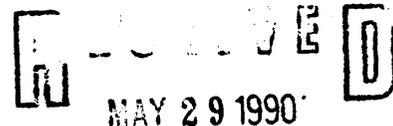


NPS FORM 10-900
 (Rev. 8/86)
 Wisconsin Word Processing Format
 (Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

**NATIONAL
 REGISTER**

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 on a letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Water Street Commercial Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various - See Item 7

N/A not for publication

city, town Shullsburg

N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county LaFayette

code 065 zip code 53581

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		No. of Resources within Property	
				contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private	<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)	<u>34</u>	<u>12</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district		<u>12</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-State	<input type="checkbox"/>	site		<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	structure		<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/>	object	<u>34</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. 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 X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI Date 3/19/90
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

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet

[Signature] 6/28/90

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/Business
Industry/Manufacturing facility
Government/Post Office,
Government/City Hall

Commerce/Trade/Business
Government/City Hall
Social/Meeting Hall
Religion/Religious Structure

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6. Functions or Use Cont.

Recreation and Culture/Auditorium
Social/Meeting Hall
Religion/Religious Structures
Health Care/Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Greek Revival
Romanesque

foundation Stone
walls Brick
Stone
roof Asphalt
other Concrete
Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description

The West Water Street Commercial Historic District of Shullsburg is located mainly on West Water Street, which extends along the base of the hill rising to the north. The district extends approximately three blocks on Water Street from Judgement Street west to Kennedy and projects one block south on Gratiot Street. The site of the early commercial district established during the early lead mining period in the 1840s, this area continues as the site of Shullsburg's commercial activity.

The district is comprised of two-story brick, stone, wood and concrete buildings interspersed by several three-story and one-story buildings. Approximately half of the buildings are constructed of brick. The majority of the remaining buildings are of wooden materials. Seven buildings constructed of local stone as early as the 1860s and as late as the early twentieth century and one early twentieth century building further characterize the visual environment of the historic district. Composed mainly of commercial buildings, the proposed district also is characterized by several examples of religious and residential architecture.

The buildings in the proposed commercial district have retained much of their original architectural character. Cornices and window ornament remain on the upper stories. An unusually high number of original or late nineteenth and early twentieth century storefronts have been preserved, giving the district a decided nineteenth century historic character. Excellently preserved cast iron columns Corinthian capitals, and lintels remain on the Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water Street, while less well preserved iron storefronts are found on the Miller Dry Goods Store at 133 West Water, the Meloy Hardware Store at 127 West Water, the Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water, the Mc Nulty General Store at 208 West Water, and the Look and Hillemeier General Store at 236-238 West Water.

Placed adjacent to one another along Water Street, which runs in an east to west direction, the nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings create a definite historic environment in the commercial district (see district map). Few intrusions detract from the nineteenth century and early twentieth character created by buildings that were constructed mainly between the 1840s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Twelve buildings located in the Water Street Historic District do not contribute to the overall historic character of the district because their

~~X~~ See continuation sheet

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exterior has been covered by modern siding and/or the original architectural details have been removed or because of their recent construction date.

Although the buildings in the proposed Water Street Historic District exhibit a vernacular or functional emphasis, many show the influence of the architectural styles popular at the time. Greek Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, and the early Modern style were among the sources shaping the architectural environment of Shullsburg's commercial district. Built during the years from the 1840s until 1970 with the majority constructed before 1905, the buildings in the district are representative of the development of commercial architecture in Shullsburg.

Of the 46 properties located in the Water Street Commercial Historic District, 21 are architecturally or historically significant buildings. Significant buildings listed according to address are as follows:

1. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 226 West Church St, 1867, 1898, Addition: 1971. Exhibiting characteristics of the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival and Italianate styles, this vernacular stone church (40 x 70) presents a street-facing, pedimented gable end and a 90 foot high steeple astride the ridge of the broad gable roof. Constructed by the Burkeck Brothers of Dodgeville of local limestone hauled by the parishioners from the Rennick Quarry. The vernacular Greek Revival form is ornamented by a wooden Italianate influenced bracketed projecting horizontal cornice and plain frieze board that also extends along the top of the side elevations and returns in the rear gable, stone quoins, and plain rectangular windows topped by stone lintels and surrounded by decorative stone work, giving a quoin-like effect. A staged rectangular belfry and steeple covered by metal stamped in a decorative shingle pattern exhibits a bracketed belfry roof and round arched windows. The symmetrical facade is further characterized by a centrally located Classical frontispiece featuring a projecting bracketed pediment and double leaf, paneled entrance door and an oculus inscribed "Centenary Methodist Church, 1867" in the gable. Constructed at a cost of \$12,000 on the site of the earlier frame church built c. 1853, the Centenary Methodist Church's cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1867.

Originally built with six over six windows (still present on the lower story of the side and rear elevations), a balustrade above the cornice of the belfry and a finial at the top of the steeple, the Methodist Church presently exhibits the stained glass windows installed on the upper story and on the facade in 1897 and a cross at the top of the steeple. A stone parsonage built in manner compatible with the historic architectural character of this exceptionally well preserved church was built on the east side of the church in 1960 and a stone addition was added at the rear of the building in 1971.

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2. JAMES HATCH BUILDING, 112 West Water Street, 1853, Front: 1885. Characterized by cornice returns in its street-facing gable end, this frame, two-story, gable roofed building displays a wooden storefront apparently added in 1885 that is comprised of a full length projecting cornice resting on applied pilasters placed above large windows with four lights, paneled aprons, and a recessed entrance with glass side panels. Covered by horizontal clapboards and a metal roof, this vernacular Greek Revival styled building has an exterior stairway on the west side, which gives access to the second floor. Used as a millinery and tailor shop for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries, this early commercial building, known as the Truran Block in the late 19th and in the early years of the 20th century, was used for the William Jones Tailor Shop in the early 20th century.

Generally well preserved, the Hatch building's architectural character has been altered by the replacement of the second story windows with smaller windows.

3. J. H. BLAKEY Building, 128 West Water Street, 1861. Ornamented only by a brick cornice featuring simple mouldings, a row of dentils and a row of "rick-rack" trim, this early two-story commercial building displays coursed rubble stone side and rear elevations and a red brick front. Further characterized by stone lintels over the windows on the upper story and by the full length stone lintel over the storefront, this building has an exterior iron stairway leading to the second story.

Originally used by Blakey for the sale of stoves, tinware, and as a furniture shop, this building's first floor was used by the Skewis family as a meat market while the second floor housed Harrison Chamberlain's photography studio in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Reused for residential purposes c. 1965, the Blakey Store building's storefront has been filled in and a garage addition has been attached to the rear of the building. A small, second story balcony is located at the rear of the east elevation.

4. CHARLES J. MELOY HARDWARE STORE, 127 West Water Street, 1886. Dominated by the massive projecting, bracket ornamented metal cornice associated with the Italianate style, which is visually supported by brick pilasters at the ends of the facade, this two-story building was constructed of local brick from the Townsend Brick Yard. It is characterized further by a recessed panel in the upper facade bounded on the top by a row of dentil trim and features Italianate round arched windows with articulated arched surrounds. Iron pilasters from the original storefront remain on the building. Designed by Dr. C.C. Gratiot for Charles C. Meloy to house his growing business, Meloy originally used this building for his hardware store and tinware manufacturing and repair business.

Generally well preserved, the Meloy building's lower facade has been altered by the addition of a canopy and the storefront has replacement windows and aprons. A one-story concrete block addition is located at the rear of the building.

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5. JUSTITIA LODGE OF THE I.O.O.F., 130 West Water Street, 1886. Designed by local architect Dr. C. C. Gratiot in the Romanesque Revival style, this two-story building is (30 x 80) constructed of local brick from the Townsend Brick Yard. It exhibits a round arched window with stained glass in a design incorporating the insignia of the the Justitia Lodge that is flanked by long segmental arched windows. Built by the local I.O.O.F. organization, this much altered but historically significant building continues to house the I.O.O.F. lodge room on the second floor and rental commercial space on the lower story.

Originally an elaborately decorated building, the architectural character was altered when the small conical roofed tower on the west corner of the facade, the wide cornice of ornamental brick work and terra cotta were removed in the 1930s. The building was furthered altered when the unusual and elaborate iron, arcaded store front was remodeled in the 1950s and the adjacent building originally known as the Palace Saloon (132 West Water) was incorporated into its commercial space in 1961.

6. C. G. MILLER DRY GOODS STORE, 133 West Water Street, 1855, Brick veneer and ornamentation: 1884. Characterized by a projecting, massive, galvanized iron cornice ornamented by brackets and pressed mouldings, this two-story Italianate styled commercial building displays a red Chicago pressed brick front, Milwaukee cream brick side and rear elevations. The foundation is constructed of local stone from the Etna Quarry. Originally an 1850s frame building that was brick veneered in the 1884 \$8000 improvement project, this building continues to exhibit its original iron cornice and iron pilasters at the ends of the storefront. Utilized entirely for Miller's extensive dry goods and general merchandise business until 1903, the Miller building housed Dr. Ennis' office and hospital on the second floor and H.J. Grundy's grocery store on the lower story in the early 20th century.

Generally well preserved, the Miller Dry Good Store has been altered by the replacement of the original French plate glass on the storefront with contemporary brick and glass materials and by the one-story frame addition at the rear of the building.

7. COPELAND BLOCK, 134-142 West Water Street, 1886. Constructed as a commercial block designed to accommodate three stores, this one-story brick building was originally designed to support a future second story. It is characterized by a Classical influenced terra cotta cornice composed of rows of stylized leafs, tongue and bead, and medallion designs that extends the full length of the brick block. The Copeland block exhibits three identical iron storefronts comprised of central entrances flanked by decorative slender iron columns, iron end pilasters and a common metal cornice with large brackets defining the boundaries of each store along the top of the storefronts. Brick pilasters divide the facade and the cornice to correspond visually to the three storefronts. Eventually divided into three separate properties, the Copeland Block housed the E.J. Osbourne Clothing and Mens Furnishing business in the west room, the Hayden Drug Store in the center store, and the Jamieson Grocery Store in the east store at the turn of the century.

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Well preserved, the Copeland Block 's storefronts have been altered by the replacement of the large plate glass windows with unsympathetic wooden materials and smaller windows.

8. PICK AND GAD NEWSPAPER BUILDING, 135 West Water Street, 1905. Constructed of coursed cut-stone laid in a random width pattern, this two-story building has a brick facade exhibiting very little historic ornament. It is characterized by a recessed panel on the upper story ornamented by a row of corbelled brick along the top border and a paneled brick cornice featuring a row of dentil. The Pick and Gad building is characterized further by paired windows with flat brick lintels on the upper facade. Built for the Law family after fire destroyed their earlier building on the same site, this building housed the Law's newspaper, The Pick and Gad, on the second floor and The Fair Clothing Store also operated by the Law family on the lower story. A stone and frame extension is located at the rear.

Undergoing minimal alteration since it was constructed, the Pick and Gad building's storefront has replacement glass, apron and entrance door.

9. FRANK GERLACH SALOON, 141 West Water Street, 1903. Characterized by a projecting bracketed cornice and paneled upper facade, this late Italianate-influenced two-story building exhibits a brick facade and side and rear elevations of coursed cut-stone laid in random sizes. Constructed with 20 inch foundation walls, the Gerlach Saloon is characterized further by Italianate influenced metal window heads on the upper story. The metal cornice and brick end piers of the original storefront remain on the building. Constructed after fire demolished Gerlach's earlier saloon on the site in December of 1902, this building also had a frame bowling alley (removed in the 1920s) extending from the rear of the building.

Well-preserved, the Gerlach Saloon's storefront has been filled in with wood and small windows.

10. COPELAND OPERA HOUSE, 144-148 West Water Street, 1882. Constructed by the Galena, Illinois, contractor C.C. Denio of local brick supplied by the Townsend Brick Yard, the Copeland Opera House is an Italianate-influenced building characterized by a bracketed projecting cornice forming a round arched pediment over the center bays of this six-bay, two-story building. It is further characterized by two over two lights and, segmental arched windows ornamented by inset blocks of white stone that contrast with the red brick surface. This building continues to exhibit the metal cornice, brick piers and iron columns flanking the entrances of the original storefront. An exterior stairway to the second floor is located at the front of the west elevation. Built by the public spirited Joseph Copeland, this building was originally designed with an opera house for the community on the second floor with accommodations to seat 600 people, extensive stage scenery and an elaborate frescoed ceiling painted by Stanley and Slaughter. The Copeland Opera House served the community for a great variety of social and public functions for many years. The two commercial spaces on the lower

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story initially housed the McKey Mens and Womens Clothing Store in the east store and the Proctor Hardware and Implement Store in the west store.

Continuing to exhibit its original architectural character, although poorly maintained, the Opera House has been altered by the replacement of the large plate glass store windows on the west with wood panels and small windows while the east storefront glass has been replaced in a more sympathetic manner. A wooden porch has been added at the rear. The finial on top of the iron pediment has been removed.

11. MERCHANTS UNION BANK, 201 West Water Street, 1884. Constructed of Milwaukee brick in an Italianate design drawn by Dr. C.C. Gratiot, the two-story Merchants Union Bank (46x65) displays a massive elaborate galvanized iron cornice ornamented by large brackets and a round arched pediment inscribed with the year of construction (1884), the compartmentalized surfaces, and the elaborate varied window treatment associated with the style. The ornamental window treatment includes window heads on the east and south elevations, arched window hoods on the the upper story of the cut-away corner bay and the east bay of the south facade, corbelled window sills, all constructed of galvanized metal. In addition, an articulated elliptical arched window ornaments the lower story of the east bay of the south facade next to the segmental arched entrance on the cut-away corner bay. The original iron storefront features a full-length cornice decorated with modillions and small brackets. Fluted iron columns with Corinthian capitals are located at the ends of the storefront and also flank the recessed central entrance. Glass side panels remains on the west store room of this former bank building. A balcony and doorhead supported by large decorative consoles over the double leafed door and arched transom window adds emphasis to the main entrance located in the cut-away bay on the southeast corner. Also designed by Dr. Gratiot, the interior features southern pine woodwork, carved walnut ornament, a marble entrance floor and a bank vault. Built by the J.K. Williams Estate, the building initially housed the Merchants Union Bank, known as the First National Bank at the turn of the century, in the east room and the J.T. Brewster Drug Store in the west room.

Exceptionally well preserved, the Merchants Union Bank building, originally known as the Williams building, has been altered by the replacement glass on the west storefront and in the window on the east bay of the lower story of the south facade, as well as, in the transom window over the main entrance. A stone arched cellar was added at the rear of the building after the turn of the century.

12. BREWSTER BLOCK, 202-206 West Water Street, 1883. Constructed of cream brick veneer by contractor Peter Richards of Elk Grove for the local businessman J.M. Brewster for commercial rental property, this two-story, Italianate building is characterized by a massive projecting iron cornice shipped from Chicago that is ornamented by brackets, modillions, and a finial topped triangular pediment. Iron segmental arched window heads over the long arched windows and corbelled window sills on the upper story of the facade and east elevation embellish the plain brick surfaces. The original arcaded storefront including the storefront windows and the exterior iron stairway to the second floor (that also was imported from Chicago) remain

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on the building. Designed to accommodate two commercial spaces, the J.M. Brewster Block initially housed the Shullsburg Bank in the east room and the Thompson Furniture Store in the west room.

Displaying an excellent state of architectural preservation, the Brewster Block has been altered only by replacement entrance doors.

13. WILLIAMS ESTATE BUILDING, 207 West Water Street, 1884. Exhibiting a rather eclectic design, this small, two-story brick building is ornamented by a broad Romanesque influenced corbel table along the top of the facade, long Italianate styled windows and articulated window heads and Classical round arched windows and doors forming a brick arcade on the lower story. Brick end piers on the second story terminate in the brick cornice. Built during the polychromatic Victorian period. This well preserved building displays white stone window heads and sill, white stone keystone and white string courses, which contrast with the red brick facade. Built for rental property at the same time as the adjacent Merchants Union Bank Building also by the William Estate, this building housed several jewelry store in the nineteenth century.

Although the windows have been replaced, the preservation of the architectural ornament including the original arcaded brick storefront is exceptional.

14. McNULTY BROTHERS GENERAL STORE AND EXCHANGE, 208 West Water Street, c. 1866-1867, Storefront: 1882. Constructed of coursed rubble stone rear and side elevations and a brick front and rear wall, this three-story, three-bay, vernacular commercial building is characterized by a denticulated brick cornice, three long third story windows and two second story windows with flat stone lintels and sills. The storefront, added to the building in 1882, displays a full-length cornice, rope twist iron columns that flank the recessed entrance, and glass side panels. A one-story stone extension is located at the rear. Built on the site of the J.M. Brewster and Co. General Store and Exchange, this stone building was built by the McNulty Brothers after they took over Brewster's business, which was operated again by the Brewster family under the management of C.O. Brewster in the later part of the 19th century.

