

D.C. 6/26/90

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Scales Mound Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly Corporate Limits of Village N/A Not for publication  
city, town Scales Mound N/A vicinity  
state Illinois code IL county Jo Daviess code 085 zip code 61075

## 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>184</u>	<u>105</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>185</u>	<u>105</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 6-22-90  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic  
Agriculture  
Commerce/Trade  
Social  
Education

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Agriculture/storage  
Commerce/Trade  
Religion/Religious Structure

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Queen Anne  
Stick/Eastlake

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Limestone  
walls Wood/Weatherboard  
Stucco  
roof Asphalt  
other Concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Scales Mound Historic District is located within the small agricultural community of Scales Mound (1989 estimated population 347), rural Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Situated along the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad between the northern Illinois communities of Freeport and Galena, Scales Mound is located within the physiographic region known as the "Driftless Area" or "Lead Mine District" --a mature landscape within northwestern Illinois, eastern Iowa, and southwestern Wisconsin that was never glaciated. As the "Lead Mine District" name implies, this region was the locus of a thriving early-to-mid 19th century lead mining industry. Galena --located only 10 miles west of Scales Mound-- became the frontier mining boom town for the entire Lead Mine District.

Laid out in 1853 along the proposed route of the newly surveyed Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way, the railroad has played an important role in the development of the community. The central business district is located along each side of the tracks along South and North Railroad Streets. The streets within Scales Mound are laid within a grid oriented with the four cardinal directions. Four north/south streets (Franklin, Main, Washington, and Jackson) and --not counting Railroad Street-- eight east/west streets (from north to south: Calhoun, Burrall, Schuyler, Mason, Brayman, Clark, Provost, and Germain) form the 35 village blocks within the community. The majority of these blocks are approximately 300 feet wide by 400 feet long with a central alley and contain fourteen lots (40 feet by 140 feet). Twenty-three of the village blocks are located north of the railroad tracks. Twelve blocks are distributed along the south side of the railroad tracks. In order to compensate for the curve in the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, between Mason and Brayman Streets on the north (Blocks 13, 14, and 15), and Clark and Provost Streets on the south (Blocks 4, 5, 6, and 33), the village blocks are only a single lot deep. Since neither of the streets along these shallow blocks dominated over the other, this has created an unusual situation where the backyard of one house is adjacent to the front yard of another house. Streets within the

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community of Scales Mound are asphalt-coated with no curbs. Community (?) wells with cast-iron pumps are located along Brayman and Franklin Streets.

The residential area of Scales Mound is characterized by moderately sized 1 1/2 to 2-story frame houses --most of which are painted white-- on raised stone or concrete foundations with well maintained spacious yards. The majority of the houses within Scales Mound were built between the years 1880 and 1925. The most frequent alterations to the houses of Scales Mound include the additions of shed-roofed dormers, asbestos or aluminum siding, enclosing existing porches, and constructing rear or side extensions onto the original house. Few post-1930's houses intrude within the district; those that do are segregated within distinct clusters.

In form, most of the houses are traditional in plan (relatively small I-houses or cottages, Gable-front plans, T- and L-shaped plans during the late 19th century; Irregularly Massed and Square plan houses such as Corn Belt Cube forms during the early 20th century). Few, if any, houses appear to have been architect-designed. Stylistically, the houses contain an eclectic mix of scaled down elements of such national styles as Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Shingle Style --often all on the same house. The most impressive houses, in both size and ornament, are located along North Main Street and could be classified as Queen Anne in style (i.e. Buildings 41 and 66).

Although the typical village block contains fourteen lots, on the average only 4-8 houses were constructed per block. Many of the houses within the community were built on several adjoining lots. The community never acquired the densely packed urban character that the founding fathers envisioned. Several alleys and even portions of Calhoun Street have been closed and grassed over creating an open atmosphere to the community. An interesting characteristic of the community is the large number of frame outbuildings still associated with the houses of Scales Mound. Besides the extremely common hip and gable roof frame garages, several carriage houses/stables, privies, and barns are still extant within the confines of the village. Located within the heart of the residential area on the north side of the tracks is the city park which contains a pavilion (Building 78) and village hall (Building 67).

What little industry (i.e. grain/produce warehouses, stock yards, lumber yards, and a creamery) the community has had over the years has been concentrated along the south side of the railroad tracks. More "refined" businesses (such as the three hotels and the

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bank) were located along North Railroad Street. A focus of the central business district of Scales Mound has been the Allan Warehouse (Building #124), the Illinois Central Railroad depot/warehouse (Building 131) --both located immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks-- and the Allan Store (Building 59). Community buildings (such as churches, the village hall, and lodges) are also located throughout the village.

The Scales Mound Historic District includes the entire corporate limits of the community as laid out in 1854 plus three small additions (west end of Clark and Provost Streets, around Building 1 and Building 121). One hundred eighty four (184) buildings and one structure are considered contributing resources in the district. Contributing buildings include 89 residences, 52 garages, 2 barns, 4 privies, 7 stables, 8 wash houses/sheds, 7 churches/community buildings, and 15 commercial buildings. A steel fire siren (Structure 123) is the single contributing structure within the district. Non-contributing resources within the district include 57 residences, 25 garages, 20 commercial buildings, 3 community service buildings and one apartment building (for a total of 105 buildings). Unless an outbuilding was of special interest and/or of a large size, it was not counted as either a contributing or non-contributing resource. The majority of the outbuildings of Scales Mound were not included within the above building counts.

Most non-contributing resources are less than fifty years old. Although a few 19th century buildings have lost their integrity through the addition of modern siding or obtrusive additions, the Scales Mound Historic District, with its residential and commercial buildings, retains its basic integrity and conveys the feeling of a small early twentieth century agricultural community in northern Illinois.

Contributing resources (represented by a "C" in the following descriptions) are significant to the district because they possess historic integrity and reflect the character of the district during its period of significance (circa 1855 to 1930). Non-contributing resources (represented by a "NC" in the descriptions) either lack the architectural integrity necessary to convey the ambiance of the period of significance, or were constructed after the period of significance of the district (post-1930). Several non-contributing buildings within the Scales Mound Historic District could potentially be made contributing by the removal of modern siding (aluminum and composite board) or the exposure of original storefronts. These buildings are indicated by an "NC\*".

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The architectural survey of Scales Mound was conducted by Floyd Mansberger and Dan Warren during the bitter cold of December 1989. Completed survey cards are on file with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield. Numbers refer to those assigned during the initial field survey; several numbers were assigned to buildings outside the village limits and therefore not listed within this nomination form. See attached village map for location of the following buildings. Historic names associated with several of the houses were determined through an analysis of select (1875 and 1900) Jo Daviess County property tax lists (Jo Daviess County Courthouse, Galena, Illinois). All buildings (including outbuildings) are of frame construction unless otherwise noted in the descriptions.

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET

1. Farm House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, concrete foundations, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, pyramid roof with dormer, bay window, concrete porch and steps (Rittwegger construction) (C).
  - A. Barn. Gambrel roof, board and batten siding (C).
  - B. Sheds (3).
  - C. Shed/smokehouse. Brick construction.
  - D. Grain bins. Metal construction.
2. Jackson House, c. 1875-1885. Rectangular plan with back extension (I-cottage), 1 1/2-story, weatherboard (traditional narrow sawn wood siding), stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, curved window hoods, narrow corner pilaster boards with stylized capitals and entablature, wall dormer, small front porch, addition onto the side and rear of the house (C).
  - A. Garage (2-car), post-1945. Concrete foundations (NC).
3. House, c. 1895-1915. L-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, combination stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass and small bay windows, wall dormer, and spindle porch (C).
  - A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof, concrete foundations (NC).
  - B. Shed. Gable roof.
4. House, c. 1895-1915. Irregularly massed plan, 2 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bargeboard, stained glass windows, and spindle porch. A two-car garage is attached to the rear of the building (C).

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- A. Shed. Gable roof, metal siding.
  - B. Shed. Gable roof, tar paper siding.
5. House, c. 1895-1915. Irregularly massed plan, 2 1/2-story, weatherboard with differential surface treatment (shingles and lattice work), stone foundations, double hung sash windows with both 1/1 and 2/2 lights, projecting second story bay, stained glass, spindle porch (C).
- A. Garage (2-car). Hip roof (C).
  - B. Shed. Shed roof.
  - C. Shed. Gable roof.
6. Walton House, c. 1875-1890. Cross-gable plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash with 1/1 lights, simplified entablature, corner pilaster boards and stylized capitals, and pedimented window hoods. Large enclosed wrap-around porch (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof (NC).
9. House, c. 1895-1915. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, spindle porch, large single story addition on rear of the house (C).
- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, gable roof (C).
10. House, c. 1960. Ranch-style, brick veneer (NC).
11. House, c. 1875-1890. T-shaped plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window. (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof, machine-molded wood siding (sometimes referred to as "shiplap"; throughout this nomination referred to as "molded" siding) (C).
  - B. Shed. Gable roof, vertical siding.
  - C. Shed. Shed roof, board and batten siding.
14. House, c. 1895-1910. Gable-front plan (two-story) with single story kitchen wing attached to south side, unpainted stucco over weatherboard (stucco added c. 1910-1930), large wrap-around spindle porch and clipped front gable (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations pyramid roof (C).
  - B. Shed. Gable roof.

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15. M. Pryor House, c. 1870-1875. Gable-front plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, curved window hoods with heavy moldings, large multi-window shed roof dormers, enclosed porch and aluminum siding (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Aluminum sided, concrete foundation, gable roof (NC).

