

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

10-4-00

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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 any 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 **Hennessy, Cornelius, Building**

other names/site number **Pautler's Red and White**

**2. Location**

street & number **1023 Chestnut Street**  Not for publication

city or town **Murphysboro**  vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Jackson** code **077** zip code **62966**

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. Wheeler / SHPO  
Signature of certifying official

9-29-00  
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

\_\_\_\_\_  
American Indian Tribe

**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
Name of Building

**Jackson County, Illinois**  
County/State

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register 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):	_____	_____

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**5. Classification**

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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
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>0</b> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

N/A

**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store**  
**COMMERCE/TRADE/offices**  
**DOMESTIC/single dwelling**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant**

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Romanesque**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Sandstone**

Roof **Asphalt**

Walls **Brick**

other **Cast Iron**

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

**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
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**8. Statement of Significance**

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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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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**

Period of Significance      **1896**      Significant Dates      **1896**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

**Unknown**

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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(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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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property **less than one acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	294300	4181930	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

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.)

**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
Name of Building

**Jackson County, Illinois**  
County/State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title **Vickie Devenport**

organization

date **April 30, 2000**

street & number **143 Ridge Road**

telephone **618/549-5625**

city or town **Makanda** state **Illinois**

zip code **62958**

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

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

name **Mr. Tom Cummings and Dr. Sherry King**

street & number **66 Caretaker Road**

city or town **Makanda** state **Illinois**

telephone **618/687-3310**

zip code **62958**

name **Mr. Don and Mrs. Gayle Elwell**

street & number **2104 Herbert Street**

city or town **Murphysboro** state **Illinois**

telephone **618/687-3310**

zip code **62966**

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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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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Narrative description

**Summary:**

The Cornelius Hennessy Building, at 1023 Chestnut, in Murphysboro, Illinois, is a two-story commercial building, which was built in 1896. It is located on Lot #4, Block #17 on the south side of the courthouse square in the hub of the city's early retail district. The details of the rough-faced, native sandstone and red brick construction suggest the Richardsonian Romanesque style as discussed by Whiffen and Koeper.<sup>1</sup> The Hennessy building is a two-story, brick and sandstone structure with a full basement. The foundation is rough-cut sandstone, over an earthen floor. The front façade faces north on Chestnut, and is regular course square-cut sandstone, with a square parapet wall present above the cornice. The cast-iron storefront was produced locally by the J. W. Lewis Foundry, and columns flank the recessed entrance. The primary façade consists of four bays. The secondary façade on the west side is running course brick bond. The first floor of the west façade has three deeply inset arched windows, one double delivery door and the rear entrance to the second floor. There are eight regular spaced bays on the second story of the west wall and two narrow bays above the rear entrance to the second floor. The south and east facing facades are red brick with six stretcher rows per header row. The south wall contains one bay. A party wall is shared with the building next door. The flat asphalt roof has a peaked central section that was later added to alleviate water drainage.

**Elaboration:**

The primary façade of the building is the north side, facing Chestnut. The two-story wall is divided into four bays; each arched window has segmental, square topped stonework, double hung windows and a stone slab sill. On the roof, the square parapet wall is adorned with four rounded pinnacles that are engraved with a simple leaf design. In the center, "1896" is engraved. The cast-iron storefront contains large single pane glass windows, transoms and a recessed entrance. The local producer, the J.W. Lewis foundry,

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<sup>1</sup> Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. American Architecture, Volume 2: 1860-1976. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981. Page 224-234.

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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inscribed the cast-iron columns in 1896. This company produced fancy ironwork for downtown businesses, and catered to the manufacturing needs of the railroad and mining industry. Stone columns support the corners of the storefront. The square top capitals of the columns have the rounded-off corners below that are typical of the Richardsonian style. Simple spade engravings, reminiscent of early Moorish and Romanesque influences, are etched into the capitals and at the base of the two center pinnacles.