Well maintained, the McNulty Store was altered by the addition of a door to a second floor stairway on the east end of the storefront and by the removal of the iron balcony on the third floor and the consequential remodeling of the third story door into a window. The interior has been altered by the addition of a doorway in the west wall on the second floor in 1886 to allow access to the newly built adjacent hotel and by similar openings on the lower floor.

15. BREWSTER HOUSE, 210-212 West Water Street, 1855, 1886: Third Story and Ornamentation. Designed by Dr. C.C. Gratiot to incorporate the earlier two-story brick Stephens Block built in 1855, this three-story hotel (50x60) constructed of local brick from the Townsend Brick Yard is characterized by an Italianate-influenced galvanized iron projecting cornice ornamented by paired brackets, large end brackets topped by caps and a finial, and a pointed arched pediment over the main hotel entrance with the inscription "Brewster House, 1886" on the tympanum. Italianate influenced, flat

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lintel, iron shouldered window heads occur over all the long windows on the upper story except the upper window in the entrance bay which is topped by a segmental arched window head. The compartmentalization of the facade, a row of dentil trim along the top of the recessed panels of the upper story further characteristic this visually prominent building. The three store fronts include a east storefront with an off-set entrance, and central and west storefronts with central entrances. A double leafed door leading to the upper story (main entrance bay) is placed between the center and west storefronts. A two-story brick annex (18x36) designed to house the kitchen, and laundry built as part of the construction in 1886, is located at the rear. Built by J. M. Brewster in response to the community's need for a first class hotel after the advent of the railroad in 1881, the Brewster House accommodated two sample rooms, the hotel office, and a dining room on the first floor, a broad stairway to the parlor on second and 30 sleeping rooms on the upper floors. The Brewster House was constructed by the Scott Brothers Masons from Galena, Illinois, and local carpenters Thompson and O'Neil.

Generally well preserved, the Brewster House's balustraded balcony supported on elaborate consoles placed below the second story windows and small one-bay balcony below the third-story window of the main entrance bay were removed in the 20th century. In addition, metal storm windows and new storefronts constructed in a manner in keeping with the historic architectural character of the building have been added to this building, which is presently used to house a saloon and restaurant.

16. LOOK AND HILLEMAYER GENERAL STORE, 236-238 West Water Street, 1887. Constructed by local contractors Thompson and O'Neil to house the business Look and Hillemeyer and established on the site as early as 1864, this two-story, brick, vernacular building exhibits an Italianate influenced iron bracketed projecting cornice and paneled freize extending along the facade as well as the side elevations. This building has iron pedimented window heads with shouldered ends over its long, narrow windows. A recessed upper facade panel suggests the compartmentalization of surfaces typical of the Italianate style. The original iron double store front comprised of a full length cornice resting on iron capped brick end pairs and slender iron columns flanking the recessed central entrances, large plate glass windows, pressed metal aprons, glass sidepanels, and double leafed entrance doors with transom windows remains on the building. The exterior iron stairway to the second floor is also extant. Originally used as the Look and Hillemeyer General Store, and later as the the Look store under the proprietorship of Will Look, this building also initially housed the Post Office and Weatherby's Jewelry Store in the west room. The Masonic Lodge occupied the second floor from 1887 until the turn of the century.

Vacant for a long period of time and presently in precarious condition, this building has undergone little alteration since its construction.

17. Gem Garage, 245 West Water, c. 1920. Characterized by an arched roof, this long rectangular brick and concrete building displays a stepped brick facade topped by a small arched pediment. Decorative brick patterns in geometric designs ornament the facade. This former, well preserved garage building continues to display large plate

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glass windows and a wooden service door. Designed to house 40 cars, the now vacant Gem Garage was built on the site of the old Buena Vista Saloon, which was followed by the Gem Theater.

18. DARWIN MOULTON BUILDING, 250-252 West Water Street, 1840s, Storefronts: 1885, 1896. An early store building, this frame, two-story vernacular building displays Greek Revival influenced cornice returns in the street-facing gable end and a low-pitched gable roof. The cornice over the storefront added to the building in 1885 remains on the building. A one-story addition with shed roof and false front is attached to the east side of Moulton's store building and a frame one-story added in the 1920s is located at the rear. The best preserved of three stores known to remain from the 1840s, this building originally housed Moulton's Store. Part of the building was used for many years in the 19th century as the shop of the shoemaker Chris Peiffer.

Although continuing to exhibit the characteristics of the Greek Revival style, this building has been altered by the addition of replacement windows, the addition of siding to the west elevation, and by the filling in of the storefront.

19. CITY HOTEL, 306-310 West Water Street, c.1847, West Addition and Ornament: 1884. Apparently comprised of two early gable roofed buildings constructed in the 1840s located on the east end that were combined with the west two-story flat roofed addition constructed in 1884, this two-story frame construction is characterized by a wooden, Italianate- influenced, bracketed, projecting cornice. Two gables with Greek Revival style cornice returns are visible at the rear of the building and a shed roofed two story addition on the west end of the rear was constructed after 1930. A shed roofed enclosed one-story porch is located on the east end of the rear elevation. Reportedly the site of the Montezuma Saloon and the Mansion House later renamed the New York Hotel, this building became known as the City Hotel at least as early as 1883 under the proprietorship of Richard Sheehy.

The historically significant City Hotel has been slightly altered by the remodeling of the lower story of the facade to accommodate a corner entrance on the east end and the removal of the Classical frontispiece surrounding the sidelighted entrance into the center section of the building and the cornice topped entrance into the east section. In addition, the visual appearance of this rather plain vernacular building has been altered by the addition of second-story balconies when the building was converted to residential apartments.

20. MICHAEL TIERNEY HOUSE, 309 West Water Street, 1860s. Constructed of coursed rubble stone side and rear elevations and a red brick facade, this symmetrically designed two-story, flat roofed residential structure is characterized by a denticulated brick cornice, six over six windows, and flat stone window and door lintels and sills. A rough stone rectangular, flat roofed structure located at the rear house was originally connected with a wooden walkway to the house. It has small holes in the stone work located near the top of the elevations, door into the east elevation and without windows. Apparently used for residential purposes from the

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time of its construction, the Tierney House has been rehabilitated as a duplex in within the last few years.

Originally featuring a symmetrically designed five-bay facade, this house, built for the grocery store owner Michael Tierney, has been altered by the removal of the central entrance and the remodeling of the windows in the central bays of the lower story for use as entrance doors.

21. ANDREW HEBENSTREIT GROCERY STORE, 319 West Water Street, c. 1875. A vernacular building ornamented only by Classically derived denticulated brick cornice, this two-story vernacular building displays coursed rubble stone side and rear elevations and a red brick facade. Flat stone window lintels and sill and a lintel extending the length of the storefront further characterize the facade. A gable roofed, two-story frame extension built c.1920 is located at the rear. Constructed by Andrew Hebenstreit to house his grocery and liquor store, this building was used by his descendants until the 1920s.

Generally preserved as it was constructed, the Hebenstreit building was altered by the replacement of the upper story window sashes with smaller metal windows and by filling in of the storefront with panels of wood and small windows when the building was converted to residential apartments c. 1970.

Note on Sources

Dates of construction were determined by analyzing a combination of resources including tax records, property deeds, newspaper articles, historic photographs, Sanborn Insurance Maps, and local histories. Additional information on the historic name and uses were researched in the state business directories and through oral histories. Some research of the general history and historic themes in the community's history was gathered during the 1982 Intensive Survey of Shullsburg. Additional information about these properties and the remainder of the resources included in the Shullsburg Survey can be found on the Intensive Survey Form completed on each property.

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List and Classification of Properties in the Water Street Commercial Historic District

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CLASSIFICATION	CONSTRUCTION DATE
Centenary Methodist Church	226 West Church St.	Contributing	1867, 1898 Addition: 1971
Centenary Church Parsonage	226 West Church St.	Non-Contributing	1960
Look and Fox Implement Garage	240 West Church St.	Contributing	c.1914
Shullsburg Electric Co. Building	112 Gratiot Street	Non-contributing	1970s
Stoycheff Ford Garage	104 South Judgement St.	Contributing	1929
Mc Ginley Livery Station	C.150 Mineral St.	Contributing	1903
Byrne-Agri Service Inc. Building	102 West Water St.	Non-contributing	c.1970
James Hatch Building	112 West Water St.	Contributing	1853
J. H. Blakey Building	128 West Water St.	Contributing	1861
Burg Theater	120 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1949
Charles J. Meloy Hardware Store	127 West Water St.	Contributing	1886
Justitia Lodge No. 12 of the I.O.O.F.	130 West Water St.	Contributing	1886
Palace Saloon	132 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1882 Facade: 1961
C. G. Miller Dry Goods Store	133 West Water St.	Contributing	1855 Brick Veneer and Ornamentation: 1884
Pick and Gad Newspaper Office	135 West Water St.	Contributing	1905
Frank Gerlach Saloon	141 West Water St.	Contributing	1903
Copeland Block	134-142 West Water St.	Contributing	1886
Copeland Opera House	144-148 West Water St.	Contributing	1882
Post Office Building	145 West Water St.	Contributing	1870s
Weatherby Block	149 West Water St.	Contributing	1894 Addition: 1909
Merchants Union Bank	201 West Water St.	Contributing	1884
Williams Estate Building	207 West Water St.	Contributing	1884
Brewster Block	202-206 West Water St.	Contributing	1883
McNulty Brothers General Store and Exchange	208 West Water St.	Contributing	c.1866

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Brewster House Hotel	210 212 West Water St.	Contributing	1855
		Facade and Third Story:	1886
Edward Vaughn Store	211 West Water St.	Contributing	1842
C. W. Priestly Block	214-216 West Water St.	Contributing	1882
Thompson Furniture Store and Undertaking	215 West Water St.	Contributing	1891
P.C. Meloy General Store	220 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1898
Judd Garage	221-227 West Water St.	Contributing	1915
Mortell Standard Station	224 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1940s
William Bottomly Building	235 West Water St.	Contributing	c.1846
Look and Hillemeier General Store	236-238 West Water St.	Contributing	1887
Gem Garage	245 West Water St.	Contributing	c.1920
Hilderbrant Tavern	246 West Water St.	Non-contributing	c.1930
McCarthy Building	251 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1890
Darwin Moulton Store	250-252 West Water St.	Contributing	1840s
		Fronts:	1885, 1896
Michael Tierney Grocery Store	303 West Water St.	Contributing	1883
City Hotel	306-310 West Water St.	Contributing	c.1847
		West Addition:	1884
Michael Tierney House (a) and outbuilding (b)	309 West Water St.	Contributing	1860s
		Contributing	pre-1860s
Conrad Hillemeier General Store	313 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1882
"French" Henry Saloon and Confectionary	314 West Water St.	Non-contributing	1861
Hebenstreit House	317 West Water St.	Non-contributing	Bet. 1908-1915
Andrew Hebenstreit Grocery Store	319 West Water St.	Contributing	c.1875
		Addition:	Bet. 1915-1929
Anton Auret Building	327 West Water St.	Contributing	1893

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7. Description

Other: Commercial Vernacular

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) X A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

 Architecture

 Commerce

 Social History

Period of Significance

 1842 - 1929

Significant Dates

 N/A

Cultural Affiliation

 N/A

Significant Person

 N/A

Architect/Builder

 Gratiot, C. C.

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

The Water Street Commercial Historic District is significant locally under Criterion C because it is an assemblage of well preserved examples of buildings that represent various periods of construction during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These mostly commercial buildings were united by a common function to supply local industries, as well as the growing agricultural and urban community. Characterized by historic nineteenth century and early modern twentieth century architectural styles, the physical environment visually suggests a specific historic time period extending from 1842 to 1929. Few intrusions detract from the general nineteenth century character created by the 46 properties. Exhibiting exceptional architectural integrity, many of the buildings still retain their nineteenth century storefronts. The Water Street Historic District contains the largest concentration of architecturally significant commercial buildings in the city.

The Water Street Commercial Historic District gains significance under Criterion A for its association with important historical events in the development of COMMERCE and SOCIAL HISTORY. The historical events in each of these categories made significant contributions to the history of Shullsburg. The period during which the district gains historical significance extends from the initial building phase stimulated by the lead mining era and encompasses the first period of expansion beginning in 1881 with the advent of the railroad and the development of zinc mining. It ends with the decline of the zinc mining boom after the conclusion of World War I.

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Historical Background

The present commercial district of Shullsburg has been historically the center of most of the community's important commercial activity. It has also been the center of governmental activity, as well as social events, and to a lesser degree, small industrial operations. Sustained development of this commercial district began with the platting of the village in 1846 by Washington Hinman. The original village consisted of 13 irregularly shaped lots intersected by Mineral, Gratiot, Iowa, Judgement, Church, Water and Main Streets. Known as the Hempstead Addition, which includes the Water Street Historic District, this land was entered for the settlers already on the land at the land sale held in Mineral Point in 1847 by William Hempstead. Although the early commercial history remains unclear, it is generally accepted that the first store was built by Caleb Potwin in 1841 [other sources report 1835] outside the boundaries of the Water Street Historic District on Main Street west of the present post office ("History," Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901).

Early settlement in the vicinity of the present City of Shullsburg was due to the lead deposits of the region, which were beginning to be exploited in the 1820s. Although the Spanish and French had been mining lead across the Mississippi and further south since the eighteenth century, prospectors began going north in large numbers to old Indian workings only after the addition of steam powered vessels on the Mississippi River in 1822. Shullsburg's growth after the close of the lead boom era was a result of the abundance of good agricultural lands, which were sold beginning in 1834 from the land office at Mineral Point (Sesquicentennial History 1977:17-18; Butterfield, 1881:570-571).

Jesse Shull, for whom the city of Shullsburg is named, came down the Ohio River to St. Louis in 1818 in the employ of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. The fur trading business required his movement up the river into the upper Mississippi lead mining region. First located on the Fever River, he established a trading post on the future site of Galena, Illinois in 1819. Moving on to a camp at the mouth of the Apple River in the same year, 1819, Shull reportedly first camped in the Shullsburg area in 1820-1821. By the time the Ordinance Bureau of the U.S. government began granting mining leases for the upper Mississippi in 1822, Schull had severed connections with the American Fur Company and had begun to operate his own fur trading and mining business. Generally working in association with the Van Matre brothers, who arrived in Galena in 1820, Shull married their sister Melissa and brought her to the Shullsburg area in 1825 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:17-18; Butterfield, 1881:570-571).

Although the village of Shullsburg did not undergo intensive development until the 1840s, settlement of the area surrounding the village had been in existence earlier. The village of Gratiot's Grove a few miles south of the present Shullsburg was established by Henry and Beon Gratiot in 1826. The center for trade and accommodations in the area, Gratiot's Grove supplied the miners who arrived during the lead rush of 1827. Another influx of settlers occurred after territorial status was

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established in 1836, and again, in 1848 after Wisconsin achieved statehood. Attracted by the lead fields, immigrant miners followed the initial influx of American born settlers. By the 1830s, the Irish came, concentrating in the settlement known as Dublin. The English Cornish miners arrived about 1830, settling in the neighborhood called Teague's Trees (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:7-28). Some Germans came, principally going into business rather than mining. The scattering of miners cabins built along Galena Road, at Old Shullsburg (site of Jesse Shull's cabin) a half mile to the northwest, Dublin to the north, Teague's Trees to the east, and the Grove to the south drew together, forming the community of Shullsburg. When the Gratiot family left following the disruption of the Blackhawk War of 1831-1832, Gratiot's Grove declined. The post office for the area was moved to the store of Martial Cottle on Water Street in Shullsburg in 1845 (Butterfield, 1881:570-571; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:27-28, 36-37).

Part of the Michigan Territory when the first settlers arrived, Southwestern Wisconsin was included in the Wisconsin Territory in 1836. Divided from Iowa County as part of the area forming the new Lafayette County in 1847, Shullsburg was appointed as the temporary county seat by the Territorial Legislature in 1848. When facilities for the county government never materialized at a place known as Center or Avon, which was designated in the 1847 legislature, Shullsburg continued to act as the seat of government until 1861. After the erection of a county courthouse and jail at Shullsburg in 1852 and many legal confrontations, the county seat was removed from Shullsburg to Darlington by an act of the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1861. The former brick courthouse on North Judgment was sold to Shullsburg's School District No. 6 in 1867. It was destroyed by fire in 1900 (Butterfield, 1881:572-573; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:119).

