

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
6-24-97

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mercer County Jail

other names/site number The Slammer Restaurant and The Great Escape Bed and Breakfast

2. Location

street & number 309 S. College Avenue not for publication

city or town Aledo vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Mercer code 131 zip code 61231

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. White / SHP 6-23-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Mercer County Jail
Name of Property

Mercer, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/Correctional Facility
Domestic/Institutional Housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Restaurant
Domestic/Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Terra Cotta
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

Mercer County Jail
Name of Property

Mercer, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1947

Significant Dates

None

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

None

Cultural Affiliation

None

Architect/Builder

Drury, Clair F., Architect

Harney Brothers, Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Essley Noble Mercer County Museum

Mercer County Jail
Name of Property

Mercer, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5	6	8	8	7	1	0	4	5	6	3	1	1	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

2

Zone	Easting						Northing							

3

Zone	Easting						Northing							

4

Zone	Easting						Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John W. Malone and Richard E. Maynard

organization _____ date February 15, 1997

street & number 707 SW Second Avenue telephone (309) 582-7882

city or town Aledo state IL zip code 61231

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Richard E. Maynard

street & number 407 SE Fifth Avenue telephone (309) 582-7210

city or town Aledo state IL zip code 61231

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

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

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Mercer County Jail

The Mercer County Jail is located in Aledo, Illinois approximately twenty-three miles southwest of Rock Island, Illinois. The size of the property is 240 X 94 feet. The building faces east on to South College Avenue, and the Mercer County Courthouse is directly across the street. Southwest Fourth Street is to the south and Southwest Second Avenue provides the western boundary. To the north of the property is a two story residence occupied by an insurance and real estate office on South College Avenue and a single family residence on Southwest Second Avenue. The address of the building is 309 South College Avenue, and the facility is on Illinois Route 94 in the center of Aledo.

Built in 1909, the Tudor Revival styled building has two main floors, with a basement and an attic. The building was designed by Moline architect Clair F. Drury and constructed by Harney Brothers Company. It is 86 feet long by 34 feet wide. The exterior walls are solid brick, of a dark red color and extends from the ground level to the roof. The pattern of the brick is a stretcher bond with a row of headers twenty rows above the ground line. Cream-colored glazed terra cotta outlines the windows, doors, ground level, gabled dormers, and the east and west elevation parapets at the roof line. The gable roofs of the facility are white asphalt shingles covering a concrete slab roof. In the attic, metal trusses support the concrete slab roof. The concrete roof originally was covered by red ceramic tile. Wood rafter tails extend along the north and south sides of the gable roof. The centered south gable roof has large decorative wood brackets. A brick chimney rises eight feet above the roof in the west end of the center section on the north side of the building. Large brick air vents also extend eight feet above the roof line on both the north and south sides of the roof, two-thirds of the way from the east side. The air vents and chimney are trimmed with terra cotta. A front porch with steps and a gabled porch roof leads to the front door to the sheriff's residence on the east elevation. Near the top peak on the east and west sides of the building is a glazed terra cotta tile with a stylized design, "M C J," denoting the Mercer County Jail. Above the gabled peak on the south side of the structure is the inscription THE MERCER COUNTY JAIL 1909. This wording is on the cream-colored glazed tile. A basement extends three feet above the ground level and windows look into this area. The brick basement foundation is covered with cream-colored terra cotta cut to resemble large blocks of stone. Both the dark red brick and the cream-colored terra cotta used in the construction of the building were manufactured by the Brazil Clay Company. The manufacturing site was Brazil, Indiana, and the brick was transported

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Mercer County Jail

by railroad to Aledo. Wagons hauled the brick from the railroad terminal to the building site.

The interior of the structure was built to serve two functions. It was both a correctional facility for Mercer County and a residence for the sheriff and his family. The residential section occupied the first and second floor on the east end of the building. The rear, or west one-half of the facility contains the cells for the jail. These cells occupy the basement, first floor and second floor.

The east or front elevation has the centered entry to the sheriff's quarters. The entrance porch 8' x 11' 10". A hanging porch swing originally adorned the south side of the front porch. The gable roof is supported by brick piers and has decorative terra cotta trim and wood rafters near the top to the segmental brick arch. Concrete steps and brick wing walls lead up from the ground level to the first-story. On the north and south sides of the front porch are four-centered brick arches with terra cotta keystones and terra cotta imposts. The south arch was extended to the floor level to provide for a handicapped accessibility ramp. The wood and glass entry door is surrounded by a transom and sidelights.

The east elevation basement level has a segmental arched window on either side of the front entry porch and there is cream-colored terra cotta along the ground line. The first story has a set of three windows on either side of the front entry porch. These six-over-one windows have six-pane transoms above. Beginning at the south on the second story is a set of three, sixteen-over-one windows, a set of four small rectangular windows centered over the entry porch, and a set of three, sixteen-over-one windows to the north. In the attic, centered over the entry is a set of three, three-over-one windows. Near the peak is terra cotta tile with M C J inscribed upon it. All the windows and the roof line, along with the ground line, are outlined in terra cotta.

The north elevation is 86 feet long. Three evenly spaced gable roofed dormers with terra cotta parapets and trim puncture the north gable roof line. The windows along the north elevation for the sheriff's quarters are trimmed with cream-colored terra cotta. Those for the jail section have plain brick surrounds. Along the ground level there are six windows into the basement. The basement windows each contain one pane and are two feet wide with a brick segmental arch. There is a door at ground level one-third

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Mercer County Jail

of the distance from the east. This single door leads to steps down to the banquet room or up to the hallway between the bar and salad bar room. The doorway is covered with a gabled hood supported by decorative brackets. Directly above the doorway is a twelve-over-one window at the stair landing. Two-thirds distance from the east is a ramp with a retaining wall and steps which leads down to the boiler room door. There is a row of three windows along the first floor level at the east end. These windows are six-over-one with six-pane transoms above. In the middle section of the first floor level are three, one-over-one windows spaced two feet apart. At the west section is a row of five windows, all one-over-one and this row of windows is covered with one inch diameter black metal bars. On the second floor level to the east there is a twelve-over-one window five feet from the east end. Two small one-over-one windows are located to the west of this window. To their west in the middle section are three, one-over-one windows covered with metal bars. On the western section of the building is a row of five, one-over-one windows covered with metal bars. Above the second floor is the roof line which is interrupted with three gabled dormers, each nine feet wide. Each dormer contains a pair of one-over-one windows. The white shingled roof extends down from its peak to the roof line. The chimney is located nearly two-thirds of the distance from the east. Five feet west is another brick chimney-like structure which extends nine feet above the roof line. This is the air vent for circulating air in the cell blocks.

The west elevation is 34 feet wide. Windows on this elevation are trimmed with terra cotta resembling hood moldings. At ground level a retaining wall and ramp lead from the north to a centered door below grade level. Two, one-over-one windows were centered on the first and second floors. A metal cage-covered fire escape angles up from the south ground level up to a first floor door which was originally the south first floor window. This window has been converted to a door by lengthening the opening. The lower section of this door does not have the terra cotta trim. Further up the fire escape is a second floor door which is north of the two centered windows. This door was cut into the wall when the fire escape was added in the 1980's. Under the peak, in the attic, is a pair of one-over-one windows. Above the window is a terra cotta tile with M C J inscribed upon it. The two metal doors on the first and second floors are painted an aluminum color, as is the fire escape.

