

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC WATERLOO HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Most of the central part of the city, but not extending beyond the following streets and/or their extensions: Morrison on the east, Moore on the west, Königsmark on the north, and Hickory/Oak/Elm on the south.

CITY, TOWN _____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION _____ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Waterloo VICINITY OF _____ COUNTY Monroe CODE _____

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See accompanying list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Monroe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Waterloo STATE Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1) Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Monroe County
2) Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, Monroe County

DATE October 1972 (1); February 1974 (2) FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN Springfield STATE Illinois

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Waterloo (1970 population: 4,546), the seat of Monroe County, lies in the north-central part of that county at the southern edge of the St. Louis metropolitan area and is about 25 miles south of the center of that city. It is situated in the gently rolling upland region east of the bluffs terminating the fertile American Bottom and is marked by few prominent topographic features. The surrounding area, once heavily forested, is now almost exclusively given over to agricultural pursuits.

The Waterloo Historic District includes most of the central part of the city, with the precise boundary having been determined on the bases of visual cohesion and visible history within a contiguous area. On the northeast, the boundary reflects the recent demolition and subsequent replacement of an 1856 church and parsonage on First between Market and Main, the changing character of Market Street (a State Highway), and the absence, except on Third, of significant older fabric east of Market. On the south, from Main to just east of Market, the boundary is conditioned by a bank building, a gas station, and other unattractive recent changes. The remainder of the southern boundary, as well as the western and northern boundaries, generally indicate the change from a character formed by a high density of older, historic structures to one marked by a preponderance of newer and lesser ones. The gap on Fourth just east of Moore is occasioned by the expansion of a lumber yard on Park and two insignificant modern residences.

Land use within the district does not depart radically from the norm of small Illinois county seats, but there is at least one interesting deviation. The county courthouse was located near the eastern edge of the original town at the highest point along the old Kaskaskia-Cahokia Road (Main Street) and, as a result, commercial activity was centered on the west side of Main, only, with the other three sides of the courthouse square developing residentially. Although there have been changes in this pattern -- the commercial district has long since spilled over onto Mill -- the partially residential nature of the square has been preserved, at least in appearance if not in fact. Apart from Main and Mill, the district is primarily residential, though there are no residential "neighborhoods," given the compact nature of a town in which the foot was the primary means of transportation. The major industrial use is located at the district's northwest corner at Flower and Moore, while educational and religious uses tend to lie at the fringes of the commercial/governmental core. Vacant parcels are few in number and there seem to be no federal properties. The only green space in the district is the large lawn around the courthouse.

Residential density in the district is somewhat on the low side of moderate, but not so low as to belie the basic urban character. The vast majority of residences are of masonry construction and single-family detached, and the slight majority are 1 to 1½ stories in height. No residence is more than two stories high and larger and smaller houses are arranged in a rather random juxtaposition. Placement of residential structures is generally quite close to the street line and lateral distance between structures is often slight, leading to a quite concentrated streetscape, particularly on parts of Mill and 4th streets. All commercial structures in the district are of masonry construction and most of the older ones are 2 or 3 stories high. On Main Street, especially the west side from First to Fourth, and on Mill from Church to Main they form a virtually closed front.

Waterloo's street pattern is basically that of a rectangular grid aligned slightly of center of major compass points. None of the east-west streets bears particularly heavy non-local traffic and of the north-south thoroughfares only Market (Ill. Route 3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

carries high volume -- highest during the morning and evening rush of recently-arrived suburbanites to and from the center of St. Louis. Since almost all of the residences front on the east-west streets and the businesses on Main, most of the district is spared the disruption of constant motor traffic.

Of 271 structures encompassed within the Waterloo Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 83 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 18 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Of the remaining older structures (135), most of which are solid and sympathetic background, nearly 40% have been inappropriately sided with aluminium and other modern materials. This tendency, affecting even masonry structures, and a demonstrated flair for hideous remodeling of older commercial structures together pose the greatest immediate threat to the continued integrity of the district. Most of the recent structures are at least acceptable in terms of scale, materials, and use. Those which can be deemed intrusive (5.5% of all extant structures) are so indicated on the accompanying map. Most of the major intrusions occur, as might be expected, near or in the commercial district. They include: an unsightly area of industrial storage at First and Church; a used car lot, drive-in bank (under construction), and somewhat older and less intrusive motel on Market; a gas station and car wash at Mill and Library; a car wash on 4th, west of Main; a one-story commercial structure on the east side of Main south of Third; and three discouragingly poor modernizations on Mill just west of Church.