22. House, c. 1885-1893. T-shaped plan (with single story kitchen extension), 2-story, weatherboard (use of sunburst and lattice work within gable ends), stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass and bay windows, bargeboards, bracket porch (C).

A. Shed.

23. House, c. 1895-1910. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, asbestos siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, plank bargeboards, bay window with bracketed cornice, and spindle porch (C).

A. Garage (2-car). (NC).

B. Garage (1 car). (C).

24. Kistle House, c. 1855-1870. L-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 6/6 lights, pedimented window hoods, ornate bracket porch and cast iron fence with stone retaining wall (C).

A. Shed. Gable roof.

26. Wills Garage, c. 1960. Concrete block construction, flat roof (NC).

27. House, c. 1855-1870. Saltbox shape (I-cottage with single story shed roof rear extension), 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights (smaller windows within upper story), spindle porch. A single story wing has been added onto the north side of the house (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, pyramid roof, molded siding (C).

B. Wash house. Concrete foundation, weatherboard, gable roof, associated well (C).

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28. United Methodist Church, 1883. Rectangular plan with spire, aluminum sided, stone foundation, Gothic windows with stained glass and attached parsonage (C).
29. House, c. 1960. Ranch-style (NC).
- A. Garage (2-car). Steel frame, metal sided (NC).
30. House, c. 1895-1910. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass and bay windows, centrally located front wall dormer, and altered front and side porches (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, aluminum sided (C).
  - B. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, aluminum sided (NC).
31. House, c. 1895-1910. Cross-gable form, 2 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass, altered porch (NC\*).
- A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof, brick foundation, molded siding (C).
  - B. Shed. Gable roof, concrete foundation, two side-by-side doors, chimney, fixed sash window with 6 lights (C).
32. House, c. 1910-1925. T-shaped plan, 2-story, aluminum sided (newly applied fishscale shingles within gable end), concrete foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, altered porch, and modern addition (NC).
- A. Garage (1 car). Tile construction, concrete foundation, pyramid roof (C).
  - B. Shed.
33. House, c. 1895-1915. T-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass and bay window, and altered porch (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, vertical molded siding (C).
34. House, c. 1915-1930. Gable-front bungalow, 1 1/2-story, composite board siding, concrete foundations, double hung sash



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windows with 1/1 lights, large dormer, and altered porch (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, vertical molded siding (C).
- B. Shed/wash house. Concrete foundations, pyramid roof, molded siding, fixed sash windows with 6 lights, two doors (C).

123. Fire Siren/Tower, c. 1910-30. Steel construction (C).

NORTH MAIN STREET

36. Wm. Martin House, c. 1870-1875. I-house, 2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, curved window hoods, bracketed porch, 2-story (19th century) and single story (20th century) kitchen wings on rear (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, vertical siding (C).

37. Wm. Atkinson House, c. 1880-1892. Gable-front plan, 2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, spindle porch and two associated wells (C).

- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, weatherboard (C).
- B. Shed. Wood foundation, gable roof, molded siding.

41. House, c. 1895-1910. Cross-gable plan, 2 1/2-story, weatherboard (differential surface treatment with the use of shingles), stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, bracketed cornice, clipped corners with brackets, stained glass and bay windows, and spindle porch. A large enclosed porch has been added onto the house (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, molded siding (C).

45. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, stone foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, centrally located wall dormer in main facade, Corinthian column porch (C).

- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, composite

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board sided (NC).

46. House, c. 1872-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, spindle porch (C).

A. Garage (2-car). 1 1/2-story, gambrel roof, concrete foundations (NC).

53. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

58. House, c. 1960. Ranch-style (NC).

64. Wills Service Station/Garage, c. 1923. Rectangular plan, concrete construction, flat roof, molded concrete cornice, one story shed roof frame addition onto north side of the building, canopy and gas pumps, originally built as a private electrical generating plant for the village lights and then converted into a garage/service station and auto showroom (C).

66. Berryman House, c. 1885-1910. Irregularly massed plan, weatherboard and wood shingles, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, plank and bracket barge boards, octagonal tower, large wrap around porch with Doric columns (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, molded siding, gable roof (C).

69. House, c. 1895-1915. Side gable plan (I-cottage), 1 story, aluminum siding, concrete block foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, multiple 20th century additions, and very poor integrity (NC).

A. Shed. Gable roof, molded siding.

B. Shed. Gable roof, aluminum siding.

70. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window, shed roof dormer, enclosed porch, and multiple 20th century additions (C).

122. House, c. 1895-1915. Irregularly massed plan, 2 1/2-story, aluminum and wood shingle siding, double hung sash windows with 2/1 lights, wrap-around porch with spiral Doric columns, plank bargeboards (C).

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- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, composite board siding (NC).

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

71. Apartment Building, c. 1989. (NC).

72. House, c. 1895-1915. Side gable plan, 1 story, aluminum siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, multiple rear extensions (NC).

- A. Shed. Vertical plank siding.

73. House, c. 1910-1925. I-cottage, 1 story, weatherboard, concrete foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, rear extensions (C).

- A. Shed. Gable roof, board and batten siding.

74. House, c. 1895-1915. Gable-front plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window with clipped corners and support brackets, gable end wall decorated with wood shingles, bracket porches (C).

- A. Greenhouse. (NC).

- B. Greenhouse. (NC).

- C. Shed. Gable roof, vertical siding.

79. House, c. 1915-1930. Square cottage, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, concrete block foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, dormer, pyramid roof, multiple additions, attached garage, enclosed porch (C).

88. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, unpainted stucco finish, concrete foundation, pyramid roof with dormer, Craftsman-style brackets beneath eaves on house and porch, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, Rittweger concrete porch (C).

- A. Shed. Concrete foundations, gable roof, altered windows, molded siding.

- B. Shed. Concrete foundations, gable roof, molded siding.

89. Bausman House, c. 1890-1900. Irregularly massed plan with square tower, 2-story, unpainted stucco and weatherboard finish,

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stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window, bargeboards, shingle decorations in gable ends and on tower, and Rittweger concrete porch (C).

- A. Barn. Concrete foundations, board and batten siding, gambrel roof (C).
- B. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, molded siding, gable roof (C).

90. Wm. Sincock House, c. 1890-1900. T-shaped plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, spindle porches, attached garage in rear (C).

91. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, small porch, and large attached garage (C).

92. House, c. 1945-1960. Rectangular plan (Colonial Revival), 2-story, aluminum siding, concrete foundations, casement windows, enclosed porch, concrete block chimney (NC).

93. House, c. 1960-70. Ranch-style (NC).

94. D. Atkinson House, c. 1870-1890. Cross-gable plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window, ornate main entrance with bracketed shed roof (porch deck missing), pedimented window hoods, bargeboards and altered side porch (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof, board and batten siding, (C).
- B. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, molded siding, shed additions (C).

96. House, c. 1910-1940. Side-gable Bungalow, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 4/1 lights, dormer, bay window, Craftsman-style brackets beneath eaves, Rittweger concrete porch (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, aluminum siding, gable roof (NC).

NORTH JACKSON STREET

109. House, c. 1895-1915. Square plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding,

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stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, pyramid roof, enclosed front porch (C).

- A. Garage (2-car). Tile construction, pyramid roof, double hung sash windows with 4/4 lights (C).

UNNAMED STREET

35. House, c. 1980. Ranch-style (NC).

- A. Garage (2-car). (NC).

CALHOUN STREET

7. House, c. 1980. Concrete foundations (NC).

BURRALL STREET

8. House, post 1945. Frame, concrete foundations (NC).  
38. House, c. 1910-1930. Side-gable bungalow, 1 1/2-story, asbestos siding, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 3/1 lights, large front facing dormer, Craftsman-style brackets and exposed rafter ends beneath eaves, and attached garage (2-car) (C).

39. House, c. 1895-1910. L-shaped plan, 2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, single story kitchen wing on rear, plank bargeboards, decorative shingles in gable ends, stained glass, bay windows, and spindle porch (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, vertical plank siding (C).

40. Mobile Home (NC).

68. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, unknown foundation type, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, large rear extension, large attached 2-car garage on rear of building (C).

75. House, c. 1895-1915. Square cottage with side extension, 1 story, aluminum siding, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, pyramid roof with cupola (C).

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- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, aluminum siding, hip roof, altered doors (C).
76. House, c. 1910-1925. Square cottage with side extension, 1 story, aluminum siding, concrete and brick foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, pyramid roof with cupola (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, vertical siding, pyramid roof with cupola, side additions (C).
98. Mobile Home, c. 1980. Double-wide (NC).
99. Mobile Home, c. 1960. (NC).
100. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, stained glass, large obtrusive addition onto the front and side of the house (C).
101. House, c. 1895-1915. T-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, asbestos siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, attached garage and enclosed porch (C).

SCHUYLER STREET

12. House, c. 1910-1925. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, weatherboard, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, Doric column porch (C).
- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, hip roof (C).
13. House, c. 1910-1925. T-shaped plan, 2 1/2-story, weatherboard, concrete foundations, Doric column porch. Large two-car garage attached to the rear of the house (C).
42. House, c. 1890-1910. Cross-gable plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard and decorative shingles on upper wall surfaces, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows, main entrance facade has been altered by the addition of a bellcast roof line (C).
- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable and shed roofed, molded siding (C).

