

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
9/28/95

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hotel Roodhouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 303 Morse Street not for publication

city or town Roodhouse vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Greene code 061 zip code 62082

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. Shuck ISHM 9-26-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Hotel Roodhouse
Name of Property

Greene, IL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

Hotel Roodhouse
Name of Property

Greene, IL
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1895 - 1945

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Hotel Roodhouse
Name of Property

Greene, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 725030 4373370
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Victoria D. Kamhi, Associate Writer
organization MRSI date 8/4/95
street & number 1224 Centre West, Suite 200 telephone 524-4995 (day)
787-8573 (evening)
city or town Springfield state Illinois zip code 62704

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Roodhouse, Illinois Jim L. Crabtree, Mayor
street & number 119 W. Palm Street telephone 217/589-4512
city or town Roodhouse state Illinois zip code 62082

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

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

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Hotel Roodhouse

DESCRIPTION

The Hotel Roodhouse was built by John Roodhouse and opened for business on January 1, 1895. The hotel is a 2-and-1/2 story Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styled building with twenty-eight rooms and a full basement. The building is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. The front entry porch features three arches with original scrolled iron work.

The interior of the hotel reflects a small town hotel of the late 1800's with its large oak registration desk, 11 foot ceilings, wainscoting and tongue and groove hardwood flooring in the lobby as well as oak woodwork throughout the building. The hotel, which faces east, is located at 303 Morse Street on the southwest corner of Morse Street and Franklin Street in downtown Roodhouse.

The integrity of the Hotel Roodhouse has been well preserved since the building was constructed in 1894. The structure has not undergone any significant interior or exterior alterations since its construction. Although the corner tower on the north eastern corner of the building appears to have been removed, no information is available on the reason or the date of the removal. The wooden porch balustrade was removed in 1972 and replaced with a wrought iron balustrade which is presently being stored in the building to prevent vandalism.

The only minor interior alteration was performed in the 1970's when several non-supporting walls were installed to accommodate the gift shop which was run by owner Dortha Anthony. These walls have recently been removed without any damage to the integrity of the structure. Due to the deterioration of a number of plaster walls and ceilings in the hotel and the possibility of additional damage to the flooring caused by wet plaster, portions of the plaster were removed in early 1995. Plaster was removed from: all ceilings on the third floor; all ceilings and walls (excluding interior hall walls) on the second floor and all ceilings and only the north wall of the Men's Lounge on the first floor.

Many of the original materials and furnishings have also been maintained in the hotel. These materials and materials, include: the desk in the hotel lobby; the main stairway; wooden moldings, door and window trims, and woodwork; hotel safe; cupboards and "pie

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Hotel Roodhouse

safe"; gas light fixtures, various pieces of furniture and light fixtures as well as the original well pump located behind the hotel.

The hotel is located in the business section of downtown Roodhouse with the Roodhouse City Square located directly northeast of the hotel. The Roodhouse Public Library is directly east of the hotel with the First Bank located north of the building across the street. A residential area flanks the hotel on the south side with the west side being primarily commercial property.

Exterior

The hotel is a brick 2 1/2 story building with a mansard and flat roof. Many of the original windows remain intact with stone sills and lintels. In most cases, these windows are double-hung and are either one-over-one or two-over-two. A decorative metal cornice with stepped out coursing projects from the east front elevation and wraps around the east front half of the north elevation. A brick cornice with stepped out coursing is located on the west half of the north elevation. The east front elevation has a three-sided window bay on the south and a square corner tower on the north. A one-over-one window is located at the south side of the basement level. The entryway is located between the window bay and the tower. A brick porch is located to the north of the entry. The original wooden balustrade located on the porch was removed in 1972 and replaced with a wrought iron balustrade.

One window is aligned on each side of the window bay at the south end of the first story of the east elevation. The front entry porch, which is located to the north of the window bay, is arched with scrolled iron work and a sign "Hotel Roodhouse" built into the archway. Two smaller arches, one on the north and south side of the front entrance arch, also have scrolled iron work. Large brick and stone piers at the corners of the porch support the arches. The front entry has double wood and glass doors with a rectangular transom over the doors. A large picture window with a transom above is located north of the front entry. A stone stringcourse is located underneath the first story windows.

Beginning at the south end of the second story are three windows directly aligned above the first story windows in the window bay.

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Hotel Roodhouse

A pair of windows is located above the front entry. To the north in the tower are a pair of windows. A stone stringcourse is located underneath the second story windows. A stone sign "A.D. 1894" is located near the roof of the east front elevation. A roofed dormer with a window is centered on the third story.

