills, double-hung windows (historic wood on first story, vinyl on second) and a non-historic residential style center door with a blocked transom. Bracketed galvanized sheet-metal cornice with finials is at the top. The gabled rear

elevation (south) is of the framed original structure with asbestos siding (historic clapboard underneath). Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials,

infill and utilities. Second story openings have segmental arches while two gable openings have pointed arches. The original structure is narrower and two bays of the hipped-roof brick-veneered front addition are visible to the north.

History: The original part of the building was constructed in 1853-54 as a Congregational Church and was moved from Unionville, Illinois during the winter of 1859-1860. It became a hotel known as the Franklin House and later the Carlton House. The building was substantially remodeled and expanded in 1893 by James Ritchie, which included the veneered front. From 1930-1942, the building served as Morrison's first hospital, sponsored by Dr. William J. Maurits. Since then, it has been a residence, a rooming house, apartments, and offices. From 1989 to 2000, it was the home of the Morrison Historical Society. Current tenants include Relax Therapeutic Massage and First Wealth Financial Group, LLP.

64. 223 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: c. 1885, c. 1930, c. 1955

Description: Two-story brick building with painted brick exterior. The main elevation (north) presents an original two-story building with two additions to the west: two-story (c. 1930, south) and one-story (c. 1955, north). The two-story section is painted brick with an off-center door (glass and wood, with transom) and display window (wood, stone sill, four-light transom) at first story, and three segmental arch openings with wood double-hung windows at second story. Above is a wood cornice with scrollwork brackets. The roof is cross-hipped with asphalt shingles. The one-story addition has a chamfered corner entrance (glass and wood door with transom), three adjacent double-hung windows (wood, six-over-one, applied muntins), and fiberboard siding. The roof is half-hipped with asphalt shingles. Visible to the rear of the one-story addition is the second story of a semi-octagonal bay of the original building and c. 1930 wing (painted structural clay tile) with two rectangular double-hung windows. The rear elevation (south) has painted first story brick and unpainted second story (both original building and structural clay tile addition), two-story covered wood porch with spindlework to the east, and small one-story garage to the west (double-gable front, glass and wood doors, painted brick and wood siding). Window and door openings are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities. Window openings of the original brick building have segmental arches.

History: Originally a residence built by John Clark, the building was converted for commercial use after 1912. During the 1960s and 70s, the building housed the Olde Bookstore. Currently, the original building is again a residence and the one-story addition a beauty salon, the Lion and the Lamb.

65. 225 East Main Street **Contributing**

Date: 1893

Description: Two-story brick building with unpainted brick exterior. The storefront of the main elevation (north) is asymmetrical with a recessed entrance (multi-light and paneled wood door with wood pilasters and entablature); two wood double-hung windows (six-over-six) with shutters; and horizontal wood siding infill. To the west is a brick pier and the upstairs entrance (replacement door with historic six-light transom). Above the storefront is an exposed steel lintel with rosettes. The upper story has three historic wood double-hung windows (six-over-six), with stone sills, wood shutters, and rectangular sheet-metal window hoods. Galvanized sheet-metal cornice with end brackets and a decorative frieze is at the top. The rear elevation (south) is painted brick with a non-historic covered two-story wood porch. Window and door openings have segmental arches and are a mixture of historic and modern materials, infill and utilities.

History: Built by James Ritchie as a commercial building with upper story residential use. The building's various functions included an implement business in the early 1890s, a meat store (late 1890s), and a telephone office, Interstate Independent Telephone Company (1902); later Whiteside Harrison. More recently it was a dental office and store. The building is currently vacant.

Summary

The Morrison Main Street Historic District represents a cohesive group of commercial buildings that embody the commercial and architectural development of the district during the period of significance of 1857-1964. The majority of buildings retain their historic integrity, and while storefront alterations are common, they are typically within the period of significance and contributing to the historic character of the district. Only a small number of buildings are deemed non-contributing, due to age or loss of integrity, and these do not negatively impact the district's overall historic character.