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The south elevation is 86 feet long and is divided into three distinct sections. The middle gable-roofed section, extends one foot further south than the rest of the south wall. All windows along this elevation are trimmed with terra cotta. Along the ground level of the west section are three segmental arched basement windows. On the first story is a row of five, one-over-one windows covered with one inch metal bars. A similar row of five windows is on the second story level. Along the roof line is a nine foot wide centered gabled dormer. Two, one-over-one windows are located in the center of the dormer. The large brick vent extends above the roofline between the western and middle sections. In the middle section, a large 28' 6" wide gable covers the entire section. In the center of the basement and first floor two brick wing walls and a set of steps extend southward. At the top of the steps is a door which leads into the booking room. The door is protected from rain by a shed roof. On the east side of the door on the first story is a fifteen-over-one window. On the west side of the door at the ground level landing is a one-over-one window. On the second story is a centered set of three, one-over-one windows. On either side of these windows is a one-over-one window. Above these windows in terra cotta are the words MERCER COUNTY JAIL 1909. Above the three windows is another group of three, one-over-one windows. The east section contains two segmental arched basement windows. On the first story is a fifteen-over-one window to the west and a set of three, one-over-one windows. On the second story are two, fifteen-over-one windows. A gabled dormer is centered in the middle of this section and it contains two, one-over-one windows.

Inside the front or east porch doorway to the residential area of the building is a small foyer or vestibule with a ceramic tile floor. The size of the tile is one by one and two by two inches. An oak door with three vertical windows and windows on each side opens into the entry foyer. These side windows contain two vertical windows with four small squared panes above. Above the entry door is a fanlight. The fanlight's woodwork is pine, but the rest of the room's woodwork is oak. The walls are plastered.

From this entry foyer you enter the entry hall through an identical sized oak door and side lights. There is no transom over the door. The entry hall is in the center of the structure and has an oak floor and oak woodwork. Double doors on each side lead to the north (bar) and south (law library) parlors. A second single door on the south opens to a corridor which leads to the booking room (reception area). On the west end of the entry hall is a set of steps which lead up to a landing, turn, and then lead to the

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second floor. Under the second flight of stairs is a small closet shut off by an oak door which opens into the entry hall.

The double door to the south of the entry hall leads into the south parlor, now known as the law library. With an oak floor and new oak shelving, filled with law books, this room was formerly a formal parlor for the sheriff's visitors. A door on the west side leads into a women's rest room, but when built the room served as the sheriff's office.

To the north of the entry is the bar area of the restaurant. Originally this room served as the family living room. On the west wall are two doors, the one to the north leading to a small rest room with toilet and sink and the other doorway leading to a hallway. All the doors and woodwork in this room are oak.

The hallway leading from the north parlor (bar) leads past a set of back stairs leading up to the second floor bedroom area and ground level north entrance door, and the basement banquet area. Further along the hallway is an opening to the former dining area of the residence. The dining area, with its painted woodwork, now serves as the salad bar area, called the paddy wagon, of The Slammer restaurant. Original floor-to-ceiling kitchen counters and cabinets line the east wall. A door to the south leads to the entrance foyer to the cells. A door along the west wall leads into the former kitchen, which now serves as a waitress station. Painted floor-to-ceiling kitchen counters and cabinets line the south and west walls, while a sink is centered on the north wall. Along the south wall, between the counter and cabinets, is a 18" by 5 1/2" steel tray passage door opening into the foyer to the cells which allowed the passing of food trays from the kitchen to the prisoners. The opening could be shut by a chain fixed to a hinged door. The flooring is twelve-inch square tiles over concrete.

Returning to the front entry hall, the front set of stairs leads to the second floor bedroom area of the residence. This stairway, railing and woodwork are oak up to and including the banister rail on the second floor. The rest of the second floor woodwork is pine.

On the second floor at the top of the stairs is a hallway. This leads to three bedrooms, a closet, a bathroom, and a north hallway leading to the rest room and back stairs. The back stairs access the attic and first floor. This former sleeping area for the sheriff's

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Mercer County Jail

family, is now the bedrooms for The Great Escape, a bed and breakfast. The walls on this floor are plastered and the woodwork is pine and varnished.

The jail section can be entered from the exterior door in the center section of the south elevation. The single entrance door has four, 5" by 48" vertical windows and leads into the former booking room or jailer's office of the facility. Now the room is the reception area for the restaurant. The entrance door is along the south wall in the western corner. Along the eastern wall is a hallway which leads to the entrance hall of the sheriff's residence. Along this east wall is a sink mounted on the wall used for washing the hands after fingerprinting. There are three doors along the north wall. One opens to a men's rest room. The middle door leads to a 3 ft. by 6 ft. coat room and the west door opens to the cell block entrance area. The reception area has plaster walls and pine woodwork. The floor is twelve-inch square tiles.

The cellblock entrance is in the center of the building, between the booking room and the living room. The room is seven feet long and four feet wide and has a tile floor over concrete. The north door lead to salad bar area which formerly served as the family's dining room. The west wall of the entrance area is a set of iron bars from the floor to the ceiling. Centered in the bars is one door, also made of iron bars.

A second entrance area is located west of the wall of bars. The floor is concrete and there are three steps which rise up to the jail cells. At the top of the steps, to the west, are two iron doors, one leading to the north or juvenile cell block and the other leading to the south or women's cellblock. To the south is another wall which opens to a concrete stairwell.

Inside the north or juvenile cellblock is a set of five, one-over-one windows on the north wall and a one-over-one window on the west wall. All the windows are covered with one inch bars. The floor is concrete and the outside walls are plastered. Within this cellblock is a series of walls of bars which provide a walkway/surveillance area for the guards and this walkway is four feet wide and runs along the east, north, and west walls. Three cells open onto the corridor. The two cells to the east contain bunks mounted on the walls and these bunks fold down. The two cells to the east were designed to hold four prisoners and are 7' by 7' and 7' 7" high. The cell to the west is

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smaller, and was designed for a bath tub. The cells have concrete floors and all the walls and ceilings are steel.

The south door on the west wall of the cellblock entrance leads to the south or women's cellblock. It is exactly like the north cellblock except that the directions are reversed, and what was the west window on the first floor elevation has become the fire escape door for this floor. Both of these cellblocks are now used for seating of restaurant patrons.

