

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.

7-2-98

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Clay County Jail

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 195 Main Street

not for publication

city or town Louisville

vicinity

state Illinois

code IL

county Clay

code 025

zip code 62858

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. Lebeck 15490

6-25-98

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

Clay County Jail
Name of Property

Clay County, 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	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	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)

Recreation and Culture/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Law

Period of Significance

1893-1948

Significant Dates

1893

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pauley Jail Building & Manufacturing Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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National Park Service

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Clay County Jail

The Clay County Jail is located in Louisville, Illinois. Louisville is the county seat of Clay County and is located approximately 26 miles south of Effingham, Illinois. The town lies on the western bank of the Little Wabash River in central Clay County. The Clay County Jail is located at the southeast corner of the public square. The Clay County Courthouse, built in 1912 is located in the public square. The Jail is located at the junction of Main and Broadway, east of the Courthouse. The Jail was constructed in 1893. A power plant building, built in 1913 to heat the Jail and Courthouse, is located north of the Jail. A noncontributing log building, moved in by the Clay County Historical Society is also located on the property, to the north of the power plant.

The Clay County Jail faces southwest towards the Clay County Courthouse. The two-and-one-half story Queen Anne styled brick building has a limestone foundation. The two-story jail section of the building, located to the rear is slightly shorter in height. The building has a hipped roof with gabled dormers. The hipped roof and gables are covered with standing seam metal roofs. Large, decorative corbeled brick chimneys rise from the centered gables on the north, south, and west elevations of the building. The tops of the chimneys have been removed, almost down to the ridge line. The front entrance to the sheriff's residence is located beneath a small porch on the south elevation.

The sheriff's residence and jail has a rough-cut limestone foundation laid in straight courses. The brick pattern is a common bond with seven courses of stretchers to one course of headers. A brick stringcourse of stretcher and soldier bricks extends around the east, south, and west sides of the sheriff's residence, near the top of the first story windows. The soldier brick alternates with two courses projecting out and two courses being recessed forming a square pattern. A brick stringcourse also extends around the perimeters of the sheriff's residence at the tops of the second story windows. The brick pattern for this stringcourse is the same as the one below. A wood cornice with small decorative brackets is located below the eaves. The gabled dormers have quarter-round windows located on either side of the chimney. There are decorative projecting fan-shaped wood patterns in the spandrels of the gables. The chimneys have two projecting headers at each course forming two vertical lines. The tops of the chimneys projected out to a cap. These have been removed. The first story windows have half-round brick arches. The second story windows have segmental brick arches. The windows have limestone sills. Windows on the sheriff's residence of the building are one-over-one. The first story windows have arched transoms. The

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smaller windows on the jail section of the building are four-over-four while the larger windows are six-over-six. The sheriff's residence is basically a T-shape with the shorter jail wing to the rear making the building appear to be cross-shaped.

Front (West) Elevation

The front elevation center section of the building is two bays wide with two windows on the first and second stories. The cross hipped wings extend one bay to the north and south. The north bay of the cross hipped wing has a window on the first and second stories. The south bay of the cross hipped wing has a door leading to the small entry porch and a door above on the second story.

South Elevation

The south elevation has the small entry porch to the west, the hipped wing in the center, and the jail section to the east. Beginning at the west is the small entry porch with a spindled frieze and balustrade. Originally a small spindled balustrade was located atop of the porch roof but it was removed due to deterioration. A window is located on the both the first and second stories. The center hipped wing has two basement windows, a single window to the west and a pair of windows to the east with a multi-pane transom. Above on the second story are two windows. The rear jail section has a small entry porch to the west. All windows on the jail section are covered with steel bars. The porch has a spindled frieze. A door leads off of the east wall of the sheriff's residence and the south wall of the jail to this porch. To the north of the porch is a small window. To its east are two large windows. The second story above the small porch has two small windows.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the jail has no openings.

North Elevation

The north elevation has the jail section to the east, the centered hipped wing, and the front projecting hipped wing to the west. The jail section has two large windows. Between the two large windows is a painted sign on the brick which notes,

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"No Visiting At Windows Max Penalty 6 Mo. And \$500.00 Fine." To the west are two small windows on both the first and second stories. A small porch was originally located here accessing the rear of the sheriff's residence, but it was removed due to deterioration. The centered hipped wing of the sheriff's residence has two basement windows and two windows on both the first and second stories. A window is located on the first floor of the front projecting hipped wing to the west.