Morrison Main Street Historic District Historic Resources Inventory

Inventory No.	Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance
1	226	W	Main	St	United States Post Office	1934	Streamlined Classicism	C
2	222	W	Main	St		c. 1920	Commercial Style	C
3	218	W	Main	St		1924	Commercial Style	C
4	206	W	Main	St	Morrison Fire Department	c. 1946	Vernacular Commercial	NC
5	200	W	Main	St	Morrison Municipal Building	1976	Modern	NC
6	227	W	Main	St		c. 1920	Commercial Style	C
7	225	W	Main	St		c. 1920; c. 1960	Modern	C
8	221	W	Main	St	Morrison Chamber of Commerce	1990; 2007	Neo-victorian	NC
9	211	W	Main	St	P.F. Hellerstedt Carriage Co.	c. 1886	Italianate	C
10	209	W	Main	St	P.F. Hellerstedt Carriage Co.	c. 1886	Italianate	C
11	207	W	Main	St		c. 1926	Commercial Style	C
12	205	W	Main	St		c. 1890; 2013	Neo-victorian	NC
13	203	W	Main	St		c. 1870; 2013	Neo-victorian	NC
14	201	W	Main	St	Taylor Building	1902	High Victorian Eclectic	C
15	201	W	Market	St	Bogott Plumbing Building	1957	Modern	C
16	200	N	Base	St	Hardee's Restaurant	1984	Mansard	NC
17	101	W	Lincolnway			1948	Modern	C
18	104	W	Main	St	AF & AM Building	1898	High Victorian Eclectic	C
19	102	W	Main	St		c. 1887; c. 1955	Modern	C
20	100	W	Main	St		c. 1875	No style	NC
21	125	W	Main	St		c. 1860; 1874	Italianate	C
22	121-123	W	Main	St		1863	No style	NC
23	117-119	W	Main	St		c. 1858	Neocolonial	NC
24	115	W	Main	St		c. 1860; c. 1915	Vernacular Commercial	C
25	113	W	Main	St		c. 1860	Romanesque Revival	C
26	111	W	Main	St		1864	Italianate	C
27	109	W	Main	St	Spafford Building	1864	Italianate	C
28	105-107	W	Main	St		1857-58	Romanesque Revival	C
29	103	W	Main	St		1857	Romanesque Revival	C
30	101	W	Main	St		2012	No style	NC
31		W	Market	St		1895	Vernacular Commercial	C
32	125	W	Market	St		1895; c. 1920	Vernacular Commercial	C
33	105-107	W	Market	St		c. 1879	Romanesque Revival	C
34	101	W	Market	St	Potter Building	1927	Classical Revival	C
35	212	N	Genesee	St		1878	Italianate	C
36	204	N	Genesee	St		1878	Italianate	C
37	100-102	E	Main	St	Smith Trust & Savings Bank	1867; 1953	Modern	C
38	104	E	Main	St		1865	Italianate	C
39	106	E	Main	St	I.O.O.F. Building	1882; c. 1915	Vernacular Commercial	C
40	112	E	Main	St	A.V. Viner Building	1892	High Victorian Eclectic	C
41	114	E	Main	St	H.A. Boyd Building	1892	High Victorian Eclectic	C
42	116-118	E	Main	St	Snyder & Clark Building	1894	High Victorian Eclectic	C
43	120	E	Main	St		c. 1875; c. 1890	High Victorian Eclectic	C
44	122	E	Main	St		1896	High Victorian Eclectic	C
45	124	E	Main	St		1882	Italianate	C
46	126	E	Main	St	Whiteside Sentinel Building	1888	Italianate	C
47	130	E	Main	St	Whiteside Hotel	1865	Italianate	C

Inventory No.	Address				Property Name	Date	Architectural Style	Significance
48	101	E	Main	St		1864	Italianate	C
49	105-107-109	E	Main	St	Peterson & Heiss Building	1902	High Victorian Eclectic	C
50	113-115	E	Main	St	Ramsay & Milne Building	1899	High Victorian Eclectic	C
51	117	E	Main	St	J. Feldman Building	1879	High Victorian Eclectic	C
52	119-121	E	Main	St	Nowlen & Clendenin Building	1868; c. 1955	Modern	C
53	123	E	Main	St		1891; c. 1960	Modern	C
54	125-127	E	Main	St	Martin & Clendenin Building	1875	High Victorian Eclectic	C
55	129-131	E	Main	St	First National Bank of Morrison	1865	Italianate	C
56	200-204	E	Main	St		1893	High Victorian Eclectic	C
57	206	E	Main	St	R.A. Carlton Building	1893	High Victorian Eclectic	C
58	208	E	Main	St		c. 1890	High Victorian Eclectic	C
59	201	E	Main	St		c. 1863	Gable front	NC
60	205-207	E	Main	St		1886	High Victorian Eclectic	C
61	209	E	Main	St		1903; c. 1915	High Victorian Eclectic	NC
62	211	E	Main	St		1899	High Victorian Eclectic	C
63	219	E	Main	St		1860; 1893	High Victorian Eclectic	C
64	223	E	Main	St		c. 1885; c. 1930; c. 1955	Italianate	C
65	225	E	Main	St		1893	High Victorian Eclectic	C

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- [ ] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1857-1964

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Bank Designers of America, Inc.; Architects
Bort, Walter E.; Architect
Simon, Louis A.; Architect
Canfield, M.H.; Builder
Cook, William J.; Builder
Groharing, Clyde; Builder
Groharing, Richard; Builder
Rourk, T.; Builder
Shambaugh, Louis; Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Morrison Main Street Historic District in Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as a physical representation of Morrison's commercial evolution from a grain shipment stop along the Air Line Railroad (later the Chicago and North Western Railroad) in the 1850s to a vibrant local commercial and business center in the middle of the 20th century.

The proposed district is further eligible under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact collection of commercial buildings representing architectural styles from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. Majority of buildings were designed with Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic influences. However, the district also includes examples of Romanesque Revival, Commercial Style, Classical Revival, Streamlined Classicism, and Modernism, as well as several vernacular commercial expressions from all eras. The district retains good density and integrity, and reflects the dominant architectural expressions of its period of significance.

