

D.C. 1/9/92

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Public Square, Main Street
city, town Knoxville
state Illinois code IL county Knox code 095 zip code 61448

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: 12-30-91
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[] entered in the National Register.
[] determined eligible for the National Register.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse
GOVERNMENT

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
GOVERNMENT/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick

roof asphalt
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

The Knox County Courthouse is a two-story brick structure situated on its original location in the center of the north part of the public square in Knoxville, Illinois. The original square had no streets going through it. Today, Main Street divides the square into two sections; Main Street itself is two lanes with a boulevard between. The courthouse is approximately thirty-five feet from the north lane of the street, fronting to the south. The east side of the north portion of the square contains the reconstructed log cabin which was the first post office of the town, bricks walks, and lawn. On the west side of the north portion of the square is the Hall of Records, now city hall. A brick storage shed and a brick wall as a war memorial to soldiers of the wars of our country of the twentieth century stand between the Hall of Records and the courthouse. To the north, or rear, of the courthouse is a small parking area and the street.

The courthouse was designed in 1837 by John Mandeville, completed in 1839, and first used in 1840. It is of soft red brick, made locally, and is 42 feet, 7 inches wide by 64 feet, 3 inches in length. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. There are six chimneys, three evenly spaced on the east and the west sides each. A cupola is centered on the building; it is six-sided, shuttered, and set on a square wooden base which is larger than the cupola. An eagle weather vane tops the cupola. The cupola was added during the restoration of the courthouse in the 1970s. The original plans did not call for a cupola, but within a few months the Commissioners decided that one was to be added so it was put on in 1840. The cupola proved to be too heavy for the trusses and was later removed, probably within the first ten years. Later photographs do not show the cupola. A Classical-styled entablature surrounds the building on all four sides, and there are brick pilasters with wood capitals on all four corners of the building. The walls are of brick, the window caps and lintels are of stone, the entablature, cornice, and doors are of wood. The foundation is stone.

The front facade has a Classical-styled pedimented portico with four Doric columns made of brick and fluted plaster. The portico floor is stone. The first floor entry has a wide wooden door with sidelights, pilasters, and a full transom window. There are two windows, one on each side of the door. These are paned wood windows, twelve over twelve, with stone sills,

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Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

recessed eight inches. All of the windows on the building are similar; many of the panes are original but many others had to be replaced. The second floor entry is a large double door, wooden, and is an addition sometime after 1873 when twin wrought iron stairways were added to the front. This was after the county seat was removed to Galesburg, and the building was used as an opera house and for other entertainment. Two windows, one on each side of the floors, match the windows on the first floor.

The east side of the building has twelve windows, six on the first floor and six on the second story. All are twelve over twelve paned windows, symmetrically-placed, with stone caps and lintels and stone sills, also recessed eight inches as the windows on the front. There are no doors.

The north, or back, of the courthouse has five windows and one door. There are three windows on the second floor; two on the first floor, one on each side of the door. This is a wooden door with sidelights and a wooden transom with stone lintel. The door is in the center of the first floor.

The west side of the building is just like the east side. There are twelve windows, six on the first floor and six on the second. There are no doors. The windows are similar to all the other windows on the building.

The interior of the first floor as shown in the floor plan included called for three rooms of equal size on each side of the wide, seven-foot corridor. Twin enclosed wooden stairways at the north end of the building led to the courtroom upstairs. The central and south rooms on each side of the hallway were offices. Each of these four rooms had a fireplace. A small jury room was found on the east side at the north end. The rest of the north end was a lobby. On the second floor was the courtroom. The courtroom took up two-thirds of the second floor. The north end of the second floor contained the two stairways with two halls opening into an anteroom (see floor plan).

To make more room for the courtroom in 1858, all the partition walls separating the halls, anteroom, and courtroom were removed in the second floor.¹ When the twin cast iron stairways and balcony were added to the front facade in 1873-74,

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the east side interior stairway at the north end of the courthouse was removed to make room for a stage for the auditorium of the opera house. The west interior stairway still remains. Double exterior doors on the second story to the south were also added. Today, this room houses the Knox County Museum's main collection and the restored courtroom.

The first floor of the courthouse has undergone some changes. In the 1940s the east side was used to house the fire truck. To make room, the north end of the room was opened up and large exterior doors on the north side were added. The wall between the jury room and center office, and the jury room were all removed.

In the early 1950s, the Knox County Historic Sites, Incorporated was formed to take over the restoration and maintenance of the old courthouse building. Numerous roof leaks and no scheduled maintenance of the building had left the structure in terrible condition. During the restoration which began in the 1950s, the east end was carefully rebuilt using original and some new materials. It was rebuilt to match the rest of the building.

