

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Belvidere North State Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number State Street and vicinity between Hurlbut St. and the Kishwaukee River not for publication

city or town Belvidere vicinity

state Illinois code 012 county Boone code 007 zip code 61008

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	9	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
32	9	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: restaurant

HEALTH CARE: clinic

RECREATION-CULTURE: theater

RECREATION-CULTURE: monument/marker

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: restaurant

RECREATION-CULTURE: theater

RECREATION-CULTURE: monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19TH / EARLY 20TH C: Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

OTHER

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Belvidere, with over 25,500 residents, is situated on the banks of the Kishwaukee River in north-central Illinois. The city encompasses just over nine square miles, with 9 acres within the boundaries of the North State Street Historic District. The district includes 41 properties located on four city blocks, bordered on the north by Hurlbut Street and on the south by the Kishwaukee River. Among the 32 contributing resources are a marker commemorating the site of the 1842 American House hotel and the oldest commercial structure in Belvidere, a three-story building constructed ca 1850. The majority of the non-contributing resources meet the age criterion for listing, but have lost character-defining features which would allow them to contribute to the district. The historic district includes a number of attached commercial buildings dating from 1850 through 1955, most of which are in good condition. Most of the gaps in the streetscape in the district date to the period of significance, with five of these gaps resulting from the construction of auto service stations prior to 1949. The historic resources along these two blocks of State Street north of the Kishwaukee tell the story of the city's founding at a time when westward travel from Chicago was increasing and of its growth in the early part of the 20th century. The buildings in this district form a cohesive group that conveys the significance of the district as an important commercial center of the City of Belvidere from 1850 through 1962.

Narrative Description

Overall, the buildings of the North State Street Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century commercial district. Contributing buildings retain their original massing and character-defining elements of design, and the district as a whole retains integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and materials. The majority of the non-contributing resources meet the age criterion for listing, but have lost character-defining features which would allow them to contribute to the district.

Setting

Early settlers to the area commented on the natural beauty of the countryside near this crossing of the Kishwaukee River, and originally called the settlement "Elysian Fields." When the city was first platted, the courthouse square was located on a rise a few blocks north and east of the primary river crossing, with the idea that the commercial and civic center would be north of the river. The intersection of State Street and Lincoln Avenue (originally Mechanics Street), the center of the North State Street Historic District, was the location of the first commercial development in Belvidere, dating to 1836. State Street, named for its designation as part of the Illinois State Road connecting Chicago with Galena, once carried Federal Highway 20 through Belvidere, which contributed to the city's growth and the area's development. Today, State Street is a two-lane paved road. Brick paved sidewalks and crosswalks with streetlights that combine tall contemporary fixtures with street-level traditionally-styled lights line State Street. Although the majority of buildings are attached commercial structures, gaps in the street wall result from the construction of a number of service stations during the period of significance. Taking these into account, comparison with period photos and Sanborn Maps indicate that the streetscape in the North State Street Historic District is largely unchanged since the mid-1930's.

Building Descriptions

Below are brief descriptions of the district's resources. A full inventory follows these descriptions. State Street buildings from north to south are provided first, followed by the few resources on Lincoln Avenue. Numbers correspond to those provided on the full inventory and on the accompanying maps.

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North State Street

1. 226 North State Street, ca 1890

1 contributing building

National House

This brick building was originally constructed as a boarding house and was later used for manufacturing before being used once more as a multiple dwelling. Although the first floor has been faced with multi-colored stone in a random ashlar pattern, the original penetrations appear to have been maintained. These include six openings facing State Street, six facing Hurlbut Street, and one centered in the diagonal wall facing the intersection. On the State Street façade, the first and fourth penetrations from the left are doorways and all others on the first floor are windows. Those facing State Street have been replaced with small plate glass windows and wood infill. The remaining penetrations present double-hung windows.

On the second and third floors, the walls are coated with a thin layer of stucco or parging and the placement of window openings is repeated from the first floor with one exception. On the State Street façade, the fourth bay from the left does not include a window penetration. The second floor of this bay presents a plain masonry wall, and on the third floor, panels of decorative brick—sawtooth courses of rowlocks and soldiers. At the corner of the building, the stone facing covers all three floors of the diagonal wall, surrounding a window penetration on each floor. On the Hurlbut façade, the arrangement of window penetrations on the first floor is repeated on the second and third floors. The building's parapet is decorated with a wooden or metal cornice likely dating from the early 20th century. An enclosed fire escape is attached to the rear of the building.

2. 225 North State Street, ca 1880, ca 1925

1 contributing building

This brick structure has been completely sheathed in vertical wood siding, and the building's massing divides it into two sections: a two-story structure that fronts the street, and a one-story addition in the rear. The two-story section presents a corner entry with a window above. The façade facing the street presents a single large plate glass window on the first floor and two double-hung windows in separate penetrations on the second floor. The north façade presents irregularly-spaced windows on the first and second floors, suggesting that the wooden sheathing obscures some of the original openings. A wooden awning with asphalt roofing shingles stretches across this side of the building, the area beneath it has been enclosed along the first floor section of the building. This portion of the building presents regularly-spaced contemporary double-hung windows. This façade faces a paved lot, which would have included gas pumps when the building was used as service station between the 1920s and 1940s.

3. 222 North State Street, ca 1895

1 contributing building

This two story brick commercial structure presents three bays. On the first floor, a central group of three doors is set off-center, creating a larger commercial space to the left than that on the right. The cast iron storefronts appear to be original. Above the iron beam rises a wall of dark red brick. A single narrow stone sill runs across the façade, upon which rests two groups of windows flanking a single narrow double-hung window surmounted by a Roman arch. Each group of windows consists of a large plate glass window framed by two double-hung windows. The three windows are topped by transoms that fill the segmental arch opening. Each penetration in the second floor wall is surrounded by quoins formed by projecting bricks. The building's brick parapet ends in a decorative metal cornice.

4. 219 North State Street, ca 1940

1 contributing building

This two-story commercial structure presents the simple lines characteristic of mid-20th century masonry buildings. The entry for the storefront is centered on the façade, flanked by plate glass windows. To the right is a recessed entry leading to the second floor. The brick storefront appears to have been added after the initial construction. Above a fabric awning, the second floor façade presents a plain expanse of brick with three evenly-spaced double-hung windows. The parapet is finished with plain coping stones.

5. 217 North State Street, ca 1895

1 contributing building

The entry for the storefront of this two-story brick commercial building is centered on the façade, flanked by plate

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glass windows. To the right is an entry leading to the second floor. The brick storefront appears to have been added after the initial construction. Above a fabric awning, the second floor façade presents three evenly-spaced windows. Decorative brick window hoods emphasize the segmental arches topping each window penetration. The windows are slightly recessed, resulting in the suggestion of pilasters on either side of the building and between the windows. Above the windows, a corbelled brick cornice incorporates simple machicolations. The parapet is finished with plain coping stones.

6. 215 North State Street, ca 1900

1 non-contributing building

The storefronts of this single-story commercial structure has been faced with rustic stone. The storefront on the left has a central entry flanked by groups of three casement windows. The other storefront has a recessed entrance on the left, with two plate glass windows to the right of the door. Above both storefronts, a pediment sheathed with wood siding projects slightly from the original brick façade, which has been painted white and is finished with tile coping.

7-8. 214 North State Street, ca 1980

2 non-contributing buildings

Two contemporary structures, one a small storage unit and the other an office building stand on the location of an automobile service station constructed in the 1940s. The larger structure is sheathed in wood, and presents low brick facing beneath the plate glass windows on the main façade. Contemporary windows and doors of metal-trimmed glass and a very low mansard-type roof complete the main façade.