The first story of the north elevation has an entry door located in the middle of the building which leads into the salesman's room with four, one-over-one windows on each side of the entry door. Beginning at the east end of the second story of the north elevation, there are four, one-over-one windows directly above the first story windows with one, one-over-one window directly above the entry door. To the west is a false window area which has been bricked up since the building was built and three, one-over-one windows directly above the remaining first story windows. Three chimneys are located on the north elevation. There are four basement windows all of which have been boarded up from the inside of the building.

The first story of the west elevation, beginning on the north end, has a two-over-two window, a door leading into the dining room, a door leading into the kitchen and a two-over-two window. There is a bulkhead entrance to the basement as well as a basement window which has been boarded up. A detached one-car garage is located west of the building and a well pump is located in the back yard area. The garage is a noncontributing building due to its age. The second story of the west elevation has a two-over-two window directly above each window on the first story and an additional two-over-two window in the middle. The west elevation roof slopes gently to the third story which has two, two-over-two windows. The entire west elevation is covered with stucco.

The first story of the south elevation has, beginning on the west end, two basement windows which have been boarded up; two, two-over-two windows followed by an entry door which leads into the back stairway; to the east of the door is a two-over-two window and an entry door leading to the back hallway and three, two-over-two windows. All of the windows have arched brick surrounds. The second story of the south elevation has six, two-over-two windows with a one-over-one dormer window located on the third story. An iron fire escape, a small porch with iron newel posts, and coach light were removed from the south elevation at an unknown date.

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The full basement, which can be entered through the bulkhead entrance on the west side of the building, has stone walls. The basement is divided into three areas: the boiler room, which is located directly below the kitchen to the southwest; the coal room, which is located directly below the dining room to the northwest and a very large open area.

InteriorFirst Floor

The hotel lobby at the northeast corner of the building is expansive with a large oak registration desk, oak wainscoting and tongue and groove hardwood floors. An oak switchback stairway with decorative rosettes leading to the second floor is located to the south of the registration desk. The lobby's four windows, three of which are located on the northern side and one on the eastern side, are original.

An L-shaped central hall, which runs east to west for the full length of the building, has oak wainscoting and tongue and groove hardwood floors. The salesman's room, which is adjacent to the lobby on the north side of the hotel, has a single door entrance with a transom. This room also has a double door entrance to the dining room to the west, two northern windows as well as an outside entrance leading to the north side of the hotel.

The Hotel Roodhouse's dining room, which is located in the northwest corner of the building, has three large windows on the northern side of the room, one large window on the western side as well as a door which leads to the back lawn. The dining room can be accessed through double doors from either the central hall or the salesman's room. The dining room also features a built-in oak pass through with doors opening into the kitchen, an original hotel safe and a swinging door to the servant's pantry.

The hotel kitchen, which is located in the southwest corner of the hotel, has a chimney, exterior doors leading to the west side, the back stairway and the east side of the building as well as two southern windows and one western window. The kitchen features a built-in oak pie safe and an entrance to the pantry. The pantry, which is accessed off the central hall or through the kitchen, has

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a swinging door into the dining room as well as a door to the basement stairs. A hanging cupboard is located on the northern wall.

Continuing east down the central hall towards the front entrance, is the hotel office to the south. It has a door to the women's lounge and a door to the central hall with access to the first public telephone in Roodhouse.

A bathroom is located down a short hall to the south off of the main hall. It has oak wainscoting.

The women's lounge, which is located under the stairway hall, has two southern windows and one eastern window as well as a large oak pocket door to the men's lounge. The men's lounge, which has French doors off the south side of the lobby, has three windows on the eastern side of the room and a pocket door to the women's lounge.

Second Floor

The stairway leading to the second floor is oak with rosettes matching the woodwork throughout the hotel. The upstairs central hallway has oak woodwork and 10 foot high ceilings. A total of 13 sleeping rooms, one bath and three closets are aligned along the central hall located on the second floor. Each sleeping room door has a transom and a room number. A stairway leading to the third floor central hall and a back stairway leading to the kitchen with an exit to the outside are also located off the central hall.

Third Floor

The third floor houses four sleeping rooms. Each sleeping room has a door with a transom off the hall. Although a portion of the stairway railing leading from the second floor to the third floor has been removed, it has been saved.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hotel Roodhouse meets Criterion A for commerce because it provided first class lodging and dining to railroad travelers, railroad management and line personnel as well as business people from 1895, the year the hotel was built to 1945, the fifty year cutoff for the National Register. The Hotel Roodhouse is locally significant and is the only remaining hotel in Roodhouse retaining its original integrity which was built during the period when the town of Roodhouse was a thriving railroad center.

Roodhouse's development had its earliest beginnings in the 1850's, when the area on which Roodhouse was founded was referred to as "The Crossroads" - the place where a state road crossed another public road and connected the Illinois River with the eastern part of the state and the country. John Roodhouse, who had moved from Tazewell County in 1854, purchased 400 acres of land in this location which was to become part of the town of Roodhouse.