Today the entire east side is one room, named after Henry Knox. The woodwork, window casings, doors, and mantels are original pine and butternut, finished in a natural wood color. Two fireplaces, one in the center and one to the south along the east wall, have been restored but are not used. The huge dividing doors between the two offices on the east side are refinished in a natural wood finish of pine. These are folded back and left open but may be closed to form one small room to the south and one large room to the north. Due to the weight of the fire equipment and no maintenance, the original flooring had to be replaced in the east side. These floors were replaced with random wide and narrow hardwood flooring after the fire station was removed from the building. The walls and ceilings had also suffered from water damage and poor maintenance. Replastering of the first floor walls and ceilings was also done at this time using original split lath where possible. The high ceiling height for the first floor rooms was kept to keep it as historically accurate as possible.

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The west side of the first floor has also been restored. The two fireplaces and the dividing floors have been restored and refinished as in the east side. The fireplaces are not used. The north end of the west side retains the wall separating the area from the two offices. This area which has an original wood ceiling has been remodelled to contain the heating plant, kitchen area, and two rest rooms as well as the enclosed stairs leading to the second floor. The floors in the west side were replaced with historical reproduction random narrow and wide wood flooring during the restoration. Some new electrical historic reproduction fixtures have been installed in the hallway, the east, and the west sides. The walls and ceilings were also repaired and replastered and the chair rails restored.

Upstairs, the room remains as one large space. Electricity has been installed for stairway lighting and the carillon. Due to numerous roof leaks and repairs to the roof truss system to support the original cupola, the second floor ceiling was destroyed before the 1950s. A dropped ceiling of large tile panels was placed upstairs during the restoration in the 1950s because much structural work to strengthen the wooden trusses had to be done. New wood trusses were placed besides the original wood truss framing to support the roof and new cupola that was installed. The opera house stage was removed and the historic floor was cleaned. Today the room houses the main collection of the Knox County Museum and contains a raised podium and trial bench.

During restoration, which began in the 1950s, the exterior walls were sandblasted and restored to the natural soft brick color even though the building was painted cream color originally. The roof has been replaced several times, and white trim painting has been done periodically, the last being done the summer of 1991.

The restoration of the courthouse was carefully studied and planned. A survey in 1947 by Earl H. Reed of the Historic American Buildings Survey from Chicago was completed; recommendations from state architects C. Herrick Hammond and Joseph Booten in 1951 were of significance in the restoration.

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The courthouse today looks much as it must have when first completed except that it is not painted cream color. Also the twin iron stairways were not then in place.

The Hall of Records, built in 1854 from plans by John Mandeville, is located approximately forty feet west of the courthouse in the west portion of the north side of the public square. It is situated about thirty feet north of the edge of Main Street. It is a rectangular brick building, almost square, measuring approximately 34' by 45' with a vestibule extending four feet by sixteen feet on the front. It is a one-story building. On the west is Market Street; on the north is the street around the square; to the east is the storage shed, the war memorial, and the courthouse; to the south is Main Street.

It is constructed of soft red brick, locally fired, laid in an eight course common masonry bond, on a stone water table and foundation. The building is one full story with a nearly flat roof of asphalt and gravel. The front, or south, entrance has a gable roof with a Classical styled pediment over the projected front entrance. The vestibule has four corner pilasters, and a bracketed cornice runs around the entire building. The main section has a low parapet wall along the west, south, and east edge of the roof with a stone coping capping the brick wall. All of the windows have iron and steel shutters that can be closed. The window sills are of a lug sill type of concrete material now, originally stone throughout. Each window has an upper and lower sash with single glass panes in each sash. All doors and windows on the exterior surface of the building, above the opening have ornamental drip cap shelf with ornamental console brackets at either end of the shelves. The front entrance is projected out enough to provide a vestibule. Public notice bulletin boards are attached to the wall inside the vestibule. The wooden double entrance doors have three-quarter length prism glass in each door. The vestibule has two windows in it, one on the east end wall and one on the west end wall. The two interior doors have iron and steel shutters that can be closed.

The interior of the vestibule door opens into the council chambers on the east. The chambers have four large windows of the double sash type, two on the north, one on the east wall, and one on the south. A large arched opening opens into the city

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offices with a counter in the opening along with a double swinging wooden gate at the end of the counter. The public transacts business at this counter. The ceiling in the council chambers is high with insulation squares in a metal grid with six neon tube type fluorescent light fixtures incorporated into the ceiling grid. The walls have a four-foot high wood panel wainscot around the room. In the west half of the building are the city offices. Shelves line the walls for storage; these shelves were originally part of the library shelving when the building was used as the city library. The ceiling and lights are the same as in the council chambers only with four light fixtures. The two windows in the north wall, one in the south wall, and one in the west wall are similar to those in the council side. The west wall window has today been converted into an emergency exit approximately four feet above the exterior ground level.

Between the council chambers and the city offices is a rest room. A section of the floor can be opened for access to the basement stairway. Storage cabinets and shelving line the walls. The basement contains the heating system, air conditioning, and the water heater along with water and sanitary plumbing systems. There is no attic space.