Architecturally, few of the "high" styles are represented in any particularly pure individual examples. Instead, the Waterloo Historic District bears the stamp of two relatively local characteristics: the longevity of elements of the Federal style that seems to have affected the entire Middle Mississippi Valley at least as far north as Alton; and the development of an even more long-lived building type, often described as a "German Street House," that is most concentrated in Illinois at Belleville. Among clearly established styles, the Italianate is best represented, particularly by commercial buildings (including Nos. 10, 11 below). There are straightforward examples of both Greek Revival (Nos. 9, 12 below) and the Federal Style (No. 4 below, and others on or near the courthouse square), but these are most often encountered in conjunction with one another and/or the Italianate (Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 15 and several others). A most typical example of this interplay is the residence at 202 W. 4th (No. 2 below): the roof line and end gables derive from Federal and the entrance from Greek Revival, while the massing, window treatment and brackets are decidedly Italianate.

Even more common in Waterloo, however, is the aforementioned "German Street House," a small cottage type of generally simple craftsmanship, usually executed in brick (v. the 24 entries of No. 16 below) and occasionally in frame (v. the 2 entries of No. 17 below). There is no direct evidence available to determine when the earliest were built in Waterloo, but it was conceivably during the 1830's -- the first known house of the type in Belleville is dated 1830 -- and certainly before 1852 (v. No. 16v). Capable of almost infinite stylistic variation through the addition of specific detailing, the type retained its popularity throughout the 19th Century: the most recent to have been documented was erected in 1901 (No. 16x), which almost coincides with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Belleville, where it was 1900. In Waterloo, most are relatively unadorned or betray a slight Italianate coloring, but there are a number that cannot deny Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, or Neo-Classical inspiration. In a very few cases, the stylistic references are so precise and/or pervasive as to nearly transcend the type: but underneath the Greek Revival (v.No.13), Italianate Villa (v.No.18), or Second Empire (v.No.3) there still lurks a simple cottage

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Those parts of the City of Waterloo included in the Waterloo Historic District represent one of the most intact, although somewhat atypical examples of the small, 19th Century county seat in Illinois. While the completeness of the example extends to governmental, commercial, residential, and industrial areas, the greatest interest centers on the town square and a two-block long section of Main Street that form the core of both the city and the district. Dominated by the courthouse in the center, the square preserves extensive remnants of early and quite probably original residential development on its north, south and east sides -- an unusual arrangement that has concentrated the square's business activity on Main Street to the west. And the west side of that Main Street is remarkable: of the sixteen structures comprising a gap-free wall from 4th to Mill, only two date from the 20th Century, with those in the first block -- from Fourth to Third -- all most certainly pre-dating the end of the Civil War.

The quality of the residential areas, although there are moments of considerable integrity and significance, particularly on E. Third, Magnolia, Mill, and, above all, Fourth streets, is of somewhat less overall impact. As in the commercial section, the stature of the residential streetscape derives more from the ensemble than from a few major individual structures -- which is not to infer that those latter do not exist. The most striking aspect is the widespread presence of a small cottage-type residence often referred to as a "German Street House" (v. Description, above). Vivid reminders of the German immigration that accounted for much of Waterloo's growth during the 19th Century, they are the major element determining the specific local character of Waterloo's residential streets.

As an historic resource, there can be little question concerning the major nature of the Waterloo Historic District. But, just as certainly, there are a number of definite trends that menace not only the full realization of the district's potential but its continued integrity, if not very existence, as well. Individual buildings are endangered, here as elsewhere, and the threat posed by untoward remodeling and modernization is, if anything, even greater, striking as it does at the commercial core. Waterloo, however -- at least Waterloo as an intact reminder of the 19th Century -- is most imperiled by the steady encroachment of St. Louis. At the moment, the town preserves its identity, but unless steps are taken to direct impending major development in a manner consistent with and sympathetic to the existing historic fabric, Waterloo might well end up as just another suburb with a scattering of fine old buildings.