The door in the wall of bars on the south side of the cellblock entrance opens to a set of stairs leading down to the basement and up to the second floor cells

Following the concrete steps to the second floor cells, a landing is found at the top of the steps. Five iron doors open into the landing area. The first, to the right of the top of the steps, opens into the infirmary cell. There is a four-foot wide corridor along the north, west, and south walls with the infirmary cell located inside the corridor. The cell and corridor are separated by iron bars. Inside the iron bars is the two-person infirmary cell. Opening from the east side of the cell is a wash room area with a steel shower cabinet, toilet, and sink. A door along the east wall of the second floor landing foyer opens into a storage closet. This area was used for the storage of mattresses for the cells and other items. The east door on the north wall of the second floor landing leads to a padded cell room. Along the west wall of this room are an original bath tub, a toilet, and a sink. The four walls are plastered and the floor is concrete. In the middle of the room is the padded cell, composed of steel walls with no openings, except the door centered on the south wall. The interior walls and doors and floor are covered with a two inch pad. The steel ceiling has two inch star openings to allow for air and lights. A 4" by 4" opening folds out to allow the passage of food through the door.

The solitary confinement cell room is to the west of the padded cell. The cells have been removed from this room, and in its later years this room served as the library area with temporary wooden bookcases along the east wall.

The west one-third of the second floor is the bullpen cellblock. A door opening from the second floor landing is centered in the middle of the east wall, and along the north wall are five one-over-one windows, covered with one-inch diameter bars. The west wall

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contains a set of two, one-over-one centered windows. In the 1980's a doorway was cut into the north end of the west wall which leads to the exterior fire escape. Five, one-over-one windows are centered in the south wall and these windows are covered with one inch diameter bars. Four feet inside the exterior walls is a wall of bars allowing a corridor along the outside perimeter of the cells. The corridor allowed supervision by the guards. Inside the bars were two cells on the south and two cells on the north. All the cells had four bunks. The floor is concrete, but now is carpeted. The ceiling is steel plated concrete.

The attic of the facility can be reached only by the back staircase from the second floor of the sheriff's residence. The attic is divided by red brick walls into three sections. The section to the east, over the sheriff's residence, has a wooden floor. The middle and western sections over the jail have a concrete floor. The red brick wall between the east and middle section is a supporting wall while the brick wall between the middle and west section is the brick air vent and chimney on the north.

The lower level or basement can be reached from the interior by two flights of stairs. The north wooden stairs lead from the north ground level entrance door while the south concrete stairs lead from the cellblock entrance area of the cells. The basement is divided into three sections. The east section is now the banquet room. The floor is carpeted over concrete. Originally, the area was unfinished, but in 1996 a suspended tile ceiling and drywall were added. The drywall covers a brick foundation and the suspended ceiling covers wooden 2" x 12" joists.

The middle section of the basement has a concrete floor, brick foundation, and a reinforced concrete ceiling. Three rooms open off this area. The first room, at the base of the north steps is a small office area and the electrical and telephone room, but this was originally a water room, where an entrance and hot water tank were located. The second room is a storage room with an exit on the west side to the foyer of the south concrete steps. The third room is the drunk tank cell room. The cell, with its bars, steel walls and ceiling, was located in the southwest corner of the room. A doorway on the west wall of the drunk tank room opens to a foyer at the base of the south concrete stairwell. Four doors open into this foyer: a boiler room to the north, a kitchen to the west, and drunk tank and passageway to the east.

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The kitchen area occupies the west section of the basement. This originally was the room designed for the prisoners to crush rocks, with a garage door on the west side. The three basement windows on the north side have been bricked in. When the building was remodeled into a restaurant and bed and breakfast, this area became the kitchen for the restaurant. A rest room with shower was placed in the southeast corner and a storage area was built into the southwest corner. The area between is used for dish washing. The stoves are located on the north side and a walk-in cooler has been placed in the northwest corner. The garage door has been replaced by a single entry exterior 48" steel door.

When the county built a new county jail in 1989, this structure sat idle for a number of years. The Circuit Court's Probation Service was housed in the building for a short time. In May 1994, a local Aledo businessman and former sheriff of Mercer County, Richard E. Maynard, purchased the building through a trust he had established. He extensively remodeled it into a theme restaurant and a bed and breakfast. The restaurant is called The Slammer while the name of the inn is The Great Escape.

When Mr. Maynard remodeled the structure, he restored it to its former state. Very little has been changed or destroyed. With only a few noted exceptions, the structure stands today as when it opened in 1909.

In the residential section paint was removed from the woodwork and the woodwork was restored. Plaster was repaired and repainted. The bath room was modernized and a new bath room facility was added. This new bath room is located on the second floor, between the northeast and southeast bedrooms. The three former bedrooms became the bedrooms for the bed and breakfast business. The living room/parlor became a cocktail lounge and a bar was added. The south parlor now features built-in bookshelves and is used as the library. A rest room has been added off the library in the former sheriff's office. The dining room has become the salad bar area and the kitchen is now a waitress' supply area. The original cabinets in the dining room and kitchen remain. The unfinished basement area to the east now has drywall walls, a dropped ceiling, and carpeting was added. This basement area is now a banquet room for the restaurant. No structural changes have been made except for the two new rest rooms and extensive remodeling of the basement. One outside physical change was

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the addition of an accessibility ramp leading to the front porch from the south. But this former residential section could easily return to a single family residence if necessary.

The jail area, though cleaned-up, is much the same as it was years ago, except all plumbing has been removed from the main cells. The entrance to the jail area, the former office for the jailer, is now the entrance and waiting area for the restaurant. A supply closet off the jailer's office is now a rest room. The cells were sandblasted to remove the dirt, grime, paint, and "artwork" of the prisoners. The plumbing in the cells has been removed (except the padded cell area and the women's cell) and carpeting and electric lights have been added. The cells have been repainted. Tables have been placed in the cells and the cells now serve as the dining area for the restaurant. The largest structural change has been in the basement of the jail section, in the area where rock was piled to be crushed. A concrete floor was removed and replaced, and a rest room installed along with a walk-in freezer and a walk in cooler. Plumbing was added. This area is now the kitchen for the restaurant.

Thus, with just a number of structural changes, The Slammer theme restaurant and The Great Escape bed and breakfast stands today much as it did when it received its first prisoners in 1909.

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The Mercer County Jail meets Criterion A for law for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is locally significant example of a jail building associated with the legal administration of Mercer County's judicial system from 1909, when the jail was constructed to 1947, the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register. It is representative of correctional facilities used for law enforcement for counties. The residential dwelling of the sheriff and his family were part of the complex allowing the sheriff to have a constant watch over the prisoners and his wife to be the cook and matron for them. The Mercer County Jail also meets Criterion C for architecture as a good example of a Tudor Revival styled institutional building. Among the Tudor Revival features of the building are its steeply pitched roof with its prominent south facade cross gable; parapeted gables; tall, narrow windows in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing; massive decorative chimneys; and window and door surrounds with small tabs of cream-colored terra cotta giving a quoin-like effect. The period of significance for Criterion C is 1909, the year the building was constructed.

THE FIRST MERCER COUNTY JAIL

On January 31, 1835, the Illinois legislature created Mercer County. Also, the legislature voted to make the town of New Boston, which had been laid out by Abraham Lincoln a few months before, to be Mercer County's first, but temporary, county seat. No public buildings, either a courthouse or a jail, were erected in New Boston.