The interior walls, for the most part, are original, other than some patched plaster. The walls show evidence of numerous coats of paint. The flooring, which originally was of iron and steel plates for fireproofing purposes, was replaced with hardwood flooring in 1878 when the building ceased to be a hall of records for the county and became the city library.

The Hall of Records has undergone minimal change since its initial construction; the original building is still intact. The only structural change is the center window in the west wall which has been converted into the emergency exit door with interior steps up to the opening. The floor plan essentially has not changed. The floor plans as furnished are from the original plans discovered in the Library of Congress by a Knoxville resident who was an employee of the Library of Congress in the 1950s when restoration of the buildings was first begun.

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Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

The three noncontributing resources consist of a brick storage shed located midway between the courthouse and hall of records, a brick wall monument located near the storage shed, and a reconstructed log cabin located now on the northeast corner of the public square. The storage shed is approximately 14 feet by 10 feet. It stands on the site of a former outhouse which was constructed of wood with a steeple roof and was octagonal in shape. This shed is built of brick which matches the two buildings. In front, or to the south, of the storage shed is the monument to which is fastened bronze plaques with the names of local soldiers who served in the wars of America in the twentieth century. These two structures are of recent construction and do not qualify for inclusion. The log cabin was discovered under a frame house which has been built around it on the south side of the square. The house was being demolished when a neighbor watching the demolition noticed the logs and realized that a cabin was underneath. She notified the necessary people who stopped the demolition in order to save the remains of log building. The owner of the house and property donated the log cabin to the Knox County Historic Sites, and the cabin was moved from the original site on the south side of the square to the northeast corner of the square. It has been carefully reconstructed and restored. It belongs to John G. Sanburn, who was the first postmaster of Knoxville, a county clerk, circuit clerk, and shopkeeper. The cabin is approximately fourteen feet by fourteen feet, seven to eight feet in height. Logs used were walnut hewed to about nine inches. Corners are notched. Cracks in the walls are chinked with cement for a more permanent filling than original cabins had. The roof is shingled with wood. A free standing chimney, built of native stones gathered from nearby creek beds, was built in 1964 when the cabin was moved and restored.

NOTES:

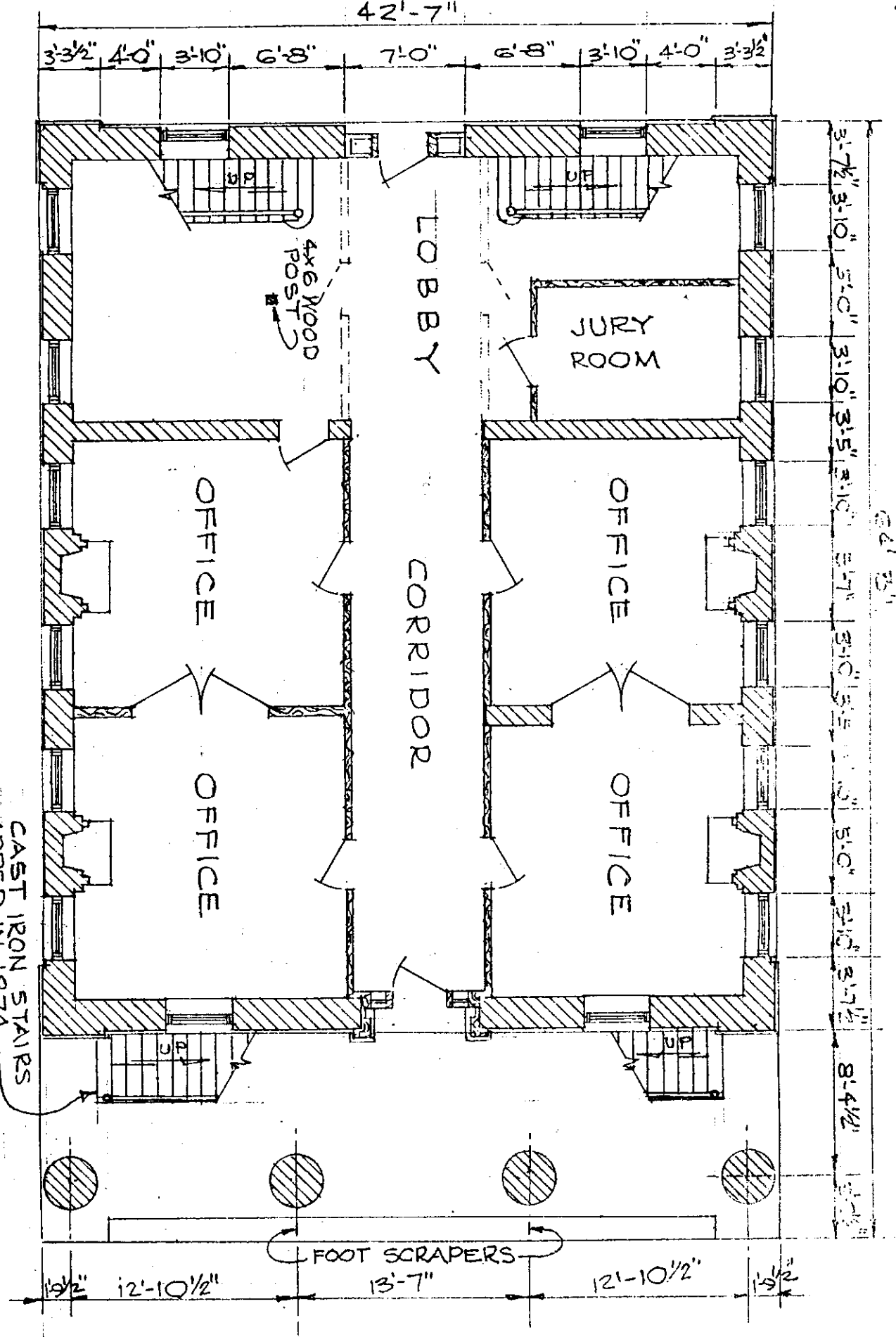
1. Perry, Albert J. History of Knox County Illinois: Its Cities, Towns & People. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912.

