

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
12-29-98

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Franklin County Jail

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 209 West Main Street not for publication

city or town Benton vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Franklin code 055 zip code 62812

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. Wheeler / SHPO 12/21/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Franklin County Jail

Name of Property

Franklin, Illinois

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	2	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/Correctional Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Cultur/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Iron

Narrative Description

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

Franklin County Jail
Name of Property

Franklin, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Law

Period of Significance

1906 - 1948

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Royer, J. R., Architect

Gill, R. Z., Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Franklin County Clerk

Franklin County Jail

Franklin, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 116 33111910 4207010
Zone Easting Northing
2

3 Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lonna Hargis, Office Manager

organization Franklin County Historic Preservation Society date September 30, 1998

street & number 108 Prairie Street telephone 617-439-0608

city or town Zeigler state IL zip code 62999

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Franklin County Historic Preservation Society, c/o Robert S. Rea

street & number 9831 Baxter Drive telephone 618-439-6878

city or town Benton state IL zip code 62812

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

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

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Franklin County Jail

Narrative Description:

The Franklin County Jail is located in Benton, Illinois, which is the county seat of Franklin County in southern Illinois. The building is located on the north side of West Main Street between Pine and Maple Streets. The building has two floors containing 2,900 square feet, a basement that has usable space of 1,589 square feet and an attic area containing 1,085 square feet. This building is situated on $\frac{1}{4}$ of a city block in an area that is 90 feet wide and 120 feet deep. The Franklin County Courthouse is two blocks east of the jail and was built in 1874/1875. Interstate 57 is a few blocks to the west. West Main Street is also State Route 14. The building is owned by the Franklin County Historic Preservation Society.

The new jail was voted to be built at a cost of \$30,000.00 in October of 1904. It was designed by Architect Joseph W. Royer of Urbana, Illinois and constructed by Rudolph Z. Gill of Urbana, Illinois. Joseph W. Royer was an eclectic architect who practiced in a number of architectural styles including Romanesque Revival (Champaign County Courthouse) and the Classical Revival (Urbana Free Library). He also used the medieval idiom in the Urbana Lincoln Hotel which was constructed in 1924. Dark brick with limestone trim, the hotel had an arched entryway, a crenellated tower with two-story oriel window and half-timbering on its upper stories. Unfortunately, the hotel was severely compromised when the building was enveloped in the Lincoln Square Shopping Center, an enclosed mall constructed in 1961.

Construction began on the Franklin County Jail in 1905 and was nearing completion by June of 1906, however, this did not include the plumbing, sewage, heating and electric. These were completed by June of 1907. The jail was used for the next eighty-five years to hold county and Federal prisoners. A new jail facility was completed in December of 1990 and the building was idled by the county.

The 2-story building was constructed as a jail with an attached residential living quarters for the sheriff. It contains two floors of cells in the rear (north) of the building. The building has a hipped roof with gabled dormers. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. Below the roofline of the sheriff's residence are wood modillions. The brick structure has corner quoins that are smooth-faced limestone.

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The basement is poured concrete to the ground level, cut blocks of rock-face stone for the foundation walls, and a smooth-faced limestone water table caps the foundation. Above the foundation area the building is brick, which were manufactured locally. Production of the bricks was, without a doubt, more important than color control as there are various colors used throughout. The brick pattern of the building walls is a running bond. The first story windows have straight lintels and sills of smooth limestone. The second story windows have sills of smooth limestone.

It is believed that this structure is the second permanent jail to be built in Franklin County, the first being constructed in 1840. Little recorded proof can be found on the prior location of the jail. Upon speaking with the current Sheriff, Bill Wilson, the original jail was located in the first Courthouse before burning down. It is not known if it was moved because of the fire or for expansion purposes. However, we do know that it was relocated to a small residential property on the corner of Church and Maple. It was believed to only house two maybe three cells.

The building, inside and out, has been changed some over the years. The main changes to the outside are: (1) porch located on the south side of the building, (2) steps and landing to the porch located on the west side leading into what was the kitchen, (3) the deletion of two chimneys, (4) and replacement of the modillion blocks in the roof cornice and (5) the center windows on the north side.

In the 1970's the original front porch was removed and a much smaller one was constructed. The new porch was reconstructed during 1997 using historic pictures and the location of original foundation as a basis for the reconstruction.

No plans have been made to change the west side steps and landing. The original roof over the door leading into the kitchen is still as it was when the building was originally constructed. Steps, landing and handrails have been added to what appears to have only been steps and a small landing. No date for these changes has been found at this time.

No plans have been made to rebuild the two chimneys that have been removed. All of the modillion blocks have been replaced in the roof cornice. The original modillion blocks had been removed in the 1970s. The modillion blocks were placed in the exact

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Franklin County Jail

location as the originals and appear to match the original pictures of the building. The changes made to the north side of the building were required by State codes for fire and safety measures, and were made in the 1980's. The two center windows were made into doors with steps, and a cage added to allow safe escape by the prisoners in case of a fire. No plans have been made to change the north side of the building.

Changes to the inside of the structure have been modernization of plumbing and electric, as well as doors, when the residence was converted from the Sheriff's living quarters into offices. The major changes occurred during the early 1970's and again in the beginning of the 1980's.

Part of a solid wall, which was located in the original bathroom on the second floor, had been changed. The change made the bathroom smaller, and a connecting door was installed between the cell area and the living area.

In 1958, to accommodate a prisoner's kitchen, a wall located at the center of the south wall in the basement was removed. The wall was 12 feet in length and ran north and south which connected with the wall running east and west. Until 1958 the wife of the presiding sheriff was hired by the county to cook the prisoner's meals from her own kitchen in the family quarters. In 1958 a prisoner's kitchen was constructed and cooks were hired from outside.

The jail was built to the specification of the Tysdale Jail Company, located in St. Louis, Missouri, known for providing the best hardware available at the time, including bars and locks and pre-welding-era rivets. With eight single bed cells, eight double bed cells, and two pocket cells which contained four beds each, at full capacity the jail could accommodate thirty-two prisoners. The cells faced each other, disallowing personal privacy.

The entire structure had steam heat, plumbing, electric lights, and sewer installed between 1906 and 1907. There have been numerous updates to these facilities. The floors in the cell area are terrazzo and remain intact. The building is remarkably unchanged from its original state, and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and association.

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Franklin County Jail

South Elevation:

The south (front) elevation of the building faces West Main Street. Across the street is the Franklin County Annex Building, which houses county offices unable to fit into the County Courthouse. A used auto business is also located across the street. This elevation is the front of the building. The original front door had side windows on either side and a transom above the door. Since acquiring the building, the society has installed a door and side windows similar to the original that had been found in a house, which was to be demolished. In the 1970s the original front porch was removed and replaced with a much smaller one. The porch has been reconstructed using pictures and the remains of the original foundation. It is a one-story, open porch with a shed roof that has been reconstructed across the full width of the front of the building to match the design of the original front porch. The original front porch had a wooden floor and the reconstructed one has poured concrete.

