

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
10-2-97

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name White, W. E., Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 100 North Main Street not for publication

city or town Stockton vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Jo Daviess code 085 zip code 61085-1322

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHP 9-30-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

W. E. White Building
Name of Property

Jo Daviess County, IL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Department Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Cast Iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1897

Significant Dates

• 1897

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schroeder, Peter, Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

W. E. White Building
Name of Property

JoDaviess County, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	746560	4692760
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Donth

organization _____ date 06/27/97

street & number 1434 N. Scout Camp Rd. telephone (815)858-2080

city or town Stockton state IL zip code 61085

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Stephen C. & Karen L. Clay

street & number 100 N. Main St. telephone (815)947-2080

city or town Stockton state IL zip code 61085-1322

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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W. E. White, Building

Description

The W. E. White Building, located at 100 North Main Street, Stockton, IL, is a late 19th century, two story Queen Anne styled commercial building. The brick structure built in 1897 is approximately twenty five feet in width and ninety nine feet in length. Located at the northwest corner of Front Avenue and Main Street in downtown Stockton, it is one of the many commercial structures erected after the 1886 fire. Stockton is located approximately 25 miles southeast of Galena in Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

The twenty-five foot front facade faces south looking out to Front Avenue. The building's exterior walls and foundation have a common bond brick pattern composed of six courses of stretchers to each course of headers and is darker on the front facade and a portion of the east facade towards the south. The front entrance sits diagonally on the southeast corner of the building. The eastern wall, running ninety-nine feet long, faces Main Street, (Route 78). Its parapet walls are highest at the south end of the eastern facade and get lower as you get further away from the front entrance. At the northern end of this wall, is the rear entrance to the business with a cast metal and plate glass store front. The west wall adjoins another building, the Stafford Building, built in 1897. The rear wall, facing north adjoins a one story brick structure approximately twenty feet by twenty-five feet in size. This addition, replaced a wooden shed used to store coal for the White Building. The wooden shed was built in 1920 when the coal burning furnace was installed. An entrance to the coal shed was made into the White Building's north basement wall at the bottom of the steps. This doorway was blocked in when the frame building was demolished. In the early 1930's, the present one story brick building, approximately twenty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, was erected. Two separate rooms each with their own entrance, was built and the west half was used as an office and storage room for the White Building and the east half was rented out. When the brick addition was built, the outside entrance of the White Building at the west end of the north wall became the entrance to the office and store room from the inside and another outside entrance was made on the west wall near the northwest corner. Presently, the office/store room houses a walk-in cooler, an employee rest room and an office area for Karen's Kitchen and Catering. The east side of the small brick building is rented out as a barbershop with its own separate entrance. There is no access to the barbershop through the White Building. The north wall on the second floor has one window to the east and an outside entrance to the west.

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W. E. White, Building

The flat roof is covered with asphalt and slopes slightly down to the north. There is a skylight in the hallway near the top of the stairs off the front entrance with four triangular windows making up a pyramid. There are five brick chimneys. Three of these are on the west wall and two are on the east wall. The one in use today is on the west wall, thirty-six feet from the northwest corner. Windows on the second story are wooden, one-over-one double hung windows.

The twenty-five foot front facade facing south houses a cast iron storefront with two large plate glass windows. These nine foot seven inch tall windows are six foot ten inches wide and six feet wide respectively. The windows are divided by cast iron pilasters with some applied decoration. An entrance to the second floor stairway is to the west. Above on the second floor, is a row of four arched one-over-one windows. There is a string course of yellow colored soldier brick at the second story below the window arches.

On the southeast corner of the second floor, is an oriel bay wrapped in metal, stamped with rosettes, garland swags and decorative scroll work. Four arched windows encased by engaged iron columns with classical motifs at the top overlook the downtown. Above each of the arched windows is a round window and atop these windows is the cone shaped tower with the original weather vane. The metal cornice has large decorative corbels supporting a tall pediment with a large sunburst in the center. There are three round rosettes surrounding the large sunburst and to the immediate east and west of the pediment are round ball finials atop pyramid pedestals. A decorative anthemion sits at the peak of the pediment. A smaller pediment with an urn is on the west end of the building above the entrance to the second floor. Two rosettes, matching the others across the front are to the sides of the pediment. Under this pediment and sunburst is the date plaque which reads A.D. 1897. Twelve brick corbels are under the decorative metal cornice.