Interior

One enters the sheriff's residence from the front entry porch on the south side. The house has ten-foot tall ceilings on the first story with plastered walls and ceilings. The house has molded pine woodwork with bull's eye corner blocks. A hallway leads from the entry to the north. To the west of the hallway is a door to the living room. To the east is a doorway to the sheriff's office. The sheriff's office has a large double window to the south. A door on the east wall of this room leads to a porch and the jail section of the building. The hallway continues to the north to a kitchen. The enclosed main staircase is located to the north of the sheriff's office.

The kitchen was used for the preparation of meals for the sheriff's family and jail occupants. The cookstove was located on the north wall between the two windows. A sink and cabinets were located on the south wall. The east wall has a door to the north that led to a small porch. A doorway on the south wall near the east leads to a small hallway. This hallway has the basement stairs to the west, a doorway to the sheriff's office to the south, and a doorway to the jail section of the building to the east. The jail door opening has a wood door and steel door with a small opening to slide food trays.

The second floor of the sheriff's residence has a central hallway with three bedrooms. A bedroom is located to the north, south, and west off of this hallway. Each bedroom has a large closet. There is an unfinished attic above the sheriff's residence.

The basement of the building only extends under the central cross hipped section of the building and a portion of the jail section to the east. Stairs from the sheriff's residence lead west to a large room on the north side, a laundry room is on the south side. Stairs from the jail section of the building lead to the basement beneath. The basement of the jail section has a shower room to the south and a boiler room to the north.

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The main entrance to the jail section is through an exterior door on the south elevation of the building. There is an outside door of round steel bars and an inside door of solid steel. Both doors have massive locks. Upon entering through this set of doors is the processing room. To the west is a steel stairway leading up to the women's cell area on the second story. Straight ahead to the north are two all steel rooms. A holding cell is located to the west while a shower is located to the east. On the east side of the processing room is the main cell block. A solid steel door leads to the cell block. Behind is a steel door with steel bars and a slot for food trays.

The main cell block is a two-story open room with a block of two cells over two cells. The cell block stands completely free of the brick building that surrounds it, with walkways running around all four sides of the cells. The steel bars of the cells are flat steel two-and-one-half inches by one-half inch. The floors of the cells are concrete. The jail cell ceilings are steel and are about three feet short of the main ceiling. Steel doors with locks and two sliding bars lead to a walkway in front of two cells on each level. The cells are located to the north of the walkway. Both a combination and key lock secure a steel box fastened to the cell block. This steel box houses the controls for the sliding bars that operate the door to the inner cells. Each individual cell also has a large padlock. Each cell (two per floor) housed four prisoners, for a total of sixteen prisoners. The cells are six-and-one half feet by thirteen feet in size. A steel stairway located in the cell block leads to the upper level of the jail. To the south of the walkway is a small cell that housed four other prisoners if needed and a small closet.

The second story of the women's jail has two cells to the north and a large walkway to the south.

Power Plant

Just east of the abandoned alley and of the jail is the former Power Plant. This brick building housed the steam boiler and plumbing which supplied heat to the jail, sheriff's residence, and courthouse across the street. The 28 foot by 28 foot building was completed in October 1913. It has a steep-pitched asphalt and rubber hipped roof. The red-brown brick is laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The west elevation has a door to the south and a boarded window to the north. The north elevation originally had a tall brick chimney in the center, which has been removed. To the east is a small

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window. The east elevation has a doorway to the north and a window to the south. The south elevation has no openings. The Power Plant building is currently used for the display of agricultural machinery for the Clay County Historical Society. It is a contributing building to the nomination.

Log Building

A log building, moved onto the property in the 1970s is located to the rear of the power plant at the northeast corner of the property. The one-story building is fifteen feet by fifteen feet. It has a gabled roof with corrugated metal. The log building is noncontributing to the nomination due to that it has no historical connections to the Clay County Jail.

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Statement of Significance

The Clay County Jail meets Criterion A for law for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The locally significant building was built in 1893 to house law offenders from Clay County. The period of significance is from 1893 when the jail was built, to 1948, the fifty-year cutoff for significance to the National Register. Like county courthouses, county jails symbolize respect for the law and community pride. County courthouses and jails were often touted by proud citizenry and local papers as being the finest, most up-to-date buildings around. Constructed by the Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, a nationally known jail cell building firm, the Clay County Jail was a substantial brick building built on a solid, limestone foundation. The interior of the jail featured "fireproof" construction with its steel ceilings, steel cells and doors, and concrete floors. County governments in Illinois are the local legislative and judicial authorities in the state. The county jail, which is an essential part of a county government's system, represents the enforcement of the law in each county, and is necessary in many cases to carry out the sentence of criminals. The Clay County Jail housed both prisoners and the sheriff's family, allowing the sheriff to have constant watch over the prisoners. The sheriff's wife was paid to cook the meals for the inmates. The Clay County Jail also meets Criterion C for architecture as a good example of a masonry Queen Anne styled building. Among the building's Queen Anne features are its asymmetrical shape, steep-pitched hipped roof, decorative gabled dormers, brick stringcourses, and spindlework porches.

