

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1. NAME**

HISTORIC Griggsville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2. LOCATION**

Most of the central portion of the city as defined by the north-south ridge (Griggsville Mound) with a westward extension mainly along Quincy to west of Wall

CITY, TOWN

Griggsville

VICINITY OF

20th

STATE

Illinois

CODE

012

COUNTY

Pike

CODE

149

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple -- see accompanying list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Pike County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Pittsfield

STATE

Illinois

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Pike County Interim Report

DATE

October 1974

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE Illinois


**DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The City of Griggsville (1970 population: 1,245) lies in west-central Illinois, four miles west of the Illinois River and about 60 miles west of Springfield, the state capital. The surrounding territory is generally quite rolling, particularly towards the river on the east, while the town-site itself is situated on a pronounced eminence often known as Griggsville Mound. This ridge -- or if one prefers, mound --, lying at about 700' elevation and proceeding in a roughly north-south direction, defines not only the center of the city but the major north-south axis of the historic district from Walnut to just below Washington, as well.

The Griggsville Historic District is relatively confined to this central ridge with a westward extension along Quincy to just beyond Wall. Topography, however, was not a consideration in determining the boundary and its virtual coincidence with the 700' contour line along much of its length is far more the result of the time-honored tradition of erecting prominent structures on high ground than of conscious effort. The actual criteria applied in determining the boundary were visual: namely, the visible excellence of individual structures and the quality of the streetscape as a visible reminder of Griggsville's past. In general, those areas beyond the district boundary are characterized by a preponderance of recent or lesser buildings or -- and this is more often the case -- by a structural density so low and thus so easily subject to the deleterious effect of even a single non-historic structure as to preclude the possibility of inclusion. Though the district boundary does indeed describe the maximum extent of an historic fabric, that should by no means be taken to imply that individual buildings of high interest and significance do not exist beyond, since they most certainly do. In every direction except the south, where the district boundary virtually coincides with the limit of the built-up area, there is at least one major structure falling beyond the district, chief among them the 1837 Aaron Tyler House at Federal and Congress. And even though the Tyler House -- like most of the others -- lies only about two blocks from the edge of the district, there are no historically or architecturally valuable elements between it and the district -- a fate shared by virtually the same degree by all of the others. They are isolated from the historic fabric of Griggsville and recommendation has been made to pursue their nomination individually.

Griggsville's land use pattern presents no particular surprises. Commercial uses are virtually confined to Quincy, the main east-west street, and a short stretch of Corey immediately south of Quincy, with the majority concentrated on both sides of the street in the sharply defined business block of Quincy from Corey to Stanford. Also helping to distinguish the block is the small green space in the center of the street, a green space whose western end is marked by Griggsville's best-known recent landmark: a skyscraper birdhouse for purple martins (erected in 1965). Other non-residential uses, with very few exceptions, are located immediately north and south of this commercial block, giving Griggsville a clearly delineated city center. The most focused residential part of the city, as well as of the district, is the three-block section of Corey south of Congress. Vacant land, a particularly painful symptom of shrinking towns, has reached crisis proportions on the south side of Quincy from Pearl to Corey. The only federal property in the district seems to be the U.S. Post Office at the northwest corner of Quincy and Stanford.

Griggsville's streets are laid out in a standard rectangular grid aligned along major coordinates. Non-local, and most local traffic is limited to Quincy, a medium-duty state highway, and virtually the only street in which one does not encounter sleeping dogs. Structures generally front on the north-south streets, with Quincy and Washington being the notable exceptions to that rule.

Structural density in the district, though only moderate on the average, is considerably higher than that of Griggsville as a whole. The highest density is encountered on Quincy

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from Corey to Stanford, with virtually closed commercial walls extending the full block on both sides of the street. The density north of Quincy and that west of Corey are the lowest in the district -- falling off even further as one proceeds away from the center of the city --, while that south of Quincy is somewhat higher, particularly on Corey. It is here -- on Corey south of Quincy -- where one immediately suspects that Griggsville's history is not merely that of a rural community serving an agricultural region: in terms of density, placement, scale and style, the residential streetscape is of a kind more usually associated with towns several times Griggsville's size.