Mining activity increased considerably in the late 1830s, resulting in the smelting of 720,00 lbs of lead in 1839 by the McNulty furnace. Beon Gratiot's extremely profitable lead mine, the "Elevator Diggings" discovered in the west half of Section 10 in 1838-1839 and other mines in the area became more accessible with the construction of the "Bull Pump" near what is now the Badger City Park in Shullsburg. A gear arrangement turned by oxen, the "Bull Pump" drained water from the mines, allowing the miners to reach greater quantities of lead ore (Butterfield, 1881:570; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:38). It was estimated that in 1845-1846 there were not less than five hundred miners digging. A majority of these were transient persons, and when the California gold mines were discovered, almost all prospectors left for California. During this period, there were not less than ten furnaces within a radius of eight miles from Shullsburg, the most famous of which was the Drummond furnace invented by N.A. Drummond in 1837 (Glines, 1886). In the early 1840s, the small mining community of Shullsburg was served by three stores, one log school house also used for judicial, religious and other purposes and the Catholic Church (Butterfield, 1881:571).

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The discovery of the largest lead deposit ever known in the vicinity by Edward Weatherby in 1850 about one-fourth mile south of the "Bull Pump" kept the lead mining industry prosperous until 1857 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:14). After the panic of 1857 and the Civil War years, most of the diggings were discontinued due to lack of capital and equipment to drain the mines. After the Civil war, eastern financiers began developing the mines, using necessary machinery to reach the deep deposits of ore. Also by the early 1850s, the prairies were being broken up, wheat crops had been started, and shops in town were geared to serve the agricultural community. The area made slow but steady agricultural progress. The census of 1880 shows Lafayette County was one of the five outstanding corn producers in the State of Wisconsin (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:14-15, 47; Butterfield, 1881:572).

Prosperity came to Shullsburg in the wake of the railroad constructed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad [Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad] in 1881 as a spur line from Gratiot. The railroad was the primary means of transportation for Shullsburg until the advent of the automobile. Not only a means of access to the outside world for the residents, it also carried the lead and zinc ore and the agricultural products to markets. The railroad brought needed products, food and materials as well as coal to operate the smelters used to process the lead and zinc ore (Butterfield, 1881:574; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:15, 55) In 1886, the Milwaukee and Mississippi shipped 1,012,630 lbs. of dry bone, 418,600 lbs of jack and 347,800 lbs of sulfur from the Shullsburg depot (Fatzinger, 1971). When the railroad spur line became unprofitable in 1954, it was discontinued (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:55).

The revival of the mining during the 1880s and advent of the long awaited railroad gave new life to Shullsburg's economy. Commercial establishments developed to meet the needs of the miners. In the 1880, the types of businesses in the district were mostly commercial in nature and generally were small, one storefront operations. According to the local newspaper, The Pick and Gad, in 1885, Shullsburg had two grain warehouses, two lumber yards, two banks, two hotels, two furniture stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two jewelers, two harness shops, two butter buyers, four stores with large stocks of clothing, ten stores with dry goods and groceries, restaurant, confectionary, shoes, millinery, blacksmith, picture gallery, tailor and steam feed mill (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1885). Interspersed with these retail businesses were the offices of city government, the post office and small industrial shops such as harness-makers and tinsmiths. The buildings in the commercial district also were used for some of the community's entertainment and social life. The fraternal groups had buildings constructed with their meeting rooms on the second floor and commercial space on the first floor. Among the first of the stores to be established in the commercial district, the saloon provided a traditional social outlet for the mining community. Shullsburg grew significantly between 1881 until the financial depression of 1893, erecting sixteen substantial buildings in the commercial district. Although the economy boomed in the 1880s, the

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population, reported as 1,497 in 1860 and 1,500 at the turn of the century, remained fairly stable (Southwestern Local, 2 April 1861; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1895).

Through the depression of the 1890s, the economy became static despite the general agricultural prosperity across the Midwest and the rise in the mining industry. When the zinc era began to wane after World War I, merchants again turned to farmers and local residents as their primary customers. Business growth again halted as the agricultural economy showed signs of the 1929 crash through the 1930s. Although the mining industry activity increased during World War II and continued to fuel Shullsburg's economy until the last mine closed in 1979, the mining industry never again reached the volume produced in the first two decades of the twentieth century (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:15, 42-43). The agricultural industry and its position as a "bedroom community" for Dubuque, Iowa, insured its survival in more recent times.

Shullsburg like many other small cities of the late nineteenth century found unity in a rapidly changing world through the increasing leadership of its newly formed city government rather than the informal cooperation of its citizens. Its status as a city established the necessary governmental authority to provide services needed by a growing community and to promote itself as a commercial center. Shullsburg experienced few substantial physical improvements beyond the control of public nuisances until the 1890s. After the acquisition of the city charter in 1889, the city provided a city water works in 1897, an impressive new high school in 1900, cement sidewalks in 1908, a city building in 1911, a sewer system in 1921, paved streets in 1922 and a large city park (Badger Park) in the 1930s. Telephone service was started at the turn of the century. During the era of national reform movements after the turn of the century, improvements in the city also included social benefits. Social Services include hospitals connected with doctors' offices, new schools, a city park and the establishment of city office space, all established in the first three decades of the twentieth century (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:119-122).

Many of Shullsburg's social improvements also were stimulated and guided by voluntary organizations. More prevalent in the second half of the nineteenth century, these organizations provided a basis of joint action in a mobile society and accomplished a wide range of community tasks. With their small size, well defined organization, and religious and moralistic overtones, fraternal lodges provided a sense of order that many communities lacked in the nineteenth century (Wyatt, 1986 [Social and Political Movement]: III, 4-19). In Shullsburg, groups such as the Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Columbus met mostly within the commercial district in their own lodge halls and in community halls above commercial buildings (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:82-91; Butterfield, 1881:581-582).

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The Water Street Commercial Historic District remains the center of the community, and the surrounding agricultural industry. As a trade center, it continues to provide businesses and a limited number of commercial services necessary to fulfill the needs of the city and the surrounding farms. Its governmental offices continue to serve the city. Like most small communities, the commercial district faces many challenges to its position as a commercial center for the immediate area.

Architecture

The Water Street Commercial Historic District represents the architectural development of the city from its establishment as a trade center that developed in conjunction with the mid-nineteenth century lead and zinc mining industry. The construction in the district was stimulated further by the advent of the railroad in the 1880s and the revival of zinc mining at the turn of the century.

A combination of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural influences characterize the visual environment of the Water Street Historic District. In the mid-nineteenth century period of development seven of the forty-six buildings in the district were constructed while twenty-one were built in the period immediately following the advent of the railroad in 1881. The last period of construction activity occurred in the early twentieth century. Eight buildings were constructed to accommodate the needs of a developing technological society and to replace loss through fire rather than as a response to new commercial development. Only five of the buildings were erected after 1930. Many of the buildings in Shullsburg's commercial district were constructed in a vernacular manner. However, Italianate style influenced the majority of the large commercial blocks. As a result, a compatibility of character exists not only because of the historic period, but also because of the visual impact of the Italianate style.

Distinguished by a uniformity of scale, the proposed Water Street Historic District is composed of one, two, and three-story buildings. A district in which wood construction dominated until the advent of the railroad in 1881, Shullsburg's commercial district was one-half "fireproof" brick or stone construction by the 1890s (Pick and Gad, 10 August 1886; Sanborn Insurance Map, 1894). Many of the substantial extant brick blocks were constructed of local brick in the 1880s. The Brewster House at 212 West Water, the Meloy Hardware Store at 127 West Water, the I.O.O.F Lodge at 130 West Water, the Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water, all built in 1886 and the Copeland Opera House built in 1882 at 144-148 West Water are known to be constructed of brick from the brickyard of E.C. Townsend (Pick and Gad, 29 April 1886, 13 May 1886, 5 July 1886, 22 July 1886; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 76). Utilizing a brick pressing machine, Townsend is known to have manufactured red brick on his farm from at least 1882 until 1891 (Pick and Gad 1 May 1884, 17 July 1884, 29 April 1886; Wisconsin Gazetteer 1886, 1888, 1889). Local building materials also were used to construct the seven stone buildings in the district. Exhibiting brick facades in all cases, four nineteenth century commercial buildings including the 1866-67 McNulty Brothers Store at 208 West Water, the 1861

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Blakey Block at 128 West Water, the 1860s Tierney House at 309 West Water, and the c. 1875 Hebenstreit Store at 319 West Water, feature coursed rubble stone side and rear elevations (Tax records, 1847-1867; Southwestern Local, 16 August 1861; Rule, Pick and Gad, 16 March 1911; Property Deeds). However, the two early twentieth century stone buildings, the Gerlach Saloon at 141 West Water and the Pick and Gad Newspaper at 135 West Water, also erected with brick facades display coursed cut-stone elevations Pick and Gad, 5 March 1903, 9 April 1903, 3 August 1905). Although the source of the stone is not clear for most of the buildings, the Methodist Church built in 1867 at 226 Church was constructed of stone from the Rennick Quarry located two and one-half miles south of Shullsburg (Sesquicentennial History, 1976:4-5). In 1886, Goods Store at 133 West Water was constructed of stone hauled from the nearby Etna [Leadmine] Quarry (Pick and Gad 15 May 1884).

Despite a variety of functions and the span of years, the historic buildings in the district maintained a remarkable degree of integrity of scale, materials and design. The replacement of storefronts on the lower stories altered the individual architectural significance of many of the buildings. However, a high number of partially preserved and exceptionally preserved storefronts such as the elaborate example on the Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water Street contribute to the historic quality of the commercial district. The application of modern siding to frame buildings, particularly to the Vaughn building constructed in the 1840s, has been the source of much of the alteration of the fabric of Shullsburg's commercial district. In addition, the removal of a number of important historic buildings has left a number of gaps in the historic streetscape. Although alteration of the historic fabric of the district has taken place, the Water Street Historic District continues to exhibit a historic architectural character.

Unlike most small cities in the mid-west United States, Shullsburg benefited from the artistic taste of an architect. The elaborate architectural designs built on the 1880s in the commercial district are the artistic creations of the multi-talented Dr. C.C. Gratiot, a local physician. Born in New York in 1848 into the historically prominent Gratiot family, who founded Gratiot's Grove located a few miles south of Shullsburg, C.C. Gratiot arrived in Shullsburg in 1856. After his discharge from duty in the Civil War, Gratiot worked as a carpenter-contractor until 1876. After he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1880, Gratiot first practiced medicine in Arkansas. Dr. Gratiot settled in Shullsburg in the early 1880s (Gregory, 1932:38-40). Capable of designing Italianate, Romanesque Revival as well as Queen Anne styles, Dr. Gratiot designed and supervised the construction of the following buildings in the Water Street Historic District: the 1884 Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water, the 1886 Meloy Hardware Store at 127 West Water, the 1886 I.O.O.F Lodge at 130 West Water, the 1886 Brewster House Hotel at 212 West Water, and the 1890 Mc Carthy building at 251 West Water. In addition, he designed the interior of the Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water in 1884, using carved cherry and black walnut ornament (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1884, 18 February 1886, 22 July 1886, 2 September 1886, 4 November, 1886, 10 July 1890). Also the architect of several residential buildings in the city of Shullsburg including his own house at 428

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East Water, Dr. Gratiot drew the plans for the impressive Romanesque Revival styled Shullsburg High School in 1900. Dr. Gratiot died in 1924. (Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 106; Pick and Gad, 10 September 1896, 29 May 1924). However, the majority of the buildings in the commercial district of Shullsburg are the work of local carpenters and masons using standard plans and traditional building practices, whose work remains unrecorded.

Although the Water Street Historic District displays a decided late nineteenth century Italianate influenced architectural environment, the commercial architecture in the district reflects the initial 1840s period of development. By the 1840s, wood commercial buildings were erected in a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, replacing the earlier log and small wood buildings of the original late 1820s and 1830s settlement period. The Darwin Moulton Store at 250-252 West Water Street and the William Bottomly building at 235 West Water built in the 1840s continues to exhibit the gable roof and cornice returns in the gable ends associated with the Greek Revival, the prevailing style of the period (Butterfield, 1881: 570-572); Tax Records, 1848-1867). Less well preserved examples of the style built in the 1840s are the Edward Vaughn Store at 211 West Water Street, which has been covered by modern siding and the Montezuma Saloon and the Mansion House Hotel at 306-310 West Water (Democrat, 14 April 1866; Rule, 1911). Assimilated into the building known as the City Hotel during the 1884 remodeling project, these two early commercial buildings display the remnants of the characteristic Greek Revival style gable roofs and the cornice returns at the rear of the building (Pick and Gad, 3 July 1884). A better preserved example of the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival influence on commercial buildings is the James Hatch Building built in 1853 at 112 West Water Street (Tax Records, 1848-1867). Characterized by cornice returns in the gable ends, this clapboard covered building, which was used commercially as the Truran Block in the later years of the nineteenth century, received its present storefront in 1885. Featuring four large lights in each window, the wooden storefront has a cornice resting on capped wooden end piers (Pick and Gad, 20 August 1885). The most significant representative of the Greek Revival in the historic district is the Centenary Methodist Church built by the Burkeck Brothers of Dodgeville in 1867 at 226 Church Street. A transitional design erected after the climax of the Greek Revival era, this stone church exhibits a pedimented gable facade and classical frontispiece that is typically associated with the Greek Revival style. Also displaying the characteristics of the Italianate style popular after the Greek Revival period, this church features an Italianate style cornice ornamented by paired brackets (Centenary Church, 1976).

During the mid-nineteenth century when the Greek Revival influenced the building forms, vernacular commercial buildings of brick and stone with minimal stylistic ornament were built in Shullsburg's commercial District. Built in 1861, the Blakey building at 128 West Water is one of three stone commercial buildings constructed with brick facades, which gave the building a more prestigious appearance than that obtained from rubble stone elevations (Southwestern Local, 16 August 1861, 1 November 1861). Ornamented only by simple denticulated brick cornices, the Blakey

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building, the 1866-67 Mc Nulty Brothers General Store at 208 West Water, and the Hebenstreit Grocery Store built c.1875 at 319 West Water display stone window lintels and sills and a full-length lintel across the top of the storefront. (Tax Records, 1847-1867; Southwestern Local, 16 August 1861; Rule, 1911; Butterfield, 1881:736-37). The McNulty Brothers Store retains its storefront while the Blakey and the Hebenstreit buildings storefronts were filled in to accommodate their reuse as residential properties. All have been altered by the replacement windows on the upper story. Similar vernacular building methods were used in the construction of the recently rehabilitated Tierney House built in the 1860s at 309 West Water (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Property Deed, 1862). Exhibiting a denticulated cornice and stone window lintels, this brick and stone building originally featured a single centrally located entrance. The symmetrical facade was altered to include two entrance when it was remodeled into two apartments in the early 1980s. Vernacular buildings ornamented mainly by a cornice continued to be constructed in the later years of the nineteenth century in the commercial district. A terra cotta cornice characterizes the Copeland Block built in 1886 at 134-142 West Water while a brick cornice ornaments the small Priestly Block built in 1882 at 214-216 West Water (Pick and Gad, 5 July 1886, 9 September 1886, 5 May 1882).

Much of the commercial architecture in Shullsburg in the nineteenth century reflected the Italianate fashion, generally popular from 1800 to 1880. Italianate design sources, the most popular commercial style in America, were used eclectically to create the commercial Italianate style. Featuring articulated decorative window treatment, the flat roofed, Italianate styled commercial building is crowned at the eaves by a projecting cornice with modillions or brackets. Cornices and classical motifs and architectural details are used for ornament.

Italianate design sources influenced the large group of commercial buildings constructed after the advent of the railroad in 1881. Virtually all of the buildings constructed in the 1880s, 1890s and at the turn of the century in the Water Street Historic District show the influence of the Italianate style. The earliest of the eight architecturally significant examples of the Italianate style buildings in the commercial district is the Brewster Block constructed in 1883 at 202-206 West Water (Free Press, 11 May 1883, 22 June 1883, 22 June 1883). Displaying flat, cream colored elevations of brick veneer, the Brewster Block exhibits a large, Italianate styled, iron cornice decorated with brackets and modillions, articulated segmental arched articulated iron window heads and exterior iron stairway, all imported from Chicago (Free Press, 10 August 1883). Long narrow windows and the original arcaded brick double storefront with double leafed entrance doors remain on the building. The most elaborate example of the Italianate style built during the 1880s boom period in the commercial district is the Merchants Union Bank built by the J.K. William Estate in 1884 at 201 West Water (Pick and Gad, 23 September 1884). One of four Italianate designs created by local physician-architect Dr. C.C. Gratiot, the Merchants Union Bank is ornamented by an elaborate Italianate bracketed iron cornice featuring an arched pediment that is inscribed with the construction date "1884" over the cut-away corner entrance bay. Further characterized by ornamental, galvanized iron window

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heads and sills, this Milwaukee cream brick building displays the compartmentalized elevations and the long, narrow windows associated with the Italianate style. This exceptionally well preserved, former bank building, which housed the J.T. Brewster Drug Store in the west room for many years in the nineteenth century, continues to display the original iron storefront that features elaborate Corinthian columns (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1884).

