

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

7-1-98

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Brussels Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main and Community Streets not for publication

city or town Brussels vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Calhoun code 013 zip code 62013

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. Ward / SHPO 6-25-98
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:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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	
80	10	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
82	11	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)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Commerce/specialty store
- Religion/religious facility
- Religion/church school
- Government/correctional facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Commerce/restaurant
- Religion/religious facility
- Religion/church school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- walls wood
- brick
- roof metal
- other limestone

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Social History

Period of Significance

1847-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 80

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 1 5	7 0 8 6 1 0	4 3 1 4 3 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 1 5	7 0 8 9 4 0	4 3 1 4 1 0 0

3	1 5	7 0 9 5 2 0	4 3 1 4 1 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 5	7 0 9 5 3 0	4 3 1 3 3 5 3

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 Cindy Linn

organization _____ date May 1, 1998

street & number 114 South State telephone _____

city or town Jerseyville state Illinois zip code 62052

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Section 7

Description

The Brussels Historic District encompasses most of the village of Brussels, Illinois. The village of Brussels (estimated current population 125) is located in the southern part of Calhoun County. Calhoun County is a peninsula, situated below Pike County and is between the Mississippi River to the west, and the Illinois River to the east. There are no state highways leading to Brussels. Brussels is accessible by the county road which goes south from the county seat of Hardin. Brussels is fourteen miles from Hardin. The other way to Brussels is to follow the county road west for eight miles after crossing the Brussels Ferry on the Illinois River from Grafton, Illinois. There are two major streets, Main Street and Community Avenue. The Brussels Historic District starts at the southeast entrance to the village on Main Street and continues to wind northwest through the village for .7 of a mile, and at Community Avenue, near the center of the village, goes south for .1 of a mile.

The Brussels Historic District is comprised of mostly one or one and a half story vernacular frame and brick homes, several businesses with attached residences, a church, and school buildings dating from 1847 through c. 1979.

West of the historic district and across a small branch creek is a two story brick home built in 1863, a lumber yard which was built around the old grade school, St. Matthews Lutheran Church, built in 1863, the church hall, parsonage, cemetery, and a new home. These are not included in the boundaries of the district due to several acres of open land between them and the historic district as well as the historic integrity of the church and school has been severely compromised.

South of the district are several new homes on Community Avenue. Community Avenue also has a public grade and high school, combination fire department and village hall, funeral home, and a bank. These buildings are less than 50 years old and not included within the district.

Calhoun County, like Jo Daviess County in the extreme northwest part of the state, was never touched by glaciers. In these areas rugged terrain, sharply dissected by valleys is

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prevalent unlike most of the rest of the state which is more level due to the leveling action of the glaciers.

Brussels lies above the bluffs of the Illinois River, to the southwest of Swan Lake (a backwater pool of the river). The topography of the district is rolling as three small branch creeks cut through the area from the southwest to the north. Approaching the district from the southeast, one crosses a small branch creek that leads to the east. The topography changes in elevation rising up as the road (Main Street) continues to the northwest into the village and the boundaries of the historic district. Just past Wittmond's Hotel and Restaurant (MR1) the topography slightly drops in elevation to a small branch creek that leads to the north and eventually joins with Metz Creek to the north of the village. Through the middle section of town past Community Avenue, the topography is almost level with the elevation behind the properties on the north side of the street dropping to the northeast. At the west end of the district the topography drops in elevation to a branch creek. This branch creek leads north joining Metz Creek to the north of the village.

The general layout of the district follows the meandering topography of Main Street. Buildings are located apart from each other with large lots. Much of the surrounding rural landscape is visible throughout the district due to the low building density. The buildings are generally aligned along both sides of Main Street and Community Avenue. Most of them are placed close to the street. Commercial buildings and residences are mixed throughout the length of Main Street, although the west end of the district is mostly residential in character. There is a large asphalt parking area located to the north of St. Mary's Catholic Church (ML17) that historically housed a stable for the parishioners' horses and open land. Originally the streets were dirt. Today the two main streets are asphalt. There are a couple of short roads within the district that are gravel. The sidewalks historically in front of the buildings were wooden and covered most of the district. Today the sidewalks are concrete and are only found on the south side of Main Street.

Within the historic district there is a mixture of residences and businesses. Most of the homes within the historic district are one or one and a half story homes. There are several two story homes and businesses. Most of the larger buildings were built as a business with a residence attached. Many of the larger structures have two front doors centered in the front facade on both the first and second stories. The majority of the

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homes have clapboards with gable metal roofs. Within the confines of the village outbuildings are found on almost every property. There are numerous chicken coops and privies, and even a few barns and a carriage house. The historic district also has a church, church office, parish hall, parochial school, a restaurant/hotel/tavern/antique store, a tavern/antique store, a restaurant/flower and gift shop, a library, a Red and White Grocery Store/beauty salon/apartments, a public school gymnasium, ambulance shed, a cemetery, and the American Legion Hall. The historic district contains 80 contributing buildings, a contributing site, and a contributing object. The contributing buildings include 21 residences, a church, church hall, church office, parochial school, gymnasium, library, American Legion Hall, 10 commercial buildings, 3 barns, one carriage house, 3 chicken coops, 4 privies, 11 garages, and one storage building. The contributing site is St. Mary's Cemetery and the contributing object is the statue of Christ in front of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The historic district also has ten non-contributing buildings and a non-contributing structure. There are six homes less than 50 years old. There are two frame homes from 1949 and 1951, two brick homes c.1979, a small brick building with an attached trailer from 1955, and a mobile home. Another home has had several additions, to its two original rooms, done in the 1960s making it non-contributing.

There is a small modern brick phone building that is non-contributing. A restaurant/tavern was originally built in 1975. The restaurant/tavern was destroyed by fire in 1993 and was rebuilt in the same year. The other non-contributing building houses the post office, built in 1975, with an addition, c.1985, for a bank. The village did not have a municipal water system until the 1960s, so the water tower is a non-contributing structure.

Most of the buildings have had little physical change over the years. Most updates have been the addition, removal or enclosure of a porch and synthetic siding.

Architectural styles or periods represented in the district include Queen Anne, Italianate, and Greek Revival. These styles only apply to a few buildings. Most of the buildings are vernacular, frame with a gable front or side-gabled roofs and do not reflect a particular architectural style. As the village grew, business owners often built their false front buildings with an attached residence to the side. Many of the buildings still

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have their original metal roofs. Several of the buildings have double doors on the second story, directly above the double doors on the first story.

Historically, Brussels was slow to develop in the early 1800s. From the 1820s through the 1840s there was usually just a family at a time coming to the area. The greatest influx to Brussels was in 1843 by several German families. The village was mainly settled by the end of the 1860s. The average population, over the years, has been around 200.

The village was sparsely settled in its early development. Early residences were surrounded by woods so, local wood was used to build most of the village buildings. A few miles away was the Thomas Pressed Brick Company that made a yellow brick which can be found today in some of the buildings. Sections of the Wittmond Trading Post (MR1) was built with bricks from the brick company.

The first business at the site of Brussels was the Twitchell blacksmith shop in 1822. The Wittmond Trading Post was the first business to remain in continuous operation to today. Conrad Wittmond established a trading post and general store in 1847 (MR1) on the northeast side of Main Street near the east end of the village. A residence was built on the west side in 1863 and a hotel was added on the east side in 1880. Today the Wittmond Restaurant and Hotel remains as the oldest continually operating business in the village.

Another early business, from the 1870s, was the A. C. Benken and Company, General Store (MR10). The building is a two story front gable frame commercial building with a one story attached residence. Originally the building was a general store with a combined restaurant and saloon in the basement, and a flour mill in a barn at the back of the property. Today the barn is gone but the main building houses a Red and White Grocery Store, three apartments, and a beauty shop. The general store operated continuously until 1963. In 1966 the building was sold at auction and then reopened.

Brussels only has two named streets. Main Street runs northwest through the entire village, but it curves several times instead of being a straight through road. Community Avenue starts in the center of town and goes to the south end of the village. There are no street addresses. Lots and sections are not evenly divided. For identification

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purposes a key has been developed which follows the village map. The key, explained here, is also listed on the map.

The key begins at the southeast end of the village on Main Street, following the map, numerically, west through the village. Each building or site is identified by a code in sequential order. First to be identified is Main Street on the left or south side. (ML1 is Main left #1—ML27). After the left side is completed return to the southeast end and follow the same procedure for the right or north side of Main Street. (MR1 is Main right #1 — MR19). Then go to Community Avenue and follow it South. The west side of the road is identified as the left side and the first building is the one closest to Main Street. (CL1 — CL5). Then return to Main Street and the east side of Community Avenue is identified as the right side. (CR1). Unshaded boxes are contributing. Shaded boxes are non-contributing. When the historic or current name of a building is known the name is given.