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43. Lyne House, c. 1892-1910. Cross-gable plan, 2-story, weatherboard (shingled surfaces and sunbursts within the gable end walls), stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows with bracketed eaves and stained glass, ornate bracket porches (C).

- A. Stable/Garage (1 car). 1 1/2-story, post-in-ground construction, gable roofed, molded siding. Original structure was a horse stable (horse and mow doors still present). Early 20th century addition (garage) has been built onto the original stable (C).

44. House, c. 1960-80. Ranch-style (NC).

95. House, c. 1895-1915. T-shaped plan with rear extension, 2-story, asbestos siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, stained glass windows, and screened-in porch (C).

- A. Carriage House/stable. Post-in-ground construction, gable roof, 1 1/2-story, molded siding, 4 entrances (carriage, horse, personnel, and mow doors), metal roof (C).

102. House, c. 1875-1890. L-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, concrete foundations (with applied finish), double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, narrow pilaster corner boards, stylized capital and entablature, wrap-around porch, bargeboards, "clipped" corners with bracket supports, and large rear addition (NC).

- A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundation, hip roof, molded siding (NC).

103. Spencer House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with single story rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, spindle porch, central dormer (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, vertical plank siding (C).
- B. Stable/Garage (1 car). Gable roof, vertical plank siding, stable converted to garage (C).

104. Monnier House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, unknown foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, dormer with clipped gable.

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Attached garage and screened in porch distract from the house's integrity (NC).

105. Phillips House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window with stained glass, spindle porch (C).

- A. Shed. Concrete foundations, gable roof, molded siding, fixed sash window.

106. House, c. 1895-1915. T-shaped plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows (NC\*).

- A. Privy. (C).
- B. Shed. Metal construction.
- C. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, composite board siding (NC).

107. House, c. 1895-1915. Upright (2-story) and Wing (1 1/2-story) plan, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bargeboards, shingles in gable end walls, "clipped" corners with brackets, enclosed porch (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, hip roof, molded siding, fixed sash windows (4 lights), altered door (C).

108. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, aluminum siding, concrete foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, pyramid roof, bracket porch in rear, concrete porch in front (Rittweger construction), small cupola on roof (C).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, molded siding, hip roof, fixed sash window (4 lights) (C).

MASON STREET

16. House, c. 1855-1870. Saltbox shape (I-cottage with shed roofed kitchen extension), 1 1/2-story, modern plywood siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. Large rear addition. Lacks integrity (NC\*).

- A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof (NC).



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17. House, c. 1875-1890. L-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone and concrete block foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, curved window hoods, stylized entablature, narrow corner pilaster board and capital, bracket porch (C).

A. Shed. Gable roof.

18. House, c. 1910-1930. Gable-front bungalow, 1 1/2-story, combination stucco and composite board siding, concrete foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, Rittweger concrete porch (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof (C).

19. House, c. 1895-1915. L-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, porch altered (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Weatherboard, concrete foundations, pyramid roof (C).

B. Summer Kitchen/Washhouse. Concrete pier foundation, molded wood siding, gable roof, and chimney (C).

20. House, post-1960. Ranch-style (NC).

21. House, post-1960. Ranch-style (NC).

47. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, Italianate-style ornamental brackets at corners beneath eave, wall dormer with Craftsman-style brackets beneath eave, bracket porch in rear, Doric column porch in front (C).

A. Garage (1 car)/woodhouse. Concrete foundations, gable roof, board and batten siding, fixed sash windows with 6 lights (C).

48. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone and brick foundations, double hung sash with 2/2 lights, centrally located wall dormer in main facade, new aluminum sided chimney, spindle porch (C).

49. House, post 1945. Gable-front with attached garage, 1 story (NC).

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50. House, c. 1860-1872. T-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window with stained glass, and single story wing (original to house) on side. Porch has lost its integrity, several small additions onto the rear of the house (C).

51. Commercial Garage (4 2-car stalls). Metal construction (NC).

52. Telephone Switching Station, 1962. Metal construction (NC).

80. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

81. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, altered porches (C).

BRAYMAN STREET

54. House, c. 1855-1872. I-cottage with rear extensions, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/6 lights, heavy ornamental flat window hoods, stylized entablature, corner pilaster boards, wall dormer centrally located within main facade, spindle porch and a rear addition (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, composite board siding (NC).

55. House, c. 1855-1872. I-cottage with rear extension, 1 story, aluminum siding, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, large post-1950 addition on the rear and side of the house (C).

56. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, asbestos siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, metal roof (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Hip roof, concrete foundations, molded siding (C).

B. Shed. Concrete foundations, hip roof, molded siding.

C. Shed. Concrete foundations, hip roof, molded siding.

D. Shed. Gable roof, metal covered weatherboard.

57. House, c. 1895-1915. L-shaped plan, 2-story, asbestos siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay

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window, altered porch, modern addition onto rear of house (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, hip roof (C).

65. House, c. 1860-1915. I-house, 2-story, aluminum sided, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, spindle porch, well adjacent to street (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, stucco exterior finish, gable roof (C).

B. Shed. Gable roof, vertical molded siding.

82. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extensions, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights (C).

A. Shed. Gable roof.

B. Shed. Shed roof.

83. House, post-1945. (NC).

A. Garage (1 car). Gable roof, vertical siding (NC).

84. Mobile Home Trailer (NC).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, molded siding (C).

97. House, c. 1960-80. Ranch-style (NC).

110. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

111. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

112. Wilcox House, c. 1875-1890. T-shape plan with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bracket bargeboard, bracket porch, segmental and pedimented window hoods, narrow corner pilaster boards with stylized capital and entablature (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, board and batten siding, metal covered gable roof, sliding door (C).

113. House, c. 1960-80. Ranch-style (NC).

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114. House, c. 1990. Ranch-style (NC).

115. Mobile Home, c. 1960-80. Double-wide (NC).

PUBLIC SQUARE

67. Village Hall, c. 1875-1890. False-front plan, 1 1/2-story, weatherboard, stone and concrete foundations, large double hung sash windows with curved window hoods and 4/4 lights, early 20th century addition on rear of building (C).

77. Shed. Gable roof, metal siding.

78. Pavilion/bandstand, c. 1900-1925. Steel frame construction, pyramid roof, concrete pier foundation (C).

NORTH RAILROAD STREET

25. Fire Station, c. 1947. False-front plan, 1 story, concrete block construction (NC).

59. William Allan Store, c. 1859. Gable-front plan, 2-story, weatherboard, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/6 lights, two-story porch with pedimented roof, fanlight in gable front, one story extension on side of store (C).

60. William Allan House, c. 1859. I-house, 2-story, stone construction, stone foundation, rear frame addition, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights (C).

61. Tri-State Bank, 1909. Rectangular plan, 2-story, brick construction, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights on upper story, flat stone window sills and lintels, brick cornice, lower story store fronts altered, originally built as Scales Mound Banking Company, lower half of facade remodeled in 1971 (NC).

62. Hotel (Heckelsmiller Building), 1855-1870. Side-gable plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, currently an apartment building (C).

A. Garage. Modern (NC).

B. Garage. Modern (NC).

C. Garage. Concrete foundation, hip roof, molded siding (C).

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63. Dunston, Pryor and Roberts Hotel (Dotzel's Tavern), 1856. Square plan, 2-story, aluminum sided, brick construction, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, attached one car garage, brick cornice beneath aluminum siding, built by Henry Roberts at a cost of \$6,000 in 1856 (NC).

A. Privy. Concrete foundation, gable roof, molded siding (C).

85. Office/Apartments, c. 1912-1915. Square plan, 2-story, asbestos siding, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, large pane fixed sash windows, simplified false front, built on site of early livery stable that burned in 1912 (NC\*).

A. Garage (8 car). Composite board siding (NC).

86. Richards Restaurant/Apartments, 1911. Square plan, 2-story, concrete construction, unpainted, fixed sash and casement windows, molded concrete cornice and simple ornamental details. Constructed by Rittwegers (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof (NC).

116. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, unknown foundation material, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, fixed sash with multi-paned stained glass lights, spindle porch, large rear addition (C).

117. Machine Shed, c. 1945-60. Metal construction (NC).

RAIL CORRIDOR

118. Shed/pumphouse, c. 1910-1940. Flat roof, metal siding (C).

119. Shed/pumphouse, c. 1910-1940. Concrete foundation, gable roof, molded siding (C).

120. Feed Warehouse, c. 1915-1920. Rectangular plan, 1 story, gable roof, molded horizontal siding, concrete pier foundation (C).

121. Garage/Warehouse, c. 1915-1925. Square plan, 1 story, metal covered pyramid roof, concrete foundations (C).

A. Bulk Oil Storage Tanks.

B. Pump Shed. Metal construction, Trachte Brothers Company, Madison, Wisconsin.

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C. Mine Tailings Rail Loading Platform, c. 1949-1950. Pole construction.

124. Allan Warehouse, c. 1864. Gable-front plan, 2-story, board and batten siding, stone pier foundation, large double hung sash windows with 6/6 lights and curved window hoods, small addition on south side of building (C).

125. Warehouse, c. 1960-1980. Pole construction (NC).

126. Warehouse, c. 1960-1980. Pole construction (NC).

127. Office/Davis Farm Supply, c. 1895-1925. Gable-front plan, 2-story, concrete foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, altered porch, associated scales (NC\*).

128. Lumber Yard/Davis Farm Supply, c. 1925-50. Rectangular plan, 1 story, pole construction, gable roof, vertical plank siding (NC).