HISTORY

Although Waterloo lies only a few miles from the American Bottom, the focus of French colonial activity and of native civilizations long before the French, it remained, as far as is known, but another untouched interior site until the late 18th Century. And even then it was Bellefontaine -- a spring on the Kaskaskia-Cahokia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

hill trace (now Main Street) a mile south of Waterloo and only recently annexed to the city -- to which the earliest settlers were attracted. The first permanent American colonists of what is now Illinois, James Moore, Shadrach Bond, Robert Kidd, Larken Rutherford, and James Garretson and their families, arrived at Kaskaskia in the autumn of 1781 and made their settlements the following spring. Bond and Kidd remained on the Bottom, but Moore, the small party's leader, Rutherford and Garretson all settled at or very near Bellefontaine, with Moore claiming the spring for himself. Appointed "Captain of Militia at the new Settlement By You Established" by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1782, Illinois being then still a county of Virginia, Moore subsequently erected a blockhouse and otherwise secured his property. Together with New Design, founded in 1786 about four miles farther south, Bellefontaine became the center of American population in Illinois, numbering 286 persons at the time of Illinois' incorporation in the Indiana Territory (1800, but effective 4 July 1801).

Despite the growth of these upland settlements, the older French towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia were still dominant, with respective populations of 719 and 467 at the same census, and the American Bottom was still the chief goal of most of those newly arrived. But by 1815, all of the land along the entire Bottom, stretching from Chester to Alton, had been sold and the interior of Illinois became, of necessity, more attractive.

In 1816, four new counties were organized, including Monroe. Of the state's then 10 counties, all were scattered along boundary rivers (i.e., the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash) and only two, St. Clair and Monroe, have retained their boundaries unaltered since that time. When Monroe County was established (6 January 1816, effective 1 June 1816), Harrisonville was selected as the seat. Harrisonville, though, did not flourish as had been hoped and the seat was fixed at Waterloo on 9 April 1825 by a commission appointed by the legislature.

The earliest history of Waterloo is relatively obscure and may, for all practical purposes, be considered identical with that of Bellefontaine. Certainly, many of those connected with its foundation and original settlement -- chief among them J. Milton, Enoch, James B. and McKendree Moore, the sons and a grandson of James Moore -- are also encountered at Bellefontaine, while two of the most prominent -- George Forquer and his brother-in-law David Ditch -- came from no farther away than Chalfin Bridge about seven miles to the south and were, one can assume, well-known at the older settlement. Waterloo was named and laid out by Forquer and Daniel Pope Cook in early 1813, lots sold beginning in April, and a survey of the site made by Enoch Moore on 18 December of the same year. Much of the land was owned by David Ditch.

The projectors of Waterloo and their associates were among the most influential men in the early history of Illinois' statehood. Daniel P. Cook, a Kaskaskian, was in the very forefront of the move to attain statehood and it is quite possible that his involvement in Waterloo was directly related to his attempts to promote at least the semblance of a stability and population that would justify admission to the Union. Cook later became Illinois' first Attorney General, resigning the same day he was confirmed, and the state's single Representative in Congress (1821-7).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

George Forquer, the town's other founder, later became Illinois' Secretary of State (1825-8) and Attorney General (1829-32). Thomas Ford, one of Cook's proteges and Forquer's half-brother, went on from Waterloo to become the state's 8th Governor (elected 1842). Finally, the Moores. While Enoch Moore, who surveyed the town, served in the state's second General Assembly (1820-22), his brother James B. was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention and a candidate for Governor in 1822 -- the important campaign out of which grew the resolution -- in 1824 -- of the question of slavery in Illinois. From 1837 to 1840, he also served in the Illinois Senate.

Despite the prominence of its founders and promoters, Waterloo enjoyed very little early and apparently no immediate growth. Laid out along the Kaskaskia-Cahokia route, almost all of what little development occurred during the first twenty years of the town's existence was along this street, with most of that concentrated north of Mill. Of the fewer than twenty buildings the town contained in 1836, the majority were at the far north end near the store kept by Emory Peter Rogers, in an area still known as Peterstown (little of Peterstown falls within the district, but Rogers' Peterstown House was entered on the National Register on 16 November 1977).

Had not Waterloo been named the new county seat in 1825, there is little reason to assume that the town would have survived, since even as the seat of justice it hardly prospered. The problems encountered in erecting a courthouse almost summarize the slow progress: plans were drawn in 1825 (by J.Milton Moore), land donated in 1830 (by Enoch Moore), construction begun in 1831, the unfinished structure occupied in 1832, and the building finally completed in 1834. Shortly after 1840, however, the town began to increase in population, mainly because of a rapid influx of German immigrants. By 1883, the town's population was estimated at 2,500, of which at least 1/3 were German-born. And with the steady stream of Germans continuing throughout the 19th Century, it was to them that Waterloo owes not only its growth, but its present appearance.

