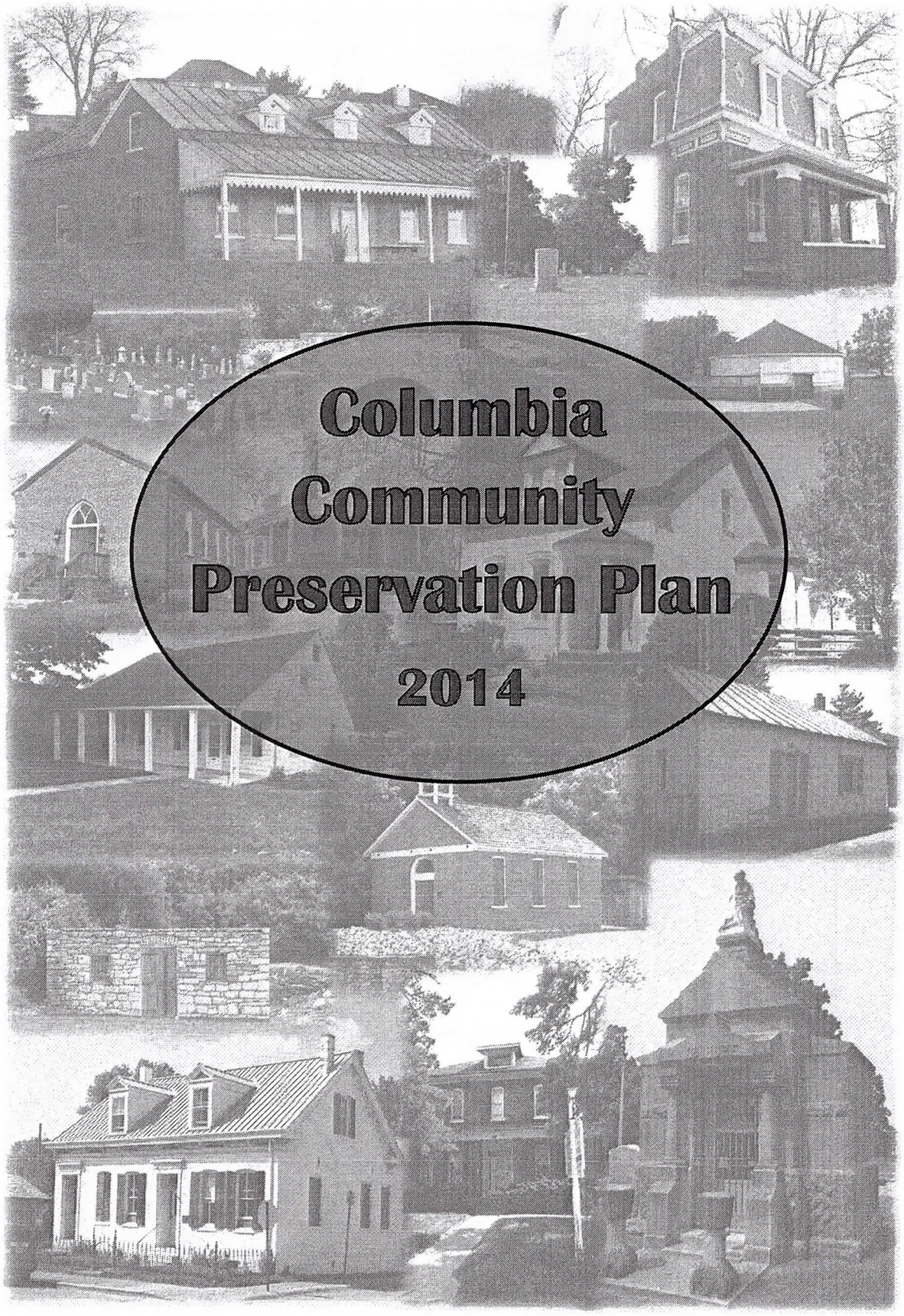

Columbia
Community
Preservation Plan
2014

City of Columbia, Illinois

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Report Prepared By

Historical Foundations, Inc.
Waterloo, Illinois

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I. Executive Summary

In the preservation community, there is a popular adage that "all historic preservation is local." This saying is true more often than not, and a key tool to establish preservation policies and procedures within a community is called a Community Preservation Plan. A Community Preservation Plan provides guidance for a city's efforts to maintain and emphasize its historic resources. Overall, a Community Preservation Plan can be a great tool for preserving local heritage.

Community Preservation Plans can vary greatly from one community to another, depending on the needs and goals of the communities in question. Above all, the Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission wants to preserve its rich heritage evident in historic buildings, other structures, and significant archaeological resources. The protection and enhancement of Columbia's heritage is vital to preserving and promoting the community's identity. By preserving and maintaining historic properties, Columbia can improve the local economy, enhance community pride, inspire appreciation of its unique architectural history, and improve the quality of life of its citizens.

Columbia's past and current preservation efforts, which are outlined in this Plan, are noteworthy and rare for a community of its size. These efforts provide a great springboard for future preservation projects and practices. Included in this Plan are recommendations for future preservation projects that will aid the Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission in educating, promoting, and aiding the preservation of the city's historic resources. Educational programs, training workshops, detailed documentation of Columbia's historic properties for local landmark and/or National Register of Historic Places status, and opening the Miller-Fiege Home as an historic house museum are some of the recommendations that will promote preservation in the community and educate the general public as to the importance in preserving local history for future generations.

In developing a Community Preservation Plan, Columbia will have a proactive role in protecting its historic resources. This Plan will focus

community efforts in utilizing Columbia's rich history to promote preservation, enhance economic development, and aid revitalization efforts. With adherence to the Plan, these preservation efforts can become pivotal in protecting the community's rich architectural history for future generations as well as provide an opportunity for revitalization.

II. Purpose and Need for a Community Preservation Plan

The City of Columbia was awarded a Certified Local Government grant in early 2013 from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), which houses the state's historic preservation office, to prepare a Community Preservation Plan. The City and the Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission (CHPC) desired a Community Preservation Plan to help provide background and guidance in how to best preserve Columbia's heritage. With specific goals and objectives in mind, the Community Preservation Plan provides information and suggestions on how to preserve the community's historic resources and educate the public as well as providing an action plan to implement those goals and objectives.

Over the past five years, the CHPC as made great strides towards identifying and preserving local landmarks. Through its efforts, the City has adopted a strong preservation ordinance and collections policy; taken steps to secure protection of local landmarks through recording with the Monroe County Assessor; and greatly expanded the number of designated properties. The City Council generally approves a new landmark each quarter, and the City is reviewing its zoning policy to develop an historic preservation overlay to adding another level of protection beyond the designation of individual historic buildings. Adoption of the strengthened preservation ordinance in 2012 led to recognition of Columbia as a Certified Local Government (CLG) by IHPA and the National Park Service, and the preservation ordinance remains the heart of Columbia's historic preservation efforts.

The City's preservation ordinance, or Chapter 15.64 of the Columbia Municipal Code, incorporates historic preservation into broader public policy and land-use planning. It explains the general purpose of historic preservation to promote the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements of special character or historical interest or value in the interest of the health, prosperity, safety, and welfare of the people of the City of Columbia by providing a mechanism to identify and preserve

Columbia's heritage, promoting civic pride, improving the local economy, and encouraging preservation, among others.

The ordinance also outlines the duties of the CHPC, some of which include:

- to conduct an ongoing survey to identify historically and architecturally significant resources, which would lead to landmark designation
- to investigate and recommend to the City Council the adoption of ordinances designating resources and areas having special historic, community, or architectural value as landmarks
- to keep a register of all properties and structures designated as landmarks or districts
- to advise landmark owners of physical and financial aspects of preservation, renovation, rehabilitation, and reuse, as well as procedures for state or federal historic designations
- to educate the public about Columbia's historical and architectural heritage through publications and programs

Why Preserve Historic Records, Structures and Sites?

Historic preservation is an important investment in the present and future. For many preservationists, safeguarding the past through its physical remains is reason enough to justify preservation efforts. However, for those without prior involvement with such efforts, there are many other tangible reasons why historic preservation matters.

Preserving the local cultural landscape in an increasingly fast-paced, anonymous, and 'placeless' form of urban development is becoming increasingly important and the individual character of each community is a precious identity. This identity helps to create a sense of stability and enables an understanding of how this unique character,



Downtown streetscape. 117-121 S. Main St. Camera looking south, Photo taken 18 May 2013.

itself a product of a community's incremental development over time, can provide a direction and inspiration for outlining future development.

A community's heritage contributes to its personality. Preserving the history of a place through the preservation of its significant historic resources gives a community its unique character. Historic preservation provides a link to the roots of the community, its history, and its people. Overall, historic preservation adds to the quality of life and stimulates community pride—both of which create a more appealing community environment.

Historic preservation involves much more than merely saving and restoring old buildings and sites of historical importance. Economic, cultural, environmental, and educational benefits abound when utilizing historic preservation—all of which are inextricably connected to one another and to the living memory of involved communities.

Well-organized and executed local historic preservation activities result in cultural, developmental, economic, educational, environmental, and social benefits that can transform communities into vibrant communities steeped physical remnants of their heritage:

Cultural Benefits

Historic preservation helps keep communities beautiful, vibrant, and livable, and also gives people a stake in their surroundings.

- A community is richer for having the tangible presence of past eras and historic styles; many residents and business are drawn to historic buildings and neighborhoods because the quality and richness of design, construction, craftsmanship, and materials are typically very high.
- Historic preservation connects people with their past and with one another. Coming to know the history of a community and its historical sites fosters an individual's sense of belonging and community pride.

A fundamental reason for saving old buildings is illustrated in a statement by John Ruskin: "Architecture is to be regarded by us with the most serious thought. We may live without her and worship without her, but we cannot remember without her."

Developmental Benefits

A community benefits from having concerted and well-defined planning for the protection of its historic buildings as well as accommodating healthy growth.

- Active historic preservation efforts can help curb some of the detrimental effects of community sprawl.
- Each existing building is an investment of energy, time, and resources—if these structures are simply destroyed, that investment is wasted. Adaptive reuse can help accommodate community growth while preserving historic structures.

Economic Benefits

Historic preservation's economic impact is mainly local. A community benefits from increased property values and tax revenues when historic buildings are protected and made the focal point of revitalization and when the community is attractive to visitors pursuing heritage tourism. As detailed in his book *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide*, Donovan Rypkema outlines seven overall reasons as to why preservation is economically significant to a community:

1) Commonly measured in three ways, economic impact is calculated by the number of jobs it creates, how much household incomes increase, and the demand created for other industries. Very few categories of economic activity have as much potential for local impact, balanced among these three criteria, as does historic building rehabilitation. Because rehabilitation and restoration activities work with existing materials, projects are labor intensive and create more jobs than new construction.
2) Regardless of city size, nearly every example of continued success in downtown revitalization has included historic preservation as a key part of the overall strategy.
3) Many people enjoy a deep fascination with the sites where history took place, as well as with the stories they can directly experience by visiting these historic sites. Heritage visitors spend more per day, stay longer, and visit more places than tourists in general.

4) America has a crisis in affordable housing that will not be resolved in the foreseeable future without reinvesting in our older and historic homes at a larger level than is currently taking place.
5) In revitalizing existing well-constructed historic buildings, preservation is promoting smart growth in communities and discouraging urban sprawl. Smart growth is becoming a widespread movement with support across the political and geographic spectrum as it hopes to avoid the further construction of the box houses as is common in today's communities. Therefore, smart growth strategy needs to have historic preservation and downtown revitalization as core elements of the approach.
6) Preservation is an effective tool to revitalize neighborhoods, older communities and downtown commercial districts. Revitalizing Main Street is the most significant economic development program most communities can undertake.
7) While a popular argument against preservation, there is no credible evidence that local historic districts reduce property values. In the vast majority of cases, properties within local historic districts have better appreciation rates than the rest of the local market as well as similar, undesignated neighborhoods. Generally, in the worst scenario, property values within a local historic district decrease if the local market is decreasing as a whole.[1]

Educational Benefits

For students, teachers, and community partners engaging in historic preservation efforts highlights the importance of such efforts, and reinforces historical education by allowing all those involved to actively participate in its conservation and protection.

- Historic preservation takes place in such varied sets and settings that students have opportunities to learn real world lessons not only in history but also in math, sociology, environmental studies, urban planning, building crafts, transportation issues, economics, and many other disciplines.

[1] Donovan Rypkema, *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide*. (Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2005), 2-3.

Environmental Benefits

In many cases, restoring historic buildings—rather than building new or demolishing existing ones—is environmentally responsible. Razing historic structures has a triple effect on scarce resources by throwing away materials and their embedded energy, by replacing it with new raw materials, and by expending transport energy for both. Preserving buildings is classified as green architecture as it promotes reuse of longer-lasting buildings, which makes less of an environmental impact.

Social Benefits

Preservation strengthens a partnership that makes for orderly growth and change in our communities.

- A community benefits when citizens take pride in its history and share mutual concern for the protection of the historic building fabric, as well as creating a perpetual partnership among the past, present, and future. This dynamic partnership encourages each generation to utilize the best of contemporary ideas and technology without rejecting the history, culture, traditions, and values on which lives are built.

III. Goals and Policies

The purpose of the Columbia Community Preservation Plan covers a wide range of interests relevant to the City's desire to identify and preserve historic resources in order to revitalize the downtown area and emphasize the prehistoric, cultural, and architectural history of this German-American community. The City is proud of its heritage and enjoys promoting it to its public through city festivals, education, and events. In order to preserve its rich heritage, the CHPC has set these immediate goals:

- Identification of historic and prehistoric resources
- Evaluation of existing resources
- Delineation of a protection program

With the creation and eventual implementation of this Plan, these goals will be accomplished and expanded to further promote the preservation of the City's historic character. One way to preserve its historic resources is the creation of a local preservation ordinance. Historic designation is a governmental process to identify and create listings of certified historic resources on a local, state, or national level. Depending on the level of designation there may be varying benefits and protections available to the property owners.

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Created to promote the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements of special character or historical interest or value in the interest of City of Columbia's citizens, the Columbia's Historic Preservation Ordinance has recently evolved into a strong regulation befitting the City's new CLG status. It outlines the required qualifications, meeting times, duties, and procedures for the nine-member CHPC. The Ordinance also explains the new role of the CHPC as a CLG and the need to thoroughly review proposed projects that may negatively affect the City's historic resources and issue Certificates of Appropriate (COAs) as the projects are approved.

Designation of Local Landmarks

As defined in the City's Historic Site Preservation Ordinance, one major responsibility for the CHPC is to perform ongoing survey and research efforts to identify neighborhoods, areas, sites, structures, and objects that have historic, community, architectural, or aesthetic importance, interest, or value and are, therefore, worthy of preservation. Based on the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which is essentially an honorary status that can influence federal and state projects and can be available for certain benefits [see Appendix E for additional information], potential local landmarks need to maintain seven aspects of integrity (design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association) and must meet at least one of the following criteria:

A. Significant value as part of the historic heritage of cultural characteristics of the community, county, state, or nation; or
B. Identification with a person or persons who significant contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation; or
C. Representative of the distinguishing characteristics of architecture inherently valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; or
D. Notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, or artist, whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state, or nation; or
E. Unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; or
F. Character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian building, including, but not limited to, farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial buildings; or
G. An area that has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

The Types of Project Intervention

Unfortunately, many people misidentify the type of preservation work being completed for a project. Specific terminology is used for the various kinds of projects:

- *Preservation* refers to the maintenance of a property without significant alterations being made to its current condition. Preserving a building is accepting the building and its changes over time and keeping it "as is". The *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties* accept that "changes which may have taken place over the course of are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected."
- *Restoration* refers to the process of returning a building to it condition at a specific point in its history. In most cases, a building is restored to its original condition. This type of project is completed when parts of a historic building have lost their integrity or when its importance at one time period was especially significant. The decision to restore a building to a specific time period is important and must be well thought-out as it will essentially take a building back in time, removing any modern or newer features added to the home after the specified period of significance.
- *Reconstruction* refers to the process of completely using replicated designs and/or materials when building a historic building or structure. This option is usually considered when the historic resource no longer exists but would be beneficial to be in place for contextual reasons.
- *Rehabilitation* is probably the most common form of intervention. Also called adaptive reuse, this option refers to the fact that most historic structures and buildings are no longer viable to be used for the purpose they were originally constructed for. Rehabilitation describes a suitable approach when existing historic features are damaged but alterations can be made to portions of the resource to make it usable again. The building is often adapted to serve a new purpose within the community.

Collection of Local Artifacts and Records

Earlier this year, the CHPC helped the community adopt a Collection Policy. As a CLG, the purpose of the CHPC in operating its library, archives, and museums is to collect, preserve, study, interpret, and exhibit significant historical materials relating to Columbia and its

citizens, as well as provide related educational services for the purpose of increasing and enriching public knowledge. Essentially, the Collection Policy will govern the historical materials held by the City that are in the possession of places such as the Columbia Public Library, Columbia Heritage Center (archival center), Shoemaker School Museum, Miller-Fiege Home that the City Council may determine as desirable and appropriate for preservation, care, and/or exhibition. The Policy defines the acts of acquisition, accession, and deaccession, as well as how to maintain existing historical materials. It also explains the collecting objectives for the various repositories of historic materials, such as:

- The library will continue to collect published materials pertaining to the interests of the community to promote the study of local history and encourage original research.
- The archives will collect manuscripts, photographs, and other documents pertinent to the community's historic record in order to promote the study of local history and encourage original research, including:
  - Documents pertaining to various aspects of the history of Columbia—social, educational, business, and economic activities of people, in particular
  - Historic photographs of people, places, and events from the City's history to document its past
  - Records, organizational minutes, and ledgers to provide insight into the lives of the City's citizens over the years
- The community's museums will build on the strength of the existing materials to present a better collection pertinent to the goals of each particular institution, including:
  - Domestic arts from the area, particularly furniture, clothing, toys, personal effects, etc.
  - Educational items used in the facility, i.e. books or maps
  - Business items used in local commerce, such as advertising, calendars, and ledgers
  - Government items used in local government
  - Military objects from regional involvement in conflicts, such as weapons, uniforms, and accessories
  - Farming, agricultural, and industrial implements

All of the acquired materials must be pertinent to the collection in question, and with the purposes and activities of the City. The Policy also

outlines how materials will be acquired, documented, stored, and deaccessioned, if necessary.

IV. Brief History of Columbia

Prehistory of Columbia and its Surrounding Area[2]

The City of Columbia is located in northwest Monroe County, Illinois. It currently covers approximately 9.5 square miles (ca. 24.5 sq. km). Initially incorporated in 1859 as a small farming settlement on the bluffs above the Mississippi River floodplain known as the American Bottom, the city now embraces both the uplands and bluffs but also the adjoining floodplain.

Columbia has a long history of occupation that may extend back to the end of the Ice Age over 12,000 years ago. This history is related to American Indians who the French encountered when they arrived. The Indians present in the area were members of the Illinois tribe who had moved into what became the State of Illinois in the mid-seventeenth century. Like their European counterparts, the Illinois had emigrated from the area around the western shores of Lake Erie. Other tribes that once inhabited the area were the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Cahokia, and Michigamie tribes.[3] Evidence of the earlier use of the Columbian landscape is found in the materials left behind at various locations, called sites. These materials in the form of stone arrowheads, fragments of other stone tools, and broken pieces of pottery were quite visible to those newly arrived farmers who had begun to farm the once bountiful prairies. Another more visible part of their presence was the earthen mounds they constructed, as illustrated by Collet and DeFiniels on their late eighteenth century maps of the Mississippi River floodplain. Unquestionably, these mound builders were some of the first inhabitants of the area--they primarily constructed ceremonial and burial mounds throughout the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys. Columbia is home to two small mounds in Fish and Bixby Lake area that were built by the mound builders and their subsequent Native

[2] The majority of this section on Columbia's prehistory derives from Dr. John E. Kelly's "A Preliminary Assessment of Prehistoric Sites within the City Limits of Columbia, Illinois, for Purposes of Developing a Community Preservation Plan" for HeartLands Conservancy, 3 December 2013. See Appendix D.

[3] Nelson William Rex, *Grand Legacy: A History of Monroe County, Illinois*. (Waterloo, IL: Nelson William Rex, self-published, 2011), 42.

American tribes that lived in the area from the eighth or ninth century until the first appearance of European settlers in the eighteenth century.[4] Occasionally, aboriginal cemeteries were also found, but these tend to be relatively recent, going back about a thousand years.

History of Columbia and its Surrounding Area

While the town of Columbia was not incorporated until the mid-nineteenth century, this area has long been inhabited, first by the mound builders and later by other tribes of Native Americans. This general region, which officially became known as the Illinois Territory in 1809, was first settled by Europeans in the late seventeenth century. French traders traveled throughout the area and the military presence in this region began circa 1720 with the establishment of the military outpost known as Fort de Chartres. At that time, the French called the area in which Columbia is located "L'Aigle" or "The Eagle."

The British also settled in the area in the eighteenth century and after the Revolutionary War, American settlers from the various colonies moved to the region. After George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia (which eventually became the capitol city of the Illinois Territory), from the British in 1778, he and his men passed through Columbia—just some of the many travelers on what became known as the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail. Some of his men brought their families from the East Coast back to the area that became Columbia in the 1790s.

The first permanent American settlements in the area were known as Fort Whiteside and Piggot's Fort—both were "fortified" timber structures to withstand attacks from Native American who had been agitated by the British with whom they were allied. Piggot's Fort was constructed in 1780 in the American Bottom west of Columbia, while Fort Whiteside was built in 1793 for William Whiteside, a former soldier, between Columbia and what is now Waterloo.[5]

Monroe County was established in 1816, and the Illinois Territory became a state two years later. Known as Eagle Precinct until 1875, the

[4] *History of Columbia and Columbia Precinct, Monroe County, Illinois 1859 – 1959 and Centennial Celebration, Columbia, Illinois July 3-4-5, 1959.* Second edition (Columbia, IL: Conrad Press, Ltd, 2009), 5.
[5] Columbia Municipal Code. CH.01.010 History.

community that came to be known as Columbia was laid out on high ground in 1820 and a post office was installed in 1822.[6]

The influx of German immigrants began arriving in the area in the mid-1830s. The Midwestern region became a popular destination for Germans unhappy with their lives in their native country due to a famous piece of emigration literature by Gottfried Duden that was published in 1829. Duden's *A Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America* advertised his idyllic experiences living in rural Missouri for three years. While emigration advertised literature was popular in Germany at the time, his book alone caused thousands of Germans to flock to the Midwest—a number of which settled in Columbia. Later, more Germans came to settle here from both the East Coast and Germany, a result of the "Forty-Eighters Movement" after the failed revolution that caused Friedrich Hecker and others to repatriate.

The settlement of Columbia received its town charter in 1859. According to an 1879 census, Columbia had grown to nearly 1,400 residents twenty years later. Eagle Precinct formally changed its name to Columbia Township in 1875, and Columbia became a village in 1903 and a city in 1927. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the city has expanded to include nearly 10,000 residents.

Along the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail

Originally a Native American footpath through the wilds of Illinois, the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail became a link between two French villages in Illinois. This Trail is particularly significant in that it is considered to be the first road in Illinois and was the only recognized road through the wilderness of this part of Illinois at that time. The Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail likely led to the settlement of the area in the late eighteenth century (see Figure 1).

[6] Kenneth Gene Haller, *Columbia...A Glance at the Past*. (Valmeyer, IL: MAR Graphics, 2011), 1.

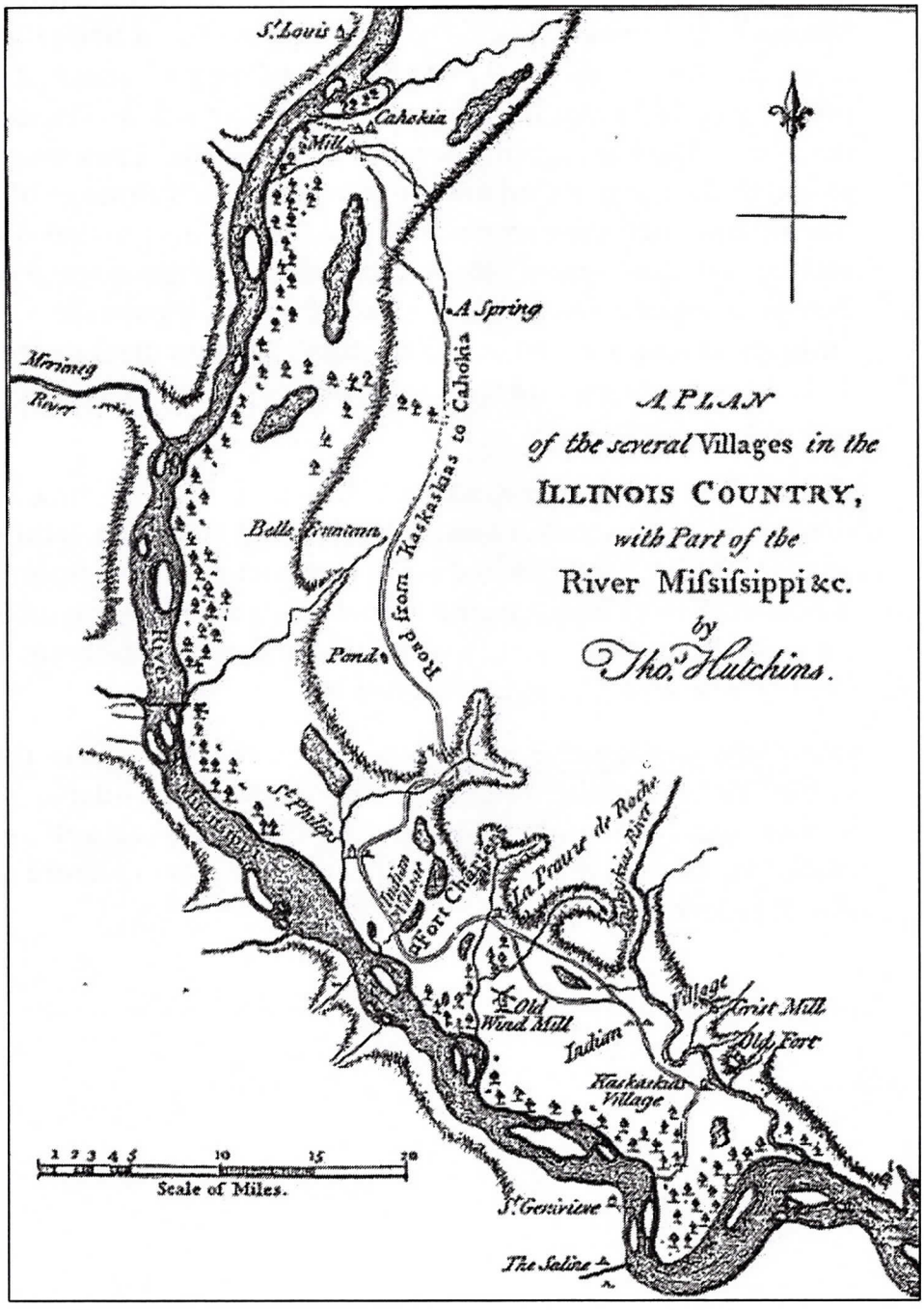


Figure 1: 1770s Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail Map. Image courtesy of Dennis Patton.

Initially, a man by the name of David Robinson constructed a double log house near the current intersection of Main and Liberty Streets in Columbia circa 1825 that was used as a house and hotel along the Trail in the mid-1820s. Robert Coleman bought the property in 1828 and it eventually became known as Franklin Inn, then later, Buck's Tavern.[7] Expanded numerous times over the years, this large building and property housed a number of businesses, including a grist mill, dwelling house, tavern, hotel, stable, and store—most often, there were more than one at once. The well-respected tavern was also utilized as a popular stagecoach stop for well over a century, but was demolished in 1958 in order to expand the property for the nearby Immaculate Conception Church.[8]

By the early 1820s, the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail had turned into the main stage route between St. Louis and Columbia (and points farther south). The Trail had a huge impact on the surrounding area—whether it was drawing settlers into the region, enabling trade, encouraging travel, or bringing money into the area, the Trail was of great benefit to the region.

Currently, Old Route 3, now Main Street, roughly follows the path of the Trail. A number of original buildings still stand along the former route, even in Monroe County. The CHPC, as well as other historical groups, are currently discussing ways to restore what many believe to be Illinois' first road.

[7] Columbia Municipal Code.

[8] "Columbia Landmark Razed." *The Columbian*, August 28, 1958. Accessed online at <http://monroe.illinoisgenweb.org/newsarticles/juenglings_tavern_article.jpg>.

V. *Past and Present Preservation Efforts*

Rich in history, the City of Columbia has been making a concentrated preservation effort to maintain historic resources for many years. Circa 1989 the City Council created the Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission (CHPC) to direct local historic preservation efforts and maintain an active program for identifying, evaluating, and preserving the community's historically significant resources. In the years since its establishment, the CHPC has thrived and remains an active and influential program intent on documenting and preserving the community's historic resources. The State and CHPC have compiled information regarding historic properties or particular architectural features through various surveys. This variety of surveys aided in the identification local historic properties and created an inventory of resources worthy of preservation. Many of the surveys have been general, while some have been a survey of specific types of homes (e.g. Sears homes, tin roof homes, etc.).

Past Preservation Efforts

*Archaeological Surveys**

The systematic documentation of ancient sites throughout the United States goes back to the 1930s. Files for the State of Illinois initially began in the 1940s at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. While a few of the more visible sites in the Columbia area were documented prior to the 1960s, it was not until the enactment of several federal laws that necessitated the recording of sites (see Appendix H).

The first major initiative in the Columbia area was the Historic Sites Survey program of the late 1960s and early 1970s. This program, funded by the National Park Service (NPS), was an integral part of an effort to document sites that might be eligible for the NRHP, and an outgrowth of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In result

* The majority of this section on previous archaeological surveys derives from Dr. John E. Kelly's "A Preliminary Assessment of Prehistoric Sites within the City Limits of Columbia, Illinois, for Purposes of Developing a Community Preservation Plan" for HeartLands Conservancy, 3 December 2013. Please see Appendix D for more information.

of this federal legislation, a number of properties around Columbia were systematically surveyed and a number of sites were located and recorded. Other surveys were conducted as part of federally-funded projects such as the construction of the Interstate 255 alignment near Columbia. As a result, a number of sites were located in the proposed corridor for the new interstate.

New Interstate 255 Project

In the 1970s, excavations were conducted as part of the process of determining the significance of sites that might be impacted by the alignment of this new interstate north-northwest of the City of Columbia. Any sites that were determined NRHP-eligible were then either avoided or subject to complete excavation as part of the mitigation process. Following the excavations and subsequent analysis, reports were prepared and published through the University of Illinois Press.

As part of this survey, the City of Columbia, in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), requested that a large tract of land be surveyed immediately south of the new alignment. Over 1,300 acres were systematically surveyed and forty-three sites were identified in 1980.

Since the 1970s, other smaller surveys have taken place, some related to small highway projects and others after 1990 were conducted as a result of a new state law that required new private developments to assess their impact on any historic sites present within project limits.

As a result of the last fifty years, over 120 aboriginal sites have been located and recorded in Columbia. They represent the use of this area by native peoples that go back several thousand years. A number of sites or portions thereof have been excavated and therefore destroyed; although, the various investigations have documented what was once present at that site.

Architectural Surveys

Through the years, the CHPC has conducted a number of surveys in order to identify historic resources to be found within this German-American community. Each survey was different—some more

thorough than others and some more specified, but each contributed to the identification of Columbia's historic resources (see Appendix B).

Historic American Building Survey

Formally established in 1933 by the National Park Service, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) was initially established to employ architects and photographers in the Great Depression. Known as the federal government's oldest preservation program, HABS recordations were first completed in order document a representative selection of America's architectural heritage. Currently, HABS recordations are completed to fully document historic properties in the form of photos, maps, histories, and all other available pertinent information to be found regarding the history of the property.

Decades later, programs for historic structural/engineering and landscaping recordation were created—the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) in 1969 and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) in 2000. Altogether, there are roughly 40,000 resources documented by one of these programs in a special archival collection within the Library of Congress.

In the years after the creation of the HABS program (but before 1938), three men named Alexander Piaget, Paul Piaget, and Charles van Ravenswaay came to Columbia to document a number of its historic properties. Between 1985 and 1986, those photos and their documentation were then incorporated into the official HABS collection by HABS historians. Currently, seventeen of Columbia's historic properties have been documented by through HABS recordation and housed within the Library of Congress. The information can be found in the HABS collection in the "Prints & Photographs Online Catalog" of the Library of Congress.

Structural Survey

The CHPC decided to take on the major task of a community-wide structures survey in January 2002. Known historic resources throughout the city were documented on a one-page survey form along with at least one photo. Forty-eight buildings

were inventoried with dates of construction range from 1840 to 1946.

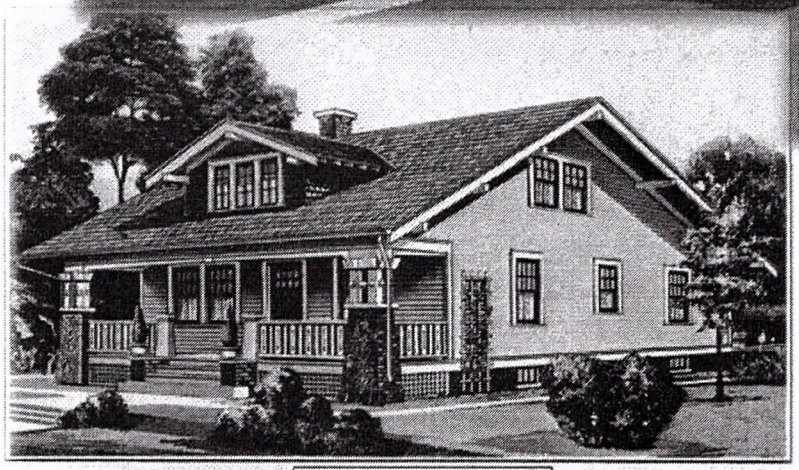
Kit Home Survey

In 2002, CHPC members conducted a survey of kit homes found within the community. Popular from the 1880s to as late as the 1980s, kit houses were widely utilized across the country because of their quick and efficient means of construction. For a relatively low cost, all of the materials required to construct a house, i.e. lumber, nails, doorknobs, etc. were shipped with the plans as a package to the buyer—hence a "kit house". In the early 1900s, the process was simplified even more—all of the lumber and other pieces arrived pre-cut and numbered, ready for construction. Multiple manufacturers offered kit houses in dozens [if not hundreds] of styles and had a wide range of prices to appeal to all types of customers. Sears, Roebuck, and Company, Aladdin Company, and Gordon-Van Tine are considered the most popular kit house manufacturers, especially in the area as each had factories in the St. Louis area. Essentially, kit houses revolutionized home buying and building for the middle class.

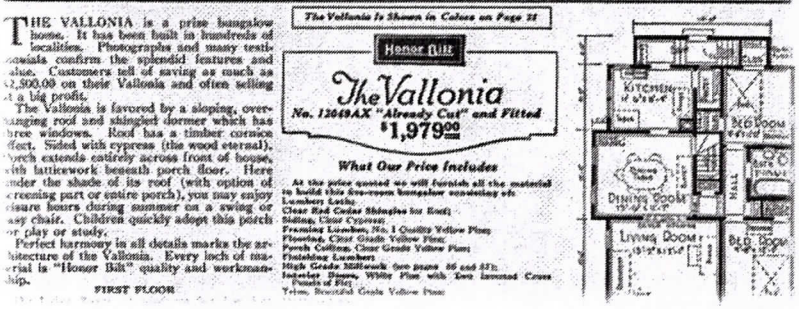
Sears, Roebuck, and Company sold over 70,000 mail-order kit "Modern" homes between 1908 and 1940. Throughout that time period, Sears designed over four hundred different house styles—from extremely elaborate to incredibly simple and everything in between.[9] The CHPC utilized the services of Dr. Rebecca Hunter, a Rhodes Scholar, who presented information regarding Sears homes before conducting a city-wide survey of local homes. Dr. Hunter discovered one authentic Sears Home, as well as an Aladdin home. The Aladdin Company was another popular company in the early and mid-twentieth century that manufactured kit homes. The Sears Home located in Columbia is 603 N. Briegel Street, which was built in 1928 (although it has been remodeled sometime in the past decade), while the Aladdin Home is located at 717 N. Metter Avenue. However, the CHPC later discovered that the white brick house at 613 N. Main Street, constructed in 1937, is also a Sears Home.

[9] Sears Archives. "What is a Sears Modern Home?" Online article. http://searsarchives.com/homes/





Above: Sears Home. 603 N. Briegel St. Google Earth photo looking southwest, Photo taken July 2013.



THE VALLONIA is a prize bungalow home. It has been built in hundreds of localities. Photographs and many testimonials confirm the splendid features and value. Customers tell of saving as much as $2,500.00 on their Vallonia and often selling at a big profit.

The Vallonia is favored by a sloping, overhanging roof and shingled dormer which has three windows. Roof has a timber cornice effect. Sided with cypress (the wood eternal). Porch extends entirely across front of house, with latticework beneath porch floor. Here under the shade of its roof (with option of screening part or entire porch), you may enjoy leisure hours during summer on a swing or easy chair. Children quickly adopt this porch for play or study.

Perfect harmony in all details marks the architecture of the Vallonia. Every inch of material is "Honor Bilt" quality and workmanship.

FIRST FLOOR

The Vallonia Is Shown in Colors on Page 31

Honor Bilt

The Vallonia

No. 120494X "Already Cut" and Fitted

$1,979.00

What Our Price Includes

At the price quoted we will furnish all the material to build this five-room bungalow consisting of:

Lumbers Lathe
Clear Red Cedar Shingles for Roof
Siding, Clear Cypress
Framing Lumber, No. 1 Quality Yellow Pine
Flooring, Clear Grade Yellow Pine
Porch Ceiling, Clear Grade Yellow Pine
Finishing Lumber
High Grade Millwork (see pages 26 and 27):
Interior Doors, White Pine with Two Inverted Cross Panels of Flat
Trim, Beveled Grade Yellow Pine

Left: "The Vallonia," Sears Modern Homes 1925 Catalog (Page 33), Sears, Roebuck & Company. Image found in "A Rare Bird: The Sears Vallonia in Original Condition" by Rose Thorn, 2012. http://www.searshomes.org/index.php/tag/columbia-illinois/.



Sears Home. 613 N. Main St. Camera looking west, Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Aladdin Home. 717 N. Metter Ave. Google Earth photo looking west. Photo taken July 2013.



Double Door Home Survey

A common characteristic of German-American homes in this region, two separate front doors mark the façades of properties located throughout the community. In most cases, one door would open into the parlor, while the other led to the family's private living areas. The CHPC completed a survey of these Germanic double door homes found in the community in 2004.