The porch's foundation has rectangular blocks of rock-face limestone set in straight courses. Above the foundation is a smooth limestone waterable. Coupled columns rest on limestone copings that cap the brick walls of the porch. The columns, which are round with a slight entasis, have Ionic capitals and rest on plinths.

The first story two-over-two, double-hung window to the west of the front entry door opens into the sitting area at the bottom of the residential staircase. Above this on the second story is another two-over-two, double-hung window that opens into a bedroom. A blind oculus, which is original, is centered on the second story level above the front porch roof. The oculus is of running-bond brick recessed in a frame of tapered rowlock course brick with keystones.

The first story two-over-two, double-hung window to the east of the front door opened into the Sheriff's living room originally. Directly above on the second story is a two-over-two, double-hung window that opens into another residential bedroom. Centered in the roof is a gable roofed dormer with three small double-hung windows opening into the attic area.

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East Elevation:

This side faces a small grassy yard and city owned parking lot. On the east yard is a non-contributing monument that was erected June 1998. This monument is dedicated to General John A. Logan and the 208 men from Franklin County who died in the Civil War. The other non-contributing object also located on the east yard, is a replica gallows of the famous hanging of 1920's gangster Charlie Birger. A 1923 Buick has also been placed in the yard.

Beginning at the south end of the first story of the sheriff's residence is a two-over-two window. To its north is a pair of two-over-two windows. Above on the second story of the sheriff's residence are two pairs of one-over-one windows. The basement has two windows that are covered with metal bars. This elevation has a gabled dormer on the roof, with two windows leading to the attic. One window has vent strips of wood instead of glass to be used for air circulation in the attic area.

Between the sheriff's residence and jail section is a recessed area. This area has an entrance to the basement located near the center of the building. The original stone steps, with handrail, lead down to the basement. At the end of the stairs are two doors opposite each other. One door is located on the north wall and leads into the furnace room of the basement. The door on the south wall leads into the residential side of the basement. A barred window is to the east of the door on the north wall. Directly above this opening on this north wall are two barred windows, covered in heavy wire mesh, that lead to the first floor "side pocket," an area of the jail used for the four- bed confinement cells located at the side of each passageway before entering the general population area. These cells were used for housing women, mental prisoners, and solitary confinement. Above these windows are two more barred windows that lead to the second floor "side pocket". The east wall of this recessed section has two barred windows one atop the other. The first story window, opens into a hallway/corridor between the residence and the Sheriff's office. The second story window, originally opened into what was the bathroom. Now it is a hallway leading to the bathroom.

To the north of the recessed area in the jail section is a barred window on both the first and second stories. To their north is a brick chimney that protrudes above the roof line.

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North of the chimney are seven barred one-over-one windows, each covered with heavy wire mesh.

North Elevation:

The north side of the jail building has two centered door openings secured with modern steel safety doors, one on top the other. There are four, one-over-one windows covered with bars set in brick walls, one on each side of the doors on both floor levels. The addition of a chain link fence and steel steps were made in 1985. At the same time the center two windows were converted to two door openings. The north wall faces an alley, parking lot, and the rear entrance to the Benton Fire Department.

West Elevation:

The west side of the jail and attached residence faces Pine Street. Across Pine Street is the location of the Federal Building (Federal Courthouse). The north end of the west wall has 7 steel barred windows covered with heavy wire mesh on both floor levels. The wire mesh has been added within the past twenty years.

In the center of the west wall is the recessed entrance to the sheriff's office. A one-bay gable-roofed porch is supported by columns with detailing identical to the front porch. The columns rest on limestone copings that cap the brick knee walls. A smooth-faced limestone water table caps the foundation of cut-blocks of rock-face stone. A steel plated door with a triple light wooden storm door leads into the room.

Just to the north of this door is a barred, one-over-one window which was also part of the Sheriff's office. Directly above this window is another barred one-over-one window, this opening is into a small room that was used for various purposes over the years. It was referred to as the Matron's room; at one time it was used to hold juveniles, and later used as a break room for jailers and deputies. The smaller barred one-over-one window directly above the porch leads into this room as well. To the south of the Sheriff's door is a one-over-one window which opens into the pantry located just off of the residence kitchen. Above this window on the second story is another one-over-one window that opens into the bathroom of the residence. There is a small barred window below the pantry window that opens into the basement.

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South of the recessed sheriff's entry are two, two-over-two windows on both the first and second stories. The first story windows light the kitchen while the second story windows light a rear bedroom. To the south is a porch leading to the sheriff's residence kitchen. It has the original hood supported on consoles.

A poured concrete landing with metal railing and steps supported on concrete blocks was constructed sometime in the 1970's where there appears to have originally been steps and a small landing. No exact date can be found on these changes. The door directly under the shed roof leads into the residential kitchen and has a window. Below the kitchen windows is a small, single barred window opening into the basement.

Just to the south of the porch is a steel door leading to a set of stairs that lead up to the kitchen or down to the basement. Above this door is a two-over-two window that opens into the staircase leading to the second floor of the residence. Further south is a two-over-two that opens into a small sitting area of the residence. On the second story above this window is a two-over-two window that opens into another bedroom. Directly below the sitting room window is a small single barred window opening into the basement. There is a gable dormer with two, one-over-one windows located in the roof, which light the attic area.

INTERIOR:

Residence First Floor:

Entry into the Sheriff's residence was usually by the front entry porch on the south side. All the rooms in the residence have been replastered and painted. The first floor rooms have ten-foot ceilings, and the second floor have eight-foot ceilings. The original woodwork was replaced over the years as "modernization" and remodeling occurred. The woodwork has been replaced with new woodwork identical to the old. A small section of the original woodwork was found in the pantry area and was used as a pattern. Interior design of the residence, depending on the occupants, underwent many changes over the years. When the society acquired the building, the interior of the residence contained tan plywood paneling with dark veneered plain modern woodwork.

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All doorways on the first floor, with the exception of the two doorways exiting off of the kitchen, are open doorways with no doors. All original walls remain except one small wall at the entryway, which had been removed. This wall has been rebuilt in the same place as the original wall using the markings on the floor and ceiling. Part of the original stair railing had been removed and a wall built around it enclosing it. This wall has been removed and a partial stair railing was located in a building, which was to be demolished. This has been installed and renovated to match that portion of the original stairway that remained.

There are two openings in the living room walls that had been changed after the residence was vacated and the rooms turned into offices. The opening in the west wall of the living room had been enclosed completely. The society has reconstructed this opening using the markings from the floor and the ceiling. The large doorway in the north wall had been enclosed to a single opening doorway with a door. The society has reconstructed the large doorway as well to its original opening.

The floors are all original hardwood floors with the exception of a few boards being repaired here and there. There at one time was another hardwood floor installed on top of the original. These have been pulled up and the original has been sanded, buffed, and varnished.

Sitting Room:

The residence contains four rooms on the first floor. Upon entering, and turning left (west) will take you into the sitting room. The stairway to the second floor residence is located along the northwest corner of this room. This room contains four exits. The entrance doorway is on the south wall. The stairway leading upstairs is along the northwest corner. A doorway leading to a hallway running north and south, is along the northeast corner of the room. Finally an open doorway runs along the east wall leading into the living room. There is a window on the west wall and a window in the center of the south wall.