History

Clay County, Illinois was settled in 1810 by John McCawley. Philip Devore, Seth Evans, and Mr. Circles were the next settlers in the county. Mr. Circles owned a mill east of Flora, Illinois. The land was a mixture of about half prairie and half timber with the Little Wabash River cutting through the country from the northwest to the southeast.

By 1824 enough families lived in the area of present Clay County, that they petitioned the state legislature to create a new county. The act creating Clay County was signed into law on December 23, 1824. Clay County was formed from parts of Wayne, Lawrence, and Fayette counties. The county was named for Henry Clay. The first county seat was located at Hubbardsville which later became known as Maysville. Maysville is located in the south side of present day Clay City, Illinois in the southeast

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part of the county. A courthouse and jail were soon built and in August 1826, Isaac Elliot was appointed the first sheriff.

Louisville Township was settled 1818 by Isaac Bateman, George Gobel and Dean Arnold built a cabin on the Little Wabash River. In 1820, Samuel Witherspool, a millwright and George Gobel built a mill on the Little Wabash River at the site of Louisville. Louisville, which was first known as Gobel's Mill, was surveyed in 1836 for Dr. Peter Green. Early settlers of the town were the Lewis family. Louisville was named for the Lewis family. The name was misspelled by governmental officials in Vandalia in the incorporation records for the town. The town was a popular milling place as well as a shipping point for grain from the Little Wabash River. The Little Wabash River flowed south into the Wabash River. By 1838 Peter, Jordan, Jessie, James and Richard Surrels with John Sullivan were building flatboats to ship products on the river. The first addition to Louisville was surveyed in February to May 1841. The first addition included the courthouse square.

The county seat was moved to Louisville from Maysville on February 26, 1841 by order of the state legislature. The Clay County Commissioners were ordered to sell the county buildings except the jail. The jail would be used until a new jail was built. Samuel Slocum was the contractor for the frame courthouse built on the courthouse square between Chestnut, Church, Broadway, and Main Streets. The courthouse was finally completed in 1846-47. By the 1850s several one- and two-story frame commercial buildings stood around the square.

A frame and brick jail was built west of the courthouse on the courthouse square. The sheriff's residence section of the building was frame while the jail was brick. By 1860, the county's population was at 9,309. During the Civil War, Clay County sent 1,482 men to war.

After the war, Louisville went through a period of prosperity. In February 1857 a charter was granted by the state legislature to the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad to build a line from Springfield, Illinois southeast to Pana. Forty miles of this road were completed by March 1870. In the summer of 1870, the line was extended west from Springfield to Beardstown.

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In March 1867 a charter was granted to the newly organized Illinois and Southeastern Railroad Company to build a railroad line. This company gained possession of the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad Company and began construction of a line from Shawneetown on the Ohio River connecting it to the existing railroad line at Pana. In Clay County, the line extended through Flora and the west side of Louisville. By March 28, 1872 trains began operation between Shawneetown, Illinois, and Beardstown, Illinois. Later in the same year the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad took over the Illinois and Southeastern Railroad and the division offices were moved from Pana to Flora, Illinois. The line became known as the Springfield branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. A depot, warehouses, and stock pens were established along the railroad line in the southwest part of Louisville. Due to the economic boom caused by the end of the war and the building of the new railroad line several brick buildings were built in the 1870s. A new brick courthouse was also built to replace the small frame courthouse. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad later became part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In 1880 the county's population was 16,195. Louisville Township including the town of Louisville had a population of 1,235. The town of Louisville had a population of 514.

By 1892, the old jail and sheriff's residence was in disrepair. The walls were bulging out and there was no provision in the jail for the separation of male and female prisoners or for the separation of minors from serious offenders. The County Board chose to ignore the deplorable conditions of the building, voting down resolutions to build a new jail. In September 1892 fire destroyed the building.

On December 6, 1892 the county board voted to build a new jail for an approximate cost of \$10,000. A committee was appointed to find lots for the new jail. The county board did not want the jail to be located on the same lots as the courthouse as prisoners in the old jail would often yell out through the windows at courthouse employees and citizens of the town who were going to and from the courthouse on official business. One of the committee's requirements was to locate the new jail on one of the blocks facing the courthouse square.

