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 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

HISTORIC Warsaw Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Most of the city northeast of Marion & 11th streets

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Warsaw

VICINITY OF

STATE

Illinois

CODE

COUNTY

Hancock

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hancock County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Carthage

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE 1. Historic American Buildings Survey, date unknown
 2. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Oct. 1972

DATE 3. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, Feb. 1975

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

 DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS (for 2 & 3) Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE

Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Warsaw (1970 pop.: 1,938) is the westernmost incorporated place in the State of Illinois, lying on bluffs above the Mississippi River directly opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. The nearest larger towns are Keokuk, Iowa -- about 10 miles to the north -- and Quincy, Illinois, thirty-seven miles to the south. The physical geography of Warsaw is typical of Illinois river towns, marked principally by the 80-100 foot bluffs rising abruptly from the water's edge and a series of deep ravines. Since Warsaw also lies in a bend in the river, one strikes the Mississippi when going either west or north from the intersection of Main and 4th, the center of the business district. For about three-fourths of a mile back from the top of the bluffs, there is a gradual rise until the level of the surrounding territory is reached. Unlike most of that territory, which was open prairie, the site of Warsaw was originally heavily wooded -- and still is in the many unimproved areas encompassed within the generous city limits.

The Warsaw Historic District includes most of the built-up area of the city north of Marion and west of 11th. The boundaries have been determined primarily on the basis of visual impact and circumscribe an area of a generally homogeneous architectural quality. With the exception of an eastward extension on Webster, the district as constituted is limited to what may be described as the inner city of a municipality which has lost its outlying neighborhoods over the years (v. History below). Considerable expanses of open land have also been included, both of necessity (topography, decreased density, etc.) and in order to incorporate a number of spectacular views of the river valley and the city.

Land use within the district conforms to the norm of small midwestern cities, with commercial uses centered on both sides of Main street from 2nd to 7th and religious structures scattered throughout the predominantly residential remainder. A number of industrial establishments are located near Main and along the river directly to the west and north of the commercial center. Most of these, however, are either vacant or have been converted to other uses. The street pattern is based upon a strict rectangular grid, now only imperfectly expressed since many streets were never laid or have since been abandoned. Transportation depends entirely upon private vehicles, with what little traffic there is mostly limited to Main and 6th streets.

Density in the district is extremely low. Most structures are widely scattered and only loosely related to one another, although Main street presents a virtually closed front of uniform height along most of its length. All of these commercial structures (on Main) are of masonry construction and most are two stories in height, though there are a few one- and three-story buildings in the group. Residential structures are all detached and, with exception of a very few double houses, single family. Most are of masonry construction and the majority of these two stories high. There is, however, a scattering of frame houses and one- and one-and-one-half-story residences.

Of 381 major structures (i.e. excluding garages and miscellaneous outbuildings) encompassed in the Warsaw Historic District, 71 have been evaluated as possessing special significance and an additional 21 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Included in these

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92 are 17 listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey. The remaining structures are principally of pre-1900 vintage and, though not constituting a district in themselves, serve as a suitable background for their more commanding neighbors. Recent construction and intrusions account for 40 buildings, or slightly over 10% of the extant structures.

The earliest extant buildings that have been dated were erected in 1835 (v.Nos.15 & 36) and are cast in a simplified Federal Style. A number of other early buildings are stylistically similar (v.Nos.1,21), while yet others tend towards Greek Revival (v.Nos.9,20,22,29), often with a strong admixture of Federal features (v.Nos.8,19,25,37). The only other style present in significant numbers is the Italianate (v.Nos.3,10,20,24), some of these being of quite early date and still bearing marks of earlier styles (v.Nos.12-14, 17,26-7). Since Warsaw's growth was permanently arrested around 1870, styles attaining popularity much after the Civil War are present only in small number, if at all. Those occurring are the Gothic, Stick, and Queen Anne. Quite surprising in a city of Warsaw's size and condition are three early twentieth century residences by architect Ernest M.Wood built along the lines of the early modern rectilinear idiom of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School.