1840-1873 KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 1873-1978 PUBLIC MEETINGS, KNOXVILLE,
 CITY HALL & FIRE STATION
 1953- BUILDING RESTORED
 1954-1990 PUBLIC MEETINGS & MUSEUM

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

CAST IRON STAIRS
ADDED IN 1874



42'-7"

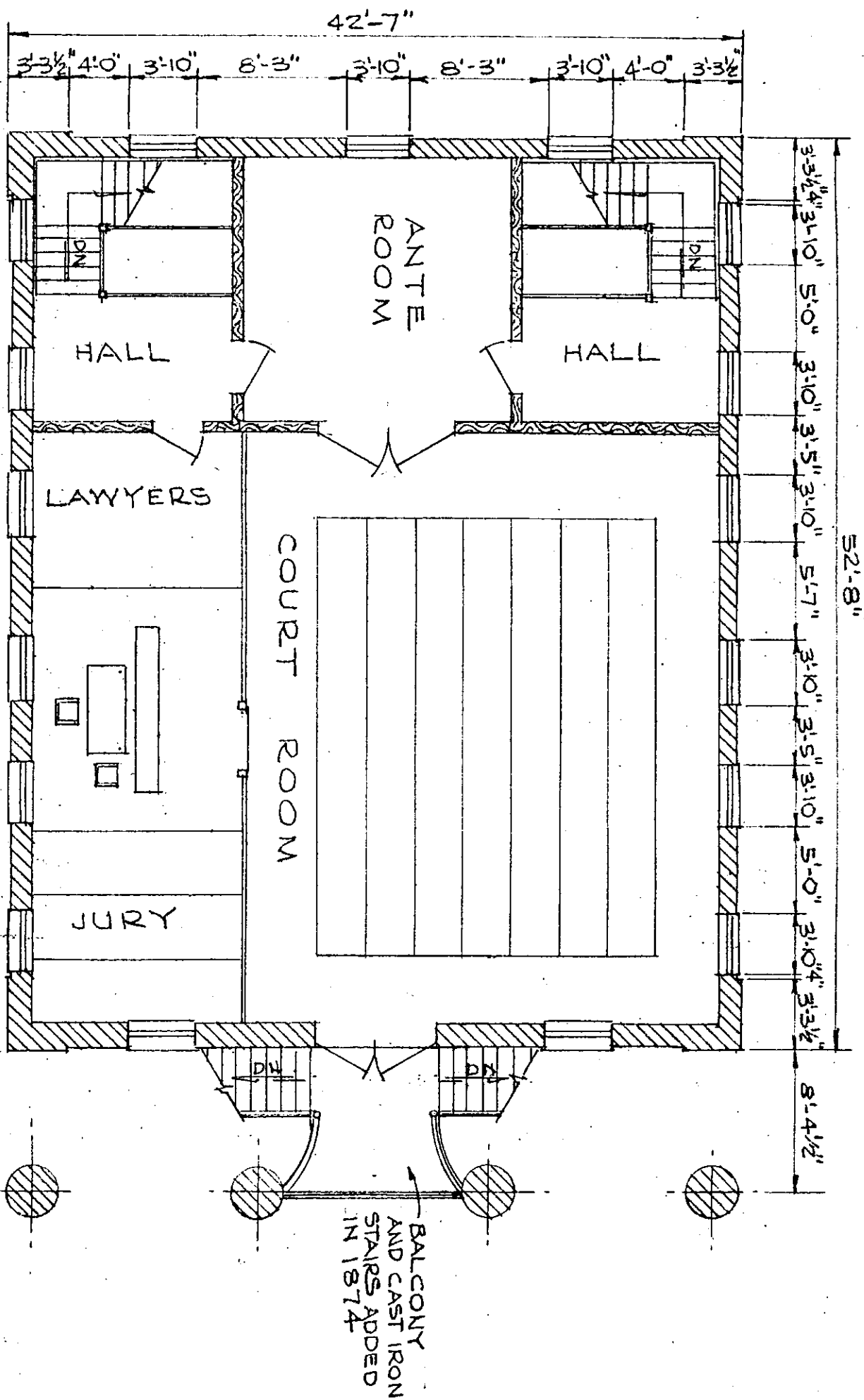
3'-3 1/2" 4'-0" 3'-10" 6'-8" 7'-0" 6'-8" 3'-10" 4'-0" 3'-3 1/2"