The massive galvanized iron cornices associated with the Italianate style characterize the six remaining architecturally significant examples of the Italianate commercial style in the Water Street Historic District. In 1886, Dr. Gratiot used local red brick in his designs for the Meloy Hardware Store at 127 West Water and for the Brewster House at 212 West Water (Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886; 4 November 1886). Employing minimal compartmentalization of the facade, the Meloy Building has round arched window surrounds on the upper story and the remains of its original iron storefront on its lower story. Skillfully incorporating the earlier 1855 Stephens Building in his design for the Brewster House, Gratiot employed the compartmentalized of the facade, and the decorative iron window heads associated with the Italianate style, as well as picturesque balustraded balconies under the arched third-story window of the entrance bay and the full length of the facade under the second story windows [balconies were removed after 1930] (Photograph, Main Street, 1911; Sanborn Map, 1929; Tax Records, 1848-1867). Other significant examples of the Italianate influence erected during the 1880s include the Miller Dry Goods Store built in 1884 at 133 West Water, which also was designed to reuse the earlier building on the site, and the Look and Hillemeier General Store built in 1887 (Pick and Gad, 12 July 1884, 1 January 1885; Free Press, 28 March 1884, 14 April 1887, 22 September 1887). Now vacant and in poor repair, the Look and Hillemeier has retained its original iron double storefront. Although exhibiting the projecting cornice of the Italianate style and the nineteenth century iron storefront typical of the commercial buildings erected in the 1880s in Shullsburg, the Copeland Opera House built in 1882 at 144-148 West Water also displays the structural coloration around the windows associated with the Victorian period (Free Press, 14 April 1882). The only well preserved frame example of the Italianate influence in the district is the City Hotel at 306-310 West Water that was remodeled in 1884. At this time, the two 1840s wood building on the site were merged and the City Hotel received a large addition on the west side (Pick and Gad, 3 July 1884). The three parts of building visually appear to be united under one common parapet front and by the projecting Italianate cornice added during the remodeling project. The historically significant City Hotel's entrances and windows were altered in a recent remodeling project.

Less well preserved than the brick interpretations of the Italianate style, the commercial buildings influenced by the Italianate style in the 1890s are frame buildings built in a less elaborate manner. Originally covered by metal siding the Thompson Furniture Store erected for Doulgas and Brewster in 1891 at 215 West Water and the Auret building constructed in 1893 at 327 West Water have been altered by the addition of wood siding (Pick and Gad, 29 May 1890, 10 July 1891, 23 July 1891; 18 May 1893; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929). Although originally a frame Italianate building

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designed by Dr. C.C. Gratiot in 1890, the McCarthy building at 251 West Water also has been covered by modern siding (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1890, 10 July 1890; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929).

After the turn of the century, the Italianate style continued to affect the buildings of Shullsburg's commercial district in a less intense manner. However, the Frank Gerlach Saloon at 141 West Water displays the projecting iron cornice, the ornamental window heads, and the compartmentalized facade found in the Italianate buildings constructed in the 1880s. Constructed in 1903, the stone and brick Gerlach Saloon was built to replace the earlier frame building destroyed by fire in 1902 (Benton Adocate, 1 January 1903; Pick and Gad, 1 January 1903, 5 March 1903, 7 May 1903, 14 May 1903, 11 June 1903).

The same structural coloration displayed by the Copeland Opera House also was used to characterize the rather eclectic Williams Estate building at 207 West Water Street. The white stone string courses, white window heads and sills and white stone keystone accenting the central arch of the arcaded brick storefront and cream brick accents on the corbelled cornice contrast with red brick surfaces. This Victorian building displays influence of the Romanesque style. Revival of Romanesque architecture, a round arch medieval style, began in the 1840s in America. Used for all openings, the semicircular arch form also was repeated in miniature in the arcaded corbel tables under string courses and eaves, including the raking eaves of the gable. The small commercial Williams building was constructed for the Williams family in 1884, the same year they had the adjacent Merchants Union Bank building erected. It replaced an early frame building used as the post office and as the law office by the prominent pioneer lawyer J.K. Williams (Property Deed, 1859, D.U-15; Southwestern Local, 21 January 1859; Pick and Gad, 12 July 1884, 1 January 1885).

The buildings constructed in the early twentieth century in the proposed Water Street Historic District reflect the conflicting trends of historic architecture and the new modern styles that characterized the period. Built in essentially the same period as the Italianate influenced Gerlach Saloon, the Pick and Gad Newspaper building at 135 West Water exhibits only a small cornice and a recessed panel in the upper facade that is suggestive of the earlier historic styles. Constructed in 1905 to replace their earlier frame building that also was destroyed the fire in December of 1902, the brick and stone Pick and Gad building relies on plain brick surfaces and simple window treatment (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1903, 3 August 1905). A lack of historic ornament characterizes the few extant commercial buildings constructed in the second and third decades of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1920 to house the transportation services required by the new technological age, the concrete block Judd Garage at 221-227 West Water and the brick Gem Garage at 245 West Water exhibit plain masonry surfaces and virtually no ornament (Sanborn Maps 1915-1929; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1916-1917, 1924-1925). Similarly, the Stoycheff Ford Garage built at the corner of West Water and South Judgement in 1929 exhibits plain brick surfaces and large windows without historic ornament (Property Deed, 1928; Sanborn Map, 1929).

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The Water Street contains an architecturally significant concentration of historic commercial structures that together reflect the local architectural history of Shullsburg from 1842 to 1929. The buildings represent both style architecture designed by a local architect, as well as, vernacular interpretation of the prevailing architectural styles by local contractors and craftsmen and are representative of the range of styles and construction methods prevalent during the period. Together they form the highest concentration of commercial architecture in the city.

Commerce

The Water Street Commercial Historic District is significant for local history in the area of commerce because it was the site of the highest concentration of retail trade and community services in Shullsburg. While the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan as yet to discuss and identify hisotric resources in this area of Wisconsin history, historians of Wisconsin have discussed at length the importance of commerce in Wisconsin communities.

Trading in goods and services began in Wisconsin communities almost from the beginng of their settlement, with some businesses starting in primitive log cabins. These early businesses were often multi-dimensional, consisting of general store, inn and post office. As communties developed, evn the smallest towns had a variety of stores such as grocery, dry goods, and hardware stores, among others. Larger communities, such as Milwaukee, had larger stores featuring more speciality goods. The popularity of retailing increased during the late nineteenth century and some citizens complained of an over abundance of commercial enterprises when industry was needed in a community. The pioneer general store persisted during this time, but did not increase in numbers as retailing became more specialized. Overall, the high turnover of businesses in the highly competitive area of commerce dominated retailing during the nineteenth century (Current, 1976:107-108; Nesbit, 1985:211-213)

As a district comprised of retail businesses, the Water Street Historic District properties relate mainly to the goods and service topic of the commerce theme. The development of trade in goods and sevices in Shullsburg was typical of small communities on Wisconsin. Beginning in primitive log and wood structures in the early 1840s, the commercial district developed from small general stores and craft shops to larger department stores and expanded specialty stores. The first period of development began in the 1840s as a result of the mid-nineteenth century lead mining boom and in response to Shullburg's status as the county seat during the years 1848 to 1861 (Butterfield, 1881:571-572). According to the evidence provided by the construction dates of the commercial buildings, Shullburg's greatest growth occurred during a period of prosperity that began with the advent of the railroad in 1881 and continued into the 1890s. New commercial buildings were built in the early decades of the twentieth century to meet the needs of a developing technological society rather than in direct response to new economic growth. Like other

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communities, Shullsburg had a large turnover in retailing and those who survived often became the leading citizens in the community.

The presence of two significant banks within the community provided a means for citizens to make long-term investments in large enterprises. Their presence suggest a developing economy in the community. As early as 1853, J.M. Brewster and Co. General Store and Exchange at 208 West Water advertized a banking service identified as the Shullsburge Savings Bank along with their other varied services to the community (Pick and Gad 4 October 1853). A prominent local attorney, J.K. Williams established the first official bank in 1867 in anticipation of the advent of railway transportation. When the railroad failed to materialize, Williams closed the bank (Democrat, 28 June 1867, 19 July 1867; Butterfield, 1881:575)

The first significant banking enterprise in Shullsburg was opened by the local druggist G.W. Douglas, who established an exchange and collection office in 1871. Douglas' business outgrew its original quarters in the Stephens Block at 212 West Water (remodeled and enlarged into the present Brewster House in 1886) in 1876. At this time, he established his business renamed the Shullsburg Bank with his brother C.T. Douglas as cashier in the Stanley Block (not extant) at 135 West Water where presently is located the Pick and Gad Building. Douglas rented the east room of the prominent Brewster Block at 202-206 West Water when it was newly constructed in 1883. Reorganized as a state bank in 1886, the Douglas Bank closed its doors in 1896. Re-established by J.J. Jamieson as the First National Bank c. 1908, the bank (temporarily located in the Williams Estate building at 207 West Water) eventually was installed into its old quarters in the Brewster Block. The First National Bank closed permanently as a result of the Depression in the 1930s (Butterfield: 1881:576; Free Press, 11 May 1883, 2 November, 1883; Pick and Gad, 29 April 1886, 26 July 1888, 17 July 1896, 15 June 1899, 28 April 1910; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929).

The most significant bank in the commercial history of Shullsburg, the present Farmers and Merchant Bank was founded as a state bank in 1884. Established during the boom period after the advent of the railroad, this bank was organized as the Merchants Union Bank by Shullsburgs most prominent citizens including Henry Stephens, Joseph Copeland, John P. Williams, and Joseph Blackstone. Under the leadership of one of its stockholders Joseph Copeland, this bank was reorganized as the First National Bank in 1889. The bank was renamed the Farmers and Merchants Bank when it was reorganized again in 1909. Established in 1884 in the east room of the then newly constructed Williams Block at 201 West Water, the Farmers and Merchants Bank purchased the building in 1925. This bank moved to a new building outside the historic district on the corner of West Water and Judgement in 1967 (Pick and Gad, 23 September 1884, 1 January 1885, 29 April 1886, 5 June 1901; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:60,62; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929).

General mercantile businesses retained a central importance throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Late in the nineteenth century, specialized entrepreneurs gradually reduced the scope of their functions and

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eventually their numbers (Nesbit, 1985:212). In the Wisconsin business directory, six to eight general and dry goods stores were listed for Shullsburg in the nineteenth century while only three were listed by 1920 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1863-1919). The earliest general merchandise store building remaining from the boom period of the 1840s is the Darwin Moulton Store at 250-252 West Water. Reportedly one of three stores in the 1840s in the settlement known as Shullsburg, this store was owned and operated by Moulton until 1850. (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Butterfield, 1881: 571). Also among the earliest commercial establishments, the business founded by Edward Vaughn in the building he reportedly built at 211 West Water in 1842 was advertized as a hardware store. However, he most likely also was a general merchandiser to some degree as were most merchants in the early periods of a community's development (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Butterfield, 1881: 572; Telegraph, 13 March 1849)

One of the most significant of the businesses associated with the early period of development was the J.M. Brewster General Store and Exchange established in 1847 (Tax Records, 1847-1867; Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). Brewster quickly expanded his business into a large retail and wholesale operation. Brewster became associated legally with the McNulty brothers who began to manage the business as early as 1849 (Telegraph, 28 June 1849). Built around 1866 (part of building could have been built in the 1850s) to house their expanding operation, the three-story stone building historically known locally as the Brewster General Store and Exchange at 208 West Water was built after the McNulty Brothers purchased the business from the J. M. Brewster in 1858 (Tax Records, 1847-1867; Southwestern Local, 16 December 1859, 4 October 1861). Advertised as the "Old Variety" because of the immense assortment of goods, the McNulty Brothers offered for sale dry goods, groceries, hardware, carpeting, trunks, millinery, and crockery (Southwestern Local, 4 October 1861). When the McNulty Brothers left the business in the late 1870s, the Brewsters resumed using the earliest name, J. M. Brewster and Co. The ownership of the building was transferred from the McNultys to the Brewster family when J.M. Brewster retired and his son C.O. Brewster became the proprietor in 1885 (Property Deeds, 1864-1885, D.13-6, D.32-559; Tax Records, 1847-1867; Pick and Gad, 9 December 1886; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1963-1891). Reaching sales of \$75,000 in 1885, the company continued to carry a stock of general merchandise except hardware in the main building and groceries in the annex at the rear (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). In the 1880s, the Brewster Store began to emphasize the sale of clothing. Referring to the clothing department as the "Leader Clothing House," Brewster added the west room of the adjacent Brewster Block at 206 West Water to the store's space and turned the entire second floor of his building at 208 West Water over to the sale of clothing (Pick and Gad, 11 March 1888, 5 June 1901). Advertized by C.O. Brewster as the "The Old Reliable" because of its long history of service, the Brewster General Store remained the largest general merchandising concern in Shullsburg until after the turn of the century when it was sold to John Hebenstriet (Free Press, 14 July 1882; Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901; Property Deed, 1909, D.61-100). The Brewster Store maintained the policy established when it was founded allowing farmers produce to be taken in exchange for goods until the business closed (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901). A new butter house and cellar for the storage

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of farm produce was erected at the rear of the store in 1884 (Pick and Gad, 24 July 1884). Purchased by Hebenstreit in 1907, this historic store renamed "The Big Store" continued to supply the community with general merchandise until the 1930s. Its present function as a creamery building began when it was purchased by a Danish immigrant Anton Pederson in 1937 (Property Deed, 1937, D.89-465; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:68).

A number of significant general merchandise stores established in the mid-nineteenth century in Shullsburg had new buildings erected for their expanding businesses during the boom period occurring in the 1880s and 1890s. After emigrating from Germany in 1858, Charles Miller moved to Shullsburg where he founded his general merchandise firm in 1861 (Butterfield, 1881:739; Pick and Gad, 12 July 1911). When the frame building at 133 West Water he purchased to house his business in 1867 became inadequate, Miller enlarged and brick veneered the building in 1884 (Pick and Gad, 12 July 1884, 1 January 1885, Free Press 28 March 1884). Employing four clerks in 1885, Miller offered a complete line of general merchandise that occupied entirely the two floors of his new building (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). Ready-made clothes and shoes were featured items in Miller's Cash Store by the end of the nineteenth century. Similar to the other large commercial enterprises in Shullsburg, C.G. Miller took in the area farmers' butter and eggs for sale to large urban centers as well as in exchange for merchandise. Joined in business by his son John around the turn of the century, Miller closed his business because of financial difficulty in 1903 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1905; Pick and Gad, 24 April 1890, 5 June 1901; 21 February 1903).

Also one of the long-term businesses established in the mid-nineteenth century, the Look and Hillemeier General Store was founded originally as a small, one-room, frame grocery store known as the Corner Grocery Store in 1862 at 236-238 West Water (Pick and Gad, 17 April 1884; 22 September 1887; Butterfield, 1881:737-738). Look and Hillemeier expanded their stock to include some general merchandise by the 1870s, although the grocery business continued to be emphasized (Wisconsin Gazetteer 1863-1895). The conservative German immigrants, Frank Hillemeier and William Look, had a new more commodious building constructed for their prosperous business in 1887 on the same site (Pick and Gad, 14 April 1887, 22 September 1887). The historic firm of Look and Hillemeier was dissolved a few years later in 1889 after the death of Frank Hillemeier (Pick and Gad, 13 June 1889, 30 May 1889). William Look's son William H. Look succeeded to the business. Under his proprietorship, the business offered a larger stock of general merchandise including ready made clothing and ladies "furnishing goods." In addition, Look carried a line of buggies and carriages as well as farm machinery. The Look General Store closed in the 1920s (Pick and Gad, 13 June 1889, 5 June 1901).

Several other smaller general stores established in the 1860s continued to serve the community throughout the nineteenth century. Michael Tierney, an Irish immigrant who arrived in Shullsburg in the 1850s, purchased the the property of the pioneer merchant Martial Cottle at 303 West Water in 1862 where he commenced his mercantile

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business (Butterfield, 1881:741; Property Deed, 1962, D.Z-268). Dealing more in groceries than general merchandise, Tierney built a two-story brick building in place of the small frame building in 1883 (Free Press, 30 March 1883, 9 November 1883; Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). The Tierney General Store closed when Tierney retired and sold the property around the turn of the century (Wisconsin Gazetteer 1876-1895; Property Deed, 1900, D.47-548). Similarly, Conrad Hillemeier, who immigrated from Germany in 1856, purchased the building at 313 West Water in 1862. In partnership with his brother Frank for the first few years, Hillemeier operated his general store until his death in 1905. In 1882, Hillemeier moved the small earlier frame store to the rear and erected a larger, more substantial frame building (non-contributing property due to the addition of modern siding) to accommodate his growing business. Also noted more for a larger stock of groceries than general merchandise, the Hillemeier General Store continued to operate under the proprietorship of Conrad Hillemeier's sons until at least the 1920s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1919). Peter C. Meloy established his general store a bit earlier in 1855 after he purchased the stock of the early merchant Martial Cottle (Patriot and Flag, 8 August 1855). Meloy had new one-story building (non contributing building) constructed in 1898 at 220 West Water where he continued in the general merchandise business until after the turn of the century (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1863-1901; Pick and Gad, 2 June 1898; Tax Records, 1848-1867).