Below the projected bay sits the diagonal front entrance at the southeast corner of the building. The eight foot three inch by four foot door is recessed and two, twenty-five inch wide and nine foot seven inch tall plate glass windows create a forty-five degree angle with the south and east walls. A three foot tall transom above the door tops off the entrance. There are decorative iron pilasters between the plate glass windows. The original hardware for the external awnings is still in working condition and the awnings are used on sunny days. The awning canvas was replaced in the 1970's.

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W. E. White, Building

The ninety-nine foot eastern elevation has eleven, second story, one-over-one segmental arched windows with lighter colored brick window hoods. These windows have brick arches and cement sills. The soldier course stringcourse continues along this elevation. The three-window oriel bay encased by iron columns is near the center of the building. On the first floor at the south end near the front entrance is a six foot ten inch wide by nine foot seven inch high plate glass window. Two round windows, measuring two foot six inches in diameter, provide light to the first floor approximately nine foot from the ground. At one time, five windows provided light for merchandise in the basement until they were bricked in during the 1920's when concrete curbs and gutters were installed.

The rear storefront consists of two, two foot six inches wide by six foot nine inches high single light doors, recessed at a ninety degree angle by a two foot by six foot eight inch high window on both sides of the door. There is a three foot high by five foot wide transom above the double doors. There are two plate glass windows six foot nine inch wide by six foot eight inch high to the north and south of the entrance. The window on the north side of the doors has recently been replaced and a partition added to match the two windows to the south of the entrance. The transoms are three foot two inches wide and six foot nine inches high. The original transom south of the door is textured glass. There are engaged iron pilasters with classical detailing surrounding the plate glass windows. A rear staircase entry leading up to the second floor is to the north of the storefront.

The original rear (north) elevation on the first floor is hidden by the small brick building housing the barbershop and office of the current restaurant. Upstairs is the original back entrance and one window. The west wall adjoins the Stafford Building but towards the rear, there are two windows facing west.

Interior

The first floor has the original wood floors installed in 1897 as well as the ornate tin ceiling with a fish and shell pattern. Near the front of the interior are the only remaining shelves with their egg and dart moldings and decorative black hardware. These pine shelves ran along both the east and west walls. In the recent 1995 and 1996 renovation, they were dismantled to be used for some replacement baseboards, dado

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W. E. White, Building

rails, and other necessary woodwork. The removal of the shelves, along with the stripping and refinishing of the existing shelving unit, repair of the tin ceiling and replacement of a small portion of the wood floor are the only major changes the first floor has seen in nearly 100 years. The four original ceiling fans have been restored and work everyday to circulate air above the solid cherry counter. This counter was once used to lay purchases on and now is used as the focal point of the restaurant where customers pay for their meals.

Handicap facilitated public rest rooms have been added and a wall separating the kitchen from the dining room has been erected but the integrity of the copper painted tin ceiling has been saved as neither units are floor to ceiling. Wainscoting from a rear stairway leading to the second floor was removed and, now stripped and refinshed, surrounds the rest rooms.

The second floor has two sets of offices and an apartment that have fallen into disrepair but plans are to renovate and rent them out. The front office is much as it was up until the mid 1960's. The floor plan consists of a ten foot by eleven foot room with its entrance at the top of the stairs. A double wide doorway on the room's south wall, leads to the ten foot by fourteen foot room that looks out on to Front Avenue. On the east wall, there is a doorway to a ten foot by sixteen foot room with the southeastern oriel bay window. A double wide doorway on the north wall leads to a ten foot by fourteen foot room that, sometime in the 1920's had a small five foot five inch by six foot four inch lavatory placed in the corner. The second entrance to the hallway is on the west wall and the original frosted glass door still stands with the name of the dentist who worked there.

