

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **DEC 22 1987**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jarvis, William W., House

and or common Schmidt, Harold and Marie, House

2. Location

street & number 317 East Center Street not for publication

city, town Troy vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Madison code 119

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Harold and Marie Schmidt

street & number 317 East Center Street

city, town Troy vicinity of state Illinois 62294

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Madison County Courthouse

street & number 103 Purcell

city, town Edwardsville state Illinois 62025

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historic Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 4, 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

city, town Old State Capitol, Springfield state Illinois

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The W. W. Jarvis House is a private residence sited on its original wooded lot in Troy, Illinois. It is a well preserved example of Italianate architecture, a style popular during the development of expanding towns and cities in the period 1850-1880. The two story clapboard building was constructed in 1867 by Mr. William W. Jarvis (1842-1927) and remains a private residence now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Schmidt.

The house is an asymmetrical subtype with compound floor plan and cross-gabled roof. The overall mass is a rear-facing "L" plan; a two story, one-room deep projection extends from the front (north) facade. The wood-framed structure rises two full stories above a double-coursed brick foundation. Floor joists are joined to the foundation plate using mortise and tenon joints. Floor beams are secured with hewn-and-pegged joints. The post-and-beam framing is covered with horizontal, beveled clapboard painted white. To provide resistance, diagonal braces are provided at the corners of the exterior walls.

The low pitched, cross-gabled roof is covered with terne roofing that has stand-up seams. Overhanging eaves are detailed with large, single, wooden eave brackets. The scrolled brackets with turned finials are evenly spaced at the cornice. Three chimneys with corbeled brickwork pierce the roof at the end walls of the east, west, and south facades.

Windows are tall and narrow, two-over-two double hung sash. All window sashes are sugar pine. The windows are topped by wooden pediment hoods with double blind arcading. Paired windows appear on the first floor of the front porch facade. The structure features two bay windows; one on the projection extending from the front (north) facade and the other on the west facade. The five-sided, one-story bay windows are also two-over-two double hung sash. They feature the same pediment hoods and arcading as found above the single windows. The bay windows have paired eave brackets and are topped with sawed balusters.

The single rectangular doorways are tall and narrow. They are transomed and the door frames occur in the same shape as the windows; wooden pediment hoods match those above the windows. Doors feature large, oval-shaped, beveled glazing. Carved swags ornament the bottom panel.

The house has a two-level, wrap-around porch. The lower level is supported by brick masonry piers. The underporch area is concealed by wooden laticework panels fixed between the masonry piers. The porch roof, independent of the main roof of the house, is supported by square, chamfered-corner columns and provides for an open veranda at the second story level. The porches have low, wooden rails with open framework.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Jarvis, William W., House

The rear elevation was altered in the structure's early years when a seven foot extension was added to the main parlor on the first floor. A double door egress was included on the east end of this extension; the fenestration on the original east elevation of the main parlor is still intact. An enclosed porch, attached to the east elevation, is more recent (1929). The east side of the rear wing, was expanded, again in the structure's early years, to include storage areas and a butler's pantry.

Major interior features include a curved, balustered staircase with a curved handrail of solid walnut terminating in a decorative walnut newel post. Italianate style marble fireplace mantels with arched openings are in each of the two parlors. The sitting room has a brick fireplace with wooden mantel. An enclosed staircase leads directly to the maid's quarters on the second floor. The dining room features alternating floorboards of oak and walnut each 3 inches wide.

The condition and integrity of the W.W. Jarvis House compare favorably with properties of similar age and materials. The grounds surrounding the house are heavily wooded. The walkway from Center Street still winds through the trees in its original course. The driveway follows the course of the original buggy path. Information concerning the integrity of the property was passed on to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt by Mrs. Bessie Jarvis Keller, daughter of W.W. Jarvis, during purchase negotiations in August, 1961. The property has been well maintained in the style of the original design and remains as it has always been, a private residence.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Circa 1867 **Builder/Architect** Builder: William W. Jarvis

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The W.W. Jarvis House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in 1867 by William W. Jarvis, a businessman and civic leader in the Troy community, the Jarvis House is a significant representation of Italianate architecture. Located in Troy, Illinois, it is the only remaining example in the community representing the architectural features of the asymmetrical, compound-plan subtype. The significance of the structure rests in its long history as an Italianate style residence with integrity intact which has not been broken. The structure, on its original building site, remains as built by Mr. Jarvis and retains its original design characteristics. The quality of construction materials and the high degree of maintenance enables this surviving example to convey its principal historic qualities and retain its integrity.