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Living Room:

This room to the east of the foyer contains three exits. The entrance doorway on the south wall leads from the entry. A doorway leading to a sitting room is along the west wall. Finally a large doorway runs along the north wall, straight-ahead (north) the dining room is entered. There are two windows in this room. One window is located on the east wall, and one in the center of the south wall. The Franklin County Tourism Bureau now uses this as their office.

Dining Room:

The dining room contains two doorways. The above described entrance, and another single doorway along the west wall that leads into a hallway. Directly across the hall from this doorway is the doorway leading to the kitchen. This room has a pair of windows. A large, antique conference table takes up the center of the room and is used by the Historical Society, and the Franklin County Tourism Bureau, for its regular monthly meetings. Along the west wall is a large picture frame containing 3 x 5 pictures of Franklin County Sheriffs and the years they served. Upon the northwest wall is a plat map of Franklin County from the year 1918. A framed picture and newspaper clipping of Robert Ward is located on the northeast wall. Mr. Ward took a 30 foot fall from a pair of silos on his farm that lead to his death. The fall happened five days before the stock market drop in 1929 and Mr. Ward was president of the Benton State Bank. Many rumors ensued that he committed suicide. This same newspaper clipping also contains the arrest of Connie Ritter, Charlie Birger's right hand man, who eluded the police for over a year by fleeing to California. There is an antique cabinet along the north wall that contains historic memorabilia. An old antique radio is located in the northeast corner of the room. By use of a compact disc player and a speaker, period music from the 1920's is emitted from this radio.

Hallway:

The hallway to the west of the dining room runs north and south. It has doorways on the east side leading to the dining room, one on the west side leading to the kitchen, and on the south end leading to the sitting room. On the north end of the hallway is a steel door that leads to the jail area. It contains a lock that matches the locks on the

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other steel doors in the jail. This was the only original entrance into the jail from the residence, and remained constantly locked. This hallway now contains pictures of famous persons from Franklin County. (example: John Malkovich the actor, Doug Collins, Charlie Birger, and a section on George Harrison's visit.)

Kitchen:

The room to the west of the hall served as the kitchen for the sheriff's family and the prisoners. The sheriff's wife was responsible for cooking for the prisoners up until 1958 when a prisoner's kitchen was constructed in the south of the basement. A chimney (no longer in use) is located just to the west of the pantry doorway. A side entrance is located in the southwest corner of the room. This doorway leads to the outside and has a landing with stairs. Along the south wall of this room is a doorway with a wood door. This leads to stairs going down (west) that come to a landing then another set of stairs that lead (east) to the basement. There is a pair of windows on the west wall. There is doorway leading to the pantry along the north wall of the kitchen. This room has a window on the west wall and a pass-through barred window on the east wall. This is where the meals for the prisoners were passed through to the jailers or trustees. This kitchen as well as the attached pantry, have been filled with 1920's period furnishings such as would have been used by the sheriff's family.

Residence Second Floor:

This floor was entered by use of the stairway located in the sitting room. The stairs open into a landing and hallway. On this landing, located on the west wall (the same side as the staircase enters) is a doorway with a door that leads to a staircase into the attic.

This floor contains four bedrooms and a bathroom. All of these rooms have five-panel doors. The floors are all original hardwood floors with the exception of a few boards being repaired here and there. There at one time was another hardwood floor installed on top of the original. These have been pulled up and the original has been sanded, buffed, and varnished to its original form.

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Bedroom #1:

The first bedroom is located in the southwest corner of the second floor, and is the smallest of the four rooms. The doorway is located just to the south of the staircase. The room contains two windows, one on the south wall, and one on the west wall. There is a small closet with door, located in the southeast corner of the room. This room is currently being filled with memorabilia of Doug Collins, a local boy who played in the 1972 Olympics and was #1 draft pick for the Sixers. He also coached the Chicago Bulls and the Detroit Pistons. His father was sheriff here from 1954-58 and this was his bedroom.

Hallway Closet:

A linen closet is located along the south wall of the north/south hallway.

Bedroom #2:

The second bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the second floor. There is a pair of windows on the east wall, and a window on the south wall. A closet with door, is located in the northeast corner of the room. This room is now used to display the WFRX radio station equipment and George Harrison display.

Bedroom #3:

Heading north down the hallway, there are two doors located directly across from each other. The door on the east leads to another bedroom. Inside, the room has a pair of windows located on the east wall, and a closet with door in the southwest corner. This room is now one of our Civil War display rooms. It contains several pieces of original, and replica Civil War memorabilia.

Bedroom #4:

The door to the west of the hall, is the fourth bedroom. There is a pair of windows along the west wall. There is no closet in this room. The chimney (not in use) from the

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kitchen, runs up through the north wall and into the attic. This is currently the other Civil War room. Displays, pictures, and replicas of the Civil War.

Bathroom:

Heading north, to the end of the hall, is the bathroom. The north wall between the cell area and the bathroom was changed during the 1980's to meet fire and safety codes. The bathroom was made smaller, and a small hall, and a doorway with two steps were installed. The Society has reconstructed this area, however, a doorway was still necessary to meet the fire and safety codes. A vestibule with a single doorway (with door) and reconstructed trim has been installed with a one step exit leading into the cell area. Now located in the northwest corner of this area, the bathroom has been refurbished and contains replica period furnishings. (claw footed tub, pedestal sink, water closet type toilet) A single window is located along the west wall.

Attic:

The attic has original wood plank floors. Part of the area has been built in to be used for storage in recent years. Steel fire safety doors were installed in this area to meet safety codes. The remains of the cut off chimneys are visible from this area. The attic is entered by use of the doorway and staircase in the southeast corner of the residence.

Basement:

The basement floor contains two sets of steps leading to the main floor. The wooden set, located in the southwest corner of the building, enters into the residence kitchen. A steel set located about center of the building, enters into the cell area just east of the sheriff's office, or receiving room. The basement contains a furnace room at the northeast corner. One load-bearing wall has been removed which ran from the south center wall for twelve feet. Steel support posts have been installed to correct this problem. This was the location of the prisoner's kitchen that was constructed in 1958. The single pane, non-opening basement windows had been blocked in, but they have been reopened and new steel bars installed. The iron coal-burning furnace has been removed and a modern gas furnace installed. No other changes have been made in the basement area since acquisition by the Society.

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Franklin County Jail

Jail:

On both floors there is a north/south corridor before reaching the general population area from the sheriff's residence. This area contains the steel stairway leading from the basement, to the first floor, and on to the second floor. This area on both floors has been painted in the past year.

On the first floor this area is entered by use of a steel door located at the north end of the residential hallway. Entering into the corridor, is a pass through window (west wall) leading from the pantry. This was used for meals to be passed through to the jailers for the prisoners. Directly next to this window and upon entering the corridor, is a set of steel stairs leading to the second floor. To the east of this staircase is a single doorway with a set of two doors. A steel door, with look through glass and lock are first, and a barred door with lock is behind it.