Commercial structures are, with one exception, of masonry construction and all but one are also two stories high (No.17 below is three stories). Residences, again with one exception (v.R below), are single-family and detached. While the most common residential type is of two stories height, moderately large proportions and frame construction, there are also several masonry residences of the same general scale and a significant scattering of more modest 1-1/2 story houses. Relationships between buildings are very strong in the residential areas south of Quincy and in the commercial block, but substantially weaker along Quincy west of Corey and in most of the area north of Quincy.

Of 125 structures encompassed within the Griggsville Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 52 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 11 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Nine of the remaining older structures are decidedly above the quality of average background and make -- or would make, if properly restored -- a definite contribution to the district, while most of the others pre-date World War I and are in sympathy with the historic fabric. Inappropriate modern siding materials are not as yet a major negative factor, but neither are they noticeable by their absence (18 background structures have been affected). Non-intrusive recent structures, mainly residences, are nine in number and account for slightly over 7% of the extant buildings.

Although there are only four intrusions in the Griggsville Historic District, they are particularly discouraging, not so much because of what they are as because of what at least two of them replaced. Whether out of ignorance, insensitivity or for whatever other reason, the fact is that four major structures have disappeared since 1974. Three of these were excellent 19<sup>th</sup> Century commercial buildings on the north side of Quincy just west of Stanford: while two were incorporated into the intrusive Farmers' National Bank, the third was demolished for the same bank's drive-in facility. An even more significant loss was that of the 1873 Baptist Church, located at the southwest corner of Stanford and Congress, one of the finest structures of its type in Illinois. Its replacement is of corrugated metal and could easily be mistaken for a warehouse or cattle barn, were it not for the sign proclaiming that it is, indeed, a church. The other intrusions are a recent gas station at the northwest corner of Quincy and Union and an older one at the southeast corner of Quincy and Stanford.

The architectural niveau exhibited within the Griggsville Historic District is uncommonly high. Most of the major styles current in Illinois until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century -- and some of the lesser ones -- are represented by at least one excellent example, none better, though, than the Italianate. There are several outstanding Italianate residences (including Nos.10,11,16,21,22a-f, R, Y below), further strengthened by the

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fact that they often occur in groups, and many of the commercial buildings, if not actually pure Italianate, are strongly influenced by that style (including Nos.17-20, E,F,Q,S,U, V below). The Federal, Octagon House, and Carpenter Gothic may not be as important as the Italianate in terms of numbers, but the high quality of the examples (Nos.1 & 4; 6; and 5 resp.) more than compensates and makes them key elements in the district. The Greek Revival is of less overall impact, but nonetheless present in varying degrees of purity (including Nos.7,9,12,15,K). Much the same can be said for the Queen Anne (including Nos. 2,3,14,H,J,L). Classical Revival (Nos.8,T), Ecclesiastical Gothic (No.C), Arts and Crafts (No.M), and buildings either transitional or of no clear style (Nos.13,D,G,I,N,O) play a relatively minor role.

# 5 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Griggsville Historic District represents one of the finest assemblages of mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century architecture as can be found in any municipality of comparable size in Illinois. The earliest dated building in the district survives from ca. 1834, but the architecturally truly remarkable series of structures begins only in 1854 and extends, roughly, to the end of the century. Four major use categories are included in the series -- residential, commercial, religious, and industrial --, in short, all of the major uses associated with a small town except educational (the two schools in the district, while of interest, are 20<sup>th</sup> Century structures). The district also contains at least one prominent example of most of the styles current in Illinois until ca. 1890: Federal, Greek Revival, Octagon, Italianate, Queen Anne. Combined with the variety of uses, the variety of styles helps produce a relatively complete picture of a small 19<sup>th</sup> Century city.

The commercial center of Griggsville includes an ensemble on the south side of Quincy between Corey and Stanford that, except for minor, mostly cosmetic alterations, has not changed since 1894. And though the north side of that same block is no longer the south side's equal (v. Description, above), it still embraces individual buildings of merit.