Intrusions in the Warsaw Historic District are more numerous than one might reasonably expect given the history of the city (see below). The majority are of very recent date and very flimsy and expedient construction completely unsympathetic to the general character of by-gone substantiality the district conveys. These include a scattering of house trailers, a municipal building at the southwest corner of Webster and 7th, and a clinic at the northwest corner of 4th and Polk. The most unfortunate intrusions, however, are those on Main street: a housing development at the northeast corner of Main and 2nd, out of keeping with the scale, materials, and use of the street; a semi-suburban retail emporium at Main and 4th, interrupting both the building line and the closed-front streetscape; and the U.S.Post Office (apparently the only Federal property in the district), a scruffy little building disrupting the cornice line of its neighbors.

18 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Warsaw Historic District is a remarkable example of a flourishing city arrested in its prime, subjected to negative growth for at least a century: a city of wealth and growing commercial importance suddenly thrust into a stagnant backwater. But what makes Warsaw doubly significant is that many of the accoutrements of that once-thriving municipality -- the factories, businesses and homes -- have survived the century relatively intact.

Both the age and quality of Warsaw's building stock far surpass that of the average Illinois town. The ensemble of Main street alone boasts 16 structures included in the Historic American Buildings Survey -- and the number of other pre-Civil War buildings on Main and throughout the district lends a quality of discovery to the streetscape rarely encountered in the state. Several outstanding examples of individual styles -- Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and, surprisingly, the Prairie School -- further focus the generally prevailing excellence.

Warsaw's chief claim to historical importance, aside from its being an early, significant Mississippi River port, is the role it played in relation to the Mormon Settlement at Nauvoo just up river. The Warsaw Signal was in the very vanguard of the events that led to the Mormons' departure for Utah -- and Warsaw's citizens do not seem to have been far behind.

Lying upon bluffs overlooking a wide bend in the Mississippi, Warsaw's physical environment hardly lags behind its architectural and historical landscape. Interrupted only by the occasional buzz of an errant motorcycle, the three combine to make the city that kind of place that, lacking time machines, few had ever hoped to find.

HISTORY

Given its strategic location on high Mississippi River bluffs overlooking the mouth of the Des Moines River at the foot of the erstwhile Mississippi River rapids, the origin of the City of Warsaw as a military outpost is no surprise. The first such post seems to have been the short-lived and little-known Fort Johnson, erected on the western bluffs by Major Zachary Taylor in late August 1814. This position was quickly abandoned in favor of the more northerly site of Ft. Edwards (v.No.7), established by Taylor in September of the same year. This, the westernmost frontier post in the War of 1812, was garrisoned by U.S. troops until June of 1824, apparently long enough for a semi-permanent settlement to arise,

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since, upon organization of Hancock County in 1829, the first session of the County Commissioners' court was held at Ft. Edwards (4 August, 1829).

Warsaw itself was laid out and surveyed in 1833 by John R. Wilcox, a former officer of the Ft. Edwards garrison, whose house of 1827 is still extant, though a good piece south of the historic district. The land was entered that same year by Mark Aldrich and he, together with Wilcox, John Vineyard and John Montague, began the sale of town lots on 15 April 1834. In 1836, additions were made by L. Allen King, Richard Barrett, Joseph Duncan (later Governor of Illinois), and Calvin A. Warren. Subsequent numerous additions enlarged the town area to 15½ full sections when, in 1858, the rural part of the township was set aside as a separate jurisdiction (Wilcox Twp.). Chief among these acquisitions was that of Section 16, annexed by Warsaw to prevent the establishment of a Mormon city in 1841.

The question of Warsaw's growth in population is not as easily settled as that of its territorial expansion. By the census of 1845, Warsaw contained a reputed population of only 472 persons. In 1880, the figure stood at 3,105 but already represented a declining population. Fed by German immigration that set in during the 1840's, as well as by Irish and French settlement, Warsaw seems to have peaked around the time of the Civil War with a population variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand. Whichever figure may be nearer the truth, there is no doubt that the present city of 1,900 is far smaller than the Warsaw of the 19th century: at least three distinct German and one French neighborhood have completely disappeared and the current street plat covers only a fraction of that of a century ago.

