

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received *H.D. w/ ext.*
date entered *12/1992*

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic White Hall Historic District

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Bridgeport, Jacksonville, Ayers, and Main Streets ___ not for publication

city, town White Hall N/A vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Greene code 061

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Vacant</u>

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet.

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greene County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Carrollton state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

Form 100-108666
10-66

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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OWNERS OF PROPERTY: NUMBERS REFER TO DISTRICT MAP AND TEXT.

1. John Griswold, White Hall, Illinois 62092
2. John Griswold, White Hall, Illinois 62092
3. Glenn Clark, White Hall, Illinois 62092
4. Thelma Search, White Hall, Illinois 62092
5. Thelma Search, White Hall, Illinois 62092
6. Thelma Search, White Hall, Illinois 62092
7. Thelma Search, White Hall, Illinois 62092
8. Jack Larson, White Hall, Illinois 62092
9. Jack Larson, White Hall, Illinois 62092
10. Marvin Cox, White Hall, Illinois 62092
Thomas Piper, White Hall, Illinois 62092
11. Willaim Vogt, North Courthouse Square, Carrollton, Illinois 62016
12. Jewel Gray, White Hall, Illinois 62092
13. Jewel Gray, White Hall, Illinois 62092
14. Lyndall Rose Estate, White Hall, Illinois 62092
15. Keith Hubbard, White Hall, Illinois 62092
16. Vicky Ballard, White Hall, Illinois 62092
17. Harold Brimm, White Hall, Illinois 62092
18. Frank Custer, White Hall, Illinois 62092
19. Merlin Hunt, White Hall, Illinois 62092
20. Boris Lyman, White Hall, Illinois 62092

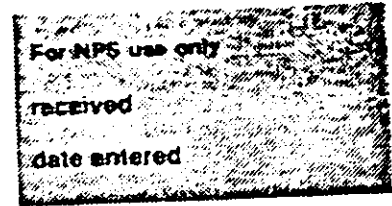
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21. T.O. Westnedge, White Hall, Illinois 62092
22. Boris Lyman, White Hall, Illinois 62092
23. Boris Lyman, White Hall, Illinois 62092
24. Vedder Knight, White Hall, Illinois 62092
25. City of White Hall, City Hall, White Hall, Illinois 62092
26. Cornerstone Corporation, 5574 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63112
27. James Hoote, White Hall, Illinois 62092
28. Greene Prairie Clipper Press, White Hall, Illinois 62092
29. White Hall National Bank, White Hall, Illinois 62092
30. Greene County Manufacturing Company, White Hall, Illinois 62092
31. Central Illinois Public Service Co., White Hall, Illinois 62092
32. Karen and Gilbert King, Greenfield, Illinois 62044
33. City of White Hall, City Hall, White Hall, Illinois 62092
34. City of White Hall, City Hall, White Hall, Illinois 62092
35. City of White Hall, City Hall, White Hall, Illinois 62092
- 35A. City of White Hall, City Hall, White Hall, Illinois 62092
36. John Pratt, White Hall, Illinois 62092

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey: Greene County.

1975

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62701

Illinois Historic Structures Survey: Calhoun/Greene Counties.

1974

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capital, Springfield, Illinois 62701

White Hall Foundry, (#36), was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 28, 1980.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
<u>X</u> good	___ ruins	<u>X</u> altered	___ moved
<u>X</u> fair	___ unexposed		date <u>N/E</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The White Hall, Illinois Historic District includes the two blocks on Main Street between Bridgeport and Ayers/Franklin streets, which form the central business district of the town. Also included are the city park, library and old foundry building on Jacksonville Street between Sherman and Ayers streets, directly east of Main Street. This area is clearly the town's business district and is totally surrounded by houses, which results in distinct boundary lines between the commercial and residential areas.

Main Street angles slightly to the southwest between Bridgeport and Sherman streets before straightening out. It is lined with one-and-two-story, load-bearing masonry wall structures. Most of these were constructed in the 1870s with some from the 1910-1920 period and three built since World War II. Main Street is the busiest street in town and still clearly the center of town. There are as yet no outlying shopping strip developments. Many of the buildings still have awnings with metal brackets extending over the sidewalks. The most common alterations are remodelings of storefronts and covering windows or reducing their size. Although many details have been changed, the massing and proportions of the buildings remain the same.

Whiteside Park contains the public library, an open park shelter and a Lorado Taft sculpture. Across Jacksonville Street, to the east of the park, is the old White Hall Foundry. There are a total of 37 separate structures in the district of which only six are non-contributing. All are described below. Those with an asterisk (*) are listed in either the Illinois Historic Structures Survey: Greene County or Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey: Greene County.

1. Electric Power Plant. 1895 White Hall Power Co.,
builder

One-story, common brick commercial structure with hip-roof and dormer. No ornamental cornice or frieze. Facade has central entrance and two flanking windows, all with half-round tops. Very little alteration.

Original use: Power plant.
Current use: Plumbing/heating firm (Griswold)

2. Foreman Office. ca. 1880 Dr. Foreman, builder

One-story, common brick commercial building topped by decorative metal cornice. Facade has entrance and oval-shaped window divided into numerous geometric panes. Angular design gives evidence of commercial Eastlake influence.

Original use: Physician's office.
Current use: Storage.