ML1 - c. 1850. Two story frame side-gabled roof house with two front doors and six-over-six windows. Contributing.
Barn. Stone foundation. Hip roof. Contributing.
Shed. Hip roof. Contributing.
Shed. Side gable roof. Contributing.
Privy. Contributing.

ML2 - Post Office and Bank of Kampsville. 1975 with addition c.1985. Non-contributing.

ML3 — American Legion Post #685. 1948. Frame and metal building with curved roof trusses. Constructed with local lumber. Contributing.

ML4 — Water Tower. c. 1960s. Non-contributing.

ML5 — 1949. Frame house. Non-contributing.

ML6 — c. 1890. One and a half story L-shape, gable roof house with two front doors and double-hung sash windows. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Carriage house. Gable roof. Contributing.

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Chicken coop. Shed roof. Contributing.
Privy. Contributing.

ML7 – c. 1900. One and a half story T-shape, single hung sash windows, frame house. Contributing.
Modern garage. Gable roof. Non-contributing.

ML8 – c. 1890. One and a half story gable front, gable roof house with two doors and double-hung sash windows. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Contributing.
Privy. Contributing.

ML9 – Mobile home. Non-contributing.

ML10 – c. 1890. One story hall and parlor, frame house with double-hung sash windows. Contributing.

ML11 – Fisher Store (Sengers Tavern, Too). c. 1876. Two story front gable with upper six-over six windows and one story residence attached. The one-story residence has two front doors. Later addition to east side. Originally built by Ferdinand Fisher as a store, poolroom, and apartments. In 1959 the building was sold to Joseph Menke and for a long time it was referred to as Menke's Hall. Other uses have been a grocery store, bottled gas business, and telephone office. Today the building is used as a tavern, an antique shop called Granny's Rocker, and storage area. Contributing.

ML12 – Small brick modern phone building. Non-contributing.

ML13 – Schleeper Building. c. 1896. Two story gable front, frame commercial building with gable roof, double doors, and double-hung sash windows with two story attached residence. The side-gabled roof residence has two front doors on both the first and second stories. Originally built as a saloon and residence. Other uses have been a dance hall, boarding house, lumber and hardware store, antique store, telephone office, beauty shop, and post office. Today the building is vacant. Contributing.

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ML14 – 1910. One and a half story, Queen Anne styled T-shape, gable roof with scroll trim frame house with double front doors and double sash windows. Contributing.
Barn. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

ML15 – Bank of Brussels (St. Mary's Parish Hall). c. 1908. Two story, brick front and white frame sided commercial building. Originally built as a bank. Other uses have been a grocery store and frozen food locker. Today the building is used as a church hall and apartment. Contributing.
Brick storage building. c. 1910. Side gable roof. Used to store things for the Annual Picnic. Contributing.

ML16 – c. 1860. One and a half story Italianate styled brick house. Contributing.

ML17 – St. Mary's Church. 1863. Italianate styled brick building with Greek Revival influences. The building has pilasters, arched windows and brackets. Contributing.
Statue. c. 1863. Contributing object.

ML18 – St. Mary's Convent (St. Mary's Church Office). c. 1910. Two story Queen Anne styled brick building. Originally built as a convent for the nuns. Another use has been a school dormitory, located in the attic. Today the building is used as the church office. Contributing.

ML19 – St. Mary's School. 1931. Two story stone building. Originally built as a parochial school which was later open to public high school students. Today the building is a parochial grade school. Contributing.

ML20 – c. 1895. Two story gable front gable roof frame commercial building with double doors and double-hung sash windows frame with attached residence. Originally built as a general store and residence to replace the original brick one which was destroyed by fire. The original building was the location for the first post office within the village limits. Other uses have been a feed store, library, restaurant, and flower shop. Today the building is a private residence. Contributing.
Shed. Hip roof. Contributing.
Garage. Shed roof. Contributing.

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Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

ML21 - c. 1920. One story ceramic tile gable roof bungalow. Another use was a funeral home. Today the building is a private residence. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

ML22 - c. 1880. One story hall and parlor house. Contributing.
Shed which used to be across the road and was part of the Conoco Gas Station.

Shed roof. Contributing.

ML23 - c. 1979. Brick ranch style home. A general store used to be on the property. Non-contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Shed. Side gable roof. Contributing.
Brick shed. Gable roof. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof.. Contributing.
Shed. Side gable roof. Contributing.

ML24 - Shell Gasoline Station (Ambulance Shed). 1945. One story false front building. Another use was the Shell Gas Station. Contributing.
Chicken coop. Shed roof. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

ML25 - 1951. Frame home. Non-contributing.

ML26 - c. 1890. One story T-shape gable roof, frame house. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Contributing.

ML27 - c. 1880. One and a half story T-shape gable roof, brick house. Contributing.
Barn. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

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MR1 – Wittmond's Trading Post (Wittmond's Restaurant and Hotel). 1847. Two story gable roof with six-over-six windows, brick commercial building with later additions from 1863 and 1880. Originally built as a trading post and general store. Later additions include a residence and hotel. Another use was a post office. Today the building is a restaurant, hotel, tavern, and antique store. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR2 – c. 1900. One and a half T-shape, gable roof house with double-hung sash windows. Contributing.

MR3 – c. 1860s. One story center hall, side gable roof brick Greek Revival and Italianate styled house with double-hung sash windows. The village's first settler owned this property at one time. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR4 – c. 1919. One and a half story gable roof bungalow. Contributing.
Barn. Hip roof. Contributing.
Vacant one and a half story central hall with gable roof brick house. Contributing.

MR5 – St. Mary's Cemetery. c. 1840s. Property includes a cast iron fence and gate. Contributing site.

MR6 – c. 1899. Two story Queen Anne styled gable roof, frame house with attached garage. The house has two front doors centered in the front facade on both the first and second stories. Other property uses have been the first St. Mary's Church, saloon and dance hall. These structures no longer exist. Today the building is a private residence. Contributing.

MR7 – Peter Wittmond's Tavern & Residence (Grandma's Attic). c. 1870s. One and a half story gable front, frame commercial building with added on two-story residence. The building has both two-over-two and six-over-six windows. The house has two front doors on both the first and second stories. Originally owned by Peter Wittmond. Built as a tavern and residence. Other uses have been a post office, restaurant, filling station, lumber yard, pool hall, and barber shop. Today the building is vacant. Contributing.

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One story house type gas station, c. 1920s. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR8 — Brussels Jail. c.1876. One story frame gable roof structure covered with corrugated metal. Contributing.

MR9 — Brussels Tavern and Restaurant . 1993. Brick gable roof commercial building. Non-contributing.

MR10 — A. C. Benken and Company, General Store (Red and White Grocery Store). c.1875. Two story front gable roof, frame commercial building with one story attached residence. Originally known as A.C. Benken and Company, General Store. Built as a general store with a combined restaurant and saloon in the basement. A barn, which no longer exists, was used as a flour mill. Other uses have been a library and restaurant. Today the building has a grocery store, apartments, and beauty shop. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR11 — Frame house with several room additions in 1960s. Non-contributing.

MR12 — c. 1890s. One and a half story gable roof frame house with two front doors and double-hung sash windows. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Contributing.
Chicken coop. Shed roof. Contributing.
Privy. Contributing.

MR13 — Narup Building. c. 1890s. Two story false front commercial building. Originally built as a business. Businesses have been a feed store, trucking business, movie theater, and tavern. Today the building is vacant. Contributing.
Open shed. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR14 — Brussels Public Library. c. 1860s. Two story I-house, brick with synthetic siding. Originally built as a house. Other uses have been a doctor's office, high school

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home economics building, and a funeral home. Today the addition to the west is used as the public library and some storage. Contributing.

MR15 – c. 1870s. Upright and wing house. Contributing.
Two car garage. Gable roof. Contributing.

MR16 – 1870. Side gable roof frame house. Contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Contributing.
Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

MR17 – c.1890s. Shed. Shed roof. Contributing.

MR18 – c.1910. One and a half story center gable, frame house with side gable roof. Contributing.

MR19 – c. 1900. One and a half story center gable, frame house with side gable roof. Vacant. Contributing.

CL1 – c. 1920s. Garage with ceramic tile construction. Contributing.

CL2 – c. 1910. Peach Tree Cafe. Beveled siding gable roof commercial building. Originally built as St. Mary's Parish Hall and was located across the street. Other uses have been a post office, showroom for selling cars, tavern, confectionery, grocery store, living quarters, dance hall, barber shop, bowling alley, movie theater, feed store, and bakery. Today the building is used as a restaurant and flower and gift shop. Contributing.

CL3 – Small modern brick building attached to small trailer. Non-contributing.

CL4 – c. 1970. Ranch style gable roof brick home. Non-contributing.
Garage. Gable roof. Non-contributing.

CL5 – c. 1850. Klocke House. Saltbox with double door frame house. At one time part of the house was used as a sorghum mill. Contributing.