Tin Roof Survey

The CHPC also completed a survey of tin-roof homes found within city limits in 2001. Through the survey, the CHPC noted that there are forty-five buildings with tin roofs in Columbia. In actuality, tins roofs were usually steel coated with terne, which is an alloy of lead with some tin in it. Known for their durability and long-lasting effectiveness, tin roofs (also called standing seam metal roofs) were prevalent of nineteenth century German-American homes and other buildings until roughly 1945. From the survey, the earliest building that still displays its tin roof is the Nicholas and Anna Ferkel House, which was constructed in 1840, while the latest is a 1946 outbuilding.

Other Preservation Initiatives

Historic Preservation Ordinance

The Columbia City Council passed Ordinance 2483 in 2006, which set the city's historic preservation regulations. Built on previously adopted legislation from 1989, the ordinance outlines the powers and responsibilities of the CHPC, specifies procedures, and sets the standards for the city's preservation and restoration. The City's preservation ordinance was partially amended in 2012 in order to update CHPC standards to the state's level of expertise following review by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

National Register Listings

Currently, only two structures or sites within Columbia are listed on the NRHP: a house and an archaeological site.

Gundlach Grosse House, 625 N. Main Street

The City of Columbia has one historic building listed on the NRHP: the Gundlach-Grosse House, which was nominated in 1978 by a Department of Conservation historian for its architecture. The house, which was constructed in 1857 by John and Philip Peter Gundlach as a two-family residence, remains remarkably well-preserved with minor alterations.



Lunsford-Pulcher Archaeological Site, address restricted

One archaeological site in the vicinity of Columbia was listed on the NRHP in 1973: the Lunsford-Pulcher Archaeological Site. In order to keep the locations of significant archaeological resources private, no location information besides city and county are provided for any archaeological sites; however, it appears that the property was listed under Criteria C and D for its architecture as well as its ability to yield information.

In 1994 and again in 2005, the CHPC also considered creating a historic district on Main Street, roughly twenty blocks in size, but the idea was never advanced outside discussion by Commission members.

One-Room School Renovation Program

In 1900, more than sixty one-room schools educated young pupils throughout Monroe County; unfortunately, not all have withstood the test of time. At present, the City of Columbia is home to three extant one-room schools: Shoemaker School, Sand Bank School, and the old St. Paul Lutheran School. The CHPC has been making a concentrated effort to preserve these three schools for future generations:

Shoemaker School

Built in 1867 and used as a public school until 1951, the brick one-room schoolhouse originally located along the

Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail educated Columbia's children for nearly one hundred years. After the Shoemaker School closed, it was used as a private home for roughly four decades. In 1992, the school was moved from its original location just south of Columbia to avoid the demolition with the widening of Illinois Route 3. It was relocated next to an historic stone arch bridge on the southern edge of Columbia roughly two miles north of its original location. After the school sat vacant for over fifteen years, the City of Columbia restored the schoolhouse to its former glory. In July 2011, the Shoemaker School re-opened as the Monroe County Welcome Center. The interior has been restored to its use as a mid-nineteenth century schoolhouse.

Sand Bank School

While not the first school in the area, the Sand Bank School was one of the earliest schools in the Columbia area. Originally constructed in 1817 by James Piggot's son, the one-room schoolhouse, which is located near the northern edge of the city, was rebuilt in 1855 and utilized as a public school until circa 1952. After the school was decommissioned, a local family used the school as a residence until 1999. Severely deteriorated, the CHPC chair, Dennis Patton, and Terry Schromm purchased the wood frame school in 2009 to save the property from demolition. After painstaking restoration, the Sand Bank School has been returned to its former glory and now serves as an event or party venue.

Old St. Paul Lutheran School

Located on Liberty Street in Columbia, this historic building was constructed after the formation of St. Paul Lutheran Church of Columbia. The small one-room brick building was utilized as both a church and school. However, due to the size and dual usage, a new church was built nearby in 1854. Currently, the school is being renovated and is in good condition as the church still owns and maintains the property.

Educational Seminars and Tours

In 1998, the CHPC sponsored seminars on historic building rehabilitation as well as how to research a historic building. In 2010, Columbia hosted the Smithsonian's Museum on Main Street, which is part of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Services. Meant to serve museums and people in small American towns, Columbia offered information regarding Piggot's Fort and the Sand Bank School along the Kaskaskia Trace.

One-Room School Documentary and Public Education

The CHPC hosted a "Country School Event" in July 2011 to discuss one-room schoolhouses with the public, and watch the documentary called "Country School: One Room, One Nation" by Kelly and Tammy Rundle about one-room schoolhouses and their importance to America's collective heritage. In recent years, the CHPC has been hosting school children in either the Sand Bank or Shoemaker Schools so the children can experience what it was like to attend a one-room school with classmates of various ages.

Trolley Tours

Since 2000, the CHPC began conducting an annual tour of Columbia's historic homes. Utilizing an old-fashioned trolley that drives through the city, the CHPC seeks to preserve Columbia's architectural history by educating the public on Columbia's historic landmarks and heritage in unique environs.

Cemetery Preservation

Former CHPC member, Charles Todd, donated money to the Warderman Cemetery in order for the CHPC to learn, identify, and mark graves.

Architectural Studies

Over ten years ago, the CHPC performed a study of the various residential architectural styles found in Columbia. The report detailing these American home styles (1900-1940) was published in 2001, which utilized photos of various homes in the

community as illustrations associated with each particular architectural style.

Illinois State Historical Records Advisory Board Grant

Through a grant from the Illinois State Historical Records Advisory Board (ISHRAB), the CHPC completed the first comprehensive cataloging of its historical documents in 2009 and 2010. Documents and other historic materials have been reviewed, organized, and listed in a database tied into the Library of Congress. The CHPC has also established a records center where staff and volunteers are currently reviewing the collection of records previously maintained by the Columbia Historical Society.

Certified Local Government Status

As previously noted, the CHPC was designated by IHPA and the National Park Service as an official Certified Local Government (CLG) in 2012. Becoming a CLG creates stronger local preservation commissions that have more resources available to them in order to promote preservation in the community. The National Park Service's CLG Program, which was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (see Appendix H), also supports these local preservation commissions by awarding grants for preservation-related project, providing technical assistance, and providing a network of participating communities that can help each other. Columbia was awarded this designation as it had a preservation ordinance, preservation review commission, an active local survey program, and allows public participation.

The goal of the National Park Service's CLG Program is "preservation through partnership." This program allows governments at a local, state, and federal level to work together to protect the nation's exceptional historic resources, one community at a time. By becoming a CLG, Columbia made a commitment to preserving its history—by protecting its resources and educating the public on its heritage. As a CLG, Columbia may seek answers or assistance with issues, surveys, and more from IHPA, as well as attend training on preservation or related

issues to further educate local governments. Ongoing surveys and activities play a large part of this National Park Service program. Columbia must use the information gleaned by survey activities as a basis for designating local landmarks and historic districts in the future.

One of the ways the program supports CLG communities is that is serves as a funding source for preservation projects. Each year, at least ten percent of the Federal Historic Preservation Fund that is appropriated for each state is specifically set aside for CLG grants. The grants can be used for a multitude of ways, such as public education, rehabilitation work, NRHP nominations, architectural surveys, preservation plans, feasibility studies, staff support, etc.

The CLG Program also allows certified cities and counties the opportunity to participate in federal and state preservation activities. As a CLG, the CHPC will take part in the NRHP review process for any property nominated for listing. Essentially, if any property in Columbia or its vicinity was to be nominated for the NRHP, the nomination submittal must first be reviewed and approved by the CHPC.

Current Preservation Efforts

Continuing Public Education

Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail Research

CHPC Chair, Dennis Patton, has compiled extensive research regarding the historic Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail, which was once the main thoroughfare through Columbia. His research on this integral piece of Illinois history built upon a series of educational articles published in the local newspaper for several weeks that provided local residents a glimpse into the significant and colorful history of one of the most important trails in Illinois history.

Mr. Patton's initial research has grown into a documented sourcebook of information, now over three hundred pages. To share information, the CHPC has sponsored meetings throughout Monroe County and the surrounding counties to seek assistance from other local history experts from other areas pertinent to the

Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail. Geographic Information System (GIS) specialists have been working with the group to develop a system overlay to use in databases that will clearly delineate the Trail and its remaining contributing features. Local historians are hoping to soon develop brochures about the Trail and to work on installing appropriate signage denoting its route(s). The identification, documentation, and promotion of the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail is an important project to the region, both for preserving this significant piece of history and for the heritage tourism it can bring to local communities.

On October 26, 2013, Landmarks Illinois, the state's leading preservation non-profit organization, awarded the prestigious Richard H. Driehaus Foundation Preservation Award to Columbia, recognizing the community's statewide excellence in education for historic preservation. The Richard H. Driehaus Foundation supports the preservation and enhancement of the built (and natural) environment, especially through historic preservation, quality architectural and landscape design, and open space conservation. The Foundation became involved with Landmarks Illinois to help save noteworthy buildings throughout the state.

Historic Informational Signs

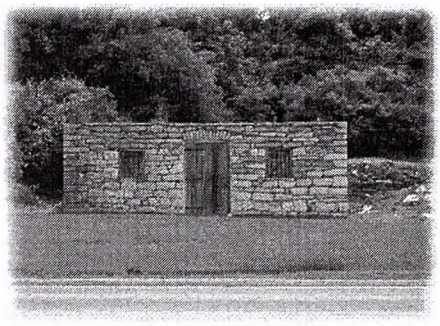
In recent years, the City has procured the funding for and sought out a durable sign manufacturer to create interpretational signs to install throughout Columbia's downtown area. While the layouts have not yet been designed, the points of interest have been thoroughly discussed and chosen by the CHPC. These signs will educate the general public on Columbia's architectural history. They will document Columbia's lost significant buildings and provide histories on various prominent buildings along Main Street. The CHPC has opted for a sign manufacturer that will create cost-effective, durable, and eco-friendly interpretive signs that will not fade from ultraviolet light and are vandal-resistant for the City.

Social Media

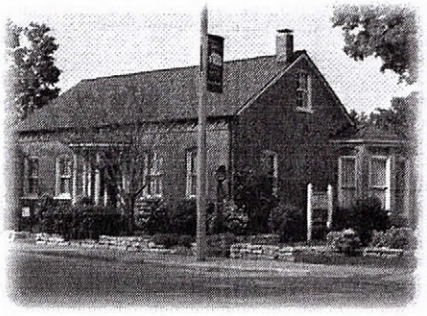
Through modern technology in general, and social media in particular, the CHPC has been making an effort in recent years to build a broader awareness of preservation assets and resources within the community. Social media has become an important platform to inform the public, especially to the younger generation. The CHPC has created pages on Facebook to promote historic resources, such as the Miller-Fiege Home, Sand Bank School, Shoemaker School (the Monroe County Welcome Center), and the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail. Through these venues, the public can learn about these resources, their place in local history, and ongoing preservation efforts.

Local Landmark Designations

Currently, the CHPC has identified and officially designated twenty-four individual properties for inclusion on Columbia's Local Landmark List, which provides recognition and protection under the City's recently amended preservation ordinance (for the official listing, see Appendix A). A well-defined process is in place to ensure that any proposed improvements will not negatively affect the characterizing features and historical integrity of these properties. Under this ordinance, the CHPC regularly designates new landmarks and reviews any proposals for improving buildings or sites so designated, and issues Certificates of Appropriateness to property owners. The purpose behind this process is that recognized local landmarks deserve preservation and should be maintained for future generations. These recognized local landmarks are included in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
1	**James Piggot Land Claim/ Schneider Farmstead**, 11562 Bluff Rd.	*Landmarked in 2013* - The Schneider Farmstead is near the Piggot's Fort site. The property has a small house, two outbuildings, and the stone foundation of the former barn.	
2	**Stone Arch Bridge**, Gall Rd. & Illinois Route 3	*Landmarked in 2013* – Built in 1898, this stone arch bridge over Carr Creek is closed to traffic. Open to pedestrians only, it is situated in front of the relocated Shoemaker Schoolhouse. It is listed on the Illinois Historic Bridge Inventory maintained by the Illinois Department of Transportation.	
3	**Old St. Paul's Lutheran Church** (St. John Lutheran Church), 112 W. Liberty St.	*Landmarked in 2014* – Originally, a brick building was built in 1849 to serve as both a church and school, but crowded conditions instigated the construction of this new church building in 1854. This church was used until 1927 when a new church was erected on Rapp St.[10]	

[10] "History of St. Paul's." St. Paul's Lutheran Church website. http://stpauls-lcms.org/

Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
4	**Gundlach-Grosse Home,** 625 N. Main St.	*NRHP-listed 1978, Landmarked in 2013 –* This remarkably well-preserved 1857 house was constructed as a two-family residence for John and Philip Peter Gundlach and their families. Originally from Germany, the Gundlach brothers built this sophisticated German cottage in the popular Greek Revival style of the time period. In 1873, the house was sold to the Grosse family, who owned Buck Tavern and was another prominent Columbia family.[11]	
5	**Wagner-Gundlach Home,** 404 N. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013 –* Originally a vernacular German cottage, this home was later updated with Colonial Revival features, such as the porch and side bay window. The house maintains the typical parcel layout with an attached side building that was later extended.	
6	**P.W. Briegel Home,** 620 N. Metter Ave.	*To be officially landmarked in 2014 –* Built in 1854, this house was built from bricks created from a brickyard on the property.	

[11] Susan M. Seibert, "Gundlach-Grosse House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, 1978.

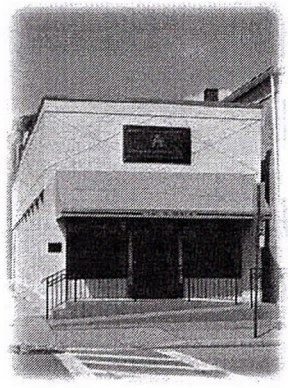
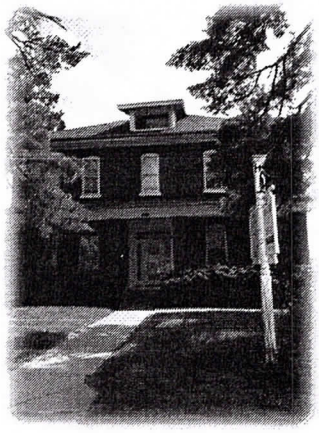
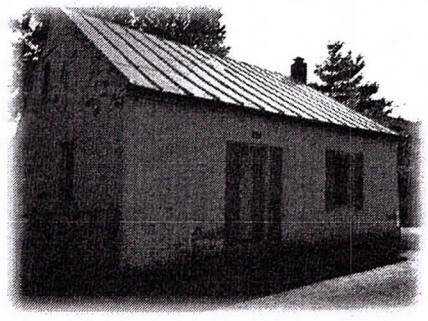
Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
7	**William G. Rose Home**, 105 N. Metter Ave.	*Landmarked in 2013* – This Queen Anne-style home was built for Dr. Rose, a prominent local doctor, and his family.	
8	**First National Bank**, 102 S. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013* – This one-story building once housed the local bank. It was renovated in recent years.	
9	**Charles Breidecker Home**, 217 S. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Built in mid-1800s as a one-story house, the second floor was added in the early 1900s. Currently utilized by a law office.	
10	**Nicholas & Anna Ferkel Home**, 501 S. Rapp Ave.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Built in 1840, the Ferkel Home (and summer kitchen) originally contained two rooms and a loft. It appears to be the only remaining solid limestone house in Columbia.	

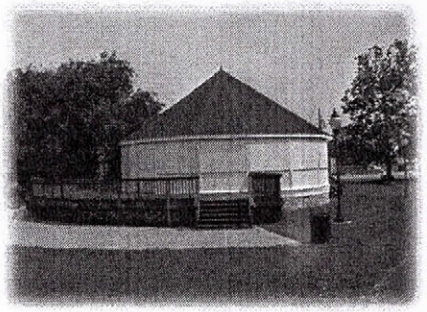
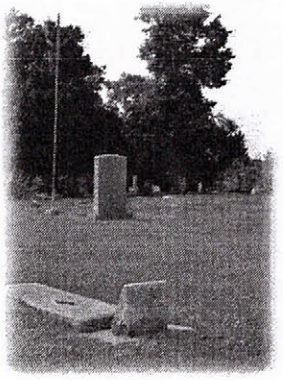
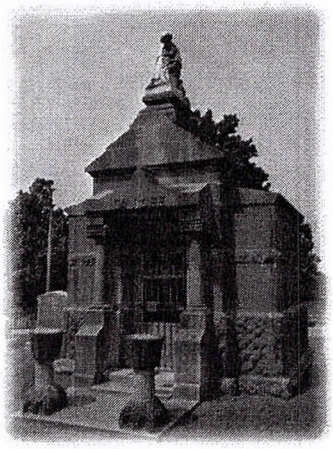
Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
11	**Turner Dance Pavilion,** Metter Park	*Landmarked in 2013 –* Located in a centrally located park in the community, this pavilion has been home to countless festivals, holidays, concerts, etc.	
12	**Nolan-Schneider Home,** 508 S. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013 –* An early pioneer log cabin originally built in 1810; this house has been expanded and covered through the years. With its steeply-pitched roof and front galerie (veranda), this house displays the French Colonial style—one of the only examples found in the city.	
13	**Theodore & Mary Schaefer Home,** 305 S. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013 –* The Schaefers built this well-preserved German cottage in 1880 and operated a blacksmith shop in the building just north of the house.	
14	**Warderman Cemetery,** Centerville Rd	*Landmarked in 2003 –* Having been in existence since 1780, the Warderman Cemetery serves as a final resting place for the region's earliest settlers through modern day.	

Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
15	**Alfred Henckler Home**, 124 S. Metter Ave.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Originally a German cottage, this house has been altered over time to include a front dormer and enclosed front porch.	
16	**Immaculate Conception Cemetery**, Bluffside Rd.	*Landmarked in 2013* – This large cemetery sits on a hill on the north side of town that is the final resting place of many prominent citizens of Columbia.	
17	**John Weist Home**, 304 N. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Constructed in 1908, this balloon-framed structure has undergone limited alterations.	
18	**Conrad Wenkel Old Mill Saloon & Inn**, 125 N. Rapp Ave.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Also known as the Volkert Building, this two-story brick building was constructed in 1856. The tavern was patronized by early German mill workers in the community.	

Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
19	**Henry J. Kunz Home**, 404 Centerville Rd.	*Landmarked in 2009* – Being the only residential French Second Empire-style home in Columbia makes this home distinct.	
20	**Miller-Fiege Home**, 140 S. Main St.	*Landmarked in 2009* – Built in 1852 as a traditional German cottage, this home was expanded three times, most of which were in the nineteenth century.	
21	**Shoemaker Schoolhouse**, Gall Rd. & Illinois Route 3	*Landmarked in 2010* – Built in1867, the brick one-room schoolhouse originally located along the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail educated Columbia's children for nearly one hundred years. After the School closed in 1951, it was used as a private home until 1992, when it was moved to the southern edge of town roughly two miles north of its original location to avoid demolition. The interior has been restored and it currently serves as the Monroe County Welcome Center.	

Table 1: Columbia's Existing Local Landmarks (as of 24 February 2014)			
22	**Rose Mausoleum**, St. Paul Cemetery	*Landmarked in 2012* – Constructed in 1898 in honor of Dr. William Gotlieb Rose, the limestone mausoleum was built to house the remains of the Rose family. It has undergone a number of repairs throughout the years, but is actively maintained by the Rose family.	
23	**James Piggot Land Claim/ Schlemmer Farmstead**, 11604 Bluff Rd.	*Landmarked in 2013* – Built in the 1870s, this one-and-a-half story brick house is a good example of the German cottage style so prevalent in the area. The house has a central door with a transom and sidelights, as well as two windows flanking either side. A corbelled brick cornice can be seen above the wooden porch awning.	
24	**Old St. Paul's Lutheran School**, 114 W. Liberty St.	*Landmarked in 2014* – A simple brick one-room school built in 1849 served as a school for the adjacent Old St. Paul Lutheran Church.	

Miller-Fiege Home

In 2009, the City purchased the property at 140 S. Main St., also known as the Miller-Fiege Home, with the intent to restore and

preserve this local landmark and its historic contents. Built in 1852, this historic home is a unique example of a brick one-and-a-half story vernacular German cottage on a limestone foundation. The CHPC has submitted a request to the SHPO regarding the property's NRHP eligibility, which has subsequently given preliminary approval for listing. Efforts to complete the NRHP process are ongoing.

Comprehensive Documents Collection

The CHPC has compiled the City's first comprehensive collection of its historic documents and other materials. With funding through a 2009 grant from ISHRAB, the CHPC has reviewed, organized, and listed the historic documents and other materials into a database tied to the Library of Congress. In 2012, the CHPC established the Columbia Heritage Center as a repository for historic documents and other materials, and began the transfer and cataloging of materials from the Columbia Historical Society. In early 2013, the City of Columbia adopted a Collection Policy developed by the CHPC.

Piggot's Fort Research

One of the first two permanent settlements located in the Columbia vicinity, Piggot's Fort was constructed of logs and served to protect settlers against raids by agitated natives. James Piggot, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, founded this settlement that became known as the le Grand Ruisseau, or Great Run. Piggot is considered a leader in efforts to settle the Illinois Territory and organized the first ferry service between Cahokia, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. In the 1780s, Piggot's Fort was the largest ongoing settlement in the American Bottoms with its seventeen families living within its walls.

While the significance of this settlement remains as a legacy to future generations, the exact location of Piggot's Fort, sadly, has been lost. The CHPC has been attempting to find the location of Fort Piggot for a number of years. While contemporary maps clearly show the location of the fort, the movements of the Mississippi River and Carr Creek over time, along with the removal of its buildings and structures have made the actual site difficult to discover. Efforts to discover the fort's true location are ongoing. A recent archaeological survey of an area thought to be the site did not result in any findings. The CHPC is hoping to organize a symposium of archaeologists and historians to

review data and evaluate potential fort locations for continuing research in the near future.

The Mounds – America's First Cities Initiative

The CHPC is working with the HeartLands Conservancy to research and promote a feasibility study for potentially elevating the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, along with other remaining mound sites in the region, to national park status. Making Cahokia Mounds a nationally recognized site will provide further protection, distinction, and preservation of what remains of the Mississippian Mound civilization that once inhabited the area. This prehistoric civilization was based in this region but had a wide-reaching trade system with other tribes around the continent. Giving the site this distinction will illustrate that this site is significant to our national history, promote tourism for the region, and support the local economy.

Explore Columbia Plan

As part of the HeartLands Conservancy's "Explore Columbia: A Comprehensive Alternative Transportation Plan for the City of Columbia, Illinois," the City of Columbia and CHPC are endorsing the creation of a complex, multi-staged bike trail plan throughout the community. This plan is not only an effort to promote potential bike trails locally and throughout the region but to encourage cultural heritage tourism. A number of the trails, including the proposed Mounds Heritage Trail and GM&O Trail will have historical or cultural themes and involve routes near regional historic resources. By engaging locals and visitors by connecting pedestrian and bike trails to cultural sites, the city will be promoting local and regional tourism.

Mounds Heritage Trail

The Mounds Heritage Trail proposes to connect the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Cahokia Mounds with St. Louis, Missouri, which will provide a multi-faceted fifteen-mile trail blending historical, cultural and natural sites along with shops, local eateries, and other tourist destinations (Figure 2).

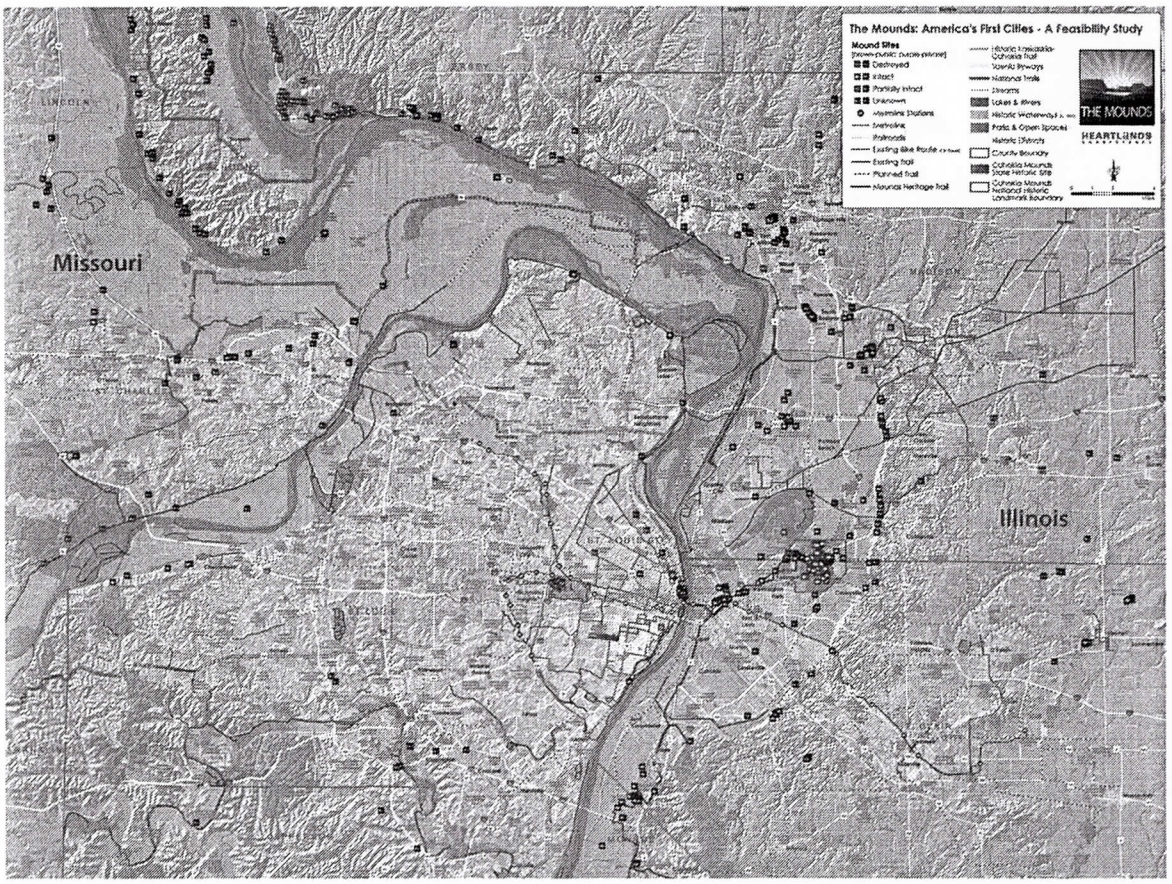


Figure 2: Mounds Southern Trail Project Area. Map courtesy of HeartLands Convervancy.

GM&O Trail

The proposed GM&O Trail intends to make use of an abandoned rail line between Dupo and Baldwin, Illinois. Originally the Cairo-St. Louis Railway, which was chartered in 1865, this was the first rail line in Monroe County. Eventually, in 1940, the line became part of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad. After a later merger, the line officially closed in 1985.

A one-mile portion of this abandoned alignment in Columbia has already been converted to a trail near the American Legion property. The proposal wishes to make a five-mile round trip bike and pedestrian trail between Creekside Park and the Monroe County Welcome Center.

Bluff Road Trail

One phase of the overall bike plan will create a bike trail that parallels Bluff Road. Cyclists will enjoy views of two local landmarks: the Schlemmer and Schneider Farmsteads, both of which are near the former location of Piggot's Fort, and signage, which is proposed for installation along the routes to educate the traveling public, will detail the City's efforts to commemorate (and locate) the fort.



Abandoned railroad alignment to be utilized for the GM&O Trail. Camera looking southeast from Centerville Rd. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

VI. Proposed Actions

Like most towns, Columbia has continued to grow and change in response to local economic forces throughout the years. In an effort to identify and preserve the historical features of the community and have a guide for city projects, the City of Columbia wants a Community Preservation Plan to be a key feature of the new Comprehensive Plan, which is currently being constructed.

One thing to keep in mind and promote is Columbia's German heritage, which is readily displayed throughout the community in its history, architecture, building traditions, and layout on city lots. As numerous architectural historians can verify, a culture manifests itself in its architecture—and the vernacular architecture found within Columbia strongly displays its ancestry. In general, vernacular architecture and preservation have gained considerable attention in recent years to historians, archaeologists, and even the general public. Vernacular architecture can be described as commonplace buildings constructed mainly of local materials in a localized style and built without professional architects. The local style of each of these common buildings' form was dictated by its function.[12]

With this strong local German background, Columbia should emphasize the community's heritage as shown in the countless buildings and homes throughout the community that display traditional German elements. The community should promote its distinctness and encourage heritage tourism.

Additional Local Landmark Designations

Potential Individual Landmark Designations

To begin, twenty-four properties are currently included on the list of local landmarks that the CHPC maintains. Upon review, Columbia is filled of properties that would be great additions to the existing list.

[12] John M. Coggeshall and Jo Anne Nast. *Vernacular Architecture in Southern Illinois: An Ethnic Heritage*. (Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1988), 7.

Columbia could further emphasize its German heritage by creating landmarks of the best examples of its German vernacular architecture. In no particular order, the following twenty-six resources listed in Table 2 should be considered for local landmark status. Please note that this is a tentative list. If upon additional research, the property is deemed ineligible, strike it from this list. Also, additional properties may be deemed locally significant upon further research and can be added to this list of potential local landmarks.

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks

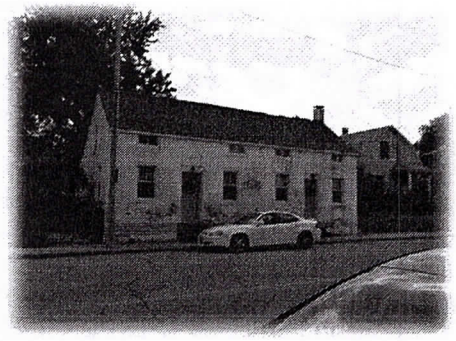
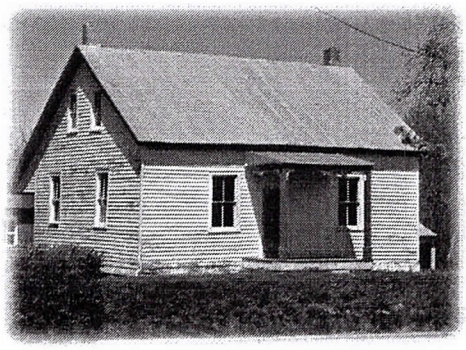
1	**Residence**, 531 S. Main St.	This German vernacular double house is significant for its architecture and provides a unique example of the German cottage style.	
2	**Farmstead**, 1620 N. Main St.	This is a well-preserved example of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead with an intact farmhouse and outbuildings.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
3	**Koenigsmark Home,** 204 E. Jefferson St.	This large 1853 home appears to have an interesting history and has only had minor modern alterations.	
4	**Sand Bank Schoolhouse**, 11832 Bluff Rd.	This one-room school house has been lovingly restored and brought back to life for educational and social purposes.	
5	**Residence**, 417 St. Paul St.	This property is significant for its Queen Anne architecture—its ornate porch in particular.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
6	**Residence**, 203 Kunz St./ 113 N. Rapp St.	This property significant for its unique brick detailing.	
7	**Residence**, 109 N. Rapp St.	This Folk Victorian cottage remains largely intact and serves as a good representative example of this building style.	
8	**Residence**, 812 Rueck Rd.	This imposing Colonial Revival stands as a good example of the style.	

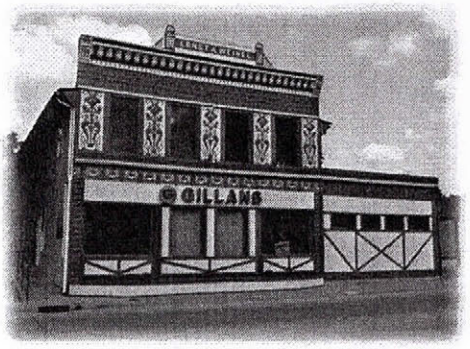
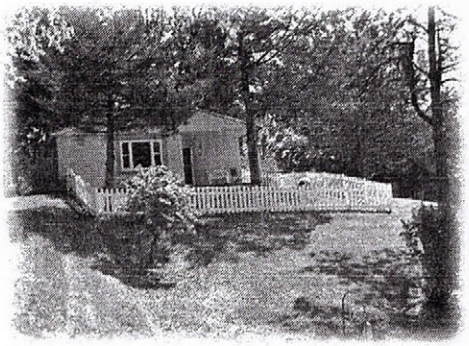
Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
9	**Ernst A. Weinel Building,** 318 N. Main St.	This commercial property is significant as a good example of a Mesker Brother Iron Works property. In other words, it has a pressed metal façade.	
10	**Residence,** 603 S. Main St.	This residential property is the only other noted resource in the community (and surrounding area) to have a Mesker façade (along the roofline).	
11	**Lustron House,** 602 Old Stone Rd./Lake Shore Dr.	This is the only known Lustron house in the area. **Image courtesy of Google Earth.*	
12	**Residence,** 122 E. Legion St.	This style of Craftsman bungalow is unique in Columbia.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
13	**Residence**, 332 N. Main St.	This house typifies one of the various examples of German-influenced architecture in Columbia.	
14	**Old Ritter Stone Barn**, 20 Ritter Rd.	This historic stone barn is historic for its architecture. **Image courtesy of Paul Ellis.*	
15	**Sears Home**, 613 N. Main St.	This house is one of two examples of Sears kit homes in Columbia.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
16	**Residence,** 603 N. Briegel St.	This house is one of two examples of Sears kit homes in Columbia. **Image courtesy of Google Earth.*	
17	**Residence,** 717 N. Metter St.	This house is the only known Aladdin kit home in Columbia. **Image courtesy of Google Earth.*	
18	**Residence,** 719 N. Main St.	This bungalow has uncommon features than on other bungalows found in the community.	

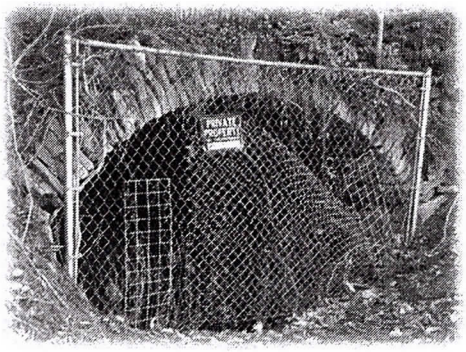
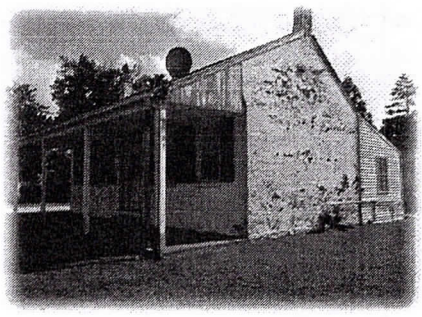
Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
19	**Ice Cave**, south end of Main St.	This stone cavern is locally significant as an extant example of cold storage for Columbia's brewery history.	
20	**Residence,** 704 N. Main St.	This property would be considered eligible for its early German vernacular architecture. This well –preserved home and original rear side-building exemplify the German building style of the mid-to-late 1800s.	
21	**Residence**, 421 N. Main St.	This 1865 property would be considered eligible for architecture. Its unique entrance windows provide the community with a strong example of mid-19th century ornamentation.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
22	**Residence,** 1538 Ghent Rd.	This property would be considered eligible for its Colonial Revival architecture.	
23	**Residence,** 609 S. Rapp Ave.	This property would be considered eligible for its late German vernacular architecture. The 1922 house has a more rare form with its asymmetrical façade.	
24	**Residence,** 1034 N. Main St.	This property would be considered eligible as an exemplary example of Minimal Traditionalist architecture.	

Table 2: Potential Local Landmarks			
25	**Dr. Richard Chandler House,** 231 St. Paul St.	This property, built in 1855, would be considered eligible as a good representation of its Federal architecture.	
26	**Farmstead,** 1227 Centerville Rd.	This property just outside city limits would be considered eligible for its architecture. This well-preserved stone house with its barn and outbuildings provide a glimpse into a prosperous mid-19th century farm.	

Potential Local Historic District Designation

Columbia Historic District

To date, Columbia has no historic districts—on the local or national level, though the idea was attempted in the 1990s. In 1994 and again in 2005, the CHPC struggled to develop an historic district in downtown Columbia along Main Street, but the project never came to fruition due to a lack of City and public interest.

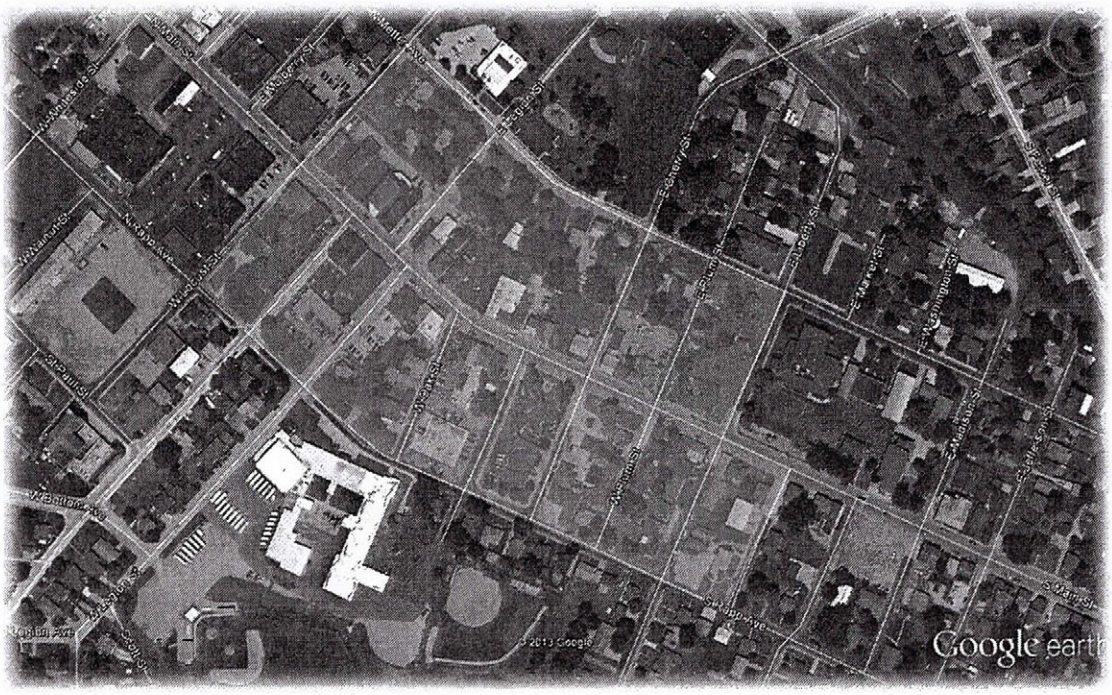


Figure 3: Original 2005 boundaries for proposed downtown historic district along Main Street in Columbia. Image courtesy of Google Earth.