The next year, in 1836, the county board voted to move the county seat inland from the Mississippi River to Millersburg. Millersburg had a central location in the county. A two story courthouse was built and used for the county offices until 1847 when it became a schoolhouse. A jail building was also built in Millersburg at an early date, but the exact date is unknown. It was probably 1838 or 1839. It was a stone structure and only two inmates were housed there. The first prisoner had been arrested for borrowing a horse "and failed to return as soon as expected." A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was lodged in the new jail facility. But the prisoner made his escape from the jail that first evening. Apparently he had dug through the soft mortar to make his escape. After the escape the county board made provisions to have the cells lined with heavy wooden planks. A second prisoner was held later for the non-payment of a debt. He was allowed to eat at the local hotel in Millersburg. It is reported that he remarked to the general public while dining at the hotel that he liked the housing and dining the

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Mercer County Jail

county offered better than his own. Apparently these were the only two inmates housed in the Millersburg jail. It was reportedly used later as a granary by the sheriff and was located on Main Street in Millersburg. When the county seat was removed to Keithsburg, H. W. Thornton purchased the public buildings and the jail was soon torn down. The stone was reused.

In 1847 the county seat moved again. This time to Keithsburg, on the banks of the Mississippi River. There is no indication that provisions were made to build a jail. In fact, Past and Present of Mercer County Illinois, written in 1914, tells of a New Boston couple, a father and step-mother, accused of physically abusing their child. They were arrested and taken to a jail in Monmouth. Later the same history states that "at that time the county had no jail and was obligated to send prisoners to other counties, for which services they (the county board) were required to pay." So it seems that there was no county jail in Keithsburg.

THE 1870 MERCER COUNTY JAIL

In 1857 Aledo was chosen county seat by a popular vote of the residents of the county. Discussion for a new jail in Aledo was under discussion soon. Preliminary plans were made to build, but action was never taken. In June of 1867 a special committee of the board wanted to build a jail as soon as possible. Then in January, 1868, a committee of three board members was given full power to proceed. They proposed a stone building and a contract was offered to B. F. Morey and Van Horrcott to build a jail for \$22,000. By September of 1868 the foundation for the structure was completed, but early winter storms stopped construction. Work resumed in April 1869 and the building was completed in 1870. This jail was located on the southwest corner of what is now Northwest Fourth Street and Northwest Fourth Avenue.

The cost of this facility, the second jail in the county, was \$23,573.46. The county paid \$5000 in advance, \$5000 on July 1, 1869, \$5000 by October 1, 1869, and the final amount was paid when the building was completed. Apparently the county was facing a cash flow problem as the first \$5000 was borrowed from William Drury. Drury was a wealthy businessman from New Boston.

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By 1909, thirty-nine years later, conditions at the 1870 jail were bad. The December, 1909, Grand Jury found the structure unsanitary and the group urged construction on the new facility to speed-up. With the new jail already under construction, it would soon be ready to house inmates. After the new jail was ready, the older facility was given to William and Vashti College in Aledo to be used as a girls' dormitory after it was remodeled. After the college closed in 1918, the building sat vacant for a time. Finally, in 1924, the Illinois Military Academy used it to board cadets. The old 1870 Mercer County Jail was destroyed by fire on January 25, 1930.

THE 1909 MERCER COUNTY JAIL

In the Spring of 1908 the Mercer County Board of Supervisors voted nine to five to build a new jail. Plans for the new jail were drawn up by C. F. Drury of architectural firm of Whitsitt and Drury, Moline, Illinois. By July 22, 1909 the Aledo Democrat reported the brick laying on the second story was completed and that crews had begun work on the roof and gables. By July 29, 1909, thirty-two tons of grating and cages for the facility had arrived. In early August, C. Hewitt, an experienced jail erector for the Stewart Jail Works Co. of Cincinnati was in Aledo supervising the construction of the cells. The building was finished in December of 1909 and opened soon after. It was located on College Avenue property across the street from the 1894 Mercer County Courthouse. This land had been purchased by the county from Mr. Taliaferro, a prominent Aledo lawyer. The price of the 240 X 94 foot lot was \$2500.

Financial Statement
for the New 1909 Mercer County Jail

Paid Earlier

The land	\$2500.00
Harney Brothers, general contract	11519.97
Stewart Jail Works Co, 1/2 contract	4035.00
Detwiler Brothers, 1/2 heating contract	595.00
Detwiler Brothers, hardware	155.00
F.A. Gibson, local inspector	470.46

Paid by the Board on December, 1909

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Harney Brothers, general contract	6320.03
Harney Brothers, add-ons	242.66
Stewart Jail Works Co, 1/2 contract	4035.00
Detwiler Brothers, 1/2 heating	595.00

Total Cost of the Jail \$30,468.12

The architect for the jail was Clair F. Drury of Moline and an Aledo contractor, Harney Brothers, erected the building. The iron work for the cells was installed by the Stewart Jail Works Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The facility was built to house 35 inmates. Every cell was equipped with a lavatory and toilet, and each section of cells had a bath. Most cells had four bunks. Most importantly, the \$30,000 building was built without an increase in the property tax.

When Sheriff F. M. Baker moved into the new facility in December, 1909, he announced that normal visiting hours for the jail would remain the same, on Thursdays, between the hours of 2 to 4 pm. Visitors were asked to use the south door and they were also cautioned that some work on the plumbing was still on-going. On the first visiting day, Thursday, December 22, 1909, there may have been an open house for the general public at the new facility.

Soon, in December, 1912, the Illinois State Charities Commission wrote a glowing report of the new Mercer County Jail. Both local newspapers, the Times Record and the Aledo Democrat, reprinted the entire report in December, 1912. Because that report gives a fine description of the facility at the time, it is included below. It is the copy of the article from the Aledo Democrat for December 12, 1912.

Mercer's Fine Jail
Local Bastile Praised by
State Charities Commission

'Mercer County has the best jail in Illinois.' Such is the opening sentence of a report made by the State Charities Commission in its second annual report, just issued. An all comprehensive report of our modern jail is given space in the account and nothing but the highest praise is

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mentioned concerning it. The jails of Henderson and Warren counties, our neighbors, are taken severely to task. The report is so flattering to the local hostel we print it herewith in detail:

Mercer County has the best jail in Illinois. The jail is new and although the most modern plan of construction for places of detention has not been followed, it is light, well ventilated and dry. The deputy sheriff lives in the east end of the jail building. The first floor section for detention is divided by a solid partition, into a part for juveniles and a part for women. There is but a single row of cells opening upon a narrow cage corridor, but the prisoners are allowed the freedom of the corridor surrounding the cage. The cells are of iron, with bar fronts and backs. In addition to sufficient number of outside windows, artificial ventilation is secured by means of air shafts, in the walls, which are connected with the outside window in the basement and extend to the roof. Sanitary toilets are placed in every cell; several wash bowls with running water and bath tubs are provided. Every prisoner is given his own towel, clean bedding, and a change of clothes for each week. On the second floor the construction is similar to that already described, save the divided cell is omitted. Men are placed in that section of the jail. The food is served at a table, in separate dishes. The menus are varied; the food served is wholesome and sufficient. There is a single detached cell on the second floor which is well ventilated. It may be used for any case where segregation is necessary. The padded cell for the insane is rarely used, and it is ventilated only by holes in the top of the cage, and it is an undesirable place of confinement. A hospital cell is lighted and ventilated, through the backs and fronts by a long row of southern windows. Excellent lavatory and toilet facilities are conveniently provided. The basement is heated and ventilated by numerous windows. There is a cell in the basement which has never been used. A large room, in the basement, was intended for a work room but as yet no work has been provided. The jail, at the time of inspection, was clean, equipped with clean mattresses and bedding, free of vermin. The usual jail odor of disinfectant was absent, as cleanliness and sunshine do away with the need of great quantities of disinfectant. Two men and a woman were confined at the jail. In addition

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to being well ventilated and lighted, the jail construction admits to the classification of various grades of prisoners.