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3. Oswald Building 1877 Builder unknown
Two-story commercial building. Re-fronted with press-brick ca. 1895 and topped with decorative metal cornice. Original storefront of cast iron is mostly intact. Second floor windows and limestone window sills replaced. Contemporary aluminum awnings.
Original use: Dry goods?
Current use: Appliance store.
4. Search Building ca. 1964 Search Foods, builder
One-story, blond brick supermarket building. Non-contributing structure.
Original use: Supermarket
Current use: Same
5. Commercial Building ca. 1875 Builder unknown
One-story, common brick commercial structure. Non-contributing.
Original use: Commercial
Current use: Plumbing supplies
6. Commercial Building ca. 1875 Builder unknown
One-story commercial structure with remodeled brick front. Large, non-original plate glass window. Non-contributing.
Original use: ?
Current use: Vacant
7. Commercial Building ca. 1875 Builder unknown
One-story brick commercial building. Aluminum/wood false front.
Original use: Restaurant?
Current use: Saving and loan association (Fidelity Federal)
8. Vossler Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

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One-story, common brick structure. Overhanging wood awning with metal supports. Decorative brick cornice and original store-front with cast iron columns and rope-design trim around door.

Original use: Dry goods
Current use: Clothing (Larson's)

9. Commercial Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

One-story, brick commercial building with decorative cornice and new coping tile on parapet wall. Original storefront replaced in the 1970s. Wooden canopy missing.

Original use: ?
Current use: Clothing store (Larson's)

10. Masonic Hall* 1873 Builder unknown

Two-story, press brick double building in the commercial Italianate style. Facade at second story level has corbeled brick decorative cornice. Four pairs of two-over-two sash windows, topped by small circular sash and edged with rope-style trim, are set in recessed arches. Limestone banding and sills ornament the facade. The north storefront at the street level remains nearly original with cast iron columns and recessed entrance. The south half was refronted with a terracotta facade around 1915 and has, more recently, been outfitted with new glass windows.

Original use: Commercial and Masonic Lodge
Current use: Hardware and law offices

11. Brantzel's Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

Two-story, common brick building in commercial Italianate style. Very similar in mood to the Masonic Hall (#10), though not as elaborate. Second floor facade has a decorative corbeled cornice extending across the front (east) and north elevations. Arch-topped windows are capped with brick lintels. The original storefront, with cast iron columns, remains in place.

Original use: General store
Current use: Auto supply (Goben)

12. McMahan Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

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Two-story, common brick structure. Decorative, corbeled brick cornice on south elevation. East facade refaced with new brick circa 1930. Front (east) cornice also modified at that time. Decorative brick panels above second floor windows. Arch-topped windows on south elevation (possibly original) have limestone sills and are capped with brick lintels. Storefront remodeled in the 1970s.

Original use: Meat market?
Current use: Clothing store (Gray's)

13. Wales Bank Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

Two-story, common brick commercial building with decorative brick cornice. Second floor windows have decorative iron caps and limestone sills. Storefront remodeled in the 1970s.

Original use: Bank
Current use: Clothing store (Gray's)

14. Chapin Building* ca. 1915 Builder unknown

Two-story, commercial, Prairie-style, double building. Tapestry brick facade with terracotta coping tile and banding. Strip windows (slightly modified) ornament the second floor facade. Some elements of original storefront remain on south half of building (iron pilaster and decorative window trim).

Original use: Dry goods?
Current use: Dental clinic (Blocher)/Auto parts (Rose)

15. Ruckel Building* 1908 Builder unknown

Two-and-one-half story, brick building with central, three-bay window at second floor level. Elongated (or "Roman") brick used on facade. Bay has pressed-metal covering with false-rusticated stone and leafwork design. Limestone window lintels. First floor is severely altered with addition of wood shingles, new brick facing and replacement windows.

Original use: Commercial
Current use: Residential

16. Richert Building* ca. 1875 Remodeled 1908
Builder unknown

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Two-story, brick commercial building. Originally a one-story structure which was very similar to buildings 8 and 9. Original storefront entrance remains, complete with cast iron entrance columns. In 1908 a second story was added which is similar in design to the Ruckel Building next door (#15). The facade on the second floor addition has decorative window heads and rusticated banding across the front.

Original use: Barber shop (Richert)
Current use: Bookkeeping service (Vicky's)

17. Garrison Building ca. 1915 built for Dr. Garrison

One-story, commercial building. Late "Eastlake" style storefront details with angular design motifs. Off-center entrance is decorated with chamfered corners on pilasters. Limestone foundation and entrance porch floor are original. Original storefront still intact. Facade above storefront was refaced with varigated brick ca. 1950.

Original use: Physician's office (Garrison)
Current use: Ceramic shop

18. Morrow Building* ca. 1882 Builder unknown

Two-story, brick, Eastlake-style building. Excellent, original condition. Flat pilasters ornamented with stylized floral design at first floor level. Window and door heads and panels below windows are ornamented with sawtooth-design banding. Central entrance with original doors. Second floor facade has limestone band which forms the sill for a three-part window. Large center window has top sash edged with 25 divided lights. Flanking, arch-topped windows have three undivided sash placed vertically. Building is topped with a recessed brick panel, a decorative, corbeled brick band and overhanging, bracketed wood cornice, reminiscent of the Italianate style.

Original use: Photo studio (Morrow)
Current use: Offices

19. Sykes and Fanning Building 1910 Built for Sykes and Fanning Dry Goods

Two-and-one-half story, brick double-building. Around 1918 the present facade of Roman brick was applied and the storefront received modified Prairie-style pilasters and plate

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glass windows in place of the older cast-iron entrance columns. At least one of these 1918 pilasters remains in place as do the metal panels below the display windows. The second floor facade has two pairs of triple windows, coupled as a unit. Each pair of these windows is connected with a single limestone sill. These are topped by a row of three fan-shaped, clearstory windows with decorative brick heads and keystones. Brick piers, decorated with corbeled brick designs, and a corbeled brick cornice ornament the second floor facade. A major remodeling at the first floor level, with aluminum canopy and removal of much ornamentation, seriously detracts from the building's design.