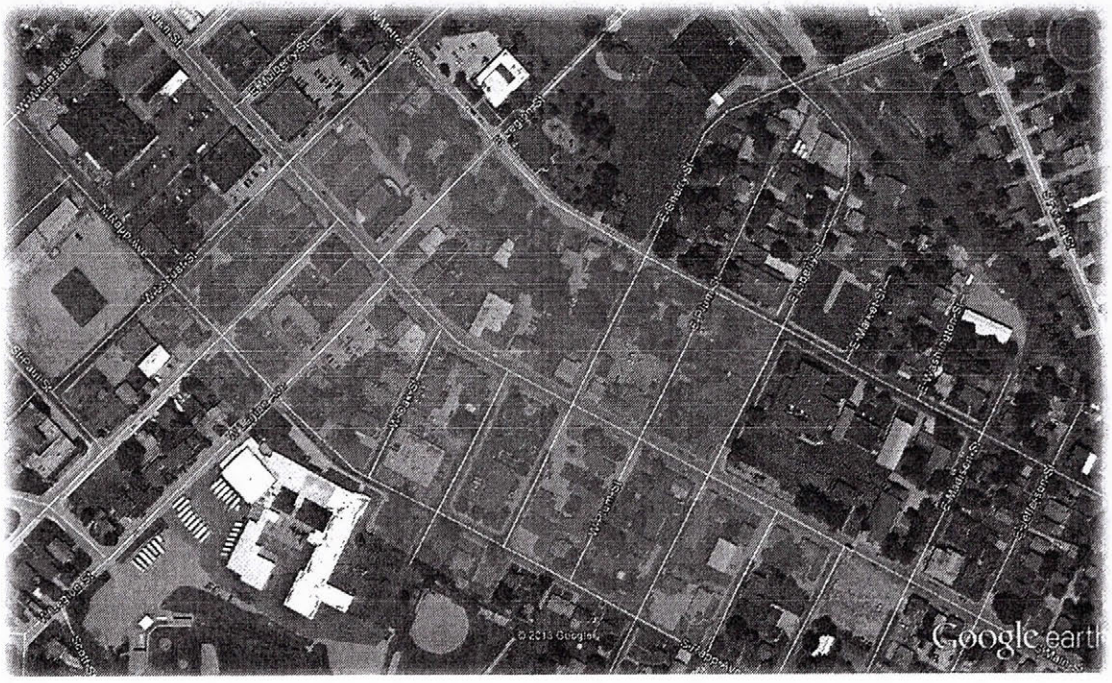


Figure 4: Suggested boundaries for the Columbia Historic District. Image courtesy of Google Earth.

A downtown historic district brings notoriety to a community and displays a community's pride in its heritage. Columbia's downtown area has great potential for a local historic district—and even a NRHP district. This potential local downtown district should include both commercial and residential properties in order to maintain the historic setting of the community—with the large commercial buildings flanked by historic residential buildings of the same time period. While some buildings would not contribute to the historic district to their lack of historical integrity, the majority of the buildings within the suggested boundaries would be contributing to the district.

If a local historic district comes to fruition, the historic core of the community would be provided better protection and preserved for future generations through the work of the CHPC.

North Main Street Historic District

Columbia is also home to a potential residential local historic district. This potential historic district is located on North Main Street, roughly between Kawolsky and Burns Streets (Figure 5).



Figure 5: *Proposed North Main Street Historic District. Image courtesy of Google Earth.*

This residential area has good examples of various architectural styles from the late nineteenth to early-twentieth century. While there are a few modern intrusions and homes that have been significantly altered, these non-contributing properties do not mar the historic streetscape of these turn-of-the-century homes.

Additions to the National Register of Historic Places

As previously discussed, Columbia is home to two resources listed on the NRHP: the Gundlach-Grosse Home and Lunsford-Pulcher Archaeological Site. While only one building is officially noted as historic on this list, numerous other properties in the city would be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual Property Designations

After an initial architectural survey of the community, a number of properties in Columbia would be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, or for its architecture, as they retain their historical integrity and are unique or good representative examples of architecture in this region (Table 3). Contrary to popular belief, individual property designations have been proven to enhance property values and do not put strong restrictions on resources. Please note that this is a tentative list. If upon additional research, a property listed below is deemed ineligible, simply strike it from this list. Furthermore, further research may find additional significant properties that can be added to this list of potentially NRHP-eligible resources.

Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties

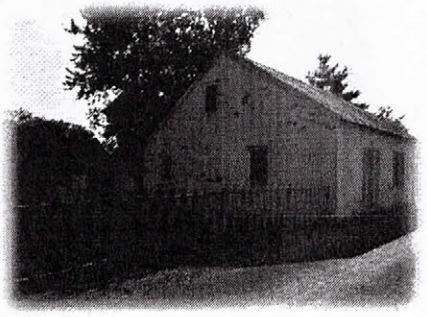
1	**Nicholas & Anna Ferkel Home,** 501 S. Rapp Ave.	The Ferkel Home would eligible under Criterion C for its early German vernacular architecture. This well–preserved 1840 home originally had two rooms and a loft, and had a separate summer kitchen. Evidence suggests it is the only solid limestone house in Columbia.	

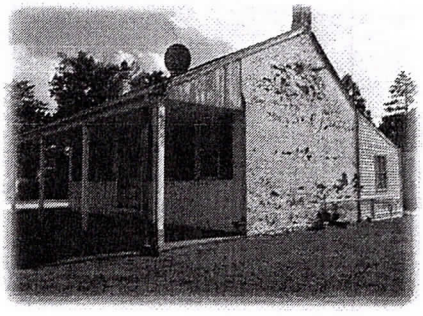
Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties			
2	**Henry J. Kunz Home,** 404 Centerville Rd.	The Kunz Home would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its French Second Empire architecture. This style is not well represented in the area and this house is the only residential example in Columbia. The rarity of this style in the region and lack of comparable residential examples make this historic home NRHP-eligible.	
3	**Residence,** 704 N. Main St.	This property would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its early German vernacular architecture. This well –preserved home and original rear side-building exemplify the German building style of the mid-to-late 1800s.	
4	**Residence,** 421 N. Main St.	This 1865 property would be considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Its unique entrance windows provide the community with a strong example of mid-19th century ornamentation.	

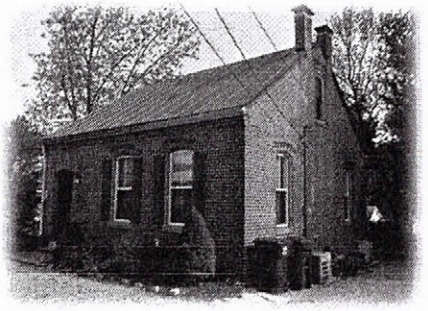
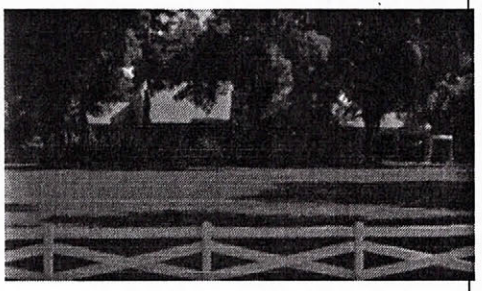
Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties			
5	**Residence,** 1538 Ghent Rd.	This property would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its Colonial Revival architecture.	
6	**Residence,** 609 S. Rapp Ave.	This property would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its late German vernacular architecture. The 1922 house has a more rare form with its asymmetrical façade.	
7	**Residence,** 1034 N. Main St.	This property would be considered eligible under Criterion C as an exemplary example of Minimal Traditionalist architecture.	

Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties			
8	**Dr. Richard Chandler House,** 231 St. Paul St.	This property, built in 1855, would be considered eligible under Criterion C as a good representation of its Federal architecture.	
9	**Farmstead,** 1227 Centerville Rd.	This property just outside city limits would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. This well-preserved stone house with its barn and outbuildings provide a glimpse into a prosperous mid-19th century farm.	
10	**Stone Arch Bridge,** Gall Rd. & Illinois Route 3	Columbia's stone arch bridge over Carr Creek would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its engineering and/or under Criterion A for its contribution to local transportation history. The 1898 bridge is closed to traffic, but is open to pedestrians. It is listed on the Illinois Historic Bridge Inventory maintained by the Illinois Department of Transportation.	

Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties			
11	**P.W. Briegel Home**, 620 N. Metter Ave.	The Briegel Home would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. The 1854 well-preserved house is unique to the city.	
12	**William G. Rose Home**, 105 N. Metter Ave.	The Rose Home could be considered eligible under Criterion B for its association with a significant person (it can be a locally significant person like Dr. Rose) or Criterion C for its Queen Anne-style architecture. This home was built for Dr. Rose, a prominent local doctor, and his family.	
13	**Theodore & Mary Schaefer Home**, 305 S. Main St.	The Schaefer Home would be considered eligible under Criterion C for its German cottage style of architecture.	

Table 3: Potentially NRHP-Eligible Properties			
14	**James Piggot Land Claim/ Schlemmer Farmstead**, 11604 Bluff Rd.	While the original main entrance has been altered, this house and farmstead would still be considered potentially eligible under Criterion C for its architecture, as well as Criterion A for its significance to local history as part of Piggot's land claim. Built in the 1870s, brick house is a good example of the German cottage style so prevalent in the area	

Potential NRHP Historic District Designation

Columbia Historic District

As previously noted, Columbia has the potential for a downtown historic district—both on the local and national levels. The suggested boundaries outlined above in Figure 3 would apply to this potential NRHP historic district as well. This potential local downtown district should include both commercial and residential properties in order to maintain the historic setting of the community—with the large commercial buildings flanked by historic residential buildings of the same time period.

A NRHP historic district is a distinct possibility for this community—only two-thirds of the property owners need to agree to the district listing. With some minor changes to the 2005 proposed district boundaries to include more residential properties (refer back to Figures 2 and 3), there may be a stronger chance of getting the district approved by the owners.

Unfortunately, it is a common misconception that buildings on the NRHP cannot be altered and property owners would not be

able to change anything on their buildings without approval by a historical group. However, this is not the case; building owners would still be in control of their property. Once listed on the NRHP, owners can technically still change what they want (however, if the owner wants to utilize a rehabilitation tax credit or property tax freeze, they must consult with the SHPO). If the CHPC provides clarification to the general public, or the property owners in particular, concerning what NRHP status entails and the financial incentives that this historic status creates for them, it would provide great motivation for this district project.

North Main Street Historic District

The residential local district on North Main Street noted earlier also has the potential for NRHP status. The same boundaries suggested for this district would apply (refer back to Figure 4). This residential area has good examples of various architectural styles from the late nineteenth to early-twentieth century. Few modern intrusions and homes that have been significantly altered exist but they do not mar the historic streetscape of these turn-of-the-century homes.

Multiple Property Documentation

Correlating to the potentially NRHP-eligible properties and districts noted above, another project that would aid in the nomination process of each resource would be the creation of a Multiple Property Documentation form (MPD). An MPD nominates groups of related significant properties and discusses themes and patterns of history shared by said properties. The MPD Form is not a NRHP nomination form, but serves as a cover document that can be utilized to nominate and register thematically-related historic resources concurrently or to establish registration requirements for properties nomination in the future.[13]

An MPD streamlines the process of organizing information collected in various surveys and research that is required for each NRHP nomination and preservation planning, in general. The form contains information common to a group of historic properties and

[13] National Park Service, "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form: Introduction," <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16b/nrb16b_IIintroduction.htm>.

facilitates individual property evaluations by offering comparisons to comparable properties of that particular style or association. This thematic approach provides the essential background information for preservation planning as it comparatively evaluates a community or area's historic resources. Another advantageous option with an MPD is that an MPD can be submitted along with individual nomination forms for various properties related to that document for nomination and subsequent listing on the NRHP, all of which constitutes a Multiple Property Submission (MPS).

Therefore, the creation of an MPD to provide the general background of the city (and region) and its architecture would be greatly beneficial. For example, a multiple property listing such as *Historic and Architectural Resources of Columbia, Illinois* could serve as a general local history document discussing Columbia's German heritage and offering regional comparisons. Individual significant examples of German vernacular architecture within the community can be submitted on nomination forms along with an MPD containing the general historical framework of the community, as well as information specific to the city and historic properties, to get multiple resources listed on the NRHP as an MPS. Another potential MPD could be a history and outline of Monroe County's stone bridges. Monroe County is unique and well-known for its stone arch bridges. To help in getting bridges like the Stone Arch Bridge over Carr Creek by the Shoemaker Schoolhouse and any future stone arch bridges throughout the county listed on the NRHP to be given that notoriety, an MPD would be helpful in the long run.

Education

Increasing the public's awareness of the value of historic preservation can sometimes seem like an endless job. The public's perception of historic preservation is incredibly important—their support is invaluable, while their opposition can greatly weaken a preservation project, as evidenced by their opposition to a downtown historic district. Therefore, educating the public regarding the many benefits of preservation is of vital importance. Promoting education in Columbia history, historic properties, and historic preservation can be completed

in a multitude of ways: local schools, workshops, conferences, seminars, meetings, brochures, and so on.

Financial Preservation Incentives

Generally, the public is greatly unaware of the potential benefits of owning and maintaining an historic property. Greg Paxton, the former president of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, once wrote, "The economic benefits of historic preservation are enormous. The knowledge of the economic benefits of historic preservation is miniscule."[14] To aid the preservation cause, the public needs to be aware of the available financial incentives—both federal and state—for historic building rehabilitation. Therefore, offering a preservation incentives workshop would be greatly beneficial.

One of the key financial incentives for preservation is that building owners can obtain a twenty percent tax credit on proposed rehabilitation work on noted historic properties. Administered by the NPS, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the incentive reduces the owner's federal income taxes by twenty percent of the project's budget. This tax credit is only applicable for income-producing property (i.e. commercial, agricultural, industrial or rental residential); therefore, rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing is not eligible for this credit.

Furthermore, the building must be a certified historic property, or in other words, listed on the NRHP (either individually or as a contributing resource to a listed historic district) or is a contributing building within a local district that has been certified by the NPS for the tax credit. It should be noted that individually listed local landmarks are not considered eligible for this tax credit.

In order to qualify for the tax credit, it must be certified by the NPS that the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards). Essentially, the Standards require the owner to preserve as much of the existing historical materials and key features of the building as feasible. The Standards do not necessitate that a building must be restored to its original

[14] Rypkema, 1.

appearance; therefore, non-historic features may be retained and new compatible alterations or additions may be added if desired. However, work involved in creating new additions outside of the existing building's layout cannot be included in the credit. Other rules and requirements necessary for utilization of this tax credit can be found at www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax /index.html. Overall, the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program is successful in leveraging private investment in historic buildings, preserving historic resources, stimulating economic growth, creating housing, and revitalizing communities.

Another incentive for the preservation of historic buildings is the State Property Tax Assessment Freeze Program, which is a program that freezes the assessed value of historic residences at the pre-rehabilitation rate for eight years. After this period, the value is raised in steps over the next four years up to the current level. Administered by IHPA, this program only applies to owner-occupied residences that are designated as historic properties. In this case, a historic property is defined as a building in Illinois that is individually listed on the NRHP, a contributing property to a National Register historic district, designated as an individual local landmark in a community that has an approved preservation ordinance, or is a contributing property within a local historic district in a community that has an approved preservation ordinance. Columbia is one such community.

These projects must also be approved by IHPA that they meet the Standards. The project's eligible expenses must equal or exceed twenty-five percent of the property's fair cash value for the year the rehabilitation work began.

Options for Resource Protection

Land Trusts

Another means of resource protection that the public needs to be aware of is that historic properties can be protected through land trusts. Buildings, structures, and archaeological sites can be part of a land trust to protect the said resource. Even with limited funds, a non-profit organization can provide long term stewardship of a historic resource through the acquisition of the

property or interests in said property. Furthermore, land trusts usually work directly with the private property owners requiring donations of land, development rights, and conservation easements.

Easements and Restrictive Covenants

Owners of historic resources can also opt to protect their properties through preservation easements and covenants. To clarify, a preservation easement is a legal document by which specific rights of a property owner are donated or sold to a government agency or non-profit organization. The document will protect the culturally significant resource by regulating use and alterations of the property. The agency holding the easement has the right to review any proposed alterations outlined in the document. The creation and registration of this document binds the current and future owners of the property in order to fully protect the resource. Easements can call for the preservation of the resource's most significant features. If a property is listed on the NRHP, the owner can receive tax advantages.

Essentially, a covenant is a legal agreement attached to property titles that can limit alterations and uses of historic properties to preserve whatever is considered worth of preservation. A covenant is very flexible and has a more varied range of regulations can apply. This agreement does not necessarily alter property values, so there are no tax advantages.

Miller-Fiege Historic House Museum

Historic houses have become a large part of the museum experience in this country. Historic house museums have grown into a collected presence in America's cultural landscape since the mid-twentieth century. The International Council on Museums defines a museum as: "a non-profit-making, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purpose of study, education and enjoyment, the tangible and intangible evidence of people and their environment." The Miller-Fiege House has the potential to be one of these institutions. Remarkably well-preserved on both the exterior and interior, the Miller-Fiege House

offers an honest glance at life at a time so different than modern day. While other houses in the community are just as old has the Miller-Fiege House, they do not retain nearly as much historical integrity as this house does. The Miller-Fiege House is special in that it was not updated in regards to modernity; it retains most of its original fixtures, furniture, decorations, as well as its historic layout. The majority of historic house museums do not offer that authentic glimpse into that local family history; the houses have been modernized and furniture updated, so they can only utilize donated furniture and decorations.

Having an historic house museum in the community would provide an opportunity for additional tourists to the community. Most visitors to historic house museums, museums and historic sites are people located outside that particular community. Including the Miller-Fiege House as a historic house museum along a newly-booming historic downtown area can only draw more visitors.

Furthermore, the Miller-Fiege House could house revolving exhibits on anything from art to furniture to quilts to local social history. Many opportunities abound for exhibits or shows pertaining to local history as well, such as an exhibit on the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail and its intact and lost features or the search for Fort Piggot. A historic house museum could inspire first-person interpretation events, holiday events or even learning labs where people can learn a particular hobby or trade.

Columbia Heritage Center

Currently, the CHPC is utilizing a room in a neighboring building to City Hall, generally called the Annex, for its monthly meetings and for use as the Columbia Heritage Center. The current space for the Heritage Center houses a portion of the CHPC's collection of historic documents, maps, books, and photographs. The question has come to light as whether this current space is needed in the future by the CHPC. Taking into consideration that the City-owned historic property known as the Miller-Fiege Home has a large room in its rear ell addition that currently houses additional files and that it has been a goal of the CHPC to renovate that room to house its entire collection and eventually hold its meetings there for several years, it would be natural to continue on with that plan and utilize the free

space in the house that may eventually be a historic house museum. In this way, the CHPC would be utilizing this City-owned space for more than one purpose, which would increase the property's value to the City.

Bluff Road Heritage Park

Another idea that the City is considering is the installation of a linear "heritage" park along Bluff Road connecting the City's two local landmarks on the original James Piggot Land Claim: the Schneider Farmstead and Schlemmer Farmstead. The two landmark properties can be conjoined with land swaps from two intervening properties to create a Piggot Park, so to speak. The park could offer a walking trail between the properties and educate the traveling public about the history of James Piggot and his importance the region's history.

Search for Piggot's Fort

An ongoing effort being made by the CHPC that should be continued is the resolve to find the exact location of Piggot's Fort. Further historical and archaeological research and surveys should be completed in order to find the location of this fort that contains such significance to local history. When found, the information that can be gleaned from the archaeological survey can benefit not only local history, but to the history of the state's earliest settlements.

School Programs

A great way for the younger generation to develop an appreciation for Columbia's architectural history is to provide school programs that would allow teachers to educate their students about Columbia's history, former business/industry, buildings, structures, and/or people. Some options include programs are listed below.

One way teachers can teach their students about preservation is to show them Columbia's lost history. For example, they can discuss what buildings once stood at certain locations such as one of Columbia's main blacksmith shops, which was located north of the Miller-Fiege Home was demolished in the 1970s and replaced by a non-descript and non-historic commercial building. This program

would help youth understand the importance of preservation, how key historic buildings have been lost to the idea of modernity, or demolished and replaced with new, character-lacking buildings. These crucial buildings of Columbia's past have been lost forever. At the end, offering an educational walking tour to discuss and physically see the community's buildings and what was lost or altered. Hopefully, it can inspire a desire for the preservation of Columbia's historical and architectural heritage.

Another way to promote history and preservation would be to have first-person interpreters brought to a classroom to discuss local history, the history of Fort Whiteside and Fort Piggot, community life at certain time periods such as when the Turner Dance Pavilion was constructed and the experience of its early festivals. The CHPC already promotes the local grade school to bring the students to have class inside a one-room schoolhouse, which is a great way for students to learn about history. Providing more first-person interpretation to students is memorable for the students and they would be more apt to listen about the importance of remembering the past.

Seminars and Discussions

Another educational tool to use to promote historic preservation is to host seminars or reach out to various civic groups. The CHPC can compile a list of individuals that could address civic groups on the topics of their expertise. For example, someone who owns a NRHP-listed building that utilized the rehabilitation tax credits can provide first person experience about the process of getting the property listed on the NRHP, applying for tax credits, and what benefits he or she witnessed in doing so.

Workshops and Technical Assistance

Providing technical assistance to Columbia's citizens through workshops would be a greatly beneficial preservation education program. Offering at least one course a year on the technical aspects of preservation provides a good "hands-on" approach to educating the local citizens. Courses can include cemetery preservation, repairing wood windows, weatherizing older buildings, crumbling plaster, painting old wood exteriors, repairing concrete or wood, or

even learning how to match historic mortar and properly repoint a brick house.

Walking Tours and Publications

The CHPC already offers a yearly "trolley tour" to showcase various historic houses on Columbia's Main Street. But also providing historic architectural walking tours during festivals or other events are another opportunity to teach the public about Columbia's architectural history.

Creating an annual historic home tour with willing homeowners can provide an opportunity for people to see and experience the charm of old houses. Also creating educational brochures outlining historic resources in the form of architectural or historical walking tours would be another form of outreach. These brochures can be general or specific, like Columbia's history of breweries, stone arch bridges in the area or interesting local trivia.

Additional Potential Survey Projects

Comprehensive Architectural Survey

While the CHPC has completed various architectural and historical surveys in the past, a comprehensive architectural survey of all of the community's historic resources has yet to be compiled. Having one comprehensive, detailed survey of all buildings within the city's limits would thoroughly document each historic resource and provide all of the pertinent information such as photographs, maps, past owners, known alterations, architectural details and historical data in one location. Typically, once a resource reaches fifty years of age, it can be considered for NRHP-eligibility. Therefore, all buildings at least fifty years and older should be surveyed in order to assess their historical value.

This survey can be an ongoing project as it should be continually updated. This type of survey can be completed every five to ten years in order to assess the potential historical value of properties reaching that fifty year mark (an example form is shown in Appendix C).

Rural Structure Survey

Another survey opportunity for the CHPC would be a rural structure survey. Many historic properties are unknown to the CHPC and members of the public due to their location outside of city limits. First conducting surveys in rural areas close to the city limits to document significant resources, then eventually widening the search to the county could prove interesting work. To do this, the CHPC could coordinate with other communities within the county and spearhead this rural structures survey. Documenting the county's rural cultural landscape is an important task. Historic farmsteads and their old outbuildings, especially barns, silos, and corn cribs are a quickly diminishing resource nation-wide.

Lustron House Survey

After World War II, Lustron houses, or prefabricated enameled steel houses, were developed to answer the strong need to house America's returning military. In early 1947, the Lustron Corporation received a large government loan through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to create these mass-produced prefabricated houses.

In an effort to provide for easy construction and low maintenance, Lustron houses entirely consist of exterior and interior walls of extremely durable porcelain panels laid in steel framing assembled on-site. Designed by Morris Beckman of Chicago, the Lustron homes were loosely based on Cemesto homes found in Tennessee. Cemesto houses consisted of waterproof and fire-resistant panels of sugar cane fiber sheathed in asbestos and cement.

Essentially, three types of Lustron houses were available for construction (each with two different sized models): the Westchester, Newport, and Meadowbrook. The grid-patterned façade came in one of four colors: Surf Blue, Dove Gray, Maize Yellow, or Desert Tan. Built on concrete slab foundations (with no basement), the houses had these common features: tripartite or casement windows, pocket doors, zigzag downspout trellises, and many built-in and space-saving designs inside.

Unfortunately, the sleek and very modern appearance appealed to a small audience in post-war America. With the rise of the low $8,500 price tag to a $10,500 selling price, the "space age" design fell flat and the Lustron Corporation closed in 1950.

Roughly 2,000 Lustron houses still exist throughout the country, though many have been modified. Currently, Lombard, Illinois, has the largest number of extant Lustron houses at roughly 129. One known Lustron is still standing in Columbia at 603 Old State Route 3; however, it is unknown how many of these rare house types exist in the county and surrounding areas (if any).

Archaeological Survey[15]

It is important to note that while a large number, N=115, of pre-contact Native American sites have been recorded; it is difficult to assess their significance without additional investigation. Ultimately, all of the sites contribute to our understanding of the aboriginal history of the area. In recommending what sites might be considered for preservation, it would be important to focus first on those that have religious significance to Native Americans. Sites of religious significance are those that relate to the dead in the way of mounds or cemeteries. These locations are also protected by Illinois State statutes.

A second category of sites are those that contribute to a particular aspect of the past. For example, Cahokia Mounds is a focal point for the region as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It represents the beginnings of urbanism for Native American societies and is thus part of an independent process on a global basis for the emergence of cities. In order to understand any city, one must also know how that community is connected to other settlements that are smaller in size. Immediately north of Columbia is another aboriginal town known as the Pulcher site. It is part of this urban process. Other smaller settlements, farms, and villages, extend outwards from both Cahokia and Pulcher. A number of sites (N-20) in this study are related to Pulcher and are important to understanding how it functioned. One of those sites, Emil

[15] The majority of this section on potential archaeological surveys derives from Dr. John E. Kelly's "A Preliminary Assessment of Prehistoric Sites within the City Limits of Columbia, Illinois, for Purposes of Developing a Community Preservation Plan" for HeartLands Conservancy, 3 December 2013.

Koch (11M0607) is a very large site and perhaps the largest of those identified in the present sample.

A number of sites have been partially destroyed through construction or archaeological excavations. Two sites, Westpark (M096) and George Reeves (S650) still have significant components present. The Westpark site contains at least one intact mound on private property that should be preserved. It is difficult to evaluate many of the sites since investigations have been restricted to surface collections. Each site would have to be fully excavated on its own merits through testing the use of geophysical surveys such as electrical resistance, ground penetrating radar, or magnetometry.

Protecting the sites located to date is a major undertaking. It is recommended that Columbia consult preservation plans developed by other communities, such as Chesterfield, Missouri. As noted above, it is important that Columbia discuss what types should be preserved such as those of religious significance. Many of the current surveys are conducted Phase 1 surveys and evaluate the significance of any sites located. For any sites located that appear significant and the cost of excavation is prohibitive, it may still be possible to examine ways to design the development in a way that the site can be preserved as green space under a preservation covenant.

VII. Implementation

Once the Community Preservation Plan is adopted, the CHPC will need to prioritize the projects and goals identified above and develop strategies for achieving these goals. This Plan has numerous obtainable preservation projects and goals, as well as recommendations for future actions.

By encouraging preservation projects, the City can be proactive in protecting the environment through the promotion of re-using the downtown's historic buildings. The City needs to continue to encourage smart growth within the community. In many communities across America, the inadequate management of urban sprawl is responsible for failing city centers as it encourages businesses to move away from the historic downtowns leaving vacant storefronts and apartments. Smart growth uses planned economic and community development to curb sprawl and encourage downtown preservation—a better alternative to save the heart of a community and curtail negatively impacting the environment with unnecessary additional construction.

The ideal goal that the CHPC should begin with is a comprehensive architectural survey in order to gather all of the background and historical information regarding each property over fifty years old. However, it should be noted that this survey can potentially take months to years to complete depending on who or how many people are working on the research. Though, once completed, the CHPC can fully evaluate Columbia's historic resources and determine the next steps.

Once the significant properties that maintain their integrity are known from the survey results, they can consider additional local landmarks to best represent Columbia's general and architectural histories. This report suggests potential local landmarks; however, once this survey is completed, that list may grow in size. The survey will also help discover details needed for each individual property's NRHP nomination process as well as delineate the boundaries for the potential NRHP historic districts.

Efforts to raise awareness of the city's history and its historic buildings should be ongoing. The potential education tools noted in this report should be evaluated and the CHPC can determine a plan for which the education goals can be achieved.

Ongoing efforts should also be made concerning the search for Piggot's Fort. As the fort plays a significant role in the region's history, finding its exact location and the subsequent wealth of information to be gleaned from archaeological research would be greatly valuable to the community.

In order for the public to understand the full significance of Columbia's historic buildings and districts, a goal of the CHPC should be to nominate historic properties for NRHP status as time allows (as well as complete a MPD to help in the process if desired). This honorary designation informs the public both near and far of the historic character of the area and may promote heritage tourism to the region. This designation also protects resources on a state or federal level should a project arise that may impact the historic resource.

One must also keep in mind that it takes time to implement each goal and project—these goals can be short, intermediate, or long-term (anytime between months and years). Ultimately, the CHPC must decide what is time is appropriate for each project or goal that would fit with their community. A number of recommendations are contained within this Community Preservation plan, and the major points are summarized below:

Action Plan

1. **Complete an intensive and comprehensive survey of Columbia's historic properties.**

   A new comprehensive survey to gather all available pertinent information regarding each historic property is of utmost importance in order to fully ascertain a complete list of the community's historic resources. Previous surveys have gathered together information on various topics or points of architectural significance, which can be used for future research or NRHP nominations; however, a comprehensive survey collecting all data to one location for each property

would be greatly beneficial to the CHPC in their future projects. To break up a seemingly gargantuan task, the CHPC can focus on researching specific areas of the community and set goals to complete documentation for historic resources within a given area every six months, for example.

- ***Since being fully aware of the community's resources is greatly important, this should be a high priority for the community and should be completed in the next two to three years.***

2. **Local Landmark designation**

In order for Columbia's historic resources to gain the highest level of protection, the designation of local landmarks worthy of preservation is significantly important. Results from this Plan and the aforementioned comprehensive architectural survey, as well as subsequent surveys, should be the focus of ongoing efforts to landmark as historic properties. As time and resources allow, continue both historical and archaeological research for finding eligible resources.

- ***To offer the strongest protection for the community's historic resources, designate at least two resources or districts each year.***

3. **Complete various suggested educational programs for the public.**

Educating the public and helping local citizens learn more about Columbia's heritage and the importance of preservation should be another priority for the CHPC. This report mentions numerous education options, such as school programs, seminars/discussions, and workshops/ technical assistance programs with topics ranging from financial incentives to wood window repair.

- ***As public outreach and education is significantly important in preservation planning, it is recommended that at least one program is completed per year.***

4. **Continue research regarding location of Piggot's Fort.**

   As time and resources allow, continue both historical and archaeological research for finding the exact location of Piggot's Fort. Locating the precise location of the fort would be beneficial to both state and regional history.

   - ***To ensure that research is continuing on this project, this goal should be discussed every five years, at the least.***

5. **National Register of Historic Places designations**

   In order for Columbia's historic resources to attain notoriety in the region, those resources that contain the highest levels of significance and historic integrity should be nominated to the NRHP. This honorary status is another indicator of those resources worthy of preservation. Using information found in this Plan and survey results, the CHPC should nominate resources for this recognition as time allows.

   - ***Since this will bring notoriety to the community and aid heritage tourism, at least one property or district should be nominated for NRHP status every five years.***

6. **Create a Multiple Property Document for the community.**

   Once the comprehensive survey is complete, all of Columbia's historic resources can be recognized. From this complete survey, information on Columbia's heritage through its historic resources can be gathered and put into an MPD. To aid in the nomination of Columbia's most

significant properties, a multiple property listing (for example, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Columbia, Illinois*) gathers all of the pertinent shared background information in one place so it does not have to be repeated and altered in each nomination.

- ***Since this will greatly aid in the nomination process and provide an expedient means to getting Columbia's historic resources listed on the NRHP, this goal should be achieved within five to ten years.***

7. **Continue with specialized/updated architectural surveys.**

As time and resources allow, supplementing existing survey information with new data is important to complete to better understand the community and region. For example, additional specialized surveys like a rural structures survey or Lustron home survey throughout the county can lead to significant findings of additional properties worthy of preservation. Furthermore, the previously noted comprehensive survey should be updated over time to coincide with properties reaching fifty years of age, which opens up a property to NRHP evaluation.

- ***To supplement existing records, at least the comprehensive survey updates should be accomplished every five to ten years.***

Financing Alternatives

Certified Local Government Grant Program

Potential funding sources for these future preservation projects are available to the community. By far, the best financial alternative for future projects would come from the state's CLG grant program. As a CLG, Columbia has the opportunity to apply for and receive grants through IHPA, which houses Illinois' state historic preservation office. Each year, IHPA receives federal funds that

must go toward preservation projects within the state. IHPA awards the majority of the funds received from the federal government to CLGs for various local projects. CLGs must nominate potential preservation projects to IHPA during a certain time period each year. Depending on the project, project costs, and the pool of applicants, IHPA chooses roughly ten projects a year to fund their local projects.

Columbia is one of roughly seventy-five CLGs throughout Illinois, though not all CLGs are active. Technically, Columbia can apply for a grant for their various preservation projects each year, and if selected, it will receive the needed funding for the project. This funding alternative is not open to the majority of the state, and as one of the relatively few CLGs in Illinois, the CHPC should take advantage of this continual funding source to finance the city's preservation efforts.

National Trust Preservation Fund

Another potential funding source is a small grant program through the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The annual program offers support to local preservation organizations in their efforts regarding the preservation and protection of significant local historic resources. This grant program supports preservation planning and educational programs such as planning projects like obtaining professional expertise for projects, and education projects like outreach. Most of the funding results from the National Trust Preservation Fund and the grants are typically $2,500 to $5,000; however, they do require a dollar-for-dollar match. In 2012, this program presented over a million dollars to local communities throughout the country for almost two hundred projects.[16]

Community Preservation Plan Revisions

Over time, the preservation needs and goals of the community will change. The Community Preservation Plan was not meant to sit on a shelf, so to speak, but be implemented, maintained, and updated. The

[16] Brendan McCormick. "Find Funding: How to Apply for Grants from the National Trust Preservation Fund", National Trust for Historic Preservation, 14 January 2013. <http://blog.preservationnation.org/2013/01/14/find-funding-how-to-apply-for-grants-from-the-national-trust-preservation-fund>.

CHPC needs to maintain a listing of proposed revisions to the Plan, as well as additional ideas for large and small preservation projects. The CHPC should revise the Plan within two years of its adoption (with clearly documented changes in order to avoid future confusion), as well as review and/or revise it every two years afterward. Through the continual review of the report, the CHPC can track the status of each chosen project and its level of completeness.

VIII. Conclusion

The City of Columbia has a small town charm that does not exist in most communities. Historic buildings and their setting play a key role in defining that charm, which cultivates a strong community pride and enlivens the local economy.

The City and CHPC's efforts to preserve this German-American community's heritage are truly commendable. The preservation efforts of past years have set the standard for the significant role of preservation in the community. Columbia can utilize projects noted in this preservation plan to further identify and protect historic resources, as well as foster the public's education of history and preservation, which creates a greater appreciation of the city and region's rich heritage as displayed in its history and architecture.