William W. Jarvis was the grandson of John Jarvis, Troy settler, who in 1814 made the first entry of land in what was to become the city of Troy, Illinois. Jarvis township is so named in honor of the Jarvis family. John Jarvis, a native of Virginia, came to Illinois in 1803. He began farming in 1813 on the present site of the city of Troy. He put up a rest stop and tavern for the accommodation of immigrant travelers westward and in 1816 built a grist mill which was patronized by the settlers. The vicinity became a convenience and a desirable location for a village. The descendants of the pioneer Jarvis family were many and several are yet residents of the township. William W. Jarvis was born March 11, 1842 and was given a good business education in the schools of Troy. After service in the Civil War, Mr. Jarvis took up farming, studied law, and, in partnership with J.A. Barnsback, opened the first lumber yard in Troy. He eventually purchase his partner's interest. In 1885, with H.H. Padon as his partner, he opened the Troy Exchange Bank; he became sole owner in 1887. This well-managed bank has never felt an embarrassment in the occasional financial panics and is in operation today. Although not motivated toward political office, Mr. Jarvis had always taken a keen interest in the trend of civic affairs and was one of the first commissioners of Madison County before the township system was adopted.

In anticipation of his marriage to Sarah Barnsback on December 24, 1867, Mr. Jarvis constructed a house on a tract of land he owned on the east side of town fronted by Cottage Grove, now known as Center Street. The style of architecture chosen for the Jarvis House was the picturesque Italianate style. This style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880. It was popular in many older but still growing cities of the northeastern seaboard. This part of the nation was influenced by the formal classical ideals in art and architecture

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property one acre

Quadrangle name Collinsville, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	2	4	9	9	3	0	4	2	9	0	1	9	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The site is bounded by a line running approximately 203 feet south from the intersection of Center Street and Dewey, then approximately 220 feet to the east, followed by approximately 140 feet to the north and finally 230 feet back to the point of beginning

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harold and Marie Schmidt

organization

date August 25, 1986

street & number 317 East Center Street

telephone 618-667-6183

city or town Troy

state Illinois 62294

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director

date 12-15-87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Grovener Boland
for Keeper of the National Register

date 2/3/88

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Jarvis, William W., House

that had been fashionable in England for about two hundred years. Italian models from the Renaissance and models from ancient Rome had led to the previous era of classicism. With the Picturesque movement, it is paradoxical that Italy remained a principal source of influence in a reaction against earlier ideals it had inspired. The movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses as models for the asymmetrical subtypes and characteristic square towers as models for the Italian-style villas. Italianate houses built in the United State generally followed the informal rural models of the Picturesque movement. It was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest. With the development of the railroad system people enjoyed a greater degree of mobility and the style even reached the western seacoast. As San Francisco grew during this period, many of its earliest town houses were constructed in the Italianate style. The style is least common in the southern states, where the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the 1870s depression led to little new building until after the style had passed from fashion.

The Italianate asymmetrical subtype structure is two or three stories, compound floor plan, usually L-shaped, and without towers. Some examples have a second forward-facing wing. Roofs are low-pitched, cross-gabled with widely overhanging eaves. Large eave brackets dominate the cornice line of Italianate houses, either single spaced or in pairs, commonly placed on a wide trim band. Windows typically are tall and narrow, arched or curved at the top along with the traditional rectangular top. Elaborate hoods or arched pediments often top the windows; groupings in twos or threes are frequent. Bay windows topped with decorative balustrades are common and houses nearly always have a veranda or loggia. Doors occur in the same shape as windows. Door frames and pediments above doors are similar to those of the windows. Large-pane glazing in the door itself first became common in Italianate houses.

The Jarvis House possesses most of the features representative of the Italianate asymmetrical type. The compound floor plan is a rear facing L with a forward-facing projection. The low-pitched, cross-gabled roof has an overhanging eave of significant proportion. The large, scrolled eave brackets have turned finials and are mounted on a wide trim band at the cornice line. The tall, narrow windows are rectangular with a flat architrave and a double segmentally arched pediment above. The grouped window characteristic is evident in the paired windows on the front porch facade. The segmentally arched pediment is repeated above the paired windows.