Original use: Dry goods (Sykes and Fanning)
Current use: Vacant

20. Union Hall* 1867 Union Hall Assoc., builders

Two-story, brick, double-building in modified Italianate style. The two first floor storefronts, with cast iron pilasters, remain mostly intact. The center pilaster is ornamented with a raised swag design and topped with a modified Corinthian capital, as are the flanking pilasters. The second floor facade is divided into three sections by raised brick quoins. Each section contains two, paired, arch-topped windows with brick heads and keystones. The center bay is defined with a wall higher than those of the flanking bays, and which terminates in a elliptical shape. A decorative limestone panel, inscribed with "Union Hall", decorates this top wall space. Originally the entire building was ornamented with a deep, bracketed, overhanging cornice and a wooden balcony below the second-story center windows. Both the cornice and balcony have been removed, causing a serious change in the character of the building.

Original use: Opera house/grocery/dry goods
Current use: Furniture store (B&H)

21. Dawdy Building* ca. 1870 Builder unknown

Last remaining wood-frame, false-front store building on Main Street. This type of building once made up the majority of White Hall's business and commercial structures. This particular building has an off-center entrance and plate glass window. It was recently covered with aluminum siding.

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Original use: ?
Current use: Vacant

22. Evans Garage ca. 1915 Builder unknown

One-story, tapestry-brick structure. Facade divided into three bays, separated by brick piers which extend above parapet walls. Wall of center bay is higher than those of flanking bays. Prairie-commercial-style influence is seen in terracotta cornice, ornamentation and rectangular massing. The central automobile entrance has been converted into a store-front entrance. Large glass display windows on either side of entrance still have original top sash of opaque, decorative panels with ornament somewhat in the Sullivanesque manner. Original awning hardware and light brackets still in place. Windows have original terracotta sills.

Original use: Automobile service garage (Evans)
Current use: Furniture storage (B&H)

23. Vitagraph Theater* ca. 1915 Builder unknown

Story-and-one-half, tapestry-brick structure similar in character to #22. Facade is ornamented with decorative terracotta cornice and cartouches of spiky leafwork. A band of windows, surrounded with terracotta trim, extends across the facade above the marquee. First floor central entrance has flanking storefronts. Current marquee added ca. 1933.

Original use: Theater (Vitagraph)
Current use: Storage

24. City Drug Building ca. 1960 Built for City Drugs

One-story, metal-frame building. Non-contributing.

Original use: Drugstore
Current use: Same

25. Fowler Building* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

Two-story, common brick building. Storefront has overhanging metal awning and supports. Facade is asymmetrically designed--at the first level the storefront occupies two-thirds of the south facade and the entrance to the second floor uses the remaining third of the facade

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on the north. The window treatment on the second floor also reflects this division of space with a three-part window on the south and a single window on the north. These windows have been replaced and reduced in size. The north end of the facade also projects slightly to differentiate it from the rest of the building. The facade terminates in a decorative, corbeled brick cornice and parapet wall. The building has some obvious structural problems. Foundation settlement has caused large cracks in the mortar joints.

Original use: Commercial
Current use: Vacant

26. Grange Block*

ca. 1870 Builder unknown

Major business block. Two-story brick structure with angled entrance at southwest corner. Storefronts on west facade nearly original and include typical White Hall elements of limestone steps, iron pilasters, and metal-bracketed awnings. The corner storefront and first floor, south facade have been significantly altered. The original entrance has been bricked-up and modernized with the addition of new aluminum awning and window. Windows on the south side have been reduced in size and filled with glass block. At the second floor level the entire facade is divided into bays separated by brick piers and filled with semi-circular-top windows crowned with brick heads. A decorative, corbeled brick cornice runs across the west and south elevations. Unfortunately, two semi-circular, dormer-like ornaments are missing from the parapet walls above the cornice, as is the raised parapet wall above the corner entrance.

Original use: Bank
Current use: Insurance company (Coonrod) and storage

27. Commercial Building*

ca. 1875 Builder unknown

One-story, common brick structure with limestone sills and steps. Decorative, corbeled brick cornice. Storefront has original iron pilasters and awning with metal supports. Original windows have been filled in with wood panels and reduced in size.

Original use: Meat market?
Current use: Vacant

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28. Commercial Building ca. 1875 Builder unknown

This building was originally a duplicate to #27. Original awning and support brackets remain, however, storefront has been replaced with new windows, doors and brick veneer.

Original use: Commercial
Current use: Newspaper office (Greene Prairie Press)

29. White Hall National Bank* ca. 1875 Builder unknown

Two-story, common brick (painted) building topped with decorative, corbeled brick cornice and projecting parapets. Second floor, arch-top, windows with brick heads are likely original. This large building compliments the Grange Block (#26) to the north across Sherman Street. However, the first floor (except for one bay at the south end of the west elevation) has been totally remodeled and refaced with stone which seriously detracts from the building's worth.

Original use: Commercial
Current use: Bank (White Hall National Bank)

30. Dress Factory ca. 1875, remodeled ca. 1942,
Builder unknown

Originally a typical late 19th century building which had its facade completely remodeled during World War II. Both varigated brick and imitation ashlar stucco were applied and metal sash replaced original windows. The result is a mediocre version of Art Moderne.
Non-contributing.

Original use: Commercial, later manufacturing
Current use: Vacant

31. CIPS Building ca. 1945 Built for CIPS Company

One-story, wood-frame, front-gable structure with plate-glass display windows on facade. Constructed by Central Illinois Service Company.
Non-contributing

Original use: Utility company office
Current use: Same

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 White Hall Historic District32. White Hall Hotel*

1895 Builder unknown

Two-story, three-bay, common brick commercial structure topped with decorative metal cornice and corbeled brick frieze. Triple windows and iron balcony ornament the second floor facade. The first floor is divided into three storefronts. The center storefront forms the entrance to the hotel. Here the windows have been slightly altered. Interior lobby retains original open stairway. Building in generally good, original condition.