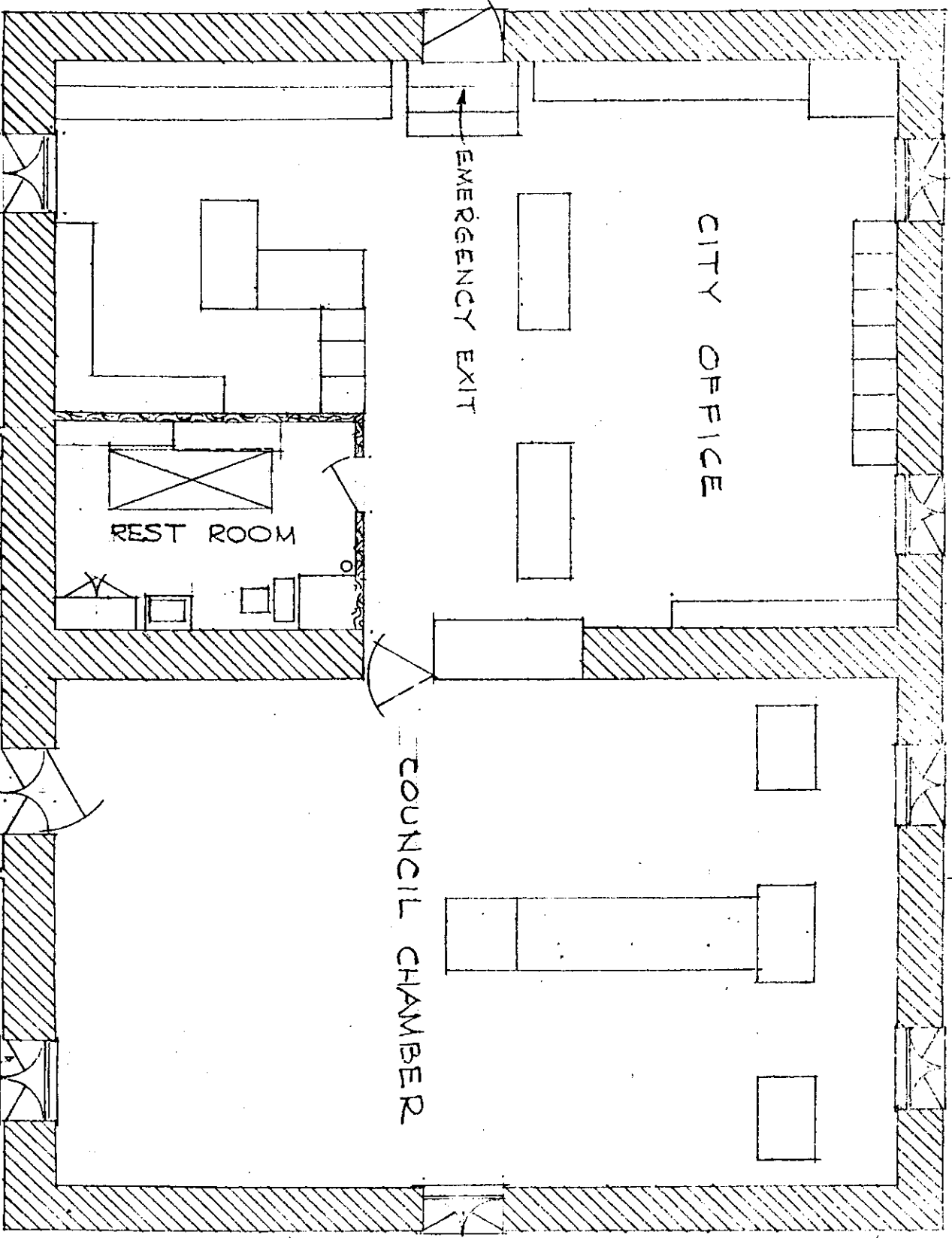
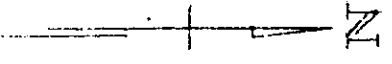
3'-7 1/2" 3'-10" 3'-0" 3'-10" 3'-5" 3'-10" 3'-7" 3'-10" 3'-5" 3'-10" 3'-7" 3'-10" 3'-7" 8'-4 1/2"

1'-9 1/2" 12'-10 1/2" 13'-7" 12'-10 1/2" 1'-9 1/2"

FOOT SCRAPERS

SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"





1855-1873 KNOX COUNTY HALL OF RECORDS
1878-1978 KNOXVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

1978 KNOXVILLE CITY HALL
SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"
STEEL SHUTTERS

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1840-1873

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mandeville, John
Wheeler, Alvah; Cooley, Zelotes;
Fox, Samuel

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

See continuation sheet

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Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

The Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records meet Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a locally significant building complex associated with the governmental and political administration of Knox County from 1840 to 1873.