The house has two single story bay windows that are common in the Italianate style, each featuring the segmentally arched pediments that match those on other windows. They have matching scrolled brackets that occur in pairs. The bay windows are topped with fancy sawed balusters whose design can be found in the popular pattern books of this period. The single doors are tall and narrow with frames and pediments that match those on the windows. The doors have large

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Jarvis, William W., House

single pane glazing in the door itself reflecting this characteristic first used in the mid-19th century as glass-making techniques improved. The single story porch supported by square posts with beveled corners is an almost ever-present Italianate feature that is evident on the Jarvis House. In keeping with the asymmetrical style inspired by the farmhouse architecture of the Italian country side, the house is without a tower.

The interior of the house features functional fireplaces in the two parlors and sitting room. The parlor fireplaces are Italianate style marble with cut ornamentation and full arched openings. The leading edges of the mantels are cut in a compound arched fashion. The sitting room has a larger, brick fireplace with a wooden mantel. Other interior details include a butler's pantry and a narrow stairway concealed within an interior wall leading directly to the maid's quarter. A curved staircase features a large, octagonal-shaped walnut newel post and a solid walnut handrail curving 270° and terminating at the wall on the second floor. The handrail was cut from seven individual blocks of solid walnut, numbered on the underside, and carefully butt-jointed together. Turned spindles and scrolled stair brackets enhance this picturesque staircase. The design of the newel post, staircase details, and the wide trim mouldings used throughout the interior are representative and are found in the pattern books of this period.

Minor alterations were made by Mr. Jarvis to the first floor of the south facade and east side of the rear-facing wing. The alterations were made in the structure's early years because of a growing family. ^{1/} Nine children were born between the years 1869 and 1887. Four survived to adulthood. Understandably, the purpose of the alterations was to gain more living space. The alteration to the south facade was a seven foot extension to the main parlor; the exterior wall at the first floor level was extended southward resulting in a larger parlor. The impact on the original parlor, aside from the additional floor space, was minor. The original gabled wall on the east facade remains intact. No interior walls were altered and the floor plan remained a compound, rear-facing "L". The original fireplace continued to be the focal point of the parlor and the room's relationship with the rest of the house was unchanged. The flow pattern, staircase, and second floor remained as originally built. The alteration to the east side of the rear-facing wing included a seven foot extension at the first floor level that intersected the parlor extension, thus retaining the rear-facing

^{1/} Mrs. Norma Jarvis Gerstenecker, Lebonon, Illinois
niece of W.W. Jarvis, January 17, 1986

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Jarvis, William W., House

"L" characteristic. Placed adjacent to the dining room and kitchen and used primarily for additional storage, this alteration was minor in its impact on the original floor plan. No interior walls were moved and the characteristics of the house were undiminished. A portion of this storage area was converted to a bath in 1929 but no walls were altered or moved 2/. Materials of construction used in the alterations, particularly the doors, door and window frames, baseboards, and other interior wood trim are identical to those used in the basic structure. These materials were readily available to Mr. Jarvis. As the owner of the Troy lumber yard, he stocked a complete line of lumber, sash, doors, hardware, and building materials. The availability of these materials resulted in an alteration with minor impact on the overall design, character, and picturesque appearance.

With the popularity of Italianate architecture during a period of intense building in Illinois, many residences were constructed in this style. In addition to the Jarvis House among those in Troy were the Throp House (1863), Dr. John Dewey Residence, Carney House (early 1870s), Barnsback Residence, and Taylor Residence. All have succumbed, with the exception of the Carney House, an example of the towered Italian Villa subtype, leaving the Jarvis House as the sole survivor of the asymmetrical subtype. It has the additional distinction of having a continuous history as a private residence as originally conceived. Over the years its owners have kept the integrity intact by maintaining its representative characteristics rather than removing or covering them for the sake of remodeling and ease of maintenance. The use of "convenience materials" that would obscure such fine details as the door and window surrounds, cornice details, mouldings, pediments, and siding has been avoided. Similarly, offers to subdivide, develop, alter, and convert to other uses have been rejected by its owners. The structure has been recognized for its architectural features and integrity by the Illinois Historic Structure Survey, 1974 3/. It is intended, with appropriate care and maintenance, to preserve this significant survivor and to retain its picturesque Italianate asymmetrical composition.

2/ Ibid, June 20, 1987

3/ Collinsville Herald, Collinville, Illinois January 4, 1974.