These doors lead into a small vestibule with a single window located on the east wall. To the north in this vestibule area along the north wall are bars and a barred door with lock. This leads into a multi-cell room generally referred to as a "side pocket". This cell originally contained two steel bunks, one located on the north wall and one on the west wall. Two more steel bunks were added (directly above the others) sometime in the 1950's. This cell houses its own shower and sink/toilet combo. A small metal table with metal seats, was welded onto the southwest wall of the cell. This room has no windows. However, there are three windows in the vestibule area of this side pocket.

The above mentioned area is identical in space upstairs and down. The only difference between the two floors in this area is the room located at the northwest corner of the area. On the first floor it is the sheriff's office. On the second floor it is what was called the matron's room. This was where the female officer over the female prisoners would use. Later it was converted for use of juvenile confinement.

The cell areas are identical on both the first and second floors and remain virtually unchanged. Each floor is 40'2" in length running north to south, and 28' in width running west to east. These areas remain just as they were left when vacated. The cells still contain graffiti by the prisoners on the walls.

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A steel door, containing a 6" by 6" glass window with three circular holes under the glass used for speaking through, will take you into the cell area. Upon entering this area there is a steel encased door that leads into the general population cells. This door consists of bars 3¼" apart and is covered with steel, which leads into the center common area between the cells. To the right of this door is a steel box measuring 6' in height, by 2' in width, and 17" in depth, that contain the locking mechanism of the cells on the right and the main door described above. To the left of this door is a steel box measuring 51" in height by 16" in width, and 17" in depth, that contain the locking mechanism of the cells on the left or west side. The cells can be opened individually or all at once by manually moving the levers and placing them in notches.

Each floor has five cells on the left (west) side and five cells on the right (east) side, with sliding bar doors that open into a common area 7' feet wide between the two rows. This common area contained a table for the prisoners. Beginning from the north, the first two cells on each side contain double steel plate bunks on opposite walls. The next two cells on each side contain a single steel plate bunk. Each cell is 5' wide by 6'8" long, with a ceiling height of 8'. Bars 3¼" apart line both the front and the back of each cell, with steel walls dividing cells between each other. Each cell contains a urinal with a sink built into the top of it. Above the urinal/sink combo is a mirror made of stainless steel.

The first cell on the left, or east side, is an empty cell that was used for visitation purposes. On the south wall of this cell are three windows containing a 6" by 6" glass with three circular holes under the glass used for speaking through, as described for the main entrance door.

Each floor has a shower (era unknown) with three sides made of enclosed steel, and located just before the first cell on the left side, or west side of the cells. The area is 4'4" in width by 6'10" in length, with the enclosed shower measuring 29" in width by 28" in depth, with an 83" height. This one shower unit was used for all the prisoners in the general population area on that floor. It contained an outer door on the west wall that led to the run around area. The run around area is entered through doors located just west of the shower running north and south, and just east of the visitation cell, running north to south. Each corridor is 32' in length and 42" in width, running on both east and west walls and 28' in length and 3'2" in width along the north wall.

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Franklin County Jail

The changes that have been made in the cell area are the removal of a small section of bars on the first floor at the north end and the removal of the steel (leaving only bars showing) covering the front (south) sections of the cell area. On the second floor at the north end of the cell area a door made of bars, with a lock was added. Illinois laws concerning fire and safety also mandated the installation of the doors and bars.

The cell locking system is original although there were some repair work done in the 1980's.

The building has been transformed into a historic museum and the office of the Franklin County Tourism Bureau. The Franklin County Historic Preservation Society has spent a tremendous amount of voluntary man-hours on this project to insure its historic significance and integrity. Due to those efforts, the museum receives many visitors throughout the year, and always receives favorable comments.

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Franklin County Jail

Statement of Significance:

The Franklin County Jail is significant under Criterion A for law for listing with the National Register of Historic Places. The locally significant building was built in 1905/1906 to house law offenders of Franklin County. The period of significance, is 1906 through 1948, the fifty-year cutoff for significance to the National Register. With its close proximity to the Franklin County Courthouse, it enabled county law enforcement to be carried out in a swift and orderly fashion. The jail was built with the future in mind as it had steam heat, electricity, plumbing, and sewage system included in the initial building plan. The attached residence of the sheriff and his family allowed the constant governing of the prisoners and the wife was cook and matron for them.

History

In 1804 there came from Tennessee a group of settlers to what is now Illinois. They included the seven Jordan brothers, of whom Frank was the business manager. Others in the party were John and William Browning, William Barbrey and the Estes family.

They located southeast of what is now Thompsonville, building a fort to protect themselves from the Indians. This was the first time for white people to locate in Franklin County. In 1802, two years prior to this first settlement, there had been a great Indian battle between the Kaskaskias and the Shawnees, in which the Shawnee won. The battle was fought west of what is now called West Frankfort.

Various settlements continued to grow throughout the territory, although there were no towns or villages at this time in the county. In 1816 there were 1,228 people and 171 families living in what is now Franklin County.

In 1817 N. Davis presented to the Territorial House of Representatives at Kaskaskia (then the state capital) a petition and measure providing for the establishment of Franklin County, an area of 870 square miles which included what is now Williamson County. Franklin County was established in 1818 and was named after Benjamin Franklin. This was the fifteenth county in the state; it is only a few months older than the State of Illinois.

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Franklin County Jail

Franklin County was organized in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the Illinois Territory; approved January 2, 1818, Ninian Edwards, Governor and George Fisher, Speaker of the House. The territory described in this act included all of what is now Franklin and Williamson counties, except a small tract in Township 6 South, Range 1 East, lying between Little Muddy River and the 3rd Principle Meridian, which has since been annexed to Franklin County.

In February 1821, Samuel McClintock and Lewis Baker were authorized by the Legislature, to build a toll bridge across the Little Muddy River, where the state road from Kaskaskia crossed it.

The first county seat was located at the home of Moses Garret, in what was known as Frankfort, Illinois at that time. Today it is known as West Frankfort, Illinois. On February 21, 1821, the General Assembly created a commission composed of Conrad Will, Issac Casey, Samuel Umelvaney, James Kirkpatrick, and George R. Logan to establish a "seat of justice." They selected Frankfort Hill, in what was then Frankfort, Illinois, on the farm of Moses Garret. Mr. Garret donated the site and Lemuel Harrison surveyed it. In 1894-1896 the Chicago and Eastern Railroad located its new railroad line to the west of Frankfort, Illinois by one and a quarter miles. As the residents and businesses moved closer to the depot, this caused a new town to be built, known as West Frankfort.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature, which referred to the electorate of the county, the county was divided. In 1839 the County of Williamson was established from the south half of Franklin County. This act also provided for the establishment of a county seat for Franklin County. Appointed were John Reid, Perry County; Noah Johnson, Jefferson County; and Milton Carpenter of Hamilton County as a committee to select a site. The record discloses that in a report of this committee the following language:

That a majority of us met at the Town of Frankfort on Monday August 19, 1839, and on Tuesday, the 20th, we proceeded to the house of Abram Rea, in said County, at which were joined by the third member of the committee, and after being duly sworn by Lawson Thompson, Esquire, an

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Franklin County Jail

acting Justice of the Peace, we proceeded to view several different situations in and about the center of the County, and after such examination as the case required, we selected and agreed upon a place suitable, a spot on the Northeast Fourth of the Southwest Fourth of Section 18, in Township 6 South, Range 2 East of the Third P.M. in said county, on or near the summit of a mound or hill in the edge of the timber and at the South of Rawlings Prairie. We further state, that we set up a stake at the root of a hickory tree on the said tract of land, which is said to be owned by one John Ewing and one Walter S. Aiken – the said Ewing and Aiken have agreed to give a donation of twenty acres of land, the center of said donation to be at or near the root of said tree and stake, and the bounds to be such shape as the County Commissioners shall hereafter order and direct, having due regard that said stake and spot upon which said forked hickory tree stands as the center of the Public Square.