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Appendix A

City of Columbia – Local Landmark Listing

HERITAGE & PRESERVATION COMMISSION

OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, ILLINOIS

City of Columbia - Local Landmarks

No	Name	Address	County Parcel No.	Approved	Record	Ord.
1	James Piggot Land Claim/Schneider Farmstead	11562 Bluff Rd.	04-17-417-034-000	8/19/2013	367319	3053
2	Stone Arch Bridge	Gall Rd. & Illinois 3	04-22-200-003-000	2/19/2013	363669	2999
3	Old St. Paul's Lutheran Church	112 W. Liberty St.	04-22-101-026-000	2/18/2014		3087
4	Gundlach-Grosse Home	625 N. Main St.	04-16-433-002-000	4/1/2013	364869	3011
5	Wagner-Gundlach Home	404 N. Main St.	04-16-437-005-000	4/1/2013	364870	3012
6	P.W. Briegel Home	620 N. Metter Ave.	04-16-438-005-000	2/2/2009		2708
7	William G. Rose Home	105 N. Metter Ave.	04-15-368-004-000	4/1/2013	364872	3014
8	First National Bank	102 S. Main St.	04-15-368-017-000	4/1/2013	364868	3010
9	Charles Breidecker Home	217 S. Main St.	04-22-101-001-000	4/1/2013	364866	3008
10	Nicholas & Anna Ferkel Home	501 S. Rapp Ave.	04-22-120-001-000	4/1/2013	364867	3009
11	Turner Dance Pavillion	Metter Park	04-15-366-020-000	2/19/2013	363670	3000
12	Nolan-Schneider Home	508 S. Main St.	04-22-118-007-000	5/6/2013	365246	3029
13	Theodore & Mary Schaefer Home	305 S. Main St.	04-22-101-004-000	5/6/2013	365247	3030
14	Warderman Cemetery	Centerville Rd.	04-22-201-001-000	4/7/2003	363665	2165
15	Alfred Henckler Home	124 S. Metter Ave.	04-15-366-004-000	5/6/2013	365244	3027
16	Immaculate Conception Cemetery	Bluffside Rd.	04-15-401-004-000	5/6/2013	365245	3028
17	John Weist Home	304 N. Main St.	04-16-481-003-000	5/6/2013	365248	3031
18	Conrad Wenkel Old Mill Saloon & Inn	125 N. Rapp Ave.	04-16-484-003-000	4/1/2013	364871	3013
19	Henry J. Kunz Home	404 Centerville Rd.	04-22-117-013-000	10/7/2013	368059	3064
20	Miller-Fiege Home	130 S. Main St.	04-15-368-026-000	6/1/2009	363666	2721
21	Shoemaker Schoolhouse	Gall Rd. & Illinois 3	04-22-200-004-000	4/5/2010	363667	2773
22	Rose Mausoleum	St. Paul Cemetery	04-16-400-002-000	2/6/2012	363668	2928
23	James Piggot Land Claim/Schlemmer Farmstead	11604 Bluff Rd.	04-17-100-007-000	6/17/2013	366148	3044
24	Old St. Paul's Lutheran School	114 W. Liberty St.	04-22-101-026-000	2/18/2014		3088

Revised 3/3/2014

Appendix B

Previous Commission Surveys

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
501 South Rapp

Other Location Description: Lot 3113 outlots SW 773, CL 203

Property's Historic Name:

Nicolaus & Anna Ferkel

Parcel Number: 04-22-120-001

Date of Construction: 1840

Current Owner/s:

Pauline Rehg

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

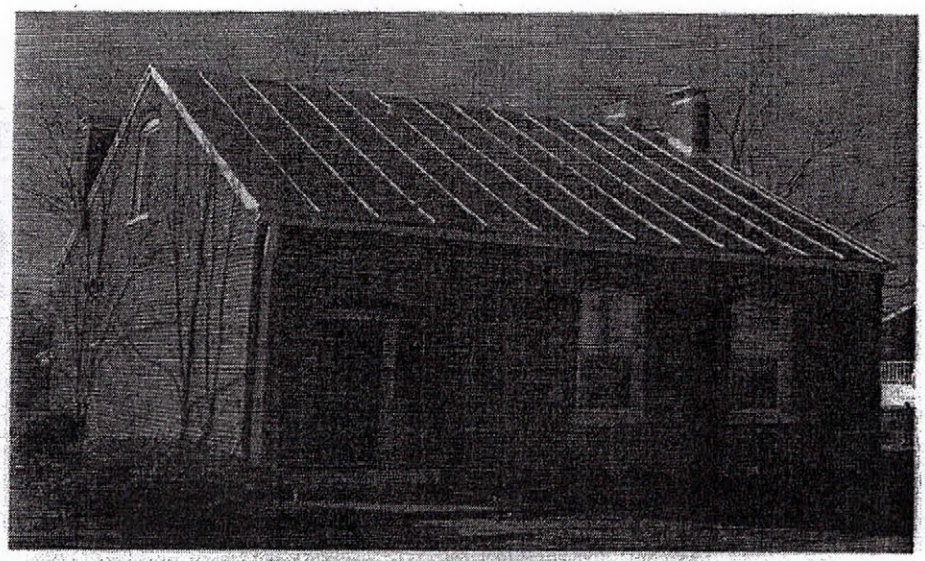
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is orginal structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Builder Nicolaus Ferkel, solid rock , native stone, stone summer kitchen built at same time. Originally 2 rooms with a loft. The home was then occupied by their daughter Anna who married Charles Wink. They lived there until the early 1900's. It is the only solid limestone house and structure in this area.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: 609 South Rapp

Other Location Description: Lot 30B, 7B part lots 7A & 8A Wardeman Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-22-120-009

Date of Construction: 1922

Current Owner/s:

Raymond & Geraldine Dicknite

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side X Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

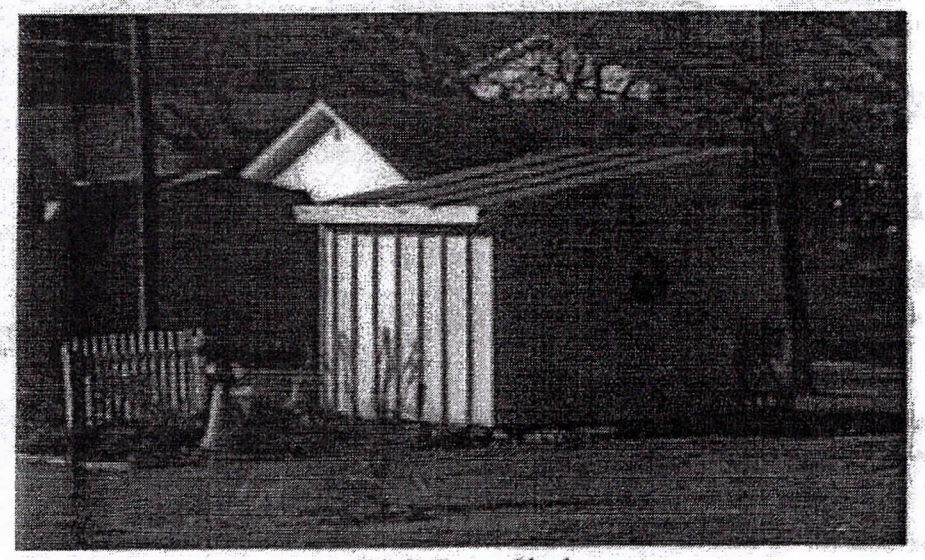
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

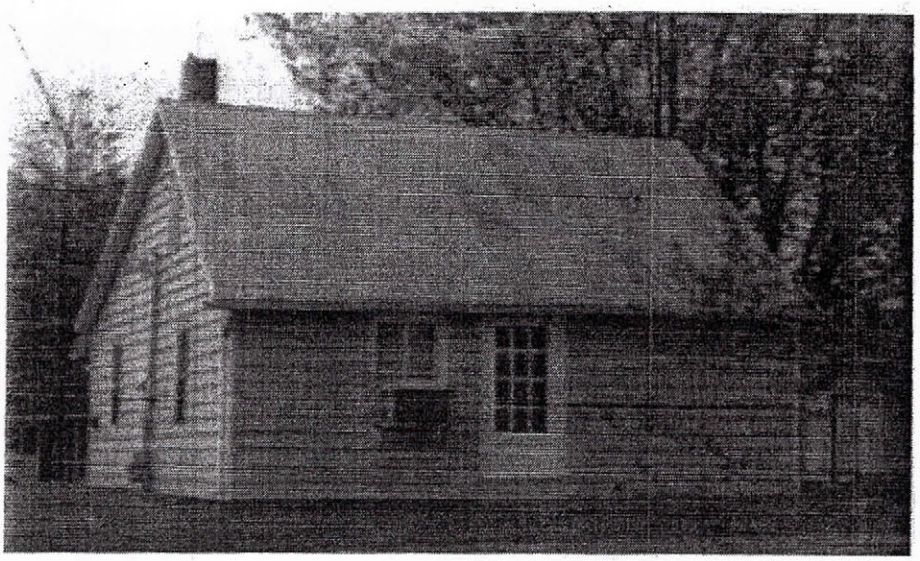
Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Open land on east and south side, built very near the street in German custom. Builder Nicolaus Ferkel, solid rock, native stone, stone summer kitchen built at the same time. Originally 2 rooms with a loft. The home was then occupied by their daughter Anna who married Charles Wink. They lived there until the early 1900's. It is the only solid limestone house and structure in this area.



609 S. Rapp Shed

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
113 W. Jefferson

Other Location Description: Lot 35C & 62 A Oldtown, Columbia

Property's Historic Name:
Otto Frierdich House

Parcel Number: 04-22-101-024

Date of Construction: 1925

Current Owner/s:
Harold A. Klotz Sr. & Jr.

Photos taken: ___ Front X Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Pink siding, tin roof, south porch, simple doors and windows.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
203 South Metter

Other Location Description: Lot 2 of resub plat of lots 13 & 14 Oldtown of Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-369-001

Date of Construction: 1890

Current Owner/s:
Union Planters Bank.

Photos taken: X Front X Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Vacant

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 6

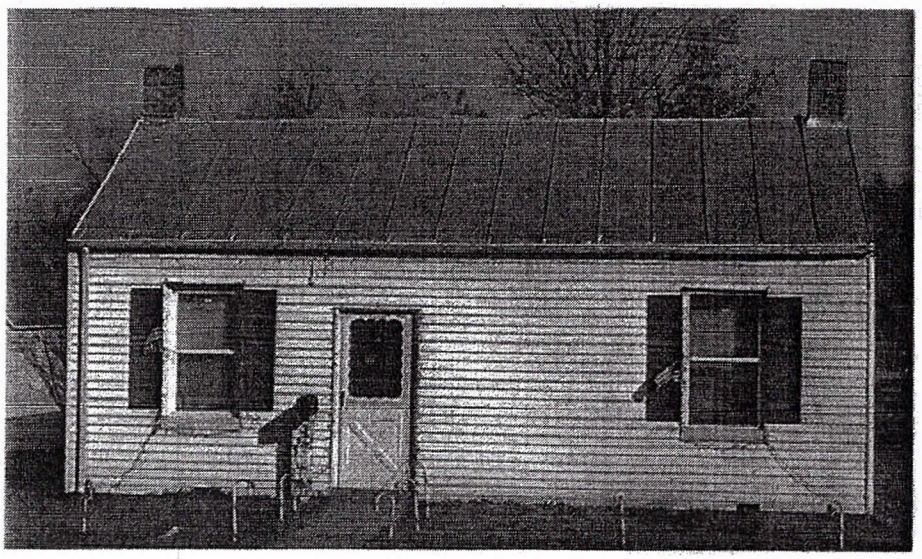
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 7

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 10

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Changes made were aluminum awnings & modern porch. Stone foundation, sits almost on the street.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
322 South Metter

Other Location Description: Part 10 Christy & Wetzler's Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-367-017

Date of Construction: 1865

Current Owner/s:
Deborah Naumann

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 8

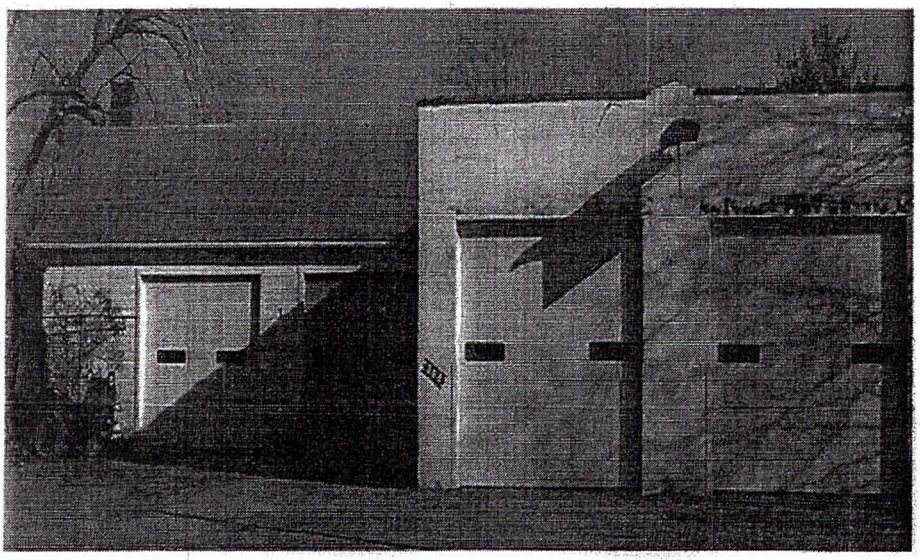
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 8

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 8

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin Roof, white siding, new door, sit on the ground. Shutters added

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
508 South Metter

Other Location Description: Lots 15A & 16A, outlots sur 773, CL 2053

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-381-012

Date of Construction: 1922

Current Owner/s:
Dale & Dorothy Graff

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Storage

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 5

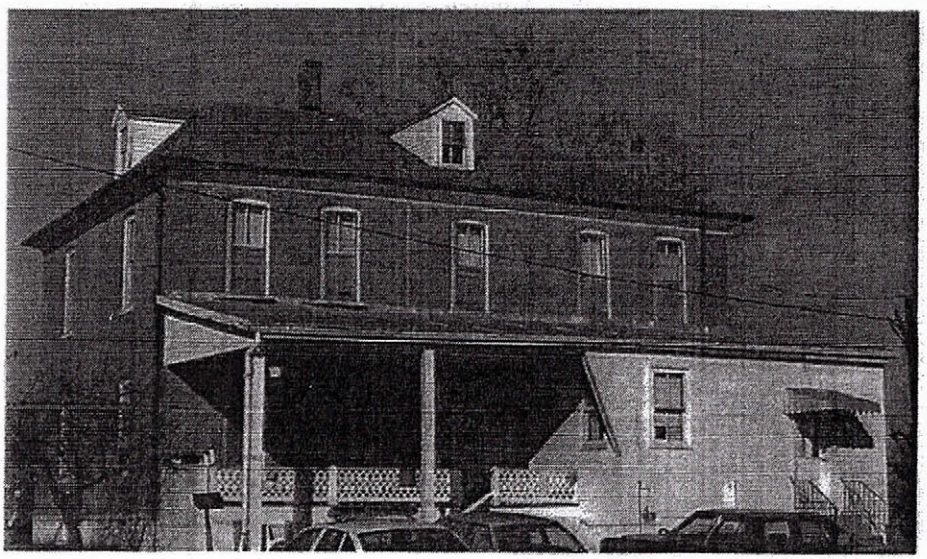
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 5

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof, New doors & siding

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
204 East Jefferson

Other Location Description: Lots 15 A & 16 A outlots sur 773, cl 2053

Property's Historic Name:
John Pffier Home

Parcel Number: 04-15-381-012

Date of Construction: 1853

Current Owner/s:
Dale & Dorothy Graff

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 3

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

It was originally a 1 story house, owner kept adding on as his family grew. The front door glass is embedded with gold dust. The hall floor is strips of dark oak & light pine. The addition has a tin roof and aluminum awning.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
212 East Jefferson

Other Location Description: Lots 15 A & 16 A outlots sur 773, cl 2053

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-381-012

Date of Construction: 1879

Current Owner/s:
Dale & Dorothy Graff

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side X Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 5

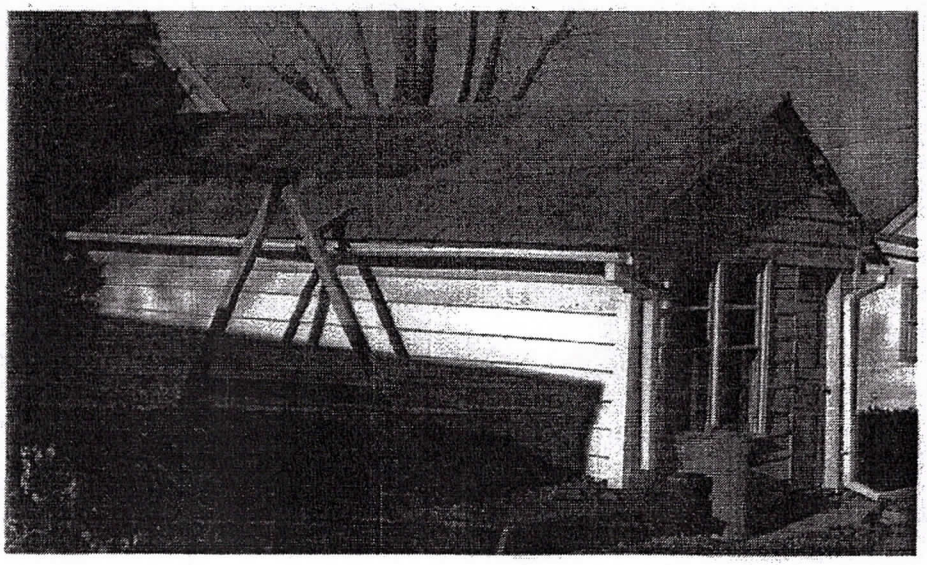
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 5

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof, brick painted white, aluminum awning, garage addition

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
327 South Mees

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: _____

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s: _____

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 8

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 8

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 4

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof, door and windows added, down spouting

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission

STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: 202 South Main



Other Location Description: Lot 19 Original Town

Property's Historic Name:

Roessler's Business

Parcel Number: 04-15-369-005

Date of Construction: 1845

Current Owner/s:

Robert and Sandra Roessler

Photos taken: X Front X Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): Business & Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 3

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is orginal structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

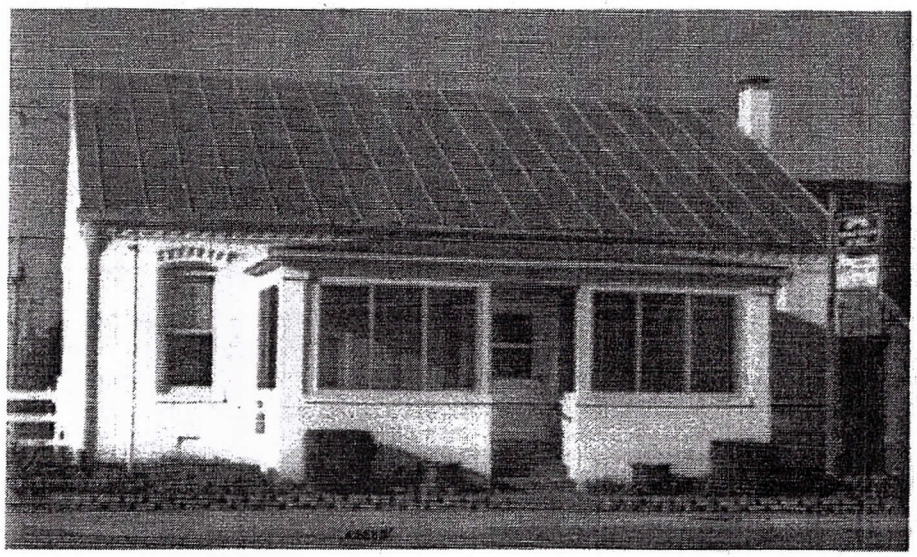
Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

tin roof, aluminum windows , dental molding under the roof, four square style



202-204 South Main — Rear

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: 223 South Main

Other Location Description: Lot 43 of Oldtown of Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-22-101-002

Date of Construction: 1880

Current Owner/s:

Roy & Charlene Schaffer

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Dental molding, decorative brick work above windows, closed in front porch, painted brick work.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
129 South Metter

Other Location Description: Lot 15 Oldtown Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-22-101-002

Date of Construction: 1880

Current Owner/s:
Thomas Kish

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

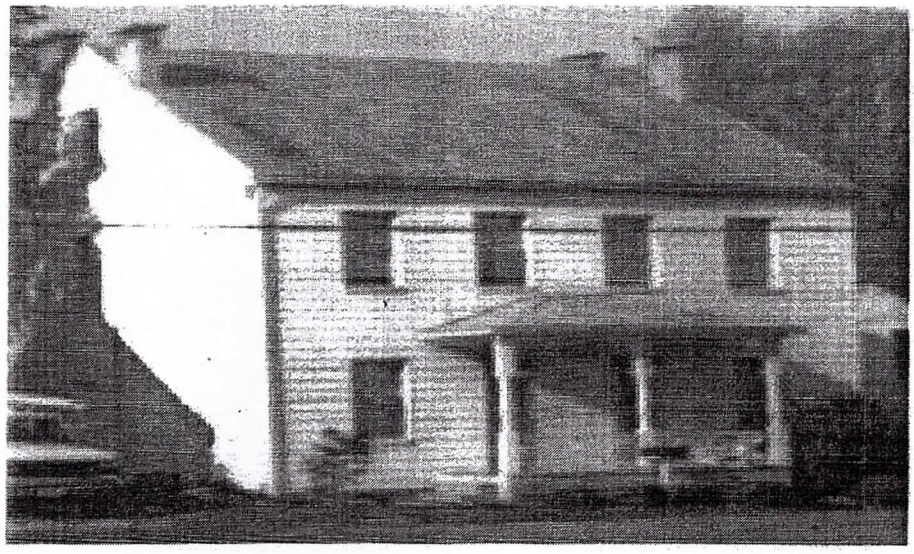
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 4

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin Roof, dental molding, decorative brick above windows, large front porch, double chimneys, large fenced-in back yard

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
125 South Metter

Other Location Description: Town lot 16 A Old Town Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-368-015

Date of Construction: 1922

Current Owner/s:
Jane Hoyt Sanders

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Dental molding, decorative brick work around windows, Large front porch, four square, double front doors, symmetrical style and tin roof.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
203 North Metter

Other Location Description: Lot 23A Gardner & Williams Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-481-016

Date of Construction: 1917

Current Owner/s:
Robin Kennedy & James Siler II

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 2

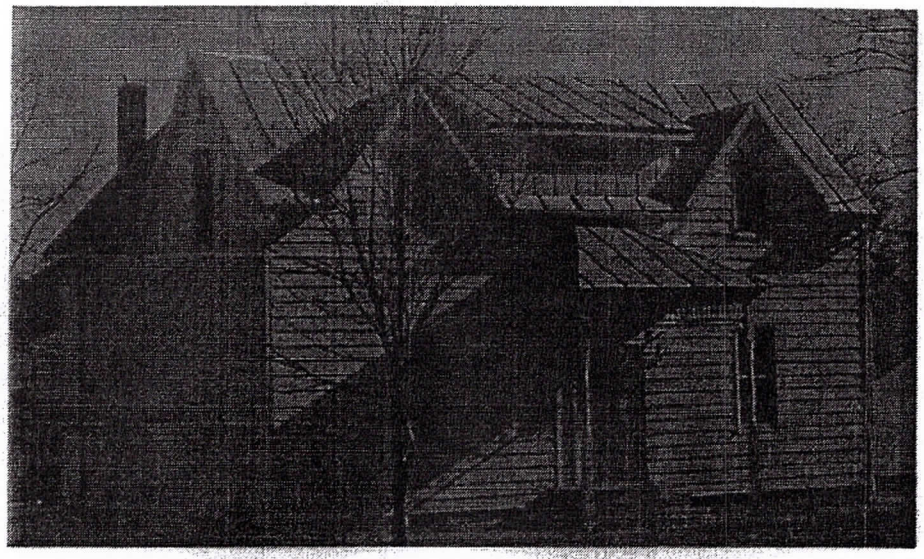
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Partial Tin Roof

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
512 North Metter

Other Location Description: Lot s 9B, 9C and 10C Kaempers Addition, Christian Kaempers Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-439-004

Date of Construction: 1900

Current Owner/s:
Leroy A. Gummersheimer

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

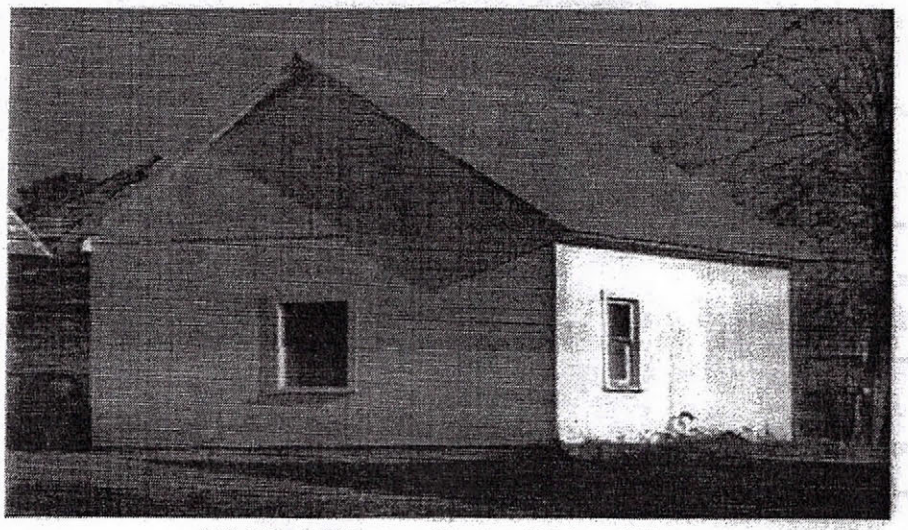
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

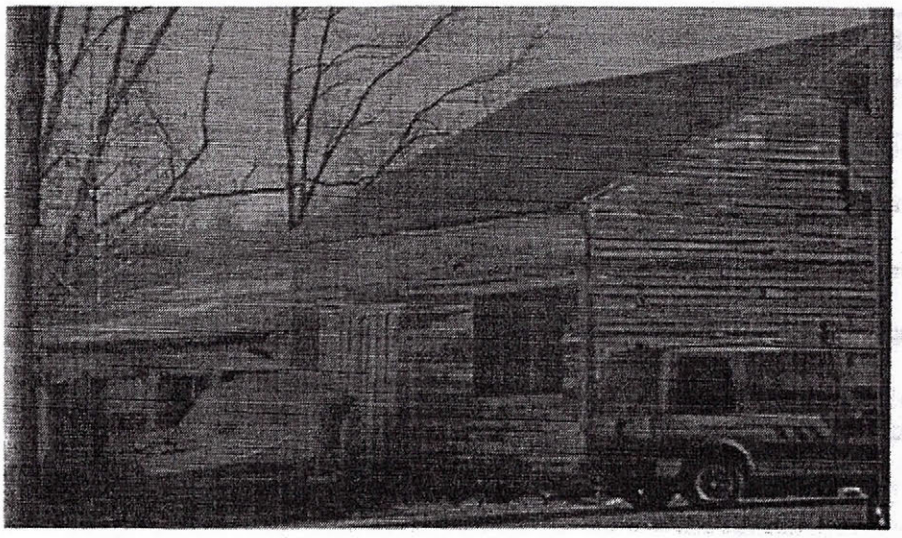
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

The house and both sheds have tin roofs. The shed in the back of the house is in bad shape. The house has both front and side facing gables. It also has half circle (3) concrete steps.

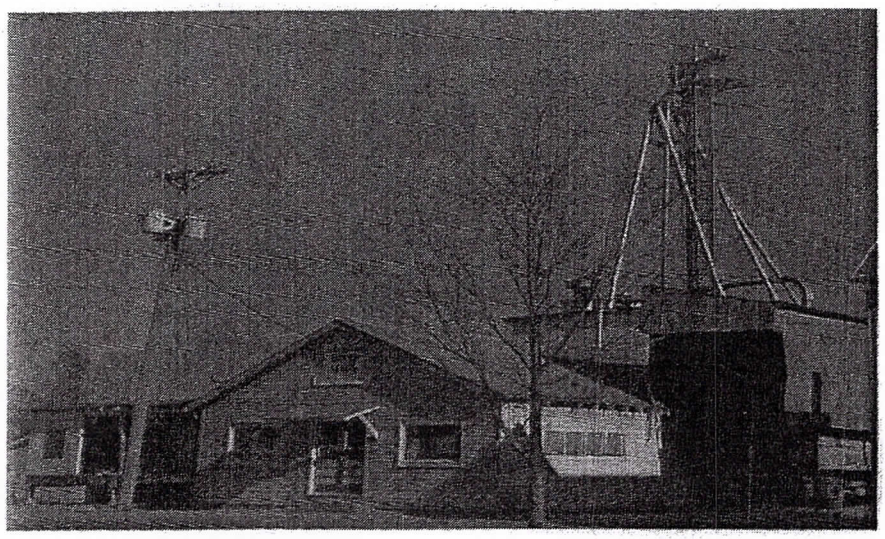


512 North Metter—Shed to Right of House



512 North Metter -Shed Behind House

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
518 North Metter

Other Location Description: Lot s 10B and 11B Christian Kaempers Addition

Property's Historic Name:
Columbia Grain & Seed Company

Parcel Number: 04-16-439-003

Date of Construction: 1937

Current Owner/s:
Leroy A. Gummersheimer Corporation

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Business

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

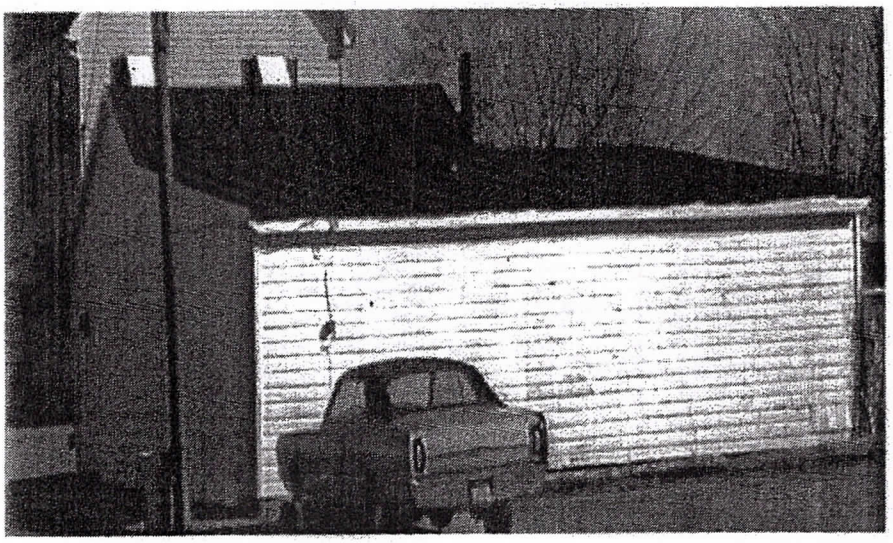
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

The business has a grain elevator

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission

STRUCTURE INVENTORY



Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
609 A North Metter

Other Location Description: Lot s 15 and 16 McKees Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-436-007

Date of Construction: 1908

Current Owner/s:
Herbert & Leola Schueler Trust

Photos taken: ___ Front X Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Business

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

A garage used as a business to fix car motors.

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
116 East Vogt

Other Location Description: Lot 3 Vogt's Subdivision

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-437-008

Date of Construction: 1911

Current Owner/s:
Deborah L. Naumann

Photos taken: ___ Front X Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

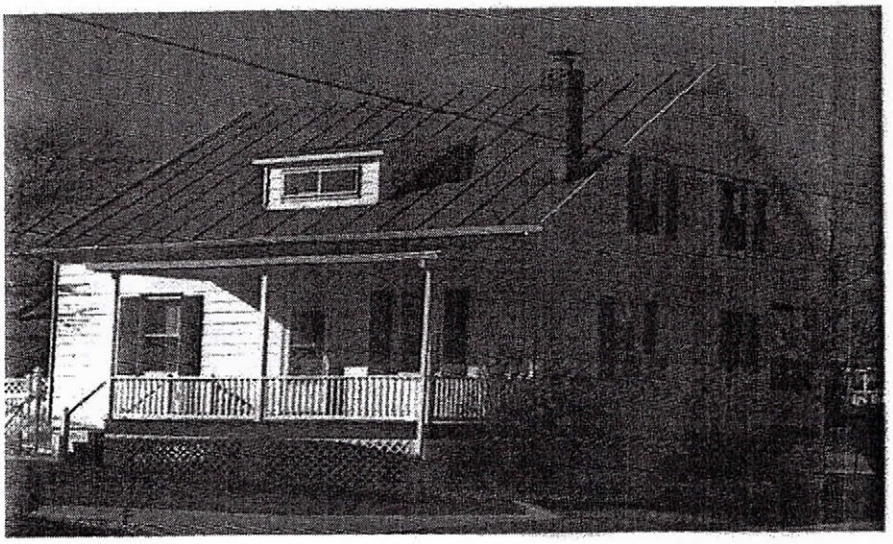
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof dormer window

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
126 East Vogt

Other Location Description: Lot 2 Vogt's Subdivision

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-437-009

Date of Construction: 1911

Current Owner/s:
Ronnie L. Schroeder

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

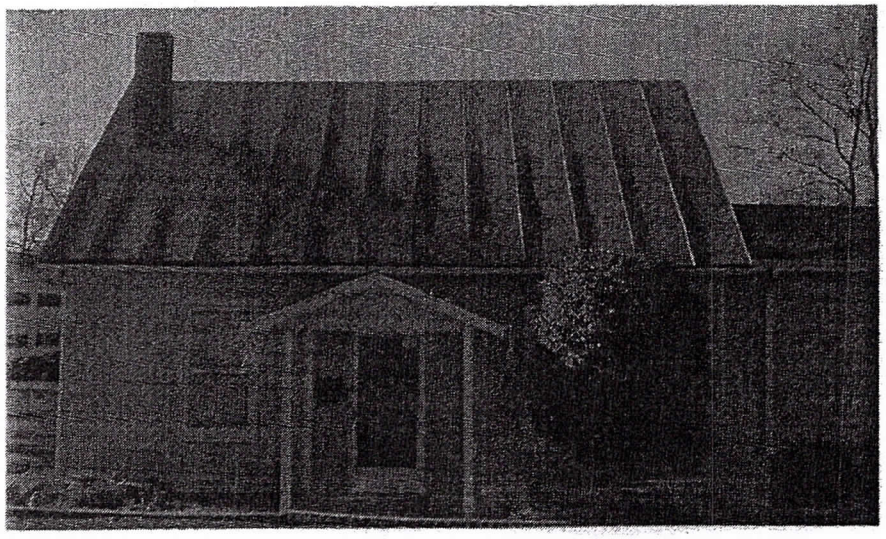
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Green tin roof , large front and back porch, dormer windows

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
217 North Briegel

Other Location Description: Pt lots 40 & 41 Gardner & Williams addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-333-008

Date of Construction: 1911

Current Owner/s:
Mark E. and Kathy S. Butler

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

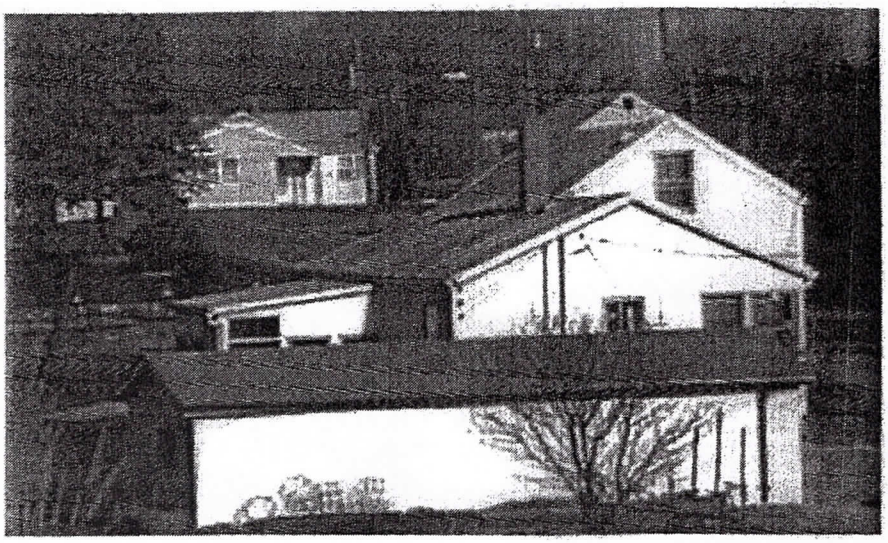
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

House and tin roof pink

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
413 North Rapp

Other Location Description: Lot 5 & lot 101 J.G. Kaempf's addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-434-006

Date of Construction: 1850

Current Owner/s:
Lorenzo & Ardell Vogt

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side X Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

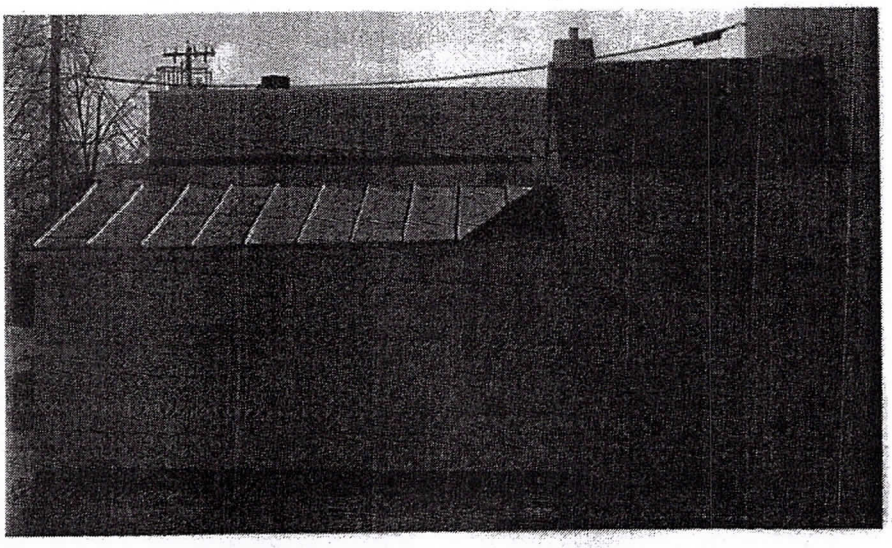
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof, frame house with yellow siding, & aluminum windows

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
120 North Main Rear

Other Location Description: Lot 21 & part lot 52 Gardner & Williams addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-368-006

Date of Construction: 1870

Current Owner/s:
Ruby & Earl Asselmeier

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side X Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): attached building

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

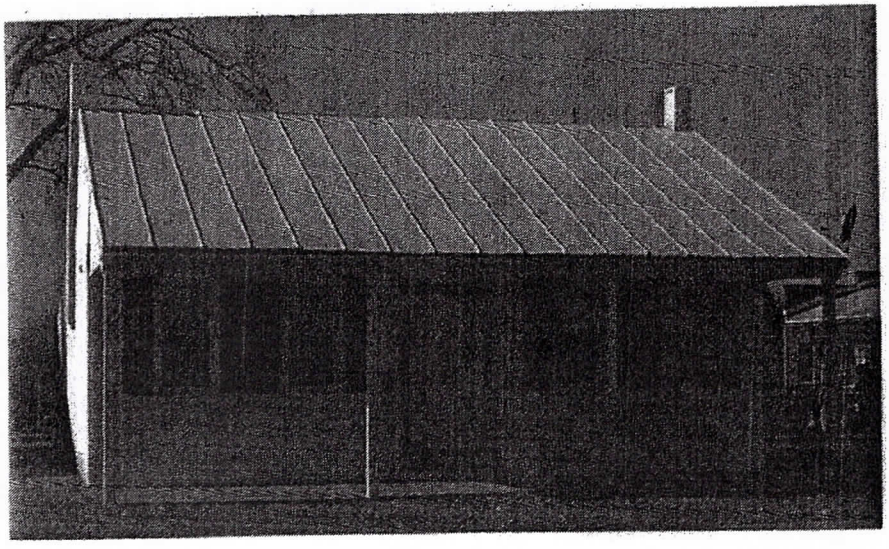
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

It is attached to the Conrad Press Building

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
421 North Main Rear

Other Location Description: Lot 4A Christy & Wetzler's addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-434-009

Date of Construction: 1865

Current Owner/s:
Earl & Arlene Kruse (Trust)

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

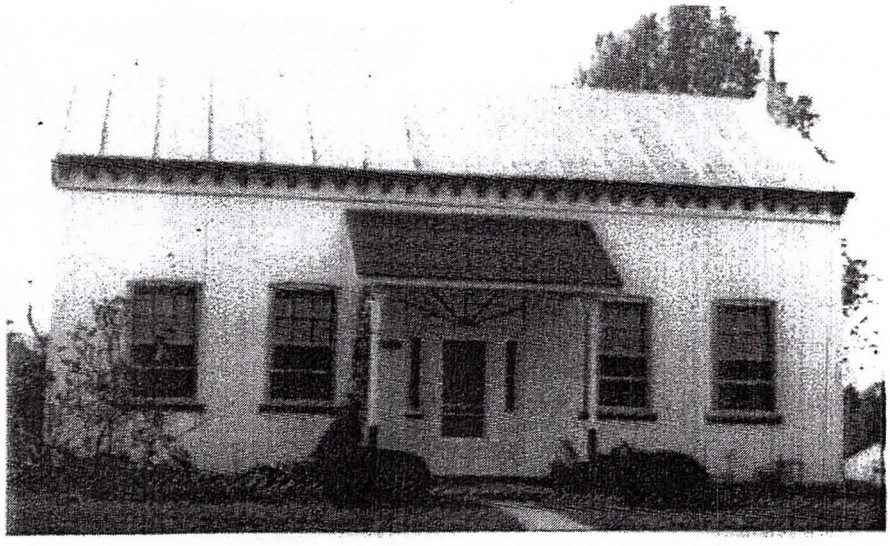
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Green tin roof & double chimneys