9. 212 1/2 (vicinity) North State Street, ca 1950

1 contributing object

American House Marker
HAARGIS No. 302330

A granite base with a metal plaque commemorates the construction of the American House, a two and a half story Greek Revival frame hotel constructed in 1842 on this site.

10. 212 North State Street, ca 1880, 1893

1 contributing building

Floyd Hopkins Block

The storefront of this two-story brick structure presents a typical arrangement: a central entrance to the second floor stairs is flanked by storefronts with central recessed entries and plate glass windows. The area above the storefronts that would typically be glazed is sheathed in wooden siding. At the second floor, the building's beginnings as two pre-1885 frame structures later sheathed in brick is apparent. The northern section of the second floor presents three evenly-spaced windows with brick hoods probably dating to before 1890. The southern section of the façade, likely veneered in 1893, presents a single window opening framed by a roman arch with a prominent keystone. Across the entire façade, a brick cornice consisting of a series of corbelled brackets provides the only decoration. The parapet wall rises higher above the center two-thirds of the façade and is finished with plain coping stones. A plaque with the phrase "Floyd Hopkins Block 1893" is centered just below the cornice. The brick and wood sheathing are painted gray.

11. 211 North State Street, ca 1940

1 contributing building

The recessed entry for the storefront of this two-story brick commercial building is roughly centered on the façade, flanked by plate glass windows. To the far left is an entry leading to the second floor. The storefront is faced in stone tile, which has delaminated above the right-hand storefront windows, revealing a cement-like base. Original window penetrations have been maintained on the second floor though it is unclear whether the windows have been replaced. The five windows at this level are grouped, with a set of three a bit more closely spaced in the center of the façade, with a single window flanking the group on either side. The line of the parapet is unusual, as it stair-steps down slightly in the middle, rather than rising which is more common for buildings of this period. Plain coping finishes the parapet. The area surrounding the windows and the brick panel above the storefront have been painted.

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12. 209 North State Street, ca 1895

1 contributing building

The storefront of this three-story brick structure has been sheathed in vertical wooden siding. Two recessed entries, presumably one for the storefront and one providing access to the second floor, are centered on the right side of the main façade. On the left is a group of three plate glass windows, with the two on the sides being narrower than the window in the middle. Projections dividing the storefront into two section and running across the façade above the storefront suggest that the original cast iron storefront may be hidden by the wood siding.

The second and third floors each present three double-hung windows spaced evenly across the façade. Stone sills and lintels have been retained, though the windows appear to have been replaced, the penetrations filled at the bottom to accommodate shorter contemporary windows. A simple cornice is composed of two projecting courses of brick topped by two corbelled courses of sawtooth rowlocks, above which a few plain courses of brick are capped by tile coping.

13. 208 North State Street, ca 1945

1 non-contributing building

The 1949 Sanborn Map shows only the barrel-vaulted portion of this building, sandwiched between east and west walls of brick which rise higher in the center. Plain stone coping caps the parapet walls. A bay window projects from the front of the building to the right of the entrance, negatively affecting the building's integrity of design. The rear addition is a simple structure of concrete masonry units with tile coping, likely added in the 1950s.

14. 207 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

The storefront of this two-story brick commercial building has been sheathed in fieldstone. A narrow entry to the second floor stands at the right end of the façade. The remainder of the façade presents a storefront with a central recessed entrance flanked by plate glass windows. The second floor façade presents four evenly-spaced windows with narrow stone sills. Segmental arches top each window penetration. A bracketed metal cornice stretches across the building's parapet.

15. 204 North State Street, ca 1850

1 contributing building

***First National Bank
HAARGIS No. 125068***

This three-story brick building is featured on the 1858 and 1870 Boone County Farmers Maps as the home of the First National Bank and Brown & Co. Hardware. Although originally constructed as two buildings, the storefronts have a single cast iron header. The left-hand storefront presents brick piers supporting the header and a bracketed hood above the storefront entry. Large plate glass windows fill the remainder of this storefront. The remaining storefront is sheathed in wood, obscuring the materials beneath, and is divided into four recessed bays. The first two present narrow plate glass windows; the third, the storefront entry; and the last, access to the stairs to the upper floors. Above the storefronts on the second floor is a series of six window penetrations topped by stone hoods incorporating segmental arches, and this fenestration is repeated on the third floor. A cornice of dark brown material stretches across the parapet at the top of the building. The secondary façade presents a contemporary hooded entrance at the far left with a series of window and door penetrations across the façade. The second and third floors present regularly spaced windows with narrow rusticated stone sills and lintels.

16. 138 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

L. S. Longcor, Longcor Block

Both sections of this two-story Italianate brick building were constructed prior to the publication of the 1885 Sanborn Map. The entire first floor façade on both State and Lincoln is faced with rough stone. On State Street, four entrances seem to have been maintained in their original locations. The storefronts have otherwise been filled, except for a series of small, double hung windows flanking each of the first three entrances from the left. These correspond to the portion of the building that was originally the L. S. Longcor block (previously 136 and 138 North State Street). The remaining section of the building (previously 140 North State Street) presents a door on the left and wide plate glass windows set high in the walls to the right. The buildings are unified by a fabric awning which stretches from the south edge of the State Street façade around the corner to the end of the building along Lincoln

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Avenue.

At the second floor level, the distinction between the L. S. Longcor Block and the building at 140 North State Street is clear. The Longcor block presents a row of seven evenly-spaced window penetrations topped by Roman arches with projecting voussoirs and over-size keystones. The upper portion of the window penetrations have been filled to accommodate shorter contemporary windows, the height of each is obscured by fixed fabric awnings. Above the windows, a series of recessed panels correspond to the window bays below, and above these is a metal cornice surmounted by a metal plaque bearing the building's name. The three second floor windows of what had been 140 North State Street are grouped in the center of the façade and are visually unified by a single fabric awning. The bracketed metal cornice above these windows is similar to that on the Longcor Block, though the scale of the brackets is larger than those on the neighboring building.

17. 135 North State Street, ca 1880

1 non-contributing building

The storefront of this building has been replaced with contemporary brick, and presents entry to the second floor at the far left. The remaining storefront is symmetrically arranged, with a central recessed entry of metal and glass flanked by plate glass windows. At the second floor level, three original window penetrations have been retained, though contemporary double-hung windows smaller than the originals have been installed with some wooden or metal fill above each window. A contemporary flat arch with contrasting keystone has been installed above each window. The wall is sheathed with synthetic clapboard siding, above which synthetic fish scale shingles cover the wall to the top of the parapet.

18. 134 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

The storefront of this two-story brick building has been sheathed in vertical wood siding. On the right, a doorway provides access to the second floor. The remaining area of the façade presents a recessed entry with a pair of large plate glass windows to the left. At the second floor, three tall window openings with Roman arches maintain their original stone sills and ornately carved stone window hoods. The original cornice has been replaced by a plain parapet with metal flashing.

19. 133 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

This building presents as a single structure with its neighbor, 131. The storefront of this building has been replaced with contemporary brick, and presents entry to the second floor at the center. On either side, are two symmetrically arranged storefronts, each with a central recessed entry of metal and glass flanked by plate glass windows. At the second floor level, three original window penetrations have been retained above each storefront, though contemporary double-hung windows smaller than the originals have been installed with some wooden or metal fill above each window. A contemporary flat arch with contrasting keystone has been installed above each window. The wall is sheathed with synthetic clapboard siding with a contrasting narrow cornice of dentils topping the parapet. Despite the contemporary materials, the building's massing and arrangement of storefront elements and fenestration allow it to serve as a contributing building.