Promotion of dry goods rather than the more generalized merchandise of the earlier stores was the direction of a few new general merchandise stores established in the late nineteenth century. J.B. McKey returned to Shullsburg in 1882 after the advent of the railroad to re-establish his mercantile store. McKey rented the east room of the newly constructed Copeland Opera House at 144-148 West Water where he offered a stock of mens and womens clothing, dry goods and notions (Pick and Gad, 15 December 1882, 31 December 1885). He closed his store in 1889 after suffering financial difficulties (Pick and Gad, 7 February 1889). The Chicago Store operated by I.L. Gordon opened in 1889 in the space vacated by McKey, offering similar stock. Not a financial success, it closed after few years in 1896 (Pick and Gad, 14 November 1889, 20 February 1896). The east room of the Opera House was next occupied by the Andrews and Richards Store, which offered a broader range of merchandise than the previous tenants. Founded in 1895 by W.H. Andrews in the Oates Block (not extant), Andrews moved to the Copeland Opera House building in 1897 and formed a partnership with James Richards in 1899. One of the more prominent general merchandise stores in Shullsburg in the early twentieth century, the Andrews and Richards Store contained stocks of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and crockery. They also handled farm produce and farm machinery (Pick and Gad, 14 October 1897, 5 June 1901). The Andrews and Richards firm continued to serve Shullsburg until at least 1915 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1915).

Augumenting the merchandise stores in the Water Street Historic District were the speciality shops that grew and developed during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Among the most prominent were the hardware stores stocked to supply both farmers and miners as well as the urbanized residents of the city. The

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earliest extant building associated with the hardware trade is the Edward Vaughn building at 211 West Water Street. Reportedly the owner of this building as early as 1842, Vaughn is known to have operated a hardware store on Water Street in 1849 (Telegraph, 13 March 1849). The hardware merchant John Blakey also operated a craft shop in Shullsburg where he made tinware and furniture made to order as early as 1855 (Patriot and Flag, 1 August 1855). Blakey had a new stone and brick building constructed to house his operation in 1861 at 128 West Water (Southwestern Local, 13 December 1861, 20 December 1861). When Blakey died in 1863, his hardware business and tinware craft shop was taken over by Ed Roy who employed A.L. Brink as the manager (Democrat, 1 November 1865).

Several notable hardware concerns were established in the late nineteenth century during the boom period after the advent of the railroad. Founded by C.J. Meloy after he moved to Shullsburg from Jamestown, ND, in 1883, the Meloy Hardware Company had a new building constructed to house its expanding business in 1886 at 127 West Water (Free Press, 16 November 1883; Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886). In the business until the turn of the century, Meloy offered in addition to all forms of hardware, a stock of stoves, heaters, pumps, guns, powder, shot, steel for miners use, and wire. Meloy's offered a repair and plumbing service and also manufactured tinware (Pick and Gad, 26 July 1888, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1905). Meloy's chief of manufacturing and repairing, Ed Roy set up his hardware business in the Meloy Hardware building a few years after Meloy closed his store. In operation for several decades in the early twentieth century, Roy was joined in business by his son Edward c. 1915 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1909-1924). The west room of the Copeland Opera House at 144-148 West Water housed hardware stores for many decades after it was built in 1882. After this store was occupied by the George Proctor Hardware and Implement Store for one year, the space was rented by the Blackstone and Meloy Hardware Company (Free Press, 26 May 1883, 19 October 1883). Reorganized as Meloy and Co. in the 1890s when Henry Meloy was joined in business by Peter Meloy, the Meloy Hardware Store was stocked with a hardware, stoves, tinware, plumber's and steamfitter's supplies. It also featured agricultural machinery, carriages, and wagons. The Meloy Company continued to serve the community until c. 1910 (Pick and Gad, 14 October 1897, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1909). The west room of the Copeland Block occupied by the Meloy Hardware Store was used by the Christopher and Palmer Hardware concern from c. 1913 until at least the late 1920s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1913-1924).

Although the citizens of Shullsburg in the nineteenth century obtained most of their groceries and provisions from the more numerous general stores, a few stores specialized in groceries. The earliest extant grocery store is the Hebenstreit Grocery Store at 319 West Water. Originally in a shoe business in partnership with William Look in 1853, the Prussian immigrant Andrew Hebenstreit founded his grocery business in 1862 (Butterfield, 1881:736,738). He purchased the store of the pioneer merchant Elise Triffot at 319 West Water, which he replaced with the present stone and brick building c.1875 after fire destroyed the earlier frame building (Property Deed, 1863, D.Z-384; Rule, 1911). After his death in 1880, Hebenstreit's son John

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and his brothers continued the business that included a stock of liquor and cigars until the store was sold to George Whitechurch in 1925 (Property Deed, 78-614; Butterfield, 1881: 736; Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). Whitechurch continued to operate a grocery business in the building (Property Deed, 1925, D.160-302; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:64).

Grocery stores increased in number as Shullsburg's commercial establishments became more specialized in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The McManus and Dougherty Grocery Store, the Jamieson Grocery Store, the Grundy Grocery and the Cash Grocery were all established in buildings constructed during the 1880s and 1890s boom period. McManus and Dougherty's grocery occupied the west room of the newly constructed Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water from 1886 until the 1890s, and J.J. Jamieson, who established his grocery in the Weatherby building (not extant) in 1893, used the east room of the Copeland Block from 1894 until c. 1910 (Pick and Gad, 1 September, 23 November 1893, 6 September 1894, 5 June 1901, Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1903-1909). The Jamieson Grocery was followed by Paquette and Doyle's Grocery. As a sole proprietor, Doyle occupied the east room of the Copeland Block until the 1940s when Doyle was joined by his son who continued the business until the mid-1950s. (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:69; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1913-1924). John Laird's grocery at the end of the nineteenth and in the early twentieth centuries followed a few years later by Fred Grundy's Grocery in the second and third decades of the twentieth century occupied the the lower store room of the I.O.O.F. Lodge building at 130 West Water (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1895-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:69-70). Presently used as Leahy's IGA Store, the lower story of the I.O.O.F. Lodge housed a grocery continuously from the time it was constructed in 1886. One of the more prominent grocery stores established at the turn of the century. The Cash Grocery Store occupied the store room of the newly constructed Weatherby Block at 149 West Water Street in 1895 (Pick and Gad, 17 January 1895, 21 February 1895). John Hebenstreit purchased the grocery stock in 1898 and the building in 1903 (Pick and Gad, 19 March 1895, 5 March 1903). Under his ownership, The Cash Grocery continued to serve the community through the early twentieth century (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:61-62).

Among the earliest of the food related specialty stores is William Risken's bakery and confectionary established in the Vaughn building at 211 West Water. A German immigrant, Risken founded the only bakery and confectionary in Shullsburg upon his arrival in Shullsburg in 1859. The enterprising Risken remained in business until his death in 1894, adding a ice cream store, a pool parlor and a restaurant at various times (Pick and Gad, 16 June 1882, 1 May 1884, 3 July 1884, 16 October 1884, 10 June 1886, 26 June 1894; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1876-1891). J.A. Risken, who rented the business in 1894 was succeeded by the John Blankenhorn Bakery in 1898 (Pick and Gad, 23 August 1894, 5 January 1901). Following Blankenhorn, T.F. Lee operated a bakery and restaurant in the Vaughn building throughout the second and third decades of the twentieth century (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1909-1924; Property Deed, 1911, D.64-263).

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Even more specialized than grocery stores, meat markets were less numerous. One of two significant meat markets (the Bergener Meat Market is not extant) in the commercial district, the Skewis (Edward) and Son (William H.) Meat Market and Butcher Shop moved into the lower story of the Blakey Building at 128 West Water in 1888 (Pick and Gad, 12 January 1888). Established as the Skewis and Green Meat Market at least as early as the 1860s, the Skewis Market was operated by William Skewis' sons William, James and Clarence after the turn of the century until 1937 (Pick and Gad, 24 April 1884; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:70; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929).

During the nineteenth century, drug stores commonly sold not only prescribed and patented medicines, but also oils, paints, perfumes, notions, jewelry, and sometimes groceries. Among the earliest of the known drug stores in Shullsburg, the Weatherby Drug Store was located in the Vaughn building at 211 West Water, which Weatherby owned from 1852 to 1863 (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Southwestern Local, 18 October, 1861). Another early drug store in Shullsburg, the Douglas and Ladd, located in the 1860s and early 1870s in the Stephens Block at 212 West Water (now part of the Brewster House), was followed by the J.T. Brewster Drug Store (Butterfield, 1881:576; Pick and Gad, 1 January 1885). In 1884, J.T. Brewster moved his drug store to the west room of the new Williams Block at 201 West Water, where he shared the first floor with the Merchants National Bank. Offering a stock of wallpaper, paints and oil, stationary in addition to drugs, the J.T. Brewster Drug Store closed around 1900 (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1885, 26 August 1886). Following the Brewster Drug Store, the west room of the bank building housed the Stearns Drug Store from c. 1901 until c. 1905 and the Gratiot Drug Store until at least the 1920s (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1905; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:62). The other significant drug store in addition to the Brewster Drug Store in the late nineteenth century was the Hayden Drug Store established in the Oates Block (not extant) in 1885 (Pick and Gad, 5 March 1885, 31 December 1885). When the Copeland Block was constructed in 1886 at 134-142 West Water, Dr. Albert Hayden moved his offices to the rear of the store and installed his drug store at the front of the store, which he placed in charge of the druggist William Kane (Pick and Gad, 18 November 1886, 5 June 1901). Hayden managed the drug store until c. 1913. After changing the name to the Kane Drug Store, the druggist William Kane was the proprietor of the drug store from c. 1913 until at least the late 1920s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, (1891-1924).

The first specialized stores in the Water Street Historic District probably were the saloons established at least by the 1840s. Saloon names like the Buena Vista (not extant), the El Dorado (not extant) and the Montezuma characterized the early commercial district in the 1840s and the 1850s (Butterfield, 1881: 573; Telegraph, 13 March 1849). Although its history remains unclear, the Montezuma is the earliest saloon building remaining in the commercial district. It is presently the east part of the City Hotel at 306-310 West Water (draft NRHP Nomination, City Hotel, 1976). The Montezuma Saloon initially served the miners attracted to the area during the lead mining boom in the 1840s (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Property Deeds, 1847, D.C-96, D-

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163). The Montezuma building was assimilated into the building known as the City Hotel when the property was remodeled and enlarged in 1884 under the proprietorship of Richard Sheehy (Pick and Gad 3 July 1884). Also associated with the mid-nineteenth century lead mining era, the building (non-contributing) at 314 West Water housed the "French" Henry Saloon and Confectionary for a few years after it was built in 1861 (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Property Deed, 1953, D. K-204; Rule, History, 1911). The saloon established by William Koppi in the lower story of the Bottomly building at 235 West Water in the 1870s and closed in 1884 was typical of the many short termed businesses established in the nineteenth century (Property Deed, 1873, D18-335; Pick and Gad, 17 April 1884).

Saloons associated with the late nineteenth century boom period include the Peebles and Morrissey Saloon located in the Moulton Store building at 250-252 Water Street in the late nineteenth century (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901). Known as the "farmers resort" because it was a favorite saloon for farmers bringing produce to market, the Peebles and Morrissey Saloon continued in business until c. 1905 when Morrissey opened a saloon in the Tierney building at 303 West Water (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1905; Pick and Gad 5 June 1901, 13 April 1905). A prominent saloon keeper in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Peter Baker opened the Palace Saloon in the now greatly altered building (non-contributing) he had constructed on his property at 132 West Water in 1882 (Free Press, 26 May 1882, 21 July 1882, 15 September 1882). Noted for his Milwaukee beer, Baker formed a partnership with George Tarnish in 1890 (Pick and Gad, 1 May 1890; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891). Looking to expand his commercial activity, Baker leased the Brewster House Hotel at 212 West Water that included two sample rooms in 1893 (Pick and Gad, 11 May 1893; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1904). Baker's Palace Saloon at 132 West Water Street operated by John Hebenstreit at the turn of the century was used as the Matl Pool Hall from c. 1916 until 1967 (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1903-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:69). Among the most distinguished saloons in the early twentieth century, the stone and brick Gerlach Saloon at 141 West Water was constructed in 1903 to replace the earlier frame building on the site destroyed by fire in 1902 (Pick and Gad 1 January 1903, 11 March 1903, 9 April 1903, 11 June 1903). Gerlach established his saloon business earlier in the newly constructed Auret building at 327 West Water in 1894 (Pick and Gad, 26 April 1894). In partnership with Jacob Blotz, Gerlach moved to 141 West Water around the turn of the century (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1903). A frame bowling alley was added at the rear of the saloon a few years after it was built [removed before 1929] (Sanborn Maps, 1908-1929). The Gerlach Saloon continued to house various saloons until the Gerlach family sold the property in the 1970s (Tax Records, 1940-1950; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 61). Around 1907, Gerlach expanded his saloon business when he became the proprietor of the Brewster Hotel. Gerlach closed his saloon operation around 1920 when he commenced his insurance business (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1919)].

The most specialized businesses emerging in the nineteenth century as the commercial sector began to fulfill the more complex needs of its more affluent patrons

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were several jewelry, furniture, clothing stores as well as tailor and millinery shops. Ready made clothing became featured items in the more prominent general merchandise and dry goods stores such as the Brewster Store at 208 West Water and the Miller Dry Goods Store at 133 West Water in the late nineteenth century (Pick and Gad, 26 July 1888; 5 June 1901). Two stores offering only clothing in the late nineteenth century were the E.J. Osborne Men's Clothing and Furnishing established in 1895 in the Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water Street and the "The Famous" Clothing Store founded by Hayden and Frankel in 1884 in the Blakey building at 128 West Water Street (Pick and Gad, 7 March 1895; 1 January 1885). Moving to the west room of the newly constructed Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water in 1886, "The Famous" mens and womens clothing stock was bought by I.C. Gordon of the Chicago Store in 1891 (Pick and Gad, 12 August 1886, 14 October 1886, 27 August 1891). The first exclusive mens store in the city, the E.J. Osborne Clothing Store was housed in the east room of the Copeland Block from 1895 until at least the late 1920s (Pick and Gad, 7 March 1895, 5 June 1901). Osborne purchased the space he occupied in the Copeland Block in 1915 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1924; Property Deed, 1915, D.69-7). More properly placed in category of a variety store with a small stock of clothing, the Fair Store managed by Josie Law was established in 1884. Located in the lower story of the Stanley building at 135 West Water, the Fair Store was a branch of W.R. Law's Fair Store in Darlington (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885, 26 July 1888, 5 June 1901). Relocated in the lower story of the new building built at 135 West Water in 1905 after fire destroyed its stock and the earlier frame building in December of 1902, the Fair Store continued the proprietorship of Wilson Law until around 1920 (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1903, 3 August 1905; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1917).

Specialized services important to the nineteenth century lifestyle were provided by the commercial district of Shullsburg. Historically associated with the tailor and the millinery shops, the James Hatch building at 112 West Water housed the Minnie Renick Millinery Shop in the 1880s (Free Press, 16 June 1882). Purchased in the early twentieth century by William Jones, the building housed the Jones tailor shop from the second decade of the twentieth century until at least the late 1920s (Tax Records, 1940; Sanborn Maps, 1908-1915). Originally established in 1891 in a frame building west of the Hatch building (not extant), W.H. Jones learned his trade from his father, the pioneer merchant-tailor, Fred Jones (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901). Established as early as 1882, Florence Burlingham initially located her millinery shop in the Weatherby Block at 149 West Water (Free Press, 2 March 1882). Moving to the Hatch building in 1885, she moved to the small frame building at 145 West Water at the turn of the century (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). Also listed as a variety store, Miss Burlingham served the female population until c. 1915 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1915).

Separate shops housing barber services were part of the Shullsburg's commercial district in the late nineteenth century. One of two notable shops from this period, the Andrew Hebenstreit Barber Shop and Bathhouse was located at 235 West Water in the Bottomly building purchased by Hebenstreit in 1892 (Property Deed, 1891, D.37-332; Pick and Gad, 2 June 1892). Established as early as 1885, the Hebenstreit Barber

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Shop continued in business until after the turn of the century when Hebenstriet turned to the insurance business (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924); Pick and Gad, 20 August 1885). The most prominent barber of the early twentieth century, George Kuelling established his shop in the east room of the Brewster Block vacated by the Shullsburg Bank in 1899 (Pick and Gad, 15 June 1899, 5 June 1901). After the bank was re-opened, Kuelling moved his shop around 1909 to the small brick Williams Estate building at 207 West Water. The site of the Kuelling Barber shop until c. 1910, the Williams building housed various barber shop until the 1980s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1903-1909; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:62).