The period of significance begins in 1857, which marks the date of construction of the earliest extant structures in the district, and ends in 1964, the fifty-year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Commerce

Situated between the railroad to the south and an automobile highway to the north, the commercial history of the Morrison Main Street Historic District is inextricably connected to these two dominant modes of transportation during the district's period of significance.

The town was surveyed and laid out in 1855 by W.S. Wilkinson, under the management of Lyman Johnson, who came to the area in 1854 with H.S. Vroom as a railroad contractor and builder. The original proprietors included Johnson and Vroom as well as Homer Caswell, John W. Stakes, James Snyder, L.H. Robinson, N.M. Jackson, John J. West, and W.H. Van Epps. The town was named by Johnson in honor of Charles Morrison, a friend of Van Epps and a wealthy New York merchant who promised financial support towards the town's development. Despite Mr. Morrison's subsequent misfortunes and his inability to fulfill his promises, the name was retained.[59] Morrison was incorporated in 1857 and became the seat of Whiteside County that same year.[60]

[59] Johnson also named his own son after the merchant. Charles Morrison Johnson was the first boy born in Morrison.
[60] Charles Bent, ed. *History of Whiteside County, Illinois* (Morrison, Illinois: 1877), 305; William W. Davis, *History of Whiteside County, Illinois,* Volume 1 (Chicago: The Pioneer Publishing Co., 1908), 298.

The town's existence and prosperity were always linked to the railroad. In 1851, the surveyors of the Air Line Railroad (later the Chicago and North Western and eventually the Union Pacific) intended to run the tracks through the village of Unionville, approximately one mile northwest of Morrison. However, when the citizens there demanded extravagant prices for their lands, the railroad decided to move the line to Morrison. The first train arrived on October 19, 1855, and with it came expansion and prosperity.[61] Morrison was the center of one of the best agricultural sections in the state, with more grain purchased and shipped than any other station on the Air Line Railroad. As the area's grain shipping center, Morrison attracted merchants, mechanics, farmers, and other entrepreneurs. Correspondingly, the commercial district developed quickly and in close proximity to the railroad tracks, beginning with early frame construction (for both businesses and dwellings) but steadily supplanted by masonry buildings from 1857 onwards.[62] The earliest businesses included a tailor and clothier, boots and shoe store, hardware store, pharmacy, livery stable, painters, hotel, jeweler, auctioneer, blacksmiths, attorneys, realtors, and a number of dry good stores, groceries, and dealers in grain, coal and lumber.[63] Other establishments indicative of a thriving local economy soon followed, including banks, carriage works, and a newspaper. The commerce generated by these entities fostered the commercial district's growth, reflected in the building stock, with predominantly Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic features.

Similarly to the railroad, another transportation route also had a profound impact on the development of Morrison's commercial district. In 1915, Morrison was chosen as the site of a "seedling mile" for the Lincoln Highway, the first automobile road across the United States of America. Seedling miles were sponsored by the Lincoln Highway Association and intended "to demonstrate the desirability of this permanent type of road construction."[64] The 0.93 mile-long concrete road approximately 2 miles east of Morrison, near Yager Road, was one of only two in Illinois.[65] The real impact for Morrison, however, began the same year as the Lincoln Highway was routed through the city proper, aligning with Grove Street, one street north of Main Street and the city's commercial district. As it did to countless other cities, towns and villages along its route, Lincoln Highway was a significant economic boost to Morrison and its businesses. Many of the buildings facing Main Street saw rear additions with storefronts along the highway, in order to capitalize on the increased traffic. New automobile-related enterprises and buildings also emerged, such as the Mills Motor Sales Company whose new building (1924) at 218 West Main featured entrances on Main Street and Lincoln Highway. The rest of the commercial district also prospered as travelers sought respite and amenities along this widely traversed road.

Fuelled by agriculture and related industry, and aided by major transportation routes, including the Mississippi River merely 12 miles to the east, Morrison's commercial district thrived from

[61] Ibid.
[62] That year saw the construction of the first brick block (101-105 West Main) and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Depot (west side of Cherry Street, now demolished).
[63] Bent, 307.
[64] "Lincoln Highway," Wikipedia, last modified August 19, 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lincoln_Highway.
[65] The other and first ever Lincoln Highway seedling mile (1914) is in Malta, Illinois.

the time of its founding to the early part of the 20th century, with stores at ground level and offices, residences, and various social and civic functions in the upper stories of its commercial buildings. Decrease in commercial activity within the district occurred similarly to other towns of comparable size and resources after World War II with the construction of new highways and the development of new shopping malls and centers. Downtown Morrison's decline as a commercial center can be attributed to the construction of Interstate 88 in 1968, which passes six miles to the south of Morrison. Interstate 88 enabled consumers to travel to other communities for their shopping needs and concentrated commercial activity in larger regional commercial hubs such as nearby Sterling. This decline in the district's commercial activity is evidenced by a significant decrease in building and construction activity within the last 50 years. Furthermore, as happened in many other small communities, merchants and building owners often remodeled their storefronts during the 1950s and 60s with modern materials as a way to compete against competing malls and strip centers. As it stands today, the Morrison Main Street Historic District and its resources are a physical representation of the town's commercial history.