The early growth of Warsaw was quite exceptional. The post office was established 14 November 1834 and at least two hotels were functioning in 1835. The town was incorporated in 1837 and soon developed into a shipping market for the entire surrounding area and one of the more important ports on the Mississippi, lying as it did at the foot of the rapids.

The industrial growth, beginning with a flouring mill shortly after 1834, also showed early strength. Numerous enterprises were undertaken and seemingly flourished, none, however, lasting down to the present: John Hay's Distillery (ca. 1856), Schott and Brothers Brewery (before 1856), Cress Brothers Plow Works (1856), Albers Milling Co. (1855), Hill Distillery (1856), Giller Brewing (1861), Warsaw Woolen Mill (1866), Eagle Mills (before 1863), Planet Mill (before 1873); Custom Mills, A.W.S. Death Distillery, Deubler Shoe Factory, and Edwards & Co. Pattern Foundry (all four before 1859); and a Blam-shell button factory, a pickle factory, and at least one winery (all before 1880). That pace of rapid development is also reflected by the increase in mercantile establishments, which numbered over 40 by 1859, the year of Warsaw's incorporation as a city with enlarged powers. By that same year, there was also at least one bank and nine newspapers were being or had previously been published. That the 1850's and '60's were a period of boom is also borne out by the construction dates of representative buildings still extant: 21 of 29 were built before 1870 and only 5 from 1870-1900.

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Reason's for Warsaw's subsequent decline must be sought in changing patterns of commerce, i.e. the declining river traffic and Warsaw's failure to attract a major railroad. A packet trade that ca.1870 saw daily steamer dockings on both the St.Louis-Keokuk and St.Louis-St.Paul runs had completely ceased long before World War I. As to railroads, though the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw was constructed in 1867-68, it did not cross the river and in fact dead-ended at Warsaw. Attempts to make the city a railroad center during the 1860's actually had a detrimental effect, materializing in a debt of more than \$100,000 that hung over Warsaw for nearly half a century.

Though now no longer a place of importance, Warsaw has had its moments in history, both local and national. Beginning as a purely local matter, the actions taken by the citizens of Warsaw against the Mormons at Nauvoo eventually produced national implications. Warsaw seems never to have appreciated the Nauvoo settlement and the Warsaw Signal spearheaded the journalistic attacks that led to the subsequent murder of Joseph Smith at Carthage, the Mormon War, and, finally, the Mormons' emigration to Utah. Certainly of less overall significance, yet nonetheless warmly remembered to this day, are Warsaw's attempts to become a seat of government. The first was in 1849, when the town undertook a campaign for removal of the county seat from Carthage. Although the act of the General Assembly under which the question was decided was constituted in Warsaw's favor (viz., the majority required to justify removal was that of those voting at the election rather than that of legal voters of the county), the result was heavily in favor of Carthage. Failing to capture a county seat, the citizenry next petitioned for removal of the national capital to their city. This, too, failed. Finally, in 1902, Warsaw again attempted to secure the county seat. The proceeding resulted in a majority in favor of Warsaw, yet not the three-fifths majority the 1870 State Constitution required for removal away from the geographic center of the county. Since Carthage sits nearly astride that center, it retained its governmental dignities and Warsaw was of necessity resigned to its position as a once important and presently pleasant spot on the Mississippi.

PLACES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. Where more than one applies, they are listed in descending order.

*Hay House
demolished
Aug/Sept
-501*

ificance

ROCKWELL-HAY HOUSE

Northwest corner Clay and Second
Built ca.1841

A double house. Mr.Rockwell was a commission agent and also served as postmaster in 1841-45 and 1850. Dr.Charles Hay emigrated to Warsaw from Kentucky in 1841 and pursued a long and successful medical career. His son, John, -- private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of the 1865 Paris Legation, Assistant Secretary

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1. Cont.

of the Treasury, and Secretary of State -- spent his boyhood in this house.