Roodhouse's evolution into a vital railroad community began in 1860 when the Chicago and Alton Railway (C & A), which had proposed to extend its tracks to Jacksonville, surveyed the area of "The Crossroads". Based on the results of the survey, the C & A determined that "The Crossroads" was not an appropriate site for a depot, flag station or a switch. However, John Rawlins, who was determined to have the railroad stop at "The Crossroads", reached an agreement with the C & A that the people living in the vicinity would build a depot and a warehouse if the railroad would put in a switch.

Although the railroad tracks were not scheduled to reach "The Crossroads" for months, Mr. Rawlins built the depot and warehouse. Known as the crazy young man who had built a depot out in the prairie by a country crossroads, Mr. Rawlins inspired several families to move into the area by 1862. James Thompson had opened a grocery store in an old log hut, Charles Adler had started a boot and shoe shop and Adam Shearer had opened a blacksmith shop and built one of the first homes in the community by the summer of 1862. In April 1866, John Roodhouse had 40 lots platted on his land at the present location of Roodhouse. Roodhouse was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state of Illinois in 1880.

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The Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway was constructed in 1862-1863. The first passenger train stopped at the Roodhouse "red depot" in 1863. Mr. O. Ashworth, the General Agent of the B & O, described that arrival in a speech he made in Roodhouse in 1944 which was quoted in Frank A. Hopkins' Tracking Our Heritage: 1866 - 1966, Roodhouse, Illinois.

"Now let us go back for a moment to that day in 1863 when the people were shouting 'Here she comes!' --- People lined up on both sides of the track as they see approaching a small dinky locomotive with a hopper or bell-shaped smoke stack pulling one or two small wooden coaches, and as it comes to a stop to receive and discharge passengers, there must have been a great deal of interest in what they would like to know."

In 1871 the Louisiana (Missouri) branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was built. This branch line connected the Jacksonville branch with Louisiana, Missouri and to points further west. With this connection the railroad was able to furnish transportation to outlets to the west opening up the area for trade and settlement. The Louisiana branch terminated at Roodhouse and the city became a major junction for the two branches. The headquarters for the Missouri division of the C & A were located at Roodhouse and a roundhouse and locomotive repair shops were built along the railroad in town. The railroad became the town's largest employer and the main economic force in the community. A stock yards was constructed near the depot. In 1890, a large two-story brick depot was built at the junction of the two branch lines.

Roodhouse's population boomed because of the economic opportunities created by the junction of the two railroad branches. In 1880 the city's population was at 800. In 1881 it had risen to 1,400 and in 1883 it was up to 2,179. Roodhouse's current population is approximately 2,139.

Between 1863 and the 1880's the volume of passenger train traffic steadily increased with an estimated 24 passenger trains stopping in Roodhouse daily by the early 1880's. In response to the growing influx of travelers, many of whom required overnight accommodations, four hotels were built in Roodhouse during the period from the early 1870's to the mid 1890's.

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The establishment of these hotels in Roodhouse was part of the expanding modern American hotel industry which originated with the construction of the Tremont House in Boston in 1829. The 176 room Tremont House boasted single and double bedrooms (each equipped with its own key), trained hotel staff, fine French cuisine and many other amenities. A hotel with private bedrooms was a dramatic contrast to stagecoach inns and taverns where guests often were required to sleep in lots of five, six, or more and the doors were always open.¹

The success of the Tremont House spurred extensive development of similar hotels in many American cities with the initial hotel boom reaching its peak in the east between 1830 and 1850. This hotel boom subsequently peaked later in the midwest and western parts of the country as settlement gradually spread west.²

The evolution of American hotels continued and by the late 1800's, many large city hotels, such as the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the Brown Palace in Denver and the Palace in San Francisco, were characterized by their grand scale and magnificent ornamentation reminiscent of grand resort hotels and palaces of Europe. In contrast, hotels located in smaller communities were usually one or two-story frame buildings similar to rooming-houses which were located near the railroad station.³

Gerald Lattin provides the following explanation of the evolution of the American hotel industry:

"At the turn of the century there were two new developments in the United States that were to influence twentieth-century hotel operation. First, as the country's economy expanded, the commercial traveler became increasingly prominent in the business world. As this group grew in number, there developed a corresponding increasing need for suitable hotel accommodations and conveniences to serve it. Second, improvements in transportation made travel easier and less expensive. In a society seemingly ever restless and eager to be on the move, such a development immediately led to a tremendous upsurge in the number of travelers. Once the middle class of American society could afford

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Hotel Roodhouse

travel expenses, it became an entirely new segment of the traveling public."⁴

In response to the need to provide overnight accommodations for an increasing number of travellers and railroad employees, the Kirkland House, which was the first hotel in Roodhouse, was built in 1872. Like many hotels built in small communities, the Kirkland House was built near the railroad station for the convenience of travellers. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1876 and was subsequently rebuilt. The Kirkland House was a three story, Second Empire styled brick building with a mansard roof. Although portions of the Kirkland House are still standing, it was extensively renovated in the early 1960's and serves as a warehouse for the Greene Company Manufacturing Corporation. Today, the historic sections of the Kirkland House are not recognizable as the building was almost totally rebuilt and renovated in the early 1960's.