The front entrance of the adjacent offices to the north sits at a ninety degree angle to the rear entrance of the front office. The original door with its frosted glass still reads "W.E. Eaton", for the attorney who once had his office there. The seventeen foot nine inches by fourteen foot room, once the law office, features a three window bay looking onto Stockton's Main Street. Through a doorway on the room's north wall, is a seventeen foot nine inch by thirteen foot six inch room. The northern corner of the west wall has a doorway leading into a hallway which in turn leads to another room approximately twelve foot by twelve foot in size. A doorway on the east wall leads into the ten foot by twelve foot center room of the apartment while another doorway on the north wall leads to the rear room on the northwest corner of the apartment. Both the

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center room and the northwest room have doorways leading to a twenty-five foot six inch by ten foot room on the northeast corner of the building. In this room is the rear entrance to the stairway that once housed the ornate wainscoting which is now wrapped around the public rest rooms downstairs. A short hallway off the northwest room leads to the outside entrance where at one time there were wooden steps to the roof of the coal shed. There is no written record when these steps were removed but it was believed to have been when the small adjacent building was added in the 1930's.

Thick brick walls divide the basement into three sections. The southern most section, comprising half of the basement, originally had a wooden floor and a tin ceiling. A highly polished oak railing on the first floor encircled an open stairway leading to merchandise in the basement. The oak railing is gone and the first floor opening closed up. The wooden floor in the basement has rotted away but the stairway remains. The center room, which once housed the "modern pipeless coal burning furnace" installed in 1920, then changed to oil in 1930, now contains an updated gas heating system, installed in 1996. The northern room has the stairway that leads up to the first floor. Both the center room and northern room have concrete floors. The foundation walls are limestone blocks taken from nearby quarries.

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Statement of Significance

The W. E. White Building meets Criterion C for architecture for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The locally significant building is a fine example of a Queen Anne styled commercial building. The period of significance is 1897, the year it was built. The red brick building is a prominent landmark in downtown Stockton. With its projecting cone shaped tower and metal wrapped oriel bay, decorative pediments and roof-crestings with urns, cannon ball finials, corbelled brick cornices and ornate lintels, it displays influences of the Queen Anne style with a shift toward classical trends as indicated by garland swags and classical columns with acanthus leaves. This building style exemplifies a period of buoyant late nineteenth century optimism as downtown Stockton began to rebuild its business center after a devastating fire in the late 1880s.

Stockton, Illinois, the youngest village in Jo Daviess County was conceived in 1886 when the Minnesota and North West Railroad chose a location southeast of the mounds in Section 2 in Stockton Township to build a depot. A dirt road passed over what is now Front Avenue in Stockton and was part of the main thoroughfare to Lena. M. F. Carpenter's farm was to the south of the road and Lucius Benton owned land to the north. Early in 1887, the Carpenter and Benton lands were divided and put up for sale as town lots. A great rivalry ensued between these two men and as a result, a thirty foot by one hundred fifty foot lot was offered by Lucius Benton to Charles Hermann for free if he would move his store from the nearby town of Pitcherville onto it. Mr. Hermann accepted and became Stockton's first businessman in April of 1887.

In 1888, Lucius Benton sold lots thirteen and fourteen to William O'Rourke for \$120.00. William O'Rourke and his wife, Mary built a two story frame building on the front of lot fourteen, located on the northwest corner of Main Street and Front Avenue and opened a dry goods store. Mary O'Rourke became the postmaster and so the dry goods store soon became Stockton's first Post Office. A newspaper account stated "Uncle Sam recognized Stockton as a proper central supply station for a large territory."