A trap door can be found in the second floor ceiling, right outside the bullpen cell. This steel door in the ceiling is always securely locked and opens into the attic. Rumors exist in Mercer County that this trap door could be opened to be used for hangings. However, no evidence exists that a hanging has ever taken place in this building. In fact, there has never been an official execution in the county.

Another unused feature of the Mercer County Jail seems to be the basement workroom designed for rock-breaking. There is no evidence that any rock was ever broken there. In later years the area was used for boat storage. The sheriff had at his disposal a boat and motor and it was often used on the Mississippi River. Also in the basement was the "Drunk Tank." Again, there is no evidence that this cell was widely-used.

An interesting news article about the Mercer County Jail can be found in the Rock Island Argus on August 8, 1919. In this tongue-in-cheek article, the Mercer County Jail is compared to a hotel.

HUNTING A HOME? FINE MERCER JAIL HAS ROOMS TO LET

Once again the Mercer County Jail is empty. Hospitably it stands with gates ajar, however, welcoming the weary transgressor.

With the release of William Emmer and Alexander Lawrence, alleged bootleggers, there are several vacant rooms for rent. Although not especially seeking lodgers, Sheriff Fleming asserts that the latch-key is always out, until someone is in. Never has notice of vacancy been made but what several have taken advantage of the sheriff's welcome shortly following.

Additionally, during the administration of Sheriff Fleming news accounts referred to the Mercer County Jail as Hotel de Fleming. Fleming was Mercer County Sheriff from 1918 to 1922.

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The Mercer County Jail did not normally accept prisoners from other counties, but that situation has occurred. In 1923 Sheriff Edwards of Rock Island County had information that two of his inmates were planning an escape from the Rock Island County Jail. For safe-keeping they were brought to the Mercer County Jail and handed over to Sheriff Lutrell, the Mercer County Sheriff. Soon, however, the keen ear of Mrs. Lutrell, the wife of the sheriff and the matron of the jail, heard suspicious noises as she was preparing meals in the kitchen. This news was conveyed to her husband. A search resulted in finding the Rock Island pair in possession of a knife, a small piece of steel, a saw set, and a piece of soap. The items were taken away and the guests from Rock Island County continued their Mercer County stay uneventfully.

Statistics from the early 1930's give the numbers of inmates housed in the jail. The sheriffs then would give the statistics for the year in the Aledo Times Record for their end-of-the-year edition. In 1930, 122 prisoners were incarcerated with the oldest being 90 years old. The youngest was 16 years of age. In 1933, 153 prisoners were housed in the facility. The following year, 1934, exactly 100 inmates were behind the bars. Two were women.

Bull Durham Cigarettes were supplied to the inmates of the county jail in the 1940's and 50's. Bull Durham was a brand of roll-your-own cigarettes, and the tobacco came in a small cloth bag. Included were 20 sheets of cigarette paper. The inmates could roll their own smoke, and the pack cost the county only 5 cents. A former jailer said the cigarettes had a calming influence on the cell block.

If the Mercer County Sheriff was not a married man, who would serve as matron at the institution? When Walter Rehn was appointed sheriff upon the death of Sheriff Howard F. Hayes in August, 1932, the new sheriff was a bachelor. The wife of the former sheriff, Mrs. Hayes, was asked to remain in the residence and to continue cooking for the prisoners. She agreed. Similarly, in 1914 the official residence of the county sheriff was occupied by his deputy. Apparently the wife of the sheriff did not want to live there.

A number of successful escapes have occurred at this jail. One, in 1925, happened when two prisoners escaped by simply walking away. Sheriff C. C. Lutrell assigned the pair the job of falling a tree near the jail grounds. The would-be lumberjacks walked

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away from the task and were not deemed escaped until hours later. Both men were recaptured that night nine miles south of Aledo, along Duck Creek.

One masterful attempt at a break-out was in the planning stage by a conspiracy of inmates in 1931. Then Sheriff Howard Hayes discovered an anomaly as he was locking up three Chicago juveniles in a case of grand theft auto; the light switch was missing its surrounding metal plate. A search of prisoners led to a nearly completed replica key, made from the innocent metal light switch plate.

On November 19, 1941, a 19 year old New Windsor youth escaped from the jailer's office as he was being booked by Sheriff Herbert McClearly on two charges. As McClearly turned his back, the youth jumped from his seat, bolted out the south door, and fled east down Fourth Street, past the courthouse. The sheriff refrained from shooting in a populated area, and unable to find the boy, called Lt. Stone at the Rock Island State Police office. By means of a two-way radio, the youth was picked up fifteen minutes later as he emerged from a cornfield on the east edge of Aledo. Ben Seaton of the State Police made the re-arrest and returned the juvenile to jail. There he was lodged on warrants charging him with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, driving an auto without the owner's permission, and attempted escape.

For eighty years this building has served as the correctional facility for the county. Additionally, it was the principal site for the efforts at law enforcement in the county and it was the official residence of the sheriff and his family. Carefully looking at this structure gives one keen insight into how law enforcement functioned in rural Mercer County's past. That is its significance.

Tudor Revival Architecture

The Tudor Revival style had an unusually long period of popularity in the United States, from 1890 to 1940. The style is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval manor houses. Most buildings in this style emphasize high-pitched, gabled roofs and elaborate chimneys of Medieval origin, but decorative detailing could be drawn from Renaissance or even more modern Arts and Crafts traditions. The earliest American buildings in the style date from the late 19th century. The style became very popular during the 1920s and

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1930s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even the most modest examples to mimic closely the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes. The style quickly faded from fashion in the late 1930s.

The Tudor Revival style is generally identified by its steeply pitched and usually side-gabled roofs, steeply pitched cross gables, parapeted walls, tall chimneys, narrow, multi-paned grouped windows, and decorative half-timbered wall surfaces. Most examples included a combination of brick, stone, and half-timbering, or sometimes stucco.

The Mercer County Jail is the only example of Tudor Revival institutional architecture in the city of Aledo. Elements of the Tudor Revival style include the steeply-pitched side-gabled roof, a prominent front facing cross gable, parapeted gables and dormers, tall chimneys with decorative terra cotta resembling stone, door and window surrounds with terra cotta tabs giving a quoin-like effect, and banks of narrow, multi-paned windows.