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National Park Service

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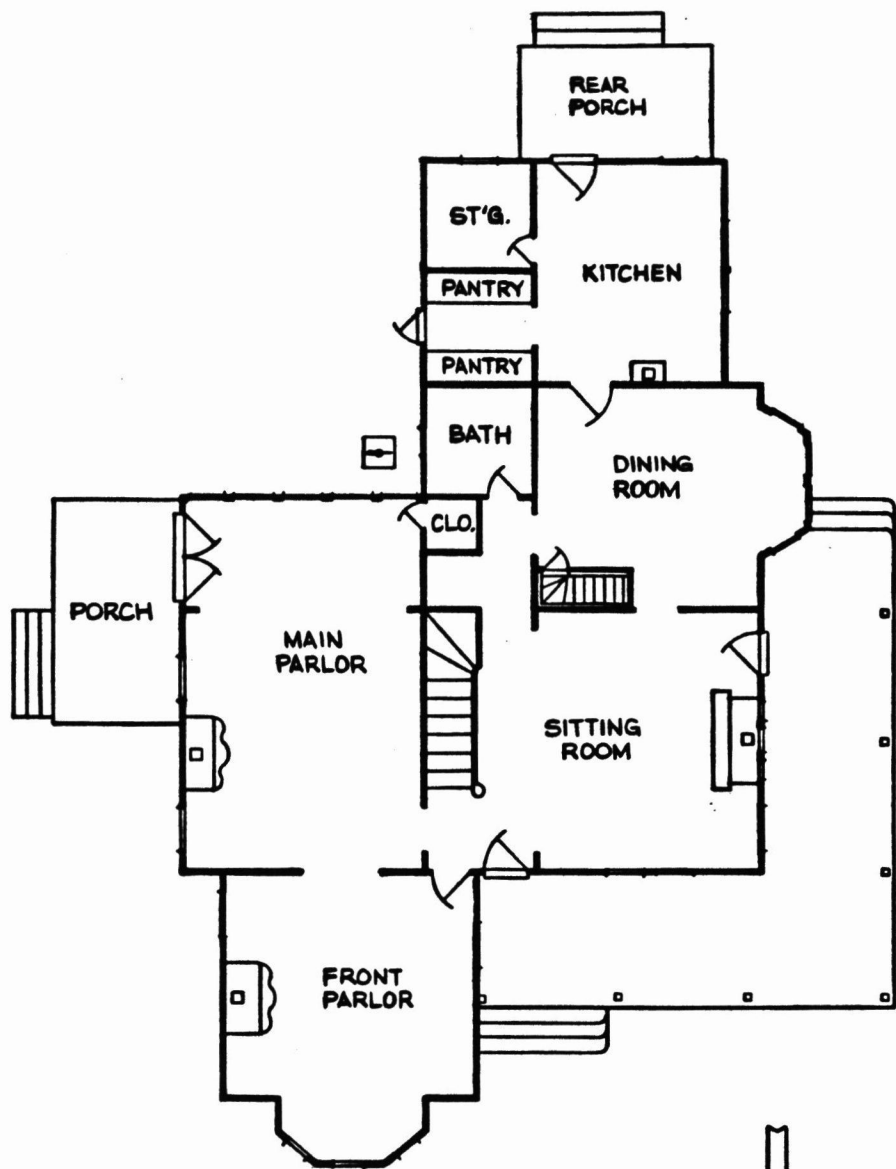
Jarvis, William W., House

Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Maps of Madison County, Illinois, 1873.
Brink McCormick and Company of Illinois. Democrat Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

Centennial History of Madison, County, Illinois and Its People, 1812 to 1912.
Volume II, W.T. Norton, Alton, Illinois. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago &
New York, 1912,