Architectural and Historical Significance

2. SAENGERHALLE

Southeast corner Lafayette and Sixth
Built in 1872

One of the last visible reminders of Warsaw's once extensive German community.

Architectural Significance

3. DORY/KETTING BUILDING

316-18 Main
Built in 1869

Mr. Ketting was in the furniture business and later also in undertaking.

Architectural Significance

4. GARRETSON BLOCK

Southwest corner Main and Fourth
Built in 1885

Mr. Garretson was primarily engaged in the insurance business. See also No. 17.

Architectural Significance

5. GEORGE KNOX (CLAUS & HENRY ALBERS) HOUSE

185 Polk
Built before 1860; much changed since

George Knox was brought to Warsaw by his parents in 1844. He engaged in numerous business enterprises including distilling and the Warsaw Woolen Mill (both together with James Hill). He died a wealthy and respected citizen in 1879. (see also N.10).

Claus Albers, one of Warsaw's first German settlers (arrived in 1847) and founder of an important flour mill (v.No.18), was the second resident, together with his brother Henry.

Historical Significance

6. CHARLES ALBERS HOUSE

Third at Van Buren
Built ca.1914 by architect Ernest M. Wood

Charles Albers family were long engaged in the flour-milling business. v.Nos.5 & 18.

Architectural Significance

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7. FT. EDWARDS MONUMENT

N. Side of Fort

Erected in 1914

The monument marks the spot of Ft. Edwards, the westernmost frontier post during the War of 1812. The fort was erected by Major Zachary Taylor -- Later U.S. President -- in 1814 and was garrisoned for ten years.

Historical and Architectural Significance

8. HARMAN T. WILSON HOUSE

215 South Fourth

Built ca. 1850-51

Harman Wilson was a merchant. He died while construction was in progress but his family continued to reside here and maintained possession well into the 20th century. Phil Dallam, editor of the Warsaw Bulletin beginning in 1875 married into the family and lived here for many years.

Architectural and Historical Significance

9. WILLIAM SPENCER HOUSE

245 South Fourth

Built ca. 1852; 2-story porch added later

Little is known of Mr. Spencer. The house was later occupied by Henry Hill, John W. Marsh, and Joseph Frey, members of very prominent families in Warsaw's development.

Architectural and Historical Significance

10. GEORGE AND JOHN KNOX HOUSE (A) AND BARN (B)

455 South Fourth

Built ca. 1860; many early additions and alterations

George Knox was involved in numerous enterprises including banking, railroading, distilling, and river cartage. See also No. 5. His brother John was also a prominent citizen and served three terms as mayor of Warsaw (1864-66).

Architectural and Historical Significance

11. WARSAW BREWING CO.

Between Sixth and Brewery

Built in 1907-10 by architect Bernard Barthel

The brewery was founded by Rudolph Giller in 1861. During Prohibition it was a soft-drink factory. It is now vacant.

Architectural Significance

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12. HAY BUILDING
Built ca.1857
222 Main

The structure housed the medical offices of Dr.Charles Hay (v.No.1).
HABS.
Architectural Significance

13. COMMERCIAL
224 Main
Built ca.1857
HABS.

Architectural Significance

14. H.A.BRINKMAN DRUGSTORE (COLONIAL CLUB)
421 Main
Built in 1873

Brinkman was an apprenticed apothecary who bought a share of his
predecessor's stock in 1867 and, in 1872, assumed the entire business,
Warsaw's best known in the field. He also served two terms as the
city's mayor (1909 & 1910). HABS.
Architectural Significance

15. WARREN HOTEL
202 Main

Built in 1835 by Calvin A.Warren
• Calvin Warren was a very early settler and one of the principals
in the 1836 addition to the original town. HABS
Architectural and Historical Significance