In accordance with this report, title was acquired by the County of Franklin from John Ewing and Walter S. Aiken, for twenty-two acres of land covering the particular "spot" on which the important stake and forked hickory tree was located, by donation and deed of conveyance dated September 8, 1839. Having acquired title to the land, the Commissioners proceeded to layout a town thereon, and named it Benton. The new county seat was named Benton after Thomas Hart Benton, a congressman from Missouri for 30 years. Benton was platted and laid out by H. W. Perry, who was then County Surveyor. The County Commissioners, who were Fred Campbell, Cyrus Campbell, and John Crawford, then proceeded to sell town lots to raise the necessary funds with which to erect public buildings.

Although the county seat had been selected at Benton in 1839, the seat of government had not been moved. Local history related that the residents and county officials were determined to not move the county seat. Therefore, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 17, 1841, declaring, "That from and after this first day of March, A.D. 1841, the seat of justice in and for the County of Franklin, shall be deemed and held to be at the town of Benton." The first term of the County Commissioners was held at Benton in March of 1841. The first courthouse and clerks offices in Benton were located in a small frame building that was completed on June 10, 1841. Soon

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Franklin County Jail

after it was occupied, it was found to be inadequate and a new two story brick courthouse was ordered and the contract awarded in May of 1842. The small frame building containing the clerks' offices was destroyed by fire on November 11, 1843. A small frame building which stood on the south end of a lot, and latter occupied the A. D. Jackson Saddlery Company, was used for the courthouse until 1845. This small, frame building was moved to the corner opposite to and north of the Baptist Church, were it stood for many years.

Records on the location for the first jail at Frankfort/West Frankfort or Benton have not survived but provisions had to be made to change the Jail from Frankfort/West Frankfort to Benton. Upon an oral interview with the present Sheriff of Franklin County, Bill Wilson, 1998, stated that he knew the first jail was a couple of cells and was located inside the courthouse. He is unsure if the fire or inadequate space caused the move. It is known that a jail was completed in 1844 by Richard Chidester and was a stone, brick and wood structure costing \$1250.00. This jail is located in a map dated 1900 on Lot 72 at 105 2nd Street, known now as West Church Street in the town of Benton.

Entries in County Board of Supervisor's Book D, which contain records from April 20, 1893 to July 15, 1905 include the issue of a bond for Sheriff John B. Moore on November 14, 1898. On September 10, 1901, mention is made of the sheriff having a telephone with the phone company, named Stamper Union Telephone Company. This Supervisor's book contains several items concerning repairs which needed to be made and were made to the jail building on March 5, 1894; July 9, 1894; July 11, 1898; September 29, 1898; May 2, 1899; June 11, 1900, and June 10, 1901.

At the June 8, 1903, session the Supervisors "moved and second that the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to ascertain what it will cost to build a new County Jail; also what the old jail and lot on which it stands will bring. Motion carried." The committee members were B. P. Flatt, C. C. Carr, and J. T. Sweet.

At the October 8, 1904, meeting "motion by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Gullic, that Building Committee be instructed to contract with architects and builders to build a County Jail, cost not to exceed \$30,000.00. Motion carried."

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At the December 12, 1904, meeting the Public Building Committee reported on offers for jail site:

1st Offer - S. B. Espy property on West Main, 90 x 120 @ \$2,000.00

2nd Offer - Dr. W. H. Smith property on North Main, 60 x 80 @ \$2,000.00

3rd Offer - Crosby property joining Dr. Smiths on the West, 60 x 80 @ \$1,000.00

The Public Building Committee also said they had "proposition guaranteeing a bid of \$1,200.00 for old jail property providing the Espy property was bought." The committee recommended the Espy property. At the same meeting the Board made an agreement of Warranty Deed to Sidney B. Espy, Lots 31 and 42, Original Town Plat of the town, now City of Benton. On December 16, 1904 the County purchased property located at 209 West Main Street, Benton, at a cost of \$2,000.00 from Sidney B. Espy.

At the March 13, 1905 session an amendment to the December 1904 minutes to say "Committee on Public Buildings, consisting of Flatt, Carr and Sweet are hereby authorized and instructed for and on behalf of said County to sell Lot 72 in the village, now City of Benton, in said County known as the jail lot and all improvements, buildings, etc. on lots 31 and 42. Sell at public auction at South door of Courthouse for cash to highest bidder and report at March 1905 meeting."

The March 1905 session reported the sale of the old jail property to Levi Browning for \$1,500.00 and buildings at new site for \$90.00. Later in the meeting the Board deferred plans and specifications on a new jail to the next meeting. At the April 25, 1905, meeting a new Board was organized and Flatt, Carr, and Joe Bacon were placed on the Building Committee. Details of and agreement made on January 17, 1905, with Joseph W. Royer, an architect, for plans and specifications are entered in the record.

At the July 15, 1905 session the committee reported bids were opened on July 11, 1905 and reported the following: Rudolph Z. Gill of Urbana, Illinois, for construction of building \$9,983.00; A. Woodard of Champion Iron Company steel work \$12,663.00; for a total per plans of \$22,343.00. The balance of this meeting's minutes (11 pages) show details of the contracts with Gill and Champion Iron with the work to be completed by January 1, 1906.

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The Benton Republican newspaper of October 14, 1904, stated the County Board of Supervisors decided to build a new jail at a projected cost of \$30,000.00. Also stating it was "to be built in the near future." In the March 10, 1905 issue, the following item appeared: "New Jail to commence as soon as weather permits."

At the September 13, 1905, meeting, the Building committee reported to the Board that they were to confer with the architect and builder on July 25, and July 31, but they failed to appear. However, on August 1 and 2, they met with R. Z. Gill and completed the contract. On August 5, they inspected the lime and cement, and again on August 9 and 15.

At the March 12, 1906 meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Building Committee reported that they had checked the report of expenses for building the new jail and after examining it, they recommended the contractor Gill be allowed \$1157.70 for work and material completed through February 9, 1906.