The Globe Hotel, which was built in 1882, housed 23 hotel rooms in a brick, two story building, and was destroyed by fire in 1894. The Phoenix Hotel, which was located opposite the Chicago and Alton passenger depot, was completed in 1884 and served as the largest hotel in Roodhouse. This large hotel, which was designed to accommodate 110 guests in 55 sleeping rooms, was also destroyed in a fire in the 1930's.

The Hotel Roodhouse, which was built by John Roodhouse, the founder of the city of Roodhouse, opened on January 1, 1895. According to Wilbur Hicks, author of the Souvenir of Roodhouse (1897), the hotel was the only first class hotel in Roodhouse and catered to a wide range of railroad management and line personnel as well as wealthier travelers.

An article found in December 27, 1894 edition of The Roodhouse Eye provides the following description of the Hotel:

". . .The Hotel Roodhouse, built by John Roodhouse, is a most artistic and practical building. It was commenced about June 1st [1894] and is now finished [12-27-1894] and being occupied by J.L. Burgess. The Building is 38 X 70 feet and three stories high, with 28 rooms, not including the basement. It is finished with a complete

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system of steam heating, heated by double Florida boiler and fitted with hot and cold water throughout. As soon as the company gets in operation, the building will be lighted by the incandescent system of electric lights. The cost of the building is about \$8,500."

In addition to providing sleeping rooms to accommodate overnight guests, the Hotel Roodhouse boasted a large dining room, a cigar room and smoking parlor, separate men's and ladies' lounges and a salesman's showroom. The showroom was used by salesmen staying in the hotel who displayed their items for area merchants. Wilbur T. Hicks wrote in his 1897 Souvenir of Roodhouse that, ". . .The front doors of the Hotel Roodhouse are never locked and a hearty welcome is always assured the weary traveler at any time. . ."

In 1904, Theo Dill leased the Hotel Roodhouse from the Roodhouse family. A formal opening complete with invitations to the town's leading citizens, railroad management, and out-of-town guests was held on April 25, 1904. The hotel was renamed the Dill Hotel.

As one of Roodhouse's principal hotels, the Hotel Roodhouse was an integral part of the community's thriving economy. This economic strength is reflected in the town's population growth from 2,200 people in 1897 to its peak population of 2,928 in 1920. This population growth can be attributed to the strong presence of the C & A Railroad, which provided line and management jobs to a number of Roodhouse residents.

The economy was further strengthened by the establishment of the original Big ELI factory in 1906, which manufactured Eli Ferris Wheels to 1919 when the company moved to Jacksonville. Other manufacturers included the Roodhouse Envelope Company which opened for business in 1912 with five employees. By 1918 the company employed twelve. A major employer in town during the 1920s was the Roodhouse Ice Plant who provided over 100 tons of ice daily to the railroads and shippers. In 1925 over 125 were employed by the ice plant. Other employers in town included two feed and grist mills and a printing plant.

In 1921, J. C. Durham bought the Hotel Roodhouse from the Roodhouse family and continued to operate it. That same year there were six northbound trains on the Jacksonville branch, three southbound

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trains on the Jacksonville branch, and five westbound trains on the Missouri division branch that stopped daily in Roodhouse.

As the only first class hotel in the Roodhouse area, the Hotel Roodhouse housed many of the management and line personnel from these companies.

As the population expanded, the number of service and social organizations within Roodhouse also grew. The Hotel Roodhouse was the site of many regular meetings for such groups as the Rotary and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. For example, ledgers from the hotel reveal that the heads of all service organizations in the Roodhouse area met at the Hotel Roodhouse several times in 1917 to discuss ways to coordinate charity work in conjunction with the local war effort.

In addition to being a regular meeting place for community service groups, the Hotel Roodhouse actually housed a soup kitchen for the townspeople during the Depression. According to local historians, the soup kitchen served 10,271 people over 2,152 gallons of soup during 1931.

Many area residents as well as travellers frequented the Hotel Roodhouse to enjoy the outstanding food provided in the hotel's fashionable dining room. The hotel's front porch was often a popular place for men to congregate and enjoy a good cigar after an evening meal.

Roodhouse's economy began to take a downturn in the mid 1950's when the railroad passenger service to Roodhouse was terminated. Although the Gateway Western Railroad still goes through Roodhouse, the elimination of the passenger service had a tremendous impact on the community's entire economy. The economy continued to decline gradually as a number of small, family-owned stores in Roodhouse closed due to the increased number of area residents who began to travel to Jacksonville to purchase goods and services. In spite of the slowing economy, the Hotel Roodhouse continued to serve as the town hotel and boarding house until 1972.