16. ST.PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Northeast corner Webster and Fourth
Built in 1884

The congregation was founded before 1850. The church is built of
locally quarried limestone.
Architectural Significance

7. GARRETSON HOUSE
650 Crawford

Mr.Garretson is remembered as the principal in Warsaw's most notorious
scandal. He was accused of seducing his neighbor's daughter, was
convicted, appealed eventually to the state supreme court, and was then
sentenced.
Historical and Architectural Significance

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18. ALBERS MILLING CO.
Water, South of Main
Built in 1855-56
Claus Albers built his mill using the foundations of a mill that had burned in 1854. The present mill, built at a cost of \$30,000, was in operation until 1912. See also Nos. 5 & 6.
Architectural and Historical Significance
19. DR. LEWIS K. WILCOX HOUSE
340 Wilcox
Built in 1863 by Wilcox
Lewis Wilcox was the only surviving son of Major John R. Wilcox, an officer of Ft. Edwards in 1823-24 and the original owner of most of the land upon which Warsaw was built. Dr. Wilcox practiced medicine in Warsaw from 1852 until his retirement in the 1880's and was one of the most prominent medical men in the county.
Architectural and Historical Significance
20. LEMUEL MUSSETTER HOUSE
950 Webster
Built ca. 1849; alterations recently
Lemuel Mussetter was one of Warsaw's first settlers, arriving in September 1836. He was engaged in the mercantile trade but also pursued an active career in politics. He served as postmaster (1846-9), member of the General Assembly, County Supervisor (1850-54, 1878), and Mayor of Warsaw (1868 & 1869). HABS
Historical Significance
21. MICHEILL SANDERS (WILLIAMS) HOUSE
850 Webster
Built ca. 1857
Nothing is known of Sanders. Williams, the second owner, was a riverboat captain and local landowner of considerable importance. During a life of more than 100 years, he became one of Warsaw's most beloved citizens.
Architectural and Historical Significance
22. RESIDENCE
West side of Harrison, 4th house south of Wilcox
Architectural Significance
3. W.C. WAGLEY BUILDING
429 Main
Built ca. 1855 by Wagley
Wagley was mayor of Warsaw and a subdivider. His building is a very early office building in town, housing doctors and lawyers and the

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23. Cont.
printing office of the Warsaw Signal. HABS
Historical Significance
24. ISAAC H. BROWN HOUSE
615 Crawford
Brown was a financier and builder-contractor connected with the
building of many prominent early structures in Warsaw.
Historical Significance
25. OLD GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
505 Crawford
Built ca.1848
The property and building -- originally constructed along residential
lines -- were sold in 1856 when the church built its larger structure
across the street. It has been used as a residence since then.
Historical Significance
26. ROBERT BAIRD HOUSE AND STABLE
605 Clark
Built ca.1862-3
Mr. Baird was an early settler about whom little is known.
Architectural Significance
27. FRITZ PIEDRIT HOUSE
College Hill
Built ca.1852.
Piedrit was an early (1850) immigrant from Germany engaged in liquor
wholesaling and groceries.
Architectural and Historical Significance
28. CRESS BROTHERS IMPLEMENT WORKS
East side of Third, Main to Clay
Built in 1856
The Cress firm, established in 1856, was an important early manufactory,
engaged in the production of farm implements. The building is now an
automobile garage.
Historical Significance
9. JAMES H. HILL (JAMES B. DODGE) HOUSE
610 Jackson
Built ca.1861
The Hill and Dodge families were very prominent in the early history
of the city. The Hill-Dodge Banking Co., the city's second bank, was

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29. Cont.

established in 1864, originally under the name of First National Bank of Warsaw. This house figures prominently in several transactions between the two men and was apparently used as a residence by both before they attained wealth and prominence.
Historical and Architectural Significance

30. MARTIN POPEL HOUSE
455 Jackson

Popel played a significant role managing the Popel-Giller Brewing Co. (orig. Giller Brewing and later Warsaw Brewing) after marrying into the Giller family. See also No. 11.
Historical Significance

31. TOMPKINS SCHOOL

Southeast corner Jackson & Fourth
Built in 1835 (?)