Beyond this commercial center, the district almost naturally divides into two areas of slightly different character. To the north and west, outstanding individual structures (notably Nos. 1-4, 9, 17, N, O, P below) are only loosely related to one another, thus creating a rather rural streetscape. South of Congress -- particularly on Corey --, however, the interaction between individually still excellent structures is unusually strong. Dominated by a group of outstanding Italianate residences (Nos. 10, 11, 16, 21, 22a-d, 22f), this southern part of the district is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century small town residential neighborhood still very much alive and well.

## HISTORY

Although the vicinity of Griggsville is rich in pre-history (Naples Group, Napoleon Hollow, etc.) indicating early and intense occupation, no permanent white settlers entered this particular stretch of the Illinois River valley until after 1819. The first was Garrett van Deusen, who settled on the river at what was later to become Griggsville Landing in 1821. Then after a period of apparent inactivity, settlement of the region began in earnest in 1826 with the arrival of Henry Bateman and Nimrod Phillips. These earliest developments were almost purely agricultural in nature.

Two factors seem to have been instrumental in the subsequent foundation and growth of Griggsville. First, the main road from Phillips' Ferry on the Illinois to Atlas and Quincy, the seats of Pike and Adams counties, on the Mississippi passed directly through the site by 1829, its two branches parting on top of the rise in what is now Quincy Avenue. Second, as late as 1830, the only trading point in the vicinity was Naples, on the east bank of the Illinois -- a decided inconvenience to the increasing number of settlers on the west bank. A town was needed and Griggsville was the answer to that need.

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In 1832 or 1833 (sources vary), Nathan W. Jones, a native of Massachusetts, arrived at the site after spending some time in Jacksonville and promptly erected a public house. Jones, in partnership with Joshua R. Stanford of St. Louis and David R. Griggs of Boston, first laid out the new town in the spring of 1834 (1833?), the original plat containing 8 blocks of eight 1/4-acre lots and a two-acre public square. With the sale of the entire site to G.W. Johnson of Boston later that same year, the town was re-surveyed and laid out in its present configuration. There seems to be little reason to doubt that Griggsville arose as a speculative venture, i.e., it was the child of eastern investors and did not develop out of a pre-existing pioneer settlement. Nonetheless, the town's success seems to have been almost immediately assured. No doubt, Jones' successful exertions to have the Jacksonville-Naples post route extended to Quincy via Griggsville were a matter of some consequence in giving the new town life.

The first store, kept by Griggs, Stanford & Jones, opened in 1833, as did the post office (N.W. Jones, postmaster) and Union Sabbath School. A carpenter also arrived in 1833 (J.G. Crawford, v.No.13 below) and a doctor (1834), tailor (1835) and lawyer (1837) were not far behind. Population at the end of the first year (winter 1834-5) was estimated at no more than 150, but by the end of 1836 "had increased to several hundreds." The "several" may be an exaggeration, but the rapid organization of churches (1834, 1835, 1837) and establishment of schools (three in 1836) are relatively reliable signs of significant growth. The 1840 census of Griggsville is 424 -- 588 with "suburbs" --, but one can assume nearly three years of no growth and possible decline following the Panic of 1837 and treat the census accordingly. Griggsville was incorporated as a town on 16 November 1852 and organized as a city on 26 November 1878.

Although Griggsville's function has historically been primarily that of a commercial center for an agricultural region, the town's proximity to the Illinois River made it into something of a shipping point as well. That the site's relationship to the river was early recognized, even though they are four miles apart, should be clear from its first name (ca.1821): Sackett's Harbor (!). And as early as 1836, a small warehouse was erected on the river and dubbed Griggsville Landing. Exactly how much effect this port had on Griggsville proper remains obscure, but an 1870 advertisement for the Regular Naples Packet's steamer Belle of Pike still lists Griggsville as a regular stop. Another indication that the effect was conceivably quite significant is the fact that Griggsville's periods of growth and decline roughly correspond to those of true Illinois river towns (Warsaw, Naples, Cairo, etc.). One is led to surmise, then, that Griggsville, through its river traffic, expanded beyond the bounds of the agricultural center it always still remained, only to revert entirely to that form when river traffic declined.