Architecture

The Morrison Main Street Historic District is a cohesive collection of commercial buildings representing architectural styles from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries, with majority of buildings reflective of the Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic styles. However, the district also includes examples of Romanesque Revival, Commercial Style, Classical Revival, Streamlined Classicism, and Modernism, as well as several vernacular commercial expressions from all eras. Several buildings reflect more than one stylistic influence resulting from subsequent but historic storefront alterations.

Like most buildings from the middle-to-late 19th century, structures within the Morrison Main Street Historic District were constructed using locally available materials with specialty products ordered and shipped by rail from across the country. The city's location on a major railroad line made obtaining distant products easier and more affordable. Early construction utilized brick from Milwaukee, but by the end of the 19th century brick, including hydraulically pressed brick popular during the Victorian period, was available locally through Morrison Brick and Tile Co. and Hunt and Son Lumber, doors and windows were likewise supplied locally through J.S. Green and Co. (later Potter and Johnson, M.H. Potter and Sons, and eventually Potter Brothers). Other attributed materials include cast iron storefront components by Love Brothers (Aurora, IL), Vierling, McDowell and Co. (Chicago), Dearborn Foundry Co. (Chicago), and Taylor Brothers (Clinton, IA); structural steel framing by Clinton Bridge Works; steel windows by Detroit Steel Products Company; cast stone by the Cement Products Co. (Davenport, IA); and anodized aluminum storefronts by Kawneer (Niles, MI).

Very little is known about the architects and builders credited with the development of the district. Many of the early, mid- to late-19th century buildings were often designed by local builders without an architect's direct involvement. Since most commercial buildings had just one prominent elevation in need of a stylistic expression, this was often adequately resolved by owners and builders with assistance from widely available manufacturer catalogs for commercial building components, including columns and cornices; these constituted a major form of design

influence, sustained well into the 20th century. In 1887, Samuel M. Ladd designed his own two-story brick building at 102 West Main, an apparently well-executed amateurish attempt (since modernized) which "would be considered a first-class production by an experienced architect." Another local, contractor Clyde Groharing, is credited with the Kimmel Motor Sales Building at 206 West Main (c. 1946) and Goodenough's "Ice Box" Diner at 101 West Lincolnway (1948), while his son Richard (Groharing Masonry) and another local contractor Louis Shambaugh

(Shambaugh Construction) were responsible for erecting the Bogott Plumbing Building at 201 West Market (1957). At least two builders came from nearby communities. William J. Cook of Clinton, Iowa, a significantly larger city (pop. 26,885 in 2010) with more building trade resources, is credited with the construction of the Taylor Building at 201 West Main (1902), while T. Rourk from Sterling, Illinois, served as contractor for the buildings at 200-206 East Main (1893). As the architectural profession became more established by the end of the 19th century, and as buildings became increasingly complex in structural systems, detailing, and ornamentation, an architect's role became more prominent. Two known examples are the Potter Building at 101 West Market (c. 1930) designed by regionally renowned and prolific architect Walter E. Bort, also from Clinton, and the United States Post Office at 226 West Main (1934) by the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, Louis A. Simon (1867-1958). While the districts contains only a few buildings from the mid-20th century, a number of modernizations of older buildings did occur during the period, including the Smith Trust and Savings Bank at 100-102 East Main, whose 1953 exterior was designed by the Bank Designers of America, Inc., a small architecture firm from Springfield, Illinois.

Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival architectural style was popular in the United States in the second half of the 19th century (1840-1900). Based on the early European medieval church buildings, the style's typical elements include relatively smooth-faced masonry walls, semi-circular arches often supported by squat paired columns for door and window openings, steeply pitched roofs, and historically accurate carved stone moldings. The arch is further used to enrich corbel tables.

While not hallmark examples of the style, four buildings in the district, including Morrison's original brick buildings from 1857 (103, 105-107 West Main), have been identified to have Romanesque Revival details. These are primarily corbel tables with semicircular arches that connect with continuous brick pilasters dividing the facades into bays.

Italianate

Italianate was an extremely popular architectural style which began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, loosely based on architecture of rural Renaissance farmhouses in northern Italy. The style rose to great popularity in mid-19th century (1840-1885; then called the American Style) and declined in use beginning with the economic crash of 1873. The repeating architectural elements of the Italianate style lent themselves to prefabrication; as a result, the style could be easily disseminated across the country and was the first to take advantage of the improvements in building technologies. Characteristics of the style as expressed in commercial architecture include a symmetrically arranged masonry facade with cast iron columns and wood

storefront; tall, narrow upper story windows often with arched openings and decorative window hoods; a deeply projecting bracketed cornice, either of wood or iron (cast or galvanized); and a low-pitched pyramidal or hipped roof. The buildings are nearly always two or three stories in height.