During the nineteenth and in the early twentieth centuries in the Midwest, the number of craft enterprises often far exceeded the manufacturers in a single community. Some of the enterprises which are normally associated with industries developed from a craft setting. In Shullsburg, during its early years, some small industrial shops were located alongside commercial businesses. Many, particularly, the blacksmith shops, metal works, mills, creamery, and brewery were located outside the Water Street commercial district or are no longer extant. Small shops closed in the downtown as the goods they produced became more readily available from retailers and other suppliers who were able to transport more economical, mass produced goods to Shullsburg with the advent of the railroad in 1881.

Crafts as opposed to industries usually depended on small of artisans such as the silversmith, gunsmith, blacksmith, or cabinetmaker. A craft operation involved relatively small structures, completion of the product by one individual, skilled workman, immediate retail from the shop or sale to local merchants, and the use of local raw materials (Gorman, 1982:63-65). The services directly provided by the farmer and the processing of local materials by the trade center in the nineteenth century began and often remained crafts (Danhof, 1969:3; Wade, 1959:60; Rohrbough, 1978:348). However, as isolation declined, the marketing pattern of such craftsmen entered a transitional phase. Rather than producing custom-made products, the larger craftsmen removed themselves from the retail business and sold more standardized products to the middlemen such as local merchants. To compete successfully with establishments in growing urban areas, these craftsmen enlarged their shops, reduced wages by hiring cheaper labor to perform tasks, and produced more standardized goods. The ability to move from the craft setting toward a manufacturing enterprise depended upon the density of settlement, transportation facilities, the availability of natural products, and the state of the economy (Taylor, 1951:250; Rohrbough, 1978:348; Bogue, 1963:93, 95, 131). Because of isolation, lack of nearby railroad transportation until 1881, and the series of depressions experienced during the initial growth, Shullsburg supported small craft industries into the twentieth century.

Several specialty stores developed in the later decades of the nineteenth century in place of, or as a natural sequel to earlier small craft shops. Furniture production became a common adjunct to the local lumber industry in many

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communities. Richard Trestrail (building not extant), with a reported annual product of \$1600, is the only cabinet maker listed in the Industrial Schedules of the 1850-1870 U.S. Census (U.S. Census, 1850-1870, [Industrial Schedule]). However, John Blakey and Frank. A. Thompson were known to produce furniture and cabinet ware for sale in Shullsburg in the mid-nineteenth century. From at least 1855 until his death in 1863, Bakely advertized the furniture made to order (Patriot and Flag, 8 August 1855; Southwestern Local, 20 December 1861; Democrat, 1 November 1865). Bakely had a stone and brick building constructed to house his shop that also manufactured tinware at 128 West Water in 1861 (Southwestern Local, 16 August 1861, 20 December 1861). Established as cabinet maker in 1866, Frank Thompson crafted furniture and coffins for the area (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:73). Gradually adjusting his business to prevailing conditions, Thompson offered a stock of ready made furniture and an undertaking service by 1885 (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1883). Located in the Weatherby Block (not extant) at 148 West Water, Thompson moved his store to 202-206 West Water in 1883 where he rented the west room of the newly constructed Brewster Block (Free Press, 19 October 1883, 16 November 1883). Thompson added wallpapers, curtains, and other interior decorating items for the home when he rented the larger quarters in the new building constructed for George Douglas and J.M. Brewster in 1891 at 215 West Water (Pick and Gad, 10 September 1891; 5 June 1901). Forming a partnership with O'Toole around 1920, the Thompson Furniture and Undertaking business remained at this site until 1934. The undertaking business was moved to South Judgement Street and the furniture business was discontinued (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924).

The manufacture of tinware was practiced as an individual craft and as part of two hardware store establishments. According to the 1860 Census Industrial Schedule, J.H. Blakey with the aid of two employees produced tinware and sheet iron products with an annual product value of \$2000 (U.S. Census, 1860 [Industrial Schedule]). In 1861, Blakey had a two-story stone and brick building constructed at 128 West Water to house his tin shop, furniture shop and retail store (Southwestern Local, 16 August 1861; 20 December 1861). Blakey worked as a craftsman until his death in 1863. In 1885, the tin shop was a department of the business when C. J. Meloy took over the Brown Hardware Store at 127 West Water (Free Press, 12 November 1883). The manufacturing and repairing of tinware and metal products was supervised by the tinner Ed Roy from 1885 until the turn of the century (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885; Sanborn Maps, 1894-1908). Meloy had new commodius building constructed to house his growing business in 1886 (Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886, 15 April 1886). Ed Roy established a hardware business and tin shop in the Meloy building around 1910 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1909-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:61). A tin shop also was a special department in the Henry Meloy and Co. Hardware Store established as the Blackstone and Meloy Hardware Store in 1883 (Free Press, 19 October 1883). Located in the west room of the Copeland Opera House at 144-148 West Water, Meloy and Co. maintained a tin shop and a tin and iron repair shop until it closed around 1910 (Free Press, 19 October 1883; Pick and Gad, 26 August 1886, 5 June 1901). The tin shop was continued by the Christopher and Palmer Hardware, who occupied Meloy's old

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store room until at least the late 1920s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1913-1924;
Sesquicentennial History, 1977:68).

A necessity in the horse-era, harness making shops were among the earliest of the small craft shops established in this mid-nineteenth century community. The earliest extant resource associated with harness making in the commercial district of Shullsburg is the small brick building at 214-216 constructed for the harnessmaker Charles Priestly in 1882 (Free Press, 5 May 1882). Born in Mineral Point where he learned his trade from his father, Priestly established a harness shop in Shullsburg in the mid-1860s (Butterfield, 1881:739). According to the U.S. Census industrial schedule in 1870, Priestley had an annual production of 25 sets of harness valued at \$2000 (U.S. Census, 1870, [Industrial Schedule]). In 1883, Priestly sold his harness shop to James Brennan and later, his building to Casper Stevens in 1885 (Free Press, 12 October 1883, 15 October 1885). Brennan then moved the shop into the lower story of the Bottomly building at 235 West Water in December of 1885, where he remained until fire damaged the building in March, 1886 (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885, 18 March 1886). The only harness shop in Shullsburg at the turn of the century. The McGreane Brothers Harness shop was housed in Priestly's old shop at 214-216 West Water. Advertising harnesses for both summer and winter wear, the Mc Greane shop also offered all types of horse care equipment as well as trunks and valises (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1901; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:67). The McGreane Harness Shop remained in business until at least the late 1920s (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1901-1924).

Two stores offering watch repair services along with a stock of jewelry were part of the late nineteenth century the Water Street Commercial District. Located in the Stanley building at 135 West Water (not extant) in the early 1880s, the William Morris Jewelry Store moved to the newly constructed Williams Estate building at 207 West Water in 1884 (Pick and Gad, 27 November 1884, 1 January 1885). Offering a stock of jewelry, plated ware and watches, Morris sold out to Frank Lewis in 1887 (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885, 14 July 1887). George Weatherby established his jewelry store and watch repair shop in the west room of the newly constructed Look and Hillemeier Store at 236-238 West Water in 1887 (Pick and Gad, 28 September 1887). Learning his trade as an apprentice in Monroe, WI, Weatherby added a stock of musical instruments by the turn of the century (Pick and Gad, 5 June 1887). The Weatherby Jewelry Store closed in the early twentieth century when Weatherby turned to the insurance business (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1895-1909).

Two stores in the commercial district, of which only one is extant, sold boots and shoes exclusively (Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885). Beginning as a small shoemaking craft shop in the 1860s, Chris Peiffer gradually developed into a shoe repair shop that offered ready-made shoes for sale (United States Census, Industrial Schedule, 1860-1870; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924; Pick and Gad, 31 December 1885, 2 August 1886). Located in the old Moulton property at 250 West Water Street by 1885, Peiffer continued in business until around 1910. The business was continued by Peiffer's son Theodore through the early decades of the twentieth century (Pick and

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Gad, 5 March 1885; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 65).

The most specialized service offered by Shullsburg's commercial district in the nineteenth and early twentieth century was the art and photography gallery of Harry Chamberlin. Located at several sites in the commercial district in the early 1880s, Chamberlin moved into the second story of the Blakey building at 128 West Water in 1884 after a large skylight was installed on the roof to accommodate him (Free Press, 23 November 1883; Pick and Gad, 28 August 1884, 16 October 1884, 31 December 1885). In the photography business since the 1860s, Chamberlin occupied the space in the Blakey building until at least 1915 (Pick and Gad, 8 November 1894; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1915). Noted for his street scenes and photographs of local events, Chamberlin was awarded the first prize for flash light photography at the 1889 World's Exhibition in Chicago (Pick and Gad, 30 May 1889).

As one of the commercial centers of the lead and zinc mining area, Shullsburg supported three long-lived hotels in the nineteenth century. The two extant hotels (1840s Lafayette Hotel not extant) were built when existing buildings were enlarged and remodeled in response to the expanding needs of the community when it was undergoing the economic boom period in the 1880s. The City Hotel at 306-310 West Water gained its present appearance in 1884 when the earlier Montezuma Saloon building and the New York House Hotel were incorporated along with a new two-story addition on the west into one building (Pick and Gad, 3 July 1884). Although the history of the adjacent Montezuma Saloon and the New York Hotel remains unclear, the New York Hotel was apparently earlier called the Mansion House Hotel and Saloon. Part of property owned by John Griffin in the 1840s and early 1850s, the Mansion House was operated by Thomas Morris from 1849 until the mid-1860s. Morris purchased the property in 1854 (Tax Records, 1848-1867; Property Deeds, D.D-163, D.L-447; Southwestern Local, 13 March 1849, 25 November 1859; Democrat, 14 April 1866). Known as the New York Hotel when the proprietorship was passed to A. J. Vandergrift in 1874, the hotel apparently was given the name City Hotel in 1883 under the ownership of Richard Sheehy (Democrat, 29 October 1874, Pick and Gad, 16 November 1883). Sheehy operated the hotel as well as its dining room and sample room from at least 1882 until around 1891 when it was purchased by the Eagan family (Free Press, 19 May 1882; 16 November 1883; Pick and Gad, 3 July 1884, 26 July 1888; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:65). Known briefly in 1888 as the Hotel Daacon, the hotel resumed its name as the City Hotel and continued to serve the community with John Butler as manager throughout the early decades of the twentieth century (Pick and Gad, 30 March 1899; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1892-1924). The City Hotel was altered somewhat when it was remodeled into apartments in 1974 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:65).

Clearly the most elaborate hotel in the city, The Brewster House, was built at 212 West Water in 1886 in response to a community need for a first class hotel apparent since the advent of the railroad in 1881 (Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886). Funded by prominent citizen J.M. Brewster, the three-story brick Brewster House

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designed by Dr. C.C. Gratiot utilized the earlier two-story brick Stephens Block in its construction (Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886. Built to accommodate 30 sleeping rooms and the latest conveniences, the Brewster House under the management of Charles Ferrin hosted an elaborate dinner at the hotel and a ball at the Opera House at its grand opening (Pick and Gad, 4 November 1886). The design included two sample rooms, a dining room, office and lobby as well as a two-story kitchen annex at the rear (Pick and Gad, 18 February 1886, 4 November 1886). A door was installed between the hotel and the adjacent McNulty Hall and a small building erected at the rear in 1893, both added for the use of the "commercial tourist" to display their wares (Pick and Gad, 5 August 1886, 3 August 1893). Managed by Peter Baker around the turn of the century followed by Frank Gerlach in the early twentieth Century, the Brewster House remained the most prominent hotel in the city throughout the early twentieth century (Pick and Gad 11 May 1893, 5 June 1901; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924). Presently still known as the Brewster House, this building houses a saloon and a restaurant.

The rapid rise of garages in the second decade of the twentieth century marked the growing importance of the automobile in the local area. Services in the Water Street Historic District geared to this new technological form of transportation quickly replaced the livery services such as those offered by the McGinley Livery built just a few years earlier in 1903 on North Mineral Street (Pick and Gad, 13 August 1903; Sanborn Map, 1908-1915). The earliest building constructed to house auto related services was the concrete block Judd Garage built c. 1914 at 221-227 West Water (Sanborn Maps, 1915-1929; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1916-1919). The Judd Garage was remodeled for other commercial purposes some time after 1930 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:63). Auto repair was added along with the implement services offered by the Look and Fox partnership at their implement warehouse at 240 West Church Street as early as 1918 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1917-1924; Sanborn Map, 1915-1929). On the historic site of the Buena Vista saloon, the Gem Garage replaced the Gem Theater at 245 West Water Street around 1920. One of the two best preserved of the early garage buildings, the Gem Garage, owned and operated by Frank Moore, has more recently been used for storage by the Mc-Mor-Han Trucking Company (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1924; Sanborn Map, 1929; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:63). One the better preserved of the extant garages constructed during the historic period, the new Ford Garage building was built in 1929 at 104 South Judgement (Sanborn Map, 1929; Property Deed, 1928, D 79-630). Established by James Soycheff in the early 1920s after the previous Studebaker garage on the site went out of business, this sales and service car business was known as the Central Service Company Garage. Soycheff's sons Desmond and Clement continued the business until 1974 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1924; Sanborn Map, 1929; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 71).

Among the utilities serving the community, the telephone company is most closely associated with the historic resources in the Water Street Historic District. The first effort at establishing telephone services occurred in 1883 when the Wisconsin Telephone Company erected a line funded by subscription (taken down in 1889) from

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Shullsburg to Darlington in 1883 and early 1884 (Free Press, 19 October 1883; Pick and Gad, 23 October 1884, 18 April 1889). By 1896, a telephone for long distance to nearby communities was available at the rear of J.T. Brewster's Drug Store in the west room of the Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water Street and exchange was set up in the west room of the Look and Hillemeier Store at 236-238 West Water. An exchange linking telephone subscribers in the city established at the turn of the century in Dr. Albert Hayden's Drug Store in the center store room of the Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water was managed by Hayden until it was sold by the Wisconsin Telephone Company to the Lafayette Telephone Company in 1912 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1903-1924; Sanborn Maps, 1900-1908). Around 1915, the telephone exchange was moved to the second floor of the Merchants Union Bank building (Sanborn Maps, 1915-1929; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:115). The Wisconsin Telephone Company gained control of Shullsburg's telephone service again when it absorbed the Lafayette Telephone Company in 1925. The telephone company remained at 201 West Water until the exchange was transferred to the Darlington office in 1949 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:115).

Informational services played a significant role in the early period when Shullsburg was the county seat and in the mining community. Apparently the first paper printed in Shullsburg, the Pick and Gad, a democratic newspaper, was founded with the objective of being the "organ of the mining community and the guardian of its interest." First published by Walter Nimocks from 1853 until 1855, the name "Pick and Gad" was resurrected in 1882 when the lawyer T.J. Law commenced publication of a weekly newspaper (Butterfield, 1881: 495; Pick and Gad, 17 April 1884). T.J. Law took the position of senior member of the firm when his son A.W. Law became publisher in 1884 (Pick and Gad, 17 April 1884). In partnership for a brief time by Henry Jane in 1884, Law initiated a column devoted to mining news in the summer of 1886 (Pick and Gad, 17 April 1884; Pick and Gad, 1886). Law established his paper and his law office on the second floor of the old Stanley building at 135 West Water (not extant) in 1884. In 1905, the Pick and Gad office was located on the second floor of the new rock and brick building built on the same site after fire destroyed the earlier building in December of 1902 (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1903; 3 August 1905). A.W. Law purchased the paper from his father in 1906 (Pick and Gad, 8 February 1906). Following his father's death in 1910, Law sold the paper. After the paper endured a number of short term publishers, A.W. Law repurchased the Pick and Gad in 1923. When he died in 1936, his sons Abe, John and Harty continued the publication of the paper. Harty and Hazel Law became sole proprietors of the paper in 1947. In the 1930s, the newspaper office was moved across the street to the Blakey building at 128 West Water. The Pick and Gad was absorbed by the The Republican Journal of Darlington in 1965 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:114).

Other early but less long lived newspapers published in Shullsburg include the Lafayette County Herald founded in 1855 by Rose and Gray. Taken over by J.J. Marvin in 1856, the name was changed to the Southwestern Local in March of 1858. Shortly after in 1858, the Southwestern Local located in the third story of the McNulty

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General Store at 208 West Water (referred to as the Stephens Block for a short period of time in the late 1850s) was purchased by Edward Pickard, who formed a partnership with Egbert Carr that continued until 1861 (Butterfield, 1881:497-500; Southwestern Local, 21 January 1859, 6 April 1860, 18 October 1861). The Southwestern Local moved to the Osborne Block (not extant) in 1861 and folded in 1865. This paper was noted for its novel ladies department under the control of a lady editor (Southwestern Local 16, August 1861; Butterfield, 1881:499-500). The name Southwestern Local was resurrected in the late nineteenth century when T.H. McElroy followed by J.W. Blackstone, Jr. published the local newspaper from 1888 until 1903 (Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1888-1903). In existence for even shorter periods were the Republican and Whig paper, the Shullsburg Patriot and Flag and the Shullsburg Free Press. The only Republican paper ever to be published in the community, The Patriot and Flag published by C.P. Trevitt and Co. survived for only five months (Butterfield, 1881:500-501). Commencing publication c.1881, the Shullsburg Free Press published by Editor Macellan emphasized the reporting of local news. Unable to compete with the Pick and Gad, the Free Press sold its equipment to the Pick and Gad in 1884 (Pick and Gad, 17 April 18984; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1880-1881).