129. Lumber Yard/Davis Farm Supply, c. 1925-1950. Rectangular plan, 1 1/2-story, pole construction, gable roof, attached to rear of Building 127 (C).

130 Machine Shed, post 1945. (NC).

131. Illinois Central Railroad Depot and Warehouse, c. 1910-25. Rectangular plan with small side extension, 1 story, concrete foundations, molded horizontal siding, double hung sash windows with 6/6 lights (C).

A. Privy. Concrete foundation, gable roof, molded horizontal siding (C).

202. Garage, c. 1910-1930. Concrete foundation, gable roof, molded siding, plank doors (C).

SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET

146. Tavern, c. 1880-1885. Gable-front plan with bracketed false front, 2-story, aluminum siding, double hung sash with 1/1 windows, enclosed porch and side entrance, built as farm supply store (Blue Jay Farm Supply Company) (NC\*).

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147. Stephen/Saam Store, c. 1860. False-front plan, 1 1/2-story, stone foundation, combination weatherboard (three sides) and aluminum siding (front), metal roof, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, boarded over storefront, originally a gable-front plan, enlarged by Stephan and false-front added during the late 1870's/early 1880's, stucco recently removed from exterior of building (C).

148. House, c. 1875-1890. Irregularly massed plan, 2 1/2-story, stone foundation, asbestos and perma-stone siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows, stained glass (NC\*).

A. Carriage House/Garage. Stone foundations, board and batten siding, double hung sash with 1/1 lights, metal roof, originally carriage house/stable altered to a one car garage (C).

149. Store/Poolhall, 1940. L-shaped plan, 1 story, weatherboard, unknown foundation material, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights (NC).

163. Stadel Hardware Store, 1914. False-front plan, 2-story, white painted stucco exterior finish, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, lower portion of store front altered, stucco original to building, constructed by Rittwegers (C).

164. Sinclair Gas Station, c. 1960. Cinder block construction (NC).

175. House, c. 1875-1890. I-house with rear extension, 2-story, concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, enclosed front porch (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof (NC).

178. Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 1874, c. 1915-25 remodeled. Gable-front plan with side tower, brick construction, stained glass windows with curved window hoods, additions onto front added c. 1915-25, large rear addition added c. 1970 (C).

179. Garage, c. 1910-1925. Rectangular plan, 1 story, built in two episodes, one episode concrete construction, the second episode was combination frame/stucco, originally a 2-story (upper frame/stucco, lower concrete) building was attached to the front of this structure (removed in 1980's), Rittweger construction, potentially associated with Rittweger blacksmith and/or construction business (NC).

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180. House, c. 1875-1890. T-shaped plan, 2 1/2-story, weatherboard with wood shingles in gable ends, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, spindle porch, stained glass windows, concrete steps (Rittweger construction) (C).

190. House, c. 1855-1890. L-shaped plan, 2-story, concrete and stone foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights, large fixed sash window, large attached garage on front of house, additions onto rear of the house (NC).

191. House, c. 1855-1890. Gable-front plan, 2-story, stone foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash foundations with 1/1 lights, small enclosed side entrance (NC\*).

A. Shed. Concrete foundations, gable roof, horizontal plank siding.

192. House, post 1945. (NC).

193. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

194. House, c. 1895-1915. L-shaped plan, 2 1/2-story, stone foundation, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 8/1 lights, shed roof dormers, large enclosed porch, bargeboards, stained glass windows (C).

A. Stable. 1 1/2-story, concrete foundations, weatherboard, gable roof, converted to garage. Attached to this outbuilding is a frame garage (C).

195. House, c. 1855-1890. T-shaped plan, 2 1/2-story, stone foundation, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, decorative carpentry work within gable ends, enclosed spindle porch in rear, Doric column porch in front (C).

A. Wash House. Concrete foundation, gable roof, weatherboard, chimney, double hung sash windows with 1/1 sash (C).

196. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with rear extension (Saltbox form), 1 1/2-story, stone foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1, 2/2, 6/6 lights, enclosed porch (NC\*).

A. Garage (2-car). Unknown foundation, vertical plank siding (C).



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SOUTH MAIN STREET

- 171. Scales Mound High School, 1950-51. Brick construction (NC).
- 172. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET

- 167. Machine Shed/Service Garage, 1948. Rectangular plan, concrete block construction, flat roof, plank doors (NC).

GERMAIN STREET

- 197. House, c. 1895-1925. L-shaped plan, 1 story, unknown foundation material, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, enclosed porch (NC).
  - A. Shed.
  - B. Shed. Metal.
- 198. House, post 1945. (NC).
  - A. Privy. Molded horizontal siding, gable roof (C).
  - B. Garage. Vertical plank siding, gable roof (C).
- 199. House, c. 1910-1925. I-cottage with rear extension, 1 story, concrete foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, rear extensions (NC\*).
  - A. Garage (2-car). Composite board siding, gable roof (NC).

PROVOST STREET

- 170. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).
- 173. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, aluminum siding, concrete foundation, pyramid roof with dormer, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, concrete porch (Rittweger construction) (C).
  - A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, vertical plank siding (C).

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174. First Presbyterian Church, c. 1875-1890. Gable-front plan with offset tower, stone and rusticated block foundations, aluminum and asbestos siding, Gothic windows with stained glass, rear addition (C).

176. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage with rear extension, 1 story, stone foundation, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, porch (C).

A. Shed. Metal siding, shed roof.

177. School, 1892, remodeled c. 1915-25. Large block plan, 2 1/2-story, stone foundation, brick and frame construction (white painted stucco covers both frame and brick), hip roof with dormers, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, Craftsman-style brackets beneath eaves, asbestos tile roof, concrete porch (Rittweger constructed). Original brick school was one story, c. 1915-25 school was enlarged and stuccoed (C).

181. House, c. 1875-1890. T-shaped plan, 1 story, aluminum siding, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 6/6 lights, metal roof. Original house probably was I-cottage (C).

A. Shed. Gable roof, board and batten siding.

182. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

183. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house, 1 1/2-story, stone foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, rear addition (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, gable roof, vertical plank siding (C).

184. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, concrete foundation, aluminum siding, pyramid roof with dormer, Craftsman-style brackets beneath eaves, enclosed concrete porch and steps (Rittweger construction) (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, gable roof, vertical board siding, shed roof addition (C).

185. House, c. 1895-1915. Square plan, 2-story, stone foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, pyramid roof, enclosed porch (NC\*).

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186. House, c. 1895-1915. Upright (1 1/2-story) and Wing (1 story) plan, weatherboard, stone and concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 4/4 lights, original entrance boarded up, side addition on house (C).

A. Garage (1 car). (NC).

187. House, c. 1895-1915. Upright (1 1/2-story) and Wing (1 story) plan, stone foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, spindle porch, dormer (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, vertical plank siding, side entrance for vehicle, double hung sash window with 1/1 light, shed roof addition (C)

188. House, c. 1910-1925. Gable-front plan with side extension, 1 1/2-story, concrete foundations, unpainted stucco exterior finish, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, concrete porch (Rittweger construction) (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundation, metal covered gable roof, vertical plank siding, plank doors (C).

189. House, c. 1910-1925. Gable-front plan, 1 1/2-story, concrete foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, "clipped" front gable, side dormer, altered front and side porches (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, pyramid roof, molded vertical siding, sliding plank and overhead doors (C).

CLARK STREET

132. Mobile Home, post 1960. Frame addition (NC).

133. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, composite board siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, enclosed front and back porches (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, hip roof, composite board siding (NC).

136. Storage Shed, post 1940. Pole construction, molded horizontal siding (NC).

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137. Machine Shed, post 1940. Pole construction, metal siding (NC).

144. House, c. 1890. Gable-front plan, 2-story, aluminum siding, concrete foundation, metal roof, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, multiple side additions, original function was a Creamery (NC).

145. House, c. 1875-1890. T-shaped plan, 2-story, weatherboard, stone foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/6 lights, recessed porch (C).

150. Warehouse/Commercial, c. 1910-1925. Rectangular plan, 1 story, concrete construction (Rittweger built), simple molded concrete cornice, flat roof, glass block windows, diagonal plank doors (C).

151. House, c. 1895-1915. I-cottage/house with shed roof rear extension, 1 1/2-story, stone foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash with 1/1 lights, enclosed side porch (C).

A. Stable. 1 1/2-story, gable roof, metal covered gable roof, metal siding (C).

152. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, concrete foundation, asbestos siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, pyramid roof with dormer, Craftsman-style brackets beneath eave, combination concrete and stucco porch (Rittweger construction) (C).

153. House, c. 1895-1915. T-shaped plan, 1 1/2-story, stone and concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows with stained glass, enclosed porch (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, pyramid roof, molded horizontal siding, vertical plank doors (C).

154. House, c. 1910-1925. L-shaped plan, 2 1/2-story, concrete foundations, unpainted stucco finished exterior, decorative wood shingles in gable ends, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay windows with stained glass, concrete porch, steps, and lawn steps (Rittweger construction) (C).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete construction, metal covered gable roof, plank doors (C).

B. Garage (1 car). Weatherboard, gable roof (C).

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155. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, concrete foundation, aluminum siding, pyramid roof with dormers, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, enclosed front porch (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundations, aluminum siding (NC).

158. House, c. 1910-1925. Rectangular plan (Bungalow), 1 story, concrete block foundation, stucco finished exterior, hip roof with dormer, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights (C).