The committee found available lots for the jail at the northeast corner of Broadway and Main streets. The front lot (Lot 98) were occupied by a brick store

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building built by Samuel Slocum and Jessie Surrels for a liquor store and grocery store in the 1850s. In 1858 the store building was bought by Dr. Peter Green. Dr. Green had an addition built on the building to be used for a hotel and general store. In 1862 he sold the building to James Davis. After his death, James Davis's widow, Elizabeth married L. S. Hopkins. L. S. Hopkins and Elizabeth ran the hotel as the Hopkins Hotel. In 1876 the hotel was leased by J. M. Lang and was named the Louis House. Traveling salesmen, circus performers, and other visitors to Louisville stayed in the hotel. By the 1880s the hotel became a rooming house with guests staying for weeks and months at a time as other newer hotels were built in Louisville.

The front part of Lot 98 was purchased by the county for \$350 and the rear part of Lot 98 and Lot 106 were purchased for \$150. The former hotel and store building was torn down to make room for the jail. The Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri was awarded the contract for the jail cells. The company was paid \$9,513.14 on November 4, 1893 for the construction of the jail cells. It is unknown who the contractor or architect was for the sheriff's residence and jail building. While the new jail was being built, prisoners were housed in nearby Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois. The jail was completed by November of 1893.

The first prisoner was Jed Smith who was charged with trespassing for cutting timber. Four men were also transferred from the Wayne County Jail. Most charges for the time ran from murder, assault, rape, contempt of court, arson, disturbing of an assembly, obtaining money falsely, and bastardy. Most of the prisoners were charged for minor infractions of the law. In 1900 the county records noted 15 men serving time in the jail.

In 1910 W. H. Trash was sheriff and Ed Cogswell was the deputy. Thirty-six men served time in the jail that year. Their charges ran from murder to drunkenness. The bail at the time for murder was \$3,000 while bastardy was \$1,000.

Clay County and Louisville continued to grow during the early 1900s. Flora, to the south of Louisville became the largest city in the county. Flora housed the regional headquarters for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and numerous manufacturing concerns. By 1910 the census for Clay County showed a population of 18,661. Louisville continued to prosper as the county seat serving as a commercial center for nearby agricultural trade. Banks, mills, and a wide selection of merchants operated in

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Louisville to supply the needs of the area's farmers, citizens on business to the county offices, lawyers, county employees, and the town's citizens.

In the early 1900s Flora worked to move the county seat to their town but a referendum failed. In 1911 the county board voted to remodel the old brick courthouse. Actually they built a new stone and steel framed Classical Revival styled courthouse. All but a small wall in the basement was torn down of the old building and a new modern building was built.

In 1912 Louisville installed a water system. Water was pumped from the Little Wabash River into a stand pipe and then into buildings and houses.

To heat the courthouse, a new power plant with a steam boiler system was built east of the jail. The brick power plant building was completed in October 1913. The power plant also heated the Clay County Jail. Previous to the installation of the steam heating system, the jail and sheriff's residence was heated by stoves.

In 1920 H. M. McElye was sheriff for the county. Nineteen prisoners were housed in the jail that year. Gambling, counterfeiting, and riding the train without a ticket was some of the offenses noted that year. During 1930 P. E. Speaks was sheriff and crimes were up as there were 99 prisoners housed in the jail. Some were arrested for bootlegging liquor while others were arrested for gambling.

In 1930 Louisville installed a new water treatment plant. A new water tower was also built. The treated water was piped in the lines installed in 1912.

During 1940 the jail housed 126 prisoners. This included five women who were from the ages of thirteen to seventy-one. The charges for the women included bad checks, drunk driving, reckless driving, and car theft. During 1948 the jail only housed 48 inmates. Sentencing included running a "house of ill fame," crimes against nature, and being vagabond.

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Architecture

The Clay County Jail, built in 1893 was a stylish, substantial two-and-a-half story building at the time of its construction. The building has many Queen Anne features--a style that was very popular at the time. The prominent sheriff's residence and jail, situated on a corner of the public square, symbolized respect for the law and community pride with its solid brick and stone masonry construction, decorative brick corbelling, arched windows, tall, decorative chimneys, steep-pitched hipped and gabled roofs, and roof cresting on the exterior and its up-to-date, modern cell block fireproof construction on the interior with its steel ceilings, steel barred walls and doors, and concrete floors.

The Queen Anne style was a very popular style from the 1880s to the early 1900s. The style included a wide variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors. It was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects, including Richard Norman Shaw. The name is rather inappropriate, as the historic precedents for the style were not based on the reign of Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that was popular during her reign. Instead the style borrowed from late Medieval models including the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. In the America the style was popularized through the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the first architecture magazine, The American Architect and Building News. Railroads allowed the use of pre-cut architectural details to be shipped to points throughout the nation to be used on newly constructed buildings. Key to the style was the use of contrasting materials.