The City of Roodhouse purchased the hotel in January, 1995 for the purpose of establishing a museum which contains local historical artifacts. A Museum Board, consisting of a number of local

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citizens, has been appointed to oversee the restoration of the building.

Endnotes:

1. Dorsey, Leslie & Devine, Janice. Fare Thee Well: A Backward Look at Two Centuries of Historic American Hostelries, Fashionable Spas and Seaside Resorts. New York: Crown Publishers, 1964, p. 188.
2. Lattin, Gerald. Modern Hotel and Motel Management. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman & Company, 1977, p. 7.
3. Ibid., p. 8.
4. Ibid., p. 8.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Dorsey, Leslie & Devine, Janice. Fare Thee Well: A Backward Look at Two Centuries of Historic American Hostelrys, Fashionable Spas and Seaside Resorts. New York: Crown Publishers, 1964, p. 188.
- Hopkins, Frank A., General Chairman. Tracking Our Heritage: 1866 - 1966, Roodhouse, Illinois. Compiled by the Roodhouse Centennial Historical Book Committee. Roodhouse, Illinois. July, 1966.
- Hicks, Wilbur T. Souvenir of Roodhouse. Compiled and Published by Wilbur T. Hicks. Roodhouse, Illinois. 1897.
- Lattin, Gerald. Modern Hotel and Motel Management. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman & Company, 1977,
- Miner, Ed. Past and Present of Greene County, Illinois. Chicago: S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1905.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The North one-half of Lots Twenty-five (25) and Twenty-six (26) in Roodhouse's Second Addition to the City of Roodhouse, according to the recorded plat of said Addition, situated in said City of Roodhouse, Greene County, Illinois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the building and lots historically associated with the Hotel Roodhouse and that maintains historic integrity.

Melotte
Morse
Leonatti,
Ltd.



213 1/2 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois, 62701
Fax (217) 789-9518
(217) 789-9515

323 Main Street, Suite 201
Peoria, Illinois, 61602
Fax (309) 676-2251
(309) 676-2238

THE HOTEL ROODHOUSE

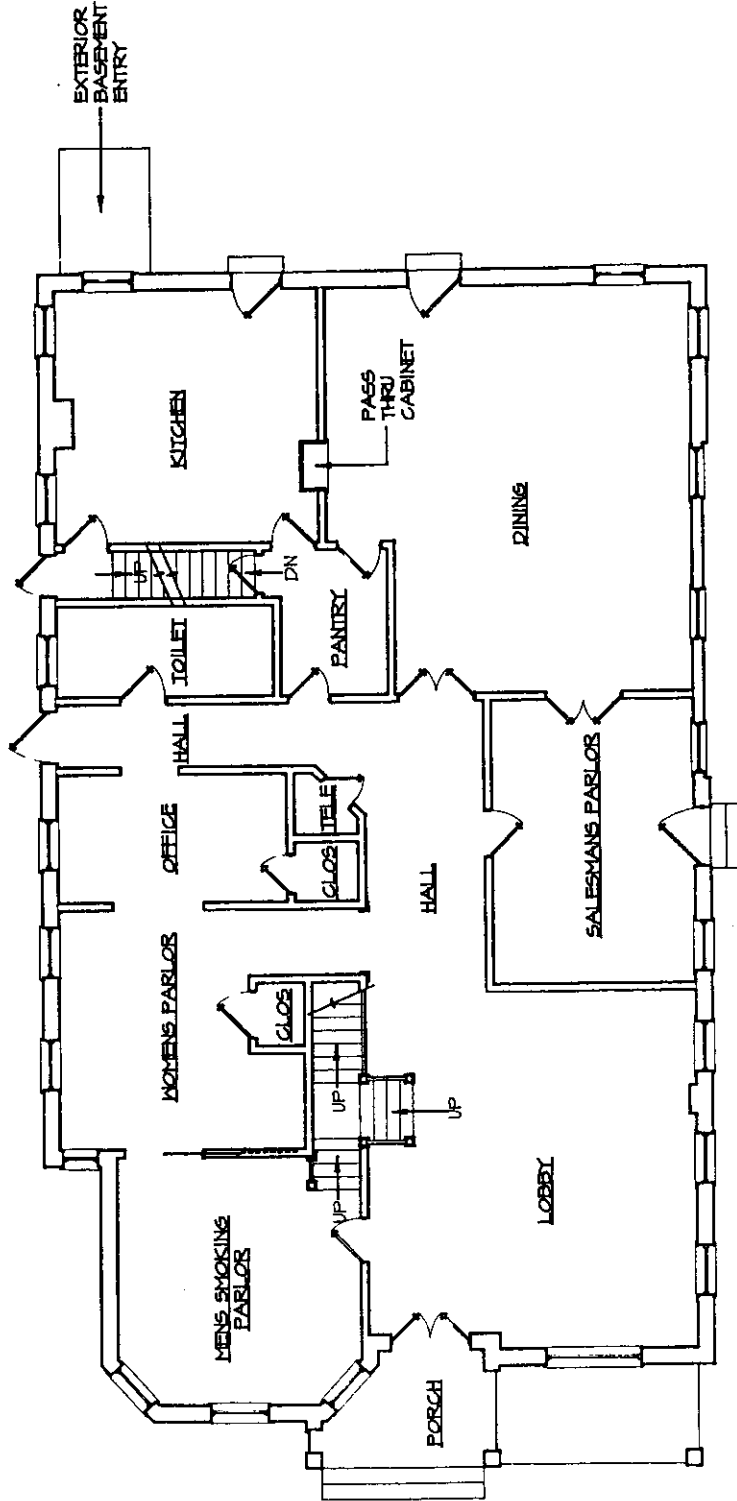
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT NO.
15023