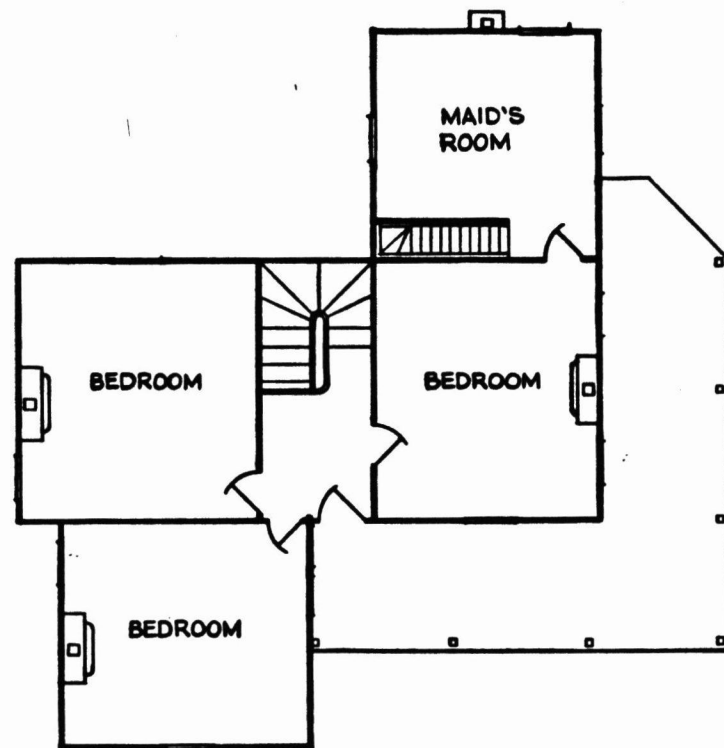
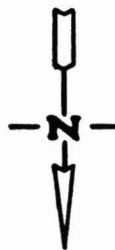
Mrs. Norma Jarvis Gerstenecker, Lebanon, Illinois, Interview.

The Building Trades Pocketbook. The International Correspondence Schools,
Scranton, Pennsylvania, 1879.



PLAN ~ FIRST FLOOR

WILLIAM W. JARVIS HOUSE, TROY, ILLINOIS



PLAN ~ SECOND FLOOR

WILLIAM W. JARVIS HOUSE, TROY, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Jarvis, William W., House
Madison County
ILLINOIS

Substantive Review

DEC 22 1987

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89

Date Due: 1/21/88 - 2/5/88

Action: ACCEPT 2-3-88

RETURN _____

REJECT _____

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Accept - c

Reviewer Boland

Discipline Historia

Date 2/3/88

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE

FRONT VIEW OF ROOM SIZED PROJECTION
LOOKING SOUTH.

PHOTO # 1.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE

WEST ELEVATION SHOWING WRAP-AROUND
PORCH, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

PHOTO # 2.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986

REAR VIEW OF HOUSE LOOKING NORTH.

PHOTO # 3.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

EAST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

PHOTO # 4.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

VIEW ON FRONT PORCH LOOKING EAST
TOWARD ENTRANCE AND FRONT PARLOR.

PHOTO # 5.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

FRONT ENTRANCE ON NORTH ELEVATION,
LOOKING SOUTH.

PHOTO # 6.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986

VIEW OF PAIRED WINDOWS ON FIRST
FLOOR, NORTH ELEVATION. CAMERA
LOOKING SOUTH.