Most communities received health services in private homes or in the office of a general practitioner in the nineteenth century. Medical treatment in Shullsburg followed a typical development from the care of private general practitioners and specialists in private offices to the founding of a private hospital later in the twentieth century. As a result the majority of buildings representing this profession are dwellings and office spaces in commercial buildings. The Water Street Historic District contains several such offices.

Two prominent, late nineteenth century physicians had offices associated with the extant historic resources in the commercial district. After graduating from the St. Louis School of Medicine in 1874, Dr. Albert Hayden, a physician and surgeon, established his practice in Shullsburg in 1878 (Butterfield, 1881:736). Initially located in the Stephens Block (now part of the Brewster House) at 212 West Water, Hayden moved his office to the rear of his drug store he established in the newly constructed Copeland Block at 134-142 West Water from the Merchants Union Bank at 201 West Water in 1886 (Pick and Gad, 1 January 1885, 5 March 1885, 18 November 1885, 5 June 1901; Butterfield, 1881: 576). Hayden maintained his office in the center store at 138 West Water of the Copeland Block until his death in 1981.

A member of the pioneer Gratiot family of Gratiot's Grove, C.C. Gratiot graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1880. Dr. Gratiot established his medical and surgical career in Shullsburg in the early 1880s (Gregory, 1932: 38-39). Gratiot's office was located on the second floor of the Brewster Block from 1883 until the turn of the century (Pick and Gad, 13 July 1883, 1 January 1885, 22 July 1886, 5 June 1901). To facilitate his expanding surgical practice, Dr. Gratiot "fitted up" an operating room in 1896, reportedly providing "all the appliances of a modern hospital" with the result that it now was "not

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necessary to make expensive visits to Chicago and elsewhere" (Pick and Gad, 20 February 1896). Moving to the Merchants Union Bank building at 201 West Water after the turn of the century, Gratiot expanded his hospital, utilizing the second floor of the adjacent Williams Estate building at 207 West Water by 1908 in addition to most of the second floor of the bank building (Sanborn Maps, 1908, 1915; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1909-1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:134). In partnership with Dr. Charles Lehnkering from Philadelphia in 1897, Gratiot formed a partnership with his one-time office assistant Mary Peebles in 1908. Also noted for his civic leadership, the multi-talented Dr. Gratiot served as mayor for several terms, county supervisor and chairman, and as a member of the school board for 35 years (Pick and Gad, 29 May 1924). Gratiot moved his office to his place of residence a few years before his death in 1924 (Evening Times, 5 September 1964).

Born in Shullsburg in 1871, Mary Peebles entered the Illinois Medical School of Chicago in 1904 after a year of work as Dr. C.C. Gratiot's office assistant. Specializing in diseases of the eye, ear nose and throat, Dr Peebles returned to Shullsburg in 1908 where she entered into a partnership with Dr. C.C. Gratiot (Gregory, 1932:42-43). Dr. Peebles shared Gratiot's office and hospital facilities above the Merchant Union Bank building at 201 West Water until the Gratiot office was moved to his place of residence on East Water in 1921. Dr. Peebles (also known as Dr. Peebles Gratiot) continued to serve the community until she retired in 1948 (Evening Times, 29 May 1924; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:134).

Among the more prominent physicians practicing in Shullsburg in the early twentieth century, Dr. S.A.J. Ennis founded his medical and surgical practice in Shullsburg in 1913. Ennis established his office on the second floor of the Pick and Gad building at 135 West Water, expanding to the upper floor of the adjacent Miller Dry Goods Store building at 133 West Water where he established a small hospital. When in partnership with Dr. Henry Hoesley, Ennis and Hoesley moved their hospital to larger quarters outside the historic district on 204 East Water Street. The Shullsburg Hospital is presently occupied as the Shullsburg Convalescent Home. Active in the promotion of community welfare, Hoesley is noted for the establishment of Badger City Park. Hoesley continued the practice of medicine until shortly before his death in 1971 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:134-135).

The Water Street Commercial Historic District is indirectly associated with the resources associated with city government because it was the site of the post office throughout its history and because it has contained the hall of the town of Shullsburg since the 19th century.

In 1846, the city was platted by Washington Hinman. On land entered at the land office in Mineral Point by William Hempstead in 1847, the original villages consisted of thirteen irregular blocks. Known as the Hempstead Addition, this area, which

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includes the Water Street Historic District, was intersected by Mineral, Gratiot, Iowa, Judgement, Church, Water and Main Streets (Butterfield, 1881: 573). In the same year of 1847, the town of Shullsburg became part of the newly formed Lafayette County when Iowa County was divided into two counties. By act of the Wisconsin Legislature on March 30, 1861, the west half of Section 11 and the east half of Section 10, Township 1 north, Range 2 east, was incorporated as the Village of Shullsburg (Butterfield, 1881:574). Governed by a village president and four trustees, the first election of city officers was held at the courthouse (not extant) on April 12, 1862 (Butterfield, 1881:574; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:119). When Shullsburg was incorporated as a city in 1889, the governmental body changed to the mayor-council form found in the vast majority of Wisconsin cities (Pick and Gad, 11 April 1889; Wyatt, 1986 [Government]:9-8). The first mayor Joseph Blackstone held the first city council meeting in the town clerk's office on April 9, 1889 (Pick and Gad, 11 April 1889; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 120).

The city of Shullsburg's governmental offices were located in various buildings for much of its historic period. Apparently operating out of city officials' places of business, the location of city offices throughout the nineteenth century remains unclear. When the city purchased the the Congregational Church on the corner of Water and Judgement Street (not extant) for a community center in 1928, space for city council chambers, storage for the equipment of the volunteer fire department as well as space for the city library was secured. After renting the east room of the Copeland Opera House at 144-148 West Water for a few years commencing in 1960, the city rented the lower story of Brewster Block at 202-206 West Water. The city clerk's office and the council chamber was moved into the east room while the city library was moved to the east room (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:119-122, 126-130; Sanborn Maps, 1915, 1929). In the mid-1980s, the city of Shullsburg purchased the Shullsburg Electric Co. building constructed (non-contributing) in the 1970s at 112 Gratiot. This building presently houses the library as well as the city offices and council chambers.

Located in the southern part of Lafayette county, the Town of Shullsburg was organized January 12, 1849 at a meeting held in the village of Shullsburg. The township was given the name Shullsburg in honor of Jesse Shull, who is recognized along with his associate A.P. Van Matre as the first permanent settlers in the township. The town of Shullsburg is composed of Townships 1 and 2 north, Ranges 2 and 3 east and encompasses an area nine miles long and four miles wide. Among the earliest of the settlements in the town was Gratiot's Grove located a few miles south of the present city of Shullsburg, which was settled by Henry and J.P.B. Gratiot in 1825. When the Gratiot's left the area after the trauma of the Black Hawk War in 1832, the business of the area increasing became centered in the settlement that was platted as the village of Shullsburg in 1846. The post office for the town was moved from Gratiot's Grove to the village of Shullsburg in c.1846. Originally settled by lead miners, the township attracted farmers as early as 1827 when A.C. Ransom and Kingsley Olds established the first farm in the township near Gratiot's Grove.

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Originally located at a site presently unknown, the Shullsburg Town Hall rented space for the town clerk's office in the town board member and Chairman C. W. Priestly's new building at 214-216 West Water in 1882 (Pick and Gad, 8 October 1885; Butterfield, 1881:739). Shullsburg's town hall remained in the west room of the Priestly Block until after the turn of the century (Sanborn Maps, 1894, 1900,). Used by various commercial businesses for several decades in the early twentieth century, the Priestly Block, presently owned by the City of Shullsburg, again houses the town hall of Shullsburg Township in its west store room (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:67).

Until the erection of a separate building in 1957 outside the boundaries of the Water Street Historic on the corner of Main and Iowa Streets, the Shullsburg Post Office, a federal institution significant as a service at the city level, was located as most early post offices in association with private businesses. Moved around the commercial district frequently, the Shullsburg Post Office reportedly was located in Martial Cottle's store at 303 West Water (not extant) in 1845 and in the J.K. Williams building (not extant) on the site of the present Williams Estate building at 207 West Water in the 1850s (Butterfield, 1881: 579; Property Deed, 1859, D.D-456, D.U-15; Southwestern Local, 21 January 1859). Established in the earlier frame Weatherby Block at 149 West Water (not extant) by 1882, the post office was moved to the west room of the newly constructed Look and Hillemyer Store building at 236-238 West Water in 1887 (Pick and Gad, 19 May 1882, 14 July 1882, 11 August 1887, 29 September 1887). Except for a brief time around 1902, when it was located in the Brewster Block, the post office remained at this site for most of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Sanborn Maps, 1894-1929). In 1902, the post office was moved into the west room of the Brewster Block at 202-206 West Water while George Kuelling, who operated his barber shop in the east store room, was postmaster (Pick and Gad, 10 April 1902). The post office was moved into the west room of the Brewster Block again after the previous occupant, the First National Bank, closed in 1939. It remained at this site until the new post office building was constructed at the corner of Main and Gratiot Streets in 1957 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:117).

Shullsburg's Water Street Commercial Historic District reflects the major economic role it played in the community and the surrounding mining and agricultural regions. This district contains the highest concentration of historic commercial buildings in the city of Shullsburg and is a reflection of the commercial growth and prosperity of the community from 1842 to 1929. The businesses represented by the present day buildings covered the wide range of commercial activities necessary to support the economy of the area's lead and zinc mining industry and small agricultural service center such as Shullsburg and includes banks, hotels, mercantile, newspaper, hardware, drug, jewelry stores, and garages. The evolution of the buildings over time mirrors the changing economic environment of the community.

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

Social History

Reaching their peak activity between the Civil War and the early twentieth century, the fraternal organizations were one of the first and most popular types of voluntary organizations. Its small size, intimacy, and moralistic overtones gave a needed sense community order and cooperation. Common after the Civil War, early forms met primarily for companionship and the later type which became more prevalent at the turn of the century were more service oriented (Wyatt, 1966 [Social and Political Movement] III, 5-1-5; Nesbit, 1985:686). The halls typically found above the commercial buildings served as meeting places for large groups.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows originally provided members sickness and death benefits. Later it formed more for interpersonal association, emphasizing good moral conduct and considerable ritual in the meetings (Wyatt, 1986 [Social and Political Movements]:III, 5-4). In Shullsburg, the Justitia Lodge No. 12 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was chartered in 1848. Numbering 110 members, the lodge met in the second floor hall of Blakey's building at 128 West Water in the 1870s and in McNulty's Hall in the 1880s (Butterfield, 1881:581-582; Free Press, 21 April, 1883). The Shullsburg I.O.O.F. had a new building constructed in 1886 on property purchased from Peter Baker at 130 West Water (Pick and Gad, 22 July 1886; Property Deed, 1886, D.34-357). Designed by Dr C.C. Gratiot, the building housed a lodge room on the second floor and commercial space for rental purposes on the lower story (Pick and Gad, 2 September 1886, 23 September 1886, 17 February 1887). Guided by their creed "to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead and to educate the orphan," the Justitia Lodge No. 12 continues to meet in the upper story of the I.O.O.F. building up to the present time. In conjunction with the Odd Fellows, the Amaryllis Rebekah Lodge was instituted on June 26, 1887. Comprised of 38 charter members, the Rebekahs share the I.O.O.F. hall at 130 West Water (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:83-84).

Other community organizations such as the Woodman of America used the I.O.O.F. hall facilities (Pick and Gad, 7 December 1893). Founded in 1883 and popular mainly in the Midwest, the Modern Woodman of America were primarily an insurance society. They also required good moral character for entrance and practiced some religious ceremony. The XYZ Camp No. 1400 used the I.O.O.F. Hall for its organizational meeting in 1899 and for a short time thereafter. The hall on the second floor of the Look and Hillemeyer building at 236-238 West Water was rented by the Camp in 1922 when the membership had increased sufficiently. A fraternal benefit society, this society support a home for the aged, established a free health service for its members in 1927, support a hearing program and a scholarship program (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:85-86).

The Free Masons maintained a highly-structured organization, conducting their meetings with much ceremony and ritual. Its hierarchy and rules offered a sense of order, community status and prestige (Wyatt, 1986 [Social and Political Movements]:

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III, 5-2-4). The Amicitia Lodge, No. 25, A.F. and A.M. was another important fraternal organization begun in mid-nineteenth century Shullsburg. It was organized in 1849. Initially meeting in a room at the rear of the Vaughn building at 211 West Water, the Masonic Lodge moved the site of their meetings to the Stephens Block at 212 West Water (now part of the Brewster House). In the 1870s, the Masons shared a hall in the Blakey building at 128 West Water (Butterfield, 1881:581). In 1887, the Masonic Lodge rented the second story of the newly constructed Look and Hillemyer Store building at 236-238 West Water (Pick and Gad, 10 January 1887, 6 October 1887). Fitted especially to suit their needs, which included a lodge room, kitchen and anteroom, the Masonic Lodge remained at this site until 1898 (Pick and Gad, 10 January 1887, 3 March 1898; Sanborn Map, 1894). At this time, the lodge contracted to use the third-story hall of the McNulty building at 208 West Water for five years for lodge purposes (Pick and Gad, 3 March 1898). Also known to have rented quarters in the Honeycomb building (not extant) in the early twentieth century, the Amicitia Lodge No. 25 F. and A.M. purchased the C.J. Meloy Hardware building in 1920 (Property Deed, 1920, D.69-412; Sesquicentennial History, 1977: 83-84). Continuing to occupy this building at the present time, the Masons rent the lower story for commercial purposes. Typically, the Masonic Lodge organized a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1892. Identified as Chapter No. 30, the ladies of the Eastern Star shared the facilities of their sponsoring organization, the Amicitia Lodge No. 27 AF and AM of Shullsburg (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:84).

A fraternal organization established in the early twentieth century, the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 1501 was founded in 1910 by 50 charter members. Meeting in the hall of the Look and Hillemyer building at 236-238 West Water until the 1950s, the Knights of Columbus presently occupy the small, much altered Meloy General Store building at 220 West Water (non-contributing). Devoted to charitable purposes as well as social activities, the Knights of Columbus raise funds to aid handicapped and retarded persons and for scholarships for catholic education (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:88-89; Sanborn Map, 1915-1929).

The Water Street Historic District was the activity center for the community as well as the commercial and social center. For a period of almost 70 years, the Copeland Opera House at 144-148 West Water was the site of most the community's important events and gatherings. Constructed in 1882, it was built by the public spirited citizen Joseph Copeland in response to a need expressed by the community. The construction of the Opera House was heralded by the local newspaper as being built for "local beauty and public pleasure" whereas the railroad built the previous year in 1881 was "a public necessity" (Free Press, 14 July 1882, 13 October 1882). In October of 1882, the dedication of the Opera House was celebrated by the week long appearance of the Simeon Comedy Company and a grand street parade (Free Press, 13 October 1882). A formal dinner party and grand ball celebrating the opening of this community facility was held in November, 1882 (Free Press, 10 November 1882). Designed with commercial spaces on the lower story and an opera house with a seating capacity for 600, the Opera House was equipped with full stage, sets and scenery and

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

decorated by an elaborate frescoed ceiling painted by Stanley and Slaughter (Free Press, 13 October 1882).

Notable for the diversity of the events it housed throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Opera House was the site of theatrical productions, lecture series, religious revival meetings, conventions, school graduations, and community social events and meetings. Operated with the aid of a manager, the Opera House was managed by John Risken in the late 1880s and in the 1890s followed by M.A. O'Brien, Andrews and Richards, and Joseph Gallagher in the early twentieth century (Pick and Gad, 6 October 1887; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1891-1916). The traveling theater companies were advertised in the local newspaper, always with an accompanying, rather brusque comment by the editor on the value in proportion to the money and time spent by the customer. Among the many traveling theatrical companies playing at the Shullsburg Opera House were the Ranson Theatrical Company in February 1884, Duncan Clark's Female Minstrels in August 1893, the first genuine opera to play in Shullsburg--"The Pretty Persian Girl" by the Andrews Opera Company in November 1896, the Charles Becker Musical Entertainment Show in October, 1911, "The Honeymoon" or the "Taming a Wife" in December 1913, and the series of plays in January 1927 (Free Press, 8 February 1884, Pick and Gad, 24 August 1893, 5 November 1896, 19 November 1911, 30 December 1913, 6 January 1927). Local benefit productions such as the "grand benefit entertainment" by local talent in 1883 and the "Base Ball Program" benefit in 1913 were typical community happenings frequently using the Opera House facilities (Free Press, 21 December 1883, Pick and Gad, 11 April 1913). The local Shullsburg Drama Club established in the early 1930s presented a wide variety of plays in the Opera House. In 1916, movies began to be shown at the Opera House, continuing until the Burg Theater at 120 West Water was built in 1949 (Sesquicentennial History, 1977:79,91).