PROJECT TITLE

DATE
8/15/75

SHEET NO.
A-1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Melotte
Morse
Leonatti,
Ltd.



213 1/2 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois, 62701
Fax (217) 789-9518
(217) 789-9515

323 Main Street, Suite 201
Peoria, Illinois, 61602
Fax (309) 676-2251
(309) 676-2238

THE HOTEL ROODHOUSE

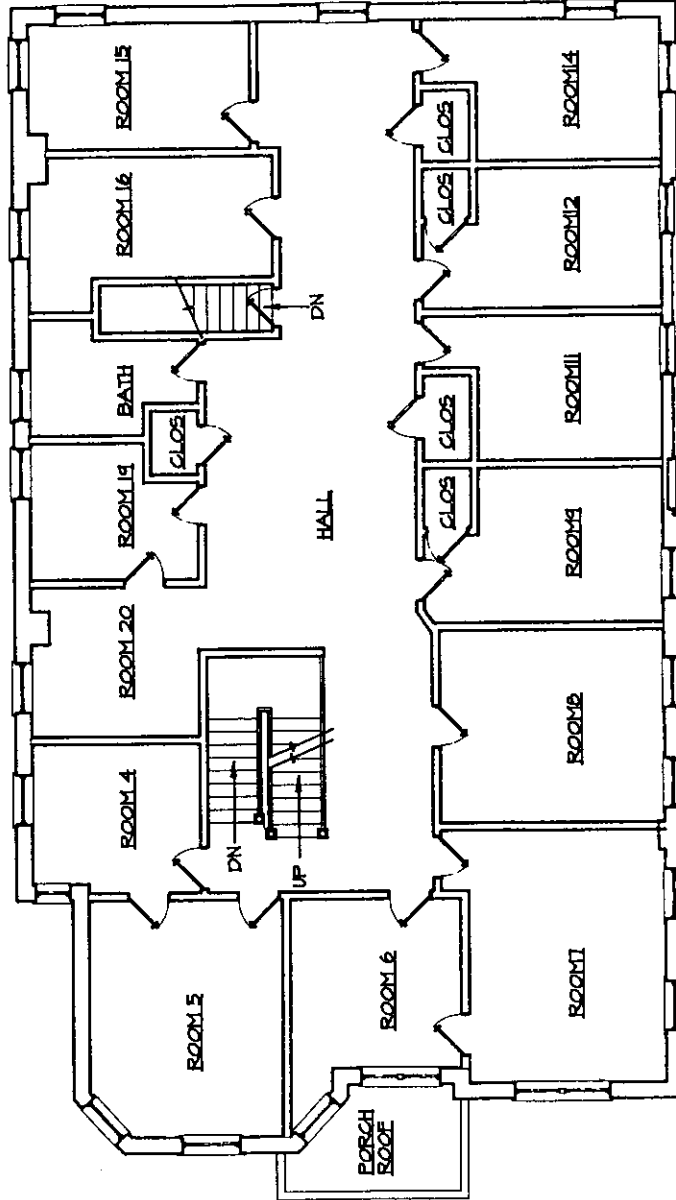
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT TITLE

PROJECT NO. 15023

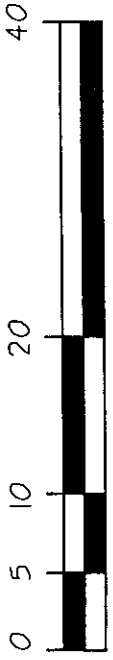
DATE 8/5/95

SHEET NO. A-2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Melotte
Morse
Leonatti,
Ltd.