Two houses in Aledo exhibit the Tudor Revival style: 703 South College has a brick first story with a stucco second story and false, vertical half-timbering. The house has banks of multi-pane windows and a cross-gabled roof. The side-gabled roofed house at the southwest corner of Northeast Fourth Street and Northeast Second Avenue, has decorative, false half-timbering in the gabled ends, dormers, and porch roof. The house has brick veneer walls with stucco in the gables. It also has Craftsman knee braces. The house's gables were recently covered with synthetic siding, covering over the knee braces and half-timbering.

Not much information is known about Moline architect Clair F. Drury, the designer of the Mercer County Jail. The 1905-1906 Moline City Directory lists Drury as a partner with Milton J. Whitson, in the firm of Whitson & Drury, with offices at the Post Office Building in downtown Moline. The 1907-1908 Moline City Directory listed Clair F. Drury as a partner with Hammond W. Whitsitt. Their offices were located in the Chase Building in downtown Moline. The 1910 Moline City Directory had no listings for Clair F. Drury.

Clair F. Drury's residence was listed at 1929 Sixth Avenue in Moline and his wife's name was Geneva. The December 3, 1904 edition of the Moline Dispatch, noted that

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Clair F. Drury, had announced plans for erecting a three-story, six-flat apartment building near the northwest corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue in Moline, Illinois. The building was known as the Drury Apartments. It was demolished in the 1960s for Interstate 74.

Hammond W. Whitsitt, Drury's partner, was listed in the 1897-1898 Rock Island City Directory as a student at Augustana College. Whitsitt continued to practice in Moline during the 1910s and 1920s. Among his designs were the Classical Revival styled Moline City Hall at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and the Moline Club, built in 1912 at 513 Sixteenth Street, Moline, Illinois. In 1916, Whitsitt became a partner with William H. Schulzke and had offices at the Peoples Bank Building in downtown Moline. Hammond W. Whitsitt lived in East Moline, Illinois.

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Mercer County Jail

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BOOKS

Bassett, Isaac Newton, Past and Present of Mercer County, Illinois, Chicago, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1914.

NEWSPAPERS

Aledo Democrat, Aledo, December 14, 1909 through the December 28, 1927.

Rock Island Argus, Rock Island, August, 8 1919.

Times Record, Aledo, The Times Record Publishing Company, August 6, 1909 through the present.

LEGAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

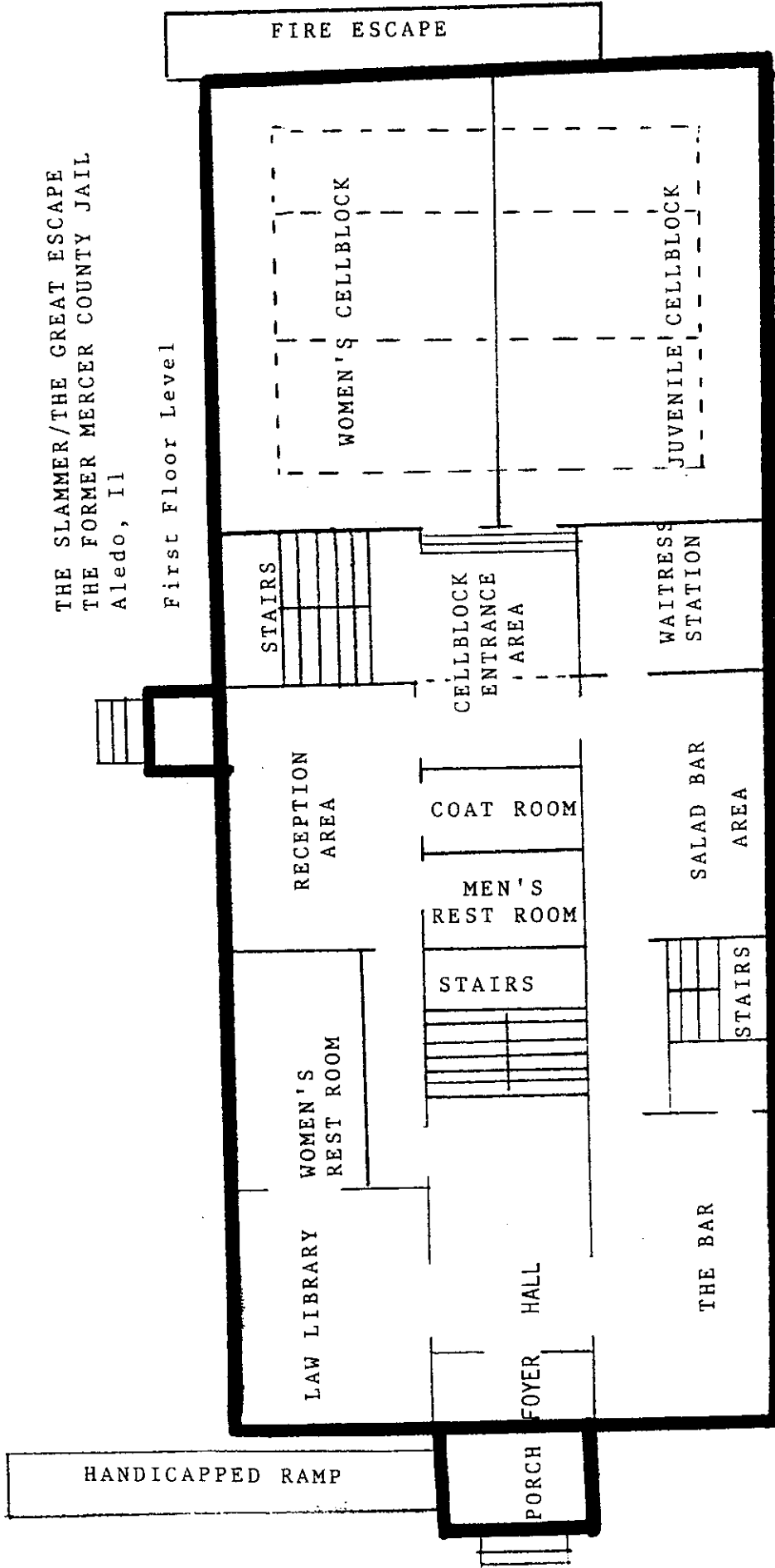
Lots 7 and 8 and the South 34 feet of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 95 in the Original Town, now City of Aledo, in the County of Mercer and State of Illinois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the property encompass the building and lots historically associated with the Mercer County Jail and that maintain historic integrity. The size of the lot is 240 X 94 feet. South College Avenue abuts the property on the east side, Southwest Fourth Street lies on the south boundary, and Southwest Second Avenue abuts it on the west boundary. To the north are two residential lots owned by Clyde "Pat" Malone. One is a residence/office at 305 S. College Avenue and the other is a single dwelling at 304 SW Second Avenue. A six foot tall wooden fence lines a portion of the north boundary.