On June 6, 1906, the Board of Supervisors met with the Building Committee and reported: "We have found that the new jail is in need of some way of conveying water from the downspouts to the city gutters and into the cisterns to be made on jail grounds." They asked what to do? They also needed further instructions from the Board to the Committee in regard to heating, lighting, plumbing, and other work that is needed at the new jail. Later at this meeting, the Committee reported: "They had examined the report of Royer, the architect and agent of the County, for the building and superintending the County Jail and here approve the same and recommended that said jail be received upon completion according to contract".

At the July 9, 1906 meeting the Board made a motion for the Building Committee to arrange for lighting, putting in heating, and cleaning up of yard around the new jail. At the September 12, 1906 meeting the committee reported that they had contracted with Scott Blanchard of Tamaroa, Illinois, to put in heating and plumbing at the new jail according to plans and specifications of the architect J. W. Royer. The work to be completed as soon as possible after materials could be delivered. The contract price for said work was \$1,658.00. Fred Schirmer was contracted for \$200.00 to dig and complete two cisterns at the jail and to tile the remaining downspouts to the city gutter.

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Franklin County Jail

On November 14, 1906, the newly elected Sheriff, Thomas Odum gave bond, as well as special Deputies William Browning, and George Hindman.

At the December 10, 1906 meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Building Committee reported that three months had now passed and no work has been done on the contract with Fred Schrimmer. The committee asked that he be released from his contract which had been signed on September 1, 1906. They reported that two cisterns and tile from the jail had been completed in accordance with the contract. At this meeting, the Board was asked to approve payment for feeding the prisoners by former Jailer W. S. Perryman and current Jailer W. C. Dorris. The minutes do not mention if the prisoners were housed at the old jail or the new jail.

On the March 11, 1907, the Building Committee reported:

your committee to whom was referred the matter of heating and plumbing the Franklin County Jail, draining the basement and putting in a septic sewage system at the jail, beg leave to submit the following report. The committee met and advertised for bids for steam heating and plumbing for the jail on December 13, 1906. On December 22, 1906, we let contract for said work to Broy and Moore of Benton who has the lowest and best bid of \$1,600.00. On January 2, 1907, we met and contracted with Fred Schrimmer to drain basement in a large cistern at the east side of the jail for the sum of \$21.00. On February 2, 1907, we met and let the contract for a septic tank and sewage system to Broy and Moore for \$900.00.

They also reported that 7/8 of the work on the plumbing completed and materials there to complete. They recommended that the County Board pay Broy and Moore \$1400.00 and the balance at the June meeting.

At the June 17, 1907 meeting the Building Committee reported that the heating, plumbing, and sewage system of the new jail completed by Broy and Moore Engineering Co. of Benton, and that they be paid \$2500.00 as contracted. At the September 11, 1907 meeting the committee reported: "We have from time to time examined the premises in and around the new jail and find that the basement of said jail is positively in need of an additional concrete floor. The walls of said basement

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should be thoroughly cemented and a concrete walk made all around the jail building so that the basement and said building and machinery therein may be preserved from rust and decay. Therefore we recommend that the above work be done before freezing weather begins and that the whole board visit and see for themselves." The board moved that this work be done as recommended. By the December 30, 1907, meeting the work had been completed and they recommended various persons their payments.

Mention is not made again of the jail until December 5, 1910, when it was recommended "burn all beds and bedding at the jail that is infected with vermin."

Throughout the year in 1911, the Board was concerned with how much was being spent for electricity and instructed the Sheriff to turn off most of the lights. On December 30, 1911, the Board moved to "fix the jail so that there can be no access to the jail without leave of the Sheriff." There is no record of the action taken on this motion.

The Supervisor's records do not say when the jail began receiving prisoners or give a number of inmates or criminal activities. The society is in possession of various (although not consecutive) jail record books from early years. The record book dating May 26, 1906 through April 14, 1924, shows that there were 110 entries in the record book for the year of January 2, 1908 to December 29, 1908. Their crimes ranged from burglary and selling liquor (bootlegging) to murder and attempt to murder. Most indicate they were released after time served or bond made. The more severe sentences resulted in prisoners being sent to the Menard Penitentiary in Chester, Illinois or the State Penitentiary in Danville, Illinois. The record shows eight boys ages 13 -17 were sent to the Pontiac Reformatory. Occupations of those imprisoned were miners, farmers, laborers, painters, none, bartender, butcher, barber, brick mason, carpenter, theatrical, railroad, soldier, merchant, housekeeper, doctor, and school teacher. Of those listed, four were women and three were African American men.

Before, during, and after the occupation of the new jail, the county law enforcement officers were concerned with the influx of foreign born men and their families, which were imported by Joseph Leiter for work at this coal mine in Zeigler, Illinois. This created a situation where tempers were short on both sides of the issue between the local union miners and mine management who hired imported laborers to mine the coal.

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Construction of the mine at Zeigler began in 1903 and started producing coal on June 9, 1904. During the winter of 1904-05 the Sheriff armed fifty deputies with rifles to try to control the union and anti-union workers. The Federal censuses for 1900 shows 19,675 persons were living in the county with 152 of that number foreign born. The 1910 census shows a total population of 25,943 with 1,731 persons being foreign-born. The 1920 census shows a 15.5% foreign born population of 8,851 persons, total 57,293.

The County Sheriffs during this turbulent time were: John B. Moore (1898-1902); George J. Stein (1902-1906); Thomas Odum (1906-1910) who was the first Sheriff to occupy the new jail; and John A. Vaughn (1910-1914). Samuel M. Locklar was elected in 1914 and died in a car-horse accident while chasing criminals on June 11, 1917. R. S. Watkins was appointed to fill his term and was elected to the position in 1922.

Probably the busiest time for this jail was due to the passage of the 18th Amendment of the Constitution. When prohibition began in 1920, new problems along with the economic progress of the time, created more traffic at the jail. The most dramatic and documented event to occur at the jail was the hanging of Charlie Birger on April 19, 1928. The circumstances surrounding and leading up to this event have been written about many times in such books as "War in Illinois" by author Donald Bain, and Gary DeNeal's "A Knight of Another Sort." Charlie Birger was a notorious bootlegger and gangster from Southern Illinois. Birger was arrested and sentenced to death for having had the ignominious "Fat" Joe Adams, the mayor of nearby West City, murdered by two teen-aged brothers. This was the last hanging in the State of Illinois. The State passed a law that made the electric chair the chosen method.

One of the best known living occupants of the jail was not a prisoner but the son of Sheriff Paul Collins. Doug Collins, well-known NBA basketball player and NBA coach, lived here during his father's term from 1954-1958. He played in the 1972 Olympics against the Russians, appeared on the 1973 Sports Illustrated, and was the number #1 draft pick in 1976.

This building served as the Franklin County Jail long after its period of significance continuing to house prisoners until the year of 1990. The jail served the county in many

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Franklin County Jail

ways throughout its use. Upon the departure of the sheriff and his family, the jail was converted into offices for the various sections of law enforcement. For a period of time one of the offices was that of the Justice of Peace. To lessen the burden on the courthouse and the judicial system there, he would reside over minor offenses and set fines and penalties from a table erected in what had been the residence living room. The county highway patrol motorcycle unit used one of the converted offices for a communications room. Detectives from the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) had an office on the second floor.