Waterloo was incorporated as a village in 1849 and was organized as a city in 1888. Though commerce has always been a factor in its economic life -- the first successful store in Monroe County, E.P.Rogers', was located there and one year, 1862, saw 35 new stores established -- and the business of government cannot be discounted as a stable influence, industry has never played a particularly major role. The earliest industrial establishment was the Coleman Flour Mill (1830) and milling has continued to be the only industry of importance. Other mills included those of Xerxes F.Trail (1848, later owned by F.A.Gauen and Fridolin Meyer), and Choteau and Edwards (1877, v.No.14 below). Brewing was a purely local enterprise, with the first brewery having been founded in 1847 (by John Kuchel, v.No.23e below) and its only rival following ca.1858 (established by John Herold). Also supplying only the local demand was the J.F.Gotshall Knitting Machine Manufactory, founded in 1879. Other industries included the plow manufactory of Oldendorph Brothers (1872), the Waterloo Marble Works (1875), and the Monroe County Marble Works (1879).

The St.Louis and Cairo Railroad, a narrow gauge line, was laid from St.Louis to Waterloo during 1872 and the entire line put in operation 1 March 1875. Its main effects were to provide a good route to St.Louis and to consolidate Waterloo's

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

growth at the expense of towns such as New Design, Harrisonville and Glasgow City, which, with no rail service, have since virtually disappeared. The linking of Waterloo to St. Louis was further strengthened by the opening of the East St. Louis, Columbia, and Waterloo Electric Street Car Company, an interurban that, until its demise in 1932, provided easy access to the metropolis. The failure of the interurban, however, did not end Waterloo's increasingly dependent role in regard to St. Louis: the automobile succeeded where it did not and Waterloo is now firmly within the St. Louis metropolitan area. Though still not a suburb of its large neighbor, the trend is in that direction -- population growth between 1960-70 was almost equal to that between 1885-1960 -- and there is imminent danger that Waterloo, a small, basically intact 19th Century county seat, will become yet another victim of rapacious suburban sprawl.

SELECTED SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the accompanying map. Where more than one area of significance applies, the greater is mentioned first.

1. ADAM KUMPF HOUSE
114-16 West Fourth Street
ca. 1846

Adam Kumpf emigrated from Hesse-Darmstadt (Germany) in 1844 and arrived in Waterloo via New Orleans the following year. He engaged in the business of blacksmithing and also manufactured wagons and iron beam plows. Active in civic affairs, he was a member of the town board in 1859 and 1865. The Kumpf House was converted into four apartments in 1955.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. RESIDENCE
202 West Fourth Street
Date unknown, but probably ca. 1845-55

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. JOSEPH W. RICKERT HOUSE
216 East Third Street
1874

Joseph Rickert was a prominent member of the Illinois bar and held a number of public offices, beginning as Superintendent of Public Schools of Monroe County in 1869. He was elected to the Illinois House in 1875, served two terms as State's Attorney for Monroe County (1876-1884), and was elected to the Illinois Senate in 1888. He was also a delegate to the Democratic

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

3. Continued

National Convention at Kansas City (1900) and a Presidential Elector (1904). Mr. Rickert was one of the organizers of Waterloo's Commercial Bank (1882) and a director of the East St. Louis, Columbia, and Waterloo Electric Street Car Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) SIGNIFICANCE

4. RESIDENCE

116 East Third Street
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. RESIDENCE

316 West Mill Street
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. SS. PETER AND PAUL FEMALE ACADEMY AND CONVENT

211 West Fourth Street
1855

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. WILLIAM R. MORRISON HOUSE (NOW: MORRISON-TALBOT LIBRARY)

219 Park Street
Date unknown

William R. Morrison, grandson of William Morrison -- one of the leaders of the first generation of American settlers in Illinois -- enjoyed a notable political career in both the state and national arenas, so notable that he was able to entertain presidential ambitions for nearly two decades. After serving as a private in the Mexican War and spending time in the California gold fields, he returned to Illinois in 1850 to complete his education at McKendree College in Lebanon. Entering politics in 1852, he won election as Circuit Clerk for Monroe County and followed that with election to the Illinois House in 1854 as a Douglas supporter in the Kansas-Nebraska fight. He was a member of the Illinois General Assembly from 1854 to 1860 and again in 1870-1 and served as Speaker of the House in 1859 and 1860. During the Civil War, Morrison organized and commanded the 49th Illinois Infantry, receiving a serious wound at the siege of Fort Donelson. Upon election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1862, he resigned from the army, a resignation that was refused by Grant but accepted by Lincoln. Morrison's first term in Congress was not particularly distinguished and he

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

7. Continued

was defeated for re-election in 1864 and 1866; but in 1872 his bid was successful and he returned to Washington for seven consecutive terms (4 March 1873 to 3 March 1887), serving part of that time as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Beginning in 1876, Morrison was a distinct presidential possibility, making his best showings in 1884, 1892, and 1896. His strong positions on tariff reform -- which he supported -- and free silver -- which he opposed -- most probably kept his candidacy from ever becoming truly serious.