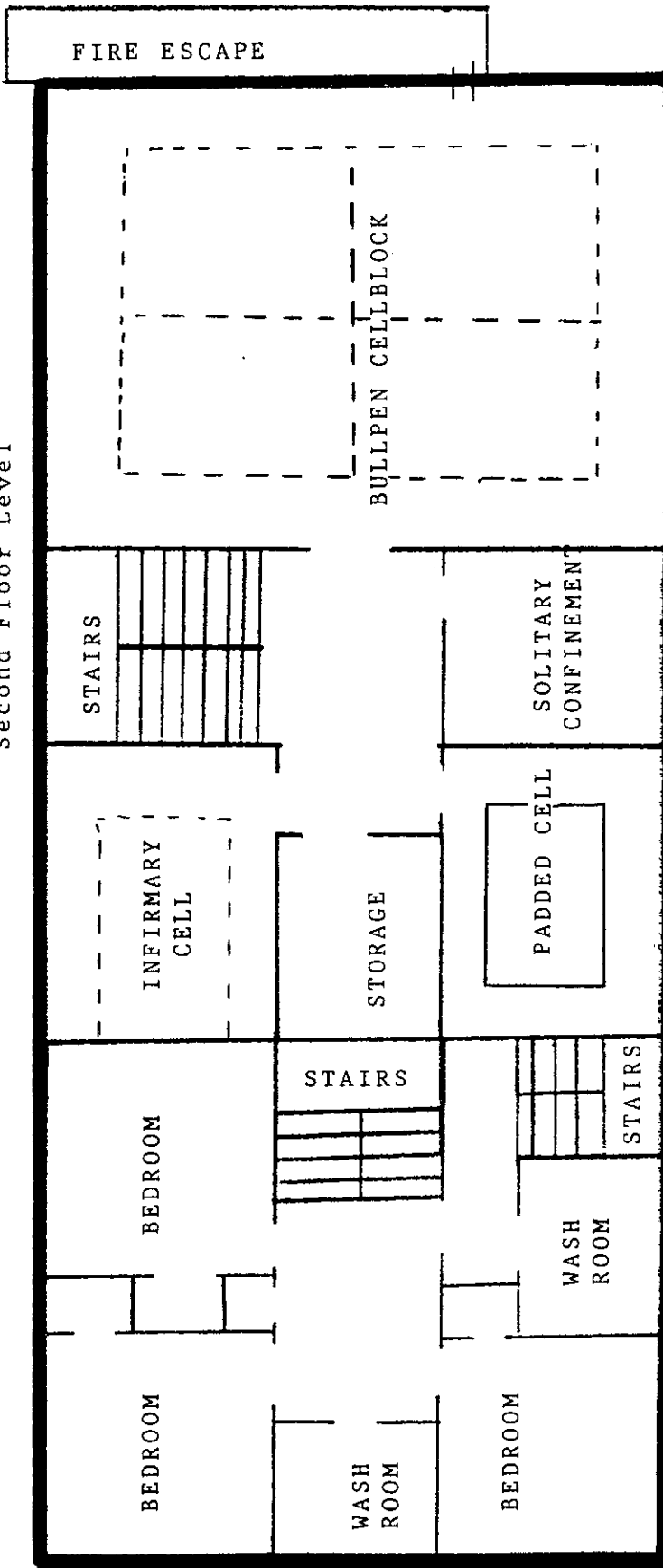
THE SLAMMER / THE GREAT ESCAPE
THE FORMER MERCER COUNTY JAIL
Aledo, IL

First Floor Level

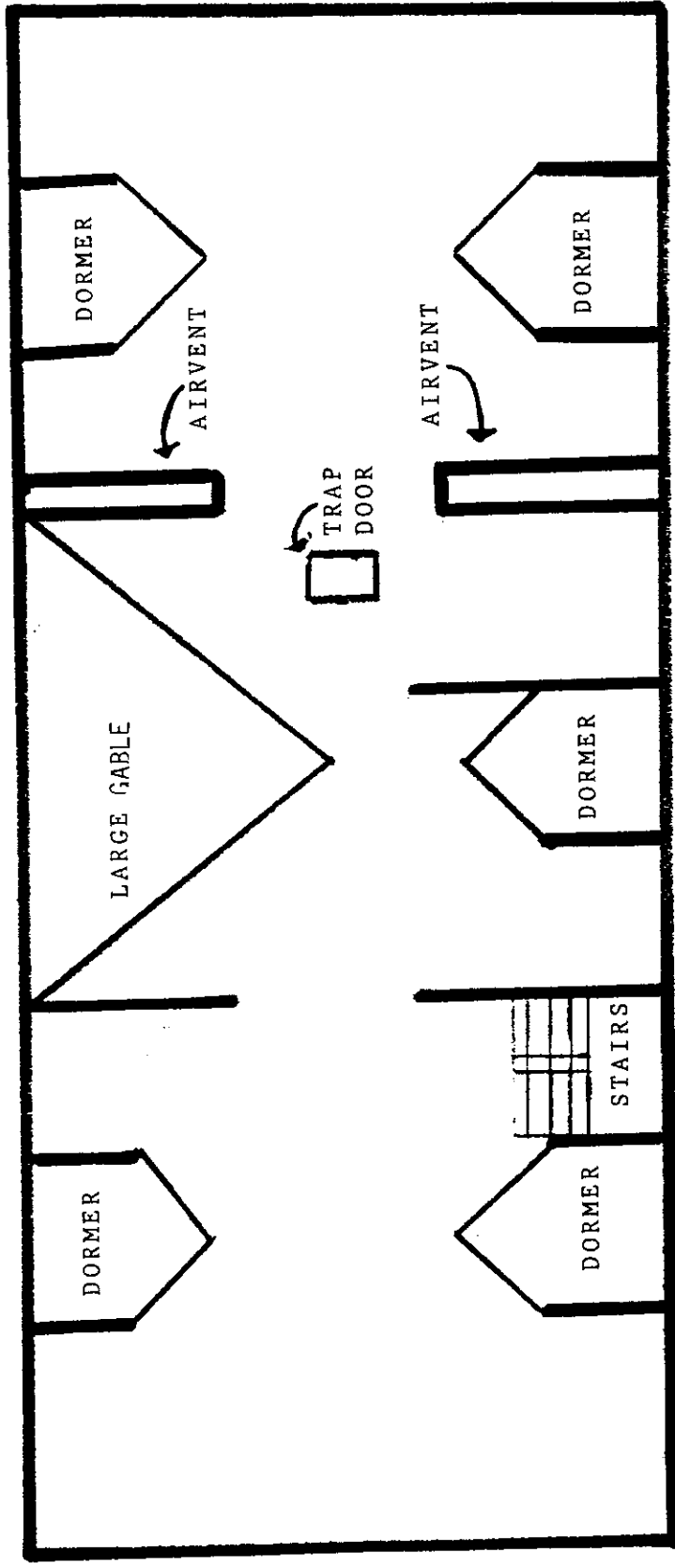


THE SLAMMER / THE GREAT ESCAPE
THE FORMER MERCER COUNTY JAIL
Aledo, IL

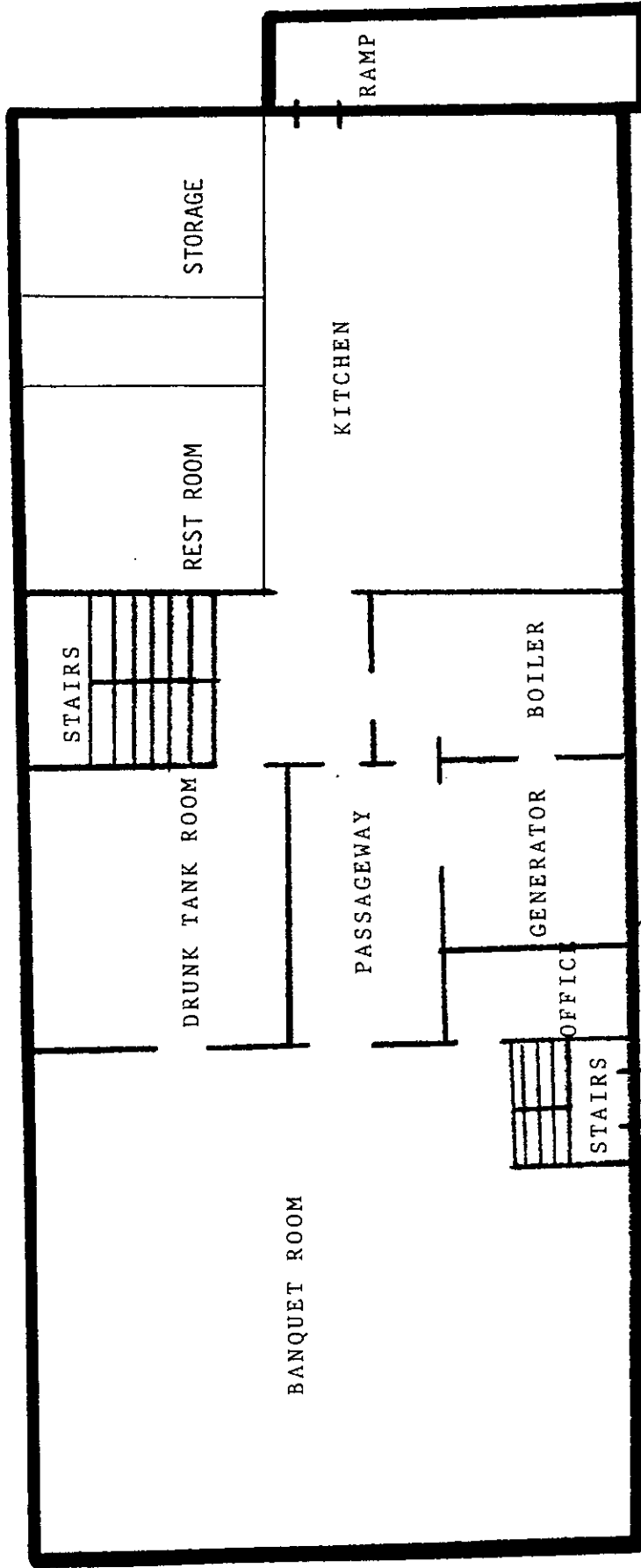
Second Floor Level



THE SLAMMER / THE GREAT ESCAPE
THE FORMER MERCER COUNTY JAIL
Aledo, IL
Attic Level



THE SLAMMER / THE GREAT ESCAPE
THE FORMER MERCER COUNTY JAIL
Aledo, IL
Sub-ground Level





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

AUG 1 1997

Information Service

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

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

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

AUG 1 1997

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 7/21/97 THROUGH 7/25/97

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

CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, Judah, Theodore, School, 3919 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, 97000810, LISTED, 7/25/97
CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, Lewis, Isaac C., Cottage, 255 Thimble Islands Rd., Branford, 97000811, LISTED, 7/25/97
FLORIDA, ESCAMBA COUNTY, US Customs House and Post Office, 223 Palafox Pl., Pensacola, 97000659, LISTED, 7/22/97
ILLINOIS, BOONE COUNTY, Belvidere High School, Jct. of Pearl and First Sts., Belvidere, 97000815, LISTED, 7/25/97
ILLINOIS, MCLEAN COUNTY, Normal Theater, 209 North St., Normal, 97000818, LISTED, 7/25/97
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Mercer County Jail, 309 S. College Ave., Aledo, 97000816, LISTED, 7/25/97
ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Depot, 400 Collins St., Oregon, 97000817, LISTED, 7/25/97
KANSAS, JOHNSON COUNTY, Horn--Vincent--Russell Estate, 6624 Wenonga Rd., Mission Hills, 97000819, LISTED, 7/25/97
KENTUCKY, CALDWELL COUNTY, Confederate Soldier Monument in Caldwell, Jct. of KY 91 and N. Jefferson St., Princeton, 97000712, LISTED, 7/17/97 (Civil War Monuments of Kentucky MPS)