In the mid 1980's the Illinois Department of Corrections declared that the old facility was inadequate and should be condemned. Through negotiations, Franklin County received a promise that the State of Illinois would not close the old jail, if Franklin County would promise to completely remodel, increase the size of the old jail or build a new jail.

On July 15, 1986, the Franklin County Board created the Franklin County Jail Public Building Commission. The commission decided very early that it was not feasible to remodel and add to the existing facility. Construction commenced in the summer of 1988 on a new facility, which was opened for use in December of 1990.

The County Board left the building idle until it was turned over to the Franklin County Historic Preservation Society of Franklin County, Illinois, Inc. on May 16, 1993. The Society has since transformed the building into a Historic Jail Museum, with countless displays and memorabilia. The Franklin County Historic Preservation Society has spent an extensive amount of time and funding to ensure that this building would remain a remembrance of what was once a solid civic institution with tremendous significance to our judicial history.

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Franklin County Jail

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Ramsey, Susie M. and Miller, Flossie P. "The Heritage of Franklin County Illinois." Sesser, Illinois: The Print Shop, 1993.

Patton, Alan Ph.D. "In The Shadow Of The Tipple, Zeigler, Illinois." Zeigler, Illinois: Self Published, 1994.

Records

Franklin County Board record/minutes located at the Franklin County Courthouse in the office of the Franklin County Clerk, Benton, Illinois.

Jail Record book dating May 26, 1906 through April 14, 1924, using the information obtained in the record book for the year of January 2, 1908 to December 29, 1908. Located at the Franklin County Jail Museum, Benton, Illinois.

Interviews

Oral interviews with Sheriff Bill Wilson, the current Franklin County Sheriff.

Oral interview with Kirby Browning, son of Barney Browning who was Sheriff in 1958 – 1962 and 1970 – 1974. He lived in the residence during his childhood.

Oral interview with Mary Pritchard Glover. Daughter of James Pritchard, who was Sheriff in 1958–1962 and 1946–1950. He was Sheriff during Charlie Birger's incarceration and hanging. She lived in the residence during childhood, and for a short period of time as a married adult during her fathers second term.

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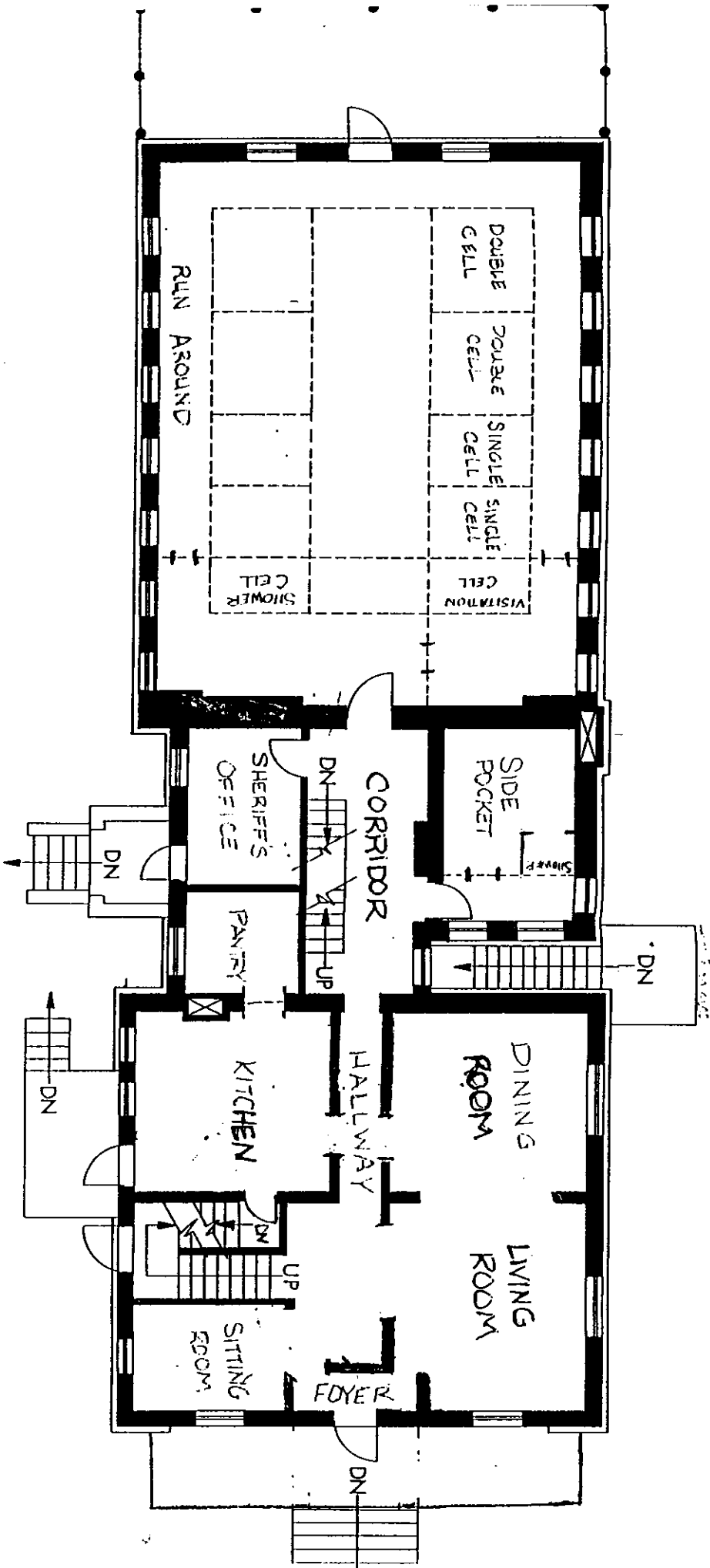
Franklin County Jail

Legal Boundary Description

Lots 31 & 42 of the original plat of Benton, Illinois in the County of Franklin and State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the property encompass the building and lots historically associated with the Franklin County Jail and that maintain historic integrity.