After its initial boom (1833-7), Griggsville settled into a pattern of continued but gradual growth until 1869 (1870 population: 1,443), when the Hannibal and Naples Railroad was completed through the town. The new road immediately stimulated industrial activity in the form of the Griggsville Carriage Manufacturing Company (v.No.17 below). But though there were other new enterprises -- the Pike Mills (1877) and Bartlett and Wise Silver Plating (1872) among them -- the railroad created more of an industrial flush than any real change: none of Griggsville's 19<sup>th</sup> Century industrial firms has survived to the present.

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Judging from the extant building stock, Griggsville had reached full maturity well before 1890 and probably as early as the late 1870's, remained quite stable until about World War I or shortly before, and then began a steady decline. Until quite recently, that decline seems to have occasioned the loss of few older buildings; but since about 1974-5, major structures have been disappearing at an increasingly alarming rate (v. Description, above, and No.4 below). Whether the squandering of Griggsville's inheritance is being caused by insensitivity, lack of awareness, simple greed, or a misdirected desire for progress -- or has been triggered by the proposed location of a major new highway a short distance south of the city is of little consequence. What matters is that the losses are occurring and that a major historical and architectural resource -- and possibly Griggsville's best hope for future prosperity -- is being eroded.

SELECTED SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. Architectural significance determined on the basis of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey final evaluation.

1. JABEZ D. PHILBRICK HOUSE AND BARN  
Southwest corner Corey and Liberty  
House built 1854-6; barn later

Mr. Philbrick was a merchant and served as Pike County Commissioner in 1848.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. CHURCH OF CHRIST  
West side of Stanford, south of Liberty  
Built in 1895

The congregation was organized in 1874.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDING  
East side of Stanford, south of Liberty  
Dates unknown; probably ca.1880

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDINGS  
East side of Stanford, north of Quincy  
Dates unknown; probably ca.1855

The north half of the building, an independent structure of nearly equal quality, was recently demolished (since 1974).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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5. ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH

401 South Union

Built in 1883

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. WILLIAM W.H. LAWTON HOUSE

Northeast corner Washington and Corey

Built ca. 1857-61

Mr. Lawton came to Griggsville in 1852 and engaged in the mercantile business. After serving in the Civil War, he returned to Griggsville to teach school. Appointed State Custodian of Field Notes of U.S. Surveys in Illinois by Governor Palmer (elected 1868), he kept that position until his death.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. WILLIAM MARSHALL SMIRNY

115 East Quincy

Built in 1854-5

Marshall settled at Griggsville in 1851. Engaging in blacksmithing, the business was carried on for decades at this location and was carried on by his son until at least 1903.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. NEWMAN BUILDING

123 West Quincy

Built in 1894

Benjamin Newman, a major landowner, investor, and president of the First National Bank for thirty years, erected this building for investment purposes.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. ISAAC A. HATCH HOUSE

602 West Quincy

Built in 1862

Isaac Hatch came to Griggsville from New Hampshire in 1835. He was active as a farmer, miller, revenue collector, merchant, and banker. In line with that last profession, he was one of the organizers, in 1873, of the First National Bank and its cashier.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE



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10. SYLVESTER HOYT HOUSE  
401 South Corey  
Built in 1860-2

Sylvester Hoyt came to Griggsville in 1836. In 1856, he established a pork-packing business which, with a daily capacity of 1,000 hogs, became one of the town's key industries. After his retirement in 1872, the firm was continued as Rider and Hoyt.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. WALKER CREE HOUSE  
201 South Corey  
Built in 1859

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. ROBERT SEABORN HOUSE  
415 South Union  
Built ca.1854

Robert Seaborn was one of the earlier settlers in the vicinity of Griggsville, having arrived from Ohio in 1831.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. JESSE G. CRAWFORD CARPENTRY SHOP  
ca.116 South Corey  
Built ca.1834