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
723 North Main Rear

Other Location Description: Lot 14A Christy & Wetzler's addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-420-002

Date of Construction: 1870

Current Owner/s:
Raymond J. Dicknite

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

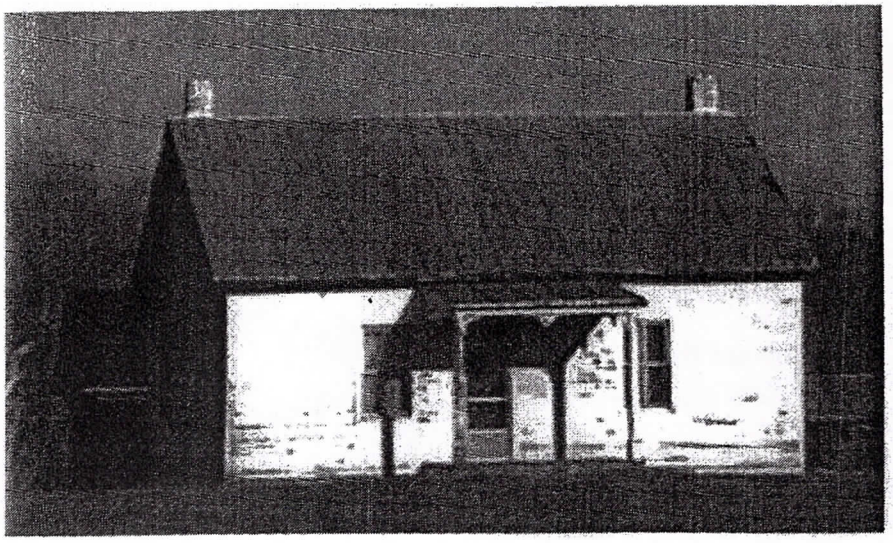
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof house with dental molding, decorative brick around windows & front door has a glass archway

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission

STRUCTURE INVENTORY



Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
1260 North Main

Other Location Description: Part lot 2A & 22

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-100-009

Date of Construction: 1893

Current Owner/s:
Reichert Brothers

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Vacant

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 8

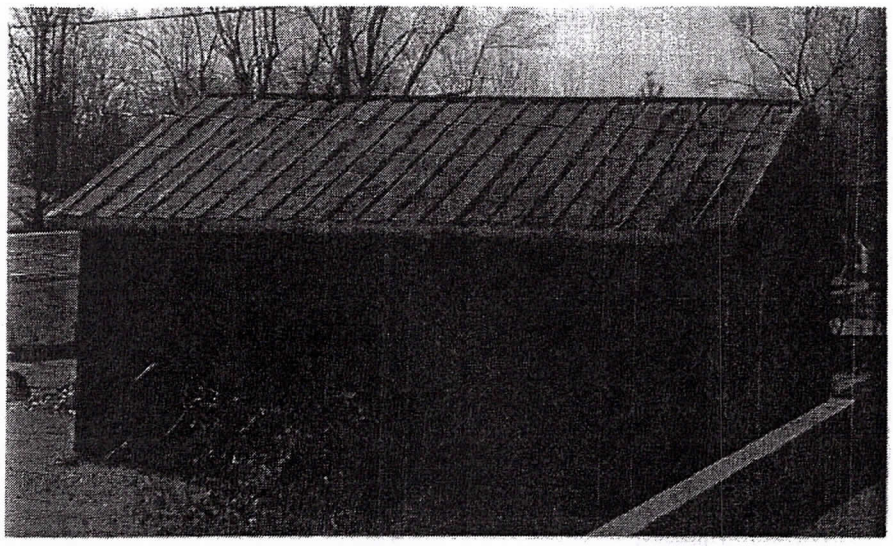
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 8

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

White painted brick, & two sheds in back of house

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
913 North Main Rear

Other Location Description: Lot 117

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-254-012

Date of Construction: 1905

Current Owner/s:
Archie C. Lansing

Photos taken: ___ Front X Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Storage

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

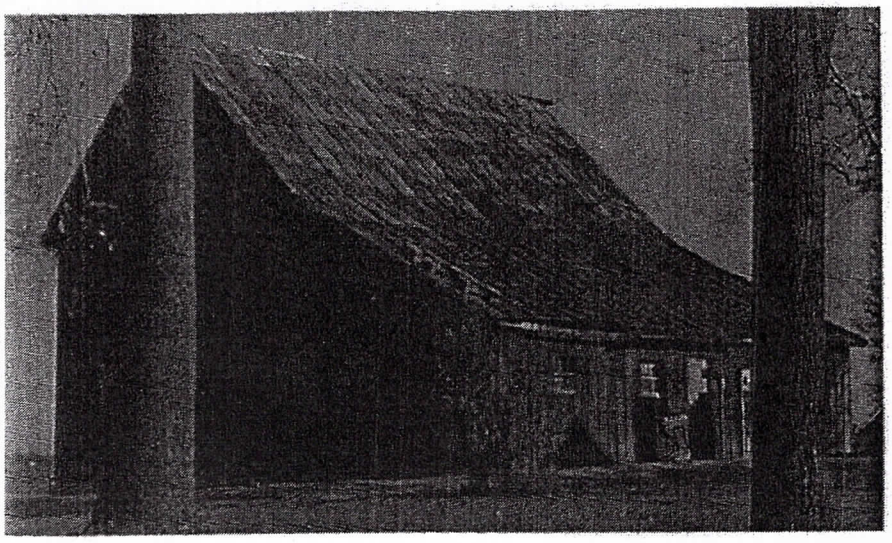
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 6

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

This is an outbuilding behind a shotgun house

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
1538 Ghent Road

Other Location Description: Tax lot 21

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-100-007

Date of Construction: 1865

Current Owner/s:
Harold & Dorothy Schmidt

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Barn

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 10

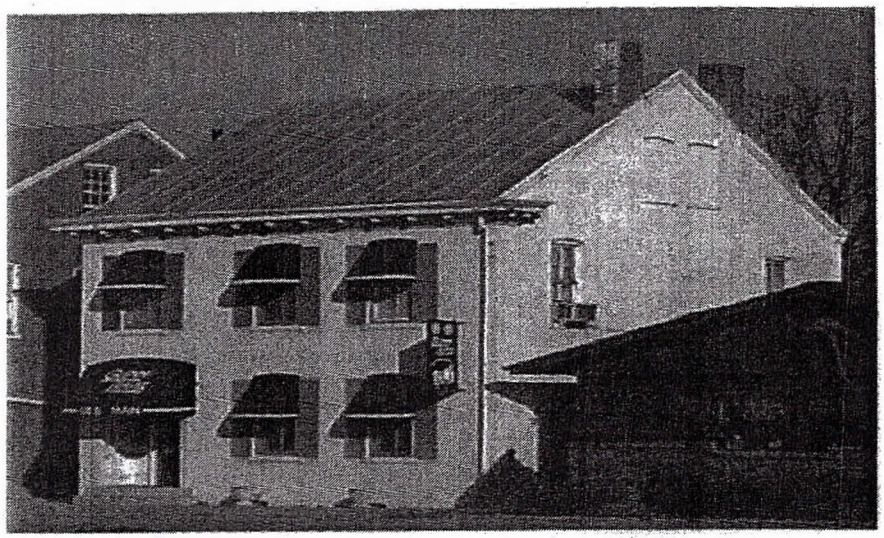
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 10

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Barn, sloped roof, original wood, stone foundation

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
128 South Main

Other Location Description: Lot 62 outlots sur. 773, CL 2053

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-368-024

Date of Construction: 1933

Current Owner/s:
Ronald & Laurel Glenn

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Business Glenn Travel

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 2

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 3

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

2 Story, 4 square building style

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
415-417 South Main

Other Location Description: Lot 36 Old Town of Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-22-101-010

Date of Construction: 1880's

Current Owner/s:

William C. Brucker

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): First floor rental business, second floor rental residence

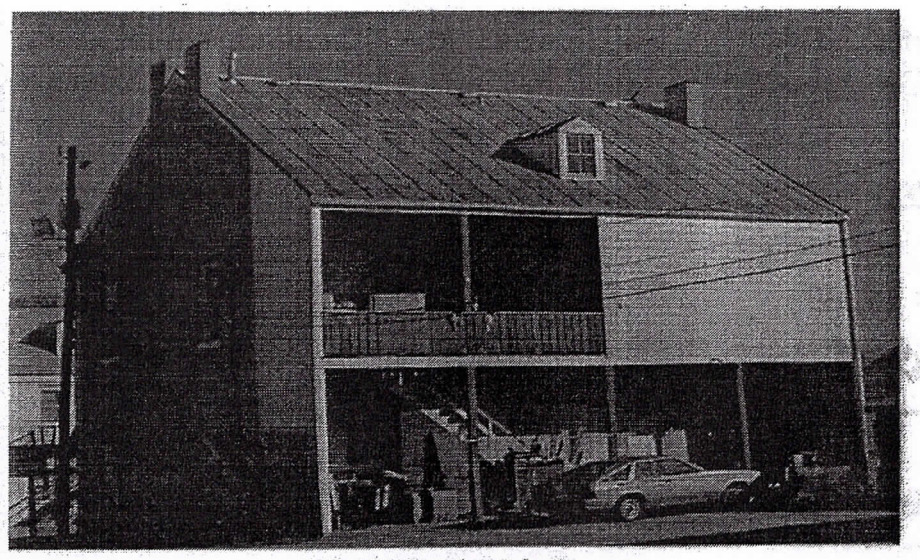
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 4

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 2

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 10

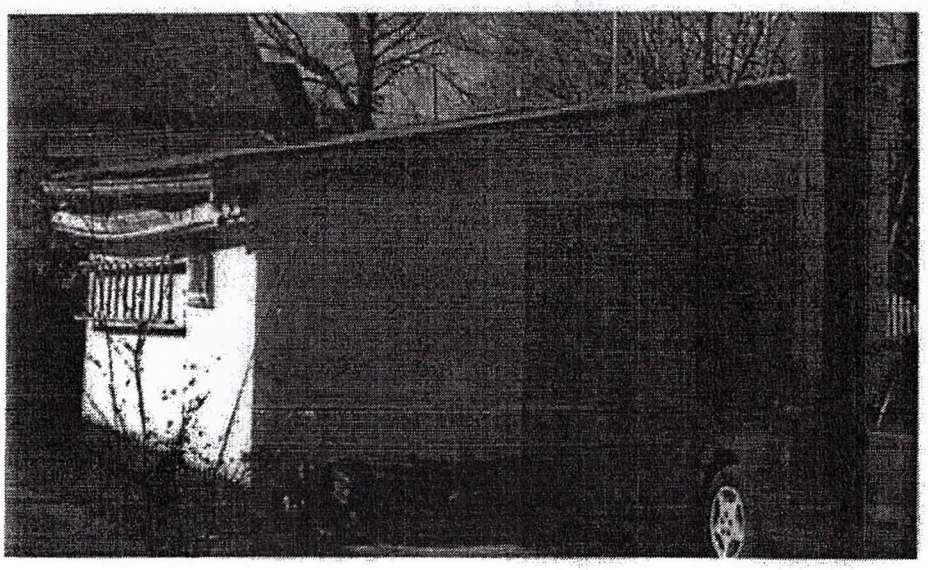
Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

2 Story, many many changes



415-417 South Main-Rear

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
518 North Kaempfe

Other Location Description: Lot 002 J.G. Kaempfs addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-419-007

Date of Construction: 1870

Current Owner/s:
Merrill & Ellen Killingsworth

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Outbuilding

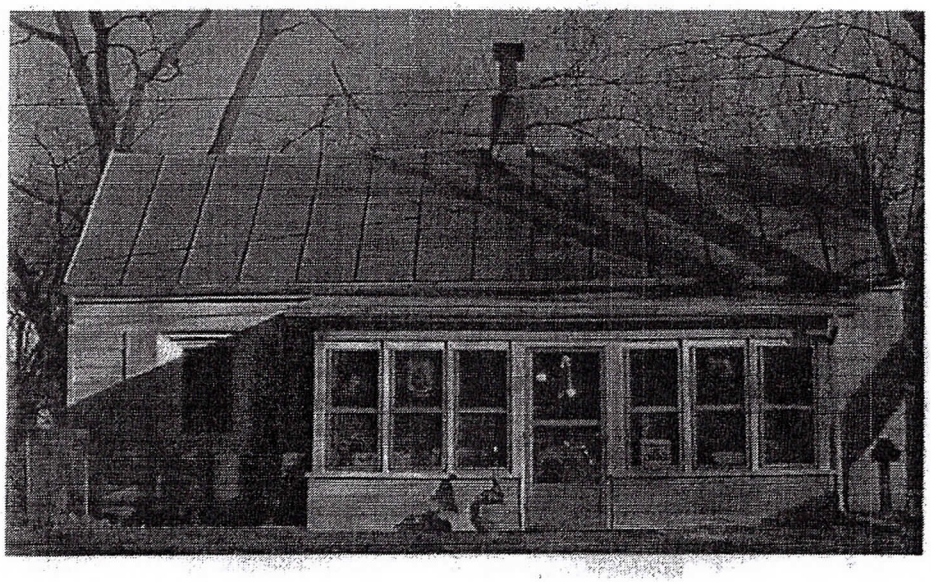
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 9

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 9

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 8

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
404 North Beaird

Other Location Description: Part block 12, SM Beairds addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-467-010

Date of Construction: 1860

Current Owner/s:
Nira Probstmeyer

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side X Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence with shed

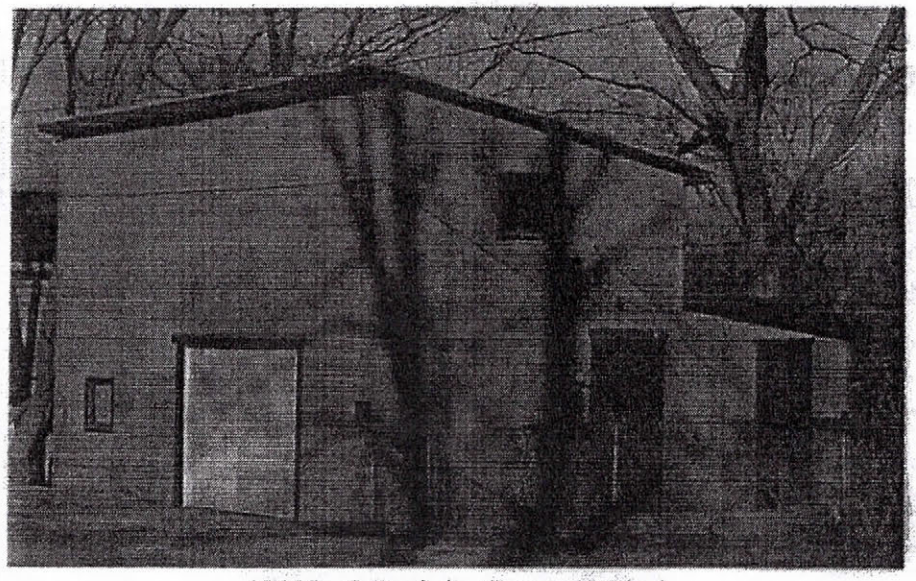
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 2

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 8

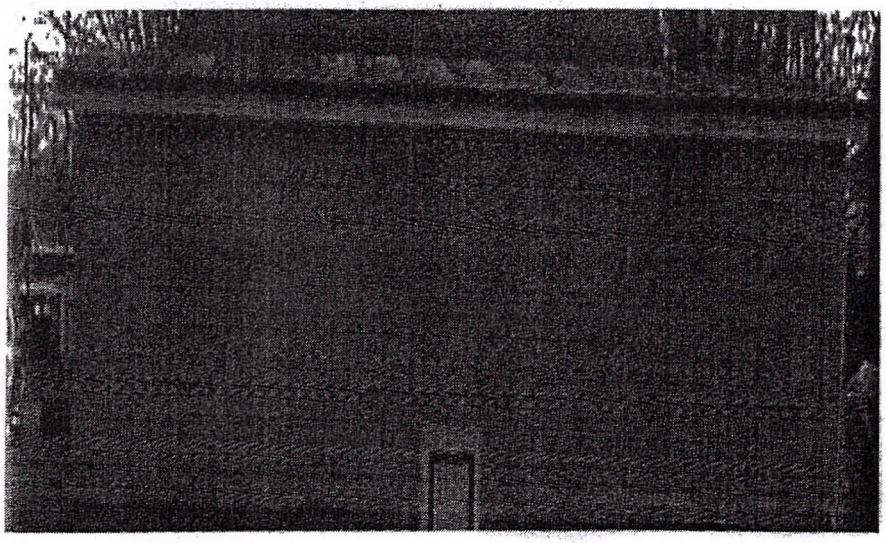
Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

One Story, closed-in porch



404 North Beaird—Garage & Shed

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
717 St. Louis

Other Location Description: Lot 2A, SM Beairds Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-466-003

Date of Construction: 1946

Current Owner/s:
Charles E. Kempf

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Shed

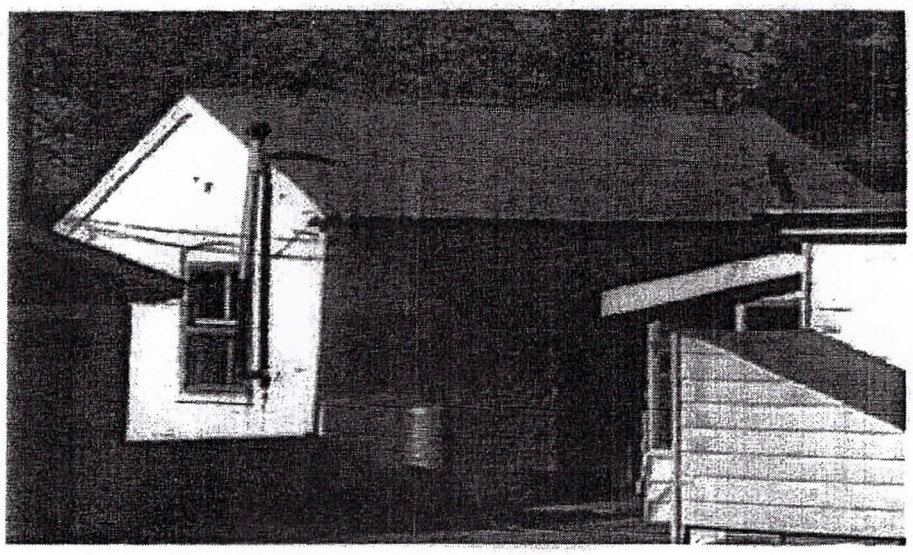
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): _____

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): _____

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): _____

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
217 Grueninger

Other Location Description: S 1/2 tax lot 93, outlots SE 1/4 sec. 16

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-465-013

Date of Construction: 1876

Current Owner/s:
Arthur F. Woodcock

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Shed

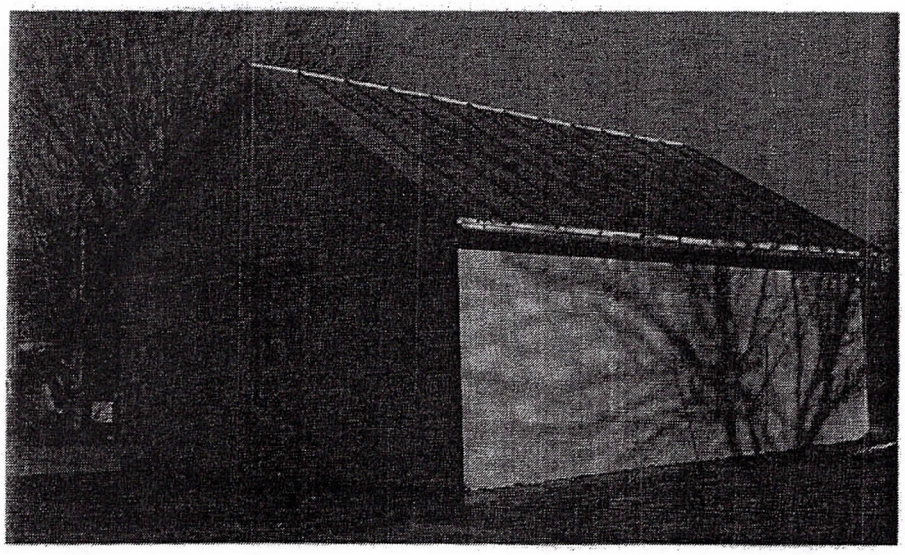
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 2

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 2

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 2

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
801 Bottom Avenue

Other Location Description: Part lot 92A outlots of Columbia

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-465-016

Date of Construction: Not known

Current Owner/s:
George & Helen C. Wilde, Trust

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Garage

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

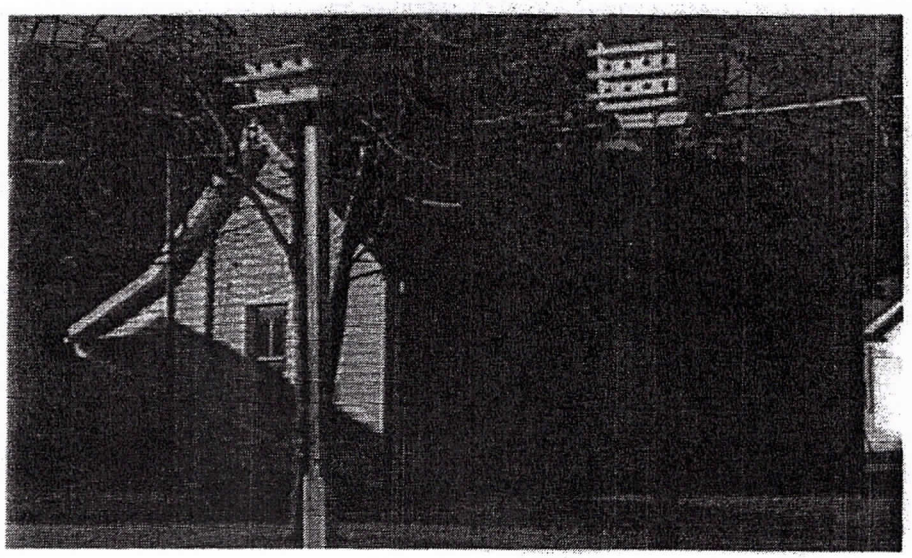
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): "

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Positioned on lot behind a modern home

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
809 Bottom Avenue

Other Location Description: Part town lot 92A, outlots SE 1/4, sec. 16

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-465-015

Date of Construction: 1925

Current Owner/s:
Gerald W. & Guadalupe Metz

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): Garage

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

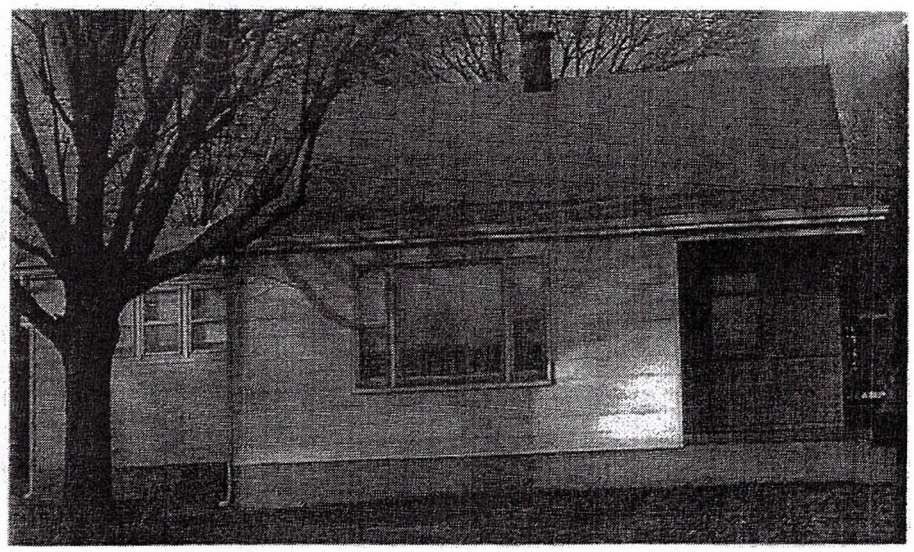
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 2

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Located directly behind house

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: 841 Bottom Avenue

Other Location Description: Part lot 9E

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-465-007

Date of Construction: 1910

Current Owner/s:

Frank W. & Leona C. Boo

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence & Garage

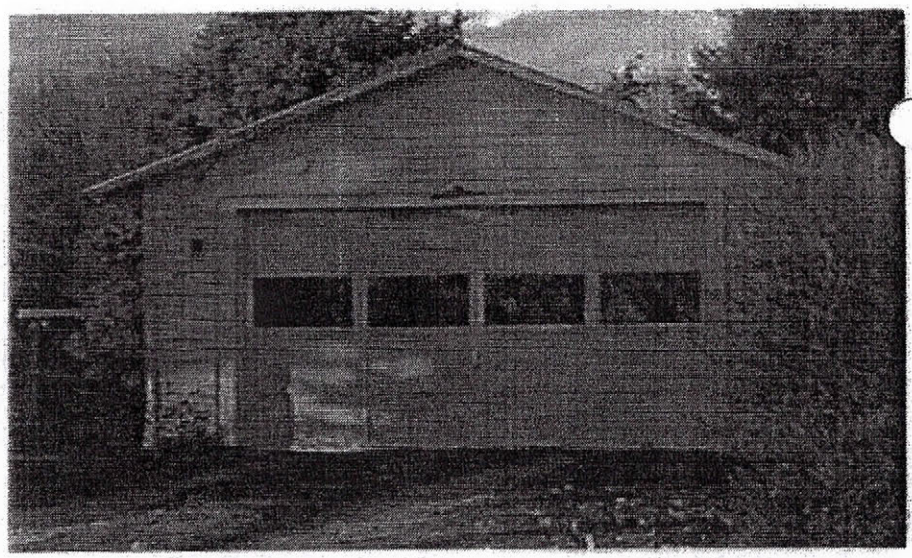
Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 2

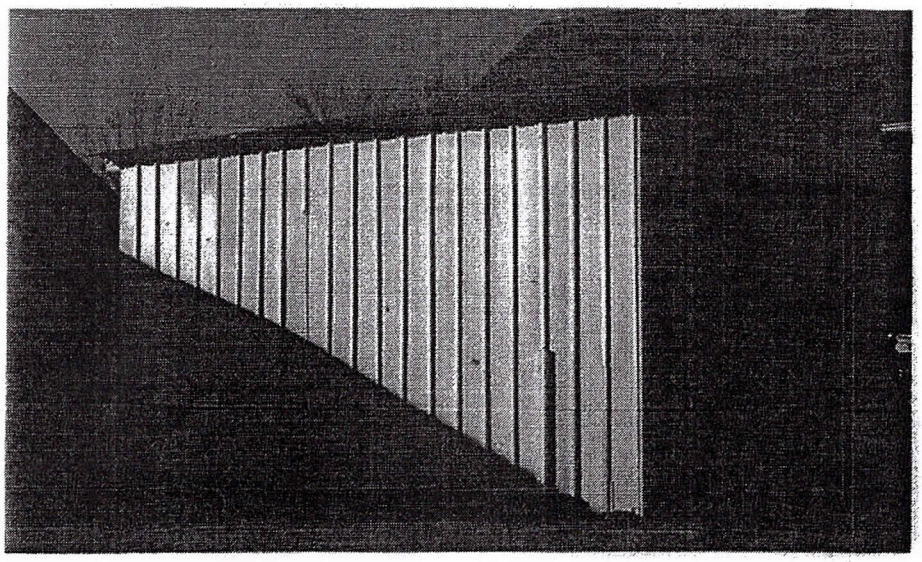
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 4

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Concrete block foundation, appears as if an addition is on the right side of the house, not original exterior material, and window material



Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
226 Agnew

Other Location Description: Lot 4, SM Beairds Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-466-018

Date of Construction: 1893

Current Owner/s:
Dorothea J. Hoffman

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Shed

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

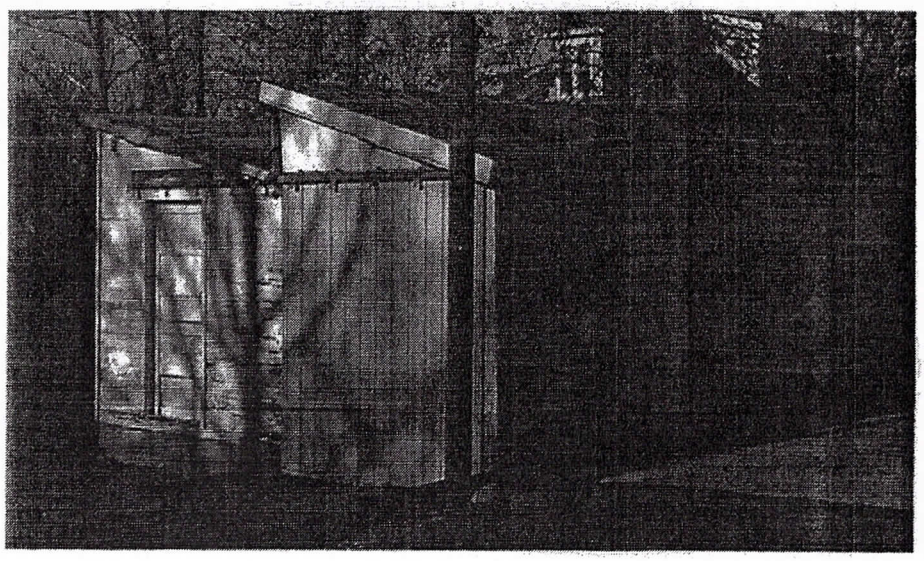
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 3

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Concrete block foundation, appears as if an addition is on the right side of the house, not original exterior material, and window material

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
326 Warnock

Other Location Description: Lots 50 B & 51 B Wilson & Gardners Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-485-009

Date of Construction: 1925

Current Owner/s:
Christine H. Schanz

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): 2 Sheds

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 5

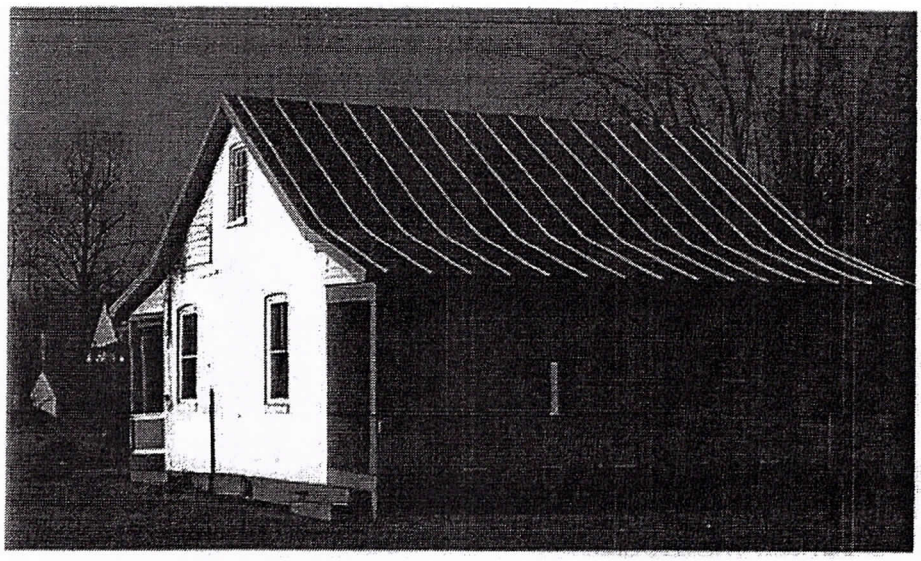
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 4

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Concrete block foundation, appears as if an addition is on the right side of the house, not original exterior material, and window material

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: 217 St. Paul

Other Location Description: Lot 031 Wilson & Gardners Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-486-002

Date of Construction: 1877

Current Owner/s:

Marcella Crowder

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

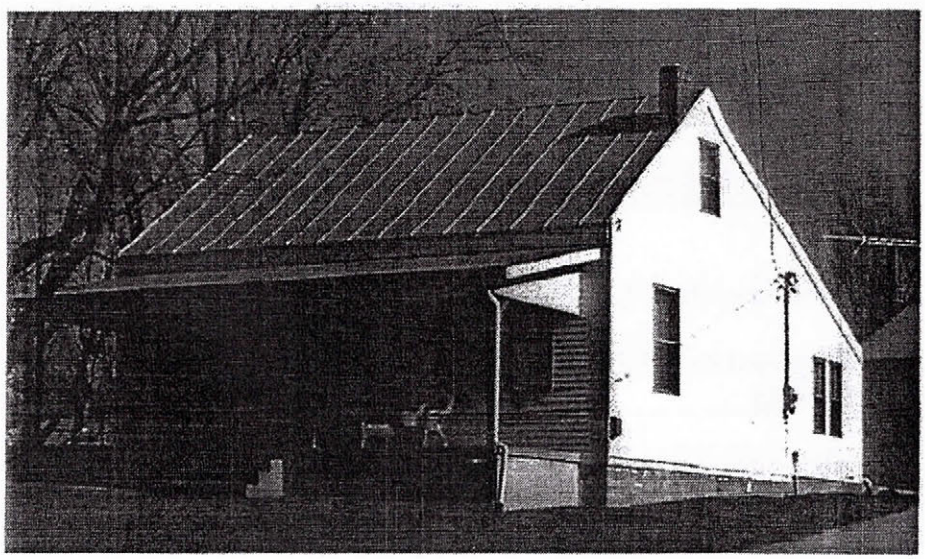
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Possible addition on back, original porch, double front doors

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
228 S. Ferkel

Other Location Description: Lot 8B Ferkels Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-382-011

Date of Construction: 1877

Current Owner/s:
William E. & Sandra K. Pretto

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 1

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Various alterations & possible rear addition, modern features in porch area, stone foundation

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
322 S. Ferkel

Other Location Description: Lot 2B Ferkels Addition

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-15-382-017

Date of Construction: 1883

Current Owner/s:
Michael L. & Judith A. Fromme

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Shed

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 9

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 9

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 2

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Concrete base, textured siding

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission

STRUCTURE INVENTORY



Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
1550 North Main

Other Location Description: Part tax lot 18

Property's Historic Name:

Parcel Number: 04-16-100-002

Date of Construction:

Current Owner/s:
Diehl's Nursery Inc.

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side X Rear

Current Use (if known): Sheds/storage

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 10

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 10

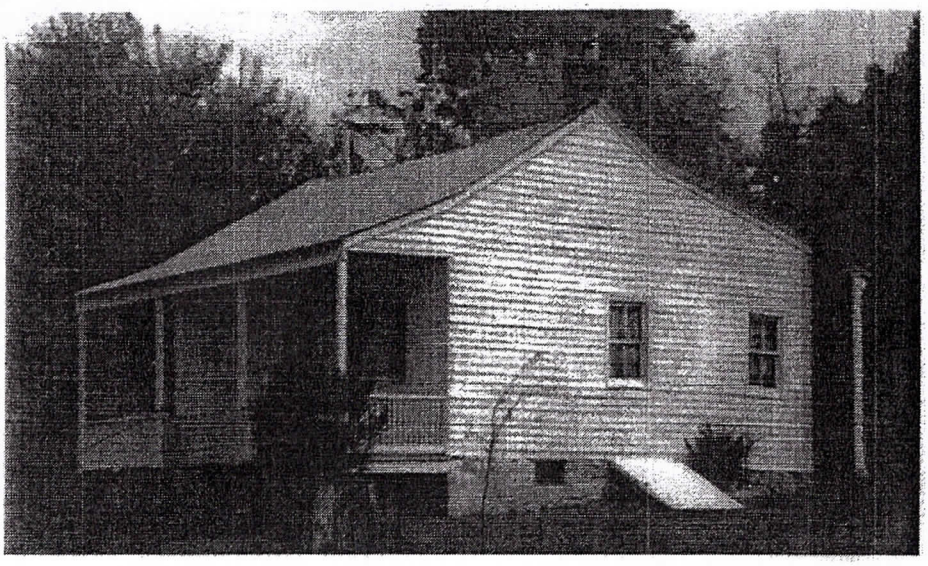
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Various building materials



Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
11562 Bluff Road

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name:
Home Near Fort Piggot Site

Parcel Number: 04-17-417-034

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s:
Columbia Historical Society

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Columbia Historical Society Museum

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 2

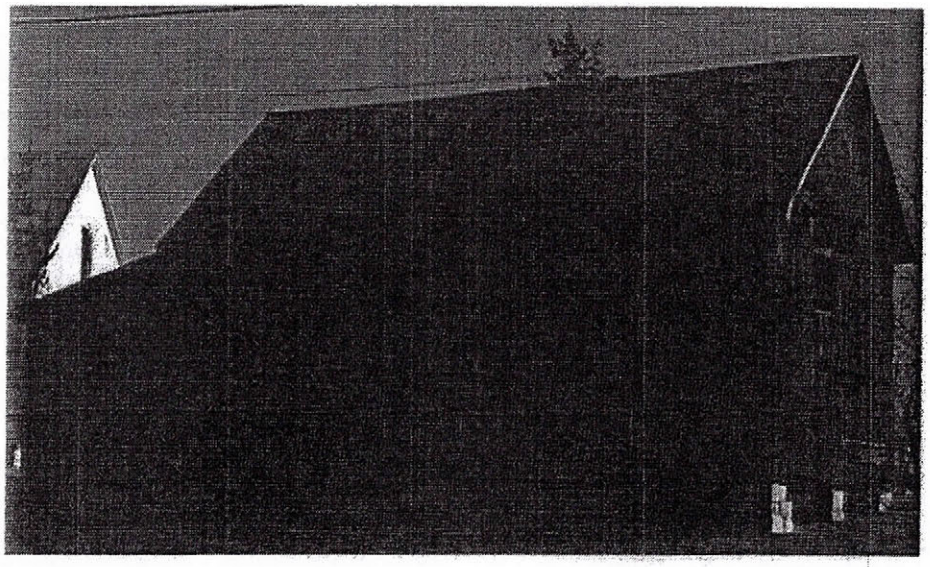
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 2

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 3

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Stone foundation, original entrance in basement

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address: Ghent Road

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: 04-09-300-009

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s: H. J. Frierdich & Sons Inc.