The building housed the first public school in Warsaw and served in its original capacity until 1903.
Historical Significance

32. RUDOLPH GILLER HOUSE

455 North Second

Built ca. 1866 by contractor Isaac H. Brown

Rudolph Giller was one of the city's most prominent men and founder of the Giller Brewing Co. in 1861. See also Nos. 11 & 30.
Historical Significance

33. JULIUS EYMANN HOUSE

210 Ft. Edwards Drive

Built ca. 1920 by architect Ernest M. Wood
Architectural Significance

4. MARTIN C. ECKBOHM HOUSE (A) AND STABLE (B)

445 South Sixth

Built ca. 1895

M.C. Eckbohm was mayor of Warsaw for eight terms between 1900 and 1912. He was a leading merchant since establishing his combination grocery, hardware and farm machinery store in 1867.
Historical (A) and Architectural (B) Significance

JAMES B. DODGE HOUSE

255 Polk

Built ca. 1912 by architect Ernest M. Wood

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5. Cont.

J.B.Dodge became associated with the First National Bank of Warsaw as cashier in 1869 and, after the death of William Hill in 1890, advanced to the presidency. He was certainly one of the cities most prominent citizens. See also No.29

Architectural and Historical Significance

16. WARSAW HOUSE HOTEL

Southwest corner Main & Second

Built in 1835

The remaining section of this, Warsaw's first hotel, is attached to the rear of a residence built by the Piedrit family after the death of their pater familias.

Historical Significance

37. RESIDENCE

545 Crawford

Architectural Significance

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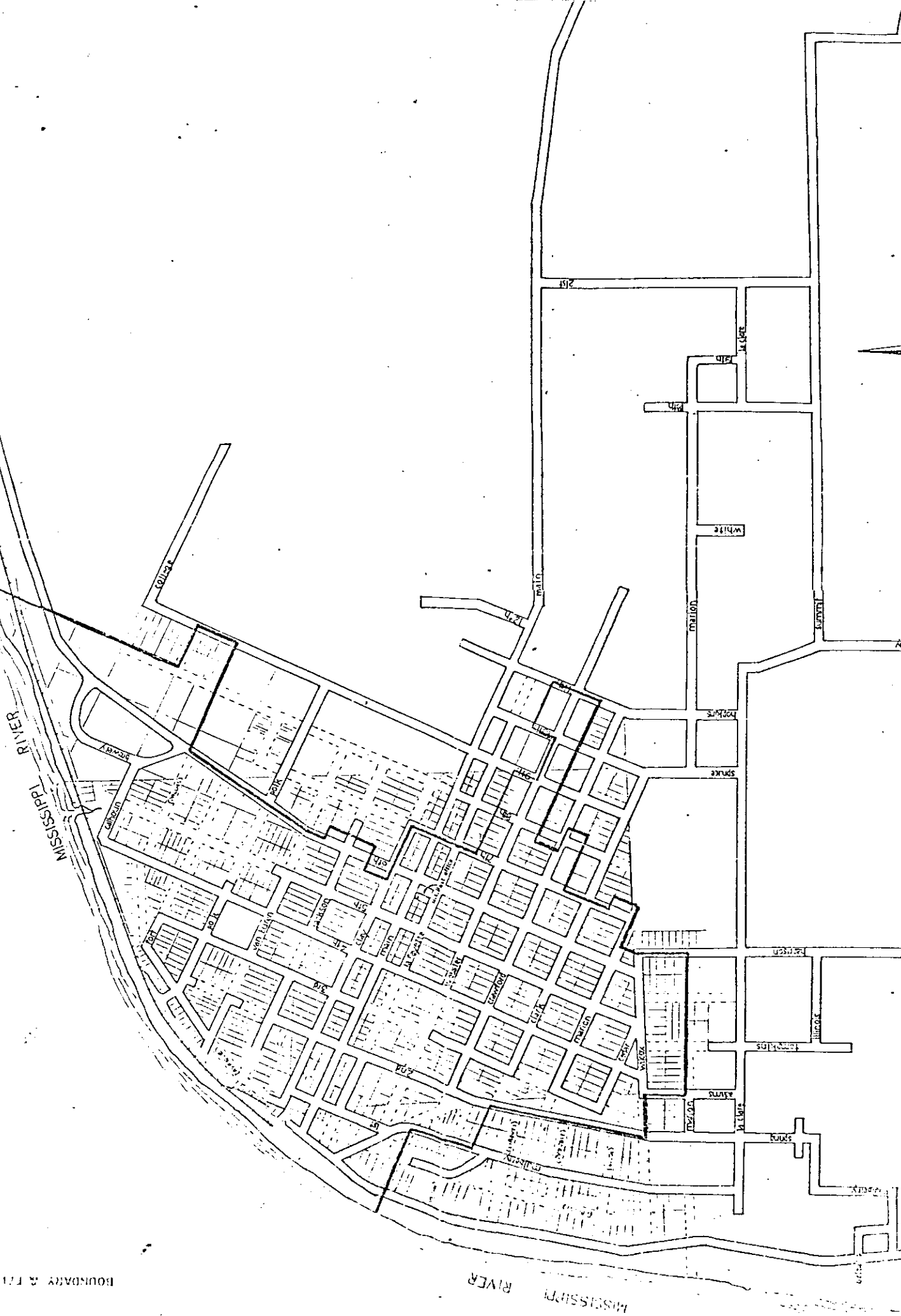
Boundary