The secondary façade is the west side of the building, facing 11<sup>th</sup> street. A corner window and transom is present on the west side of the façade near the front of the building. Sandstone extends past the first bay on the west side, integrating with the brickwork, and a rounded pinnacle is present on the roofline at this juncture. There are three single pane arched windows present on the first floor, a double rear delivery doorway with a transom above and an entrance to the second floor. Windows and doorways on the west facade have segmental square topped stonework. Stone slab sills are present on the windows. The glass is single paned. Brick corbelling extends along the cornice line, and the second story of this facade is divided into eight bays. Two narrower bays are located above the rear entrance to the second floor. A contiguous line of segmental square top stonework is present above the arched windows of the second floor, and a stone sill is present below each individual window. Five chimneys were originally present. The three that are visible have been repaired at some time in the past. A fourth chimney has been lined and capped and adapted for use with the coal furnace. Coping stonework extends along the roofline of the west and south facades.

The rear façade faces south, and one single pane arched window is visible from the second floor. The brick pattern is six stretcher rows per header row. A one-story building has been built adjacent to the rear façade.

The east façade shares a party wall with the adjoining building and does not have any windows.

There have been very few minor changes to the exterior of the building. This building was a family owned grocery store for eighty-eight years, until it was vacated in the 1980's. During the 1940's, a sign for "Pautler's Red & White Store" was added that covered the transom portion of the storefront windows. Recently new owners have begun repairs. This sign has been removed to expose the entire original storefront. The cast-iron storefront has been cleaned and given a primer coat. The arched windows are



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present in all locations, but some of the broken glass was replaced. Some of the storm windows that were added in the past have been repaired. The delivery entrance door was replaced with a fireproof double door. The second floor entrance door on the west facade had been partially bricked over at some time in the past. The brick has been removed and the door replaced with a wooden door. Wiring and plumbing has been replaced, and structural support in the basement has been improved.

A peaked roof area was added, possibly in the 1940's, to the flat roof, to alleviate water drainage. Five chimneys were originally present, serving parlor stoves in the rooms upstairs and on the main floor. One of the chimneys was replaced with a liner and cap to accommodate the addition of a coal furnace in the basement. The date of this change is unknown. There are three chimneys visible on the roofline.

A staircase at the rear of the first floor accesses the basement. The foundation is rough, irregular cut stone, and the floor is dirt. Four 10" x 6" load bearing beams run the length of the building, supported by seven beams on concrete bases. These were originally on stone slabs but have been reinforced with concrete footings, and metal sheathing to protect the wood. Subsidence of the sidewalk on the street level had allowed water damage to the west wall of the building, which has been reinforced and stabilized. A heating and air conditioning unit has replaced the coal stove.

The first floor is one open room with a 14' ceiling that is covered in tin tiles. The first floor is presently occupied by a coffeehouse, and the original floorplan has been altered very little. Repairs have been made to the tin tiles and walls where necessary and they have been painted. Wainscoting was added to the east and west wall. Bathrooms were added at the south end of the main room and ceiling fans were placed in the front portion. The original wood floor is intact and present on the entire first floor. A window seat was added in the west corner of the storefront, along with additional booths, seating and a counter.

The rear entrance of the building on the west facade allows access to the stairs to the second floor. Very few changes have been made to the floorplan of the second floor. The staircase leads to a landing at the second level and opens into a hallway. Five rooms are located on the west side of the hallway, with a double room at the north end of the hall. Transoms exist over each doorway, and the crown molding trimwork is intact and unpainted in each room. Repairs have been made to the walls and ceilings. One south-

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facing window is present on the second floor landing, and a skylight in the hallway has been covered over by the peaked roof that was added in the past. Each room has arched windows, and adjoining five panel doors. The original wainscoting is present on the staircase, landing and hallway. The adjoining rooms at the end of the hall overlook the Courthouse Square. Two large windows on the west side compliment the four large windows on the north.

In 1999 new owners of the building began work to make the building into a coffeehouse, with offices on the second floor. The exterior of the building has not been altered. The Pautler sign was removed to expose the original storefront, and work was done to strengthen the structure. The floor plan of both floors has remained relatively unchanged. No walls were removed on the second floor, but bathroom and kitchen facilities were improved with repairs to the walls, and floors. The floor plan of the second floor was not modified, and the original unpainted trimwork and single paned arched windows are intact. Bathrooms were added to the first floor, in an area that was a workroom. The walls and ceiling were repaired and painted. The original floor is intact and unchanged. These changes to the building have not significantly compromised the integrity of the original structure. It appears today much as it did when built in 1896.