Features identified with the style are steeply pitched roofs of irregular shapes, patterned shingles, tall, corbelled brick chimneys, cutaway bay windows, and the use of other devices such as oriel windows, overhangs, towers, and gabled dormers, to avoid a smooth-walled appearance, and asymmetrical facades with partial or full-width porches.

The Clay County Jail's Queen Anne stylistic features include its contrasting use of materials with its rock-faced limestone foundation set in straight courses, red brick exterior walls, and wood porches and gabled dormers. The building has an asymmetrical appearance with its cross-shape and steep-pitched hipped roofs. Decorative brick stringcourses are located near the tops of the first and second story

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windows. Small decorative brackets ornament the wood cornice. The gabled dormers have decorative fan-shaped wood patterns and quarter-round windows that are divided by the tall, corbelled brick chimneys. The two small entry porches have spindlework friezes with decorative brackets. The interior of the house has decorative bull's-eye corner block and molded woodwork which are typical of the Queen Anne style.

Louisville which has a population of around 1,098 had very few high-style buildings. A few frame residences exhibit characteristics of the Queen Anne style including the use of steep-pitched hipped and gabled roofs, spindlework porches, and cutaway bays. Most of these residences have been covered with synthetic siding. The brick three story Metropolitan Hotel Building on the west side of Church at the corner of Chestnut was constructed in the 1897. This building is about the closest in comparison in architectural style in Louisville. The building has a decorative metal cornice with brackets, a gabled pediment with elaborate decoration including shields and garlands, brick corbelled panels, a brick stringcourse, square paneled support posts, and arched windows. The first story storefront was remodeled in the late 1920s with prism glass and recessed entryways by Kincaid Brothers.

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Clay County Tax Records. Clay County Assessor's Office, Louisville, Illinois.

Griffing, B. N., surveyor. An Atlas of Clay County Illinois. Philadelphia: D. M. Lake & Co., 1881.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf and Co., 1984.

Oral interview with Mrs. Ella (Cogswell) Belt, daughter of deputy Ed Cogswell under Sheriff W. H. Thrash.

Oral Interview with Mrs. Robert (Horbuckle) VanDyke, daughter of sheriff and also wife of a Clay County sheriff.

Verbal Boundary Description

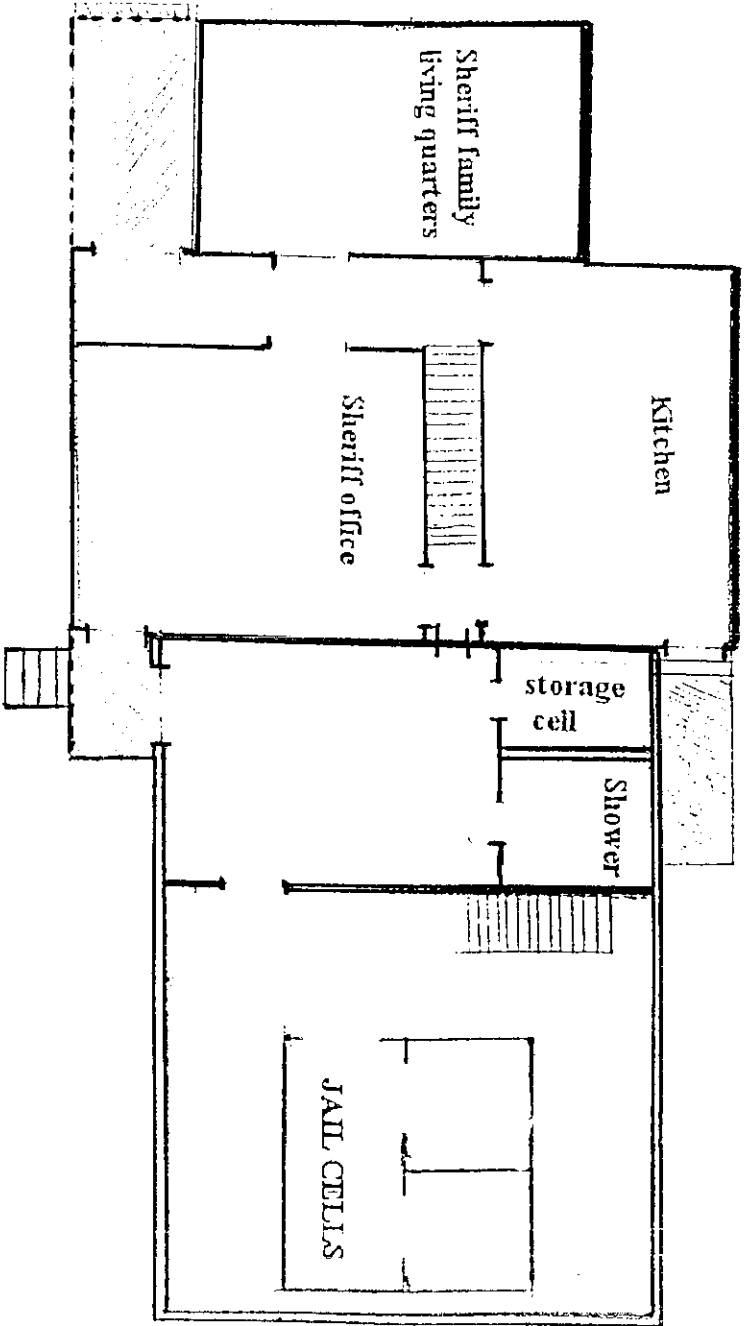
Lots 98 and 106 in the first addition to the town of Louisville, Louisville Township, Clay County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The property includes the jail, power plant, and surrounding lots that have historically been part of the Clay County Jail and that maintains historic integrity.