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CR1 – School Gymnasium. 1939. Stone building. This building was a WPA project. St. Mary's School was a public high school, as well as, a parochial school. The church donated the land for the gym to the school board so that WPA funds could be used. Contributing.

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Section 8

Statement of Significance

The Brussels Historic District is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Brussels Historic District is significant under Criterion A for commerce and social history, because the buildings--commercial, residential, and institutional--contribute to our understanding of the commercial and social history of mid to late 19th and early 20th century Calhoun County, Illinois. The varied topography with its buildings following the winding Main Street, the buildings' spacious settings, the large, maintained yards, and numerous frame outbuildings (barns, sheds, privies, and garages), combine to convey the feeling of a small, but active agricultural community before 1948. The district is significant for commerce as the village of Brussels and surrounding agricultural area were dependent upon the exchange of goods and services from 1847, when the Wittmond Trading Post opened to 1948, the fifty-year cutoff for significance to the National Register for Historic Places. Brussels is a rural village characterized by frame and brick vernacular commercial buildings and houses set along the winding Main Street. Historically Brussels and the rest of Calhoun County were virtually isolated from the rest of the state of Illinois and the nearby state of Missouri due to it being located on a peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Settled by German settlers, the village today retains much of its historic character during the period of significance.

History

Calhoun County was formed from Pike County in 1825. Most of the early settlers of the county were transient lumberjacks who cut wood to be used in nearby St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri. Calhoun County was so heavily wooded and its early lumberjack population was so unstable that a bill entitled "An Act to Abolish Calhoun County" narrowly escaped ratification by the State Assembly of 1836-1837. Calhoun County was the only county in Illinois not served by a railroad, due to the inaccessibility caused by the two rivers and its sparsely settled population.

The WPA Guide to Illinois, written and compiled by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration described the county in 1937,

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Calhoun County, a long limestone ridge between the Mississippi and Illinois, is all but divorced from the remainder of the State. The only county in Illinois without a railroad, is in large part undeveloped. The ridge drops precipitously in to the rivers that bound it; the area is wild, and for miles at a time appears to be uninhabited. Towns are few, and even small settlements are limited to the rivers or to the fertile ridge tops and gentler valley slopes that support the finest apple orchards of the State.

The site of Brussels was located on a fertile ridge top with some shallow valley slopes, a suitable site for farming and orchards, with a water supply nearby and woods for construction and fuel. The first settler on the present site of Brussels was John Metz who came in 1822. Joshua Twitchell moved from Coles Grove in the same year and started a blacksmith shop.¹

Several German families, from the province of Hanover, came to the Brussels vicinity in 1843. By 1850 a number of Irish had arrived and settled to the south and east of the town. In the 50's and 60's many German people came to the neighborhood; those belonging to the Lutheran faith settled to the west and southwest of the present village of Brussels, while most of the Germans belonging to the Catholic faith settled within the limits of the village and to the east and south.²

Conrad Wittmond started a trading post in 1847 (MR1). At that time the present site of Brussels was mainly a wooded area. Wittmond's Trading Post was one of the first brick buildings in the area. Most settlers in the area had a log structure as their first building.

Traders would come in with furs and wild hogs. The meat was salted down and stored until it was transported to St. Louis. During the winter transportation was done by sleds. Without river traffic to break the ice the river was frozen from December through the first of March.

In 1848, under the leadership of Casper Blooms and Theodore Schleeper, the Catholic church was constructed. This was a frame building 40 feet by 30 feet, with four living rooms to the back of the building. It was located on land at the northwest corner of St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, where the house of Joseph Menke, Sr., later stood. By 1850, thirty Catholic families had arrived. Among them were the Kelleys,

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Cunninghams, Gleasons, McCauleys, Wittmonds, Telkamps, Blooms, and Schleepers.³

Until 1852, there was no resident priest, but in that year Father John Moliter, a Belgian priest, arrived. He lived but three months after taking up his work in the community. After his death the people of the parish decided to name the little village "Brussels" after Father Moliter's native city, Brussels, Belgium.⁴

Henry Imming came to Brussels in 1853 and first built a log house.⁵ Five years later he built a large two story brick building which had a general store including dry-goods and groceries. This was also the family home. The Imming Building was located at what is now the southwest corner of Main Street and Community Avenue. Imming's property covered forty acres. The brick building burnt in the 1890s.

Another early settler in Brussels was John A. Hanneken. Hanneken bought an acre of timber in 1859 after having worked for a local farmer for two years. Then in 1860 Hanneken built a frame addition to his dwelling and opened a hotel. This building was demolished.

Around 1860 another source of income, in the village, was a sorghum mill. The sorghum mill was run by the Klocke family in the back of their home (CL5). This building is still standing on the west side of Community Avenue.

Most of the early settlers, in addition to having a business, earned their living by farming. Farmers in the area harvested corn and wheat. Many of the farmers would make staves or cord wood during the winter to sell during the summer and fall. Most of the farmers and early settlers had little money so they would take cordwood, poles, or staves to the merchants who would accept them and give the settlers goods and wares in exchange.⁶

Apple orchards were another source of income for the local farmers. The apple industry in the area was well under way by the time of the Civil War. The apple business grew into such a large industry that many families were able to earn income from it. The large apple industry eventually led to the need for cooper shops.

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Another early settler in Brussels was Theodore Schleeper. Schleeper owned several acres of land in Brussels and was an active member of St. Mary's Church. Schleeper donated the land to the church for the cemetery which is the largest one in Calhoun County. Then he donated another five acres to the church and in 1862, Father Charles Raphael began the building of the present Italianate styled St. Mary's Church (ML17), after having completed his brick Italianate and Greek Revival styled residence (ML16).⁷

Several German settlers had established a Lutheran church in the 1850s. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church had its first resident pastor come to Brussels from St. Louis, Missouri. Reverend R. H. Biedermann came to Brussels in 1862, after Pastor Johann Buenger organized the congregation in 1861. The land for the church was donated by Henry L. Busch. The building was started in 1862 as a combination church and residence for the minister.⁸ Church services were in German and this tradition continued through the 1930s.

In 1863 Conrad Wittmond built a residence next door to his trading post (MR1). By now the trading post business had expanded to include a general store. Brussels was growing and the residents wanted a doctor. Dr. George Graff came to Brussels in 1866. Then in 1887, Dr. Graff married Mrs. Cassie Messer, the daughter of Henry Busch.

In 1869 the services of the Sisters of St. Joseph from St. Louis, Missouri, were secured and a Catholic school was established. Father Rustemeyer moved back to the frame annex of the original church (demolished), so his home could be used as a school and to house the Sisters until other arrangements were made.⁹

Father Blasius Winterhalter was the pastor of St. Mary's Church from 1871 until 1907. Shortly after coming to Brussels he had a brick parsonage and a two room brick school built. The former parsonage is still part of the church property. The brick school, which is no longer there, stood in front of the present day school. A statue, which hung over the front door, now stands in the school yard.

1875 brought a major change for the residents of Brussels. Residents had to travel several miles out of town to pick up their mail. Mail was received at Martin's Landing Warehouse, south of town. The post office part of the warehouse was referred to as NEWS. This way of receiving mail had been done since the 1850s. Henry Imming was

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appointed postmaster in 1875. From then on, residents were able to pick up their mail in town.

Around 1875 the number of businesses increased in Brussels. Herman Stahl started a grocery store (MR10) and had a flour mill at the back of the property. Later a combination restaurant and saloon was added to the basement. Stahl and his wife Anna ran the business together until his death. Sometimes customers became too rowdy in the saloon. Residents recall stories about Anna going down to the saloon, with her pistol, to straighten out any altercations that got out of hand.¹⁰ The drunk and disorderly tavern patrons created frequent problems.

Around 1876 a jail was built (MR8). The jail was referred to as a calaboose and was made of oak. Later corrugated metal was added to the 10 feet by 12 feet structure. Probably the largest arrest was one night when approximately 12 men were arrested for drunk and disorderly conduct.

Anton and Theresa Klocke sold some land to Ferdinand Fisher on March 9, 1876. Fisher used the land to build a multiple use building (ML11). The building was used as a store, poolroom, and had apartments.

Another major change occurred for Brussels on March 22, 1876. This was the date that the plat of Brussels was filed for record. Wesley Bovee was the surveyor. It would be several more years before Brussels was actually incorporated as a village.

Many of the German families who came to Brussels in the 1850s and 1860s remained in the village and the surrounding area. By the end of the 1800s there were several businesses in the village, such as general stores, saloons, a blacksmith shop, restaurants, a flour mill, and a sorghum mill.

During this time period, Brussels residents rarely made trips to the county seat of Hardin because the trip would take a couple of days. If residents left town, the trip would usually be made by steamboat to St. Louis.