In 1885, Morrison was a principal in one of Illinois' best-known political contests: the struggle for the senatorship between John A. Logan -- the incumbent Senator and recently defeated Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency -- Carter Henry Harrison, Sr. -- the Democratic Mayor of Chicago -- and Morrison himself. With the Democrats finally uniting behind Morrison, the Republicans pledged to Logan, and each party commanding 102 votes, the contest seemed without end. It was not until the third, so-called gumshoe by-election to fill seats of deceased members of the session that the Republicans gained a one-vote margin and returned Logan to the U.S. Senate. Defeated in his quest for a Senate seat and unsuccessful for re-election to the House in 1886, Morrison was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Cleveland, serving on the board from 1887 to 1897.

The Morrison House was willed to the City of Waterloo for use as a public library when W.R. Morrison died in 1909 and has been used for that purpose ever since.

HISTORICAL (POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. WILLIAM E. GARRETSON HOUSE (NOW: QUERNHEIM FUNERAL HOME)
229 South Main
ca. 1853

The Garretson family were among the original American settlers of Illinois (v. History above) and played a continuing role in the development of the territory and the state. What part, exactly, William took is still unclear.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. (REX'S CORNER)
203 South Main
1845

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

- 10. HUBERT KUNSTER DRUG STORE BUILDING
127 South Main
1872

For Mr. Kunster, v. No. 15.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 11. CITY HOTEL (NOW: BEN FRANKLIN STORE)
121 South Main
1874

The present structure was built by Peter Bickelhaupt, who had become proprietor of the City Hotel, successor of the "Gasthaus zum goldenen Löwen," in 1871. The Hotel and Gasthaus before were most probably the most important establishment of their kind in Waterloo and Monroe County. Peter Bickelhaupt came to Waterloo from Germany via New Orleans, St. Louis, and Maeystown in 1871. He was quite prominent in local affairs and held a seat on the five-member town board from 1879 until at least 1883.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 12. MONRCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Center of Town Square
1852-3, Lloyd Prather, architect; major alterations in 1903

The 1903 alterations consisted mainly of the addition of wings to the north and south of the original structure and replacement of the roof.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 13. RESIDENCE
203 West Magnolia
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 14. CHOUTEAU AND EDWARDS FLOUR MILL
417 West Flower
1877

The Chouteau and Edwards Flour Mill and its predecessors and successors (the latter in name only) have been Waterloo's primary industrial establishment since 1848. The first mill on the site was built by Xerxes F. Trail in 1848 and then passed in turn to Francis Gauen and Fridolin Meyer, Gauen alone, and Chouteau and Edwards (in 1865). The last-named firm, incorporated in July 1877, erected the present building.

HISTORICAL (INDUSTRY) SIGNIFICANCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

15. HUBERT KUNSTER HOUSE
110 South Market
1857

Hubert Kunster came to Waterloo from Germany via New York and St. Louis in 1853. A druggist by trade, he originally kept his store at his residence, but in 1865 acquired property across the square and in 1872 erected the still-extant building (v.No.10 above). Aside from his business, Kunster also held a number of local political offices, including membership on the town board (1862, 1866-7) and the presidency of the board (1864, 1874-6).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. This item includes 24 examples of the small brick cottage or German Street House which is still a significant factor in Waterloo's streetscape. Most of the 24 have survived with few or no apparent exterior alterations and must be considered excellent local examples of the type. There are several others in the district, but most of these have not fared as well, a number of them even having been sided with aluminium, etc.

A. HENRY BAECKE HOUSE
212 South Market
Date unknown

Mr. Baecke was the proprietor of a soda water factory.

B. RESIDENCE
218 North Church
Date unknown

C. RESIDENCE
106 East First
Date unknown

D. RESIDENCE
208 West Magnolia
Date unknown

This is one of the smallest, but purest examples of the type in Waterloo.

E. FACTORY OR STORE
ca. 412 West Flower
Date unknown

Although built for non-residential purposes, the structure is different from the many residences chiefly by dint of a much-enlarged entrance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

16. Continued

F. DOUBLE HOUSE
404-06 West Flower
Date unknown

The building was once in use as a saloon (Koopman's), but whether it was built for that purpose has not been determined.