MISSOURI, CALLAWAY COUNTY, Bell, M. Fred, Rental Cottage, 302 E. Fifth St., Fulton, 97000627, LISTED, 7/10/97
NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, Barelas--South Fourth Street Historic District, 4th St. from Stover Ave. to Bridge St., Albuquerque, 97000774, LISTED, 7/24/97 (Auto-oriented Commercial Development in Albuquerque MPS)
NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, Rio Puerco Bridge, I-40 over the Rio Puerco, Albuquerque vicinity, 97000735, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, CHAVES COUNTY, Rio Felix Bridge At Hagerman, US 285 over Rio Felix, Hagerman, 97000737, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, DONA ANA COUNTY, Rio Grande Bridge at Radium Springs, NM 185 over Rio Grande, Radium Springs, 97000734, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, Rio Grande Bridge at San Juan Pueblo, NM 74 over Rio Grande, Alcalde vicinity, 97000738, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, SAN JUAN COUNTY, San Juan River Bridge at Shiprock, US 666 over San Juan R., Shiprock, 97000740, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, Pecos River Bridge at Terrero, NM 63 over Pecos R., Terrero, 97000739, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, Variadero Bridge, NM 104 over Rio Conchas, Variadero, 97000736, LISTED, 7/22/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE COUNTY, Otowi Suspension Bridge, NM 4 over Rio Grande, San Ildefonso vicinity, 97000730, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Percha Creek Bridge, NM 90 over Percha Cr., Hillsboro, 97000731, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
NEW MEXICO, TAOS COUNTY, Rio Grande Gorge Bridge, NM 111 over Rio Grande Gorge, Taos vicinity, 97000733, LISTED, 7/15/97 (Historic Highway Bridges of New Mexico MPS)
OKLAHOMA, SEQUOYAH COUNTY, Sallisaw High School, 200 W. Creek St., Sallisaw, 97000614, LISTED, 7/03/97
VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY, Windsor Village Historic District (Boundary Increase), Along Phelps Ct. and State St., Windsor, 97000828, LISTED, 7/25/97