20. 132 North State Street, ca 1890

1 contributing building

The first floor storefront has been completely replaced with a stucco and stone treatment. A contemporary steel door is centered between two windows with Roman arches. rustic stone veneer, painted white, covers the walls below the windows and frames the three openings. A stucco finish, painted red, covers the rest of the storefront. At the second floor level, three windows with segmental arches are evenly spaced across the façade. A lighted sign covers the center window. A bracketed cornice of metal trims the parapet.

21. 131 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

This building presents as a single structure with its neighbor, 133. The storefront of this building has been replaced with contemporary brick, and presents entry to the second floor at the center. On either side, are two symmetrically arranged storefronts, each with a central recessed entry of metal and glass flanked by plate glass windows. At the second floor level, three original window penetrations have been retained above each storefront, though contemporary double-hung windows smaller than the originals have been installed with some wooden or metal fill

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above each window. A contemporary flat arch with contrasting keystone has been installed above each window. The wall is sheathed with synthetic clapboard siding with a contrasting narrow cornice of dentils topping the parapet. Despite the contemporary materials, the building's massing and arrangement of storefront elements and fenestration allow it to serve as a contributing building.

22. 130 North State Street, ca 1898

1 contributing building

The first floor storefront presents a slightly recessed entry on the right. Rustic stone veneer covers the storefront walls beneath the windows. The area above the plate glass windows and entry has been sheathed in vertical wood siding. The building's original cast iron storefront appears to be intact beneath these contemporary materials: the iron supporting beam with rosettes is still visible between the first and second stories. The second floor façade presents a grouping of three windows. The central window penetration is topped by an elliptical arch filled with stone carved with a foliate pattern. The arch appears to rest on an entablature that seems to be supported by pilasters that separate the three windows. The top section of each window penetration has been filled with masonry to accommodate shorter contemporary double-hung windows. A wide bracketed cornice of metal features three panels with foliate patterns that repeat those above the central second-story window.

23. 129 North State Street, ca 1880

1 contributing building

The storefront of this building presents an entry to the second floor at the far left. The remaining storefront is symmetrically arranged, with a central recessed entry flanked by plate glass windows with low knee walls of green and white glazed brick. The transoms have been filled with vertical wood siding. At the second floor level, two original window penetrations with segmental arches enclose double-hung windows. At the top of the parapet wall, a simple cornice of brick is composed of a sawtooth course of rowlocks supporting two corbelled courses and the coping tiles.

24. 126 North State Street, 1895

1 contributing building

Unity Block

The Unity Block presents three bays on both floors. The original cast iron ground floor storefronts appear to be intact, with a recessed central entrance to the second-floor stair hall flanked by angled entries to a shop on either side. This unusual arrangement of entries is centered in the façade, with large plate glass windows and a very short knee wall of brick filling the remaining space within the cast iron frame. A fabric awning stretches across the storefront on the right. The three bays on the second floor correspond to those on the first, and are separated by projecting brickwork arranged to suggest pilasters. The central narrow bay, above the three entrances, presents a single tall narrow window. The remaining bays flanking this window each present a pair of double-hung windows with Roman arches. The installation of contemporary replacement windows required filling the arches with vertical wooden siding. The building's cornice has been replaced by vertical metal sheathing.

25. 124 North State Street, ca 1895

1 contributing building

Ransom

Architect: Lewis H. Sturges

The storefront of this two-story brick building has been replaced with contemporary materials: light-colored brick wainscoting provides a sill upon which a pair of plate glass windows rest. These flank a recessed entrance, which is slightly left of center. A second entry to the second floor is positioned at the far right hand side of the building. Vinyl siding sheathes the walls, and a wooden awning with asphalt shingles stretches over the storefront. This treatment of the first floor extends to the adjacent building, number 122.

The building's second floor presents three double-hung windows with segmental arches evenly spaced across the façade. Above these a flat expanse of brick extends up to the bracketed cornice of pressed metal, which includes the building's name. The cornice and brick have been painted.

26. 122 North State Street, ca 1955

1 non-contributing building

This one-story structure presents as a single building with neighboring 124 North State Street, and has no separate

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street entrance. The light-colored brick wainscoting provides a sill upon which three plate glass windows rest. Vinyl siding sheathes the wall, and a wooden awning with asphalt shingles stretches over the storefront. A lighted sign has been installed above the awning.

27-28. 121 North State Street, ca 1940

2 non-contributing buildings

Constructed as a service station, this building retains its basic massing. However, the original design has been obscured by a number of changes. The building has been sheathed in vertical metal siding. What appears to have been an overhead vehicular door on the right side of the façade has been replaced with a contemporary steel and glass door and plate glass window with transoms above. On the left side of the main façade, an addition in light colored brick projects from the front of the building. Two large plate glass windows, a metal and glass door, and a small window are arranged asymmetrically across this portion of the façade. This addition has a mansard-type roof sheathed in light colored asphalt shingles. The property includes a non-contributing five-bay garage.

29. 120 North State Street, 1901

1 contributing building

W. W. Brittan

The storefront of this building has been filled with vertical wooden siding. Access to the second floor is provided by a steel door at the right end of the main façade. A recessed storefront entrance is positioned in an angled wall on the left. Plate glass windows of varying sizes pierce the wooden walls, and a fixed awning sheathed with wooden shingles stretches across the storefront. The second floor presents a symmetrical arrangement of windows resting on a bracketed sill. In the center is an oriel window composed of a plate glass window flanked by double-hung windows. Two large brackets appear to support this window, while smaller brackets are positioned beneath the sills of two more double-hung windows that flank the oriel window. These appear to be contemporary replacement windows. Above these windows is a plaque with the building's name, above which corbelled brick supports a projecting stone cornice. Clay coping tiles top the parapet wall.

30. 118 North State Street, ca 1910

1 contributing building

The storefront of this building has been sheathed with painted rustic stone veneer. Access to the second floor is provided by a door at the right end of the main façade. A recessed storefront entrance is positioned at the left end of the building. A single plate glass window carrying the business' name is set high in the wall. A fixed awning sheathed with wooden shingles stretches across the storefront. This building's treatments on the second floor are identical to its neighbor, 116. The second floor presents two, evenly spaced windows with narrow stone sills and segmental arches. Above these rise a plain expanse of brick ending in a cornice of corbelled brick. Clay coping tiles top the parapet wall.

31. 116 North State Street, ca 1910

1 contributing building

The storefront of this building maintains its original arrangement and some materials. Access to the second floor is provided by a door to the right. A central recessed door with transom provides access to the storefront. Original cast iron columns and beam are intact, though the plate glass window openings have been filled with vertical wooden siding. This building's treatments on the second floor are identical to its neighbor, 118. The second floor presents two, evenly spaced windows with narrow stone sills and segmental arches. Above these rise a plain expanse of brick ending in a cornice of corbelled brick. Clay coping tiles top the parapet wall.