A. Stable/Carriage House. Concrete foundations, metal covered gable roof, vertical plank siding, horse, mow and carriage doors intact, altered to one car garage (C).

B. Livestock Shed. Concrete foundations, metal covered shed roof, fixed sash windows with 6 lights, sliding door, vertical plank siding (C).

C. Shed. Gambrel roof.

159. House, c. 1910-1925. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, concrete foundations, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, Doric column porch (C).

A. Garage (2-car). Tile construction, pyramid roof, fixed sash windows (2 lights) (C).

B. Shed. Gable roof, vertical plank siding.

160. House, c. 1910-1925. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, weatherboard, concrete foundations, double hung sash windows with 1/1 and 4/1 lights, pyramid roof with dormers, concrete porch with Doric columns (Rittweger construction) (C).

A. Garage (2 car). Concrete construction, hip roof, modern doors (C).

161. House, c. 1895-1915. L-shaped plan, 2-story, dressed stone foundation, aluminum siding, bargeboards, wood shingles in gable ends (C).

A. Garage (2 car). Unknown foundation, board and batten siding, hip roof, plank and modern doors, fixed sash windows (C).

162. Store, c. 1895-1915. False-front plan, 1 story, stone foundations, weatherboard, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, metal roof, a long post-in-ground extension (open along the east

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side) has been added to the rear of the building, the southern end of the extension has been converted to a single car garage, oral tradition suggests that this building may have been moved to this location and pre-dates 1895 (C).

165. Garage (2-car), c. 1900-1930. Post-in-ground construction, metal covered gable roof, vertical plank siding (C).

166. House, c. 1895-1915. Irregularly massed plan, 2-story, weatherboard, concrete foundation, fixed sash single pane windows (C).

168. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

169. House, c. 1875-1915. L-shaped plan, 2-story, tar paper siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, single story rear extension, enclosed porch (C).

200. House, c. 1895-1915. Square plan, 2-story, unknown foundation material, aluminum siding, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, pyramid roof, multiple additions (NC).

A. Garage (2-car). Concrete foundation, gable roof (NC).

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134. House, post 1945. Ranch-style (NC).

135. Davis Farm Supply Warehouse, c 1910-1930. Rectangular plan, concrete foundations, gable roof with monitor, fixed sash (6 lights) and double hung sash (6/6 lights) windows, molded horizontal siding (C).

138. Post Office, 1967. Gable-front plan, brick construction (NC).

139. Apartments and Funeral Home, 1912. Rectangular plan with false front, 2-story, combination concrete (1st floor) and frame (2nd floor; aluminum siding) construction, replaced windows, constructed by Rittwegers, original function was implement dealership (Louis Durrstein, later Sauer Implement Company) (NC).

140. Jewel Building/Terra Firma Restaurant, c. 1860. Gable front plan, 2-story, brick construction, unknown foundation material, double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, altered doorways, frame

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additions on side, originally had false-front, housed butcher shop and hardware business (C).

141. House, c. 1910-1925. Square plan, 2 1/2-story, asbestos siding, concrete foundations, pyramid roof with dormer, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, Rittweger combination concrete and stucco porch (C).

142. House, c. 1875-1890. I-cottage/house with rear extension, 1 1/2-story, aluminum siding, stone foundation, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bay window (NC\*).

A. Garage (1 car). Concrete foundations, aluminum siding (NC).

143. Modern Woodmen of America Lodge/Plumbing Warehouse, 1895. Gable-front plan, 2-story, unpainted stucco exterior finish, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, bargeboard, altered lower floor doors and windows, wood plaque in gable end reads "MWA" for Modern Woodmen of America, original function of structure was lodge (C).

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Agriculture

Period of Significance

c.1855-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rittweger, Adam

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Scales Mound Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion C, the District is significant because of the numerous, well maintained late 19th and early 20th century vernacular houses and commercial buildings associated with this small northern Illinois farm community. Under criterion A, the District is significant because the buildings --both residential and commercial-- contribute to our understanding of the agricultural, commercial and social history of late 19th/early 20th century northern Illinois. The buildings' spacious settings, the large, maintained yards, and numerous frame outbuildings (stables, privies, sheds and garages), combine to convey the feeling of a small --but active-- agricultural community during the pre-Depression years.

The first "settlers" of Scales Mound Township arrived in 1826. Miners heading towards the Lead Mine District of northwestern Illinois and the frontier mining community of Galena, discovered the "Upper East Fork" mines (in what was to become Scales Mound Township) during that year (Kett 1878:555; Scales Mound 1978:5). During the next couple of years (1827-28) the first permanent settlers (a combination of miners and farmers) arrived in the township. In 1828, Elijah Charles --one of the first permanent settlers of the region-- settled at the base of a nearby mound that today bears his name. The original community of Scales Mound was located at the base of a similar erosional remnant --or mound-- located a mile southwest from the present community. In 1830 Samuel Scales purchased the claim and cabin of John Sole. Scales built a tavern or "public house" at the base of the mound along the Sucker Trail which was the major east/west corridor of northern Illinois leading into the frontier mining community of Galena. The Galena and Chicago Stage line also traveled this route.



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No other factor was as important to the settlement and development of rural Illinois as was the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad (Scales Mound 1978:27). Chartered in 1851, this was the longest railroad system in the world by the time it was completed in 1855. The original Illinois Central rail line connected Dubuque (Iowa) to the central tip of the state of Illinois (Cairo) and eliminated the problems associated with river travel along the Upper Mississippi River. With the advancing railroad and the establishment of agricultural villages along the rail corridors, the farmer arrived and settled the surrounding countryside.

During the summer of 1854, track crews from the Illinois Central Railroad arrived in Scales Mound Township and constructed the 20-mile stretch of track between Scales Mound and Apple River. The very next day, "the first regular passenger train entered Galena" (Scales Mound 1978: 27). By January 15, 1855, the remaining 47 miles of track was completed between Amboy and Freeport connecting Dubuque with the southern Illinois community of Cairo. The completion of the Illinois Central rail line brought a new era to the township, region, as well as the state in general.

The land on which the village of Scales Mound is situated was first purchased from the U.S. Government in 1848 by an individual by the name of Dunning (Kett 1878:556). Little is known about Dunning and the use of this land until the mid 1850's. In anticipation of the coming of the railroad, the village of Scales Mound was laid out by Josiah Conlee and B.B. Provost in September 1853. With the actual arrival of the railroad during the late fall of 1854, the initial building within the community was constructed on the south side of the tracks. This building was a store built by Sherman Eddy to supply railroad employees, miners and farmers with needed goods. Soon afterwards, several houses, a blacksmith shop, a Methodist Church, and schoolhouse also were constructed (Kett 1878:556). Shortly after the end of the Civil War, Scales Mound consisted of approximately 700 inhabitants and "stock raising and farming [were] the principal pursuits of the people" (Business Directory of Jo Daviess County, Illinois 1868:60-61). By 1917, the Prairie Farmers' Directory of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (1917:115) lists Scales Mound as having a lumber yard (Barker Lumber Company), two hardware stores, two general merchandise stores, a butcher shop, an implement and automobile dealership, a garage, a dentist, a doctor and a bank (the State Bank of Scales Mound).

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, Scales Mound remained an agricultural community supplemented by occasional mining

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interests. The village was occupied by businessmen who maintained commercial establishments (generally located along the railroad corridor), laborers, and a wide range of retired businessmen, farmers and miners. As the Portrait and Biographical Album of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (1889:195) states, "the Village of Scales Mound is peopled by quite a number of gentlemen in good circumstances, retired from the active labors of life".

Scales Mound has always been strongly tied to the railroad. The village history even goes so far as to state that Scales Mound "was a great railroad town" (Scales Mound 1978:5). The Central Business District of this small agricultural community was linear and oriented to the rail corridor. Although Eddy's original store burned in 1903 and is no longer extant, several additional mid to late 19th century stores have survived within the Central Business District. The Jewell Building (Building 140) was constructed c. 1860 and housed a butcher shop and hardware store. One of the more impressive buildings within the community is the c. 1859 Allan Store (Building 59). This Gable-front Greek Revival structure was built by George Allan just prior to the Civil War. The adjacent Allan house (Building 60; c. 1859) --one of the few along the Central Business District (North and South Railroad Street)-- is one of the earlier houses in the community. It is of stone construction and situated immediately adjacent to the Allan store.

Besides the railroad corridor, South Franklin Street (leading from the railroad to the Chicago-Galena Road immediately south of Scales Mound) developed as a commercial business district. Stores along this portion of Franklin Street include the Anton Stephen/Henry Saam Store (Building 147; c. 1860), the Stadel Hardware Store (Building 163; 1914), and the Blue Jay Farm Supply Company's Store (Building 146; c.1880-1885). All three buildings are located at the corner of South Franklin and Clark Streets. Additionally, although no longer standing, the Rittweger blacksmith shop was also located at this corner (now the site of the Sinclair Gas Station, Building 164).

Besides the railroad depot and warehouse (Building 131), another common landscape feature in railroad towns (necessary for the comfort of the rail traveler) are hotels located within the immediate proximity of the rail corridor. Scales Mound was no exception. One of the first structures built during the late 1850's was a hotel. Of the three mid-19th century structures that once stood within this small agricultural community, two still are extant. The Dunston, Pryor and Roberts Hotel (Building 63) was built in 1856 by Henry Roberts for a sum of \$6,000. The Heckelsmiller building (Building

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62; now apartments) was also constructed during the period c. 1855-1870 as a hotel. Both hotels had saloons. The single temperance hotel within Scales Mound, once located within the immediate vicinity of Building 86, is no longer present.