Knox County Courthouse

In 1830, just two years after the first white man had located in Knox County, according to the first history of Knox County by Chas. Chapman, interested citizens believed that there were 350 inhabitants, the number required by the General Assembly in order to organize the area into a county. The organization of the county took place on June 10, 1830. Immediately the citizens wanted a courthouse and a county seat. The site chosen for the county seat was the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11 North, 2 East, Knox Township. The place was first known as Henderson; soon the name was changed to Knoxville, in honor of General Henry Knox of Revolutionary War fame. Governor Reynolds approved for this change on January 15, 1831.

Soon the town was laid out, and the first courthouse was built. The total cost of this first structure and the furniture was \$395.43. It was a log structure, two stories in height, and contained several large windows. By 1836 this structure was considered not only inadequate but also unworthy of the booming town and county. The County Commissioners' records of December 1837 state thus:

Ordered: That Henry J. Runkle (or some other person whom he may employ) be requested to furnish 3 copies of a suitable draft for a Court House to be erected in the town of Knoxville after the following description--

The main building to be 40 feet wide by 50 feet in length with portico in front of suitable proportion supported by stone pillars--The Basement Story to be of stone and to be divided in the middle lengthwise by a hall of passage and one

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side divided into three apartments and the other side in four apartments--and the main building to be of Brick--the whole to be of suitable proportion.

Ordered-- That Clerk make out advertisement and cause name inserted in newspapers printed at Peoria & Quincy--that sealed proposals will be received at office of Clerk of this Court until the March term of this Court for said building in separate contracts--one for the walls & outside of said building and the other for the inside work of said building having reference to the said drafts for particular information--the said drafts to be deposited with clerks of County Commissioners Courts of the Counties of Knox, Peoria, and Adams Counties (Page 289, Vol 1, Knox County 1830-1937).

The architect of the courthouse and the hall of records was John Mandeville (1815-1859) who was just twenty-two when he designed the courthouse. He came from Bergen, New Jersey. The contract to build was let to Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley for \$15,450 with the stipulation that the building would be completed by May 1, 1840. As seen from the floor plans which are copied from originals in the Library of Congress, some adjustments were made in size and room divisions from the county records. The original plans did not call for a cupola, and photographs exist of the building, usually without the cupola. Late in January, the commissioners ordered that a cupola be erected at a cost of \$725. Elert Runkle was appointed inspector to see that the work was performed according to contract.

The cupola proved too heavy for the roof trusses and was removed sometime between the construction of the Hall of Records in 1854 and the removal of the county seat in 1873. It probably was on the building for only a few years. The commissioners also ordered that the walls be painted cream color, and this was done.

From 1840 until 1873 the courthouse served the county well. Judge Stephen Douglas held court here in the courtroom located on the second floor during the years when he was district judge. Cases involving abortion, murder, and lesser crimes were tried in the courtroom. The rooms on the first floor were used as offices to keep the records, and the courtroom was on the second floor.

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Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

The courthouse was used for the circuit court; other county meetings and rallies were held here. Political conventions were held in the courthouse, and the county commissioners met here. It was a busy place.

The Knox County Court, created by the Illinois State Constitutional Convention of 1848, first met in the courthouse on December 3, 1849. In addition to being in charge of all legislative business of the county, the members of this court were permitted to exercise judicial authority, having all the rights and privileges of justices of the peace, together with all probate business. The court consisted of a County Judge and two Associate Justices. Each would be paid \$2 per day while holding court and two of the three constituted a quorum.¹

This arrangement lasted until the election of April 1853, when each township in the county elected a supervisor for the newly created Knox County Board of Supervisors to manage the county's government. On June 6, 1853, the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the courthouse. The Board of Supervisors continued to hold its meetings in the courthouse until 1873 when the county seat was moved to Galesburg.²

In order to take better care of the county's poor, which for the past twenty-five years had been farmed out to the lowest bidder, the Board decided to purchase a cheap tract of land with a farmhouse north of Knoxville for the county almshouse in 1856. Due to the wretched conditions at this house, the Board voted in 1866 to build a new almshouse. Construction commenced in 1866 on a large Gothic Revival brick and stone building designed by W.W. Boyington of Chicago. The main building and west wing was finished out at a cost of over \$39,000. After the construction of the matching east wing in 1876-1877, the building had over 97 rooms to serve the poor and insane.³