32. 107 North State Street, ca 1895

1 contributing building

HAARGIS No. 125114

This building presents three bays on both floors. The original cast iron ground floor storefronts appear to be intact, with a recessed central entrance to the second-floor stair hall flanked by angled entries to a shop on either side. This unusual arrangement of entries is centered in the façade, with large plate glass windows on either side. Knee walls and transoms of both shops have been filled with opaque materials, including vertical wooden siding and a stucco-like finish. A lighted sign stretches across the storefront on the left. The three bays on the second floor correspond to those on the first. The central narrow bay, above the three entrances, presents a single tall narrow window. The remaining bays flanking this window each present a pair of double-hung windows. All three sets of

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windows each have a heavy lintel of light colored dressed stone. At this level, the bays are separated by recessed panels of rusticated brick or stone in a darker color from the facing brick, above which a diamond-shaped projection of brick. The parapet wall presents a recessed panel above each window. The diamond-shaped projections—here of dark rusticated brick—are repeated in these recessed panels, above which a series of corbelled courses support the bracketed cornice of pressed metal.

33. 106 North State Street, 1921

1 contributing building

Apollo Theatre

The Apollo Theater was built in the Commercial Style with simple stone accents. The symmetrical façade includes a box office projecting from the center of the building, flanked by two sets of single doors with sidelights, which are likely replacements for the original double doors that would have been common on a building of this type. A simple marquee shelters these entrances, and on either side of this central group, an original poster frame is intact. Unusual for a building of this type, the treatment of the remaining portions of the main façade are not symmetrical. To the right, a second poster frame has been bricked in, and to its right stands a single door, probably an exit from the lobby. In the corresponding space on the other side of the building is a pair of double doors with their original transoms.

Symmetry is maintained above the ground level, with the façade dividing into three sections. Each bay is defined by a double pilaster of projecting brick which rests on a bracketed stone table. These brick pilasters rise to the height of the cornice of plain brick beneath a narrow projecting cornice of stone. The central bay, above the marquee, presents three brick roundels, two enclosing vents and the center presenting a plaque with the building's construction date. Above these are mounted the anchors with chains supporting the marquee, and above these a single narrow sill stretches across the bay, upon which rest three pair of double-hung, six-over-one, windows. The bays on either side at this level present a plain panel of brick surrounded by decorative rectangular border of projecting brick with square stone blocks at each corner.

At the level of the parapet above the cornice, the four double pilasters of brick extend upwards, with those defining the central bay rising approximately twice as high as those at the ends of the façade. In the central bay, a group of three penetrations enclosed in a single segmental arch accommodate ventilation needs. The shape of the arch is repeated in the line of the parapet, which curves gently upwards between the double-brick pilasters. Above the bays on either side, the parapet presents three steps downwards to the pairs of pilasters at either end of the façade. The entire parapet has coping of simple dressed stone.

34. 104 North State Street, ca 1920

1 contributing building

This one-story commercial structure presents a storefront of metal and glass that is clearly a contemporary replacement, although the original arrangement of elements is likely intact. The central recessed entrance is flanked by plate glass windows framed in light-colored metal. Panels of an opaque material, either metal or a composite, serve as knee walls and fill the transoms. The steel beam supporting the masonry has been exposed, and though the columns on either side of the entry have been sheathed in metal, the post at the left corner of the façade retains a portion of what may have been its original cladding: a panel with a raised foliate design. Above the storefront rises a simple parapet of brick, which is higher at the ends than in the middle. Plain dressed stone serves as coping for the parapet.

35. 101 North State Street, ca 1895, ca 1900

1 contributing building

G. J. Schlenk's Brewery

The storefront of this nine-bay building has been replaced with contemporary materials. Two entries and four small plate glass windows penetrate a wall of vertical wooden siding that stretches across eight of the nine bays. This section of the storefront presents a fixed awning of wood sheathed with wooden shingles. The last bay on the left provides access for automobiles to the rear of the building. The second floor façade presents a single double-hung window in eight of the nine bays. Each of these has a heavy dressed stone lintel and narrow stone sill. At this level,

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the last bay on the right is treated differently, here the location of a projecting octagonal tower. At the top of the parapet, a bracketed pressed metal cornice runs the length of the building and wraps around the tower, which has a conical roof with finial which appear to date to the building's original construction.

West Lincoln Avenue

36. 115 West Lincoln Avenue, 1950 1 contributing building

Davis Building

Constructed as a clinic in 1950, this two-story structure of concrete masonry units (CMUs) is faced with rusticated fieldstone in rectangular units of varying height. Random stones project slightly from the façade. The footprint of the original structure was polygonal: a rectangle with one corner removed, the entrance situated off-center in the angled façade. A double-hung window is situated at either end of that façade. A pair of what appear to be French doors above the main entrance are partially obscured by a fabric awning which is centered over the entryway. A plaque with the inscription "Davis Building" is centered above the French doors.

The south façade facing Lincoln Street presents three irregularly spaced windows on the first floor and four windows on the second floor. The second floor windows are of various sizes but are roughly evenly spaced across the façade. A one-story addition on the west side of the building is clad in stone facing similar to that used on the other façades, but is somewhat lighter in color. Secondary façades facing the parking lot and alley are painted CMUs. A brick chimney is centered in the east façade facing the alley.

37. 122 West Lincoln Avenue, ca 1948, ca 1950 1 contributing building

This simple single-story brick commercial building presents four storefronts: from the left, the first two are faced with dark brown brick. The first presents a central entry of metal and glass, flanked by two small windows. The second presents a storefront almost completely of glass divided roughly in three. The center section consists of a door and window framed in light-colored metal. The next storefront is faced in a light brown brick. One penetration presents a door on the left side of the façade. To the right is a single wide penetration filled with three plate-glass windows. It appears that the penetrations once reached all the way to the sidewalk; these have been partially filled with brick about ten courses high. The final storefront facing Lincoln Street is actually the secondary façade for a shop that faces west into the adjacent parking lot. The Lincoln Street façade presents a single penetration filled with three large plate glass windows, while the short main façade facing the parking lot presents an entrance and a single plate glass window. Each storefront is visually indicated by a simple fabric awning that shades all the window and door penetrations on each storefront.

38. 110 East Lincoln Avenue, ca 1920 1 contributing building

A simple, single-story commercial building presents a central entrance flanked by an overhead vehicular door on the left and a plate glass window on the right. A fabric awning shades the entry and window. Rising above the three penetrations is a plain brick parapet wall. The center third of the parapet rises four courses higher than the wall on either side, as does a short segment of the wall at the corners of the building. Plain light-colored coping caps the parapet wall. An expanse of poorly-matching contemporary brick results in a light-colored band of masonry stretching across the main façade.

39. 112 East Lincoln Avenue, ca 1880, ca 1925 1 contributing building

This two-story commercial building mimics the basic design of its neighbor at 110 East Lincoln. The building presents a central entrance flanked by a plate glass window on either side. Storefront windows appear to have been recently replaced with smaller windows and filled with brick and mortar that is lighter than the original. A fabric awning stretched across the main façade. On the second floor, three evenly-spaced windows penetrations have been filled with contemporary casement windows. Rising above the three penetrations is a plain brick parapet wall. The center third of the parapet rises four courses higher than the wall on either side, as does a short segment of the wall at the corners of the building. Plain light-colored coping caps the parapet wall.

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40. 116 East Lincoln Avenue, ca 1930

1 non-contributing building

This small service station is sheathed with what appears to be a composite material that has been painted. Original window penetrations have been filled with wood to accommodate smaller windows. The primary façade faces Van Buren Street, presenting filled window penetrations and vehicular door openings common to service stations of the period.

41. 117 East Lincoln Avenue, ca 1925

1 contributing building

The main façade of this simple, single-story commercial building presents three groups of penetrations. At the far left, a wooden door is flanked by two small plate glass windows set high in the wall. To the left is another entrance, this one a metal and glass door flanked by two windows of matching height and a pair of plate glass windows in a separate penetration to the right. These two features are visually joined by the fabric awning that stretches above them. Finally, an overhead vehicular door is positioned at the far right end of the façade. Rising above these various openings is a plain brick parapet wall. The center third of the parapet rises four courses higher than the wall on either side, as does a short segment of the wall at the corners of the building. The entire building has been painted.