The local businesses would buy most of their stock in bulk. The steamboats were not able to make the trip in the winter, so merchants had to buy in large quantities. Sometimes merchants would hire local residents to haul their goods up from the river.

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Brussels Historic District

Most businesses had large underground caverns to store the goods. Businesses also bought goods from drummers who came from St. Louis by steamboat. The drummers then provided a need for the hotel business. This way of doing business continued on into the 20th Century.

As the population and commerce increased in the area more drummers came to Brussels to peddle their wares. Brussels was the first stop inland from the rivers for the drummers who often stayed overnight. In 1880 Conrad Wittmond added on several rooms to his existing business and expanded into the hotel business. Various businesses in the area hired local men to meet the drummers at the river landing, and bring their wares to the businesses. This was another way that some people were able to earn extra income.

Brussels obtained the services of another doctor in 1887. Dr. Charles Rohning had come to America from Germany. Dr. Rohning was living in Texas when he accepted the requests of some citizens of Brussels to move there. In June of 1888 Brussels was incorporated as a village. The first Village Board Meeting was on November 17, 1888. The original Village Board members were George Graff, Theodor Telkamp, H.R. Imming, John Held, Godfrey Lind, Charles Nolte, Barney Pohlman, and Herman Hannekan.¹¹

Around 1890 the Narup family started a feed store business in Brussels. The Narups erected a two story, frame, false front building with the feed store located on the first floor. The business remained in the family for many years.

During the 1890s the Village Marshall was not elected. Residents who were interested in the job put in a bid for it. The job went to the lowest bidder. In addition to regular law enforcement duties the Marshall was responsible for lighting the street lamps.

Around 1890 Henry Kulp opened a general store (demolished, located at the site of ML23). The store was managed by Mrs. Kulp and their eight children. While the rest of the family managed the store Mr. Kulp owned and operated a threshing machine.

The church tower for St. Matthew's Lutheran Church was completed in 1891. The money for the tower was raised by selling lots in the church cemetery. Mrs. Caroline Kinder donated the large bell and Henry Fester's parents donated the smaller bell.¹²

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Around 1896 Tobias Schleeper built a saloon (ML13). The building had a dance hall on the second floor and several rooms which were rented out as a boarding house. Schleeper included a two-story side gabled residence on the lower east side of the building.

During the 1880s another saloon was built by Peter Wittmond (MR7). The side gabled wing of the building had a two story residence with part of the upper floor being used as a boarding house.

By 1900 the population of Brussels was 270. In 1909 St. Matthew's built a building to be used as a school. The building was made of bricks from the Thomas Pressed Brick Company.

After 40 years of service the Sisters of St. Joseph left the area in the early 1900s. Then in 1910 Father Anton Stengel came to Brussels. He secured the services of the Precious Blood Sisters. Shortly after his arrival Father Stengel had a two story brick house built for the Sisters (ML18).

Around 1910 Brussels opened its first bank which was called the Bank of Brussels. The bank was built on property owned by Elmer Williams (ML15).

During this time a source of entertainment was the Brussels men's baseball team. One of the key players was Herman 'Mike' Imming. Imming, a local funeral home director, was the catcher for the outstanding baseball team. 13

Several men from Brussels fought in World War I. The first one to die was Francis Pohlman. Other Brussels men who lost their lives in that war were Oscar Haug, M. Shopper, Gerherd Hendricks, and Joseph S. Moses.

A group of World War I veterans held an organizational meeting in September of 1920. The group decided to apply for a Charter for an American Legion Post to be named after Francis Pohlman, the first South Calhoun serviceman to be killed during the war. There were 30 charter members. The first meeting was at St. Mary's Hall. 14

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Weddings in Brussels were a major part of socializing. If a father had a daughter who was engaged, he would ride a horse into Menke's Hall. The farmer had a pole which was placed in the middle of the saloon and everyone present was invited to the wedding. Residents were to R. S. V. P. by tying a ribbon around the pole. Then the farmer would retrieve the pole a few days later. He knew how many people to plan for based on the number of ribbons tied to the pole. This tradition continued until cars replaced horses.

During the 1920s the growth of Brussels was evident in several ways. More businesses were needed. The population in 1920 was 280. In 1920 a list of businesses was as follows: Bank of Brussels, A.C. Benken & Co., Geo. Bernt- Confectionery, Barney Bimslayer- Implements, Herman Bopp- Blacksmith & Auto Repair, P.L. Carpenter- General Store, Charles Eichhorn- General Store, Herman R. Imming- General Store, John Kamp, Jr.- Garage, H.F. Kulp- Groceries, and Chas. A. Wittmond- General Store.¹⁵

During the early 1920's Mrs. Kulp and her sons expanded their services to the community following the death of Mr. Kulp. A Huxter was used once a week to carry supplies to country housewives. The family business also added a Conoco Filling Station near the store (ML23, demolished).¹⁶

The apple business contributed greatly to the economy in the 1920s. Men from the Chicago area were hired to come in and pack apples. During the harvest season the packers stayed at the Wittmond Hotel (MR1). Many apple growers also used the Wittmond Hotel to arrange the sale of their produce with grocery wholesalers. Every landing was packed with barrels and rows of apples. The boat from St. Louis would make an extra trip or two a week to haul the apples.¹⁷

In 1924 St. Mary's Church held its first Annual Picnic. These picnics have become one of the major social events of the year.

Another sign of growth was the increase in attendance at St. Mary's School. In 1928 the attic of the convent was converted into two large dormitories, one for boys and one for girls who lived too far from the Catholic school to go home at night. There were 19 boarders living in the convent the first year.¹⁸

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Other rural students had families who lived right in Brussels. These students often stayed with them during the winter. There was a livery stable across the road from the school which housed the students' horses.

The population of Brussels remained fairly stable. The 1930 Census showed the Brussels population at 279.

During the 1920s over \$17,000 was raised by St. Mary's Parish to build a new school. St. Mary's School received permission from the Bishop in 1930 to build. The Henry Hess Company was hired as the architectural firm and Father Schnelten served as supervisor of construction. The men of the parish constructed the limestone and frame school. The doors opened the second week in September of 1930 and the building was dedicated on October 12. The building, complete with equipment, sidewalks, and grading cost \$33,313. This led to some major changes for schooling in the area.

One of the provisions for the new school was to begin a high school for the lower half of Calhoun County. Members of the parish were already paying taxes for school support which was being used for the education of the rest of Calhoun County. The students of Brussels lived too far from any public schools to attend them. The parish thought it would be an advantage to have a high school represent the south half of the county. With cooperation of the local school board, the high school department of St. Mary's School was established as a public high school with a two-year program, supported from the educational tax fund of the county and parish funds. The Sisters of Divine Providence served as teachers. The high school was different from other parochial schools because the doors were opened to the area public students as well as those from the parish. The high school's first year of enrollment had 24 students.

For students to receive a four-year accredited high school education, they had to leave Calhoun County to attend the last two years of high school in other high schools. In 1934, a four-year high school was established at St. Mary's School. The first year of enrollment in the four-year high school had 57 students.

A special meeting was held on August 24, 1938 with representatives from the Works Progress Administration, the high school board, and representatives from St. Mary's Church. The meeting was about building a gymnasium and playground for Brussels. Federal funds could not be used for church property. Since the school was open to

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public students the Church decided to donate the land to the school board. This was how a parochial school came to have a gymnasium built by WPA funds. The gymnasium was built by local men and completed in 1939.¹⁹

Brussels did not have a drive-in movie but at one time there was an open-air theater. During the summers of 1935 and 1936 Paul Brands traveled the area and showed movies. Brands would set up a large screen surrounded by a burlap enclosure where portable seats were placed for those wanting to see the movie. The price of admission was a dime. The open-air theater was located, within the historic district, just south of what is now the Peach Tree Cafe (CL2).²⁰

The Bank of Brussels had weathered some hard times. 1939 proved to be too hard of a year for the bank. During 1939 the Bank of Brussels closed and it would be a number of years before Brussels would see another bank (ML15).

After World War II lumber was scarce, but Brussels was able to see the start of another business. In the spring of 1945 the Held brothers started to build a new business. The Held Auto Service opened business for the first time on November 15, 1946 (ML24).

1947 saw the closing of the Conoco Gas Station and the Kulp General Store due to the poor health of the Kulp brothers (ML23, demolished).

In 1948 construction was started on the American Legion Hall (ML3). The building was built from local lumber. This was the first permanent home for the American Legion Post of Brussels.

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5. Portrait and Biographical Album of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Illinois, Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1891.
6. Carpenter, George, Calhoun Is My Kingdom, p. 71.
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9. Ibid., p.2
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11. Held, Barb. "Kulp's Family Store and Station", (Hardin, Illinois), The Calhoun News, April 4, 1978.
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14. Carpenter, George, Calhoun Is My Kingdom, p.112.
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16. Held, Barb, "Kulp's Family Store and Station".
17. Waggoner, Harold. Carl Wittmond Memoir. Oral History, Prepared for the Illinois Legislative Studies Center of Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois, 1988.
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19. Ibid., p.3.
20. Nolte, Marietta, "That's Interesting", The Calhoun County Historical Society Newsletter, Winter, 1998, p.6.