G. RESIDENCE
224 West Mill
c.1885

H. RESIDENCE
300 West Mill
Date unknown

I. RESIDENCE
205 West Mill
Date unknown

J. RESIDENCE
222 West Third
Date unknown

K. RESIDENCE
214 West Third
Date unknown

L. OSCAR SCHULTZ HOUSE
318 West Third
1900

M. JOSEPH SCHULTZ HOUSE
210 South Moore
c.1899

N. RESIDENCE
327 West Fourth
Date Unknown

O. RESIDENCE
313 West Fourth
Date unknown

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16. Continued

P. RESIDENCE

309 West Fourth
Date unknown

Q. RESIDENCE

307 West Fourth
Date unknown

R. RESIDENCE

203 West Fourth
Date unknown

S. RESIDENCE

109 West Fourth
Date unknown

T. RESIDENCE

107 West Fourth
Date unknown

U. RESIDENCE

200 West Fourth
Date unknown

V. SS. PETER AND PAUL SCHOOL (NOW: PVT. RESIDENCE)

204-06 West Fourth
1852; enlarged in 1866, later cosmetic alterations

The school was in use presumably until 1913, at which time the property was sold to a private party.

W. RESIDENCE

308 West Fourth
Date unknown

X. LOUIS STICKANN HOUSE

415 South Church
1901

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. Almost identical to the type of entry 16, the two houses cited here differ only in being of frame construction.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 11

17. Continued

A. RESIDENCE
302-04 West Mill
Date unknown

B. RESIDENCE
323 West Third
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. JACOB (?) KÖNIGSMARK HOUSE
217 West Magnolia
Date uncertain

The Königsmark family were engaged in milling and succeeded Choutcau and Edwards as the owners and operators of the Waterloo mill (No.14 above). Sold under the trade names of K-Mill and Silver Fox, Königsmark flour was widely distributed in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL SCHOOL or "DUTCH COLLEGE" (NOW: PVT. RESIDENCE)
112 West Third
1850

St. Paul's School was one of the early and key foci of Waterloo's German population. Since both the original St. Paul's Church (1847), which stood immediately east of the school, and its 1856 replacement have been razed, the school remains the only visible reminder of this central force in the city's pre-Civil War development.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. WILLIAM ERD HOUSE
201 West Fourth
by 1875; second story added later

William Erd, who came to America from Hesse-Darmstadt (Germany) in 1842, was of considerable prominence in local politics. He succeeded W.R. Morrison as Circuit Clerk in 1855 and retained that position until 1876. In 1877, he was elected county judge and served for several years subsequent.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL (POLITICS/GOVERNMENT) SIGNIFICANCE

21. WILLIAM R. MARTIN HOUSE (NOW: WAGNER-BODE-FUNERAL HOME)
218 West Fourth
probably 1836; remodeled in 1941

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 12

22. JAMES ROGERS HOUSE
218 North Main
by 1836

James Rogers, a brother of E.P. Rogers (v. History above), taught Waterloo's first public school in two rooms on the ground floor of this, his house. A log structure, the house is now covered with modern siding.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. Entry 23 includes a number of buildings, mostly commercial, that are known to pre-date the end of the Civil War. Forming a collectively important historical and architectural resource, the group hardly represents all of Waterloo's pre-Civil War structures, but only those of relative architectural merit for which documentation exists.

A. DAVID DITCH (?) BUILDING
214 South Main
before 1843

B. HEINRICH BOEDECKER BUILDING
222 South Main
c.1854-7

C. JACOB OLDENDORPH, SR., HOUSE
118 North Main
c.1847

Jacob Oldendorph emigrated from Germany in 1837. He was engaged in the manufacture of iron plow shares and wagons, a business that was organized as Oldendorph Brothers in 1872.

D. HEER'S STORE
211 South Main
before 1852

Mr. Heer kept a grocery store.

E. JOHN KÖCHEL BREWERY
117 North Main
c.1852

Köchel's Brewery, the first in Waterloo, began operations in 1847 and soon expanded sufficiently to make this second, larger building necessary.