A young man by the name of Peter Milton Rindesbacher realized that a banking facility would be essential in a burgeoning town and approached the O'Rourkes with a request to rent office space for Stockton's first bank. Soon the O'Rourke Building became the hub for merchants, businessmen and women and townspeople to do shopping, banking and their postal business. In February of 1892, the O'Rourkes sold lot thirteen and a

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small piece of lot fourteen to Thomas J. Stafford for \$700.00. In August of 1897, Daniel O'Rourke, a son of William and Mary O'Rourke, sold lot fourteen to Wilbur E. White for \$3,500.00. Mr. White promptly moved the frame building to the rear of the lot and hired Peter Schroeder to design and erect the White Building.

Peter Schroeder, originally called to Stockton from nearby Hanover to build a house for Walter Dean, designed and erected many of the well-known buildings in Stockton. Peter and his brother, George opened a construction business on West Front Avenue in 1902 known as "The Shop." A partial listing of buildings the Schroeders built, excluding the many residences, included the Great Western Hotel, Ray's Hotel, the Masonic Temple, the Nazarene, Universalist, Lutheran, Methodist and Catholic churches, the Creighton, Durrstein, Parkinson, Graves, White, Ohlendorf, Stafford, Niemeyer and Kringle buildings, the school house, woolen mill, city reservoir, and the crypt at Ladies Union Cemetery. He died in 1941 and is laid to rest next to his wife in Ladies Union Cemetery.

Mr. Schroeder built the brick structure around the frame building. The front wall of the frame structure was removed to create one long open space. Once the tin ceiling and wood floors were in place, there was no evidence to show a smaller structure ever stood there.

Wilbur White opened a department store in the newly constructed building and tired of it soon thereafter. Directly next door in the Stafford Building a new partnership had formed between George Hermann and Paul Jones. They soon outgrew their modest space and when W. E. White closed out his business in 1908, the Jones and Hermann clothing store known as "The Headlight" moved into the building.

The upstairs space has an illustrious history as well. From the very beginning, Attorney Walter Eaton had his law offices in the middle set of offices. In 1921, Walter Eaton's son, Donald joined the practice and together they worked out of the law offices until Walter Eaton's retirement in 1953. It was a familiar sight for Stocktonites to look up to the bay window on the east facade and see the Misters Eaton sitting and working on legal papers. Donald Eaton was elected States Attorney for Jo Daviess County in 1932 and held the office until 1948. Donald Eaton continued to work there until his death in 1961. The space has been empty since.

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The front offices to the right at the top of the stairs were the first home of Stockton's Public Library. On October 29, 1903, the library board presented its book collection to the public. Rental was \$6.00 a month. Mabel Leah Johnson was said to be the first librarian. The library was housed here until 1920 when it was moved to the second floor of Town Hall. In the southeast offices of the building, with the oriel bay overlooking the town square, was the dental practice of Dr. Hale Plankerton. In 1919, Dr. Melvin Gouse purchased the practice and office and for the next thirty years townspeople could see the dentist chair in the oriel bay from the street below. The rear set of rooms served a number of purposes over the years. In 1908, it was the honeymoon apartment of George and Mamie Hermann, partners of "The Headlight Clothing Store" below. After that, Dr. Dotcel had his chiropractic practice there. During the Great Depression, in order to support his wife and children, Tony Niemeyer organized an exclusive speakeasy club and named it "The Key Club." Membership was composed mainly of Chicago Great Western Railroad employees and also included leaders of the community. Niemeyer sold a concoction called "Streak of Lightning," which was near beer laced with alcohol. After prohibition, American Legion Hall Post 449 occupied this space until 1946. After that time, it was used for storage by the clothing store below.

Downstairs things had been going smoothly for Jones and Hermann but in 1945 Paul Jones retired due to ill health and George Hermann became the sole owner. George Hermann's son Donald Hermann joined his father in 1946 and that partnership continued until George Hermann's retirement in 1954. Donald Hermann was sole proprietor when the business was sold to James and Patricia Cahill in 1974. The Cahills retained the name of Hermann Clothing Store. The Cahills went out of business in 1993.

Stephen and Karen Clay purchased the building from the White family in June 1995 and gave it the attention it rightly deserved. The building has won numerous awards, one of which was the 1996 Illinois Main Street Program award for Interior Design and Renovation. The couple has restored the building so that it will stand for another 100 years.