The changes that have occurred to the building have been minimal. Most of the work has been to reinforce the structure and have not changed the appearance of the building. The building appears today much as it did when it was originally built and therefore exhibits a high level of integrity.

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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Statement of Significance

**Summary:**

The Cornelius Hennessy building in Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, is significant under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. The two-story commercial building is reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, and its period of significance is 1896, the year it was built. Among the features of this architectural style are the roughcut sandstone and brick exterior, the inset, arched windows and the parapet wall façade. Additionally, the building was constructed from native sandstone and locally produced brick. The cast iron storefront was also locally manufactured.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style is attributed to Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), a Boston architect who combined the influences of the styles of the Second Empire, Queen Anne and Stick periods with his own distinctly massive masonry designs. By the 1880s, the forceful Romanesque-inspired designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson had created a distinctively new American style of architecture, which became known as Richardsonian Romanesque.<sup>2</sup>

Richardson combined many influences and adapted the Romanesque Revival style in particular. The Romanesque Revival from the 1840s overtook the Gothic Style in many public buildings and churches. As described by Whiffen and Koeper, the Romanesque style incorporated the use of brick or stone, with arch window and door treatments, polygonal towers and corbel tables along the eaves and courses.<sup>3</sup>

Richardson's style recalled the Romanesque influence of arched windows and entrances, which he deeply inset. He combined the use of roughcut stone and brick textures, adding rounded towers, asymmetrical facades and conical roofs. Most importantly, he stressed

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<sup>2</sup> Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings, published by the city of Milwaukee. Page 16.

<sup>3</sup> Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. American Architecture, Volume I: 1607-1860. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981. Page 196.

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unusual, sculpted shapes which give his buildings great individuality.”<sup>4</sup> The Richardsonian Romanesque adaptations became popular for large public buildings during the 1880s and reflected the use of “of masonry . . . rough-faced, squared (ashlar) stonework” and “. . . textures of stone or brick [were] combined to create decorative wall patterns.”<sup>5</sup>

Richardson designed Sever Hall in Harvard Yard in 1878, but did not live to see the completion of the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago in 1887, and the Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh in 1888. He died in 1886, but his style influenced other architects that continued to design public buildings. Whiffen and Koepler state the effect of the Richardsonian influence is “well represented in the Midwest, particularly in Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.”<sup>6</sup> The Chicago Historical Society (1892) and the Minneapolis City Hall (1888-1905) were inspired by the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

Richardson’s style was imitated and disseminated by builders of the time. It eventually filtered from the major cities into the smaller locales and communities of the Midwest.

The Hennessy Building while simple and unadorned displays the Richardsonian influence in the use of the roughcut stone and brick exterior. Deeply set arched windows on the first floor are also characteristic of the style, and the repetition of segmental arched windows is present throughout the building. The simple corbel brick adornment of the cornice on the west façade is also indicative of the style.

The building does not display the use of towers, however, the engraved pinnacles and the parapet are reflective of the influence of the style. The simple spade engravings etched into the capitals and pinnacles are other details that are reminiscent of the Richardsonian

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, page 301.

<sup>6</sup> Whiffen and Koepler, page 233.

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style. This commercial building has the attributes of "round-arched openings, and a generally plain, massive appearance."<sup>7</sup> Commercial buildings in this style "did not need complicated shapes or rooflines to be impressive or authoritative. . ."<sup>8</sup>

**History:**

The area surrounding the courthouse square was the central commercial business district for the growing town of Murphysboro at end of the nineteenth century. The town, which became the county seat in 1843, had a population of over 6,000 by 1900. By the turn of the century it was a flourishing railroad center and a major shipping point for the agricultural produce of southern Illinois. It was also home to a successful coal mining industry. Residents from the entire county conducted their business at the courthouse and the surrounding business district. An 1893 edition of the "Murphysboro Independent profiled over thirty businesses" that surrounded the square and "housed the offices of lawyers, doctors, dentists and fraternal organizations."<sup>9</sup> The public square also provided the accommodations of three hotels, the Central, the Logan and the Laclede. Other businesses included the Jackson County Era Newspaper, dry goods stores, saloons and grocery stores.