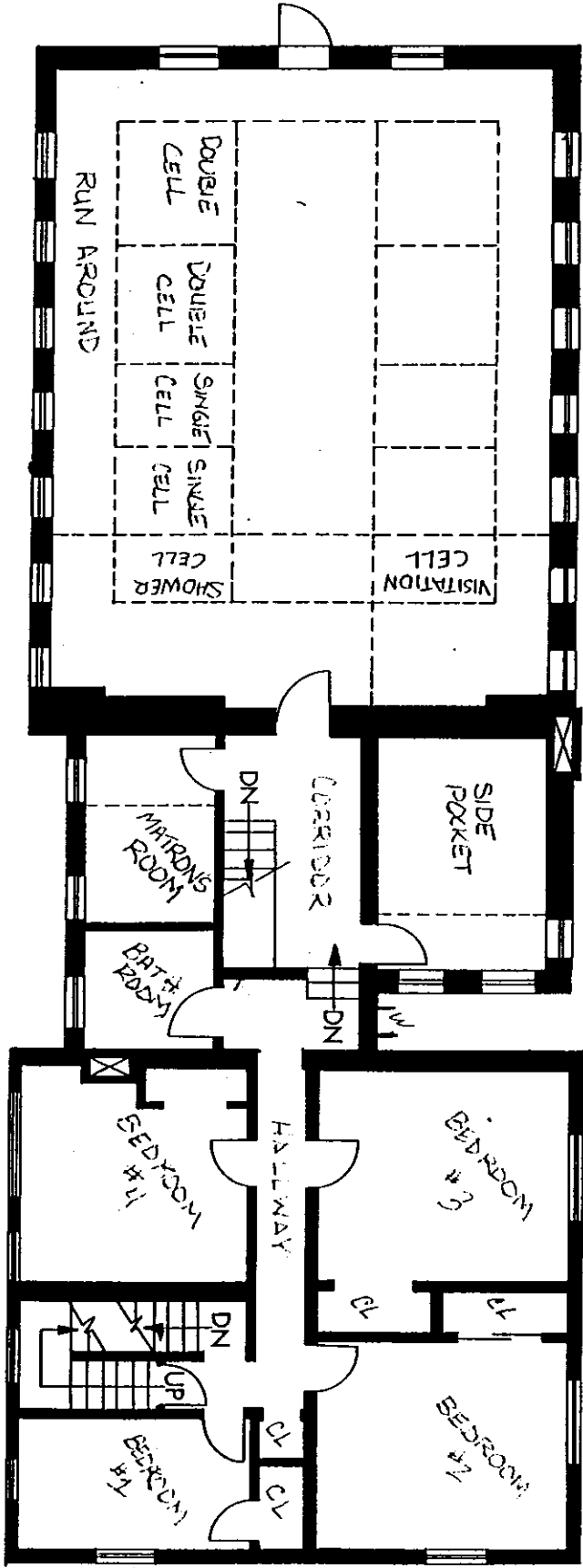


FIRST FLOOR

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL



SECOND FLOOR
FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

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FEB 12 1999

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/01/99 THROUGH 2/05/99

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

ARIZONA, GILA COUNTY, Perkins Store, AZ 288, 1.5 mi. SW of Young, Young, 99000108, LISTED, 2/05/99
ARIZONA, MOHAVE COUNTY, Kingman Army Air Forces Flexible Gunnery School Radio Tower, 7000 Flightline Dr., Kingman, 99000107, LISTED, 2/05/99
ARKANSAS, SALINE COUNTY, Gan Row Historic District, Bounded by Pine, Market, Maple and S. Main Sts., Benton, 99000106, LISTED, 2/05/99
CALIFORNIA, VENTURA COUNTY, Oxnard, Henry T., Historic District, F and G Sts., between Palm and 5th Sts., Oxnard, 99000109, LISTED, 2/05/99
FLORIDA, CLAY COUNTY, Memorial Home Community Historic District, Roughly bounded by FL 16, Caroline Blvd., Wilbanks Ave., and Studio Rd., Penney Farms, 99000047, LISTED, 2/03/99
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Churchville School, 3N 784 Church Rd., Bensenville vicinity, 99000114, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, FORD COUNTY, Phillips, Alfred, House, 404 N. Melvin St., Gibson City, 99000113, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Franklin County Jail, 209 W. Main St., Benton, 99000111, LISTED, 2/05/99
ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Waltmire Bridge, Locust Rd. over Mackinaw River, approx. 4.9 mi. S of Tremont, Tremont vicinity, 99000112, LISTED, 2/05/99
IOWA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Fryer, O.F. and Lulu E., House, 902 S. Main St., Fairfield, 99000131, LISTED, 2/05/99
MAINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Orgone Energy Observatory, W. side of Dodge Pond Rd. .65 mi. N. of Jct. ME 4/16, Rangeley vicinity, 98001602, LISTED, 1/29/99
MARYLAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Bethesda Theatre, 7719 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, 99000133, LISTED, 2/05/99
MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Claggett, Robert, Farm, Garrett's Mill Rd., Knoxville vicinity, 99000132, LISTED, 2/05/99
MASSACHUSETTS, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, West Stockbridge Grange No. 246, 5 Swamp Rd., West Stockbridge, 99000134, LISTED, 2/05/99
MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY, Osgood Hill, 709 and 723 Osgood St., North Andover, 99000135, LISTED, 2/05/99
MISSOURI, HOWARD COUNTY, South Main Street Historic District, 200,202,204 and 208-312 South Main St., Fayette, 99000083, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW JERSEY, MONMOUTH COUNTY, Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 512 Cty Rd. 524, Millstone Township, 99000084, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, Main Street Historic District, Roughly along Main St., from Orchard St. to Green St., Cuba, 99000087, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Stone Farmhouse, 60 Hedley Pl., Buffalo, 98001614, LISTED, 2/01/99
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, FRYING PAN SHOALS LIGHTSHIP NO. 115 (Lightship), Pier 63 North River, New York, 98001615, LISTED, 1/28/99
NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, Women's Community Club of South Valley, 472 Kirshman Hill Rd., South Valley, 98001617, LISTED, 2/01/99
NEW YORK, STEUBEN COUNTY, First Baptist Church of Painted Post, 130 W. Water St., Painted Post, 99000088, LISTED, 2/05/99
NEW YORK, SULLIVAN COUNTY, Chevro Ahavath Zion Synagogue, Cold Spring Rd., Monticello vicinity, 98001621, LISTED, 1/28/99
NORTH CAROLINA, CHOWAN COUNTY, Edenton Cotton Mill Historic District, Bounded by E. Church St., Bount's Creek, Queen Anne's Creek, and Wood Ave., Edenton, 99000089, LISTED, 2/05/99
NORTH CAROLINA, LEE COUNTY, Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Cemeteries, 1333 Carthage St., Sanford, 99000090, LISTED, 2/05/99
NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Textile Mill Supply Company Building, 1300 S. Mint St., Charlotte, 99000091, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, DEFIANCE COUNTY, Dey Road Bridge, 0.35 mi. E of US 24, Defiance vicinity, 99000095, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, La Toussa Flats, 2700 Observatory Ave., Cincinnati, 99000096, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Aullwood Home and Garden, 900 Aullwood Rd., Dayton vicinity, 99000092, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Adams Covered Bridge, San Toy Rd., Malta vicinity, 99000093, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Barkhurst Mill Covered Bridge, Township Rd. 21 over Wolf Creek, Chesterhill vicinity, 99000097, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, MORGAN COUNTY, Helmick Mill Covered Bridge, Township Rd. 269 over Island Run, Malta vicinity, 99000098, LISTED, 2/05/99
OHIO, RICHLAND COUNTY, Tubbs--Sourwine House, 49 Railroad St., Plymouth, 99000094, LISTED, 2/05/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Davenport House, 100 Randall St., Greer, 98001623, LISTED, 2/01/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Turner, R. Perry, House, 211 N. Main St., Greer, 98001624, LISTED, 2/01/99
SOUTH CAROLINA, GREENVILLE COUNTY, Turner, Robert G., House, 305 N. Main St., Greer, 98001625, LISTED, 2/01/99