The Queen Anne style was named and popularized by a group of nineteenth-century English architects, including Richard Norman Shaw. The name for the style is somewhat of a misnomer as the style had little to do with Queen Anne or the

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architecture that was popular during her reign. Instead, architects borrowed ideas from many different earlier eras including the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. The style was popular from the 1880s through the early 1900s, and was characterized by its variety of surface materials, projections, and asymmetrical massing.

On commercial buildings, the Queen Anne style was very popular with architects, builders, and clients because of its originality, abundant opportunities for the display of ornamentation, and its adaptability to a wide variety of building types, construction materials, and site configurations. Queen Anne commercial buildings are identified by their picturesque silhouettes, large windows, projecting turrets and oriel windows, and tall, false-fronted pediments at the roofline. They often have a variety of surface materials both in their use of different textures and colors, and may be brick, clapboard, shingle, stone, terra cotta, stamped sheet metal or combinations of a variety of materials. Oriel windows and corner towers are often employed. A variety of ornamental features including incised or relief carved sculptural elements are often found. Prominent cornices often have corbelled brick or elaborately profiled rolled sheet metal. Oftentimes a variety of tall, steeply-pitched, multi-gabled and dormered roofs are found on Queen Anne commercial buildings.

Among the W. E. White Building's Queen Anne features are its projected cone shaped, corner tower with its sheet metal wrapped oriel bay, the oriel window bay on the east elevation, the stringcourse of soldier bricks, the use of different colored brick to set off the front facade and the window arches, decorative pediments and roof-crestings with urns, cannon ball finials, corbelled brick cornices, and ornate lintels. It also shows a shift toward classical trends as indicated by garland swags and classic columns with acanthus leaves.

Late Victorian commercial era buildings are generally very ornate. During this time period there was a new taste for the use of decoration and the increasing desire to have the buildings themselves perceived as ornaments to the community.

Technological developments, such as the mechanization of stone and wood cutting and the casting of iron and sheet metal, facilitated the widespread use of adornments. These manufacturing processes also added to the variety of readily available decorative and building elements that an architect or contractor could use in designing a commercial building. On the lower level of commercial buildings, stores often had large

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windows to display merchandise, made possible by the reduced costs to manufacture plate glass. Often the entire storefront was glazed, with only narrow window frames, and thin cast-iron columns supporting the upper story walls above.

The W. E. White Building is an excellent example of a Queen Anne styled commercial building and was built at the time of one of Stockton's greatest periods of commercial expansion. As part of this new business expansion, many Queen Anne influenced commercial buildings were built in Stockton in the late 1890s. The W. E. White Building has the ornate cast iron ornamentation, large plate glass windows, decorative cornice, oriel bays, and the typical corner turret associated with Late Victorian era commercial buildings.

The W. E. White Building is one of the most decorative of all the downtown buildings. Most of Stockton's commercial buildings built in the late 1890s have decorative cornices and pediments. The Kringle Building, located at 101 North Main Street, was built in 1897 by Peter Schroeder, and has similar details on the turret and the pediments as well as the front diagonal entrance. The two story brick building however, has had a new infill storefront with small windows added to the front facade.

The Stafford Building, located at 103-105 West Front Street, just west of the W. E. White Building, now Mary's Shoppe, built in 1896 by Peter Schroeder has a continuation of the arched windows seen on the White Building. The cornice is also very similar. The two story brick building has a modern aluminum and glass storefront.

The Bank of Stockton, located at 108 South Main Street now Glanville True Value, built in 1896 has similar pediments and pyramid pedestals. There are decorative cornices that adorn the front of the building.

116 North Main, immediately north of the W. E. White Building, is a two story, red brick, Late Victorian commercial building. The building has decorative metal cornice with a prominent pediment, brick corbelling, arched windows, and an original storefront.