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Nolte, Marietta. "That's Interesting," The Calhoun County Historical Society Newsletter, Winter, 1998.

Oral interview with Charles Burch.

Oral interview with Margie Devine.

Oral interview with Jeanette Held

Oral interview with Sarah Kinder

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Oral interview with Ray Menke

Oral interview with Chales Nolte

Oral interview with Marietta Nolte

Portrait and Biographical Album of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Illinois. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1891.

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Brussels Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

The Brussels Historic District encompasses most of the Village of Brussels. Beginning at the southeast entrance to the village on Main Street, at Lot 1, proceed northwest through the village for .7 of a mile. The Main Street boundary ends with the residence (ML27) on the south side of the road and the residence (MR19) on the north side of the road. Follow the south boundary down Community Avenue where it intersects with Main Street for .1 of a mile. The Community Avenue boundary ends with the gymnasium (CR1) on the east side of the road and with Lot 22 (CL5) on the west side of the road.

The boundary of the Brussels Historic District is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Brussels Historic District Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification

The Brussels Historic District is a collection of middle 19th and early 20th Century historic properties that form the Village of Brussels, Illinois. The northwestern boundary stops before the end of the village limits, which is another .3 of a mile, due to open land. The south boundary ends before the end of the village limits due to modern buildings which do not meet the fifty-year cutoff for significance to the National Register.

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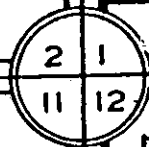
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7. Zone - 15, East - 708850, North - 4313800
8. Zone - 15, East - 708640, North - 4314010