Photos taken: ___ Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side _X_ Rear

Current Use (if known): Vacant

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 10

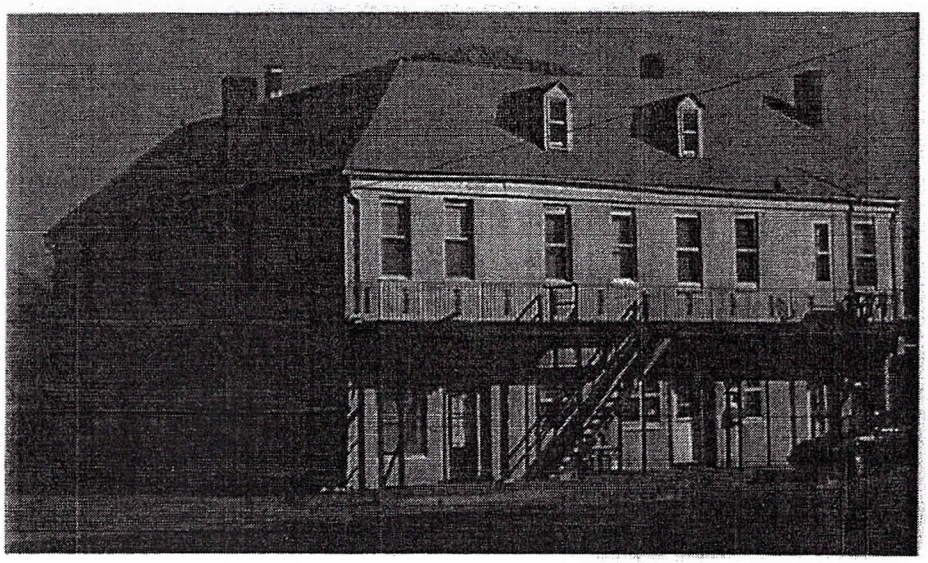
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 10

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 1

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

Tin roof rusted, stone foundation, scheduled for demolition

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
414-418 South Main

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: 04-15-381-018

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s:
Art & Judy Veraoke.

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Apartment Building

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 9

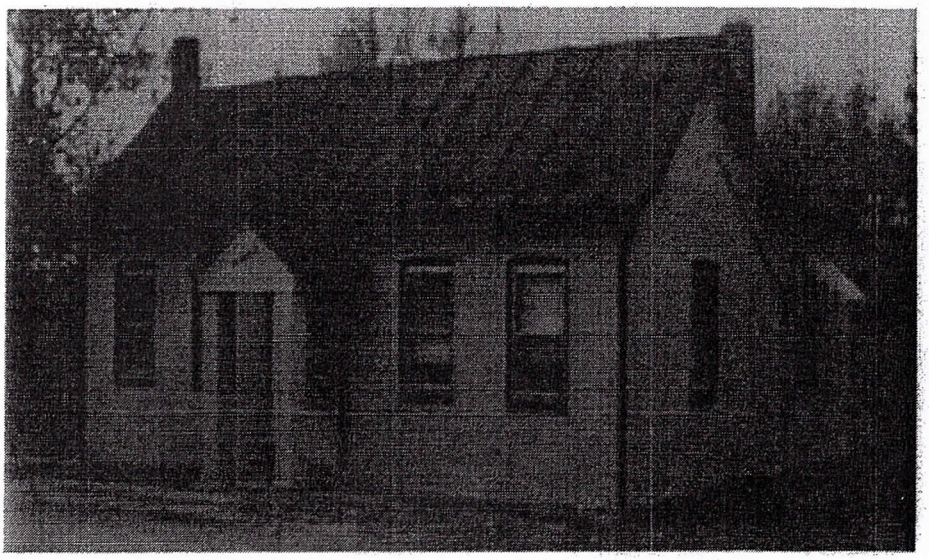
Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 7

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 10

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

No obvious signs of original structure, stone foundation

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
236 N. Divers

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: 04-16-485-012

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s:
Wendy Strudt

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Residence

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 3

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 1

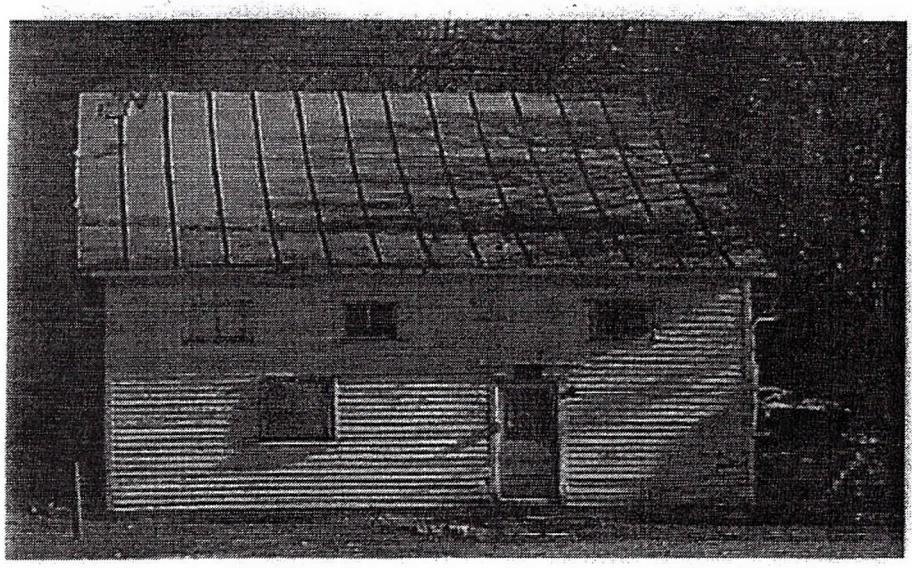
Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

At the time the picture was taken the structure had a tin roof , it has been covered up, bricks have been painted, new windows have been installed.



Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
Old Route 3

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: 04-05-434-009

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s:
Edna Mae Diehl

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

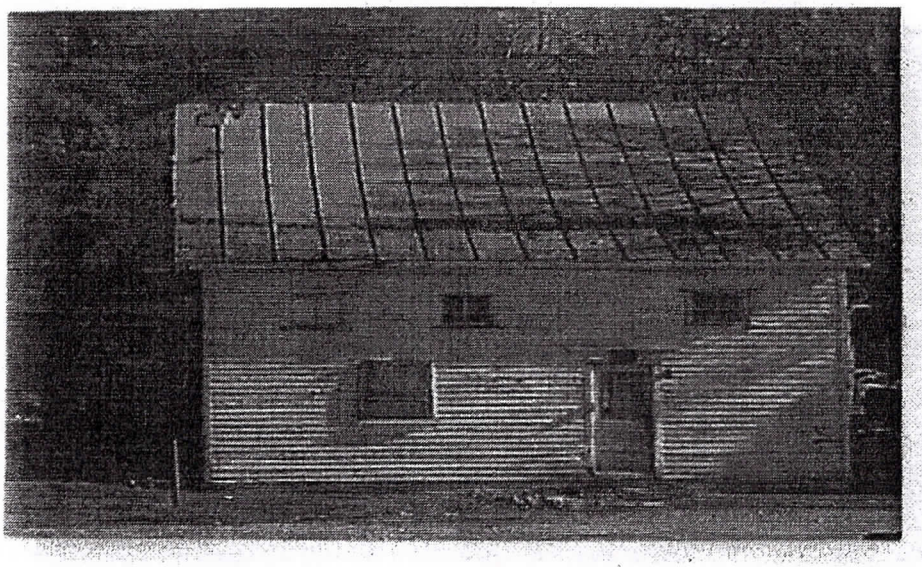
Current Use (if known): Vacant

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 8

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 8

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 5

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):



Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission



STRUCTURE INVENTORY

Date Completed: 1-03-02

Completed By: CHPC Members

Street Address:
318 N. Main

Other Location Description: _____

Property's Historic Name: _____

Parcel Number: 04-16-481-001

Date of Construction: _____

Current Owner/s:
Robert & Brenda Hutchings

Photos taken: X Front ___ Left Side ___ Right Side ___ Rear

Current Use (if known): Model Railroad Building

Property Condition (1-10, 1 is well preserved, 10 is deteriorated to the point that demolition is a concern): 5

Property Impact Status (1-10, 1 being safe from any unforeseeable danger, 10 being threatened): 5

Pristine Rating (1-10, 1 is original structures in place & not altered, 10 is many alterations over the years): 3

Description (style, architect/builder, foundation & roof materials, unique features, changes made, significant owners or businesses, outbuildings, etc.):

The structure is of an unusual shape. It is used to show model railroad scenes.



TIN ROOF SURVEY – September 2001

ADDRESS	STRUCTURE	CONS. DATE	OWNER & TAX ID#	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
501 S. Rapp	House	1840	Pauline Rehg 04-22-120-001	Lot 31B, outlots sur 773, CL 2053
609 S. Rapp	House & shed	1922	Raymond & Geraldine Dickneite 04-22-120-009	Lots 30B, 7B part lots 7A & 8A Wardeman Addn.
113 W. Jefferson	House	1925	Harold A Klotz Jr & Sr 04-22-101-024	Lot 35C & 62A Old Town
203 S. Metter	House	1890	Union Planters Bank NA 04-15-369-001	Lot 2 of resub plat of lots 13 & 14 Old Town
322 S. Metter	House & shed	1865	Deborah L Nauman 04-15-367-017	Part lot 10 Christy & Wetzlers Addn
508 S. Metter	Garage		Dale & Dorothy Graff 04-15-381-012	Lots 15A & 16 A, outlots sur 773, CL 2053
204 E. Jefferson	House addition	1853	Dale & Dorothy Graff	Same as above
212 E. Jefferson	House & shed	1879	Dale & Dorothy Graff	Same as above
534 S. Riebeling	House	1882	Deborah L Nauman 04-15-403-006	Lot 14B
327 S. Mees	House			
302 E. Market	House	1900	Barbara J Weisheimer 04-15-367-012	Tax Lot 13C & lot 20B in C&W Addn, outlots dur 773, CL 2053
204-202 S. Main	Business	1945-?	Robert G & Sandra K Roessler 04-15-369-005	Lot 19 Original Town
223 S. Main	House	1880	Roy & Charlene Schaffer 04-22-101-002	Lot 43 Old Town
129 S. Metter	House	1872	Thomas J Kish 04-15-368-016	Lot 15 Old Town
125 S. Metter	House	1922	Jane Hoyt Sanders 04-15-368-015	Town lot 16A Old Town
203 N. Metter	House addition	1917	Robin Kennedy & James Siler II 04-16-481-016	Lot 23A Gardner & Williams Addn
238 N. Metter	Outbuilding	1922	Patsy L & Jimmie E Hall 04-16-481-017	Lot 35 Gardner & Williams Addn
512 N. Metter	House & 2 sheds	1900	Leroy A. Gummersheimer 04-16-439-004	Lots 9B, 9C & 10C Kaempers Addn, Christian Kaempers Addn
518 N. Metter	Business	1937	Col. Grain & Seed Co. 04-16-439-003	Lots 10B & 11B Christian Kaempers Addn
609A N. Metter ?	Garage	1908	Herbert & Leola Schueler Trust 04-16-436-007	Lots 15 & 16 McKees Addn
116 E. Vogt	House	1911	Deborah L Naumann 04-16-437-008	Lot 3 Vogt's Subd
126 E. Vogt	House	1911	Ronnie L Schroeder 04-16-437-009	Lot 2 Vogt's Subd
217 N. Briegel	House	1880	Mark E & Kathy S Butler 04-15-333-008	Pt lots 40 & 41 Gardner & Williams Addn
413 N. Rapp	House	1850	Lorenzo & Ardell Vogt 04-16-434-006	Lots 5 & 101 JG Kaempf's Addn
120 N. Main	Attached building to Conrad Press	1870	Ruby & Earl Asselmeier 04-15-368-006	Lot 21 & pt lot 52 Gardner & Williams Addn
421 N. Main	House	1865	Earl A & Arlene C Kruse Trust 04-16-434-009	Lot 4A Christy & Wetzlers Addn
723 N. Main	House	1870	Raymond J Dickneite 04-16-420-002	Lot 14A Christy && Wetzlers Addn
1260 N. Main	House	1893	Reichert Bros. 04-16-100-009	Part lot 2A & 22

913 N. Main	Outbuilding-in back	1905	Archie C Lansing 04-16-254-012	Lot 117
1538 Ghent Road	Barn	1865	Harold & Dorothy Schmidt 04-16-100-007	Tax lot 21
128 S. Main	Buisness – Glenn Travel	1933-?	Ronald & Laurel Glenn 04-15-368-024	Lot 62, outlots sur. 773, cl 2053
415-417 S. Main	Business & residential 2nd floor	1880's	William C Brucker 04-22-101-010	Lot 36 Old Town of Columbia
518 N. Kaempfe	Outbuilding	1870	Merrill & Ellen Killingsworth 04-16-419-007	Lot 002 JG Kaempfs Addn
404 N. Beaird	House & shed	1860	Nira Probstmeyer 04-16-467-010	Part block 12 SM Beairds Addn
717 St. Louis	Shed	1946	Charles E Kempf 04-16-466-003	Lot 2A SM Beairds Addn
217 Grueninger	Shed	1876	Arthur F Woodcock 04-16-465-013	S1/2 tax lot 93, outlots SE1/4 sec. 16
801 Bottom Ave.	Garage	?	George A & Helen C Wilde Trust 04-16-465-016	Part lot 92A, outlots of Columbia
809 Bottom Ave	Garage	1925	Gerald W & Guadalupe Metz 04-16-465-015	Part town lot 92A, outlots SE1/4 sec. 16
841 Bottom Ave.	House & garage	1910	Frank W & Leona C Boo 04-16-465-007	Part lot 9E
226 Agnew	Shed	1893	Dorothea J Hoffman 04-16-466-018	Lot 4 SM Beairds Addn
326 Warnock	2 sheds	1925	Christine H Schanz 04-16-485-009	Lots 50B & 51B Wilson & Gardners Addn
217 St. Paul	House	1877	Marcella Crowder 04-16-486-002	Lot 031 Wilson & Gardners Addn
228 S. Ferkel		1877	William E & Sandra K Pretto 04-15-382-011	Lot 8B Ferkels Addn
322 S Ferkel	Back of home	1883	Michael L & Judith A Fromme 04-15-382-017	Lot 2B Ferkels Addn
1550 N. Main	Rounded shed	?	Diehl's Nursery, Inc 04-16-100-002	Part tax lot 18

American Home Styles 1900 - 1940

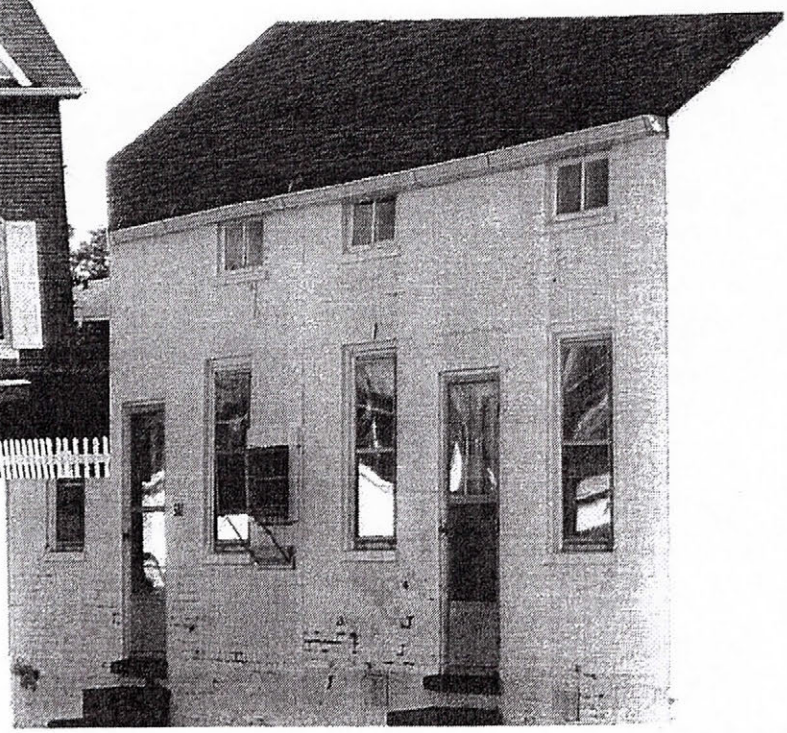
German Influenced Style

This style is often seen in Columbia and serves as a defining style in the historic neighborhoods. The German details should be well identified, as to better preserve the uniqueness of our area.

- Dental moldings
- Early styles commonly one story
- Two separate front doors
- Symmetrical front design
- Simple, symmetric windows
- Side roof gables
- Flat front façade with no porch area, most common
- Eyebrow windows can be found under dental molding



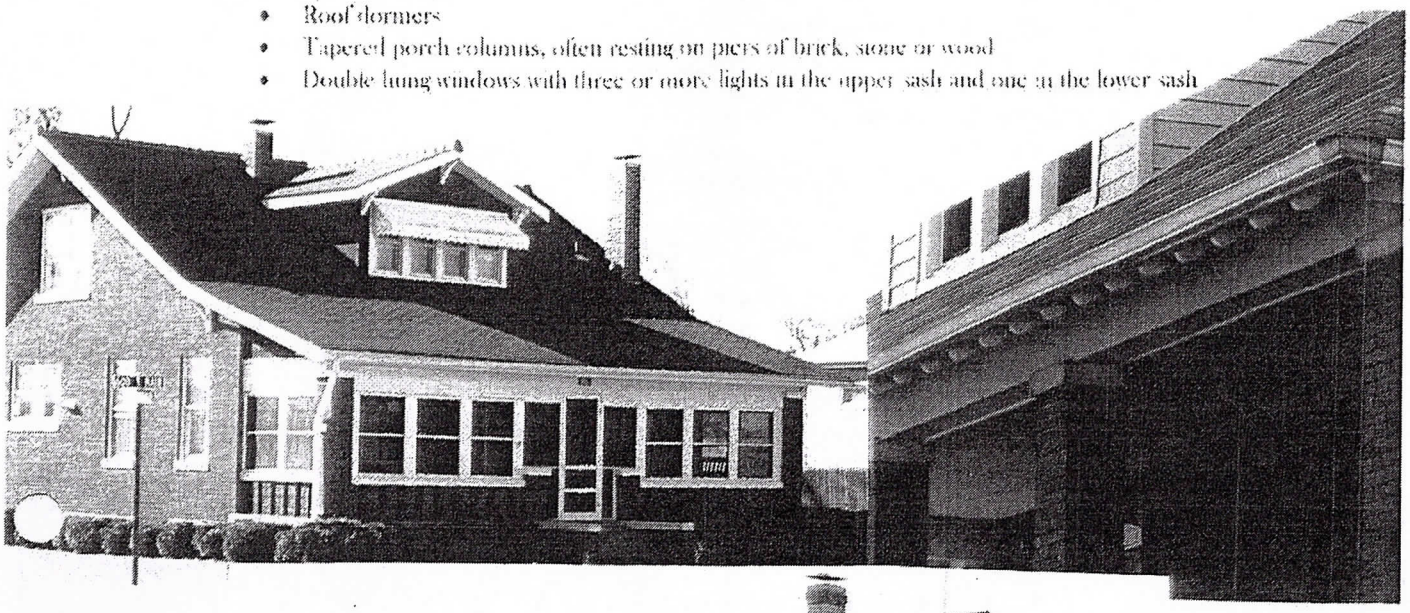


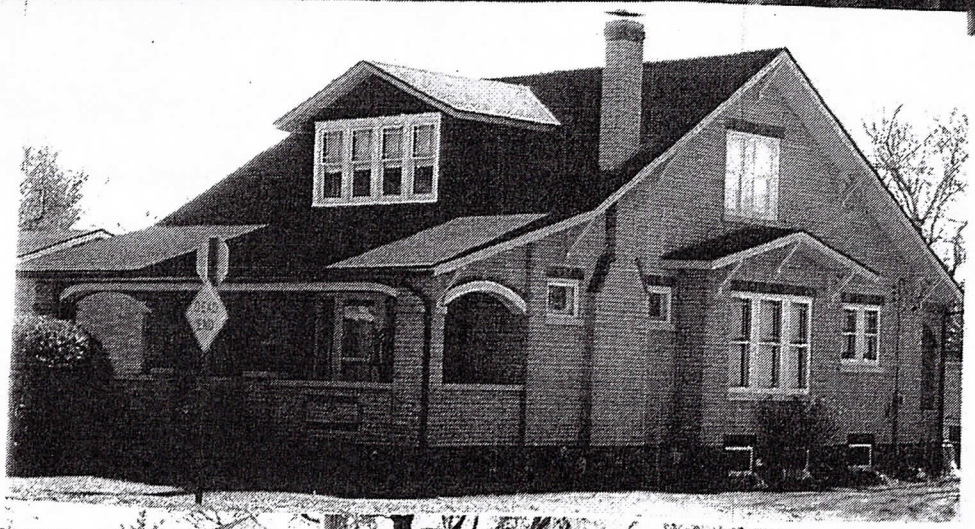


Bungalow

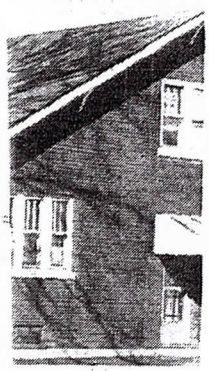
The Bungalow is an important a phenomenon of the 20th century as the foursquare. A bungalow is defined as being a one or 1 ½ story house with a large simple roof form, either a low pitch hipped roof or a gabled shape. The one story porch has substantial supports such as large square posts. Many bungalows are found in rows and many also will include Craftsman details.

- Roof overhangs with wide projecting eaves
- Exposed brackets
- Exposed rafters
- Roof dormers
- Tapered porch columns, often resting on piers of brick, stone or wood
- Double hung windows with three or more lights in the upper sash and one in the lower sash





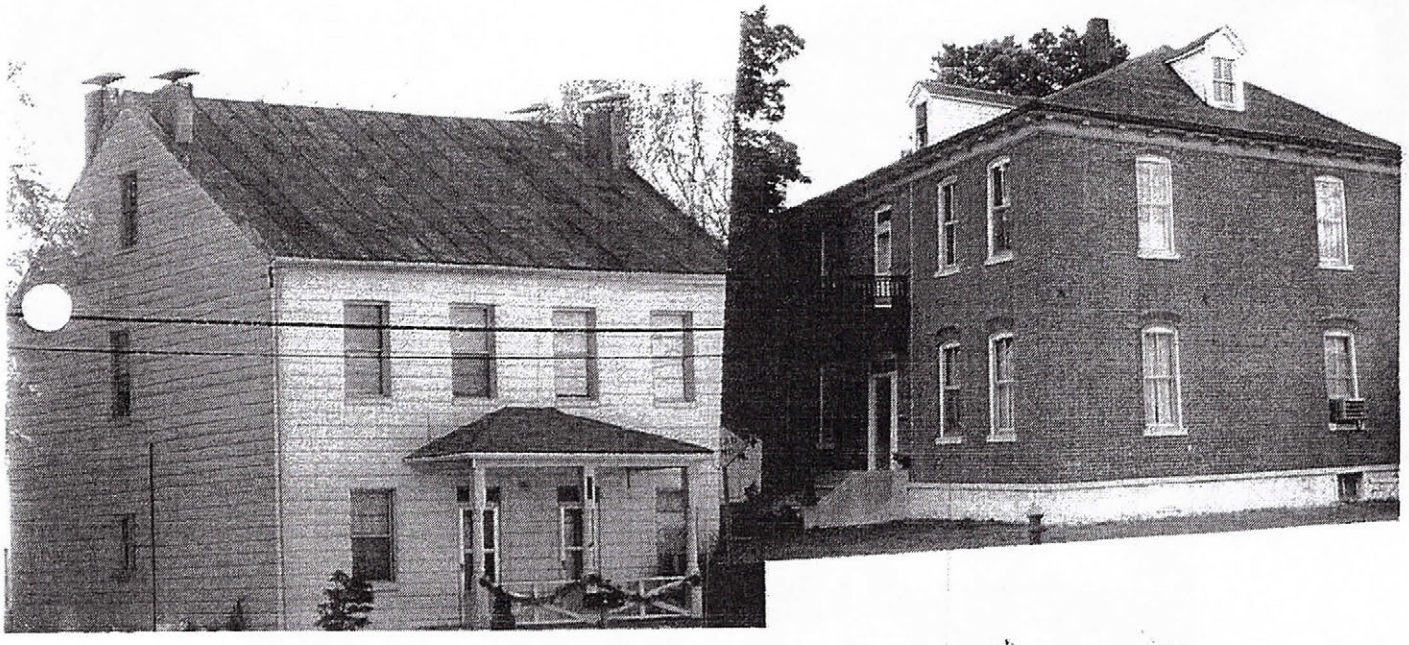


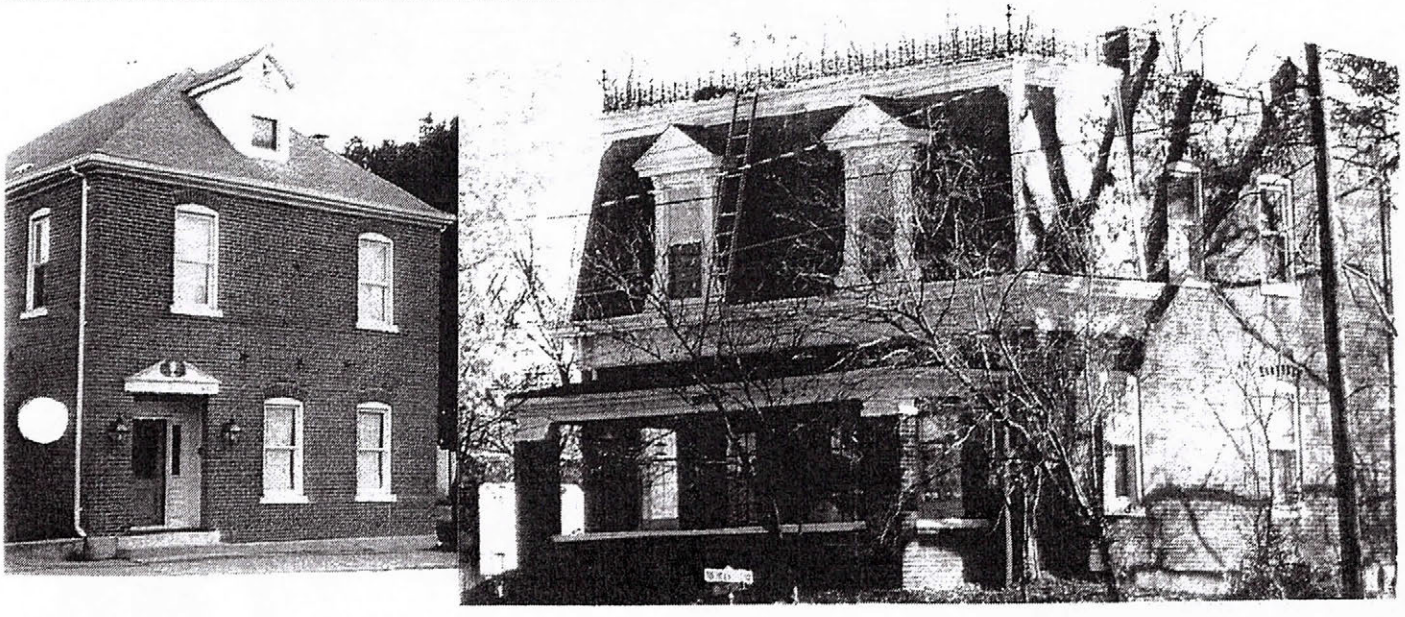


American Foursquare

This popular style is based on form versus detail. It is identified by its simple two story box form with a low pitched hipped roof and a one story porch on the front façade. The front façade is symmetrical although the entrance may be off center. A hipped dormer on the front façade is common.

- Square or nearly square plan
- Cube shape
- Symmetrical façade
- Hipped roof
- One story porch with square supports
- Overhanging eaves
- Double hung windows
- May have hipped roof dormers
- One story wing or porch
- Secondary details in Classical, Prairie or Craftsman

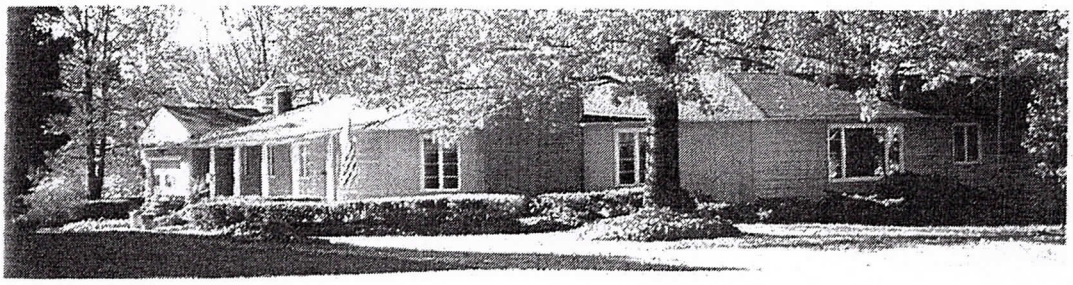


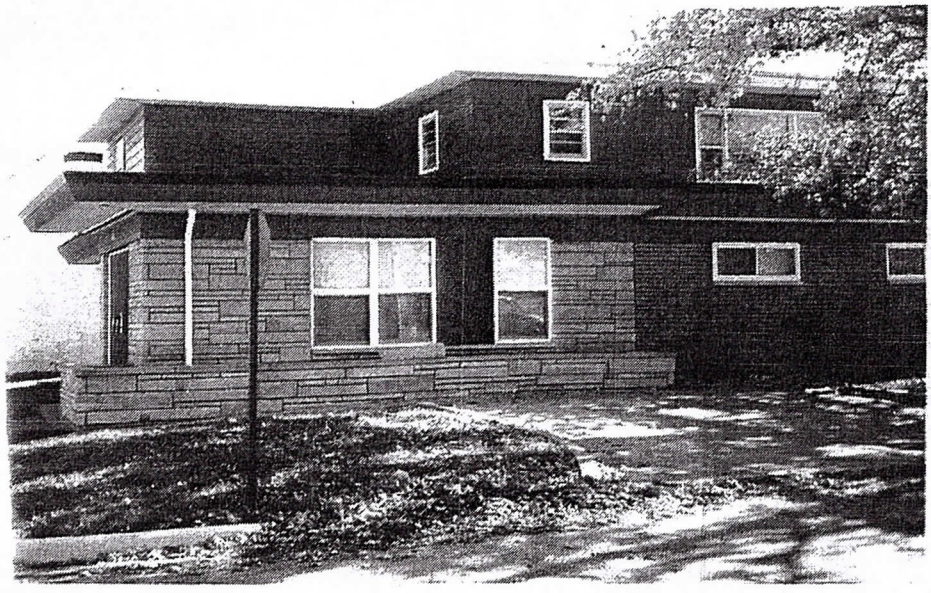


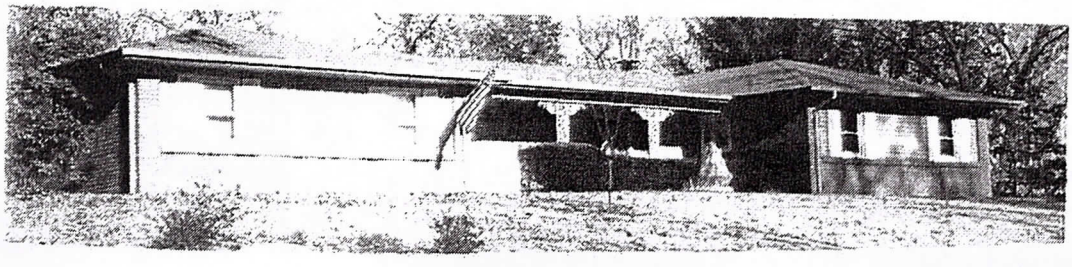
Prairie

The Prairie is one of the first true American home styles. The low sweeping lines complement the horizontal feeling of the style. This style is defined by large overhanging eaves, horizontal materials set a window levels to emphasize the low width and diminish the height. Frank Lloyd Wright was the architectural influence

- Low pitched roofs
- Wide, overhanging eaves
- Massive porch supports
- Hidden entrances
- Windows grouped in horizontal bands
- Brick or stucco with decorative banding
- Horizontal accents with a heavy feel





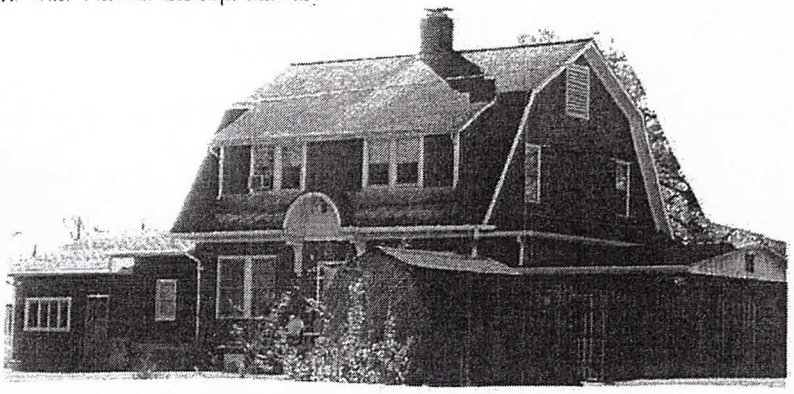


Colonial Revival

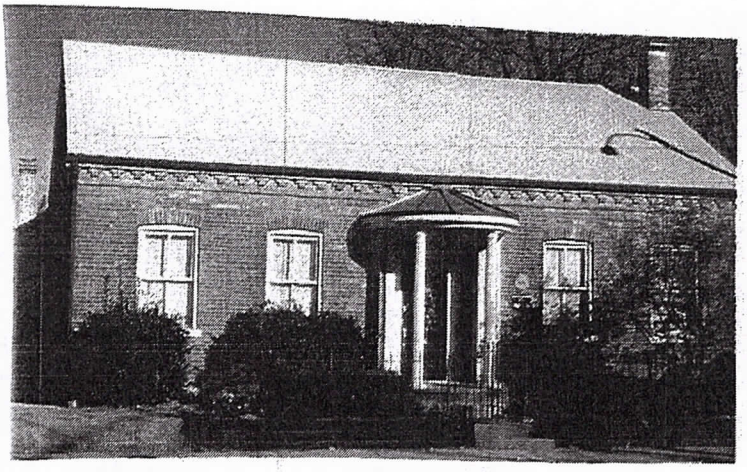
This style became popular at the turn of the century. Typically these buildings have symmetrical windows. The two versions commonly seen in this area include a side gable or a gambrel roof (known as Dutch Revival).

- Accentuated entry with classical detailing such as a pediment
- Windows are typically double hung usually with multiple panes in the upper or both sashes
- Dormers and window shutters are also features
- Entry may be a portico with classic column supports
- Windows are normally symmetric with 5 across the top, can vary









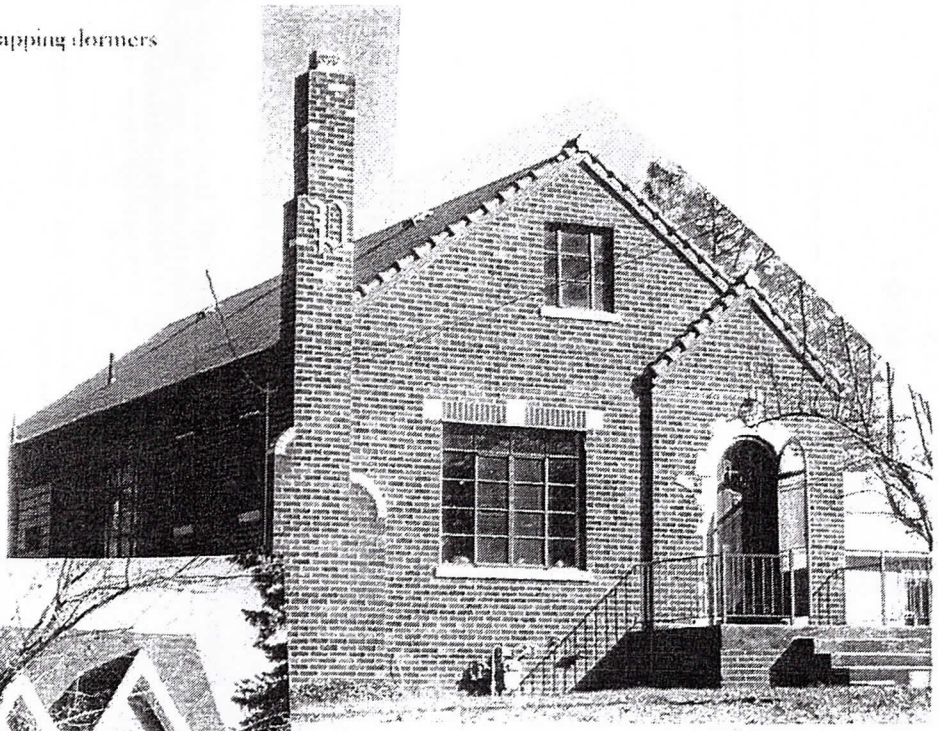




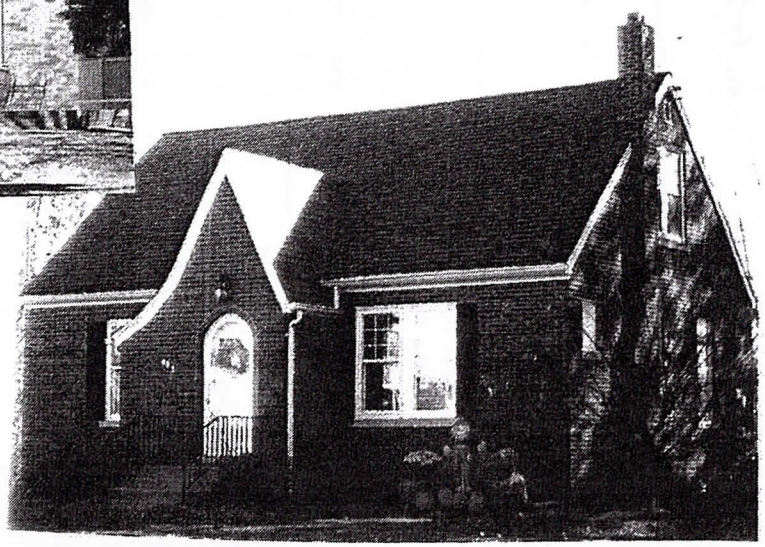
Tudor Revival

A popular, romantic style from the first half of the 20th century. The Tudor Revival was based on English Medieval buildings. The style is recognized by the use of a steeply pitched side gable or hipped roof, with one or more facing the front.