The two buildings on the public square were the courthouse and jail. The Jackson county courthouse faced 10<sup>th</sup> street and was an elegant three-story building with a mansard roof, and large clock tower. The two-story county jail sat behind the courthouse, facing Chestnut street. This two-story rusticated sandstone and brick building displayed the Richardsonian Romanesque influence of deeply inset and arched windows and doorways. The hipped roof had an eyebrow dormer. A protruding gabled symmetrical arched entrance, a parapet wall, a wide beltcourse and a wide cornice broke the front façade. Two conical towers projected from the corners of the roofline. Both of these buildings were taken down to make room for the new courthouse in 1927.

<sup>7</sup> Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Jones, Michael et al. Murphysboro Illinois 150 Years: a Pictorial History 1843-1993. Murphysboro: Jackson County Historical Society.

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Cornelius Hennessy was the son of Dennis Hennessy and Mary Kenahan Henessy, from Ireland. He had immigrated to the United States from Ireland in 1850 with his parents and had become a naturalized citizen. He was a merchant, who had come to Murphysboro from Ohio sometime after 1880. Hennessy had been married twice and was listed as a widower in the census for 1900. He had three grown daughters, Anna, Nellie and Mary who lived with him when the building was completed.

Hennessy purchased the corner lot directly across the street from the Courthouse Square in 1895. A frame building was removed, and the current building was constructed in 1896. The Hennessy Building's style and materials echoed the Richardsonian Romanesque details of the jail which it faced on Chestnut street, and it was the only commercial building around the square with a sandstone primary façade.

The contractor of the Hennessy building is unknown, but the use of local products in its construction is an essential aspect. The primary façade of the building is constructed of rough-faced sandstone. Jackson county sandstone was quarried in three locations within the county. Two quarries four miles south of Carbondale provided a reddish-brown sandstone, and white sandstone was found near Grand Tower in the western part of the county. According to 1878 reports, "(B)oth of the varieties of sandstone have been freely used in the noble building of the Southern Illinois University and on the magnificent new State House at Springfield. The entire trimmings of the north, south and east fronts of the Capital, are of Jackson County sandstone."<sup>10</sup> The Hennessy building is the only remaining commercial structure built before 1900 in the downtown area that is constructed of this material.

The remaining walls of the building are constructed of brick; the west wall of the building is almost eighteen inches thick. There were large shale deposits and available clay in and around Murphysboro that enabled the manufacturing of brick.<sup>11</sup> It is likely that a local business, the Dewitt, Powell and Zinc Brick Company, could have produced

<sup>10</sup> History of Jackson County, Illinois. Philadelphia: Brine, McDonough & Co. 1878.

<sup>11</sup> Icenogle, Robert. "Remembering the Old Brick Plant," Murphysboro American, Thurs, Nov. 10, 1988.

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the bricks for the building. This was a hand brick yard located in northeast Murphysboro, at 6<sup>th</sup> and Lucier. Brick manufacturing became a thriving business in the city, and later in 1909, the Murphysboro Paving and Brick Company contracted to produce the bricks for the Panama Canal.

From the late 1800s to the early 1900s, storefronts were constructed of cast iron framework that contained large display windows, transoms and recessed entrances. It is another essential element of the Hennessy building that the J. W. Lewis Foundry and Machine Shop locally produced the storefront. The iron columns flanking the front entrance are engraved with the company name, and date of 1896. Two brothers, James and Walter Alexander began the foundry in 1874, and were natives of Scotland. They did casting and machine work for the railroad and fancy ironwork on buildings downtown.<sup>12</sup> The foundry remained under their management until 1895 when John W. Lewis bought it. Lewis died in 1903 and the business was sold to the Southern Illinois Machine and Foundry Company. Today there are several storefronts on 10<sup>th</sup> street, 13<sup>th</sup> street and Walnut street that have cast iron storefronts inscribed by the Southern Illinois foundry. No other building has been located with the Lewis engraving.

As early as 1897, the Hennessy building was listed on the Sanborn map as a grocery store. Hennessy and his daughters, along with nephews Amos and Cornelius Fay, lived in the upstairs apartment of the building until 1905 when Hennessy retired and moved to 1835 Pine. During this time the nephews ran a grocery business on the main floor of the building.