There are fourteen examples of the Italianate style identified in the district, ranging from elaborate to simpler expressions. Most examples are characterized by bracketed wood cornices. Perhaps the best examples are two three-story corner buildings, sitting across the street from each other, anchoring the near east edge of the district. Whiteside Hotel at 130 East Main and First National Bank of Morrison at 129-131 East Main, are both from 1865 and both retain their characteristic deeply projecting wood cornices with scrollwork brackets that wrap around the corners onto the side and rear elevations. Another good example is the Spafford Building at 109 West Main (1864) also with a bracketed wood cornice and third story Florentine windows. Unique in the district is a residential expression of the Italianate style, found at 223 East Main (c. 1885), with a bracketed wood cornice similar to its commercial counterparts but with a cross-hipped roof and a semi-octagonal bay window.

High Victorian Eclectic

Many commercial buildings defy a strict stylistic classification as they liberally borrow from several movements and influences. This is especially true for buildings built during the late-19th century, when an abundance of ornamentation, rather than its origin, was the primary design consideration. High Victorian Eclectic is a term used to define this more ornate architecture of the post-Civil War Victorian period, which combines a variety of stylistic sources with great freedom (1870-1900). The distinguishing features of the style are polychromatic exterior finish, ornamental pressed bricks, terra cotta tile and incised carvings of foliated and geometric patterns used to decorate wall surfaces. When combined with Gothic elements such as pointed arches, the style is referred to as High Victorian Gothic. Elements of the Italianate style including cast iron columns, window hoods and cornices, are also present although the latter are often distinguished by overabundance of abstracted floral motifs and execution in pressed galvanized sheet-metal (can be low relief) rather than wood or cast iron. These elements were typically mass produced and prefabrication was an important factor to widespread popularity of the style. The principal differences between Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic cornices are the large eaves and paired scrollwork brackets of the former. In the end, the differences between the two styles can be subtle especially since more ornate, late 19th century Italianate buildings are often labeled as High Victorian Italianate. High Victorian Eclectic may be best compared to the equally eclectic Queen Anne, from which it borrows bay windows and turrets, although in commercial usage it is seldom as exuberant as this residential counterpart.

With nineteen identified examples, High Victorian Eclectic represents the dominant stylistic influence in the district. Examples include a full range of the style's characteristic elements including cast iron columns, bay windows, turrets, galvanized sheet-metal window hoods and pedimented cornices. An impressive example of the style is the Peterson and Heiss Building at 105-107-109 East Main (1902) with partially extant wood storefront, cast iron columns, pressed brick, four upper story bay windows and a long pedimented cornice, both executed in galvanized

sheet-metal. Exuberant sheet-metal window hoods and cornices, often with triangular or arched pediments, exemplify most specimens including the AF&AM Building at 104 West Main (1898) and 116-118 East Main (1894; also with lintel cornice). Simpler but no less eclectic designs were also utilized and are found at 125-127 East Main (1875) or 113-115 East Main (1899). Corner sheet-metal turrets survive at the Taylor Building at 201 West Main (1902) and 200-204 East Main (1893); the latter retaining its original metal spire. A particularly rich example with intricate details executed in both masonry and metal is the J. Feldman Building at 117 East Main (1879) with carved limestone details, stepped corbel table, cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals, dentiled lintel cornice with end brackets, and a richly detailed, bracketed and segment top pedimented galvanized sheet-metal cornice with modillions, finials and pendants. Other notable examples are two adjacent facades at 112-114 East Main (1892). Despite storefront alterations (themselves good examples of Modernism), the upper stories retain their respective individual sheet-metal ornamentation while sharing a plane of pressed red brick with decorative stringcourses. The boldly decorative cornice and window hoods of 114 East Main (H.A. Boyd Building) are particularly noteworthy for their attenuated Gothic proportions.

Classical Revival

The Classical Revival style was a late 19th century and 20th century (c. 1895-1930) revival of the Greek and Roman system of design from 700 B.C.-330 A.D., with elements assembled using the beaux-arts tradition. This revival of interest in Classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition's Classical theme and dramatic colonnaded buildings were widely attended, photographed, and reported. Soon thereafter they became the latest fashion across the country. The style is identified by its use of Greek and Roman architectural elements, such as columns, pediments, round arches, and heavy entablatures, often with elaborate detail. Plans and exteriors are usually symmetrical, with entrances and wings projecting from the main structure. The Classical Revival style is similar to the much earlier Greek Revival style but differs by its use of elaborate Classical detail, usually more permanent materials such as brick and stone, and more massive scale. Architects employing Classical Revival frequently combined details of Greek, Roman, and Italian Renaissance architecture into one design. The style was especially popular for public buildings as Classical architecture was thought to symbolize authority and culture.

Only one example of the Classical Revival style has been identified in the district. The Potter Building at 101 West Market (c. 1930), designed by architect Walter E. Bort from Clinton, Iowa, is a humble brick warehouse with steel windows, but features an accurate Classical doorway with cast stone architrave trim and entablature with the owner's name incised in the frieze.