Large social affairs and celebrations frequently used the auditorium space in the Opera House. Opened by a grand ball held in the auditorium, the Opera House also hosted the grand ball when the I.O.O.F. was dedicated in January 1887 as well as the grand ball when the new hotel, The Brewster House opened in October 1886 (Free Press, 10 November 1882; Pick and Gad, 28 October 1886, 27 January 1887). In April 1891, the G.A.R. organization and its 51 members celebrated its 25th anniversary in the Opera House (Pick and Gad, 9 April 1891).

Intellectual events also occurred in the Opera House setting. A seasonal lecture course was scheduled annually for a time according to the local newspaper as was a Farmers Institute in the 1890s (Pick and Gad, 22 March 1894, 20 February 1899). The Opera House was the site of political events such as the Republican Rally and the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Society meeting at which Kate Richmond, an actress who lived for a time in Shullsburg, gave a Shakespearean interpretation of Queen Catherine (Pick and Gad, 9 October 1884, 30 December 1886). In addition, Shullsburg High School Graduation ceremonies and class plays were held in the Opera House from 1883 until the high school gymnasium was built in 1942 (Free Press, 22 June 1883, Pick and Gad, 21 May 1885; Sesquicentennial History, 1977:79).

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

Before the advent of the Opera House era, community social events and entertainment were held in various halls and meeting rooms on the upper floors of the commercial buildings. Among the most prominent was McNulty Hall located on the third story of the McNulty General Store at 208 west Water [also referred to as the Stephens Block at times and as the Brewster Store in the late nineteenth century]. Community events such as the I.O.O.F. "Ball game dinner" benefit in October 1867, the Catholic Library Association entertainment benefit in 1874, the week long production of the Star Alliance Comedy Company in May 1882, and the TSR Club dance in September 1882 occurred in McNulty Hall (Democrat, 18 October 1867, 6 November 1874; Free Press, 5 May 1882, 15 September 1882). After the Opera House became the preferred site for most of the community happenings, the McNulty Hall was rented to local fraternal organizations for their lodge rooms. The G.A.R. rented the hall for their newly established organization in 1883 and the I.O.O.F. used the space in the early 1880s before they built their lodge building in 1886 (Free Press, 17 August 1883; Pick and Gad, 6 July 1883, 27 January 1887). The Masonic Lodge contracted to use the space for five years in 1898 (Pick and Gad, 3 March 1898). Later in the nineteenth century, the newly constructed Weatherby Block at 149 West Water was leased for the Young People's Literary and Social Club. Opened formally in December 1894, the club planned to be open every evening thereafter for the benefit of the young people of the community (Pick and Gad, 27 December 1894).

The Water Street Commercial Historic District was the historic focal point for many social groups in the community such as the Free Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus. These groups played a significant role in the social history of the community through their advocacy of community betterment projects, provisions for the care of their members and role in important community social issues such as care of the handicapped, the orphans and the widows. Their contribution to local history is embodied in the numerous extant meeting places of these groups such as the Odd Fellows Lodge, the McNulty Hall the Look and Hillemeier Hall, and the Masonic Hall. The Water Street Historic District has additional significance as the primary center for community activities during the 19th and 20th centuries. The role of the commercial district in the social lives of the community began to dissipate outside the district by 1928 when the disbanded Congregational Church deeded their building on the corner of Judgement and Water Streets (not extant) to the city for community events and "social welfare purposes." It was further diminished when the high school gymnasium was constructed in 1942 outside the district on North Judgement Street.

Archaeological Potential

No systematic archaeological work has been done to date in the present commercial district of Shullsburg. Because the Water Street Historic District has been

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

developed since the 1840s, it is possible that significant archaeological resources survive.

Preservation Activity

An awareness of the value of the city's historic significance and architectural character by the community has long existed in Shullsburg as evidenced by the presence of a historical society in Shullsburg as early as 1913. The present Badger Historical Society incorporated on September 23, 1975 sponsored the writing of the community's history in 1977. Other preservation activities by the community includes the preservation and maintenance of the historic lead mine located in Badger City Park as a museum. In addition, an intensive architectural and history survey was supported by the city of Shullsburg in 1982. More recently, the city commissioned the preparation of this National Register Nomination and has been working toward the economic development of their historic commercial district.

Criteria Exception

The Centenary Methodist Church at 226 West Church Street is nominated because it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction. Therefore, it is an exception to Criteria A for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

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 # _____

X See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
X State Historic preservation office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/6/5/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/1/7/3/3/5</u>	B	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/6/8/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/1/7/0/6/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/6/6/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/1/7/0/6/0</u>	D	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/6/5/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/1/7/1/0/0</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed Water Street Commercial History District in the the city of Shullsburg begins at the southwest curb line of the intersection of Judgement and Water
X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Water Street Historic District boundaries encompass the best preserved as well as the greatest number of significant buildings in the area that has been the
X See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Joan Rausch, Architectural Historian</u>	date	<u>March 24, 1989</u>
organization	<u>Architectural Researches, Inc.</u>	telephone	<u>(608)788-5932</u>
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city or town	<u>La Crosse</u>	zip code	<u>54601</u>

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Continuation Sheet

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

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Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Shullsburg, LaFayette County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description Cont.

Streets, then south to the south lot line of 104 South Judgement Street, then west to the west lot line, then north along the lot line to the rear lot line of 102 W. Water then west along the rear lot lines of 102 to 144-148 West Water, across Iowa Street, then continuing west along the rear lot lines of 202-206 to 220 West Water, then south along the rear property line of 112 Gratiot Street, then south across Church Street to the south curblines, then east to the northeast corner of 226 Church Street, continuing south along the east property line, then west along the rear property lines of 226 and 240 West Church Street, then north along the west property line on 240 West Church Street, continuing north to the intersection with the west curb line to Gratiot Street and the southeast corner of 236-238 then west along the rear property lines of 236-238 to 314 West Water Street, then northeast along the west property line of 314 West Water Street, continuing northeast across Water Street, to the north curb of Water Street, then northwest to the northwest corner of 327 West Water Street, then northeast along the west property line of 327 West Water Street, continuing southeast to the rear lot lines of 319 to 309 West Water and the north lot line of c. 150 North Mineral, continuing southeast across Mineral Street to the south curb of Main Street and along that line to 245 and 235 West Water, then continuing east across Gratiot Street and south along the south curb of Main Street behind 221 to 201 West Water, continuing east across Iowa Street and east along the rear lot lines of 149 to 127 West Water, then south along the east lot line of 127 West Water Street, continuing south across Water Street to the south curb line of Water Street, then east along the curb of Water Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification Con't.

commercial center of Shullsburg since the 1840s. The district is clearly bounded by residential properties on all sides except the east end where Judgement Street, the main north to south street in the city creates a natural boundary. In addition, the east boundary is drawn to exclude modern building constructed on the north side of West Water Street.

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

WATER STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Joan Rausch
1988 November
Negatives: State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo #1 of 33
Water Street (General View), View from the East

Photo #2 of
200 Block of West Church Street (south side), left to right, View from east.
226 West Church Street, Centenary Methodist Church
246 West Church Street, Lock and Fox Implement Warehouse/Garage

Photo #3 of 33
100 Block of South Judgement Street (west side), view from east.
104 South Judgement Street, Stoycheff Garage

Photo #4 of 33
100 Block of Mineral Street (west side), view from east.
c. 150 Mineral Street, Fred McGinley Livery

Photo #5 of 33
100 Block of West Water Street (south side), left to right, view from northeast.
102 West Water Street, Byrne-Agri Service Inc.
112 West Water Street, James Hatch Building
120 West Water Street, Burg Theatre

Photo #6 of 33
100 Block of West Water Street (south side), left to right, view from northeast.
128 West Water Street, J.H. Blakey Building
130 West Water Street, Justitia Lodge No. 12 of I.O.O.F.
132 West Water Street, Palace Saloon
134-142 West Water Street, Copeland Block
144-148 West Water Street, Copeland Opera House

Photo #7 of 33
200 Block of West Water Street (south side), left to right, view from northeast.
202-206 West Water Street, Brewster Block
208 West Water Street, McNulty Brothers General Store and Exchange
212 West Water Street, Brewster House Hotel
214-216 West Water Street, C.W. Priestly Block
220 West Water Street, P.C. Meloy General Store
224 West Water Street, Mortell Standard Station

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Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

Photo #8 of 33

200 Block of West Water (south side), left to right, view from northwest.
224 West Water Street, Mortell Standard Station
112 Gratiot Street, Shullsburg Electric Co. Building

Photo #9 of 33

200 Block of West Water Street (south side), left to right, view from northeast.
236-238 West Water Street, Look and Hillemeier General Store
246 West Water Street, Hilderbrant Tavern
250-252 West Water Street, Darwin Moulton Store
306-310 West Water Street, City Hotel
314 West Water Street, "French" Henry Saloon and Confectionary

Photo #10 of 33

200 Block of West Water Street (south side), Left to right, view from northeast.
306-310 West Water Street, City Hotel
314 West Water Street, "French" Henry Saloon and Confectionary

Photo #11 of 33

100 Block of West Water Street (north side), left to right, view from southeast.
149 West Water Street, Weatherby Block
145 West Water Street, Post Office Building
141 West Water Street, Frank Gerlach Saloon
135 West Water Street, Pick and Gad Newspaper Office
133 West Water Street, C.G. Miller Dry Goods Store
127 West Water Street, C.J. Meloy Hardware Store

Photo #12 of 33

100 Block of West Water Street (north side). left to right, view from southwest.
149 West Water Street, Weatherby Block
145 West Water Street, Post Office Building
141 West Water Street, Frank Gerlach Saloon
135 West Water Street, Pick and Gad Newspaper Office
133 West Water Street, C.G. Miller Dry Goods Store
127 West Water Street, C.J. Meloy Hardware Store

Photo #13 of 33

200 Block of West Water Street (north side), left to right, view from southeast.
221-227 West Water Street, Judd Garage
215 West Water Street, Thompson Furniture Store
211 West Water Street, Edward Vaughn Store
207 West Water Street, Williams Estate Building
201 West Water Street, Merchants Union Bank

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Page 3 Water Street Commercial Historic District
Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

Photo #14 of 33

200 Block of West Water Street (north side), left to right, view from southeast.
251 West Water Street, McCarthy Building
245 West Water Street, Gem Garage
235 West Water Street, William Bottomly Building

Photo #15 of 33

300 Block of West Water Street (north side), left to right, view from southwest.
319 West Water Street, Andrew Hebenstreit Grocery Store
317 West Water Street, Hebenstreit House
313 West Water Street, Conrad Hillemeier General Store
309 West Water Street, Michael Tierney House
303 West Water Street, Michael Tierney Grocery Store

Photo #16 of 33

300 Block of West Water Street (north side), view from southeast.
327 West Water Street, Anton Anret Building

Photo #17 of 33

226 West Church Street, Centenary Methodist Church
View from north

Photo #18 of 33

226 West Church Street, Centenary Methodist Church, Detail of Gable.
View from north

Photo #19 of 33

226 West Church Street, Centenary Methodist Church, Detail of Facade.
View from north

Photo #20 of 33

127 West Water Street, C.J. Meloy Hardware Store
View from southwest

Photo #21 of 33

128 West Water Street, J.H. Blakey Building
View from northeast

Photo #22 of 33

133 West Water Street, C.G. Miller Dry Goods Store
View from south

Photo #23 of 33

141 West Water Street, Frank Gerlach Saloon
View from southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Page 4 Water Street Commercial Historic District
Shullsburg Lafayette County Wisconsin

Photo #24 of 33

144-148 West Water Street, Copeland Opera House
View from northwest

Photo #25 of 33

210 West Water Street, Merchants Union Bank, east elevation
View from southeast

Photo #26 of 33

202-206 West Water, Brewster Block
View from northeast

Photo #27 of 33

208 West Water Street, McNulty Brothers General Store and Exchange
View from north

Photo #28 of 33

212 West Water Street, Brewster House Hotel
View from northeast

Photo #29 of 33

236-238 West Water Street, Look and Hillemeier General Store
View from north

Photo #30 of 33

306-310 West Water Street, City Hotel, Rear gables
View from south

Photo #31 of 33

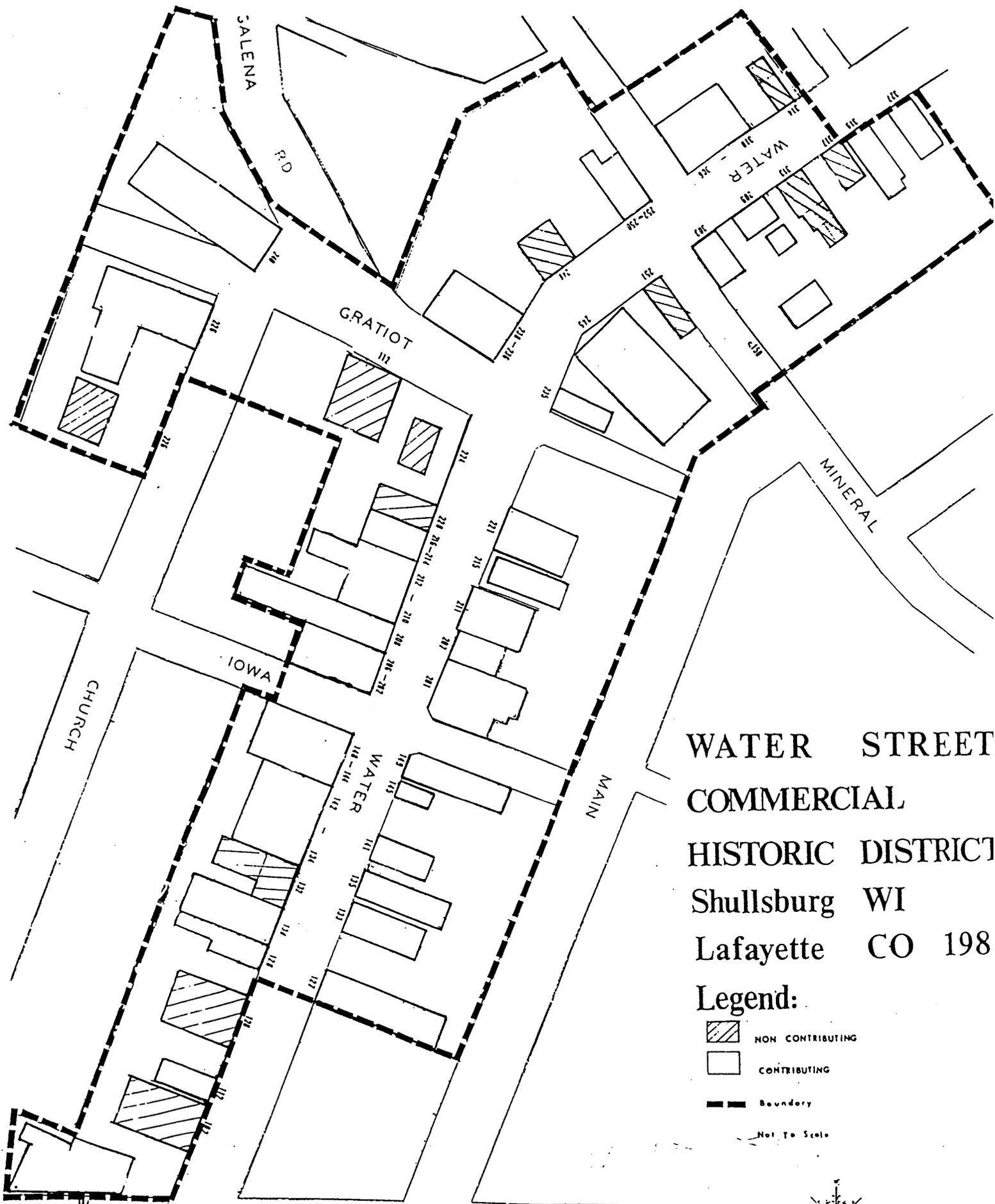
309 West Water Street, Michael Tierney House
View from east

Photo #32 of 33

309 West Water Street, Michael Tierney House, rear stone shed.
View from northeast

Photo #33 of 33

319 West Water, Andrew Hebenstreit Grocery Store
View from southwest



**WATER STREET
 COMMERCIAL
 HISTORIC DISTRICT**
 Shullsburg WI
 Lafayette CO 198

Legend:

-  NON CONTRIBUTING
-  CONTRIBUTING
-  Boundary
-  Not To Scale

JUDGEMENT