To meet the need for increased space for the court, the Board of Supervisors voted in the January 1858 meeting to have all the partition walls removed in the upper story and have the courtroom remodelled and repaired. Zelotes Cooley completed the remodelling by September 1858 and received \$265.77 for the work. In 1866 repairs and painting were done on the courthouse's halls, and sheriff's and jury rooms.⁴

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Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records

One of the court's most famous trials held in the Knoxville Courthouse was the murder trial of John Root who had killed Eric Janson on May 13, 1850 in Cambridge, Illinois. Eric Janson was the controversial leader of the Bishop Hill Colony in nearby Henry County. The trial, after several postponements was held in September 1852 in the Knoxville Courthouse. After a lengthy jury selection involving over 200 prospective jurors, a jury was selected and the trial finally began. The jury found Root guilty of manslaughter and he was sentenced to serve two years in the Alton Penitentiary. Root was pardoned a year late by Governor Matteson.

With the growth of the city of Galesburg due to its modern railroad facilities, agitation began in 1856 to remove the county seat to Galesburg. Several elections were held between 1856 to 1869 in which all failed to vote to move the county seat. In the election of 1869 both Galesburg and Knoxville were accused of stuffing the ballot box. The courts in several cases, finally selected based on the results of the election, Galesburg as the new county seat in 1873.

The county seat was moved to the Opera House in Galesburg in 1873, until a new courthouse was built. The county sold the court buildings to the city of Knoxville for \$1 each. After the removal of the county seat, the courthouse served as a city hall, meeting place for the town, and as a opera house for entertainments. Twin iron stairways and a balcony were added under the portico, and the entrance on the second floor was made in 1874. Banquets, theater and concert performances, and dances were held in the second floor after the county vacated the building. For a time, the downstairs east side was used as a fire station. The city council occupied the west rooms until the library vacated the Hall of Records in 1978. At that time the city offices were moved to the Hall of Records.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s restoration work was begun on the courthouse. In the winter of 1953, the Knox County Historic Sites, Incorporated was founded to preserve and restore historic sites and buildings in the county. Fund-raising efforts were immediately begun and the courthouse, jail, and log cabin have all been restored.

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In 1854, when the county seat was still in Knoxville, more room was needed. A plan by John Mandeville was approved by the county supervisors for a fireproof building to house court and county records to be built. This building was to contain two rooms for the circuit and county clerks. On January 27, 1854, Samuel Fox was contracted to erect a brick building west of the courthouse for \$5375. Zelotes Cooley was to supervise the construction. Iron plates for flooring, iron shutters, and brick walls made the building fireproof. After the removal of the county seat in 1873, the building became the Knoxville Public Library in 1878 and served for that purpose one hundred years until the library relocated in 1978. Since 1978 the building has been used as the Knoxville City Hall.

These two buildings represent a large portion of Knox County's history in its early days. Since their construction to 1873 they have been significant to the history of Knox County. They stand today, not only as an impressive reminder of the past but also as active and useful parts of the present.

The noncontributing buildings and object are small in scale and designed to not detract architecturally from the Courthouse and Hall of Records. The log cabin adds a frontier atmosphere and contrast to the stately brick buildings.

Notes:

1. Chapman, Charles C. and Company. History of Knox County, Illinois. Chicago: Blakely, Brown, and Marsh, 1878.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Perry, Albert J. History of Knox County Illinois: Its Cities, Towns, & People. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.
5. Pratt, Harvey J., Ed. "The Murder of Eric Janson, Leader of Bishop Colony." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society 45, No. 1 (1952): 55-69.

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Bibliography.

Chapman, Charles C. and Company. History of Knox County, Illinois. Chicago: Blakely, Brown, and Marsh. 1878.

Perry, Albert J. History of Knox County Illinois: Its Cities, Towns, & People. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.

Pratt, Harvey J. Ed. "The Murder of Eric Janson, Leader of Bishop Colony." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society 45, No.1 (1952): 55-69.

Records of Knox County, Illinois. Knox County Courthouse, Galesburg, Illinois.

Records of Knox County Historic Sites, Inc. Historic Sites Office, Knoxville, Illinois.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately one acre

UTM References

A

1	5	7	2	8	7	4	0	4	5	3	1	9	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records are located on the Public Square in Knoxville, Illinois.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the early county buildings consisting of the Courthouse and Hall of Records, with the surrounding grounds and structures, which includes the storage shed, war memorial between the two buildings, and the log cabin on the north side of the Public Square.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Hutchcroft
organization Knox County Historic Sites, Inc. date October 20, 1991
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city or town Knoxville state Illinois zip code 61448



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

FEB 21 1992

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/10/92 THROUGH 2/15/92

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

ALABAMA, MADISON COUNTY, Urquhart House, 8042 Pulaski Pike, Huntsville vicinity, 92000034, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