Original use: Hotel/commercial (Hotel Stock)
Current use: Hotel/lodge rooms (White Hall Hotel)

33. Annie Louise Keller Sculpture*

1927 Lorado Taft, sculptor

White limestone monument dedicated to White Hall native and school teacher, Annie Keller, who died saving her student's lives during a tornado in Carrollton. Excellent condition. Monument replaces an earlier cast iron fountain.

34. Pagoda

1909 J.K.G. Pierson, Architect

Open park structure. Foundation of locally manufactured, imitation rough ashlar, concrete blocks. Support columns of buff-colored press brick and balustrade of concrete blocks set with open spaces between. Dentiled cornice on friezeboard and an oriental-inspired, bell-shaped hiproof--hence origin of term "pagoda". Mostly original, but some sections of balustrade replaced with unmatched concrete block.

Original use: Park shelter
Current use: Same.

35. White-Griswold Memorial Library*1922 Architect unknown
J.E. McAvoy, contractor

Classic-form, one story brick structure with raised basement. Exterior of buff-colored tapestry brick and ornamented with brick quoins and limestone sills, banding and details. Parapet wall with projecting wooden cornice at roofline. Wooden entrance canopy supported by chains. Original entrance lamps. Although the building has the formal balance of a classical-revival building, the details are reminiscent of the Prairie-style and include oak, divided-light windows above the entrance. Interior is in excellent condition with dark-oak-toned door and window

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casing, woodwork, beams, and mantel. Donated by Seth W. Griswold in memory of his wife, Ettie.

Original use: Library
Current use: Same

35. Whiteside Park Entrance Gate ca. 1920 Architect and Builder unknown

Georgian-revival-style park entrance in semi-circular form. Buff-colored press brick columns with limestone base and capitals. Decorative iron railing and cresting across center. Excellent condition.

36. White Hall Foundry* 1877 Built for George W. and Richard Winn.

One-story, small scale, common brick 19th century industrial building with simple, corbeled brick cornice. Arch topped windows and (unusual in industrial architecture) two fanlight windows over entrances on north and west elevations. This foundry is where the iron columns used in so many of White Hall's commercial buildings were produced. Listed to National Register in 1980. Very good condition.

Original use: Foundry
Current use: Law offices (Pratt)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1867-1927 Builder/Architect Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

White Hall, Illinois is located in the northern half of Greene County in south-central Illinois. The slightly rolling countryside is--like most of the region--devoted mainly to agriculture. White Hall and the nearby towns of Murrayville, Roodhouse and Manchester, are typical rural villages. However, unlike other towns in Greene County (with the exception of Carrollton, the county seat), White Hall's business district consists mainly of original buildings from the era of the town's greatest prosperity (1875-1915). Although most of the buildings have been altered, their basic form and proportions remain. This gives the business district a cohesiveness which is lacking in other Greene County villages. While in many ways White Hall is similar to other central Illinois towns based on an agricultural economy, this community has also a broader importance. It was once a regionally important manufacturing center.

An iron foundry and cement block factory produced many of the materials used in construction of buildings and houses throughout the county and central Illinois. In addition, numerous pottery works were the source for the well-known White Hall pottery and drain tile. This drain tile was used by farmers throughout the midwest during the years of rapid agricultural mechanization in the late 19th and early 20 centuries. Drainage allowed more land to be farmed.

White Hall was, at its economic prime, a prosperous, diversified community. The town's development parallels the history of the state. Illinois was settled primarily by immigrants from the upland south who entered at its southern tip. Pioneers had reached the area which became Greene County by the early 1800s. White Hall's first settlers arrived in the same year in which Illinois joined the union (1818) and soon began clearing land for farming. The first brick building was erected in 1830 and the community boasted the only public house (the "White Hall") on the stage route between Jacksonville and Carrollton. In 1832 North Carolinian David Barrow (who had built the first brick house) officially platted the town which included much of the present Main Street.

The 1840 population of 350 grew to more than 1,800 by the 1870s when White Hall entered its period of greatest prosperity. A number of Yankees moved to Greene County in the early 1840s and joined the original southern settlers. Many of these late emigrants were from the "jugtowns" of Ohio and Pennsylvania and came to work in pottery manufacture. Much of the local pottery was eventually awarded prizes for quality at international expositions.

In the post-Civil-War-era, Illinois agriculture began to adopt the practice of using clay tile to drain fields and increase production. White Hall potters quickly adapted their factories to produce this item. By the 1880s the local clay factories had the capacity to produce more than 2,000,000 drainage tiles each year. These tiles and other clayware, were shipped out on two major

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date entered

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railroad lines which served the town. Within the few years after the Civil War, White Hall had entered its most prosperous era. A local foundry, brickyards, millworks and lumber yards provided the raw materials for construction of the present buildings, most of which appeared between 1870 and 1910. During those years the expanding community supported a dozen grocery stores, five dry goods stores, five restaurants, three banks, seven physicians, a marble works, an implement factory, a dairy, four barber shops, and opera house, an orphanage, a movie theater and a Chinese laundry.

In 1872 a major fire destroyed 15 Main Street buildings and damaged several others. A wave of rebuilding and remodeling followed in the next five years, which produced most of the buildings which comprise the present business district. The oldest is the 1867 Union Hall.

Beginning in the 1920s, with the mass acceptance of the automobile, White Hall, like countless other villages, became less isolated. Residents regularly travelled to larger, nearby towns like Jacksonville, Carrollton and Springfield for entertainment, shopping and even employment. White Hall was no longer able to support a great variety of businesses. By the years following World War II the town was in the midst of an economic eclipse from which it has only recently shown recovery. The Taft sculpture (1927) was the last significant structure to be built through local support.