Brussels Historic District

Contributing and Non-contributing resources

Map Key

CH 2



CH 1

FAS 754

Start at SE end of village

MLI - Main, Left side, #1

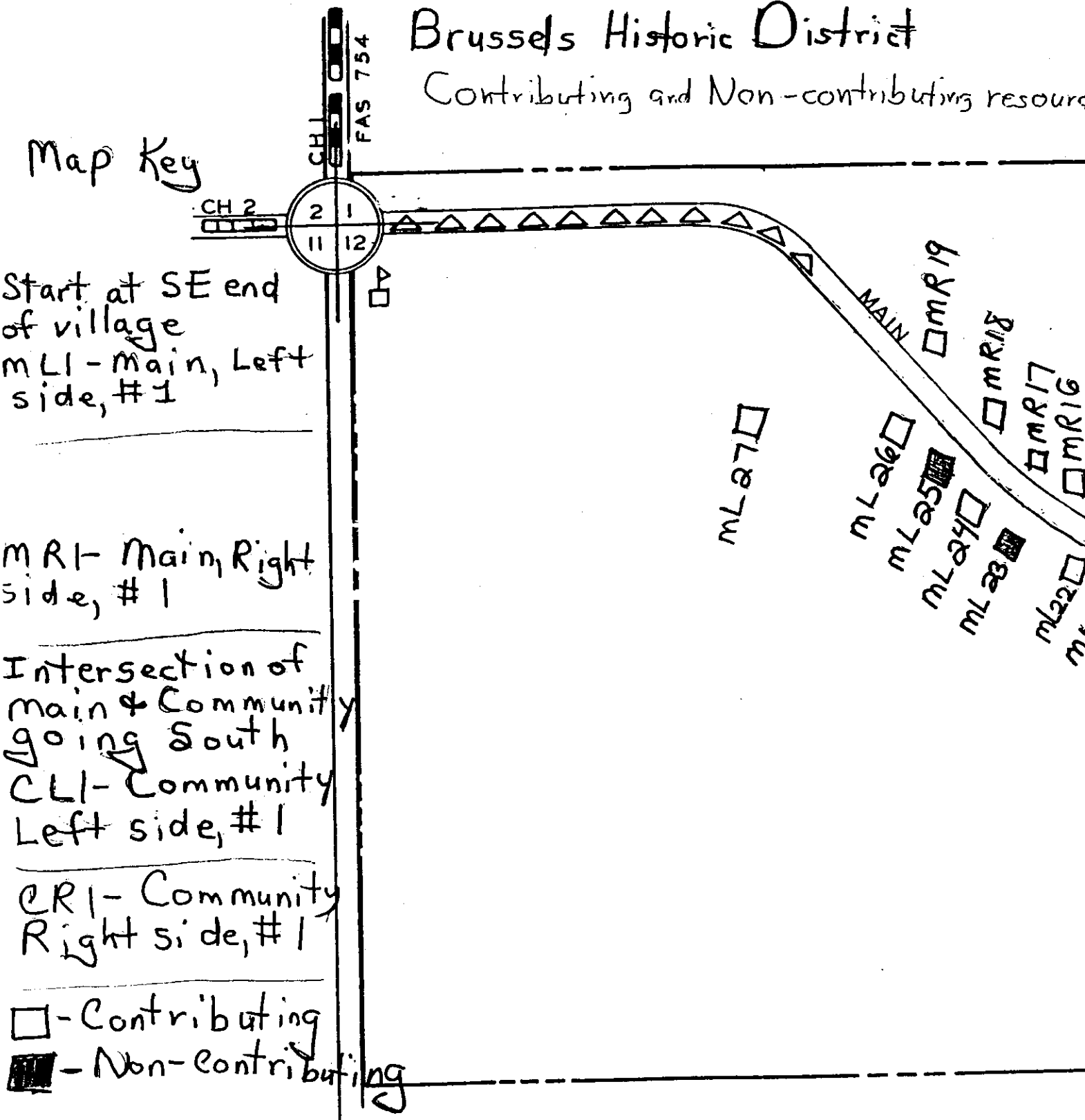
MRI - Main, Right side, #1

Intersection of main & Community going South
 CLI - Community Left side, #1

CRI - Community Right side, #1

□ - Contributing

■ - Non-contributing



LEGEND

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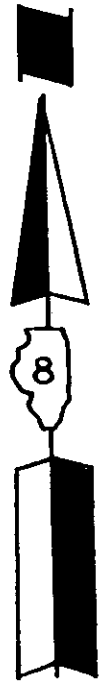
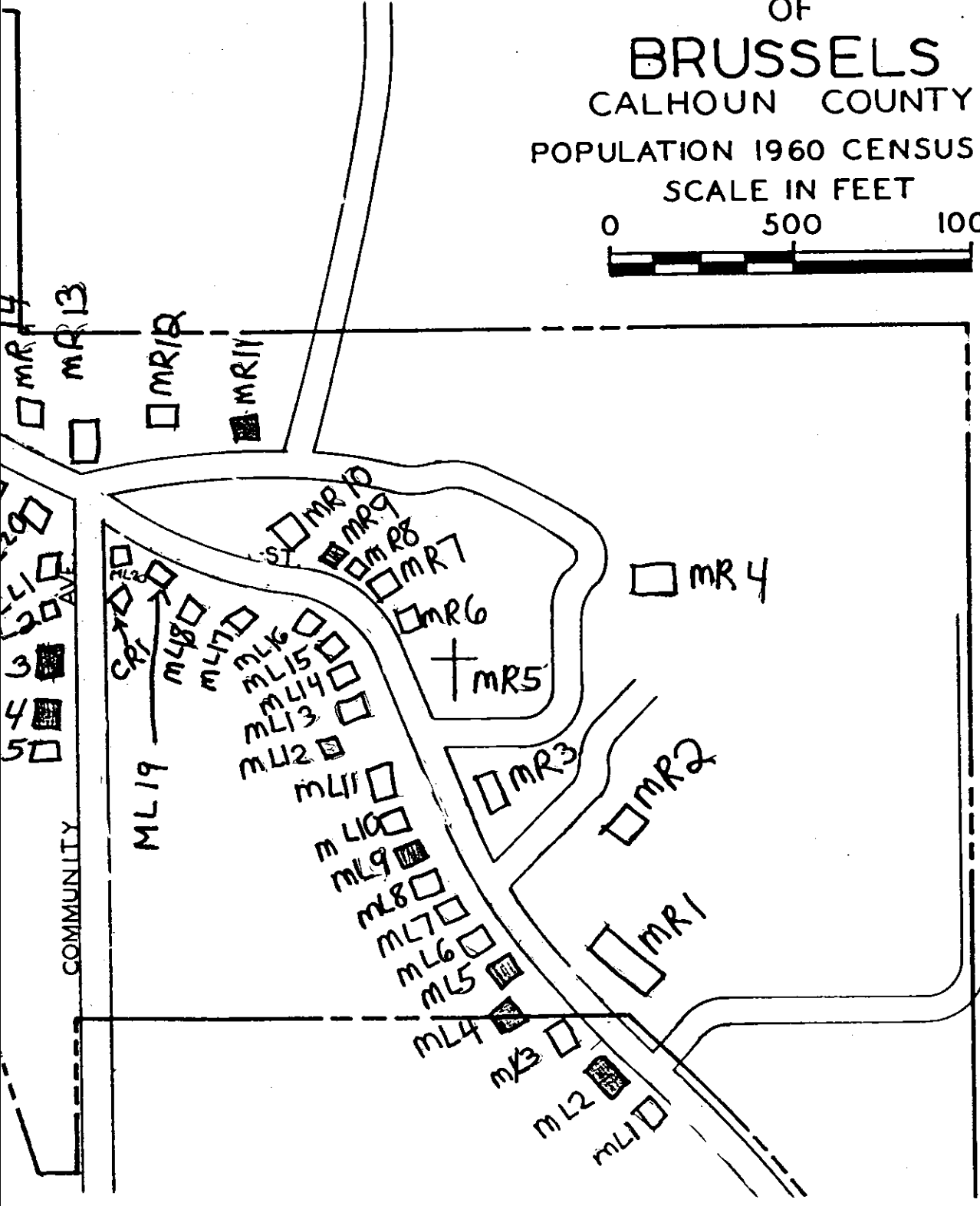
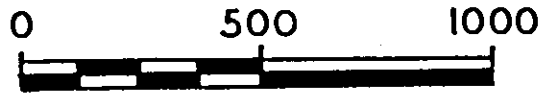
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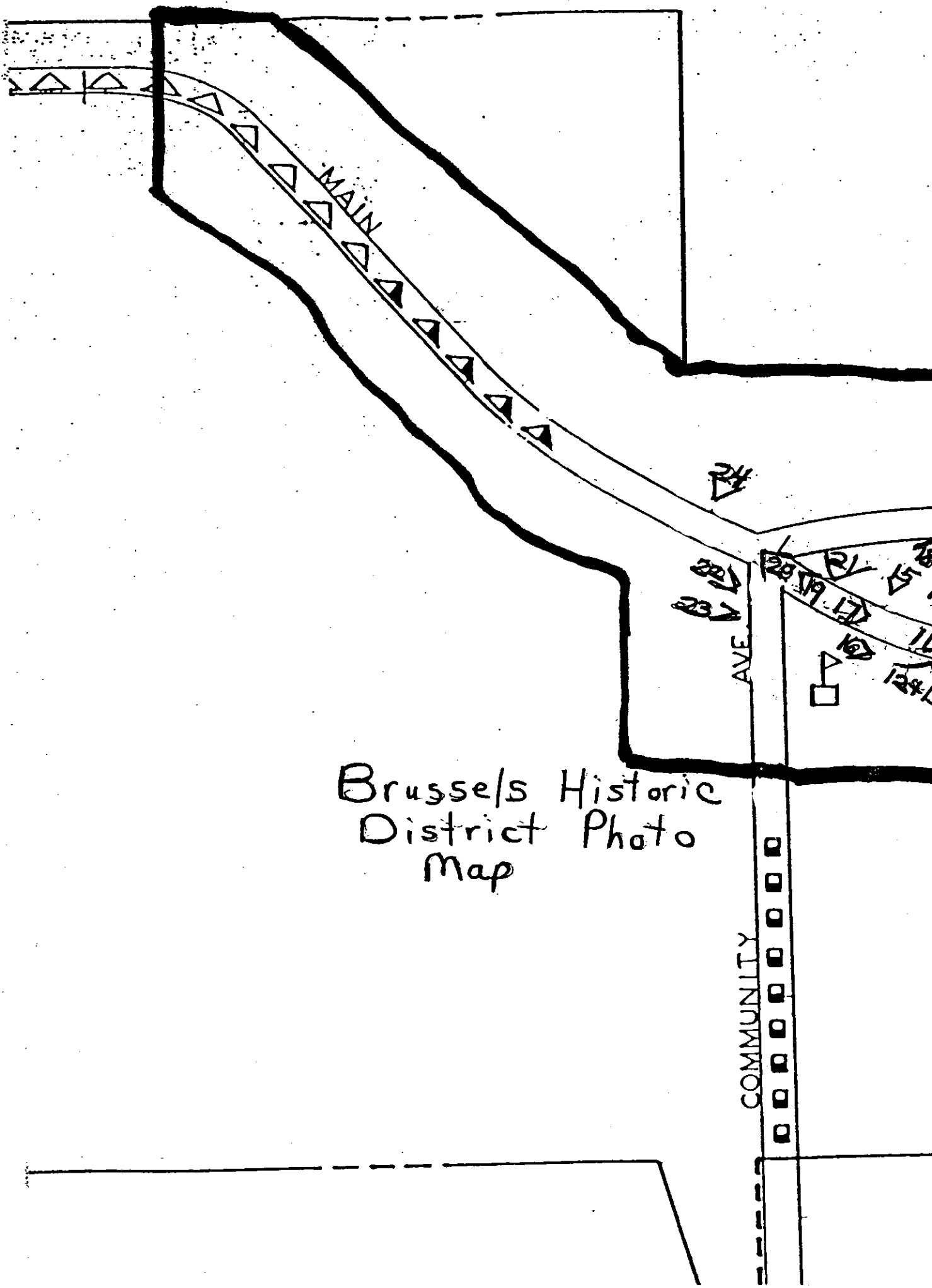
STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & BUILDINGS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
BUREAU OF LOCAL ROADS & STREETS

ARTERIAL STREET MAP
OF
BRUSSELS
CALHOUN COUNTY

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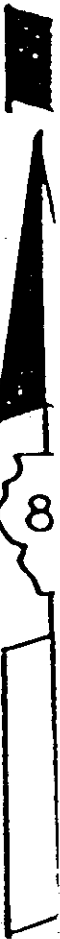
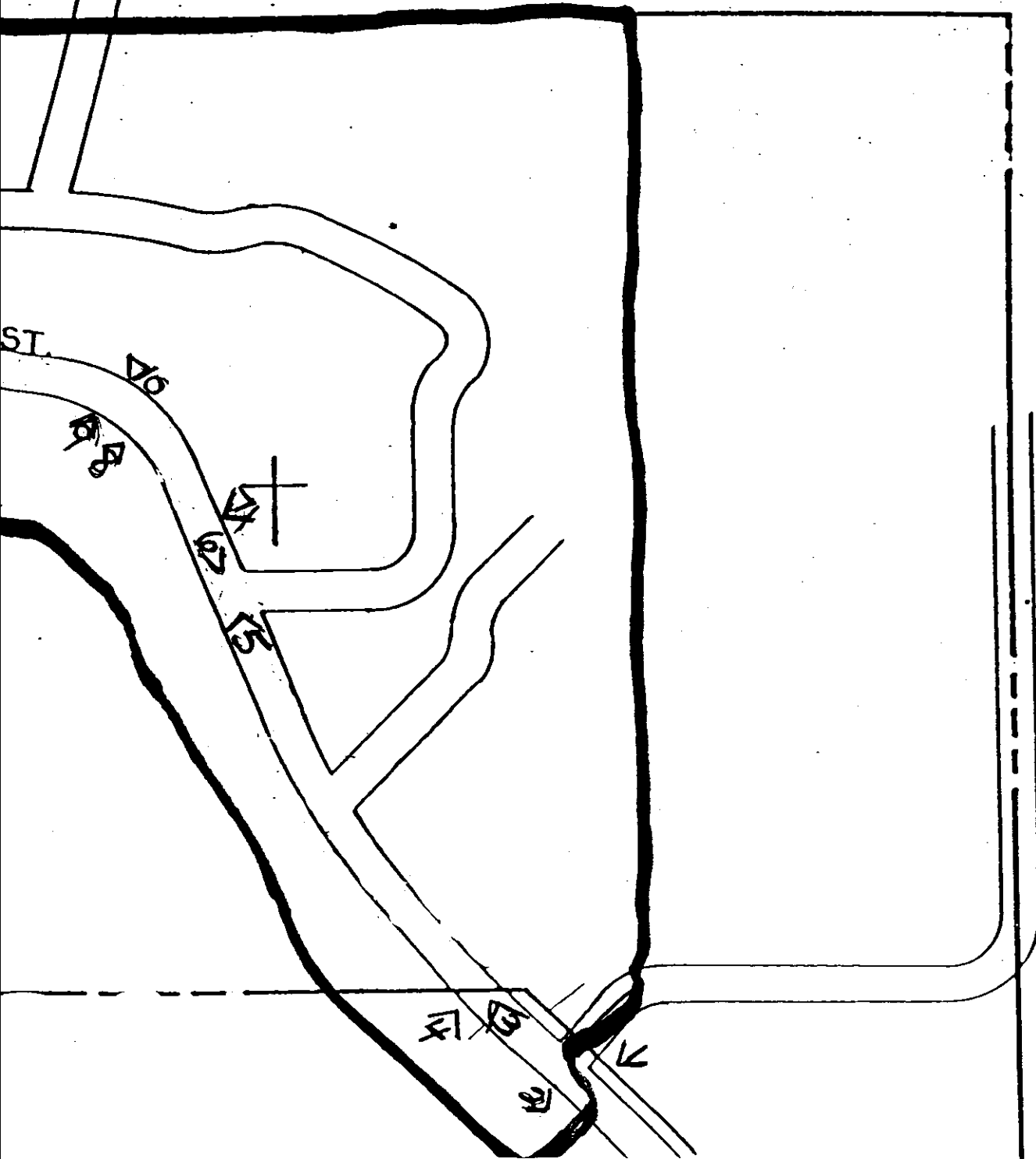
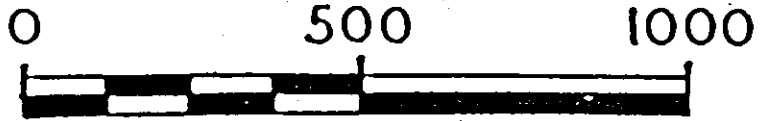