Inventory

No.	Address	Date Built / Modified	Architectural Classification Category: Sub-category	Contributing?
1.	226 North State Street	ca 1890	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
2.	225 North State Street	ca 1880, ca 1925	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
3.	222 North State Street	ca 1895	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
4.	219 North State Street	ca 1940	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
5.	217 North State Street	ca 1895	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
6.	215 North State Street	ca 1900	Other	No
7.	214 North State Street	ca 1980	Other	No
8.	Storage Building	Ca 1980	Other	No
9.	212-1/2 (vicinity) North State Street	ca 1950	Other: Other: See Comments	Yes
10.	212 North State Street	ca 1880, 1893	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
11.	211 North State Street	ca 1940	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
12.	209 North State Street	ca 1895	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
13.	208 North State Street	ca 1945	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	No
14.	207 North State Street	ca 1880	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
15.	204 North State Street	ca 1850	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
16.	138 North State Street	ca 1880	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
17.	135 North State Street	ca 1880	Late Victorian: Italianate	No
18.	134 North State Street	ca 1880	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
19.	133 North State Street	ca 1880	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
20.	132 North State Street	ca 1890	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
21.	131 North State Street	ca 1880	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes

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No.	Address	Date Built / Modified	Architectural Classification Category: Sub-category	Contributing?
22.	130 North State Street	ca 1898	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
23.	129 North State Street	ca 1880	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
24.	126 North State Street	1895	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
25.	124 North State Street	ca 1895	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
26.	122 North State Street	ca 1955	Other	No
27.	121 North State Street	ca 1940	Other	No
28.	Garage	ca 1940	Other	No
29.	120 North State Street	1901	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
30.	118 North State Street	ca 1910	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
31.	116 North State Street	ca 1910	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
32.	107 North State Street	ca 1895	Late Victorian: Italianate	Yes
33.	106 North State Street	1921	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
34.	104 North State Street	ca 1920	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
35.	101 North State Street	ca 1895, ca 1900	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
36.	115 West Lincoln Avenue	1950	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
37.	122 West Lincoln Avenue	ca 1948, ca 1950	Modern Movement	Yes
38.	110 East Lincoln Avenue	ca 1920	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
39.	112 East Lincoln Avenue	ca 1880, ca 1925	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes
40.	116 East Lincoln Avenue	ca 1930	Other	No
41.	117 East Lincoln Avenue	ca 1925	American, Late 19th / Early 20th C: Commercial Style	Yes

Summary

The commercial district along North State Street presents a cohesive group of commercial buildings that are representative of local architectural and commercial trends from 1850 through 1962. Most of the buildings within the district have retained their original appearance and use and continue to portray the history of the area as a business district for the City of Belvidere and the surrounding region between the mid-nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. The non-contributing properties, also built for commercial use but having lost integrity due to inappropriate alterations, do not significantly detract from the overall visual and functional cohesiveness of the district. The result is a streetscape that has remained largely unchanged since the mid-1930's.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1850 - 1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lewis H. Sturges

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1850, the construction date for the oldest building in the district, and continues through to 1962, the current end date for eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The North State Street Historic District located in the City of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The majority of buildings in this district retain most of their original design features and comprise a visually cohesive grouping of commercial buildings constructed between 1850 and 1955. Since the city's founding, the predominate building type has been two-story masonry buildings with first floor commercial storefronts and various uses on the upper floors—residences, shops and office space. The majority of the district's commercial structures are of this type, with about half in the late-Victorian Italianate style and half in the Commercial Style. The buildings in this area formed the earliest commercial district in Belvidere and have maintained the integrity of design, materials and workmanship necessary for them to represent the history and development of commerce in that city.

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

Criterion A: Commerce

The Belvidere North State Street Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The mid-1830s saw a number of events result in the establishment and early growth of Belvidere: initial claims along a particularly scenic section of the Kishwaukee River, the charter of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (later renamed Chicago & Northwestern), the selection of Belvidere as the crossing point of the new "State Road" over the Kishwaukee along with the construction of the first bridge at that point, and the establishment of a post office in Belvidere all occurred between 1835 and 1836. These events, followed by the partition of Boone County from Winnebago County and the naming of Belvidere as its county seat in 1843, make it is easy to understand why settlers heading west from Chicago made Belvidere a stop on their journey and frequently chose to make Belvidere their home.

The intersection of State Street and Lincoln Avenue (originally Mechanics Street), the center of the North State Street Historic District, was the location of the first commercial development in Belvidere. In 1836, the Belvidere House was constructed here, followed by the American House in 1842, both prominent hotels on the stage coach road between Chicago and Galena just a day's journey from Chicago. Belvidere's first dry goods store stood at this intersection, and the First National Bank, established in 1865, made its home here in what is likely the city's oldest extant commercial building and possibly its first brick structure (204 North State Street, Photos 4 and 6). With the county courthouse constructed on a rise a few blocks north and east of this intersection, State Street at the river seemed poised to become the city's commercial core. Shops of every type were established here, with brewery and later restaurant (Photo 11) and the Union Opera House (later replaced by the Apollo Theater Photo 12) flanking one's approach to the commercial district from the south.

When the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad chose to site their tracks south of the river in 1852, the depot's location drew commercial development to an area a half-mile south of the Kishwaukee. Although much new commercial development was directed to areas south of the river after 1852, the commercial district at State and Mechanics Streets north of the river continued to be a thriving commercial area. Most of the buildings along these two blocks of State Street were constructed after the railroad came to town, and included the city's largest theater and later a remarkable concentration of automobile service stations and specialty shops. By the 1920s, ten different auto-related businesses were located within the boundaries of the district, no fewer than five service stations and five auto storage, sales or service facilities which operated there through the 1940s. The paved areas necessary for these types of businesses have left their mark on the district. Of the six areas along State Street in the district that appear to be vacant lots, all but one were previously vacated to accommodate automobile sales or service business prior to 1949. The remaining empty lot, adjacent to the Apollo Theater, has been vacant since before 1900, well before the Apollo's construction in 1921. These facts make clear that the North State Street Historic District, with few exceptions, is largely unchanged since its period of significance and, as the original commercial center of Belvidere, holds an important place in the history of commerce for Belvidere and its environs.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Belvidere North State Street Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. About half of the buildings in the district were constructed prior to 1900, and most of these retain the features of their original Italianate Style. The majority of the remaining buildings can be classified as built in the Commercial Style popular in the early 20th century. In a few cases, older Italianate buildings have had their façades replaced in the Commercial Style.

Italianate Brick Construction, 1856 to 1891

The Italianate style was first developed in Britain in the early 1800s. John Nash is credited with developing the style by applying a number of classical and Italian architectural features in his design of large country estates in England. The style became popular throughout England, and by 1840, Alexander Jackson Davis was using the style in buildings on the eastern seaboard of the United States. At the same time, examples of the style became common in architectural pattern books, encouraging its popularity throughout the Midwest. In the United States, the Italianate Style is frequently expressed in residential architecture, though common elements continued to be used in commercial architecture well into the twentieth century. These include low-pitched hipped roofs, projecting eaves, prominent cornices, window or door openings incorporating Roman or segmental arches, tall windows, plate glass and paneled double doors.¹ As expressed in commercial structures in the Midwest from the 1850s onward, the Italianate Style made practical use of local materials. Bricks were often locally produced and used not only for walls, but also for decoration. The earliest brick Italianate commercial structures usually present window hoods and cornices of brick, sometimes in contrasting colors but frequently made of the same brick as the rest of the building. As the availability of commercially-produced materials increased, storefronts and window hoods of cast iron (George Mesker's Evansville, Indiana shop became a favorite source in the Midwest) and cornices and window hoods of pressed metal or wood became more common. Design features of Italianate commercial structures also solved practical problems: the tall ceilings allowed for large expanses of glass to make the most of daylight, and the tall double-hung windows, when opened at top and bottom, promoted ventilation during the hot Midwestern summers. All-brick construction, and later masonry structures incorporating iron and steel supports, addressed fire hazards at a time when people relied on oil, gas and other petroleum products to fuel their lamps.