In 1905, Cornelius Hennessy sold the building to Lewis Humphreys Jr., who also leased the main floor as a grocery store to George McCoskey. Lewis Humphreys had been born in 1833 in North Wales, to Lewis and Margaret Humphreys. He came to the U.S. with his parents sometime between 1868 and 1871. He was listed as a coal digger in the 1880 census, and later became the proprietor of the Opera House and Saloon. Humphreys

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<sup>12</sup> Fishback, Woodson W. A History of Murphysboro, Illinois 1943-1982. Brandon, Mississippi: Quail Ridge Press, 1977.

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acquired a sizeable amount of real estate in and around Murphysboro and Carbondale. Lewis Humphreys died in 1909, and left the building to his wife. It remained in the estate of Humphreys' heirs until 1980. Throughout this time period, the first floor was leased to only two families who maintained it as a grocery store until the 1980s. The second floor was sometimes leased as an apartment during this time.

Mr. Humphreys leased the building to George and Anna McCoskey who ran a grocery store in this location for over twenty years. George McCoskey came to Murphysboro from Indiana and married Anna Bellm, a native of Murphysboro. Mr. McCoskey gained experience working in a grocery store before he leased the building at 1023 Chestnut and started his own. He and his wife had three children, Edwina, George Woodrow and James E. The children helped in the store when they were old enough, and the McCoskey's ran the business until they retired.

There were numerous family-owned grocery stores throughout the neighborhoods in Murphysboro at this time, and each one had its own unique characteristics. Some stores included meats that were butchered on the premises, while others specialized in baked goods, or particular kinds of dry goods.<sup>13</sup> At the turn of the century, a horse and wagon were used for delivery, and a hitching rack existed on 11<sup>th</sup> street. When the McCoskey family had the business, orders were taken by going to the home, getting the order, filling it and delivering it the same day. Later trucks were used for deliveries.

In 1939 there were 53 neighborhood food stores in Murphysboro, with retail sales of \$886,000.<sup>14</sup> The largest number of retail stores were corner grocery stores, followed by eating and drinking establishments. The small neighborhood, family-owned grocery businesses began to disappear with the arrival of the chain stores in the 1940s.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Fildes, Woodrow. "Survey of Murphysboro Community." Page 56, Box 11, John Allen Collection, Special Collections, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University.



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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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However, the Hennessy Building remained as a local family-owned grocery operation. After the McCoskey family, the grocery store was leased to the Pautler family. Albert J. Pautler was from Evansville, Illinois in Randolph county. He met and married Ida M. Schnier in St. Louis in 1903. She was from Washington, Missouri. They moved to Ava just north of Murphysboro, and had a meat market there. In 1910 they came to Murphysboro to open a meat market at 913 Chestnut, one block east of the Hennessy Building. They moved to the Hennessy Building in 1937. Mr. Pautler died in 1946, and his son Norbert continued to operate the grocery, along with his mother. The family joined a cooperative chain for local franchise operations, and became known as "Pautler's Red and White." The Pautler family maintained a store at this location until June 1984. The only physical change made to the exterior of the building was the addition of the Pautler sign over the transom portion of the storefront windows.

In 1925 a disastrous tornado struck Murphysboro, and many homes and buildings were destroyed. The jail and courthouse were damaged and removed in 1927 to make room for a larger courthouse. A series of fires in the decade of the 1980s further destroyed many of the buildings that surrounded the Courthouse Square. The Hennessy Building is the only remaining commercial building that displays the Richardsonian Romanesque influence in its style.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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NPS Form 10-900-a  
(8-86)

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Twenty-three feet and nine inches off of the west side of lot number four (4) in block number seventeen (17) in the original town, now the City of Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois.

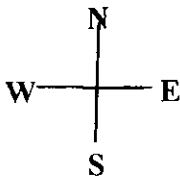
Also an undivided one half of the two story brick wall on the West line together with thirteen inches off of the west side of the east twenty feet off of said lot number four (4). Recorded in the Recorder's office of Jackson County, book F, page 237.

**Boundary Justication**

The boundary includes the building and lot historically associated with the Cornelius Hennessy Building and that maintains its historic integrity.