This period of economic stagnation, while detrimental in many ways, did mean that old buildings were not demolished or radically modernized. As a result, much of White Hall's business district remains basically unaltered. The proposed White Hall Historic District is significant because it represents a mostly intact example of a small, prosperous, regionally important agricultural, manufacturing and commercial Illinois town. These Main Streets were at one time extremely common, but through demolition and remodeling, most in central Illinois have been severely altered. White Hall's business district is a fortunate exception.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10 1/2

Quadrangle name Roodhouse, West, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward J. Russo

organization Lincoln Library

date July 4, 1986

street & number 326 South Seventh

telephone 217-753-4910

city or town Springfield

state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title Director

date September 22, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet White Hall Historic District Item number 9

Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CUNNINGHAM, Eileen Smith. Lower Illinois Valley book of White Hall.
Modesto, Illinois: Country Print Shop, 1978.

HISTORY of Greene County, Illinois... Chicago: Donnelley, Cassette & Loyd,
1879.

WHITE Hall Sesquicentennial Committee. Yesterday's heritage, tomorrow's
promise. White Hall 1832-1982. White Hall, Illinois: 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
Date entered

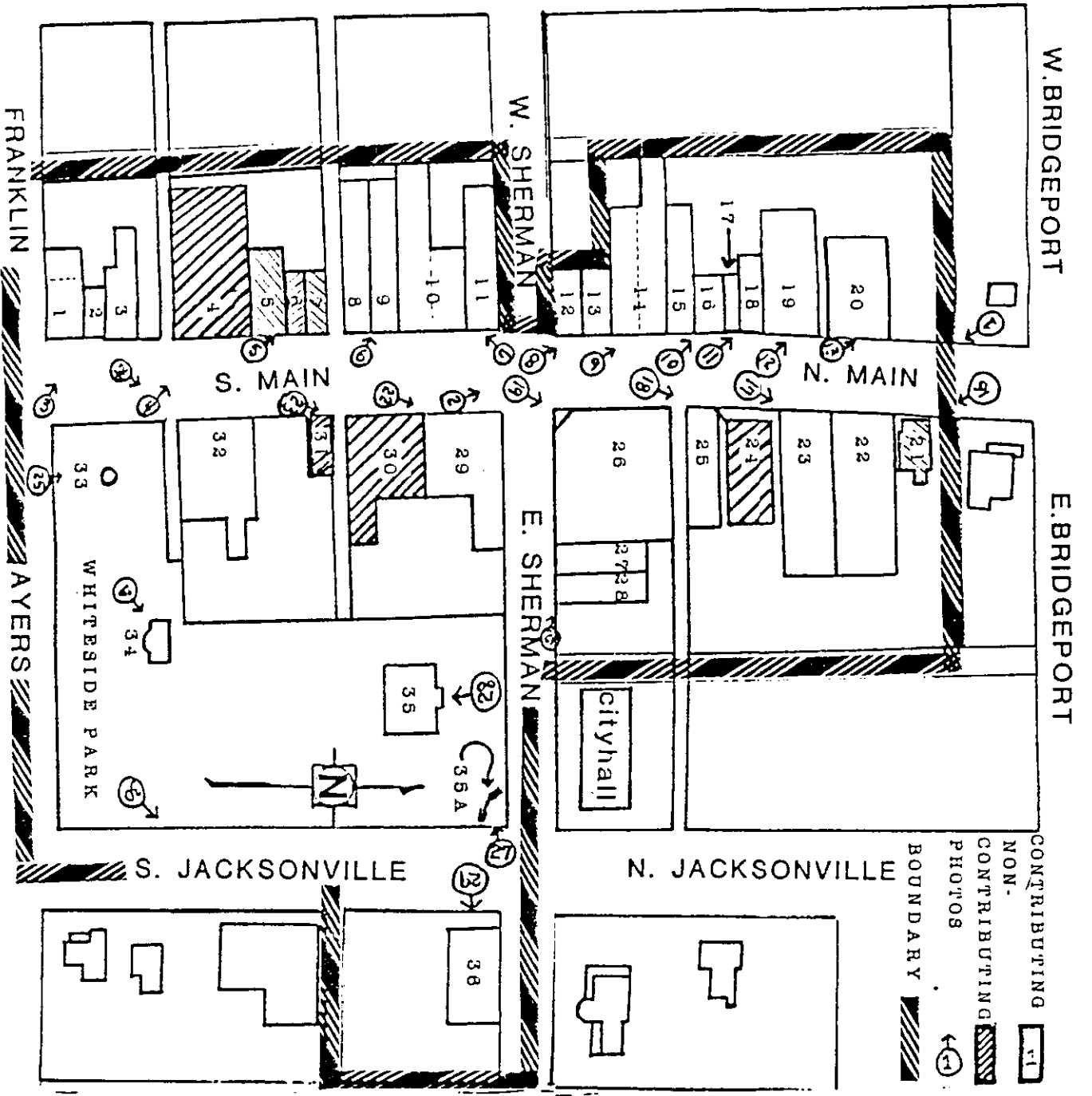
Continuation sheet White Hall Historic District Item number 10

Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the southwest corner of Gray's building, located at the northeast corner of Main and Sherman streets, then extending north along the rear wall of Gray's building and annex building to the south wall of the Chapin building, and then west along this south building wall continuing in an imaginary line to the center of the alley which runs north and south at the rear of the Chapin building, then north down the center of this alley to the south boundary of the service station lot on the southwest corner of Main and Bridgeport streets, then east along this south boundary, across Main Street to the alley running north and south at the rear of the buildings on the east side of Main Street, and then south down the center of that alley to a point in the center of East Sherman Street, then east down the center of Sherman street to the center of the entrance to the alley running north and south behind the buildings on the east side of South Jacksonville Street, then south down the center of this alley to the southeast corner of the lot occupied by the old White Hall Foundry, and then west along this south boundary to a point in the center of South Jacksonville Street, and then south to a point in the center of the intersection of Ayers and Jacksonville streets, and then east to the entrance of the alley which runs north and south behind the buildings on the west side of Main Street, then north in the center of this alley to a point in the center of the sidewalk on the south side of West Sherman Street and then east along this sidewalk to Main Street and then north to the point of beginning.