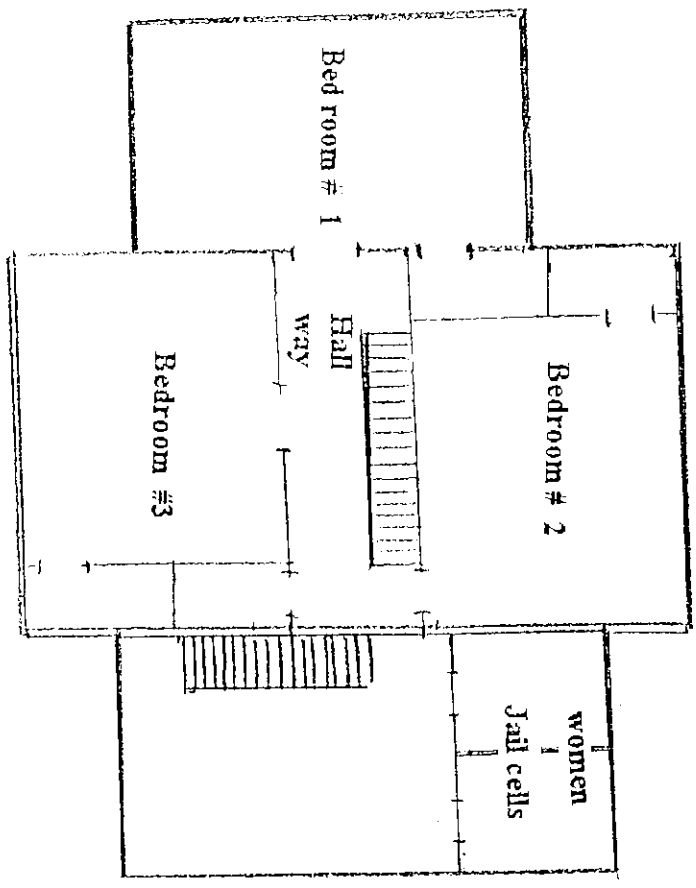
MAIN FLOOR



CHIN SHAN T. JIN
ROOM LAYOUT
FOR MAIN FLOOR

N ↓

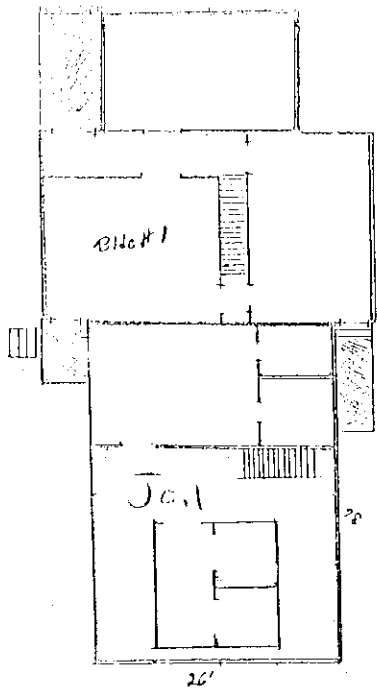
SECOND FLOOR



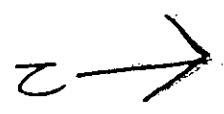
ROOM LAYOUT
FOR SECOND FLOOR

City Court, Jail

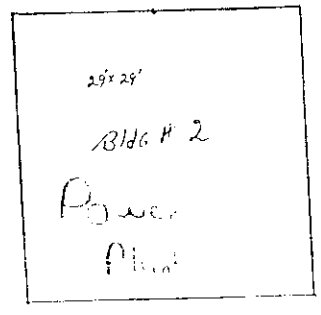
Old County Jail



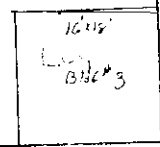
Bldg #1
 Museum & Hist. Jail
 1900 Century furnishings
 & artifacts, Jail built
 in 1893, w/only cells,
 that was able to house
 22, both men & women.
 4048 sq. feet