F. JOHN MOLLER HOUSE (NOW: SS. PETER AND PAUL CONVENT)
113 South Church
c.1854

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 13

23. Continued

G. PRIEST'S RESIDENCE ("QUILTING ROOM")
West side of Church, now attached to SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church
1856

H. JESSE WISWELL BUILDING
213 South Main
c.1852

I. NEEDLES AND GALL STORE (JAMES MOORE HOUSE?)
301 South Main
c.1840-43; south portion possibly by 1836

A structure is known to have existed at this location in 1836, at which time James Moore was the owner of the property, and that structure is quite possibly the smaller, south section of the somewhat later store. Needles and Gall started their store -- one of Waterloo's important early businesses -- about 1839, but did not acquire full title to both parcels involved in the property until 1840 and 1843, respectively.

J. CHRISTIAN JOBUSCH BUILDING/BOLE AND JOBUSCH GENERAL STORE
125 West Mill
1864

Architectural and Historical Significance

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Klein, Helen Raglund, Arrowheads to Aerojets, Valmeyer (Ill.), 1967.
Portrait and Biographical Record of Randolph, Jackson, Perry, and Monroe Counties, Illinois, Chicago, 1894.
Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois, Philadelphia, 1883.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 77

UTM REFERENCES

A	15	749060	4247000	B	15	749300	4246740
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	15	749320	4246750	D	15	749030	4246360

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Market and Mill, the boundary extends E on Mill to the interior property lines E of Market, S on these to the Interior property lines N of 3rd, E on these to the E line of 223 E.3rd, S on this and the E line of 224 E.3rd to the interior property lines N of 4th, W on this to the E line of the Old Waterloo Public School (approx. 209 E.4th), S on this to 4th, W on 4th to the W line of the same property, N on this to the S line of 212 S. Market, W on this to Market, N on Market to the alley S of 3rd, W on this to the interior property lines E of Main, S on these to the S line

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

7 February 1978

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312/779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David Kennedy

TITLE *Director, Ill. Dept. of Conservation*

DATE 3/27/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

of 222 S.Main, W on this to Main, S on Main to the first alley S of 4th, W on this to the interior property lines E of church, S on these to Park, W on Park to Church, S on Church to the S line of 421 S.Church, W on this to the interior property lines W of Church, N on these to Park, W on Park to the W line of 301 W.Park, N on this to the interior property lines S of 4th, W on these to the W line of 318 W.4th, N on this to 4th, W on 4th to the E line of 336 W.4th, S on this and the interior property lines E of Moore and the E line of 431 W.Park to Park, W on Park to Moore, N on Moore to the N line of 210 S.Moore, E on this and the interior property lines S of 3rd to the W line of 320 W.3rd, N on this to 3rd, W on 3rd to Rau, N on Rau to Mill, W on Mill to the E line of 511 W.Mill, N on this to Flower, generally W and N on Flower and Moore to a line five feet N of and parallel to the N wall of 417 W.Flower, E on this line to Rau (Illinois), S on Rau (Illinois) to Flower, E on Flower to Library, N on Library to the S line of 209 N.Library, W on this to the interior property lines W of Library, N on these to the N line of 213 N.Library, E on this to Library, N on Library to the interior property lines N of Magnolia, E on these and the N line of 218 N.Church to the interior property lines E of Church, S on these to First, E on First to the interior property lines W of Main, N on these to the N line of 219 N.Main, E on this and the N line of 220 N.Main to the interior property lines E of Main, S on these to the S line of 216 N.Main, W on this to Main, S on Main to First, E on First to the interior property lines E of Main, S on these to the interior property lines N of Mill, E on these to the W line of 106 E.First, N on this to First, E on First to Market, and then S on Market to the point of beginning.

N.B.: Boundary segments along streets and alleys follow the mid-line of these streets and alleys.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**