Situated immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks is the Allan grain and produce warehouse (Building 124). The Allan Warehouse was constructed in 1864 to store farm produce prior to shipping to eastern markets. This large two-story frame building is one of the focal points of the rail corridor and the Central Business District. This building was also a focal point for the social activities of the early Scales Mounders. The second floor of this structure was finished and functioned as a "hall or opera house... where chautauquas, dances, shows, home talent plays, school graduation exercises, church festivals, roller skating parties, and many a hot contest of basketball games were held...". It also was within this building that the first silent movie was seen by the townfolk of Scales Mound (Scales Mound 1978:11). Unfortunately, in 1921, the State Fire Marshall deemed the use of the second floor as unsafe. During the early 20th century, the agricultural emphasis within much of northern Illinois and Scales Mound Township in particular shifted from grains to livestock production (particularly cattle). The building was purchased by the Scales Mound Shipping Association during the early 20th century.

Besides agriculture and related mercantile/commercial businesses, there was little industrial development within Scales Mound. "In the year 1890 a number of civic minded citizens realized that farming was playing a big part in helping the growth and settlement of a yet young village. In order to help farmers dispose of their dairy products these men saw a need for a creamery in Scales Mound" (Scales Mound 1978:7). The creamery (Building 144) was built on Foundry Hill (now known as Creamery Hill). By the early 1950's, the creamery was no longer producing butter or ice cream but was functioning only as a cream purchasing station. It currently is an apartment building. A long term employer within the community has been the local lumber yard (Barker Lumber Company, now Davis Farm Supply; Buildings 125-129, 202).

As with most rural communities, churches have always been a part of the life of Scales Mound citizens. The Methodist church was organized within the township during the early 1830's. The first Methodist Church in Scales Mound (a stone structure) was built on the northeast corner of Mason and Franklin Streets in 1854-1855. It was replaced by a new frame structure (Building 28) in 1883. In 1929 the

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present church hall and kitchen were added to the rear of the church. The first Catholic Church was organized in Scales Mound in 1853. Services were held in private houses until 1868 when a brick storeroom was purchased. This brick building was used as a church until 1874 when the present brick church (Holy Trinity, Building 178) was constructed. During the early 20th century, a new brick addition and tower were added to the front of the Holy Trinity Church. The Presbyterian Church of Scales Mound was organized in 1856. The present church was constructed in 1885 (Building 174), a new manse was built in 1915, and in 1921 the church was remodeled and redecorated (Scales Mound 1978:43-45).

The majority of the residential buildings within the Scales Mound Historic District are frame structures built between 1880 and 1920. Kett (1878:695) indicates that James Addison Adams was the only "Contractor and Builder" listed within the Scales Mound directory for that year. James Lichtenburger and Jonathan McDonald were listed in the 1878 directory as "Carpenters" and may have been employed by Adams. In 1886, a young carpenter from England (via Darlington, Wisconsin) came "to work his trade with James Adams" (Scales Mound 1978:13). A few years later, Charles Manz (a German trained carpenter) became affiliated with Johnson and Adams. According to Scales Mound (1978:13) "a partnership was formed and many of the buildings in and around the village were built by Johnson and Manz --with the aid of Fred Ganshirt-- a carpenter from Gratiot, Wisconsin... All three of these Craftsmen have passed on, but many buildings will stand for many years as a memorial of their fine workmanship".

The carpenters of Scales Mound --particularly Johnson, Manz, and Ganshirt who worked between circa 1886 and 1905-- built a wide range of frame houses. During the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, these carpenters were building simple 1 1/2 and 2-story structures with traditional floor plans. Many of the buildings they constructed had either traditional rectangular plans (as with the numerous I-cottages and I-houses) or the more popular L- or T-shaped plan typical of rural Illinois during the late 19th century. Additionally several Gable-front houses and Upright-and-Wing house forms were also built during this period. The majority of these houses had very little decorative detailing. The most common forms of decoration on these late 19th and early 20th century houses were the differential surface treatment (use of lattice work and shingles) within the gable end walls. Common features of many of these houses are bay windows with large fixed "Cottage" or "Landscape" Sash often with stained glass within the upper transom (Lawton 1904:21-39). Additionally,

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many of the bargeboards and porch details (both bracket and spindle varieties) illustrated within Lawton's (1904) Universal Design Book were common design features on the simple frame houses of Scales Mound. These houses tend to be an eclectic mix of late 19th century styles incorporating details of Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stick/Shingle Style architecture often into the same building.

The larger and more impressive houses of the community (i.e. Buildings 41, 66, and 122) could be described as having Queen Anne stylistic details. The Berryman House (Building 66) is a large 2 1/2-story frame structure with an irregularly massed plan. It has ornate surface decoration in the form of decorative wood shingles, elaborate bargeboards, clipped corners with support brackets, an octagonal 3-story tower, and a wrap-around porch with Doric columns. This house was constructed circa 1890-1900 for the James Berryman family.

During the early 20th century, the introduction of a new "modern" building material (concrete) revolutionized the building industry. The construction of the Hennepin Canal between 1890 and 1907 "moved the nation into the modern concrete era" (Coney and Posadas n.d.: 6). The commercial and industrial use of concrete boomed during the early years of the century --particularly in such urban areas as Chicago. The use of concrete in the construction of houses was not as quickly accepted by contractors particularly in such small rural communities as Scales Mound.

By circa 1907-08, concrete had made its appearance within Scales Mound. Adam Rittweger (1860-1933) --son of George Rittweger, Sr.-- was a local blacksmith that had practiced his trade within Scales Mound since 1885 (at the site of the Sinclair Service Station; Building 164). In 1907 or 1908, Adam Rittweger "left the blacksmith business and took up general contracting... He built several buildings in Scales Mound and laid many of the present day concrete walks" (Scales Mound 1978:7). Adam Rittweger's obituary (Galena Weekly Gazette July 13, 1933) states that he "toiled in the occupation of mining but of late years became a cement contractor". Besides Adam Rittweger, the 1910 U.S. Population Census indicates that three probable brothers --George, John, and Charles Wickler-- were either "Mason Cement Workers" or "Laborers Cement Work". It is not known whether they were employed by Adam Rittweger or independent contractors.

Today, many of the concrete walks laid by Adam Rittweger (circa 1916) have his personal stamp "Laid by/A. Rittweger/Scales Mound,

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ILL." impressed within them. Besides the concrete sidewalks, several poured reinforced concrete buildings, distinctive poured concrete porches with simple decorative banding, concrete garages and numerous concrete foundations were constructed presumably by Adam Rittweger between 1908 and sometime before his death in 1933. Poured concrete constructed buildings in Scales Mound include C.L. Walton's single story electrical generating plant (Building 65; constructed in 1923), and Lewis Richard's restaurant (Building 86; 1911). Richard's apparently "saw the need for a more modern and convenient building which he built of solid concrete" in 1911 (Scales Mound 1978:9).

Although only one survives today (Building 159), several buildings within the community of Scales Mound exhibited a combination of poured concrete and stucco construction. The new implement dealership constructed for Louis Durrstein in 1910 (Building 159) is of this form of construction. The lower floor of this two-story building is of poured concrete construction while the upper story is of frame construction (originally with an exterior stucco finish). Similarly, the building once attached to the front of Building 179 was of this combination concrete and frame/stucco construction. This structure was dismantled within the past 10 years.

It is believed that Adam Rittweger --along with introducing concrete construction-- probably introduced stucco finishes to Scales Mound during the very late 1900's or early 1910's. Buildings such as Stadel's Hardware Store (Building 163; 1914) were constructed with poured concrete foundations and exterior surface finishes of stucco for both stories. Stadel's Hardware Store, with its distinctive dated (1914) false-front (similar to Buildings 86 and 159) also probably was constructed by Adam Rittweger. Not only was this exterior finish (stucco) applied to new buildings --both residential and commercial-- but numerous older structures have been "modernized" by the application of stucco over the original exterior weatherboard, probably during the 1910's and 1920's (i.e. Buildings 14, 89, 143 and 147). In many instances, the stucco has never been painted. The association of the concrete construction with the stucco exterior finishes and the fact that the stucco --like the poured concrete structures-- was left a natural concrete finish and never painted, suggests that the use of the stucco finish may have been an attempt to immitate the more modern, up-to-date concrete construction.

The epitome of the new "modern" residential construction during the early 20th century in Scales Mound is Building 154 (503 Clark). This 2 1/2-story frame L-shaped house has concrete foundations and

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exterior stucco finish. The only exterior wood decoration (shingles) is located within the gable ends and as panels associated with the two-story bay windows. A molded concrete porch with square concrete columns is located on the front of the house. Two gable-roof garages (one frame, the other concrete) and concrete lawn steps are associated with the house. Except for a small area beneath the porch roof, neither the stucco, or the concrete garage have been painted. It is suspected that this house was built by Adam Rittweger between 1910 and 1925.