WHITE HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT



W. BRIDGEPORT

E. BRIDGEPORT

W. SHERMAN

E. SHERMAN

N. MAIN

S. MAIN

N. JACKSONVILLE

S. JACKSONVILLE

FRANKLIN

AYERS

WHITESIDE PARK

city hall

CONTRIBUTING PHOTOS
 NON-CONTRIBUTING PHOTOS
 BOUNDARY

N

35 A

DC
12/22/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 1.2.3 Page 1 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

1. Name of Property

White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

2. Location

120 South Jacksonville Street
White Hall
Illinois, IL
Greene County, 061
62092

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant locally.

William C. [Signature] SHPS 12-21-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 5,6,7 Page 2 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property
public-Federal building

Number of Resources within Property
One contributing building

6. Function or Use

Historic Function Current Functions
GOVERNMENT/post office GOVERNMENT/post office

7. Description

(The numbering follows the sequence established in the original
White Hall Historic District nomination form)

37. U.S. Post Office. 1937-1938 Architect unknown.
120 S. Jacksonville Street

The yellow-buff colored brick Classical Revival building is one story in height. Built by the Weitz Construction Company of Des Moines, Iowa, the building was formally occupied on January 31, 1938. The side-gabled building has a rear ell to the east. The front facade faces west on South Jacksonville Street. A central entry is flanked by a pair of windows on either side. The foundation and steps are limestone. There are original wrought iron balustrades and decorative lanterns at the entrance. The doorway has a blind, semi-circular inset above with a decorative carved eagle. The front section of the building has a gabled roof with the end gables ornamented with fanlight windows. The rear ell has a flat roof with a parapet wall. A cornice line extends around the front and sides of the building. It has metal casement, multi-pane windows.

Original use: Post Office.
Current use: Same.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

8. Statement of Significance

The boundaries of the White Hall Historic District are being increased to include the United States Post Office that was built in 1937 at 120 South Jacksonville Street and formally occupied on January 31, 1938. The U.S. Post Office meets Criterion A for Government for its role as the local branch of the U.S. Postal Service and a place where local citizens purchased stamps and postage, mailed items, and collected their mail. The period of significance for the Historic District is also being expanded from 1867-1927 to 1867-1939 to include the building of the Post Office and the installation of the sculpture "Potter and His Burro" in the building. The Post Office was not included in the original boundaries of the Historic District due to the fifty-year cutoff rule of the National Register. The White Hall Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 20, 1987.

The Post Office is located to the east of Whiteside Park and south of the old White Hall Foundry. It is contiguous to the boundaries of the Historic District and is significant for its role in the commercial development of White Hall. The Post Office retains a high degree of integrity since its construction. The boundary extension to include the Post Office is logical, it was an integral part of White Hall's Business District, both historically and architecturally. The Post Office contributed to White Hall's continued economic stability as a center for the local branch of the U.S. Postal System. Besides being historically and geographically integral to the present Historic District, the Post Office is visually compatible with the architectural character of the neighborhood--in scale, materials, and quality. The White Hall Post Office easily fits into the small town atmosphere of White Hall's Business District.

The Post Office was built under the Public Works Administration (PWA), which was established in 1933 to oversee the planning and construction of Federal and non-Federal public works projects. It is typical of the many Post Offices built throughout the State of Illinois during the Depression as part of this public works program.

Along the south wall of the lobby of the Post Office is a sculpture "Potter and His Burro," commissioned by the U.S. Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

November 1938. It was created by Felix Schlag in honor of White Hall's pottery industry and installed in the building in November 1939. Hence the period of significance extends to 1939. Many of the post offices constructed during the 1930s were adorned with murals or other forms of artwork commissioned by the Federal government. Funds for artwork were based on 1% of the total appropriation for the building's construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 5 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property
Less than one acre

UTM References

The UTM References have not changed because the U.S.G.S. map inadvertently included the Post Office in the original boundaries of the Historic District. Therefore no new map is attached.

Verbal Boundary Description

This description repeats verbatim the original description of the White Hall Historic District except for the one change to increase the boundaries to include the U.S. Post Office.

Beginning at a point on the southwest corner of Gray's building, located at the northeast corner of Main and Sherman streets, then extending north along the rear wall of Gray's building and annex building to the south wall of the Chapin building, and then west along this south building wall continuing in an imaginary line to the center of the alley which runs north and south at the rear of the Chapin building, then north down the center of this alley to the south boundary of the service station lot on the southwest corner of Main and Bridgeport streets, then east along this south boundary, across Main Street to the alley running north and south at the rear of the buildings on the east side of Main Street, and then south down the center of that alley to a point in the center of East Sherman Street, then east down the center of Sherman Street to the center of the entrance to the alley running north and south behind the buildings on the east side of of South Jacksonville Street, then south down the center of this alley to the southeast corner of the lot occupied by the U.S. Post Office, and then west along this south boundary to a point in the center of South Jacksonville Street, and then south to a point in the center of the intersection of Ayers and Jacksonville streets, and then east to the entrance of the alley which runs north and south behind the buildings on the west side of Main Street, then north in the center of this alley to a point in the center of the sidewalk on the south side of West Sherman Street and then east along this sidewalk to Main Street and then north to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10.11 Page 6 White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Boundary Justification


The boundary includes the lot historically associated with the White Hall U.S. Post Office.