Bldg #2
 Was the old heat plant for the Jail,
 and the Courthouse. At the present time
 being used as a show place for antique
 machinery including, early gasoline
 motors.
 841 sq. feet



Bldg #3
 Log Cabin, 1900 century furnishings.
 288 sq. feet



7.12



United States Department of the Interior

SEP 8 1998

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

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

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

AUG 14 1998

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/03/98 THROUGH 8/07/98

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

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1011 S. Madison Ave., 1011 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, 98000959, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1050 S. Madison Ave., 1050 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, 98000960, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 1233 Wentworth Ave., 1233 Wentworth Ave., Pasadena, 98000962, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 380 W. Del Mar Blvd., 380 W. Del Mar Blvd., Pasadena, 98000961, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, House at 574 Bellefontaine St., 574 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, 98000958, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)

CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Old North Cemetery, 1921 Main St., Hartford, 98000964, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, BANKS COUNTY, Fore Hollingsworth-White House, Wynn Lake Rd., 2 mi. SE of Hollingsworth, Hollingsworth vicinity, 98000973, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Ashby Street Car Barn, 981 Ashby St. NW, Atlanta, 98000972, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Freeman Ford Building, 75 John Wesley Dobbs Ave., Atlanta, 98000968, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, GREENE COUNTY, Bethesda Baptist Church and Cemetery, Jct. of Cty Rd. 120 and Cty Rd. 129, Union Point vicinity, 98000957, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, NEWTON COUNTY, Covington Historic District, Roughly Covington City S of US 278, Covington, 98000969, LISTED, 8/06/98

GEORGIA, NEWTON COUNTY, Newborn Historic District, Roughly the entire city limits of Newborn City, Newborn, 98000970, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, CALHOUN COUNTY, Brussels Historic District, Roughly along Main and Community Sts., Brussels, 98000981, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Illinois Industrial School for Girls, 733 N. Prospect Ave., Park Ridge, 98000978, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, White and Company's Goose Lake Tile Works, 5010 N. Jugtown Rd., Morris vicinity, 98000976, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, White and Company's Goose Lake Stoneware Manufactory, 5010 N. Jugtown Rd., Morris vicinity, 98000982, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, HARDIN COUNTY, Cave-In-Rock, 0.5 mi N of the town of Cave-In-Rock, Cave-In-Rock, 98000984, LISTED, 8/06/98
(Caught in the Middle: the Civil War on the Lower Ohio River MPS)

ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Camp Mather--Camp Logan, 10765 IL 13, Shawneetown, 98000983, LISTED, 8/06/98 (Caught in the Middle: The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River MPS)

ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Bulkerson, Col. William H., Farmstead, 1510 N. State St., Jerseyville vicinity, 98000977, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Hamilton Primary School, 200 ft. W of the jct. of Otteville and McClusky Rds., Otteville, 98000975, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Illinois Route 4--North of Auburn, Curran and Snell Rd., Auburn vicinity, 98000979, LISTED, 8/06/98

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Lincoln Colored Home, 427 S. Twelfth St., Springfield, 98000985, LISTED, 8/06/98

IOWA, WOODBURY COUNTY, Bailey, George A. and Mary Tinkal, House, 423 10th St., Correctionville, 98000929, LISTED, 8/05/98

LOUISIANA, WASHINGTON PARISH, Franklinton High School, 517 Main St., Franklinton, 98000988, LISTED, 8/06/98

LOUISIANA, WASHINGTON PARISH, Greenlaw House, 611 10th Ave., Franklinton, 98000997, LISTED, 8/06/98

MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Carreau Block, 640-642 Chicopee St., Chicopee, 98000993, LISTED, 8/06/98

MICHIGAN, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY, Popper, John J. and Eva Revmier, Estate, 01787 MI 66 S, South Arm Township, 98000269, LISTED, 8/03/98