- Masonry, stucco , half-timbered
- Walls a mixture of materials
- Mullions, transoms and trim of stone are typical, as are rounded Tudor arch door openings
- Double hung or casement windows with multiple panes (some leaded)
- Shed dormers
- Multiple and overlapping dormers







HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

County MONROE

Map No.	Name of Site	Location	Significant Date	Theme	Level of Significance	Description	Ownership	National Register
	COLUMBIA							
319	R.P. Briegal House	620 North Metter	1854	Archit. Historical	Local	Built from bricks from brickyard on property.	Private	
320	Buck's Tavern	300 Block of South Main Street	1818-1850	Historical	Local	Wood, 2-1/2 stories.	Private	
321	Commercial Building	235 North Main Street		Historical	Local		Private	
322	Commercial Building	South corner of Rapp & Locust	Historical		Local		Private	
323	Frieda Gasser House	939 South Main Street	1860	Historical Archit.	Local	Native limestone.	Private	
324	Otto Gasser House	602 South Main Street		Archit.	Local	Brick 1-1/2 stories, Greek Revivial	Private	
325	German School	215 South Metter	1850-1900	Archit.	Local		Private	
326	"The Heritage"/Gundlach-Grosse House	625 North Main Street	1857	Historical Archit.	Local	Built by Gundlach Brothers, local brewers; constructed of brick manufactured in Columbia; described as one of most sophisticated early houses in Midwest.	Private	
327	Nolan/Phillip Schneider House	508 South Main Street	1810	Historical Archit.	Local	Early pioneer log cabin expanded and covered.	Private	
328	Old Distillery	Main & Gunlac		Historical Archit.	Local	One of many spirit manufacturers in area.	Private	
329	Old Divers House	231 North St. Paul	1857	Archit.	Local	Only remaining early American colonial home in Columbia.	Private	
330	Residence	204 Jefferson		Historical	Local		Private	
331	Residence	305 South Main Street		Historical	Local		Private	
332	Residence	603 South Main Street		Historical	Local		Private	
333	St. Mary's Church	326 South Main Street		Historical Archit.	Local		Private	
334	Dr. Rose's Tomb	St. Paul Cemetery West end of St. Paul Street		Historical	Local		Private	

HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

County MONROE

Map No.	Name of Site	Location	Significant Date	Theme	Level of Significance	Description	Ownership	Nati Regi
335	Philip Schmidt Home and Beer Celler	521 South Main Street	1818-1850	Historical	Local	Beer was brewed in the home and stored in celler; entrance is supported by arched rocks.	Private	
336	Joseph Schuler House	515 South Main Street		Historical	Local		Private	
337	Charles Schneider House	124 South Main Street	Mid-19th Century	Archit. Historical	Local	Brick, 1-1/2 stories.	Private	
338	Volkert Building—Wenkel Saloon	125 North Rapp	1856	Historical	Local	Patronized by early German mill workers.	Private	
339	Volert Print Shop	121 South Main		Historical	Local	Home of early newspaper.	Private	
340	Wardiman Cemetery	East corner of Columbia	1780-1818	Historical			Private	
341	Nicholaus Wilde House	517 South Main Street		Historical	Local		Private	
342	Wilde-Piege/P.W. Miller House	140 South Main Street	1850-1900	Archit.	Local		Private	
	COLUMBIA AREA							
343	Brick farm; Barn & House	NE 1/4, Sec. 1, R10W, T 1S		Historical Archit.	Local			
344	Early Stone Barn	Survey 554, R10W, T1S		Historical Archit.	Local		Private	
345	Fort Whiteside	2.5 miles south of Columbia--T1S, R10W, S26, Survey 412	1780-1818	Historical	Local		Private	
346	Gall School	NE 1/4, 4, 10W, 2S	1876	Historical	Local	Site of church erected in 1820, then used as school until present building constructed.	Public	
347	Hill's Castle	NE 1/4, 34, 10W, 1S	1840's	Archit. Historical	Local	Home of Julias Grosse, artist and photographer; was built by Conrad Steffenauer, Sr., a Swiss immigrant was originally a 2-1/2 story brick building; stone foundation and retaining walls surrounding house were made of stone quarried in a nearby creek; large castle tower with flagpole at northeast corner enhanced structure, hence the name "Castle."	Private	

HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

County MONROE

Map No.	Name of Site	Location	Significant Date	Theme	Level of Significance	Description	Ownership	National Register
348	Judy's Mill	On Gilmore, where St. Louis & Cairo RR crosses stream south of Columbia--T1, R10W, S34, SE 1/4	1780-1818	Historical	Local		Private	
349	Lepp Farm House	Rueck Road north of Columbia		Archit. Historical	Local		Private	
350	Log Corn Crib with Tombstone Foundation	Centreville Road, 1/4 mile north of Route 158		Historical	Local		Private	
351	Miller Farm	Centreville Road		Historical	Local	Log house, stone wine celler--smoke house and stone foundation on barn.	Private	
352	Herbert Mueller Summer Kitchen	W 1/2, 34, 10W, 1S		Historical	Local	Brick	Private	
353	Palmier Cemetery	T1S, R10W--Northeast of Columbia	1780-1850	Historical	Local		Private	
354	Henry Payne House	SE 1/4, Sec. 9-R10W, T1S	1818	Archit. Historical	Local	Uncovered log house still in use,	Private	
355	Piggott's Fort	1 mile west of Columbia--T1S, R10W	1780-1818	Archit. Historical	Local		Private	
356	Platz Farm	Centreville Road near Rte 158--T1S, R10W, S23	1850	Historical Archit.	Local	House, barn and outbuildings made of stone.	Private	
357	Rock Bridge	Rueck Road north of Columbia		Archit.	Local	An example of many rock bridges in Monroe County.		
358	Seller's Stone Barn	NE 1/4, 26, 10W, 1S		Historical	Local		Private	
359	Stonewood Farm & Residence	Route 158 & County Line	1818-1850	Archit.	Local	House and lower half of barn are stone.	Private	
360	Woodard's or Wooder's Mill	SE 1/4, 9, 10W, 2S	early 1800's	Historical	Local	Ruins at site of Andy's Run.	Private	
361	Zoar U.C.C. Church	NE 1/4, 5, 10W, 2S	1862	Archit. Historical	Local	Three levels of differing stone mark changes of materials during construction.		

ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY

MONROE
COLUMBIA
625 N. MAIN

Block 71



(2)

RESIDENTIAL

JOHN & PHILIP PETER GUNDLACH HOUSE [HC]
10-6-87 [HC]

NR
12-18-78

You have received the National Register form on this building 2/87

MONROE
COLUMBIA
235 N. MAIN

Block 116

RITTER

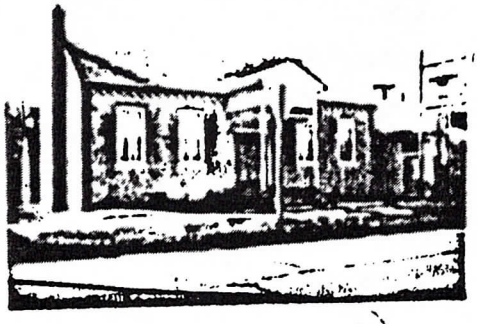


(3)

COMMERCIAL

MONROE
COLUMBIA
(305) S. MAIN

Block 108



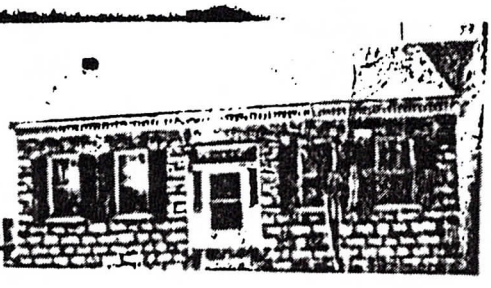
(4)

RESIDENTIAL

MONROE
COLUMBIA
934 S. MAIN

Block 145

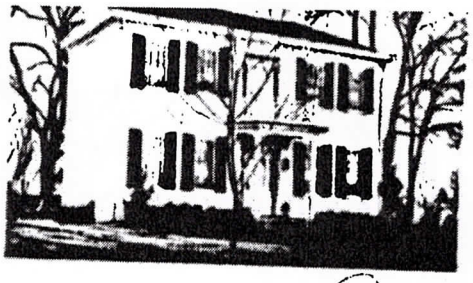
Otto Gasser House



WG-7/23

MONROE
COLUMBIA
231 ST. PAUL

Block 60



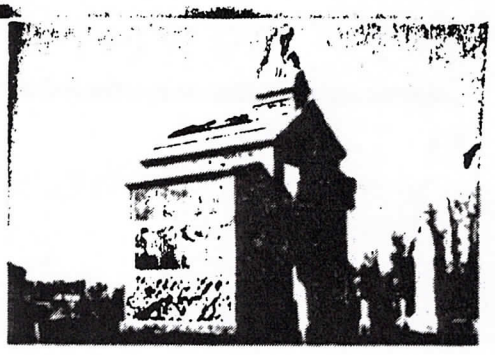
(9)

RESIDENTIAL
GEORGE DIVERS HOUSE [H.C]
Before 1821 [C.F]

WG6-7/34

MONROE
COLUMBIA
ST. PAUL CEMETERY, W. end St. Paul St.

Block 39



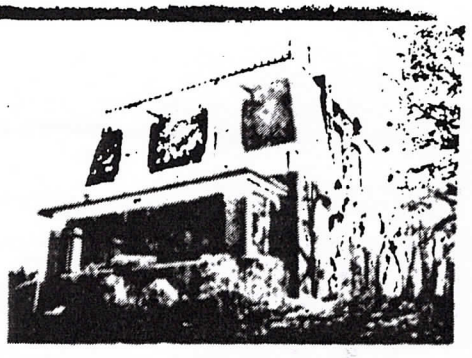
(10)

FUNERARY
DR. ROSE TOMB

WG6-7/24

MONROE
COLUMBIA
404 E. CENTERVILLE

KUNZ-ARNIN



RESIDENCE

WG-7/M

MONROE
COLUMBIA
204 JEFFERSON

Block 202

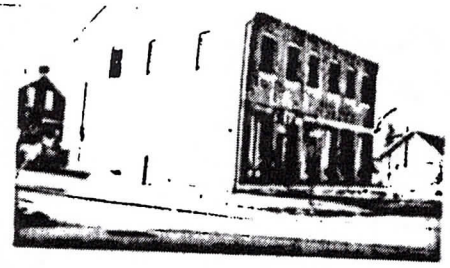
CROWE



RESIDENTIAL

D

MONROE
COLUMBIA
137 S. MAIN



COMMERCIAL FAUST

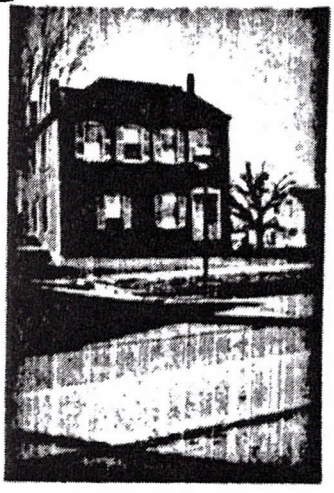
HD

WG71/37

MONROE
COLUMBIA
309 S. MAIN

LUTHERAN PARSONAGE

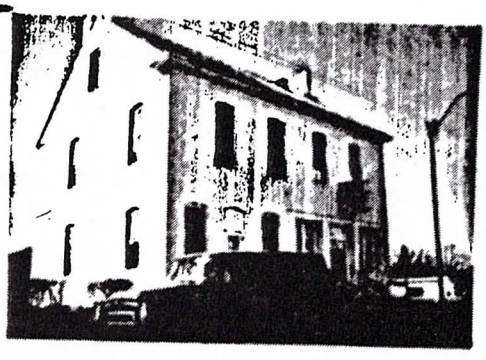
RESIDENCE



WG71/35

MONROE
COLUMBIA
(415) S. MAIN

BRUCKER



COMMERCIAL/RESIDENCE

HD

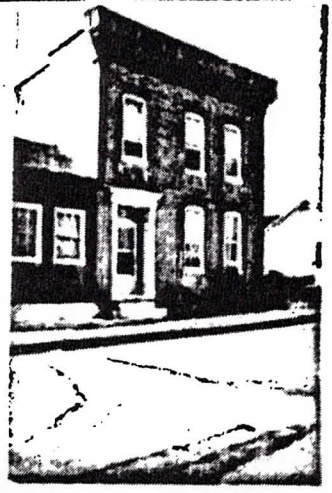
WG71/33

MONROE
COLUMBIA
603 S. MAIN

Block 104

ROHM

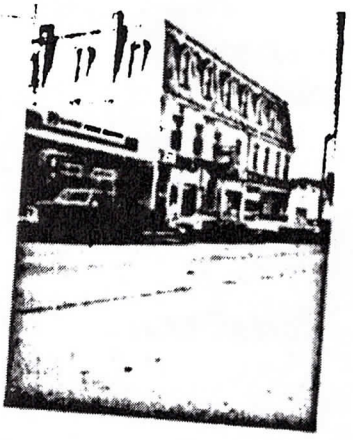
RESIDENTIAL



MONROE
COLUMBIA
S. MAIN

Wm. VOGT

COMMERCIAL

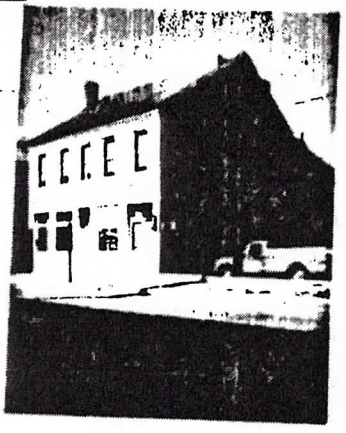


W670/3

MONROE
COLUMBIA
108 MAIN

LOUIS
RITTER

COMMERCIAL

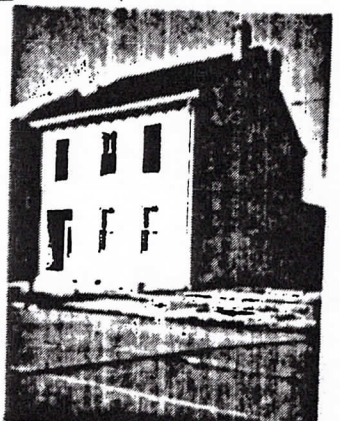


W670/4

MONROE
COLUMBIA
(132) MAIN

STOPPIG

RESIDENCE

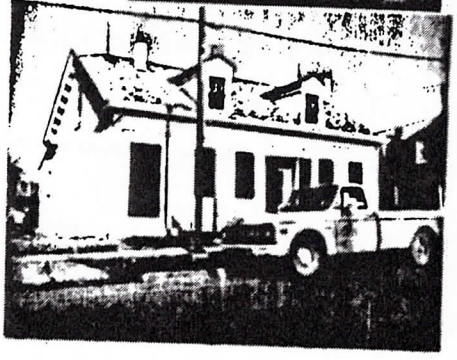


W670/5

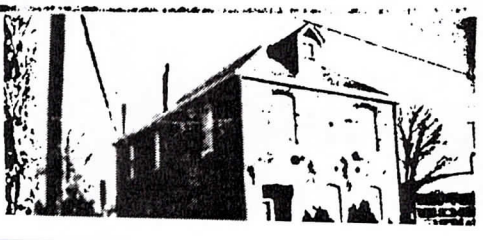
MONROE
COLUMBIA
140 MAIN

FIEGE

RESIDENCE



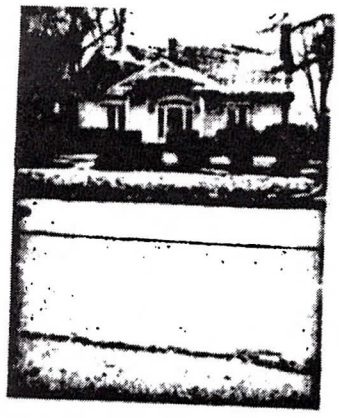
MONROE
COLUMBIA



MONROE
COLUMBIA
(709) N. MAIN

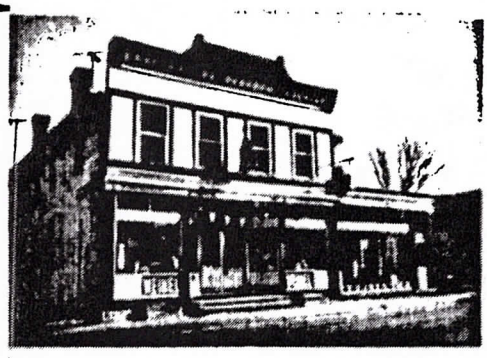
WEINEL
MAGYS

RESIDENCE



MONROE
COLUMBIA
318 N. MAIN

COMMERCIAL
"ERNEST A. WEINEL" BLOCK.

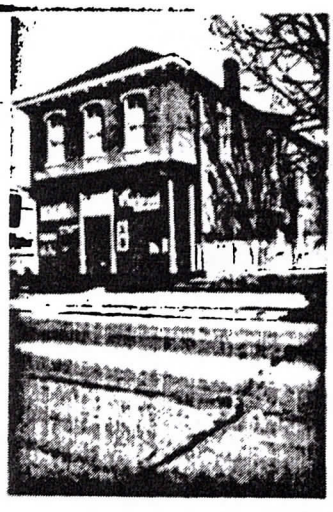


W672/4

MONROE
COLUMBIA
120 N. MAIN

ROSE-DAAB

COMMERCIAL

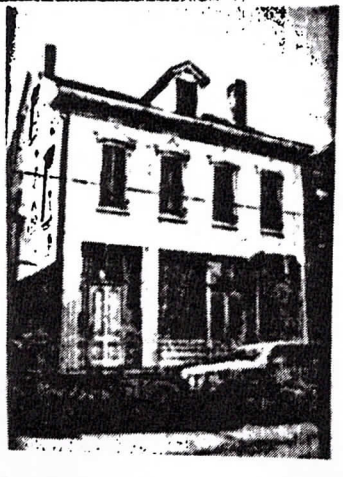


W672/6

MONROE
COLUMBIA
121 S. MAIN

DAAB-RITTER
(ALBERTS)

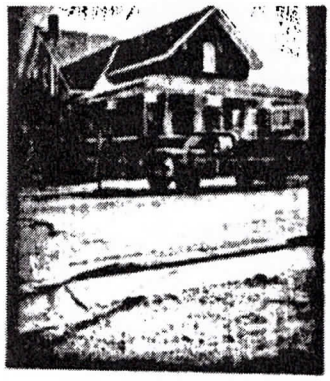
COMMERCIAL



MONROE
COLUMBIA
124 LEGION

HARRIS

RESIDENCE



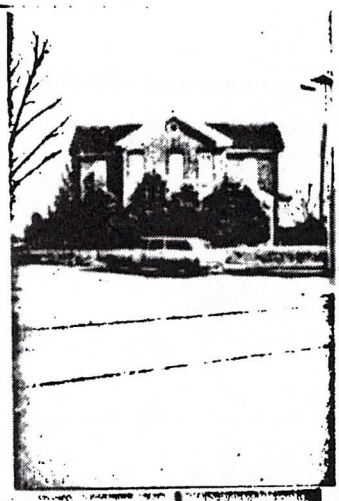
O

WG22/4

MONROE
COLUMBIA
(902) N. MAIN

TIGES
NEWTON

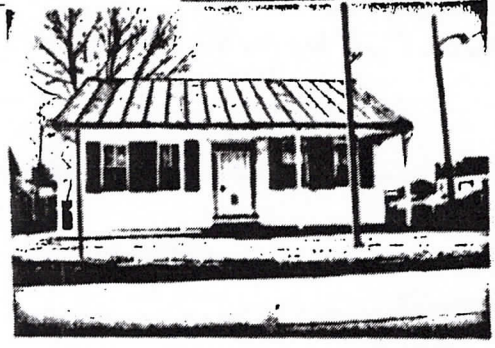
RESIDENCE



MONROE
COLUMBIA
421 N. MAIN

KRUSE

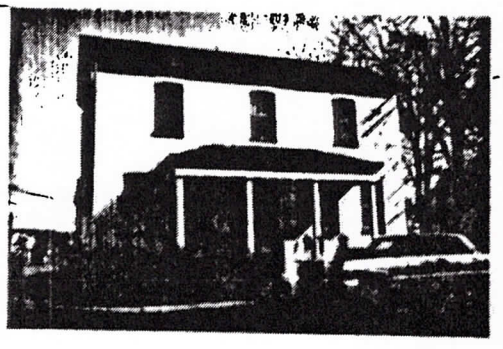
RESIDENCE



MONROE
COLUMBIA
332 N. MAIN

KOCH

RESIDENCE



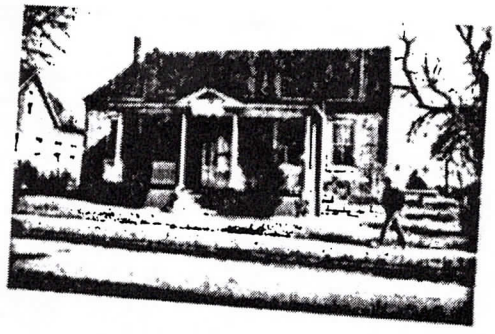
WG22/3

MONROE



WG/4-3

MONROE
COLUMBIA
W. MAIN

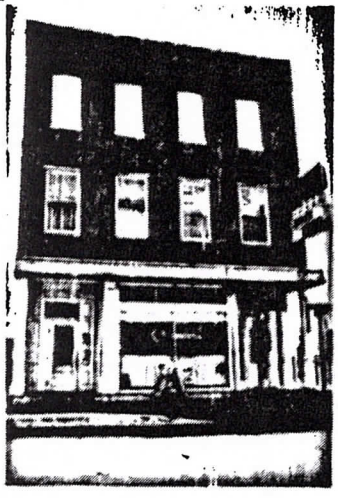


RESIDENCE

FLEMMING (SCHMIDT)

WG7-7

MONROE
COLUMBIA
101 S. MAIN



McCONKEY

COMMERCIAL

WG7-4

MONROE
COLUMBIA
217 S. MAIN

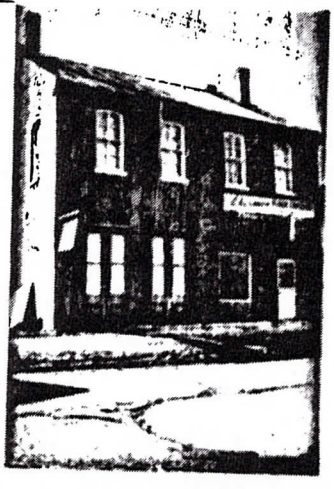


BROADBECKER

RESIDENCE

WG11/36

MONROE
COLUMBIA
(315) S. MAIN



[redacted]
EMMA FLEGG

COMMERCIAL

W670/7

MONROE
COLUMBIA
522 MAIN

WEINGL

RESIDENCE



W672/20

MONROE
COLUMBIA
620 N. METTER

KROEGL

RESIDENCE

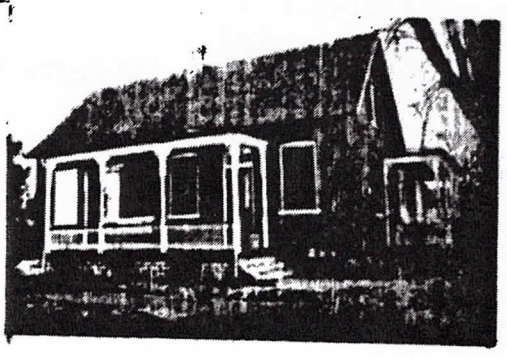


W664/32

MONROE
COLUMBIA
109 NO. RAPP

SCHOENING

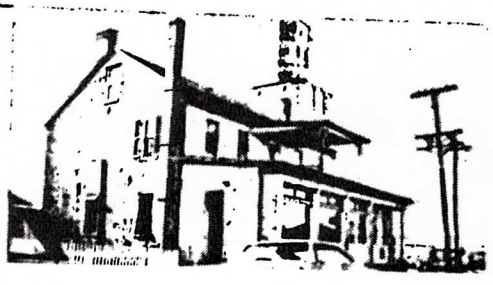
RESIDENCE



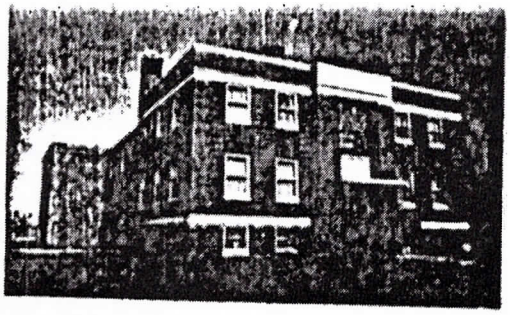
W664/33

MONROE
COLUMBIA
125 N. RAPP AVENUE [L].

Block 80



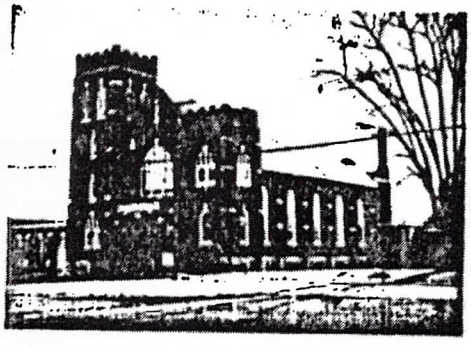
MONROE
COLUMBIA
RAPP



MUNICIPAL BLDG.

1940

MONROE
COLUMBIA
ST. PAUL



ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Appendix C

Example Architectural Survey Form

Columbia Heritage & Preservation Commission
Columbia, Monroe County, Illinois
Historic Building Survey Form

PHOTO

Basic Information

1. Property Name (Historic):
   _____
   _____
2. Property Name (Other):
   _____
3. Address: _____
4. Quadrangle Map/Number: _____
5. UTM Northing: _____ UTM Easting: _____
6. Date of Recordation: _____ 7. Surveyor: _____
8. Current Owner: _____ 9. Address (if different):_____
10. Primary Use (Present):

___ SINGLE FAMILY	___ AGRICULTURE	___ COMMERCIAL/TRADE	___ FUNERARY
___ MULTI-FAMILY	___ GOVERNMENTAL	___ EDUCATION	___ HEALTH CARE
___ INDUSTRY	___ RELIGIOUS	___ HOTEL	___ LANDSCAPE
___ TRANSPORTATION	___ DEFENSE	___ SUMMER COTTAGE/CAMP	___ SOCIAL
___ RECREATION/CULTURE	___ UNKNOWN		
___ OTHER _____			

11. Primary Use (Historic):

___ SINGLE FAMILY	___ AGRICULTURE	___ COMMERCIAL/TRADE	___ FUNERARY
___ MULTI-FAMILY	___ GOVERNMENTAL	___ EDUCATION	___ HEALTH CARE
___ INDUSTRY	___ RELIGIOUS	___ HOTEL	___ LANDSCAPE
___ TRANSPORTATION	___ DEFENSE	___ SUMMER COTTAGE/CAMP	___ SOCIAL
___ RECREATION/CULTURE	___ UNKNOWN		
___ OTHER _____			

12. Condition: ___ Good ___Fair ___Poor ___Destroyed, Date (if applicable): _____

Architectural Information

13. Primary Architectural Style:

___ COLONIAL	___ STICK STYLE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV.	___ FOUR SQUARE
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ RENAISSANCE REV.	___ ART DECO
___ GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ INTERNATIONAL
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ R. ROMANESQUE	___ ARTS & CRAFTS	___ RANCH
___ ITALIANATE	___ ROMANESQUE	___ BUNGALOW	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ HIGH VIC. GOTHIC	OTHER _____	

14. Other Architectural Style (Details):

___ COLONIAL	___ STICK STYLE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV.	___ FOUR SQUARE
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ RENAISSANCE REV.	___ ART DECO
___ GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ INTERNATIONAL
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ R. ROMANESQUE	___ ARTS & CRAFTS	___ RANCH
___ ITALIANATE	___ ROMANESQUE	___ BUNGALOW	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ HIGH VIC. GOTHIC	OTHER _____	

15. Height:
    ___ 1 STORY ___ 1½ STORY ___ 2 STORY ___ 2½ STORY ___ 3 STORY ___ 4 STORY
    ___ 5 STORY ___ OVER 5 (___)
16. Primary Façade Width (Main Block; Use Ground Floor):
    ___ 1 BAY ___ 2 BAY ___ 3 BAY ___ 4 BAY ___ 5 BAY ___ MORE THAN 5 (___)
17. Appendages:
    ___ SIDE ELL ___ REAR ELL ___ FRONT ___ ADDED STORIES ___ SHED
    ___ DORMERS ___ PORCH ___ TOWER ___ CUPOLA ___ BAY WINDOW

    Appendage Details: _____

18. Plan:
___ HALL AND PARLOR ___ 1/2 CAPE ___ CENTRAL HALL ___ SIDE HALL
___ BACK HALL ___ IRREGULAR OTHER _____

19. Primary Structural System:
___ TIMBER FRAME ___ BRACED FRAME ___ BRICK ___ STONE ___ BALLOON FRAME
___ CONCRETE ___ STEEL ___ LOG ___ PLANK WALL ___ PLATFORM FRAME
___ FRAME CONSTRUCTION - TYPE UNKNOWN ___ OTHER _____

20. Chimney Placement:
___ INTERIOR ___ INTERIOR FRONT/REAR ___ CENTER ___ INTERIOR END ___ EXTERIOR
OTHER _____

21. Roof Configuration:
___ GABLE SIDE ___ GABLE FRONT ___ HIP ___ MANSARD ___ FLAT
___ GAMBREL ___ PARAPET GABLE ___ SHED ___ CROSS ___ GABLE
___ COMPOUND OTHER _____

22. Roof Material: ___Wood ___Metal ___Tile ___Slate ___Asphalt ___Asbestos

23. Exterior Wall Material:
___ CLAPBOARD ___ BRICK ___ FLUSH SHEATHING ___ WOOD SHINGLE ___ STONE
___ LOG ___ PRESSED METAL ___ CONCRETE ___ STUCCO ___ ASPHALT
___ GRANITE ___ ASBESTOS ___ TERRA COTTA ___ BOARD AND BATTEN ___ ALUMINUM/VINYL
OTHER _____

24. Foundation Material:
___ FIELDSTONE ___ BRICK ___ WOOD ___ CONCRETE ___ GRANITE ___ ORNAMENTAL CONC. BLOCK
OTHER _____

25. Outbuildings/Features:
___ CARRIAGE HOUSE ___ FENCE OR WALL ___ CEMETERY ___ BARN (CONNECTED)
___ BARN (DETACHED) ___ FORMAL GARDEN ___ LANDSCAPE/PLANT MAT. ___ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
___ GARAGE OTHER _____

Details: _____

Historical Information

26. Documented Date of Construction: _____ 26. Estimated Date of Construction: _____
27. Date of Major Addition(s)/Alteration(s): _____
28. Architect: _____ 29. Contractor: _____
30. Original Owner: _____
31. Subsequent Owner (s)/Date(s): _____
_____

32. Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation:
___ ENGLISH ___ FRENCH ACADIAN ___ NATIVE AMERICAN ___ SCOTTISH ___ FRENCH CANADIAN
___ EAST EUROPEAN ___ IRISH OTHER _____

33. Comments/Sources: _____
_____
_____

34. Historic Photographs/Drawings Exist?: ___ Yes ___ No Location: _____

Environmental Information

35. Site Integrity: ___ Original ___ Moved Date Moved _____
36. Setting: ___Rural/Undisturbed ___Rural/Built Up ___City Limits ___ Downtown

Local Landmark Eligible: ___ Yes ___ No ___ Unknown

National Register Eligible: ___ Yes ___ No ___ Unknown

Additional Photographs:

Map:

Appendix D

Archaeological Survey Information

A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF PREHSITORIC SITES WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF COLUMBIA, ILLINOIS, FOR PURPOSES OF DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY PRESERVATION PLAN

Prepared by

John E. Kelly, PhD

For HeartLands Conservancy

3 December 2013

The City of Columbia is located in northwest Monroe County, Illinois. It currently covers approximately 9.5 sq. miles (ca. 24.5 sq. km.). Initially incorporated in 1859 as a small farming settlement on the bluffs above the Mississippi river floodplain, known as the American Bottom, the city now embraces both the uplands and bluffs but also the adjoining floodplain. Prior to incorporation the area within the current city limits were inhabited by American veterans who were provided land as a result of their service in the Revolutionary War. Although the French had been present in the general area since the end of the seventh century, there is no physical or documentary evidence of their presence at this time. Between the end of the Revolutionary War and the incorporation of Columbia new immigrants mostly from Germany arrived and began occupying the area of Columbia.

Columbia, however, has a much longer history of occupation that may extend back to the end of the Ice Age over 12000 years ago. This history is related to American Indians who the French encountered when they arrived. The Indians present in the area were members of the Illinois tribe who had moved into what became the State of Illinois in the mid seventeenth century. Like their European counterparts the Illinois had emigrated from the area of around the western shores of Lake Erie. Evidence of the earlier use of the Columbian landscape is evident in the materials left behind at various locations, called sites. These materials in the form of stone arrowheads, fragments of other stone tools, and broken pieces of pottery were quite visible to those newly arrived farmers who had begun to farm the once bountiful prairies. Another more visible part of their presence was the earthen

mounds they constructed, as illustrated by Collot and DeFiniels on their late eighteenth century maps of the Mississippi river floodplain. Mounds were often erected as monuments to the dead, buried beneath the mounds. Occasionally aboriginal cemeteries were found. These tend to be relatively recent going back about a thousand years.

The systematic documentation of ancient sites throughout the United States goes back to the 1930s. Files for the State of Illinois were initially begun in the 1940s at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. While a few of the more visible sites in the Columbia were documented prior to the 1960s, it was not until the enactment of several Federal laws that necessitated the recording of sites.

The first major initiative in the Columbia area was the Historic Sites Survey program of the late 1960s and early 1970s. This program funded by the National Park Service was an integral part of an effort to document sites that might be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and an outgrowth of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act. A number of properties around Columbia were systematically surveyed and a number of sites were located and recorded. Other surveys were conducted as part of federally funded projects such as the Interstate 255 alignment. Again these surveys were a result of federal legislation. As a result a number of sites were located in the proposed corridor for the new Interstate. As part of the process of determining the significance of sites that might be impacted by the alignment test excavations were conducted. Those sites that were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places were then either avoided or subject to complete excavation as part of the mitigation process. Following the

excavations and subsequent analysis reports were prepared and published through the University of Illinois Press.

As part of the I-255 project the City of Columbia in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) requested that a large tract of land be surveyed immediately south of the new alignment. Over 1300 acres were systematically surveyed and 43 sites were identified in 1980. Since the 1970s other smaller surveys have taken place, some related to small highway projects and others after 1990 were conducted as a result of a new state law that required new private developments to assess their impact on any historic sites present within project limits.

As a result of the last 50 years over 120 aboriginal sites have been located and recorded. They represent the use of this area by native peoples that go back several thousand years. A number of sites or portions there of have been excavated and thus have been destroyed, although the various investigations have documented what was once present.

METHODS

The sites illustrated in the maps and tabulated in Table 1 are derived from State Site Files maintained at several institutions within the state. The management and maintenance of these files are conducted by Illinois State Museum personnel in Springfield, Illinois. Access to these files is restricted, thus the distribution of site locations are confidential and thus are limited to planning purposes in the case of Columbia.

Information from the files were used in the construction of Table 1. Table 1 lists the 115 sites that have pre-contact components. Sites with only evidence of historic occupations were excluded. Also tabulated was information on site names, topographic location, project name, nature of investigations, site type, site area, and the site components.

Nature of investigations included pedestrian survey that entailed walking the area and locating and collecting materials from the surface. Other techniques include test excavations and mitigation where more extensive excavations were conducted.

Site type was a general category. Generally habitation was used to note the presence of occupation in the form of chert and/or ceramics. Other types included cemetery or mounds.

Site components refer to the period of occupation with Paleo-Indian representing the oldest aboriginal material. Archaic refers to the period between 9000 and 1000 BC in which people highly mobile and most sites are seasonal in nature, although permanent settlements such as small villages occur. The Archaic as well as subsequent Woodland period are subdivided into early, middle, and late. Woodland sites are characterized by ceramics and may involve more permanent villages. Emergent Mississippian represents the transition to Mississippian period. The pottery is often manufactured using local limestone as a temper. Communities included large planned villages and the beginning of platform mounds not used for burials but as foundation for important buildings. Mississippian is characterized by pottery and the creation of large villages and planned towns.

RESULTS

It is important to note that while a large number, N=115, of pre-contact American Indian sites have been recorded, it is difficult to assess their significance without additional investigations. Ultimately all of the sites contribute to our understanding of the aboriginal history of the area. In recommending what sites might be considered for preservation it would be important to focus first on those that have religious significance to American Indians. Sites of religious significance are those that relate to the dead in the way of mounds or cemeteries. These are locations are protected by Illinois State statutes.

A second category of sites are those that either contribute to a particular aspect of the past. For example, Cahokia Mounds is a focal point for the region as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It represents the beginnings of urbanism for American Indian societies and is thus part of an independent process on a global basis for the emergence of cities. In order to understand any city one must also know how that community is connected to other settlements that are smaller in size. Immediately north of Columbia is another aboriginal town known as the Pulcher site. It is part of this urban process. Other smaller settlements, farms and villages, extend outwards from both Cahokia and Pulcher. A number of sites (N-20), in this study are related to Pulcher and are important to understanding how it functioned. One of those sites, Emil Koch (11M0607) is a very large site and perhaps the largest of those identified in the present sample.

A number of sites have been partially destroyed through construction or archaeological excavations. Two sites Westpark (M096) and George Reeves (S650)

still have significant components present. The Westpark site contains at least one in tact mound on private property that should be preserved. It is difficult to evaluate many of the sites since investigations have been restricted to surface collections. Each site would have to be fully evaluated on its own merits through testing or the use of geophysical surveys such as electrical resistance, ground penetrating radar, or magnetometry.

Protecting the sites located to date is a major undertaking. It is recommended that Columbia consult preservation plans developed by other communities, such as Chesterfield, Missouri. As noted above it is important that Columbia discuss what types should be preserved such as those of religious significance. Many of the current surveys are conducted for private development. Most developments are required to conduct Phase 1 surveys and evaluate the significance of any sites located. For any sites located that appear significant and the cost of excavation is prohibitative, it may still possible to examine ways to design the development in a way that the site can be preserved as green space under a preservation covenant

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Four pages have been redacted due to the sensitive nature of the topic.

Appendix E

Historical Designations

City of Columbia – Local Landmarks

Columbia's Local Landmark Program was generated in 1989 from the City Council's passing of the "Historic Site Preservation" ordinance (Chapter 15.64 of the Columbia Municipal Code). The ordinance created the CHPC to spearhead local historic preservation efforts and maintain an active program for identifying, evaluating, and preserving the community's historically significant resources.