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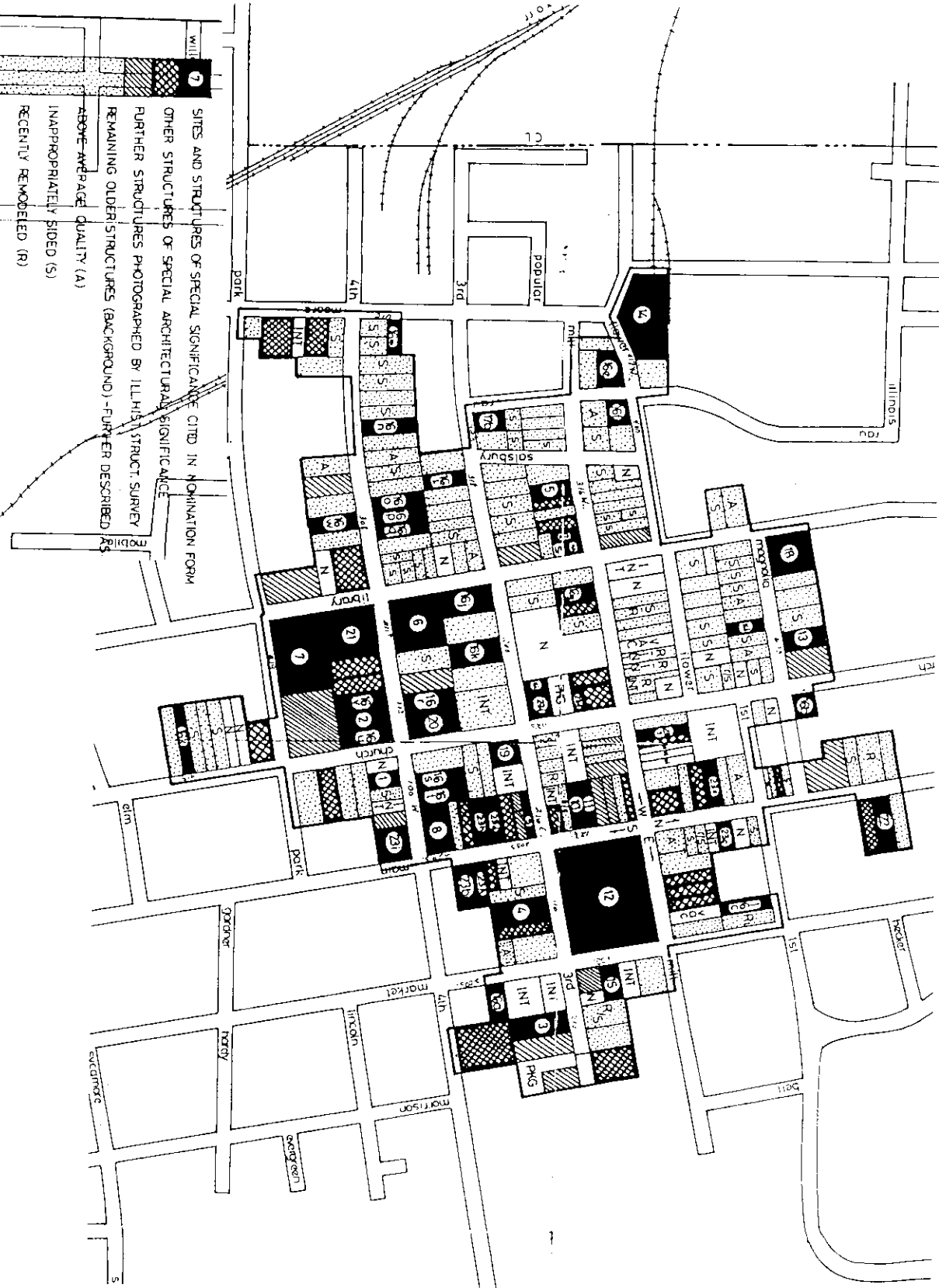
CONTINUATION SHEET Geographical Data ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM REPRENCES (CONTINUED)

Zone	Easting	Northing
E 15	748 960	4246 240
F 15	748 530	4246 290
G 15	748 460	4246 750
H 15	748 730	4246 920
I 15	748 960	4247 000

WATERLOO HISTORIC DISTRICT

- 
7 SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE CITED IN NOMINATION FORM
 OTHER STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
 FURTHER STRUCTURES PHOTOGRAPHED BY ILLINOIS STRUCTURE SURVEY
 REMAINING OLDER STRUCTURES (BACKGROUND) - FURTHER DESCRIBED AS
- 
 ABOVE-AVERAGE QUALITY (A)
- 
 INAPPROPRIATELY SITED (S)
- 
 RECENTLY REMODELED (R)
- 
 AND/OR INTRUSIVE (INT)
- 
 NON-INTRUSIVE RECENT STRUCTURES
- 
 NO PERMANENT STRUCTURE OR VACANT (VAC)
- 
 RECENT INTRUSIONS (INT)
- 
 PARKING (PKG)
- 
 DISTRICT BOUNDARY



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered DEC 1 1978

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Pettit Memorial Chapel	Belvidere Boone County
Waterloo Historic District	Waterloo Monroe County
Egyptian Theatre	DeKalb DeKalb County

8

Encl

Also Notified

Honorable Charles H. Percy
Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
Honorable John B. Anderson
Honorable Paul M. Simon
Honorable Tom J. Corcoran

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20248