The majority of buildings along State Street in this district are examples of this style. The National House (Photo 02), and the First National Bank (Photos 04 and 06) are the best examples of the earlier expressions of this style, presenting tall, narrow windows with segmental arched windows evenly spaced across each façade. Later Italianate buildings would incorporate bracketed pressed metal cornices, sometimes with matching window hoods, like those on the Longcor Block (Photo 08), the Ransom Building and some of its neighbors (Photo 10), and the Schlenk Brewery and its neighbor (Photo 11). In addition to these "high style" Italianate buildings, the district includes a number of buildings which lack complex applied decoration but clearly reflect the basic design elements of the style. These include two groups of buildings, one in the 200 block of North State Street (Photo 03) and another a block south on the same side of the street (Photo 7).

The Commercial Style, 1895 to 1945

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

The Commercial Style is distinguished by frame construction of iron or steel with cladding of masonry, and sometimes metal or glass. Window area on the upper floors is typically greater than in masonry buildings. Windows are sometimes set in a projecting bay that extends across multiple floors. Ground floor storefronts are typically metal and plate glass. Ornamentation is generally limited to a projecting cornice and applied ornamentation which could reflect any of the

¹ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994), 143-145.

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popular styles of the era. Although the term was coined to describe early skyscrapers, it is also used to describe commercial structures of one to four stories which have plate glass windows in the first floor storefronts and flat roofs, with decoration generally limited to applied ornamentation and a decorative cornice or parapet. The group of buildings on East Lincoln Avenue which were originally auto-related are good examples of the style (Photo 05, far right), but by far, the best example of the Commercial Style in this district is the Apollo Theater, which stands on the banks of the Kishwaukee (Photo 12). The simplicity of design combined with the reliance on brick and simple stone features for ornamentation are hallmarks of the style.

The Modern Movement and International Style: 1950s

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

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

Although there are no high-style examples of the International Style in the district, characteristics of the Modern Movement are evident in the group of commercial buildings facing each other on West Lincoln Avenue, where the Davis Building (1950) faces a series of one-story storefronts built in the same period. The horizontal emphasis and lack of applied ornamentation are hallmarks of this style. These simple mid-century commercial buildings, along with the neighboring buildings in the North State Street Historic District, maintain their integrity of design, materials and workmanship that supports the eligibility of the district for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, which in turn allows them to represent the history and development of commerce in Belvidere from its founding through the middle of the 20th century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bateman, Newton, LL.D. and Paul Selby, A.M., eds. *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Boone County, Volume 2*. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1909.

Belvidere Illustrated: Historical, Descriptive and Biographical. Belvidere, Ill.: The Daily Republican, 1896.

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

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

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Moorhead, Virginia B., ed. *Boone County Then and Now 1835 1976: A History in Words and Pictures by Her Sons and Daughters to Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Signing of The Declaration of Independence*. Boone County, Illinois: Boone County Bicentennial Commission, 1976

The Past and Present of Boone County, Illinois. Chicago: H.F. Kett & Company, 1877.

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Boone County Historical Museum Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>347761</u>	<u>4680399</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>348042</u>	<u>4638874</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>347898</u>	<u>4680493</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>347903</u>	<u>4680165</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary of the Belvidere North State Street Commercial Historic District is shown on the accompanying site plan. The National Register boundary encloses all buildings, sites and structures that face North State Street between the Kishwaukee River and Hurlbut Street and includes six buildings along Lincoln Avenue on either side of State Street.

Beginning at the center of the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Van Buren Street, the boundary extends northwest along Van Buren Street 42 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing southwest 42 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the right, continuing northwest 83 yards to the center of Hurlbut Street.

The boundary , then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing southwest along Hurlbut Street 125 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing southeast 83 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the right, continuing southwest, 42 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing southeast, 125 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing northeast, 42 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the right, continuing southeast, 83 yards to the bank of the Kishwaukee river.

The boundary then turns 90 degrees to the right, continuing northeast along the bank of the Kishwaukee River, 167 yards, then turns 90 degrees to the left, continuing northwest, 167 yards to the point of origin at the center of the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Van Buren Street.

All measurements are approximate.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Belvidere North State Street Commercial Historic District includes those properties that are associated with the commercial district during its period of significance (1850-1962) and retain adequate integrity to portray their relationship to the historic business district. The boundary encloses all of the significant resources and features of the district. The non-contributing resources are buildings with alterations that obscure their connection to the period of significance or were constructed after the period of significance. This area includes the oldest commercial building in Belvidere.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicholas Dorochoff, Principal
organization Dorochoff Consulting LLC date 01/17/2012
street & number 2044 West Farwell Avenue 3-E telephone 847-942-4807
city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60645
e-mail nick@dorochoff.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: North State Street Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Belvidere
County: Boone State: Illinois
Photographer: Photos 1 – 8, Adam Hooczko, Naperville, Illinois
Photos 9 – 12, Nicholas Dorochoff, Chicago, Illinois
Date Photographed: Photos 1 – 8, December 11, 2011
Photos 9 – 12, January 5, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	File Name
01.	East side of State Street at Hurlbut Street, facing southeast.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_01.NEF
02.	West side of State Street at Hurlbut Street, facing southwest.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_02.NEF

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No.	Subject	File Name
03.	East side of State between Hurlbut and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_03.NEF
04.	West side of State Street between Hurlbut and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_04.NEF
05.	Northeast corner of State and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_05.NEF
06.	Northwest corner of State and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_06.NEF
07.	Southeast corner of State and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_07.NEF
08.	Southwest corner of State and Lincoln Streets.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_08.NEF
09.	East side of State Street south of Lincoln Street.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_09.CR2
10.	West side of State Street south of Lincoln Street.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_10.CR2
11.	State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northeast.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_11.CR2
12.	State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northwest.	IL_Boone_County_Belvidere_North_State_Street_Commercial_12.CR2

Property Owner:

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

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

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

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

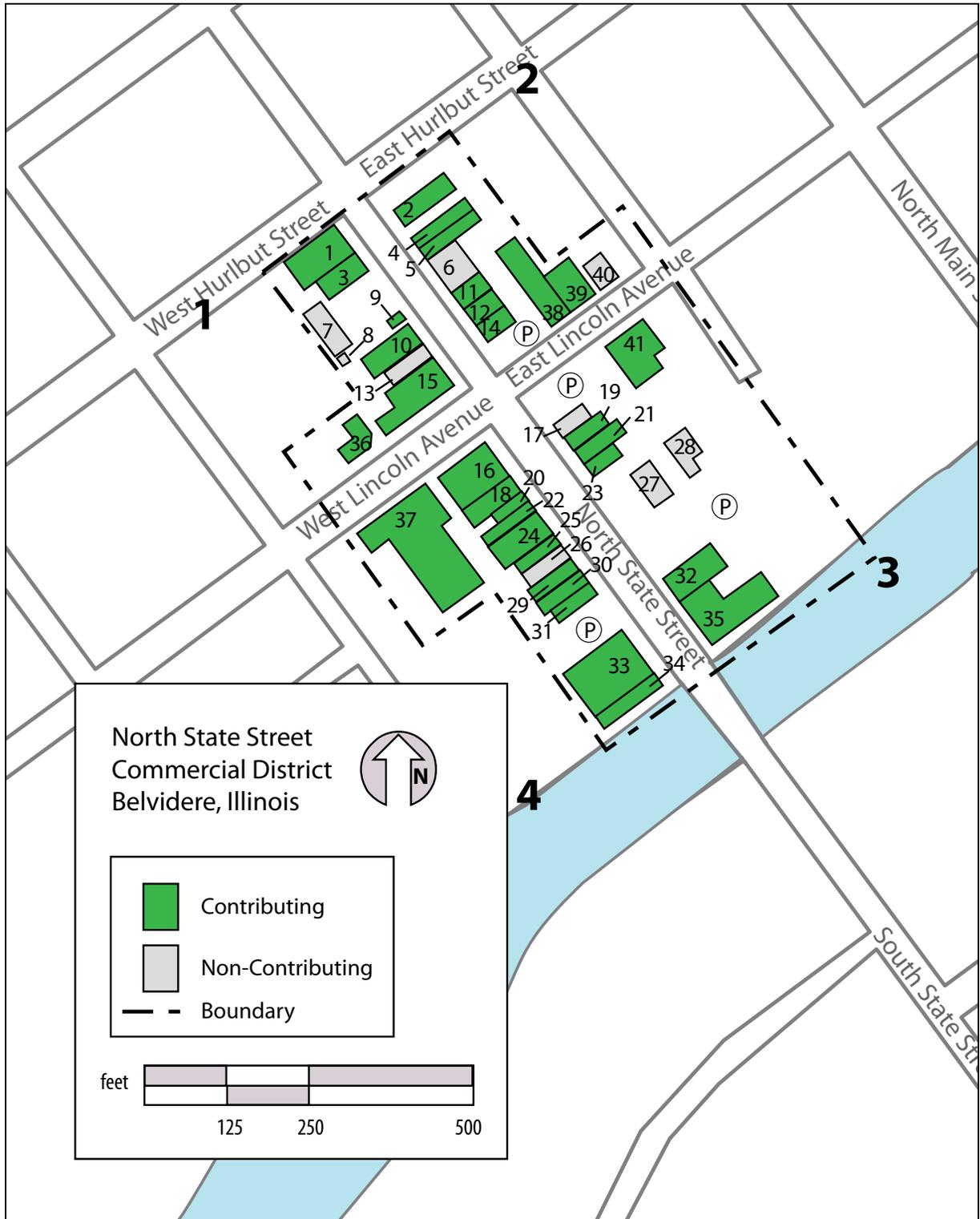
Belvidere North State Street Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, Illinois
County and State

Sketch Maps:

Belvidere Commercial Historic District Boundaries and UTM References

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

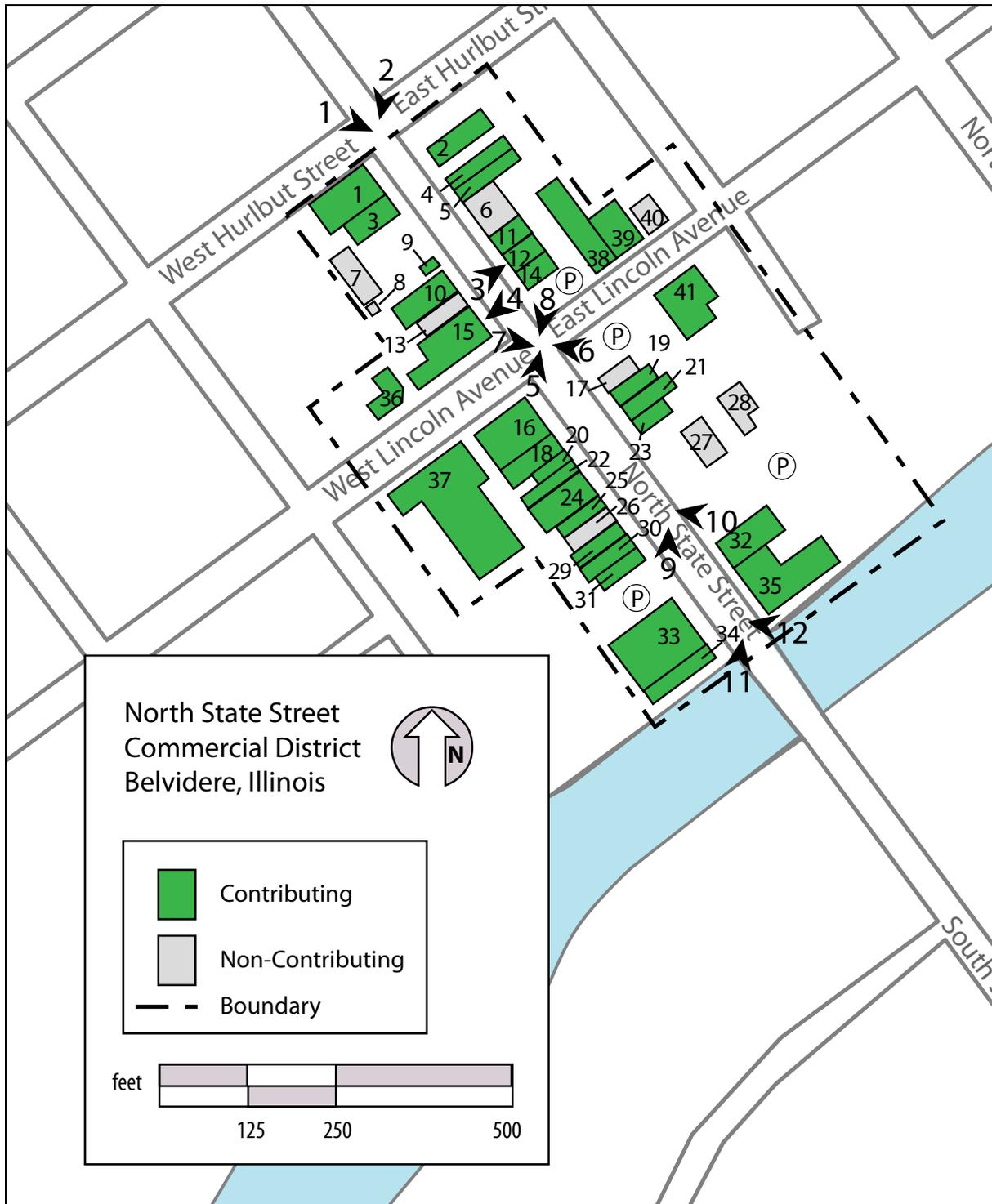


Belvidere North State Street Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, Illinois
County and State

Belvidere Commercial Historic District Photo Locations

Numbers correspond to those provided on the photo index.



Photos

The following are prints of the photos to be provided with the final nomination form. The electronic images will meet all NPS standards for electronic images.

The file names are included in the Photo Log on the continuation sheets.



Photo 01: East side of State Street at Hurlbut Street, facing southeast.



Photo 02: West side of State Street at Hurlbut Street, facing southwest.



Photo 03: East side of State between Hurlbut and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 04: West side of State Street between Hurlbut and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 05: Northeast corner of State and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 06: Northwest corner of State and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 07: Southeast corner of State and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 08: Southwest corner of State and Lincoln Streets.