The City Council outlines the purpose of the ordinance as it fulfills the need to "promote the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements of special character or historical interest or value...[to] the City of Columbia" by

A. Providing a mechanism to identify and preserve the historic and architectural characteristics of the City which represent elements of Columbia's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.
B. Promoting civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as represented in the City's landmarks and historic districts.
C. Stabilizing and improving the economic vitality and value of the City's landmarks and historic areas.
D. Protecting and enhancing the attractiveness of the City to home buyers, visitors, and shoppers, thereby supporting business, commerce, and industry, and providing economic benefit to the City.
E. Fostering and encouraging preservation and restoration of structures, areas, and neighborhoods, and thereby preventing future urban blight.

After the creation of the CHPC, a large part of this ordinance was the call for surveys and the creation of local landmarks and districts in order to fulfill goals outlined in the purpose noted above. Currently, no local districts have been created; however, twenty-four individual local landmarks have been approved and called out for preservation by the CHPC.

A property's local landmark status affords the historic resource stronger level of protection. Stronger regulations exist for local landmarks in order to preserve the historic resource and maintain its significant characteristics for future generations. Any significant alterations to the exterior, or any

proposed demolition, must be reviewed by the CHPC and a Certificate of Appropriateness must be obtained to ensure that the property will not be negatively affected by the project.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was created under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is an inventory of America's recognized historic and cultural resources. Administered by the National Park Service, the NRHP is the official Federal list of buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. To be listed, a property must be significant and worthy of preservation for at least one of the following National Register criteria:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

These resources must also retain its historic integrity, which consists of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Having these qualities and ensuring a property's historic integrity enables a property to illustrate the significant facets of its past.

Overall, there are certain types of properties that are generally excluded from NRHP eligibility. However, there are following Criteria Considerations, or exceptions, that could make them eligible.

A. Generally, religious properties are omitted unless they contain architectural significance. Nearly every community in the country has numerous old churches that played important roles in the community's history, but if the church's architecture has merit, then that is the criteria for which they are considered eligible.
    i. The Goddard Chapel in Marion is one example of this exception.

B. Buildings, structures, and objects that have been moved from their original locations are generally considered ineligible for listing, as they have lost a significant portion of their historical integrity and significance.
    i. For example, this would be a primary reason why the Shoemaker Schoolhouse would be considered ineligible for the National Register as it was moved to its present location in the 1990s. Technically, a resource that has been moved could be determined eligible; however, that resource must contain very high significance. A set of 1939 statues called "Peace and Harvest" in Peoria were moved from their original location in 1975, but are significant WPA works of art and therefore, were listed on the NRHP in 1994.
C. Birthplaces and graves are largely excluded from historic designation as they have nothing to do with the person's historical importance. However, if the resource is the only remaining evidence from a significant person's past, it could be considered NRHP eligible. Nonetheless, birthplaces and graves may qualify for the National Register under another criterion.
    i. The Lincoln Tomb in Springfield is one such exception—its exceptional significance made it eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, as well as the National Historic Landmark program.
D. In most cases, cemeteries are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, if a cemetery derives its primary importance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or its association with an historic event.
    i. The Bohemian National Cemetery in Chicago is one such example. This cemetery was listed for its architecture, art, ethnic heritage, and landscape architecture.
E. Reconstructed buildings are largely discouraged from historical designation, except in cases where the work is based on authentic documents and is an integral part of a larger master plan.
    i. The Sylvan Road Bridge in Glencoe was listed on the NRHP in 1978 as it is one of only two Frank Lloyd Wright-designed bridges in existence. Due to its condition, the bridge was reconstructed per the original plans in 1985 and is still listed on the NRHP.
F. Commemorative statues and structures are not considered to be eligible for listing since they indirectly represent people and events.

However, if the property is primarily commemorative in intent, yet its design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has its own significance, it could gain historical designation.

i. The Haymarket Martyrs' Monument in Waldheim Cemetery in Forest Park was listed on the NRHP and as a National Historic Landmark in 1997 due to the tragic event's significance.

G. In most cases, properties must be at least fifty years old to be considered for historical designation, unless it is a resource with exceptional significance.

i. An example of an Illinois property meeting this exception is the R. Buckminster Fuller and Anne Hewlett Dome House in Carbondale—it was only forty-six years old when it was listed on the NRHP. Due to the prominence of Fuller and the fact that he created his Carbondale home in his signature geodesic dome design qualified the house as exceptionally significant.

Several benefits ensue when a property is listed on the NRHP. As federal laws indicate, the NRHP listing assists in preserving historic resources in a number of ways: recognition and appreciation of historic properties and their importance; consideration in planning Federal and Federally-funded projects; making property owners eligible for tax benefits, such as the tax credit or freeze (as detailed in Appendix D); and qualifying preservation projects for Federal grant assistance, among others.

According to the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places website, there are over 88,000 properties throughout the country that have been given this historical designation. Roughly 1,700 of these are properties location in Illinois.

National Historic Landmark Program

One step above properties that are listed on the NRHP are those with the distinction of National Historic Landmark (NHL). If a property is designated a National Historic Landmark, the property has been honored with the highest status available to a historic property. These properties include buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects – all of which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior to contain national significance in American history and culture. Any new resource added to the NHL listing is also added to the NRHP if it has not already been listed.

The National Historic Landmark listing is more exclusive than the NRHP – for a property needs to be *nationally significant*, which rules out many historic resources. Properties of local, state, OR national significance are recognized by the NRHP. Potential NHL properties undergo a thorough and detailed review process. Each property must be nominated and undergo a comprehensive review by the National Park Service (NPS), as well as the National Park System Advisory Board at biannual public meetings. If approved, the property is then reviewed and officially designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Work to NHLs is held to a higher standard as befitting their historical status. Properties having NHL status have the highest level of protection under federal law. Any project involving state or federal money that may impact an NHL resource is reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. All potential adverse impacts are given the highest level of scrutiny and any avoidance alternatives are sought. Each year, the NPS reviews and evaluates each NHL and gives a status report to Congress. NHL owners are also contacted to assist in preservation efforts.

However, local landmarks and districts have even stronger protection. Being an NHL does not require the owner to continually maintain the property and it does not restrict the use of private money to alter or demolish the resource.

According to the National Park Service's National Historic Landmark website, there are fewer than 2500 historic properties with this NHL status – eighty-five of which are located in Illinois. Some local Illinois examples of these nationally significant resources include the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia, Abraham Lincoln Home in Springfield, John Deere Home and Shop in Ogle County, Eads Bridge in East St. Louis, Fort de Chartres in Prairie du Rocher, Illinois & Michigan Canals and Towpaths in Will County, and Starved Rock in LaSalle County to name a few.

Appendix F

Preservation Terminology

Abandonment – giving up ownership or control of a property

Adaptive use – the process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was designed (e.g. turning a factory into housing)

Anti-neglect ordinance – a municipal statute preventing local preservation efforts from being undermined by individual property owners in a designated preservation area who intentionally allow their property to deteriorate

Archaeology – the study of past human life through evidence found in the ground

Architectural Review Board – an appointed local body that reviews proposed new construction and alterations to existing buildings in a historic district for conformance to established design guidelines and/or good design practice

Building – a property that principally created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, shed, church, factory, school, etc.

Built environment – environment that has been created by humans. In an urban setting, the built portion approaches totality of environment. Preservation is based on the idea that the built environment should be respected and conserved as carefully as the natural environment

Certificate of appropriateness – a permit for new construction or alterations to a property within a historic district after the proposed changes have been reviewed by a local body

Certified historic structure – for purposes of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, any building which is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or a building that is located in a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as being of historic significance to the district

Codes – regulations of building practices, the enforcement of which helps to ensure neighborhood upkeep and stability

Cultural resource – a building, structure, district, site, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture

Demolition – the premeditated process of completely destroying a building by tearing it down or implosion

Demolition by neglect – the gradual destruction of a building because of lack of maintenance

Demolition delay – a temporary halt to the destruction of a building, usually by court injunction, which allows preservationists time to negotiate

Design review – the local process of determining whether new construction or proposed changes to buildings in an historic district meet the standards of appropriateness established by the local review board

Deterioration – the worsening of a structure's condition due to lack of maintenance, normal wear and tear, and/or exposure to weather

District – area possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects historically or aesthetically either by plan or physical development such as college campuses, central business districts, forts, rural villages, canal systems, large landscaped parks, farms, etc.

Easement – a partial interest in real property, through donation or purchase, recorded in the deed, protecting the identifying elements of the interior/exterior or space around the property deemed important to be preserved

Historic context – information about historic trends and properties grouped by an important theme in the community, state or nation's prehistory or history during a specific time period

Historic district ordinance – local law designating and attempting to preserve a neighborhood or area

Historic integrity – authenticity of a property's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic time period.

Historic landscape – area associated with an event(s) of historical note; or a visual perception of a particular time period

Historic significance – property's importance to the history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture of a community, state or the overall nation.

Infill – buildings that have been designed to replace missing properties to aid in the viewshed of streetscapes

Interpretation – educational methods by which history and meaning of historic resources are explained through the use of guides, signs, film, etc.

Landmarks Register – list of local historic resources of potential preservation interest which may carry some legal protection when listed

Landscape – view of natural or built environments (sometimes both)

Object – term used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are associated with a specific setting or environment and are chiefly artistic in nature, small in scale, and simply constructed such as sculptures, monuments, statuary, fountains, and boundary markers.

Preservation – protection of a resource or material from physical deterioration due to natural elements or human activity

Preservation commission - municipal agency with the basic responsibility of designating and regulating historic resources; can also be the architectural review board

Reconstruction – reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished resource as it appeared at a certain time period

Rehabilitation – returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving the significant historic features

Renovation – modernization of a historic property, during which inappropriate alterations are made and key historic features can be lost

Restoration – act of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time period by removing the later work and replacing the original features of that period

Rural preservation – protection of the farmsteads, buildings, and villages and their surroundings found throughout the countryside that have of cultural significance

Site – location of a significant event; prehistoric or historic occupation or activity; or building or structure (standing, ruined, or vanished) where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological importance regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include habitation sites, rock shelters, petroglyphs, gardens, battlefields, ruins, trails, shipwrecks, cemeteries, natural features, etc.

Stabilization – utilizing measures to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and structural stability while maintaining the essential form at present

Streetscape – view of a specific street, the distinguishing characteristics of which are created by the width of the street and sidewalks, their paving materials and color, the design of street furniture, the potential use of plant materials, the setback, mass, proportion and scale of those buildings lining the street

Structure – functional constructions made for purposes other than human shelter, such as bridges, dams, power plants, silos, kilns, mounds, earthworks, roadways, boats, locomotives, etc.

Urban landscape – view of the built environment, usually high density; also called cityscape

Appendix G

Local Architecture Style Guide

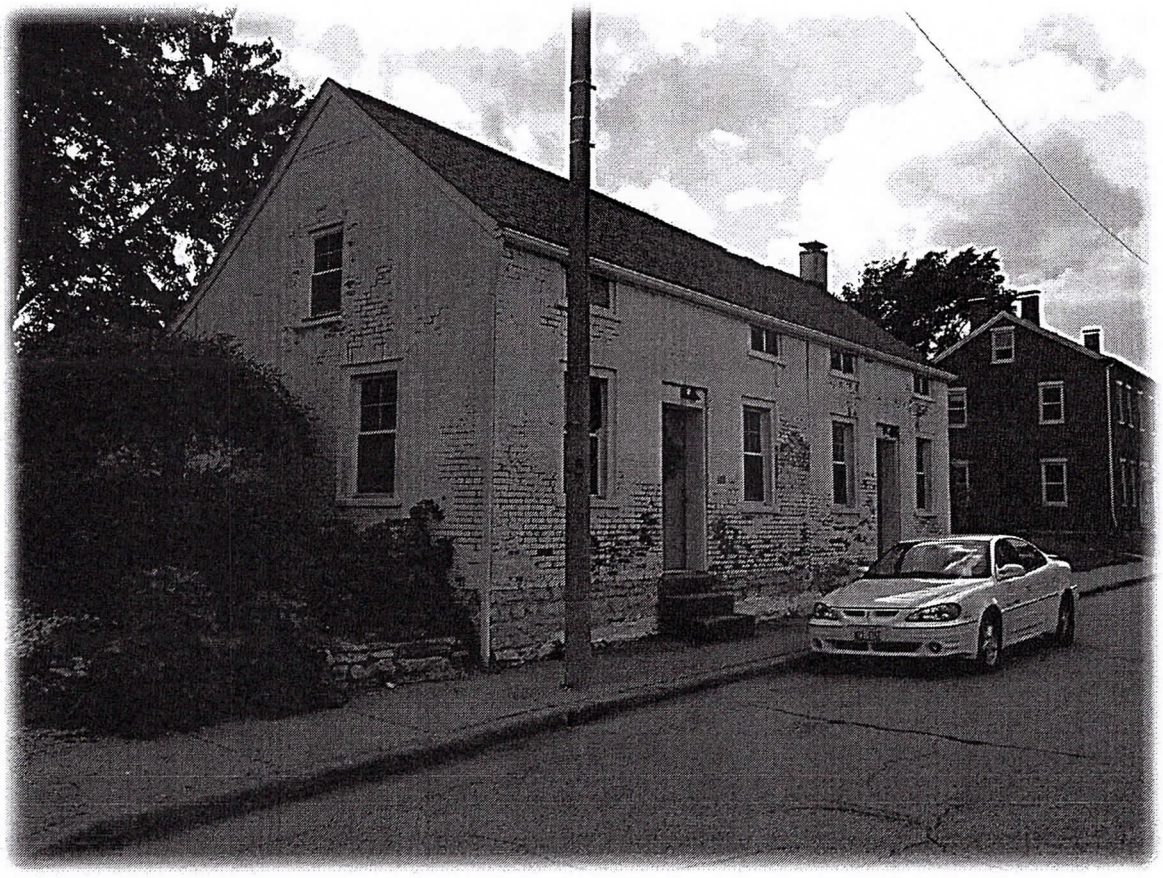
This appendix provides short descriptions and local examples of architectural styles found in and around Columbia. The heart of each architectural description derives from *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester.



Nolan-Schneider Home, 508 S. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking north. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

French Colonial: 1700 – 1830

Commonly one story homes, houses with this style can be found in the area once known as New France—French Canada, the Midwest and southern states. Identifying features of this style include narrow door and window openings with paired shutters, steeply pitched roofs, paired French doors sometimes with a simple transom above, galeries (also known as verandas) with slender wooden columns, either hipped or side-gabled, stucco walls (often over a half-timbered frame).



531 S. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking west. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

German Vernacular/German Cottage: 1830 – Late 1800s

Easily the most prevalent style found in Columbia's historic neighborhoods, the German vernacular style displayed the brick and stone craftsmanship of German building traditions. These symmetrical, side-gabled properties that are located close to the street are a key part of Columbia's heritage. Common details shown on German-influenced homes include a corbelled brick cornice, dentils, end chimneys, a high limestone foundation, eyebrow windows under the roofline, and either a central door or two separate centrally located front doors. Early examples of this style were typically one or one-and-a-half stories in height.



Residence, 9321 Coach Stop Rd., Columbia. Camera looking southwest. Google Earth Photo taken July 2013.

Federal: 1780 – 1840

The Federal style is characterized by the identifying features such as its rectangular shape, low-pitched roofs, smooth façade, cornice with decorated moldings, dentils, double-hung sash windows (but no adjacent pairs), small entry porch with pilastered front door surrounds, elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and a symmetrical façade that is typically five or seven bays wide.



Gundlach-Grosse Home, 625 N. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking southwest. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

Greek Revival: 1825 – 1860

The Greek Revival style was an extremely popular architectural style around the mid-nineteenth century, especially with the gifted German brick masons of Columbia. Easily identifiable features are the hallmarks of this style: large pediments, wide cornices with varying bands of trim, cornice returns, dominating entry or full-width porch with prominent columns, narrow transom and sidelights, and elaborate door surround.



509 S. Metter St., Columbia. Camera looking south. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

Gothic Revival: 1840 – 1880

Numerous examples of the Gothic Revival style are found in Columbia. This style is characterized by its steeply pitched roofs with steep cross gables, dominant front-facing pointed arch gable (s), vergeboard under its eaves, windows that extend into the gables, smooth transitions between its wall surface into its gables , paired gables, and a one-story entry or full-width porch.



603 S. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking south. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Italianate: 1840 – 1885

A common style found in the rapidly growing cities of the Midwest, Italianate buildings are often two or three stories in height; have low-pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves; large decorative brackets underneath the wide eaves; elaborate cornices; tall, narrow windows with one or two panes of glazing that are often arched in the upper sash; arched window hoods; and a square cupola often adorns the roof.



207 S. Metter St., Columbia. Camera looking west. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

I – House: 1850 - 1890

A style favored in Midwestern states, the I-House was a common modest housing style, especially in the "I" states (Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa). These narrow two-story houses were two rooms wide and one room deep, and had minimal ornament. I-Houses are symmetrical in most cases and often have end chimneys. It is very common to find rear additions or wings on extant examples of this style.



Henry N. Kunz Home, 404 E. Centerville St., Columbia. Camera looking south. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

French Second Empire: 1855 – 1885

The French Second Empire style was a very popular style in the mid-nineteenth century and can mostly be defined by its mansard or dual-pitched, hipped roof that has dormer windows extending from its steep lower slope. These buildings are typically two or three stories in height, with a full story beneath the mansard roof. Other common characteristics include molded cornices outlining both above and below the mansard roof, eave brackets, cresting along the roofline, paired entry doors, patterned shingles, quoins, and projecting central gable (if present). buildings of this style are typically symmetrical but can also be "L" in shape.



501 Kaempf St., Columbia. Camera looking west. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Queen Anne: 1880 – 1910

Widely popular at the end of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style can be found in good supply in nearly every community in the Midwest. Queen Anne houses often have a number of dominant, front-facing gables and are asymmetrical in shape. The main identifying features of the Queen Anne style are a steeply-pitched roof of irregular shape, towers, patterned shingles, cut-away corners, partial or full-width porches, and a textured façade. Most of these identifying characteristics contribute to the textured and irregularly-shaped appearance—houses of this type rarely have a smooth finish. The wall surfaces are often used as the decorative detailing.



812 Rueck Rd., Columbia. Camera looking east. Photo taken 29 November 2013.

Colonial Revival: 1880 – 1955

Stemming from a renewal in interest in the early English and Dutch houses found in the original colonies, the Colonial Revival style actually contains numerous subtypes—some of which are identical to their colonial prototypes. However, in most cases, the key identifying features include an accentuated front door with a pediment and pilasters, fanlight and/or sidelights surrounding the front door, symmetrical façade with a centralized front door, and double-hung windows with multiple lights—often in adjacent pairs. This was the predominant domestic building style for the first half of the twentieth century.



525 S. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking southwest. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Dutch Colonial Revival: 1895 – 1930s

The Dutch Colonial Revival style was popular around the turn of the century. The key characteristic found on this style of architecture is the gambrel roof. Other common characteristics often found on this style are full-width shed dormers; flared eaves, which imitate the original Dutch Colonial style; wood cladding; accentuated, central front door and entry porch; and a fanlight and/or sidelights. In most cases, this style is two stories with the second full story under a steeply-pitched gambrel roof. The earliest examples mainly display a front-facing gambrel, with an occasional cross gambrel in back, but side gambrels with long shed dormers became popular in the 1920s and 1930s.



724 N. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking northeast. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Tudor Revival: 1890 – 1940

The Tudor Revival style was a dominant domestic architectural style in the early twentieth century, especially in the 1920s and early 1930s in suburban house design. Some of the main identifying features of this particular style are steeply-pitched roofs; primarily side gabled; dominant overlapping cross gables on façade; decorative half-timbering; tall, narrow windows (usually grouped together); cut stone around the entry, often with a rounded door; and a large, prominent chimney. Brick is the most prevalent wall cladding on houses of this style.



503 S. Main St., Columbia. Camera looking southwest. Photo taken 18 May 2013.

Prairie: 1900 – 1920

One of the few indigenous American styles, the Prairie style emerged at the turn of the twentieth century by a group of Chicago architects, now known as the Prairie School. In particular, the renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright is credited as being the master of the style and his work instigated its widespread popularity, especially in Illinois. Most versions of this style are asymmetrical houses that are two stories in height with one-story wings or porches. They also display low-pitched, hipped roofs; wide overhanging eaves; broad, flat chimneys, and ribbon windows. The style is well known for its emphasis on horizontality—with its low height, eaves, cornices and façade detailing with horizontal patterns.



418 N. Metter St., Columbia. Camera looking southeast. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

Craftsman Bungalow: 1905 – 1930

Considered to be the dominant style for small houses constructed at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Craftsman style owes its widespread popularity to pattern books and magazines. Generally one to one-and-a-half stories in height with a gently pitched roof, broad contiguous gables, lower gable covers, exposed roof rafters or triangular knee braces, wide overhanging eaves, dormers, end wall chimneys, and a partial or full-width porch with square support columns that extend all the way to the ground.



503 N. Metter St., Columbia. Camera looking northwest. Photo taken 20 April 2013.

Ranch: 1935 – 1975

The popular Ranch architectural style began in the mid-1930s—in the years right before World War II. Especially after the war, the once prevalent architectural revival styles and those based on historical precedent fell out of favor in lieu of more modern styles. The "sprawling" Ranch houses were wildly popular in suburban areas, especially with the popularity of the automobile which did not force people to live on small city lots near public transportation. This style is characterized by asymmetrical one-story forms, low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, combination of wall materials, decorative iron or wooden porch supports, ribbon windows, and outdoor living areas.

Appendix H

Key Preservation Laws

and

Brief Preservation History

Federal Preservation Laws

The first congressional action that had preservation specifically in mind occurred in 1889, when Congress authorized the establishment of Arizona's Casa Grande reservation in order to save prehistoric adobe ruins from destruction. A year later, Congress authorized the nation's first military park in Georgia as a form of preservation. However, it was not until 1906 that Congress passed its first official preservation act: the **Antiquities Act**, which authorized the president to protect all historic and prehistoric archaeological sites on federally owned land. This Act prohibited the excavation and destruction of any such antiquities without permission from the secretary of whichever department is in charge of the site.

The National Park Service was established back in 1916 and took over the administration of the existing national monuments. It was not until 1933 that the National Park Service, in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress, began the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), which includes histories, measured drawings, and photographs of historic resources. It was the first federal program to document historic resources

In 1935, Congress passed the **Historic Sites and Buildings Act**, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to make surveys, acquire properties, restore buildings, erect markers, and develop educational programs, among other things. The National Trust for Historic Preservation was chartered by Congress in 1947 and the Trust's primary goal is preservation advocacy, especially between both the federal and private sectors. The National Park Service reactivated the HABS program in the early 1950s and started the National Historic Landmarks program in 1960 to recognize important historic resources with national significance.

By far the most important preservation legislation, the **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** (NHPA) established the NRHP, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and state historic preservation offices. This Act is responsible for broadening how the United States government identifies and evaluates historic resources—it took away the idea of strictly noting nationally significant properties and added distinction to both state and locally significant resources, as well as properties with noteworthy architectural value. Until this time, preservation activities only focused on

established landmarks and did not consider yet-to-be evaluated resources. The NHPA called for the creation of the NRHP in order to include "sites, buildings, objects, districts, and structures significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture" of local, state, or national significance. This Act brought preservation into everyday society and expanded the interest in historic resources throughout the country. Furthermore, the NHPA set up the legal guidelines for preservation, or a system of checks and balances to evaluate historical resources (this is often called Section 106). It was not until the passage of this Act that archaeology became a primary concern of preservationists. History, architecture, and archaeology are the three disciples that must be considered under this law.

The year 1966 also brought forth the **Department of Transportation Act**, which established the Department of Transportation and declared it a national policy that special efforts must be made to preserve natural landscapes and historic sites.

The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established in 1969 and serves as the engineering equivalent to the HABS program. The Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress, agreed to document, study and preserve America's engineering and industrial structures.

The **National Environmental Protection Act of 1969** established the need for environmental impact statements for major federal projects affecting the quality of the human environment, which includes a cultural review. This law outlined the federal government's responsibility to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage."

In 1971, President Richard Nixon established another building block of preservation when he issued **Executive Order 11593**, which required all federal agencies to survey all cultural resources on the land they oversee, to preserve the historical resources found, and to maintain those resources. The Order played an influential role in committing all federal agencies to be aware of their historic resources.

The **Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974** requires the preservation of historic and archaeological materials and information resulting from federal construction or federally licensed or aided activities

that would otherwise be lost. Data recovery or in situ preservation are some options available to the Secretary.

Congress passed the **Tax Reform Act in 1976**, which provided the first major preservation tax-incentive system for certified income-producing (i.e. commercial) properties. This Act encouraged the reutilization of existing building stock and broke the trend of strictly new construction activities. It made historic buildings economically attractive to developers. The **Economic Recovery Act of 1981** replaced the 1976 Act and provided significant new investment tax credits for building rehabilitation. It allowed a twenty-five percent tax credit on certified historic resources. Unfortunately, due to the staggering amount of projects utilizing this legislation, this Act was replaced by the **Tax Reform Act of 1986**, which lessened the economic incentives to a twenty percent tax credit and put more limits on the projects.

With the passing of the **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979**, archaeological resources that are over one hundred years old and are located on public or Native American lands were provided protection. It established a permit application process regarding excavation on public or Native American lands and increased criminal penalties from those outline in the Antiquities Act of 1906. Furthermore, it created a provision to expand cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and archaeological organizations, individual archaeologists and private collectors. Amendments to this Act were passed in 1988 to add strength to the original. These amendments also required that federal agencies develop public awareness programs and to prepare plans to survey land under their jurisdiction. Another important piece of legislation is the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990** (NAGPRA), which details Native American rights and requires federal agencies and museums that receive federal funds to inventory their collections of Native American remains and objects to reach agreements regarding the disposition of these items

State Preservation Laws

A number of state laws have been created in Illinois to provide historic preservation on a state level. The **Illinois Historic Preservation Act of 1976** created the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) to act as Illinois' State Historic Preservation Office. It also created the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council (IHSAC), which meets several times a year to review

historic resources throughout Illinois and approve nominations to the NRHP.

The **Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act of 1990** requires federal agencies to follow preservation protocols for projects receiving state funding, permits or licenses. This law follows the federal law's Section 106 process, as outlined in the NHPA.

The **Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 1989** protects archaeological resources on public lands in Illinois. In 1989, the **Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act** (20 ILCS 3440) established protection for human burials and burial markers that are more than one hundred years old and not included in any registered cemeteries.

Lastly, the **Property Tax Assessment Freeze of 1983** creates the state property tax freeze for residential, owner-occupied properties that meet preservation and expenditure requirements.

Appendix I

Preservation Organizations

American Association for State and Local History (AASLH)

1717 Church Street

Nashville, Tennessee 37203-2991

www.aaslh.org/index.html

The nonprofit, education organization AASLH's mission is to promote historical knowledge, understanding, and activities at the local level.

American Institute of Architects (AIA)

1735 New York Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20006

www.aiaonline.com

This large organization has over thirty chapters and provides technical bulletins regarding preservation issues through its public outreach, education and government affairs activities.

American Planning Association (APA)

122 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1600

Chicago, Illinois 60603

www.planning.org/

APA is a professional organization dedicated to the advancement of the art and science of physical, economic, and social planning at the local, state, and federal levels.

Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (IAHPC)

P.O. Box 5337

Springfield, Illinois 62705

www.iahpc.org

The IAHPC is a private, nonprofit group established in 1982 that encourages preservation activities to local governments and helps preservation commissions throughout the state through meetings, publications, and various programs.

Illinois Heritage Association

602 ½ East Green Street

Station A – Box 5010

Champaign, Illinois 61825

www.illinoisheritage.org

A nonprofit education organization, IHA provides technical assistance in protecting Illinois' cultural heritage, especially museums and historical societies. They have an extensive preservation library and sell archival materials for the protection of collections.

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA)

1 Old State Capitol Plaza

Springfield, Illinois 62701

www.illinoishistory.gov

IHPA maintains fifty-six state historic sites and properties, the state historic preservation office, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. IHPA oversees the review of National Register nominations, assists certified local governments, and helps communities and people with preservation.

Landmarks Illinois

The Monadnock Building, Suite 1315

53 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Illinois 60604

www.landmarks.org

Founded in 1971, Landmarks Illinois the state's leading voice for historic preservation. Their mission centers on saving buildings, enabling

preservation, and educating the public through inventive programs and promotion. They are dedicated to the preservation of buildings and landmarks throughout the state—not solely for aesthetics and architectural merit, but for its influence on a community.

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC)

P.O. Box 1605

Athens, Georgia 30603

www.arcast.com/search/profile.cfm?id=8371

The NAPC is the only nationwide nonprofit and has a mission to "build strong local preservation programs through education, advocacy, and training."

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, National Park Service (NCPTT)

Northwestern State University, Box 5682

Natchitoches, Louisiana 71497

www.mcptt.nps.gov/

The NCPTT works to enhance preservation and conservation of the built environment. Its activities include information management, training, and research.

National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE)

c/o Michael Tomlan (mat4@cornell.edu)

Department of City and Regional Planning, 210 West Sibley Hall

Cornell University

Ithaca, New York 14853-6701

www.ncpe.us/

The NCPE connects preservation educators across America and works with federal agencies to set up student internships for preservation students.

National Main Street Center (NMSC)

National Main Street Center, Inc. of the National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20036

www.mainst.org/

The Center works with communities nationwide to revitalize historic downtown commercial areas. They offer training, technical assistance, and other side services relating to downtown revitalization.

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services

National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs

National Park Service

1849 C Street NW, NC330

Washington, DC 20240

www2.cr.nps.gov/

This division of the NPS provides federal support for preservation activities. Its four general activity areas are planning and preservation, grants and tax credits, geographic information systems (GIS), and training and internships.

National Preservation Institute (NPI)

P.O. Box 1702

Alexandria, Virginia 22313

www.npi.org/about.html

The NPI is a nonprofit that offers specialized information on preservation education and training via seminars and workshops and provides technical assistance to historic property owners.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)

1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20036

www.nationaltrust.org

blog.preservationnation.org/

The NTHP is the umbrella organization for local, state, and federal preservation activities across the country. It was created by Congress, maintains nearly twenty historic properties nationwide, holds a national preservation conference each year, offers small grants, publishes preservation educational materials, and much more.

Preservation Action

1350 Connecticut Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20036

www.preservenet.cornell.edu/pa.htm

Preservation Action was founded in 1974 and lobbied for stronger preservation legislation. One of their main goals is to elevate historic preservation as a national priority through legislation. They also monitor federal agencies' actions that affect the preservation of historic resources is a nonprofit that offers specialized information on preservation education and training via seminars and workshops and provides technical assistance to historic property owners.

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

900 Second Street, NE #12

Washington, DC 20002-3557

www.saa.org

As it is the largest archaeological organization in the country, the SAA's goal is to stimulate interest in archaeology.

Society for Architectural Historians (SAH)

Charnley-Persky House

1365 North Astor Street

Chicago, Illinois 60610-2144

www.sah.org

The SAH promotes architecture and architectural history, as well as preservation. The Society holds an annual conference, publishes a journal, and supports local chapters.

Appendix J

Recommended Preservation Publications

Alderson, William T. and Shirley Payne Low. *Interpretation of Historic Sites.* Second Edition, Revised. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1996.

The Interpretation of Historic Sites fully explains what interpretation is and offers a basis for succeeding with historic site interpretation. It details how to set objectives, plan, present the site, interpret for school tours, training, etc.

Arthur, Eric and Dudley Witney. *The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America.* New York: Arrowood Press, 1972.

For those that have an affinity for historic barns and landscapes, The Barn would be an interesting read. The book presents a look at a resource that is rapidly disappearing from the American landscape.

Burden, Ernest. *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture.* Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002.

Burden's dictionary provides a great point of reference regarding all aspects of architecture, including architectural styles, details, and varying types of elements. Well-organized and helpful, this dictionary provides photos of nearly every entry which greatly helps in learning or identifying architectural features. Burden also groups the different types of the same element together, which is incredibly beneficial in feature identification. For example, under "Arch," the reader will find the common definition as well as the definitions and photos of each kind of arch to be found (there are eighty-four kinds displayed in the book).

Ching, Francis D. K. and Cassandra Adams. *Building Construction Illustrated.* Third Edition. New York: J. Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2001.

This book explains all methods of building construction in great detail through illustrations and text. It discusses everything from foundations to balloon framing to ADA ramps to steel columns to various construction methods and requirements.

Chitty, Gill and David Baker, ed. *Managing Historic Sites and Buildings: Reconciling Presentation and Preservation.* New York: Routledge, 1999.

This book is part of a series pertaining to heritage management issues. Using historic sites in England as an example, this book provides economic, social, cultural, and educational viewpoints on the tensions between conservation practice and public access; discusses tension issues through evaluation of real

problems faced at historic sites and buildings; and provides case histories for various practices.

Coggeshall, John M. and Jo Anne Nast. *Vernacular Architecture in Southern Illinois: The Ethnic Heritage.* Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1988.

This publication provides a great background in regional ethnic architecture and provides nice examples of the cultural influences found throughout southern Illinois.

Garner, John S. ed. *The Midwest in American Architecture.* Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1991.

This book focuses on Midwestern architecture and famous architects with work in the region. It provides a good background of Midwestern architectural history.

Howe, Barbara J, Dolores A. Fleming, etc. *Houses and Homes: Exploring Their History.* The Nearby History Series. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1997.

Houses and Homes teaches the reader on how to research the history of a home. It offers research techniques and provides a framework on a methodology. Using clues such as house forms, American housing patterns, vernacular architectural styles and details, family life styles, and construction techniques and materials all provide needed material for a house's history.

King, Thomas F. *Cultural Resource Laws & Practice.* Second Edition. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2004.

King's book outlines the legislative history for cultural resources management and preservation. King discusses the various laws, what they actually mean, and the processes they invoke.

Koeper, Frederick. *Illinois Architecture: From Territorial Times to the Present.* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

Koeper offers a selective guide depicting the history of architecture within the state of Illinois. The architecture found in Illinois is quite varied and remarkable. Our state is home to quite a number of famous landmarks and architectural gems. This book shows examples of the best architecture to be found throughout the state—even one Columbia property is shown in this book.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Generally considered to be the go-to book regarding the identification of historic architectural styles, A Field Guide to American Houses provides a thorough background of how architectural styles evolved, explains house shapes and details, and their movements across the United States. It allows the reader to identify house types across the country, and place them in their historic and architectural contexts. Numerous drawings and maps throughout the book aid in the identification of the varying types of houses and features.

McKee, Harley J. *Introduction to Early American Masonry: Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster.* Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1978.

McKee's book offers background technical information regarding masonry used in construction in early America, including where the various types of stone were quarried, how stones were cut and dressed, the history of brick and how it's made, laid, and remediated after deterioration, and the like. There are also detailed sections on mortar and plaster—how to make the different kinds, use it, and repair it.

Morgan, William. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles.* New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004.

Morgan's guidebook provides great photographic examples of the varying architectural styles found in America. Providing real-life examples of particular architectural styles, the reader can see the differing types of features under each style. It offers visual context in providing the key background and characteristics of the styles.

Murtagh, William J. *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America.* Revised Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997.

Keeping Time is a concise, comprehensive text summarizing America's historic preservation movement throughout history—its background, development, scope, and philosophy. Thorough and easy-to-read, it provides a good basis of preservation knowledge.

Page, Max and Randall Mason, ed. *Giving Preservation a History: Histories of Historic Preservation in the United States.* New York: Routledge, 2004.

Giving Preservation a History is a collection of essays on preservation's roots, movements, memories, and how its evolved into what it is today. It provides case studies of preservation movements in various cities across the country.

Roth, Leland M. *American Architecture: A History.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001.

Roth's American Architecture is a thorough comprehensive history of architecture and its roots. Beginning with Native American dwellings, Roth provides a full history of architectural changes over time. Maps, photographs, and illustrations aid the reader in gaining a full knowledge of each period of time and the architectural styles prevalent at that time.

Rypkema, Donovan. *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide.* Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2005.

In his book, Rypkema details the myriad of valid reasons as to why preservation is vital to a community. Rypkema provides a hundred sound arguments for saving and reusing historic buildings. His book is an invaluable resource that verifies over and over again how historic preservation is economic development to a community. It informs people on what preservation represents and how preservation work enhances a community.

Tyler, Norman. *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to its History, Principles, and Practice.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2000.

Norman Tyler's Historic Preservation provides a great background on all the varying aspects of preservation—its history, laws, styles, economics, issues, and the like. It provides a great context of preservation as a whole.

Upton, Dell, ed. *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986.

America's Architectural Roots details how various ethnic groups left their cultural stamp on the land around the country. It is a great resource that explains America's cultural heritage, as displayed in the setting, layout, form, and architectural features of housing types common to each particular ethnic group that shaped America.

Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach ed. *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture.* Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Common Places is an interesting collection of essays regarding landscapes and vernacular architecture. It discusses varying types of vernacular or localized architecture or specific regions at certain points in time. The essays range from folk housing to specific styles to constructing log cabins to hall furnishings in Victorian America to vernacular designers and builders.

Vicente, Paulo and Tom Connor. *The Language of Doors.* New York: Artisan, 2005.

The Language of Doors fully evaluates entranceways from Colonial to Art Deco styles and aids in learning how to identify architectural styles and time periods. The book serves as a mini-history of American residential architecture.

Weitzman, David. *Traces of the Past: A Field Guide to Industrial Archaeology.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980.

This field guide is a useful technical source that explains all aspects of industrial archaeology, or the systematic study of material evidence associated with the industrial past. This book also provides a great background on bridge engineering.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.* Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Considered to be a classic introduction into America's architectural styles, Whiffen's book is another useful tool utilized for help in the identification of various architectural styles. It contains descriptions and illustrations of more than forty architectural styles.

Appendix K

Other Online Preservation Resources

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – www.achp.gov

Aladdin Kit Homes Information - https://www.cmich.edu/library/clarke/researchresources/michigan_material_local/bay_city_aladdin_co/Pages/default.aspx

Bridge Hunters – www.bridgehunters.com/il

HABS/HAER Database within the Library of Congress –

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency – www.illinoishistory.gov/ps

Historic Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) – www.illinoishistory.gov/ps/HARGIS

Landmarks Illinois - www.landmarks.org

Mesker Brothers Buildings - http://meskerbrothers.wordpress.com/

Mesker Buildings in Illinois - http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/edi/id/451787/rec/4647

National Park Service – www.nps.org

National Register of Historic Places – www.nps.gov/nr

NPS Preservation Briefs - www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm

NPS Technical Preservation Services - www.nps.gov/tps

National Trust for Historic Preservation – www.preservationnation.org

Sears Homes Information (Sears Archives) - http://searsarchives.com/homes/