Adam Rittweger was clearly within the mainstream of construction technology during the early 1910's. Concrete commercial and industrial buildings were just becoming popular during the late 1900's and early 1910's (Coney and Posadas n.d). Rittweger constructed several such commercial buildings as early as 1910-11 (Building 86) and potentially as early as 1907-08. Although Rittweger may not have consulted published sources for the inspiration for his work, several sources such as the Atlas Portland Cement Company's Concrete Construction About The Home And On The Farm (Originally published in 1905) and Hodgson's Mortars, Plasters, Stuccos, Artificial Marbles, Concretes, Portland Cements and Compositions (1906) were available. Similarly, sources of inspiration for the modern 20th century stucco may have been such published sources as Clinton Wire Company's Successful Stucco Houses (1914). Although concrete houses were never very popular during the early 20th century, Rittweger succeeded in adapting a wide range of concrete porches, foundations, steps, and garages as well as stucco (as an imitation concrete) surface finish during this period to residential as well as commercial construction. Additionally, Rittweger added a slight hint of style and decoration to his work that was not common on everyday concrete structures of the period (cf. Atlas Portland Cement Company 1909). Adam Rittweger clearly had a dramatic effect on the early 20th century landscape of Scales Mound that is still evident today.

Although a stable was a necessity for anyone owning a horse during the 19th century, the village of Scales Mound declared all stables a "public nuisance" in 1879. None the less, stables were a vital form of outbuilding to the 19th and early 20th century inhabitant of Scales Mound. Although most of the stables have been converted into garages, several stables/carriage-houses survive (at Buildings 43, 95, 148, 151, 158, and 194) and are a direct link to the pre-automobile past of Scales Mound --a link that is not often preserved in many communities.

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With the turn-of-the century came many new inventions that affected the daily life of the community. The most significant of these new inventions to have an affect on the landscape of rural Jo Daviess County as well as the community of Scales Mound was the automobile. The first automobile --purchased by the rural mail carrier Perry Stephens-- was an "Orient Buck Board" (Scales Mound 1978:95). With the introduction of Henry Ford's reliable, mass-produced automobile in 1908, by the early 1910's, automobiles were becoming common place. Prior to 1908, the purchase of automobiles was left to the wealthy. Little evidence exists in Scales Mound that the automobile was present within this community prior to that date. But after 1910, the automobile became commonplace and numerous small garages from this period dot the village landscape. During the 1910's and 1920's there grew a need for a new outbuilding form to house the automobile and this was "a period of popularization and experimentation in garage design" (Goat 1989:67). The carriage-houses/stables that have survived within Scales Mound have been converted into garages. This was a common occurrence in non-urban areas such as Scales Mound (Cotton 1986).

Designs --as well as prefabricated parts-- for garages were available during these years from such well known retailers as Montgomery Ward and Company (1916:64) and Sears-Roebuck and Company, as well as lesser known but regionally significant firms such as the Curtis Lumber and Millwork Company (1915:62-63) based in Clinton, Iowa. The early frame garages of Scales Mound are of two types: Gable Roof or Hip Roof. Concern for fire-safety with the automobile argued for the use of fire-resitant construction with garages. The Atlas Portland Cement Company (c.1910) published Concrete Garages: The Fireproof Home For The Automobile. Concrete garages --probably constructed by Adam Rittweger between 1910 and 1925-- are present with Scales Mound.

1916 was an important year to Scales Mounders. Besides the recently introduced concrete and stucco construction, several changes within the community during that year brought the village closer to the modern world we know today. It was during that year that the village council condemned all boardwalks and contracted with Adam Rittweger to replace them with concrete. Additionally, the first regulations on the use of motor vehicles within the community were passed. Vehicles were required not to exceed 10 mph on straightaways and 6 mph on curves within the village. Also during that year, C.L. Walton was issued a franchise by the village to construct an electric generating plant (Building 64 --built with "modern" concrete materials) for lighting the public streets. This was the first



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introduction of electricity and was to result in many social changes to the community.

Like the late 1890's and early 1900's, the 1910's and 1920's witnessed the construction of numerous houses within Scales Mound. The houses of the 1910's and 1920's were basically of two forms: 1) Bungalow or 2) Corn Belt Cube/Four-Over-Four. The Corn-Belt Cube Houses of this period are square in plan, 2 or 2 1/2-stories in height with a pyramid roof and large front porch. The majority of these houses have concrete foundations; many additionally have concrete porches probably constructed by Adam Rittweger. The few decorative details associated with these structures include Doric column porches and Craftsman-style bracketed eaves. Building 88 is an excellent example of a stucco variety of this house form.

"Modern Homes have replaced many of the one time shantys in the city as well as in the country. Modern conveniences are found in almost all the homes, and modern kitchens are decked with the latest of cooking utensils, electric stoves, refrigerators, etc." (Scales Mound 1978:97). During the early 20th century (particularly during the late 1910's and 1920's) Scales Mounders outfitted their homes with modern conveniences such as plumbing and electricity. As part of this modernization they adapted older structures to meet the needs of the early 20th century family. In order to adapt the older houses to the needs of the "modern" household, more space was generally needed for such things as bathrooms, "modern" enlarged kitchens, and more individual bedroom space. As a result, few of the mid-to-late 19th century houses of Scales Mound are in an "as-built" condition. During the pre-World War I prosperity of the early 1900's and 1910's many of the houses of Scales Mound were modernized through the alteration of upper attic space into living space, additions were constructed on the rear or side of the house, and often the porches were enclosed. Building 15 illustrates many of these changes. This circa 1870's house has been altered during the early 20th century by the addition of a large multi-window shed roofed dormer and enclosing of the porch. Such changes reflect the changing social conditions of the household --and the general acceptance of modern conveniences such as indoor plumbing and electrical appliances-- during the early 20th century.

"Individual citizens generally maintain their properties so well that frequent favorable comment is made on the appearance of the town" (Scales Mound 1978:35). Scales Mounders were --and still are-- proud of their community. During 1925 with the greater proliferation of the family automobile, the citizens of Scales Mound erected signs

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along the major thoroughfares leading into the community advertising the Scales Mound Tourist Camp located within the village park. Outdoor stoves were constructed for the tourists, and a welcome sign in the form of an arch was placed at the entrance to the park (Scales Mound 1978:35). Such actions were typical of the civic pride and hospitality of the community of Scales Mound.

All communities such as Scales Mound have a "history". Having such a "history" alone does not make such a community eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The fact that the community of Scales Mound retains its early 20th century ambiance without excessive later 20th century intrusions --that it conveys the feeling of another time and place-- does make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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1875 Property Tax Records. Records Office, Galena, Illinois.

1900 Property Tax Records. Records Office, Galena, Illinois.

Kett, H.F. and Company

1878 The History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Chicago.

Montgomery Ward and Company

1916 Book of Homes. New York.

Northwest Publishing Company

1893 Plat Book of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Philadelphia.

Prairie Farmers' Directory of Jo Daviess County, Illinois

1917 Prairie Farmer Publishing Company: Chicago.

Scales Mound, 125 Years of Progress: 1853-1978

1978 Johnson Graphics: East Dubuque.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Scales Mound Historic District

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Lawton Company

1904 Universal Design Book. Wholesale Sash, Door, and  
Blind Manufacturers Association: Chicago. Reprinted by  
Lee Valley Tools as The Victorian Design Book (1984).

Warner, Higgins and Beers

1872 Atlas of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Chicago.

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Scales Mound Historic District

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Scales Mound Historic District is situated predominately within the corporate limits of the village of Scales Mound, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Beginning at the southeast corner of the corporate limits of the village (at the intersection of Germain and Jackson Streets) proceed north along the centerline of Jackson Street approximately 800 feet to the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad line. Continue north to the railroad tracks and go east approximately 150 feet to the eastern edge of the property containing Building 121. Go north approximately 100 feet to the northern edge of the same property (which corresponds closely to the centerline of North Railroad Street if extended). From this point proceed west to the centerline of Jackson Street. Go north along the centerline of Jackson Street approximately 1850 feet until the centerline of the unnamed street that borders the north edge of the village is encountered. Proceed west along this street approximately 1400 feet until Franklin Street. Go north along the western edge of Franklin Street approximately 150 feet (to the north edge of the yard associated with Building 1). From that point go west an additional 350 feet and then proceed south approximately 1500 feet along the western corporate boundary of the village. Cross the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. Continue south along the western corporate boundary of the village until the back lot line of 503 Clark Street (Building 154) is encountered (approximately 450 feet south of the tracks). From this point proceed west approximately 250 feet along the rear lot lines of 503 and 505 Clark Street (Buildings 154 and 155). Go south along the western boundary of 505 Clark Street to the centerline of Clark Street. Proceed west along the centerline of Clark Street to the western boundary of 514 Clark Street (Building 158). From this point proceed south approximately 150 feet along the western boundary of 514 Clark Street. Continue approximately 200 feet along the rear lot lines of 506-510-514 Clark Street (Buildings 158, 159 and 160) until the western boundary of 506 Provost Street (Building 184) is encountered. Proceed south from this point approximately 150 feet to the southern boundary of this lot (506 Provost Street). From this point proceed east approximately 150 feet to

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Scales Mound Historic District

the original corporate boundary of the village. From this point, proceed south approximately 150 feet to the southwest corner of the original village plat (western edge of Germain Street). Proceed east along the center line of Germain Street approximately 1800 feet --crossing South Franklin Street which leaves the village-- to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Scales Mound Historic District is a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century historic properties (both residential and commercial) that form the small agricultural community of Scales Mound, Illinois. The boundaries of the Historic District basically follow the 1850's corporate boundaries. The boundaries deviate from the 1850's corporation line in three instances in order to include several early 20th century resources that are an integral part of the community. The buildings included within this district convey the feeling of an early 20th century agricultural village within northern Illinois immediately prior to the Great Depression.