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Bibliography

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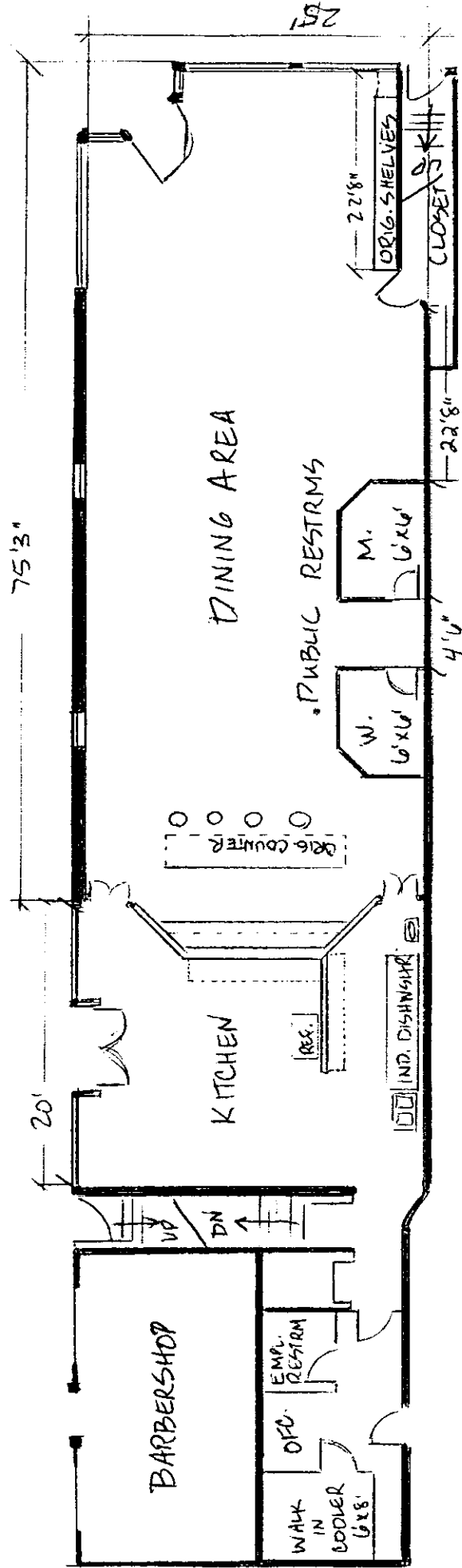
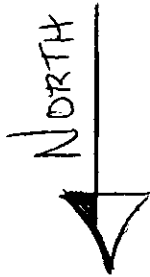
Verbal Boundary Description

Situated on part of the Southwest 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 2, Township 27, Range 4 East. Plat of Lucius Benton's Addition Block 3, Lot 14, Stockton, Jo Daviess County, IL, Recorded June 2, 1887.

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the building and lots historically associated with the W. E. White Building and that maintains historic integrity.

W.E. WHITE BUILDING
100 N. MAIN ST.
STOCKTON, IL.