Brussels Historic
District Photo
Map

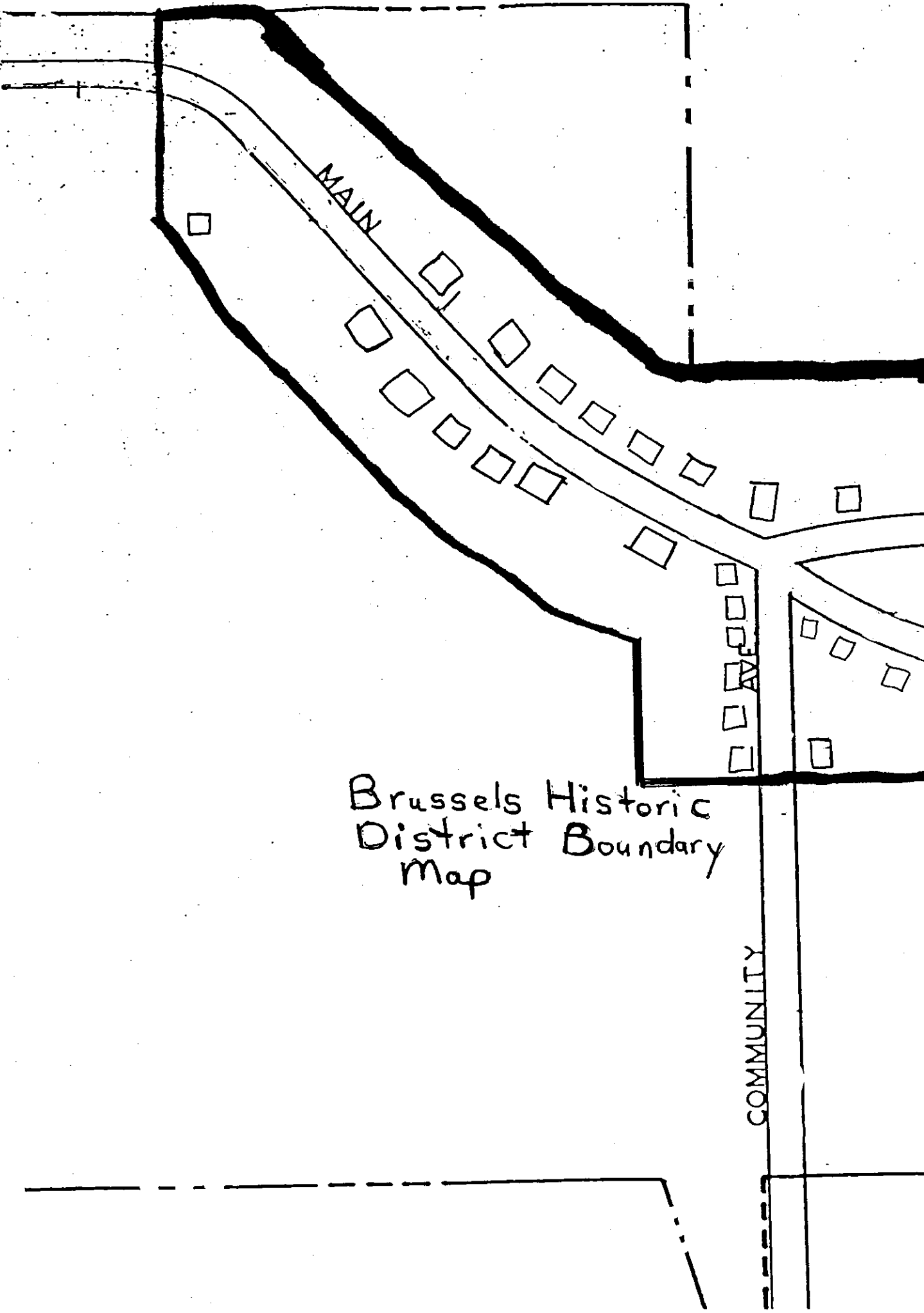
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CALHOUN COUNTY

POPULATION 1960 CENSUS 201

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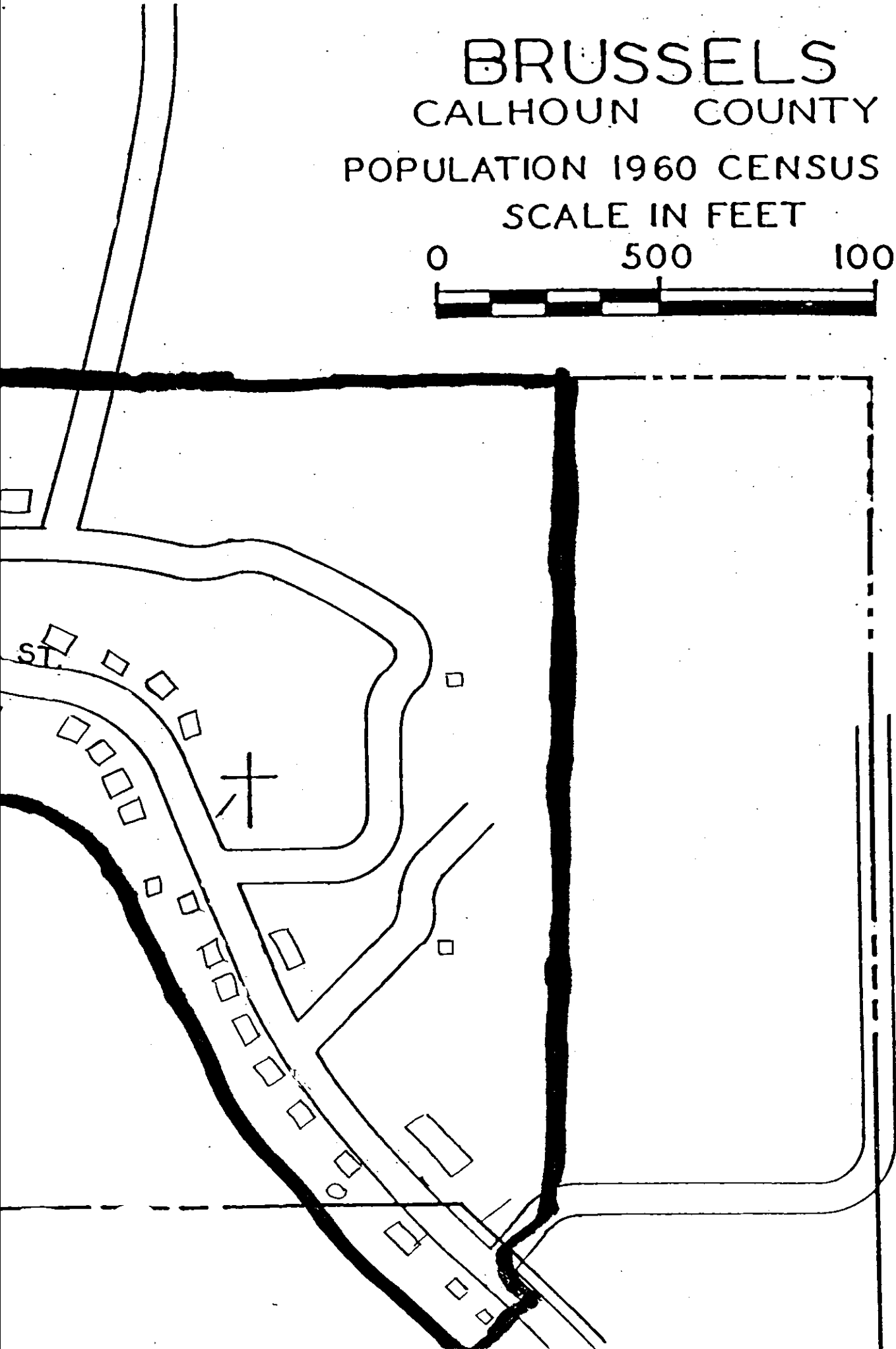
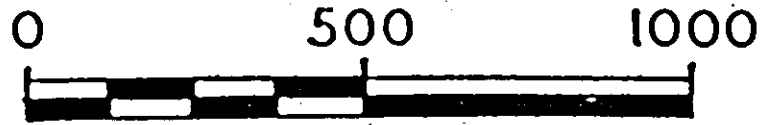
Brussels Historic
District Boundary
Map