213 1/2 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois, 62701
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(309) 676-2238

THE HOTEL ROODHOUSE

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

A-3

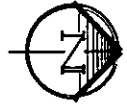
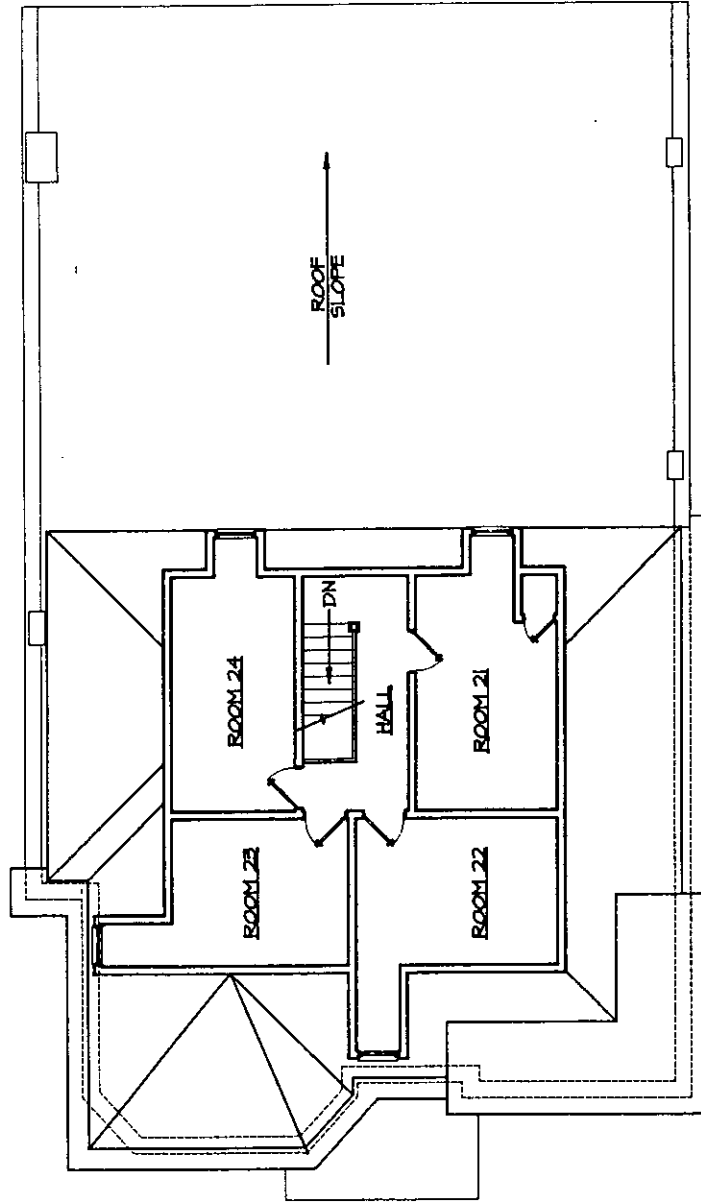
SHEET NO.

8/5/95

DATE

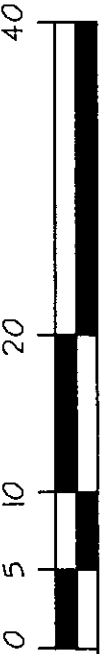
15023

PROJECT NO.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"





United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202-343-9542 or 202-343-1572 or you may respond via cc:Mail.