Jesse Crawford, a native of Tennessee, came to Griggsville via Jacksonville in May of 1833 and is intimately connected with the development of the town. He built the first frame building in Griggsville (1833, for Griggs, Stanford & Jones) and remained active in the carpentry trade until 1878, working on numerous buildings in and around the town. The ledger he kept from 1834 until 1878 is an important document in tracing the building history of Griggsville. In addition to his work as a carpenter, Crawford was also Justice of the Peace and a member of the first board of town trustees (1852).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. EDWARD S. HOYT HOUSE  
214 South Corey  
Built in 1895-6; Mr. Buckingham, Jacksonville, architect

E.S.Hoyt, the son of Sylvester Hoyt (v.No.10 above), clerked on a steamboat in the Illinois River trade for seven years before engaging in the shipping and commission business at Griggsville Landing. Later in charge of the landing

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## 14. Continued

warehouse, he was also associated with his father in the pork-packing business. Appointed Postmaster under President Harrison and serving as cashier of the Griggsville National Bank after 1902, he was also Mayor of Griggsville in 1895-6.

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

## 15. CHARLES KENNEY HOUSE

209 South Corey  
Built in 1854

Charles Kenney located at Griggsville in 1839, engaging in general merchandising. By the time of his retirement from business in 1866, his firm, known as Kenney and Clark since 1864, had become the largest in Griggsville. In 1870, Kenney was elected to a seat in the Illinois General Assembly.

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

## 16. (JAMES CREE) HOUSE

207 South Corey  
Built ca. 1865.

The house was probably built by Walker Cree (v. No. 11 above) for his daughter, James Cree, who was living here before 1877, was proprietor of the Cree House, one of Griggsville's important early hotels and, according to contemporary sources, one of the finest hostelrys in Pike County.

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

## 17. GRIGGSVILLE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Southwest corner Quincy and Pearl  
Built in 1871-2

The Carriage Manufacturing Company was organized in 1869 and was probably the most significant new industry to arise as a result of the arrival of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad that same year. The company manufactured a variety of buggies, carriages, spring and road wagons and was succeeded in the building in 1894 by a shoe factory.

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

## 18. HOYT (?) BUILDING

North side of Quincy, 3rd building east of Corey  
Date unknown

## 19. STORE

North side of Quincy, 2nd building east of Corey  
Date unknown

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18-19. Continued

The two buildings are quite similar and share a common cornice, but are identifiably separate by dint of their differing upper story fenestration. They probably date from the earlier 1870's.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (BOTH)

20. (GRIGGSVILLE HARDWARE) STORE

101-03 West Quincy

Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. RESIDENCE

315 South Corey

Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

22. Included here are six strong Italianate residences that play an important part in establishing Griggsville's 19th Century streetscape.

a. RESIDENCE

313 West Washington

Date unknown

b. (HENRY L. HURT) HOUSE

115 West Washington

Date unknown

c. RESIDENCE

309 South Corey

Date unknown

d. RESIDENCE

204 South Corey

Date unknown

e. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PARSONAGE

207 North Stanford

Built in 1882

f. GEORGE PRATT (?) HOUSE

209 South Stanford

Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (COLLECTIVELY)

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OTHER STRUCTURES OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE as determined on the basis of the I.H.S.S.

- A. Griggsville School District #52 - East side Stanford, south of Walnut
- B. Commercial High School District #171 - East side Stanford, north of Liberty
- C. Methodist Episcopal Church - Northwest corner Stanford and Congress--Built in 1904
- D. Residence - 301 South Stanford
- E. Store - Southwest corner Corey and Quincy
- F. Store - West side Corey, 3rd building south of Quincy
- G. Public Library - West side Corey, 4th building south of Quincy - Built in 1916;  
Bullard and Bullard, architects
- H. Residence - 308 South Corey
- I. Residence - 310 South Corey
- J. Residence - 316 South Corey
- K. Residence - 415 South Corey
- L. Will Yates House - 213 West Washington - Built in 1896
- M. Residence - Northeast corner Clinton and Union
- N. David borrowman House - Northwest corner Wall and Liberty
- O. Residence - 115 North Wall - Built in 1855
- P. Residence - Southwest corner State and Liberty
- Q. Store - North side Quincy, 4th building east of Corey - Built in 1879 (?)
- R. Apartment House - South side Quincy, east of Union
- S. Store - ca.119-21 West Quincy
- T. Store - ca.113-15 West Quincy
- U. Store - ca.107 West Quincy
- V. Store - 105 West Quincy
- W. City Hall - East side Corey, south of Quincy
- X. Residence - 304 South Corey
- Y. (Commercial Hotel) - 107 East Quincy

OTHER STRUCTURES PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE I.H.S.S.