Commercial Style

As the Beaux Arts style evolved after the turn of the 20th century, some commercial buildings featured restrained use of ornament and little applied decoration but still employed classical proportions. This style, commonly called the 20th Century Commercial Style or simply Commercial Style (also referred to as Reductive Classicism), appeared throughout the country on a variety of building types (c. 1905-1940). Characteristics of the style include plain, flat walls of glazed brick, terra cotta, or tapestry brick, often with soldier courses with inset accents of

limestone, cast stone, concrete, terra cotta, or tile, herringbone brick panels, and simple piers. Shaped parapets and large rectangular windows, often in groups, are also typical elements. The style was utilized primarily for commercial and industrial buildings.

There are four identified examples of the Commercial Style in the district, most very simple (despite a reduced amount of ornament, relatively decorative expressions within the style were possible). Notable examples are at 222 West Main (c. 1920) and 227 West Main (c. 1920), both with exteriors of stippled brick with deeply raked mortar joints and shaped parapets.

Streamlined Classicism

During the 1930s and amidst the rise in popularity of the Modernistic styles of Art Deco and Art Moderne, a more conservative cadre of architects sought to merge the elements of these sleek new styles with Beaux-Arts Classicism, a traditional and formal style in which most architects were trained and fluent. The resulting approach was a Streamlined Classicism, which combined Classical massing, proportions, symmetry, and emphasized entrances with Art Deco's clean lines, abstraction, and characteristic elements such as flat roofs, banded windows, smooth masonry walls, and use of contemporary materials. A pioneering example of the style was the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. (1929) by Paul Cret. Suggestive of New Deal's progressivism, this architectural blend of the past and the future was used primarily for public and institutional buildings such as post offices and banks.

Only one building in the Morrison Main Street Historic District was designed in the Streamlined Classicist style, significant for its departure from the otherwise cohesive character of the district. The United States Post Office at 226 West Main, was designed in 1934 by the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, Louis A. Simon. The building elegantly merges Classical proportions and symmetry with Modernistic elements such as reeded coping and stepped architrave trim. Other details, such as the limestone lintels, display Classical ornament (alternating triglyphs and metopes) but rendered in an abstracted and streamlined manner.

Modernism

Modernism, whose many variants eclipsed Art Moderne after World War II, had differing manifestations in residential versus commercial architecture. Derived from facets of European modernism of the 1910s and 1920s, the style did not fully mature into a distinct American expression until the 1950s. Similarly to the preceding Art Deco and Art Moderne, Modernism rejected the use of historic references, but it furthered the focus on volume and three-dimensionality as primary design considerations. Modern commercial buildings from this era tend to be simpler and more restrained in appearance, lacking the sleekness associated with streamlining of the preceding decades. Smooth monolithic surfaces such as structural glass were supplanted by textured materials including porcelain enamel, plastic laminates, ceramic panels, aluminum, terra cotta, brick, and stone. At the same time, the open or visual front design concept sought to maximize storefront transparency and reduce the emphasis on the wall and graphics framing the display window. Frequent asymmetrical composition along with blank walls and large windows are also key identifying features.

101 West Lincolnway (1948) stands out as one of only two mid-20th century buildings in the district, with characteristic blonde brick, anodized aluminum storefront system, and tall continuous canopy with aluminum fascia and ceiling-mounted glass globe light fixtures. The other, the Bogott Plumbing Building at 201 West Market from 1957, is a humble red brick edifice without any surface ornamentation, synonymous with the light-industrial modern construction of the period. The district also features several Modern facades, installed over existing 19th century buildings. Notable examples can be found at 102 West Main (c. 1955), 100-102 East Main (1953), and 119-121 East Main (c. 1960). 102 West Main features the characteristic asymmetrical storefront with a large angled aluminum display window, cladding of random coursed ashlar and large polished metal transom panels, while the upper story is blonde brick veneer with aluminum casement and awning windows. 100-102 East Main (1953) displays a symmetrical facade with two-tone (maroon and gray) granite veneer, very indicative of a bank from the period. 119-121 East Main is noteworthy for its asymmetrical aluminum storefronts but particularly for the two-tone (pink and gray) Permastone exterior imitating quarry-faced coursed ashlar. Additional examples of the Modern style can be seen throughout the district but are limited to storefront alterations, with angled aluminum display windows and random coursed ashlar as primary elements.

Vernacular Commercial

Some of the commercial architecture built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries lacks any definitive stylistic influences and may be best described as Vernacular Commercial. Vernacular Commercial buildings feature simplified exteriors (even simpler than the Commercial Style) and often shun ornamentation in favor of a utilitarian expression. When ornament is used it tends to be generic in character, without a meaningful stylistic connection.

Of several Vernacular Commercial buildings identified in the district, the three-story brick facade of the I.O.O.F Building at 106 East Main is the most interesting example. Installed c. 1915 when a third story was added onto the 1882 building, the pressed tan brick exterior with quarry-faced sandstone lintels and details, and stepped parapet, lacks any architectural pretense and Classicist elements, while the use of older materials and technology are unusual, anachronistic choices especially within a prosperous commercial district.