Photo 09: East side of State Street south of Lincoln Street.



Photo 10: West side of State Street south of Lincoln Street.



Photo 11: State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northeast.



Photo 12: State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northwest.

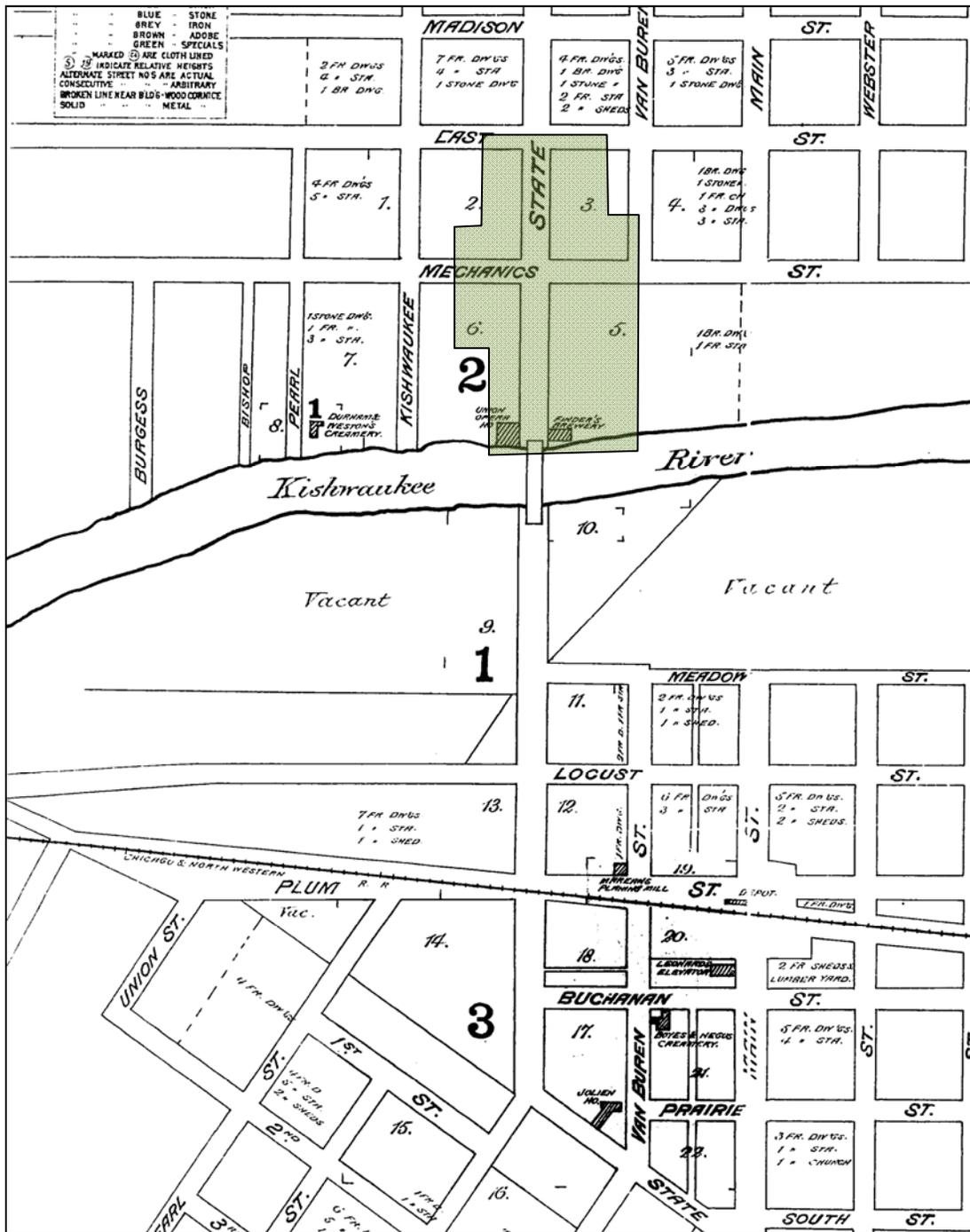
APPENDIX: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

Page 1 of 4 pages

Belvidere North State Street Historic District, Boone County, Illinois

Section One: Historic Map

Sources are noted in the image log, below



A1.—Map of Downtown Belvidere, 1855
 Location of the Belvidere North State Street Historic District highlighted in green.

Section Two: Historic Photos



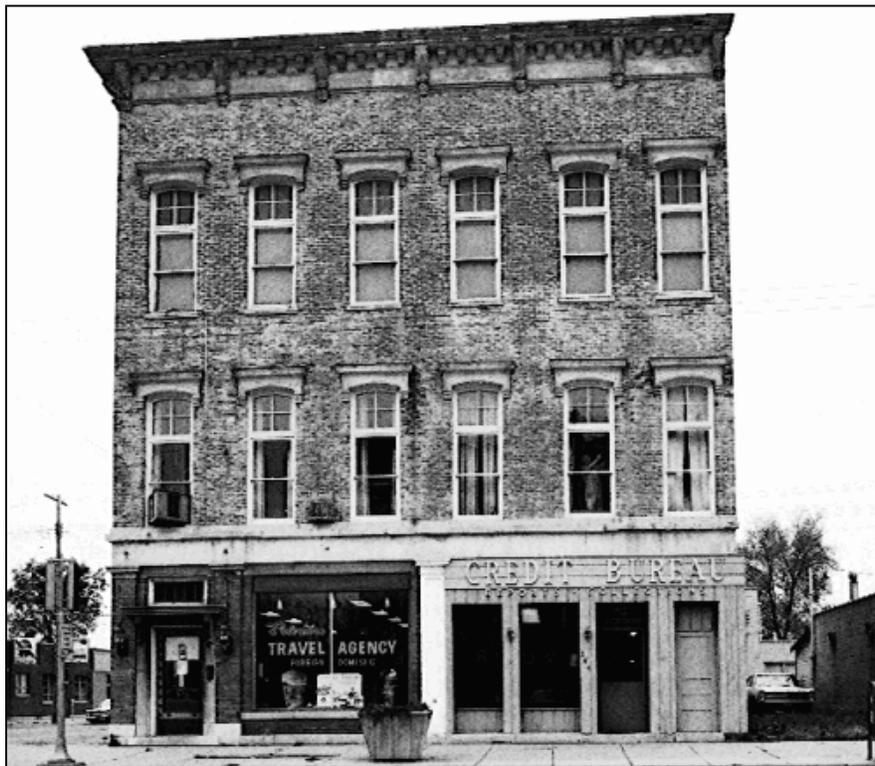
A2.—Clark Cab Co., North State Street



A3.—Apollo Theater and Schlenk's Brewery



A4.—North State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northeast



A5.—Northwest Corner Lincoln & State



A6.—North State Street t Lincoln, facing southeast

Section Three: Image Sources

No.	Subject	File Name	Source
A1	Map of Downtown Belvidere, 1855	N/A	Sanborn Map Company, p. 1
A2	Clark Cab Co., North State Street	Belvidere_09	Boone County Historical Museum
A3	Apollo Theater and Schlenk's Brewery	Belvidere_10	Boone County Historical Museum
A4	North State Street at the Kishwaukee River, facing northeast	Belvidere_12	Boone County Historical Museum
A5	Northwest Corner Lincoln & State	Belvidere_13	HARGIS
A6	North State Street t Lincoln, facing southeast	Belvidere_14	Boone County Historical Museum