NOT TO SCALE



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

NOV 14 1997

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/03/97 THROUGH 11/07/97

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, COCONINO COUNTY, Lee's Ferry and Lonely Dell Ranch, Confluence of Colorado and Paria Rs., near Utah and Arizona border, Marble Canyon vicinity, 97001234, LISTED, 11/04/97
FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Homestead Town Hall, 43 N. Krome Ave., Homestead, 97001327, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Homestead MPS)
FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, 97001328, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Downtown Jacksonville MPS)
FLORIDA, MARTIN COUNTY, Martin County Court House, Old, 80 E. Ocean Blvd., Stuart, 97001329, LISTED, 11/07/97
GEORGIA, DODGE COUNTY, Williamson Mausoleum at Orphans Cemetery, Orphans Cemetery Rd., jct. of US 23 and US 341, Eastman vicinity, 97001331, LISTED, 11/07/97
GEORGIA, RICHMOND COUNTY, Liberty Methodist Church, 2040 Liberty Church Rd., Hephzibah, 97001330, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Bailey--Rug Building, 219-225 N. Neil St., Champaign, 97001337, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 201 North Market Street, 201 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001335, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 203-205 North Market Street, 203-205 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001336, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Apple River Fort Site, 0.25 mi. ESE of jct. of Mrytle and Illinois Sts., Elizabeth vicinity, 97001332, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, White, W.E., Building, 100 N. Main St., Stockton, 97001339, LISTED, 11/07/97
ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Armour's Warehouse, Jct. of William and Bridge Sts., Seneca, 97001333, LISTED, 11/07/97
KENTUCKY, ADAIR COUNTY, Giles, Janice Holt and Henry, Log House, 302 Spout Springs Rd., Knifley vicinity, 97001237, LISTED, 11/06/97
KENTUCKY, BOURBON COUNTY, Snow Hill, 4100 Little Rock--Jackstown Rd., Little vicinity, 97001341, LISTED, 11/07/97
KENTUCKY, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, Salversville Bank, Jct. of W. Maple and N. Church Sts., Sayersville, 97001340, LISTED, 11/07/97
MISSISSIPPI, CHOCTAW COUNTY, Weir, Col. John, House, 102 Ann St., Weir, 97001378, LISTED, 11/07/97
MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Wolf Creek Hotel, Jct. of Main St. and Bissonnett St., Wolf Creek, 97001381, LISTED, 11/07/97
NEW YORK, GENESEE COUNTY, LeRoy House and Union Free School, 23 E. Main St., Leroy, 97001388, LISTED, 11/07/97
NEW YORK, ONONDAGA COUNTY, Plymouth Congregational Church, 232 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, 97001384, LISTED, 11/07/97
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Stillwater Bridge, Dam Rd. over Salmon R., Stillwater vicinity, 97001385, LISTED, 11/07/97
NEW YORK, SARATOGA COUNTY, Saratoga Reformed Church, Old, Jct. of Burgoyne and Pearl Sts., Schuylerville, 97001387, LISTED, 11/07/97
NEW YORK, TIOGA COUNTY, Waverly Junior and Senoir High School, 443 Pennsylvania Ave., Waverly, 97001389, LISTED, 11/07/97
OKLAHOMA, OSAGE COUNTY, Barnsdall Main Street Well Site, W of jct of OK 11 and Main St., Barnsdall, 97001153, LISTED, 10/01/97 (Energy-Related Properties in Northeastern Oklahoma MPS)
PENNSYLVANIA, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument, Bounded by Washington Ave., Linder St., Adams Ave., and Spruce St., Scranton, 97001257, LISTED, 11/05/97 (Anthracite--Related Resources of Northeastern Pennal MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, CODINGTON COUNTY, Citizens State Bank of Henry, Jct. of Main and 2nd Sts., Henry, 97001391, LISTED, 11/07/97
SOUTH DAKOTA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, Toomey House, 1011 Main St., Spearfish, 97001390, LISTED, 11/07/97
SOUTH DAKOTA, ROBERTS COUNTY, Stavig, Andrew and Mary, House, 112 First Ave. W, Sisseton, 97001392, LISTED, 11/07/97
VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Burrland Farm Historic District, Burrland Ln., Middleburg vicinity, 97001406, LISTED, 11/07/97
VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Number 18 School in Marshall, Jct. of VA 55 and VA 622, Marshall vicinity, 97001405, LISTED, 11/07/97
VIRGINIA, NORFOLK INDEPENDENT CITY, Poplar Hall, 400 Stuart Cir., Norfolk, 97001402, LISTED, 11/07/97
WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Thorton, William Harper, House, 17424 95th Ave. NE, Bothell, 97001408, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Bothell MPS)
WISCONSIN, LA CROSSE COUNTY, Cass and King Street Residential Historic District, Roughly bounded by State, S. 21st, and Madison Sts., and West Ave. S, La Crosse, 97001410, LISTED, 11/07/97
WYOMING, SWEETWATER COUNTY, Our Lady Sorrows Catholic Church, A at Broadway, Rock Springs, 97001326, LISTED, 11/06/97