The Morrison Main Street Historic District represents a cohesive collection of commercial buildings that embody the commercial and architectural development of the district during the period of significance of 1857-1964. The majority of buildings retain their historic integrity, and while storefront alterations are common, they are typically within the period of significance and contributing to the historic character of the district. Only a small number of buildings are deemed non-contributing, due to age or loss of integrity, and these do not negatively impact the district's overall historic character. The Morrison Main Street Historic District retains good integrity and its resources illustrate significant aspects of Morrison's commercial and architectural development from the City's founding through the middle of the 20th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Wikipedia. "Morrison, Illinois." Last modified May 16, 2013. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morrison,_Illinois

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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
__x_ Other
Name of repository: _Odell Public Library_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____10.7_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.810619° Longitude: -89.968851°
2. Latitude: 41.808918° Longitude: -89.963838°
3. Latitude: 41.807845° Longitude: -89.964481°
4. Latitude: 41.809466° Longitude: -89.969522°

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundaries for the Morrison Main Street Historic District are as follows: beginning at the center of intersection of Orange Street and Market Street; northeast along the center of Orange Street to the center of Lincolnway; southeast along the center of Lincolnway to the center of Cherry Street; southwest along the center of Cherry Street to a point aligned with the northwest corner of 200 East Main; southeast along the north (rear) property lines of 200-

208 East Main Street to the northeast corner of 208 East Main Street; southwest along the east (side) property line of 208 East Main Street to the center of Main Street; southeast along the center of Main Street to a point aligned with the northeast corner of 225 East Main Street; southwest along the east (side) property line of 225 East Main Street to the center of Market Street; northwest along the center of Market Street to the center of Genesee Street; southwest along the center of Genesee Street to a point aligned with the southeast corner of 101 West

Market; northwest along the south (rear) property lines of 101-201 West Market Street to the southwest corner of 201 West Market Street; northeast along the west (side) property line of 201 West Market Street to the center of Market Street; northwest along the center of Market Street to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Morrison Main Street Historic District include the most significant concentration of the city's historic commercial structures. District boundaries were drawn to minimize the number of non-contributing resources, as well as to exclude structures outside the period and areas of significance.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Darius Bryjka
organization: In Alliance LLC
street & number: 1722 W. Homewood Ave.
city or town: Springfield state: Illinois zip code: 62704
e-mail darius@inalliance.biz
telephone: (217) 220-5542
date: November 14, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Morrison Main Street Historic District
City or Vicinity:	Morrison
County:	Whiteside
State:	IL
Photographer:	Darius Bryjka
Date Photographed:	April 2013, May 2013, November 2013
Location of Original Digital Files:	#1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Number of Photographs:	35

Photo #1 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0001)
Corner of Lincolnway and Orange, camera facing southeast.

Photo #2 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0002)
Corner of Main and Orange, camera facing east.

Photo #3 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0003)
Corner of Main and Orange, camera facing southeast.

Photo #4 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0004)
United States Post Office, 226 West Main Street, camera facing north.

Photo #5 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0005)
Corner of Market and Base, camera facing southwest.

Photo #6 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0006)
Corner of Market and Base, camera facing northwest.

Photo #7 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0007)
Corner of Market and Base, camera facing east.

Photo #8 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0008)
Corner of Main and Base, camera facing west.

Photo #9 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0009)
Corner of Main and Base, camera facing northwest.

Photo #10 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0010)
Corner of Main and Base, camera facing southeast.

Photo #11 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0011)
Corner of Main and Base, camera facing northeast.

Photo #12 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0012)
Main Street, east of Base, camera facing southwest.

Photo #13 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0013)
Main Street, east of Base, camera facing southeast.

Photo #14 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0014)
109-111 West Main Street, camera facing south.

Photo #15 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0015)
Corner of Lincolnway and Genesee, camera facing southwest.

Photo #16 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0016)
Corner of Lincolnway and Genesee, camera facing southeast.

Photo #17 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0017)
Corner of Main and Genesee, camera facing northwest.

Photo #18 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0018)
Corner of Main and Genesee, camera facing north.

Photo #19 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0019)
Corner of Main and Genesee, camera facing east.

Photo #20 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0020)
Corner of Main and Genesee, camera facing southeast.

Photo #21 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0021)
Main Street, east of Genesee, camera facing southeast.

Photo #22 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0022)
112-118 East Main Street, camera facing east.

Photo #23 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0023)
Main Street, east of Genesee, camera facing southeast.

Photo #24 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0024)
Corner of Market and Genesee, camera facing northwest.

Photo #25 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0025)
Corner of Market and Genesee, camera facing west.

Photo #26 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0026)
Corner of Lincolnway and Cherry, camera facing southwest.

Photo #27 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0027)
Main Street, west of Cherry, camera facing west.

Photo #28 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0028)
Corner of Main and Cherry, camera facing southwest.

Photo #29 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0029)
Corner of Main and Cherry, camera facing northwest.

Photo #30 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0030)
Corner of Main and Cherry, camera facing east.

Photo #31 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0031)
Corner of Main and Cherry, camera facing southeast.