NOV 17 1995

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/06/95 THROUGH 11/10/95

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

COLORADO, DELTA COUNTY, Garnethurst, 509 Leon St., Delta, 95001245, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, Colorado Springs City Auditorium, 231 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, 95001244, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, First Christian Church, 200 S. Walnut St., Trinidad, 95001246, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, MONTEZUMA COUNTY, Ertel Funeral Home, 42 N. Market St., Cortez, 95001248, LISTED, 11/07/95
COLORADO, OTERO COUNTY, Carnegie Public Library, 1005 Sycamore Ave., Rocky Ford, 95001247, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, GREENE COUNTY, Hotel Roodhouse, 303 Morse St., Roodhouse, 95001238, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Warren Commercial Historic District, 102-165 E. Main St., 204-210 E. Bunett, 102-108 S. Railroad, Warren, 95001241, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Depot, 150 Washington St., Marseilles, 95001239, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Green Bay Road Historic District, Roughly, area surrounding 10 S to 1596 N Green Bay Rd. and Ahwahnee Rd., Lake Forest, 95001235, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Buffalo Township Public Library, 302 W. Mason St., Polo, 95001236, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
ILLINOIS, SALINE COUNTY, Eldorado City Hall, 1604 Locust St., Eldorado, 95001237, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Miller, Bell, Apartments, 835 S. Second St., Springfield, 95001242, LISTED, 11/07/95
ILLINOIS, WHITESIDE COUNTY, First Congregational Church of Sterling, 311 Second Ave., Sterling, 95001234, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, BUTLER COUNTY, Finney Hotel, Jct. KY 403 and Hime St., Woodbury, 95001349, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, Lair, John, House and Stables, Jct. of US 25 and Hummel Rd., NE corner, Renfro Valley, 95001270, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, WOODFORD COUNTY, Clifton Country Club, 1190 Buck Run Rd., Versailles vicinity, 95001271, LISTED, 11/07/95
KENTUCKY, WOODFORD COUNTY, Labrot & Graham Distillery, 7855 McCracken Pike, Frankfort vicinity, 95001272, LISTED, 11/07/95
LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHE PARISH, Carnahan Store, Main St. (LA 495), Cloutierville, 95001243, LISTED, 11/07/95
LOUISIANA, VERMILION PARISH, Downtown Abbeville Historic District, Roughly bounded by State and First Sts., Vermilion Bayou, Pere Megret and Concord Sts., Abbeville, 95001261, LISTED, 11/07/95
MISSISSIPPI, ADAMS COUNTY, Woodlawn Historic District, Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King St., E. Stiers and Old College Lns., Elm and Bishop Sts., Natchez, 95001250, LISTED, 11/07/95
MISSISSIPPI, HINDS COUNTY, Houses at 500, 505, 512 and 513 North State Street, 500, 505, 512 and 513 N. State St., Jackson, 95001249, LISTED, 11/07/95
MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Appleton House No. 9, 1999 Euclid Ave., Helena, 95001264, LISTED, 11/07/95
MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Childs Carriage House, 318 E. Sixth Ave., Helena, 95001263, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW JERSEY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, A.J. MEERWALD (Schooner), 22 Miller Ave. on Maurice River, Commercial Township, Bivalve, 95001256, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Canfield--Morgan House, 899--903 Pompton Ave. (NJ 23), Cedar Grove, 95001265, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, CAYUGA COUNTY, Moravia Union Cemetery, NY 38, Moravia, 95001278, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Moravia MPS)
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Chase Cobblestone Farmhouse, 1191 Manitou Rd., Town of Parma, Hilton vicinity, 95001279, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Cobblestone Architecture of New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Covert, William, Cobblestone Farmhouse, 978 N. Greece Rd., Greece, 95001280, LISTED, 11/07/95 (Cobblestone Architecture of New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, ONEIDA COUNTY, Western Town Hall, Main St. at jct. with Stokes--Westernville Rd., Westernville, 95001277, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, East Main Street Historic District, Roughly, E. Main St. from Church St. to the Richfield Springs reservoirs, Richfield Springs, 95001282, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, SUFFOLK COUNTY, Parsons, Ambrose, House, Springs--Fireplace Rd. at jct. with Old Stone Hwy., Town of East Hampton, Springs, 95001276, LISTED, 11/07/95
NEW YORK, WAYNE COUNTY, Baker, J. and E., Cobblestone Farmstead, 815 Canandaigua Rd., Macedon, 95001281, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, BERKS COUNTY, Morgantown Historic District, Roughly, area surrounding Main St. between Walnut and Washington Sts., Caernarvon Township, Morgantown, 95001255, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, BUTLER COUNTY, Butler County National Bank, 302 S. Main St., Butler, 95001251, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Old Conemaugh Borough Historic District, Roughly bounded by Railroad, Adams, and Steel Sts., and Church Ave., Johnstown, 95001253, LISTED, 11/07/95
PENNSYLVANIA, SOMERSET COUNTY, Uptown Somerset Historic District, Roughly bounded by N. Kimberly, Main, Columbia, and W. Catherine Sts., Somerset, 95001254, LISTED, 11/07/95

more:

1. Name of Site:

Common Hotel Roodhouse
Historic

2. Location:

Street and Number
SW Cor. Morse & Franklin
City or Town Zip Code Township Section
Roodhouse 12N 13
County 12W 1/4 Section
Greene SE

3. Classification:

Category (check one) Integrity (check one)
() District () Building () Altered () Unaltered
() Site () Structure () Moved () Original Site

4. Ownership:

() Private () Occupied
() Public () Unoccupied
() Preservation work in progress

Status (check one)

Access to Public

() Yes () Restricted () Unrestricted () No

Present Use (check one or more)

() Agricultural () Industrial () Religious
() Commercial () Military () Scientific
() Educational () Museum () Transportation
() Entertainment () Park () Other
() Government () Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name Phone Number
Street and Number
City or Town
State County Zip Code

6. Description:

() Excellent () Good () Fair () Deteriorated
() Ruins () Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? () Yes () No

TRANSPORTATION

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early | (1818-1850) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late | (1900-present) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People | (give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date: 1894

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)
Use additional sheets if necessary.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

Phone: _____

Street and Number: _____

City or Town: _____

County: _____

Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