to the 1st lot line E of 7th, N on this line to the interior property line
of Clark, W on this to 7th, N on 7th to the interior property lines S of
Crawford, E on these to the 1st lot line E of 8th, N on this to Crawford,
W on Crawford to the 1st lot line W of 8th, N on this to the interior
property lines S of Webster, W on these lines to 11th, N on 11th to the
interior property lines S of Lafayette, W on these to 10th, S on 10th to
Webster, W on Webster to 9th, N on 9th to the interior property lines
S of Lafayette, E on these lines to 7th, N on 7th to Clay, W on Clay to
the 1st lot line W of 6th, N on this to the interior property lines N of
Clay, E on these to the 1st lot lines E of 6th, N on these to the interior
property lines N of Jackson, W on these to 6th, N on 6th to the S line of
Block 213, E on this and the S line of Blocks 164 & 165 to 9th, N on 9th
to the N line of Block 209, W on this to the line of 8th, and then N on this
line to its intersection with the Mississippi River.

Unless specified otherwise, all boundary segments along streets correspond
to the ~~middle line~~ *inside curb line* of those streets.)

WARSAW HISTORIC DISTRICT - HANCOCK COUNTY - ILLINOIS

- Boundary
- Federal property
- Non-extant streets



MISSISSIPPI RIVER

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

BOUNDARY & FEDERAL PROPERTY

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bateman, Newton, ed., Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Hancock County, Chicago 1921.
 Gregg, Th., History of Hancock County, Illinois, Chicago 1880.
 Warsaw Sesquicentennial, Warsaw 1962.
 Oral history from Mr. Leon Lamet

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 265

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the Mississippi River, the boundary extends east on the former Pine street to Mulberry, S on Mulberry to the second lot line S of the former High street, E on this line to Spring, S on Spring to the line of Wilcox, east on this line to Adams, S on Adams to Marion, E on the line of Marion to Harrison, N on Harrison to the N line of Wilcox, E on said line to the second lot line E of 6th, N on this line to Marion, E on Marion to

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, Staff Researcher

May 25, 1976

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Services (Paul Sprague)

312-881-1870

STREET & NUMBER

1808-10 W. 103rd Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered 020 10 1977

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Warsaw Historic District	Warsaw Hancock County

Also Notified

Hon. Charles H. Percy
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Hon. Tom Railsback

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE NOTIFICATION