11. Form Prepared By


David Newton
National Register Assistant
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
November 8, 1992
Old State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62701


W. BRIDGEPORT

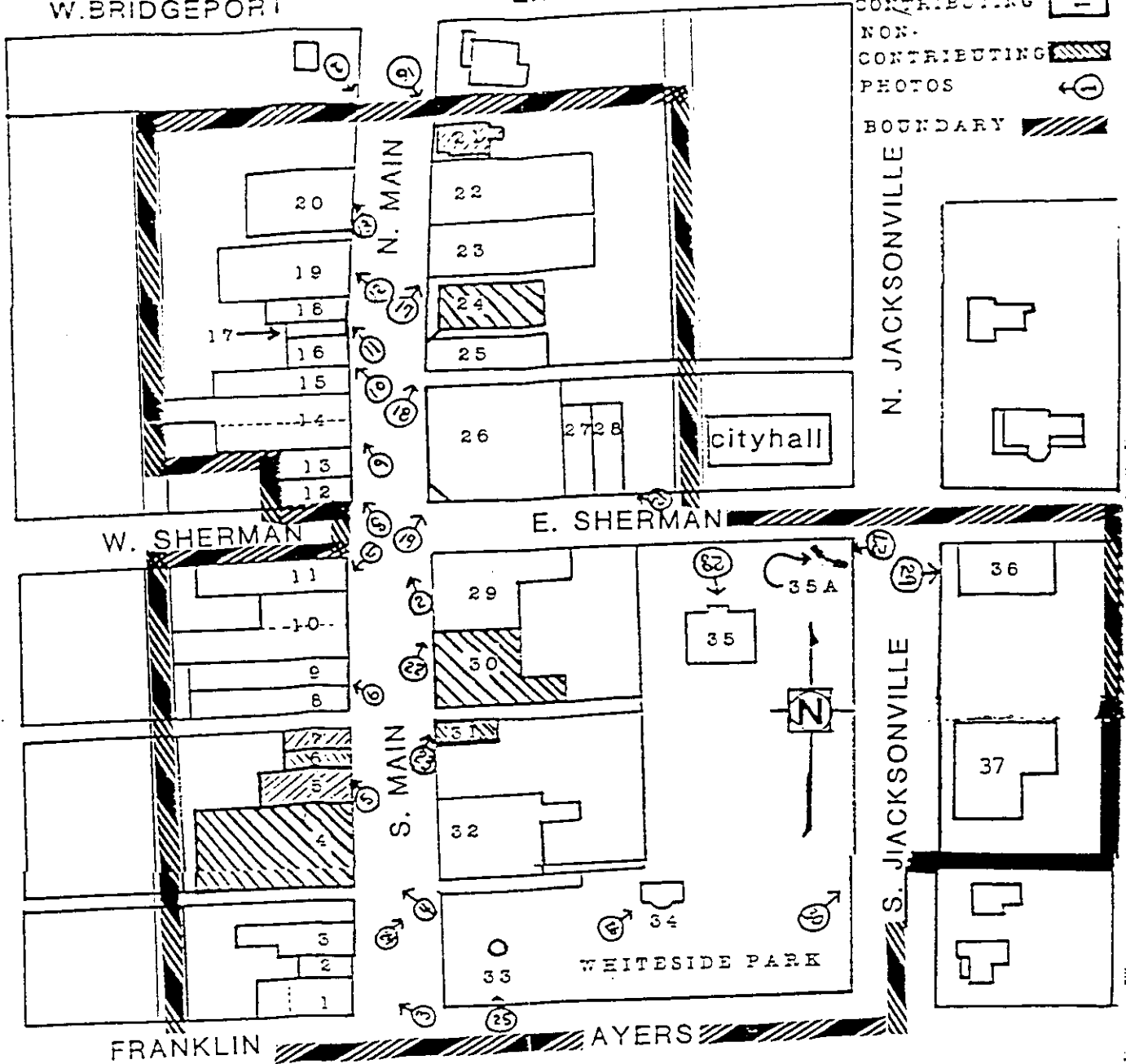
E. BRIDGEPORT

CONTRIBUTING 

NON-CONTRIBUTING 

PHOTOS 

BOUNDARY 



WHITE HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT

(Boundary Increase)

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Wilshire Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR), 149 N. St. Andrews Pl. (05/19/87)

COLORADO, Pitkin County, Aspen, Smuggler Mine (Aspen MRA), Smuggler Mountain (05/18/87)

CONNECTICUT, Fairfield County, Greenwich, Greenwich Town Hall, 299 Greenwich Ave. (05/21/87)

CONNECTICUT, Fairfield County, Stamford, Main Street Bridge, Main St. and Rippowam River (05/21/87)

CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, Bristol, Rockwell Park, Dutton Ave. and Jacobs St. (05/21/87)

FLORIDA, Seminole County, Sanford, Old Fernald-Laughton Memorial Hospital, 500 S. Oak Ave. (05/21/87)

GEORGIA, Morgan County, Buckhead vicinity, Zachry—Kingston House, 6030 Bethany Rd. (05/18/87)

IDAHO, Shoshone County, Murray, Murray Masonic Hall, Main St. between Second and Third (05/19/87)

ILLINOIS, Greene County, White Hall, White Hall Historic District, Roughly bounded by Bridgeport, Jacksonville, Ayers, and Main Sts. (05/20/87)

KENTUCKY, Jefferson County, Louisville, German Evangelical Church of Christ Complex, 1236 E. Breckinridge St. (05/21/87)

KENTUCKY, Kenton County, Covington, Ritte's Corner Historic District, Latonia, Roughly bounded by DeCoursey, Southern, Inez, and Winston Aves. (05/21/87)

KENTUCKY, Warren County, Smiths Grove, Smiths Grove Historic District (Boundary Increase), NW corner of Second and Main Sts. (05/20/87)