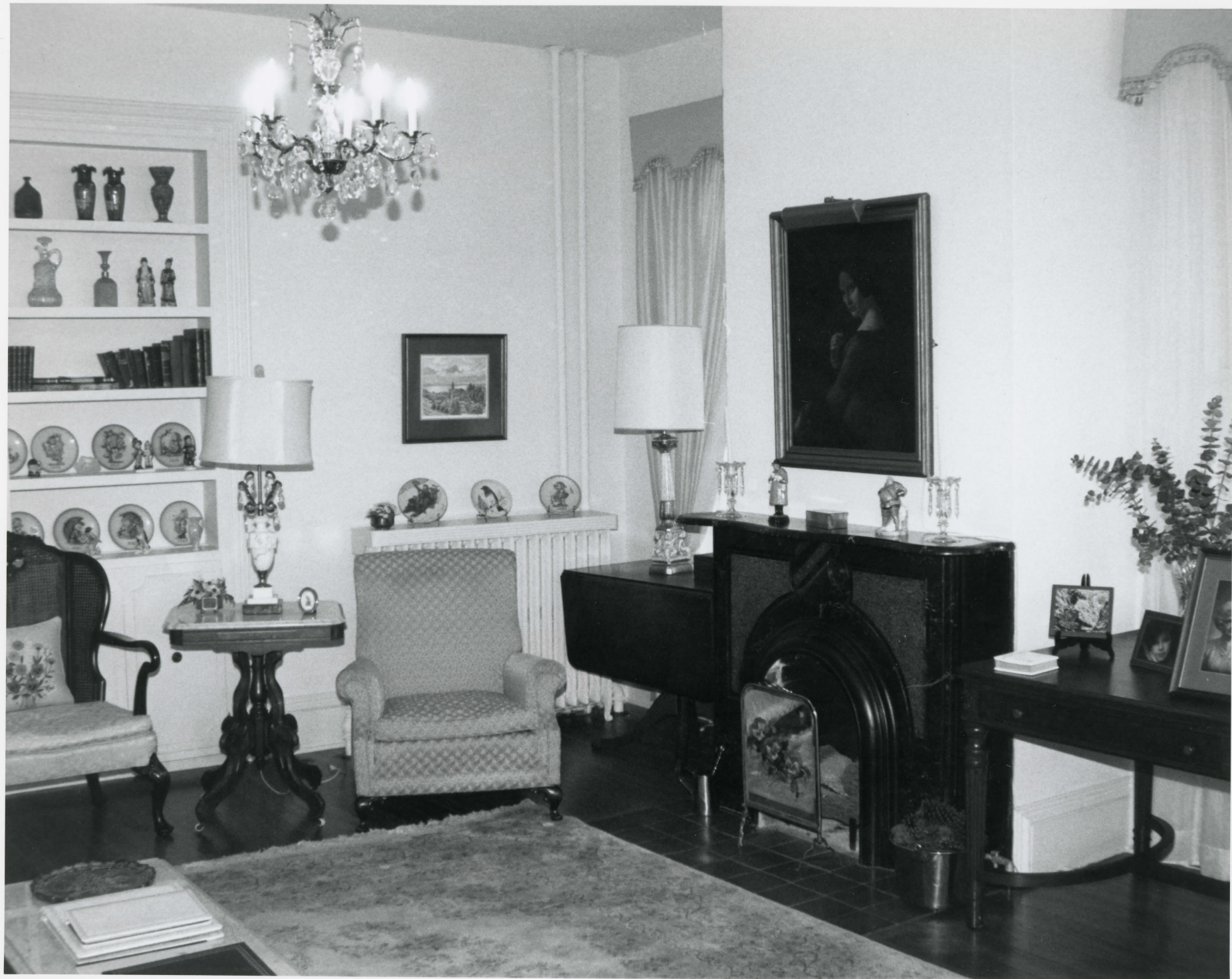
PHOTO # 7.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

DETAIL VIEW OF SINGLY SPACED EAVE
BRACKETS AROUND CORNICE LINE.

PHOTO # 8.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

INTERIOR VIEW OF MAIN PARLOR,
MARBLE FIREPLACE. CAMERA LOOKING
NORTHEAST.