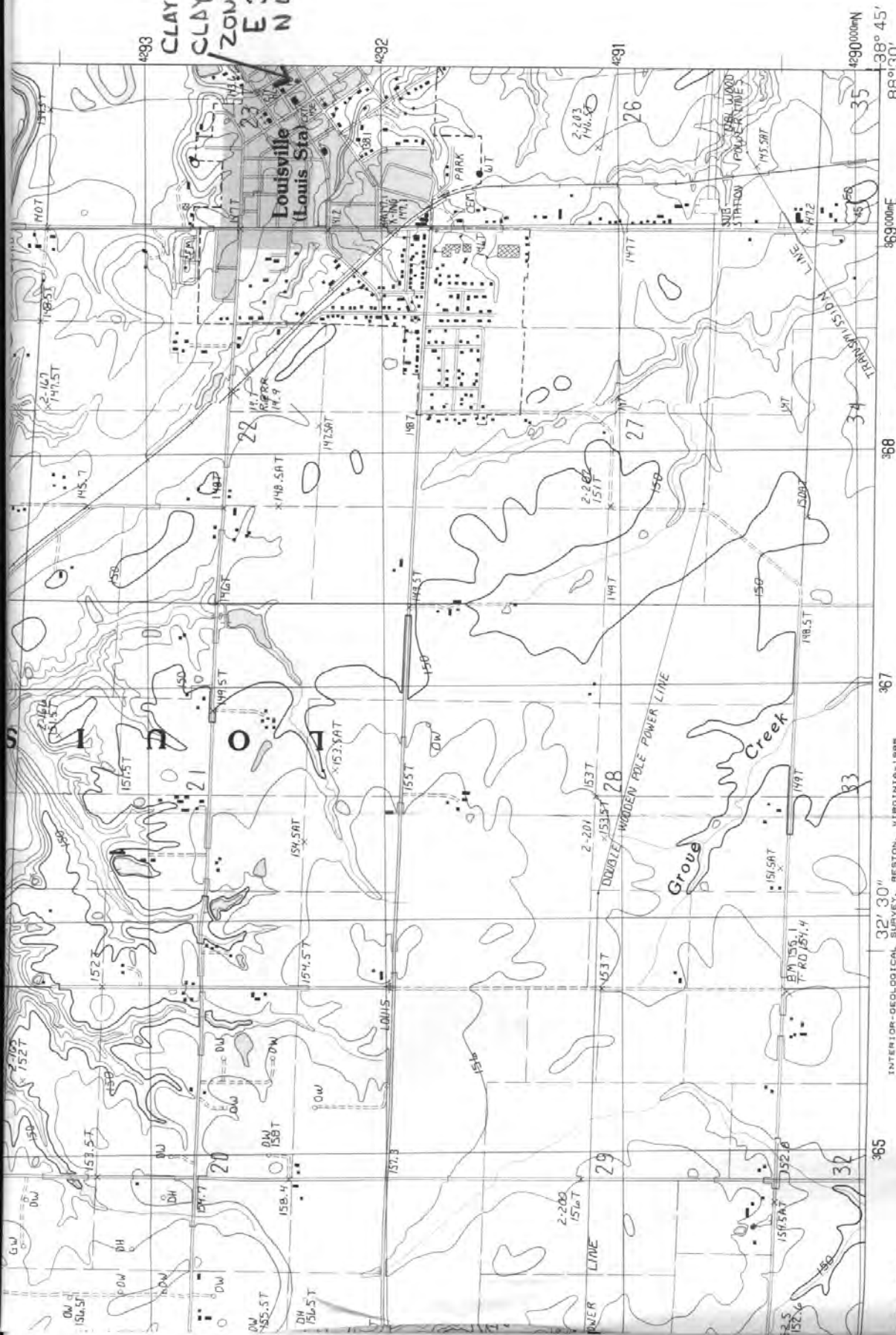
MINNESOTA, ROOCHICING COUNTY, Bridge No. 5721, MN 65 over Little Fork R., Silverdale vicinity, 98000717, LISTED, 7/13/98
(Iron and Steel Bridges in Minnesota MPS)

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT CITY, Laclede Building, 408 Olive St., St. Louis, 98000994, LISTED, 8/06/98

NEW YORK, CENANGO COUNTY, Smithville Valley Grange No. 1197, NY 41, Smithville Flats, 98001009, LISTED, 8/06/98

NEW YORK, LEWIS COUNTY, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jct. of West Main and Elm Sts., Port Leyden, 98001003, LISTED, 8/06/98 (Historic Churches of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York MPS)

483
 CLAY COUNTY JAIL
 CLAY COUNTY, ILLINOIS
 ZONE 16
 E 369630
 N 4292350



CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS
 ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trail
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Edgewood
2	3	4	2 Hord
3	4	5	3 Eberle
4	5	6	4 Okaloosa
5	6	7	5 Louisville East
6	7	8	6 Xenia NE
7	8		7 Xenia NE
8			8 Flora

1:24 000



VERTICAL 3 METERS

CONTOURS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

feet multiply by 3.2808
 meters multiply by .3048

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA, 2000

LOUISVILLE WEST, ILLINOIS
 PROVISIONAL EDITION 1985