ARKANSAS, CLARK COUNTY, Clear Springs Tabernacle, jct. of AR 26 and Bobo Rd., Okolona vicinity, 92000057, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

CALIFORNIA, IMPERIAL COUNTY, US Inspection Station--Calexico, 12 Heffernan Ave., Calexico, 91001749, NOMINATION, 2/14/92

CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, US Inspection Station--Tecate, CA 188, Tecate, 91001748, NOMINATION, 2/14/92

CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, Jones, Theophilus, House, 40 Jones Rd., Wallingford, 91001981, NOMINATION, 1/30/92

FLORIDA, SARASOTA COUNTY, Bachelor--Brewer Model Home Estate, 1903 Lincoln Dr., Sarasota, 91002034, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Municipal Pier, 200 Streeter Dr., Chicago, 79000025, REMOVAL, 2/14/92

ILLINOIS, KNOX COUNTY, Knox County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Public Sq., Main St., Knoxville, 92000051, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

ILLINOIS, KNOX COUNTY, Knox County Jail, Public Sq., Market St., Knoxville, 92000050, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

ILLINOIS, WHITE COUNTY, Gray, William W., House, 119 N. Court St., Grayville, 92000049, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

IOWA, POLK COUNTY, Stoner, Thomas I., House, 1030 56th St., Des Moines, 92000006, NOMINATION, 2/12/92

KENTUCKY, MERCER COUNTY, Tobin House, 1450 Curry Pike, Harrodsburg vicinity, 88003350, REMOVAL, 1/31/92 (Mercer County MRA)

LOUISIANA, IBERVILLE PARISH, Plaquemine High School, 600 Plaquemine St., Plaquemine, 92000041, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Lutcher United Methodist Church, 2347 Texas St., Lutcher, 92000042, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

LOUISIANA, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Bank of Addis, 7843 Ray Rivet St., Addis, 92000038, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

LOUISIANA, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, Oak Grove Plantation Dependencies, US 61 S of jct. with LA 421, St. Francisville vicinity, 92000036, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Cutter, Jefferson, House, 1 Whittemore Park, Arlington, 85001028, NOMINATION, 1/23/92 (Arlington MRA)

MASSACHUSETTS, NORFOLK COUNTY, Central Square Historic District, Roughly, Broad St. from Middle to Putnam Sts. and Middle from Charles to Center Sts., Weymouth, 92000040, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

MISSISSIPPI, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, Hollywood, Old Hwy. 61 S. Port Gibson, 79003413, REMOVAL, 1/31/92 (Port Gibson MRA)

MISSISSIPPI, YALOBUSHA COUNTY, Colfeeville Hotel, Off MS 330, Colfeeville, 82003123, REMOVAL, 1/31/92

NEW YORK, HERKIMER COUNTY, Newport Stone Arch Bridge, Bridge St. across W. Canada Cr., Newport, 91002035, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

NEW YORK, PUTNAM COUNTY, Plumbush, NY 9D between Peekskill and Moffet Rds., Philipstown, 82005386, NOMINATION, 1/30/92 (Hudson Highlands MRA)

NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY, Flushing High School, 35-01 Union St., Queens, 91002036, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Poppietown Farmhouse, jct. of Old Post Rd. and Swarte Kill Rd., Esopus, 91001656, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 1/17/92

NEW YORK, WAYNE COUNTY, Smith--Ely Mansion, 39 W. Genesee St., Clyde, 92000032, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, The Woodpile, jct. of Croton Lake and Wood Rds., Mt. Kisco vicinity, 92000030, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ramer, Ralph John, House, 402 Boulevard, Anderson, 92000023, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

SOUTH CAROLINA, BERKELEY COUNTY, Pineville Historic District, Rd. S-8-204 S of jct. with SC 45, Pineville, 92000024, NOMINATION, 2/10/92

SOUTH CAROLINA, KERSHAW COUNTY, Murchison House, Kershaw County Rd. 12, Camden, 82003871, REMOVAL, 1/31/92

SOUTH CAROLINA, OCONEE COUNTY, Walhalla Graded School, 101 E. N. Broad St., Walhalla, 92000059, NOMINATION, 2/13/92

TEXAS, DALLAS COUNTY, Interstate Forwarding Company Warehouse, 3200 Main St., Dallas, 92000021, NOMINATION, 2/14/92

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Blount, Eugene H., House, 1801 North St., Nacogdoches, 92000014, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Colton Exchange Building, Old, 305 E. Commerce St., Nacogdoches, 92000008, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Davidson, Maria A., Apartments, 214 S. Fredonia St., Nacogdoches, 92000009, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Hayter Office Building, 112 E. Main St., Nacogdoches, 92000010, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Hoya Land Office Building, 120 E. Pilar St., Nacogdoches, 92000015, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)

TEXAS, NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, Jones, Roland, House, 141 N. Church St., Nacogdoches, 92000007, NOMINATION, 2/14/92 (Nacogdoches MPS)