- a. Church Building - west side Stanford, north of Congress - Built in 1946 (1)
- b. Residence - 316 South Stanford
- c. (Masonic Hall?) - ca.110 North Corey
- d. Residence - 124 South Corey
- e. Residence - 207 West Washington
- f. Residence - 214 West Washington
- g. Residence - 303 West Washington
- h. Residence - Northeast corner Congress and Union
- i. Residence - 201 North Union
- j. Residence - Southeast corner Chestnut and Union
- k. Residence - 510 West Quincy

# MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Chapman and Co., History of Pike County, Illinois, 1880.
- Andreas, Lyter and Co., Atlas Map of Pike County, Illinois, Davenport (Iowa), 1872.
- Portrait and Biographical Album of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Illinois, Chicago, 1891.
- "Griggsville Past and Present," in Griggsville Reflector, issue of 22 March 1873.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx.67

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,5	6,9,5	1,0,0	4,3	9,7	9,5,0	B	1,5	6,9,5	1,7,5	4,3	9,7	9,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,5	6,9,5	1,0,0	4,3	9,7	2,5,0	D	1,5	6,9,4	9,7,5	4,3	9,7	0,7,5
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Quincy and Chandler, the boundary extends S on Chandler to the interior property lines S of Quincy, W on these to Stanford, S on Stanford to the S line of 304 S.Stanford, E on this to the interior property lines E of Stanford, S on these to the N line of 310 S.Stanford, W on this to Stanford, S on Stanford to the N line of 316 S.Stanford, E on this to the interior property lines E of Stanford, S on these to Clinton, W on Clinton to the interior property lines E of Corey, S on these and the W line of 115 W.Washington to the interior property lines S of Washington, W on these to Pearl,

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, consultant to the Ill.Dept of Conservation

ORGANIZATION

none

DATE

20 April 1978

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312-779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

7/5/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE      ILLINOIS

Date Entered      JAN 27 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Griggsville Historic District	Griggsville Pike County

Also Notified

Honorable Charles H. Percy  
Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson  
Honorable Paul Findley

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY.

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM References

POINT E - Zone 15 / 694700 easting; 4397050 northing  
POINT F - Zone 15 / 694800 easting; 4397600 northing  
POINT G - Zone 15 / 694450 easting; 4397550 northing  
POINT H - Zone 15 / 694450 easting; 4397825 northing  
POINT I - Zone 15 / 694950 easting; 4397950 northing

Verbal Boundary Description

N on Pearl to the interior property lines N of Washington, E on these to the interior property lines W of Union, N on these to Clinton, E on Clinton to Union, N on Union to the interior property lines N of Clinton, E on these to the interior property lines W of Corey, N on these to the interior property lines S of Chestnut, W on these to Union, N on Union to the interior property lines N of Chestnut, E on these to the interior property lines W of Corey, N on these to the interior property lines S of Congress, W on these to Union, N on Union to the interior property lines N of Congress, E on these to the interior property lines W of Corey, N on these to the interior property lines S of Quincy, W on these to Wall, N on Wall to Quincy, W on Quincy to the W line of 602 W. Quincy, N on this and the interior property lines W of Wall to the first property line N of Liberty, E on this to Wall, S on Wall to Liberty, E on Liberty to the interior property lines E of State, S on these to the interior property lines N of Quincy, E on these to the interior property lines W of Union, N on these to the first property line N of Liberty, E on this to Union, S on Union to Liberty, E on Liberty to the interior property lines W of Stanford, N on these to Walnut, E on Walnut to a line ten feet E of and parallel to the east wall of the Griggsville schools, S on this and the interior property lines E of Stanford to Quincy, and then E on Quincy to the point of beginning.

N.B.: All boundary segments along streets and alleys follow the center line of those streets and alleys.

GRIGGSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