BRUSSELS

CALHOUN COUNTY

POPULATION 1960 CENSUS 201

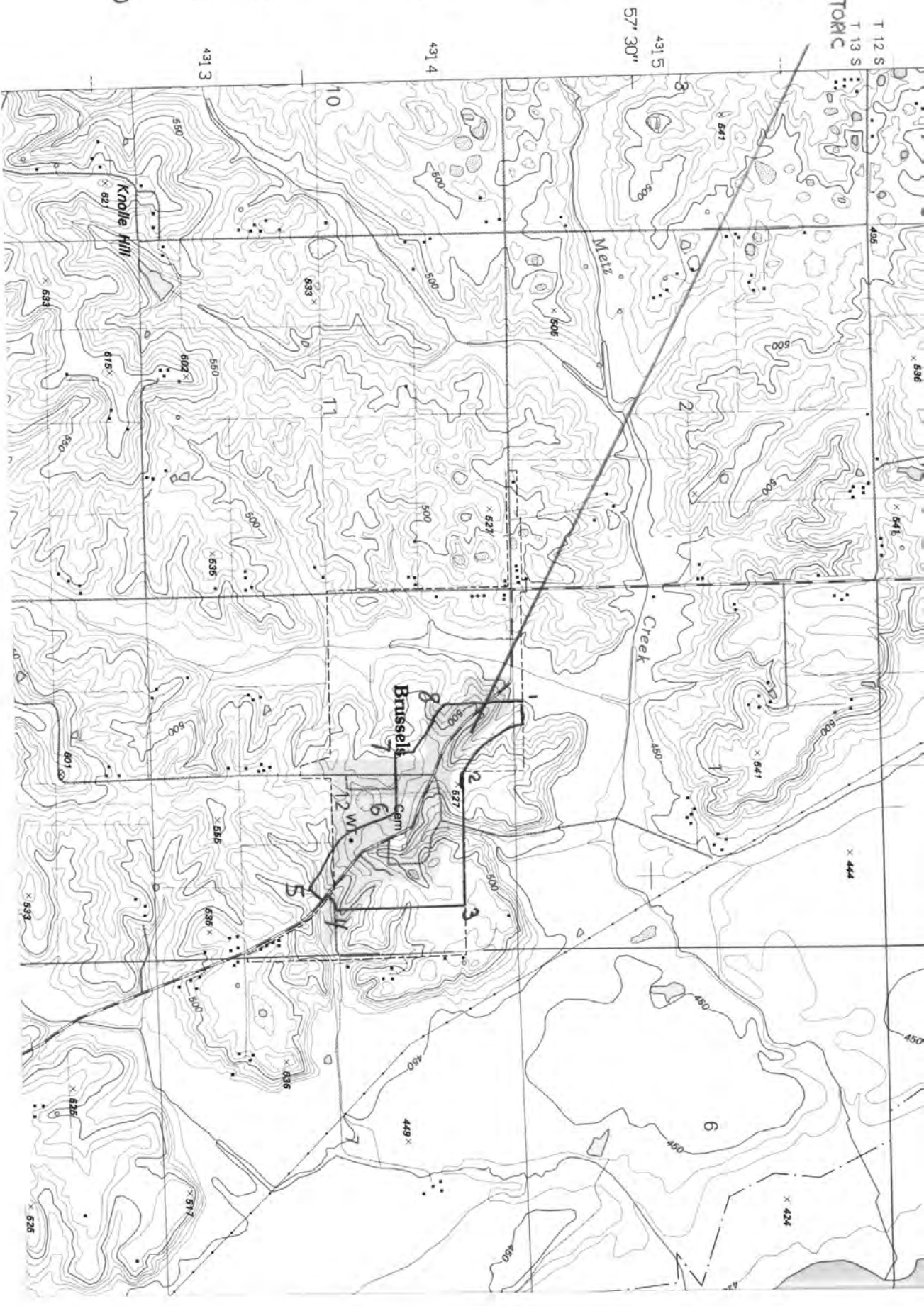
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BRUSSELS HISTORIC
DISTRICT
CALHOUN COUNTY
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- 4 E 709530
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- 6 E 709110
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- 7 E 708850
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- 8 E 708640
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1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

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.

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

AUG 14 1998

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/03/98 THROUGH 8/07/98

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

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1011 S. Madison Ave., 1011 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, 98000959, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1050 S. Madison Ave., 1050 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, 98000960, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1233 Wentworth Ave., 1233 Wentworth Ave., Pasadena, 98000962, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 380 W. Del Mar Blvd., 380 W. Del Mar Blvd., Pasadena, 98000961, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 574 Bellefontaine St., 574 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, 98000958, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Old North Cemetery, 1821 Main St., Hartford, 98000964, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, BANKS COUNTY, Pope Hollingsworth--White House, Wynn Lake Rd., 2 mi. SE of Hollingsworth, Hollingsworth vicinity, 98000973, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Ashby Street Car Barn, 981 Ashby St. NW, Atlanta, 98000972, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Freesman Ford Building, 75 John Wesley Dobbs Ave., Atlanta, 98000958, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, GREENE COUNTY, Bethesda Baptist Church and Cemetery, Jct. of Cty Rd. 120 and Cty Rd. 129, Union Point vicinity, 98000957, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, NEWTON COUNTY, Covington Historic District, Roughly Covington City S of US 278, Covington, 98000969, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, NEWTON COUNTY, Newborn Historic District, Roughly the entire city limits of Newborn City, Newborn, 98000970, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, CLAY COUNTY, Clay County Jail, 195 Main St., Louisville, 98000986, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Illinois Industrial School for Girls, 733 N. Prospect Ave., Park Ridge, 98000978, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, White and Company's Goose Lake Tile Works, 5010 N. Jugtown Rd., Morris vicinity, 98000976, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, White and Company's Goose Lake Stoneware Manufactory, 5010 N. Jugtown Rd., Morris vicinity, 98000982, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, HARDIN COUNTY, Cave-In-Rock, 0.5 mi N of the town of Cave-In-Rock, Cave-In-Rock, 98000984, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Caught in the Middle: the Civil War on the Lower Ohio River MPS)

ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Camp Mather--Camp Logan, 10765 IL 13, Shawneetown, 98000983, LISTED, 8/06/98 (Caught in the Middle: The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River MPS)

ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Balkerson, Col. William H. Farmstead, 1510 N. State St., Jerseyville vicinity, 98000977, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Hamilton Primary School, 200 ft. W of the jct. of Otterville and McClusky Rds., Otterville, 98000975, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Illinois Route 4--North of Auburn, Curran and Snell Rd., Auburn vicinity, 98000979, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Lincoln Colored Home, 427 S. Twelfth St., Springfield, 98000985, LISTED, 8/06/98

IOWA, WOODBURY COUNTY, Bailey, George A. and Mary Tinkel House, 423 10th St., Correctionville, 98000929, LISTED, 8/05/98

LOUISIANA, WASHINGTON PARISH, Franklinston High School, 617 Main St., Franklinton, 98000988, LISTED, 8/06/98

LOUISIANA, WASHINGTON PARISH, Greenlaw House, 613 10th Ave., Franklinton, 98000997, LISTED, 8/06/98

MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPSDEN COUNTY, Carreau Block, 640-642 Chicopee St., Chicopee, 98000993, LISTED, 8/06/98

MICHIGAN, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY, Porter, Joan J. and Eva Ravnier, Estate, 01787 MI 66 S, South Arm Township, 98000269, LISTED, 8/03/98

MINNESOTA, KOCCHECHING COUNTY, Bridge No. 5721, MN 65 over Little Fork R., Silverdale vicinity, 98000717, LISTED, 7/13/98
(Iron and Steel Bridges in Minnesota MPS)

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT CITY, Laclade Building, 408 Olive St., St. Louis, 98000994, LISTED, 8/06/98

NEW YORK, CHENANGO COUNTY, Smithville Valley Grange No. 1397, NY 41, Smithville Flats, 98001009, LISTED, 8/06/98

NEW YORK, LEWIS COUNTY, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jct. of West Main and Elm Sts., Port Leyden, 98001003, LISTED, 8/06/98 (Historic Churches of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York MPS)