Photo #32 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0032)
Corner of Market and Cherry, camera facing northwest.

Photo #33 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0033)
Main Street, east of Cherry, camera facing northwest.

Photo #34 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0034)
Main Street, west of Madison, camera facing west.

Photo #35 (IL_Whiteside County_Morrison Main Street Historic District_0035)
Market Street, west of Madison, camera facing northwest.

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 100 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.

Morrison Main Street Historic District
Morrison, Illinois

Contributing

Non-Contributing

District Boundary

N

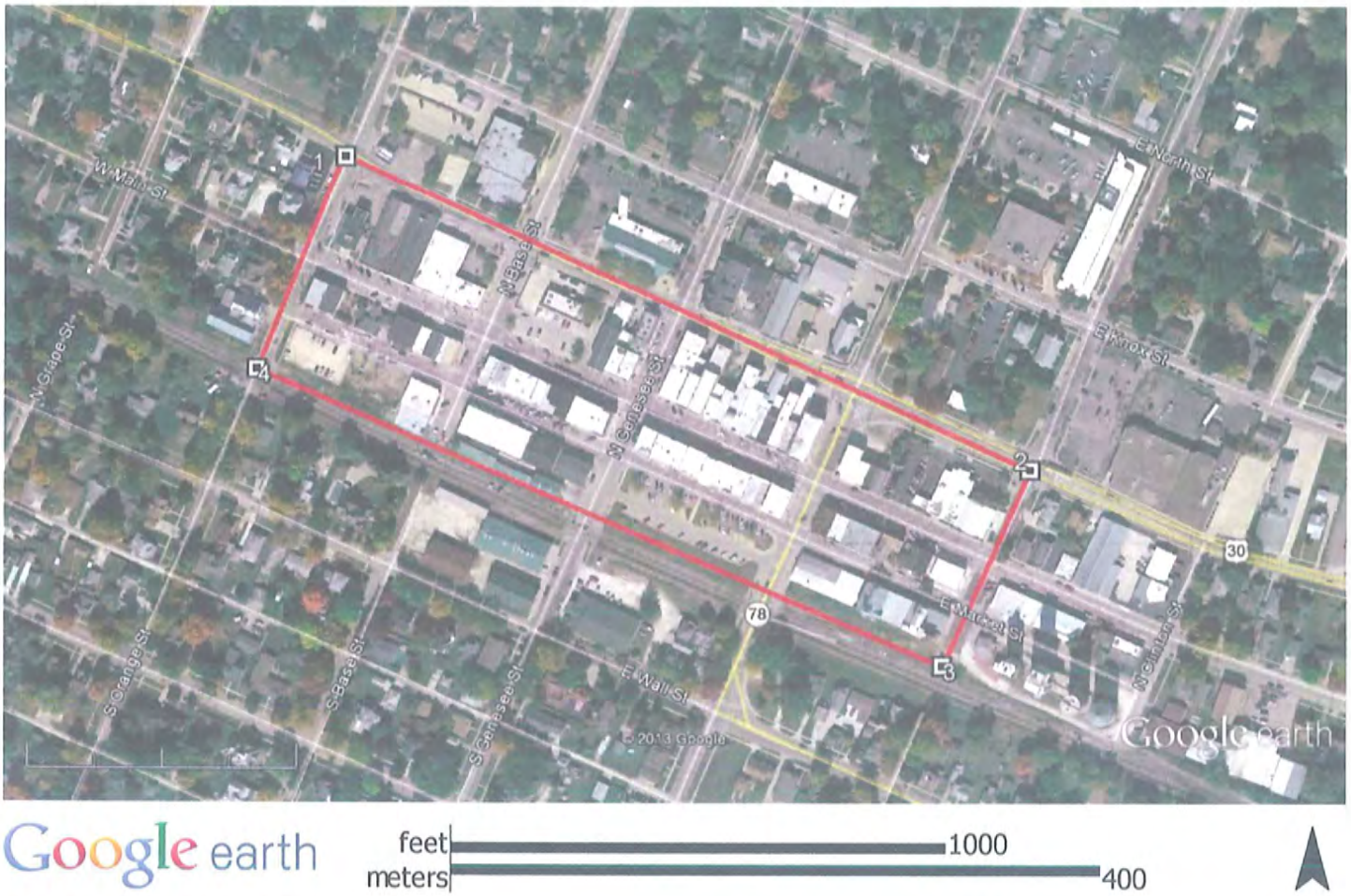
Photo Key
Morrison Main Street Historic District
Morrison, Illinois

Contributing

Non-Contributing

District Boundary

N



Morrison Main Street Historic District, Whiteside County, Illinois

Coordinates:

1: 41.810619°, -89.968851°

2: 41.808918°, -89.963838°

3: 41.807845°, -89.964481°

4: 41.809466°, -89.969522°

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Figure 9. Morrison, Illinois, Whiteside Hotel, 130 East Main Street (n.d., c. 1900).

Figure 10. Morrison, Illinois, United States Post Office, 226 West Main Street (1947).

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