PHOTO # 9.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

INTERIOR VIEW OF MAIN PARLOR
SHOWING ENLARGED PORTION. VIEW
IS LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

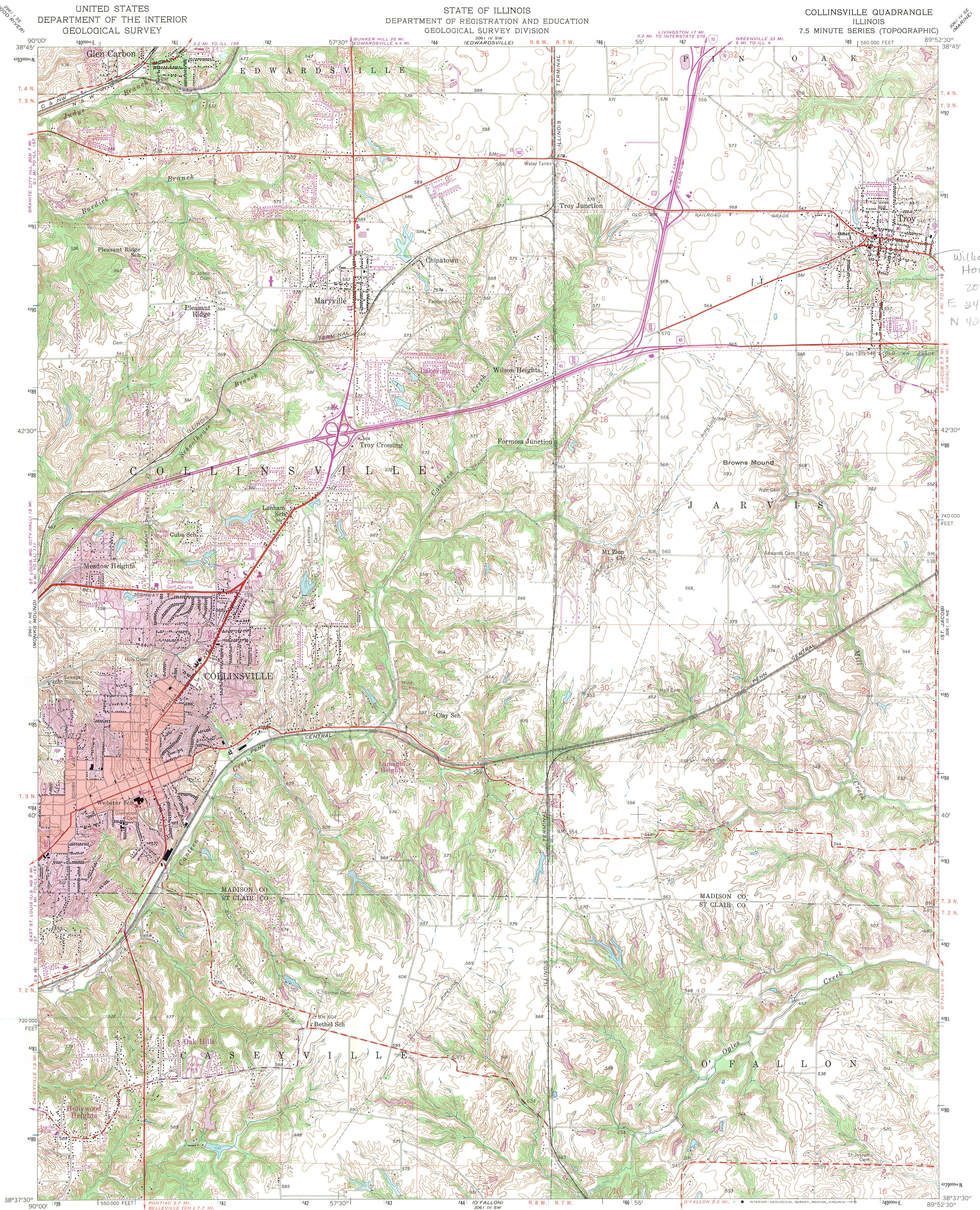
PHOTO # 10.



W. W. JARVIS HOUSE
TROY, ILLINOIS
PHOTO BY B. A. GOLFIN: OCT. 1986
NEGATIVE AT JARVIS HOUSE.

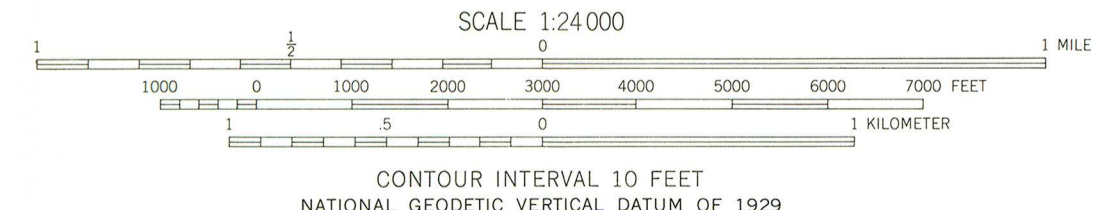
INTERIOR VIEW, LOOKING EAST, OF
STAIRS SHOWING WALNUT NEWEL POST
AND STAIRS DETAIL.

PHOTO # 11



William W. Jarvis
House
zone 16
E 249930
N 4290190

Maped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from planetab surveys by the Geological Survey 1932
Planimetry revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1974
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



COLLINSVILLE, ILL.
N3837.5—W8952.5/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1974
AMS 3061 III NW—SERIES V863



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

December 16, 1987

Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the nomination form, photographs, and maps for the following properties considered at the December 11, 1987 Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council meeting and signed by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer:

Jarvis, William W., House, Troy
Taylorville Chautauqua Auditorium
Marshall Field & Company Store, Oak Park
Free Frank McWorter Grave Site, Barry vicinity
Tri-Taylor Historic District Boundary Extension, Chicago
Vogt, Karl, Building, Tinley Park
"Peace" and "Harvest", Peoria

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Assistant National Register Coordinator

encl.