UTM CONTINUED

E Zone 15  
Easting 726230  
Northing 4705600

G Zone 15  
Easting 725420  
Northing 4706070

F Zone 15  
Easting 725490  
Northing 4705890

H Zone 15  
Easting 725500  
Northing 4706110

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 96 acres

UTM References

A 

1	5
---	---

7	2	5	5	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	0	6	7	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	5
---	---

7	2	5	6	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	0	6	7	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	5
---	---

7	2	5	6	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	0	6	7	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D 

1	5
---	---

7	2	6	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	0	6	7	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Floyd Mansberger (Director)

organization Fever River Research

street & number PO Box 5234

city or town Springfield

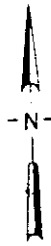
date May 2, 1990

telephone 217-787-2864

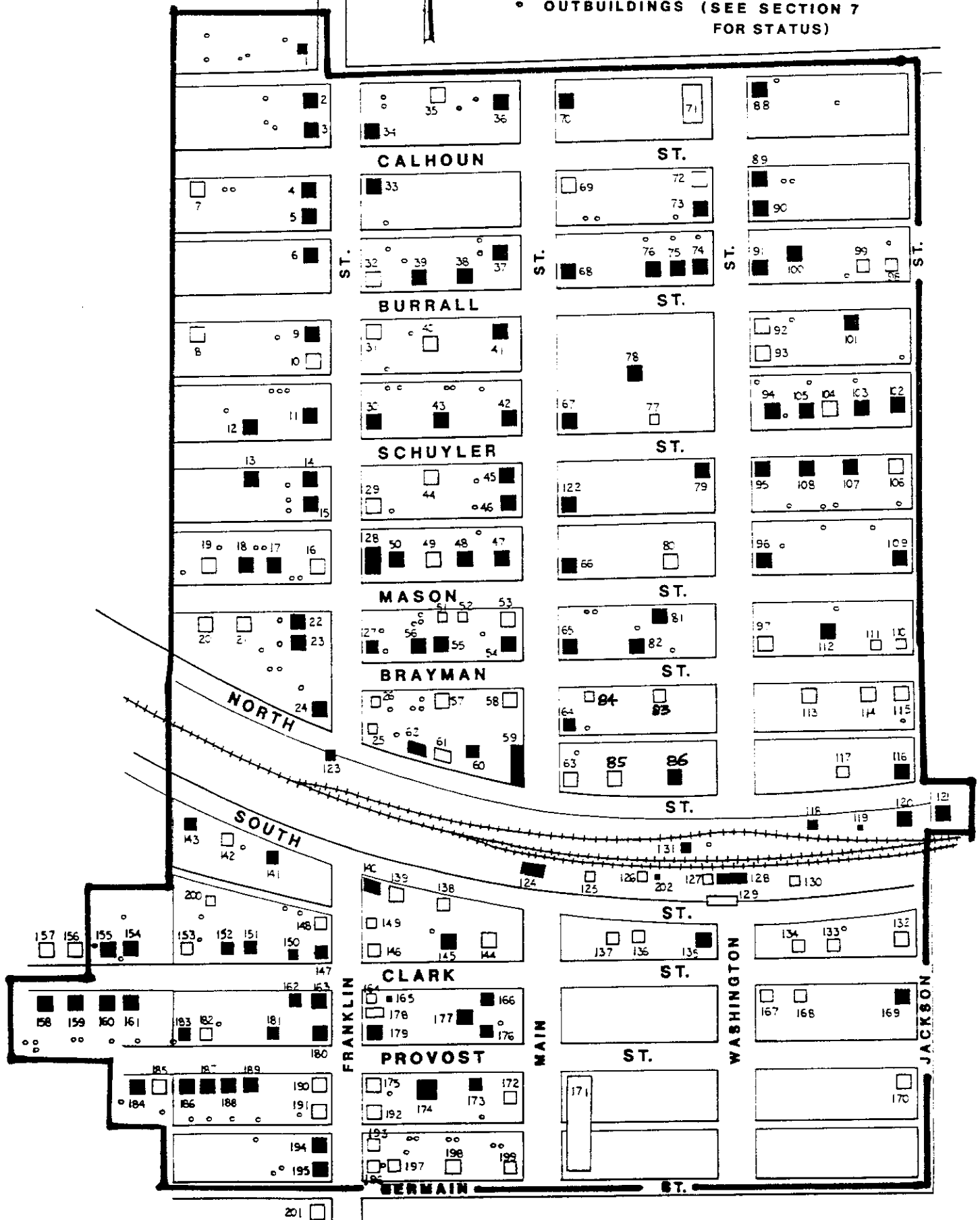
state Illinois zip code 62705



# SCALES MOUND HISTORIC DISTRICT



- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- OUTBUILDINGS (SEE SECTION 7 FOR STATUS)



The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

WEEKLY LIST OF LISTED PROPERTIES  
9/04/90 THROUGH 9/08/90

SEP 14 1990

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City,  
Vicinity, Certification Date, Reference Number, NHL status

#### ALABAMA

Jefferson County  
Dr. Pepper Syrup Plant  
2829 Second Ave., S.  
Birmingham 9/06/90 90001317

#### ARKANSAS

Carroll County  
Stamps Store  
Old Hwy 68 near its jct. with AR 68  
Osage 9/05/90 90001380

Clark County  
Benjamin Mercantile Building  
410 Main St.  
Arkadelphia 9/05/90 90001378

Faulkner County  
Blessing Farmstead  
N of Enola  
Barney vicinity 9/05/90 90001369

Garland County  
Mayberry Springs  
US 270  
Crystal Springs vicinity 9/05/90 90001379

Lonoke County  
Fletcher, W. P., House  
604 W. Fourth St.  
Lonoke 9/05/90 90001373

Perry County  
Perryville American Legion Building  
Plum and Main Sts.  
Perryville 9/05/90 90001377

#### CONNECTICUT

Litchfield County  
Bissell, Henry B., House  
202 Maple St.  
Litchfield 9/07/90 90001288

#### GEORGIA

Jackson County  
Holder Plantation  
Jct. of Possum Creek Rd. and US 129  
Jefferson vicinity 9/05/90 90001408

#### ILLINOIS

Jo Daviess County  
Scales Round Historic District  
Roughly bounded by village corporate limits  
Scales Round 9/05/90 90001199

#### MARYLAND

Dorchester County  
Cambridge Historic District, Wards I and III  
Roughly bounded by Glasgow, Glenburn, Poplar, Race, and Gay  
Sts. and the Choptank River  
Cambridge 9/05/90 90001370

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester County  
Prospect Heights Historic District  
Roughly bounded by Prospect Heights, Prospect, and Water Sts.  
Milford 9/05/90 90001344

#### MISSISSIPPI

Warren County  
Confederate Avenue Steel Arch Bridge  
Historic Bridges of Mississippi TR  
Spans Jackson Rd. in Vicksburg National Military Park  
Vicksburg 9/05/90 88002483

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Millsborough County  
Grahamer Schoolhouse #9 and Town Hall  
87 Center St.  
Goffstown 9/05/90 90001350

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrimack County  
Loudon Town Hall  
Clough Hill and Youngs Hill Rds.  
Loudon 9/05/90 90001351

#### NEW YORK

Jefferson County  
Cedar Grove Cemetery  
Lyne NRA  
Washington St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001324  
Chaumont Grange Hall and Dairymen's League Building  
Lyne NRA  
Main St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001337  
Chaumont Historic District  
Lyne NRA  
Along Main St., roughly between Washington and Church Sts.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001336  
Chaumont House  
Lyne NRA  
Main St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001341  
Chaumont Railroad Station  
Lyne NRA  
Main St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001332  
District School No. 3  
Lyne NRA  
Jct. NY 3 and County Rd. 57, Putnam Corners  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001326  
Evans-Gaige-Dillienback House  
Lyne NRA  
Evans Rd.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001340  
George Brothers Building  
Lyne NRA  
Mill St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001334  
George House  
Lyne NRA  
Washington St.  
Chaumont 9/06/90 90001338  
Getman Farmhouse  
Lyne NRA  
S. Shore Rd.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001322  
Lance Farm  
Lyne NRA  
S. Shore Rd.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001323

#### NEW YORK

Jefferson County  
Point Salubrious Historic District  
Lyne NRA  
Point Salubrious Rd.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001339  
Rou, The  
Lyne NRA  
Main St. at Shaver Creek, Three Mile Bay  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001329  
Stone Shop, Old  
Lyne NRA  
Main St., Three Mile Bay  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001328  
Taft House  
Lyne NRA  
Main St., Three Mile Bay  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001297  
Taylor Boathouse  
Lyne NRA  
Bay View Dr., Three Mile Bay  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001330  
Three Mile Bay Historic District  
Lyne NRA  
Jct. of Church and Depot Sts., Three Mile Bay  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001327  
Union Hall  
Lyne NRA  
S. Shore Rd.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001333  
United Methodist Church  
Lyne NRA  
S. Shore Rd.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001325  
Whetler, Menzo, House  
Lyne NRA  
Main and Depot Sts.  
Chaumont vicinity 9/06/90 90001335  
Wilcox Farmhouse  
Lyne NRA  
Carrying Place Rd.  
Three Mile Bay vicinity 9/06/90 90001331

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance County  
Downtown Burlington Historic District  
Roughly bounded by Morehead, S. Main, Davis, S. Worth, E. We  
bb and Spring Sts.  
Burlington 9/06/90 90001320