LOUISIANA, Rapides Parish, Woodworth, Alexander State Forest Headquarters Building, Alexander State Forest (05/21/87)

LOUISIANA, Vermilion Parish, Abbeville, Abbeville Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by Concord, State, Lafayette, and Jefferson Sts. (05/21/87)

NEW YORK, Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie, Mill Street—North Clover Street Historic District (Boundary Increase), 101—115 Main St., 25, 27, 29, and 32 N. Bridge St. (05/21/87)

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County, Clarkton, Clark, John Hector, House, SE corner jct of S. Grove and E. Green Sts. (05/20/87)

OHIO, Guernsey County, Cambridge, Sarchet—Burgess House, 145 W. Eighth St. (05/21/87)

OHIO, Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Laurel Homes Historic District, Roughly bounded by Liberty and John Sts., Ezzard Charles Dr., and Linn St. (05/19/87)

OHIO, Lucas County, Toledo, Valentine Theater Building, 405—419 St. Clair and 402—412 Adams (05/19/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Beaver County, Rochester vicinity, Racoon Creek RDA (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933—1942 TR), 20 mi. S of Rochester on PA 18 (05/18/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Clinton County, Loganton vicinity, Ravensburg State Park (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933—1942 TR), 8 mi. SE of Jersey Shore on PA 880 (05/18/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Somerset County, Somerset, Laurel Hill RDA (Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks: 1933—1942 TR), 4 mi. W of New Centerville & PA 281 (05/18/87)



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

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PRIDE IN
AMERICA

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MAR 05 1993

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

PRESERVATION SERVICE

FEB 26 1993

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/15/93 THROUGH 2/19/93

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

ALABAMA, ETOWAH COUNTY, Cunn, Charles House, 872 Chestnut St., Gadsden, 93000052, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
ARKANSAS, SALINE COUNTY, Clary, J. W. and Ann Lowe House, 305 N. East St., Benton, 93000053, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
ILLINOIS, GREENE COUNTY, White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase), 120 S. Jacksonville St., White Hall, 92001837, ~~BOUNDARY INCREASE 2/11/93~~
ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Barber, Bryant H. and Lucie House, 103 N. Barber Ave., Polo, 92001849, NOMINATION, 2/10/93
MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Great Falls Railroad Historic District, Park and River Drs., 100--400 blks. 2nd St. S., 100--200 blks. 1st and 2nd Aves. S. and 100--300 blks. 3rd St. S., Great Falls, 93000038, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
NORTH CAROLINA, CAMDEN COUNTY, Dismal Swamp Canal, Runs between Chesapeake, VA and South Mills, NC, South Mills, 88000528, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 2/11/93 (Dismal Swamp Canal and Associated Development, Southeast Virginia and Northeast North Carolina MPS)
OREGON, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, Francis, Clarence E., House, 9717 SE. Cambridge Ln., Milwaukie, 93000015, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Lindquist Apartment House, 711 NE. Randall St., Portland, 93000022, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Smith, Walter V., House, 1943 SW. Montgomery Dr., Portland, 93000020, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Wilcox, Theodore B., Country Estate, 3787 SW. 52nd Pl., Portland, 93000019, NOMINATION, 2/19/93
SOUTH DAKOTA, AURORA COUNTY, Aurora County Courthouse, Main St. between Fourth and Fifth Sts., Plankinton, 92001855, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, CHARLES MIX COUNTY, Charles Mix County Courthouse, Main St. between Fourth and Fifth Sts., Lake Andes, 92001856, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, FAULK COUNTY, Faulk County Courthouse, Jct. of Ninth Ave. and Court St., Faulkton, 92001857, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, GRANT COUNTY, Grant County Courthouse, Jct. of Park Ave. and Main St., Milbank, 92001858, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, HUGHES COUNTY, Hughes County Courthouse, Capitol Ave. between Grand and Euclid Aves., Pierre, 92001859, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, JERAULD COUNTY, Jerauld County Courthouse, Jct. of South Dakota Ave. and Burrett St., Wessington Springs, 92001860, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, LAKE COUNTY, Lake County Courthouse, Center St. between Harth and Lee Aves., Madison, 92001861, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, MCCOOK COUNTY, McCook County Courthouse, Essex Ave. between Nebraska and Main, Salem, 92001862, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Presentation Children's Home, Address Restricted, Sioux Falls, 92001852, NOMINATION, 2/10/93
SOUTH DAKOTA, MOODY COUNTY, Moody County Courthouse, Pipestone Ave. between Crescent and Wind Sts., Flandreau, 92001863, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
SOUTH DAKOTA, ZIEBACH COUNTY, Ziebach County Courthouse, Main St. between Second and Third Sts., Dupree, 92001864, NOMINATION, 2/10/93 (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS)
TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, Greyhound Bus Station, 407 E. Main St., Jackson, 92001871, NOMINATION, 2/11/93 (Transportation-Related Properties of Jackson MPS)
TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, Illinois Central Railroad Division Office, 245 W. Sycamore St., Jackson, 92001869, NOMINATION, 2/11/93 (Transportation-Related Properties of Jackson MPS)
TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, Murphy Hotel, 545 S. Royal St., Jackson, 92001872, NOMINATION, 2/11/93 (Transportation-Related Properties of Jackson MPS)
TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Passenger Depot--Jackson, 590 S. Royal St., Jackson, 92001870, NOMINATION, 2/11/93 (Transportation-Related Properties of Jackson MPS)
TENNESSEE, MADISON COUNTY, Southern Engine and Boiler Works, 342 N. Royal St., Jackson, 92001868, NOMINATION, 2/11/93 (Transportation-Related Properties of Jackson MPS)
WISCONSIN, ROCK COUNTY, Merrill Avenue Historic District, 103, 107, 111, 115 Merrill Ave., Beloit, 93000028, NOMINATION, 2/19/93