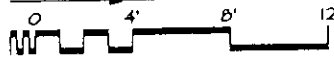
**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
 1023 Chestnut  
 Murphysboro, Illinois

First Floor Plan



**Tom Cummings Building Rehab**  
 1023 Chestnut St. Murphysboro, IL

Exist'g 1st. Floor Plan



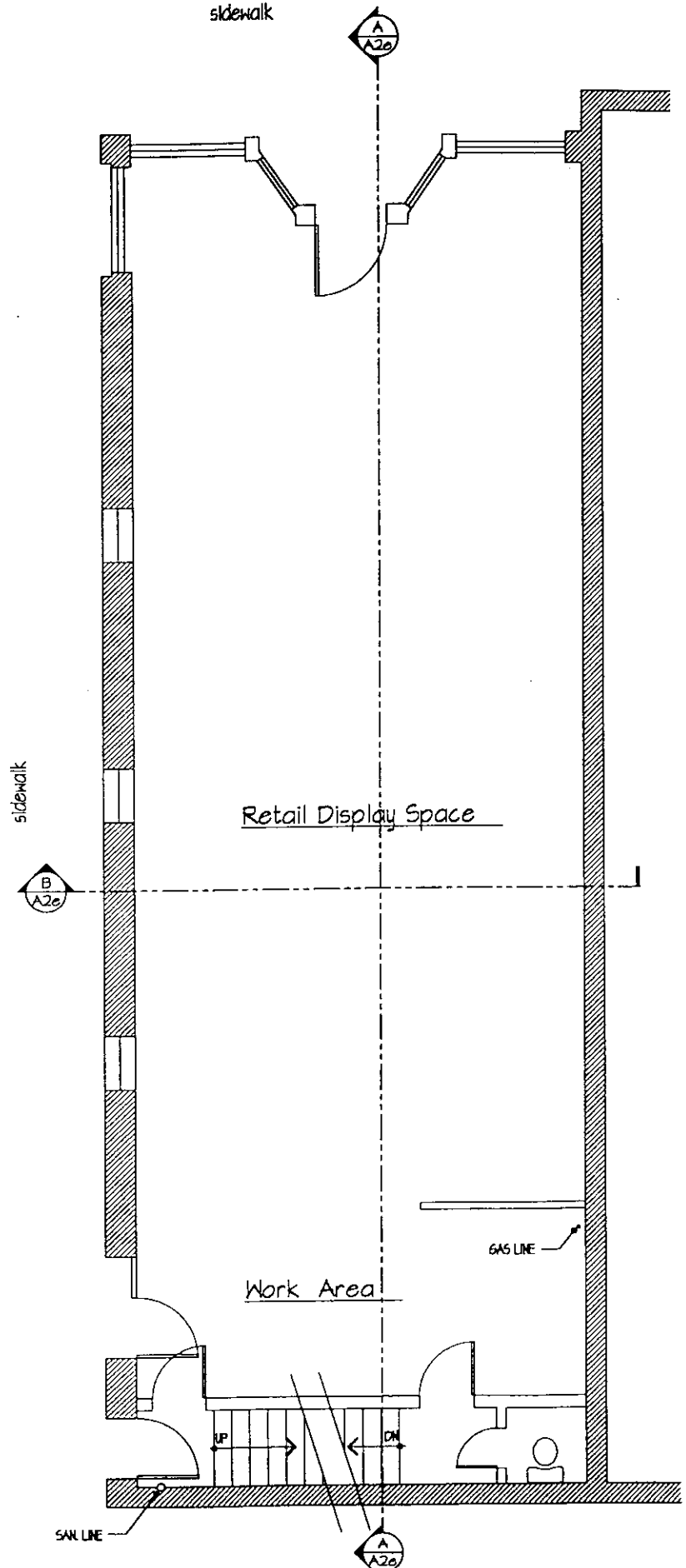
Robert Swenson Architect, AIA  
 35 Albany Road - Suite D  
 Carbondale, IL 62901  
 618-529-3133

1 May 99

A-1.2e

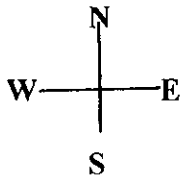
11th. Street

Chestnut Street



**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
 1023 Chestnut  
 Murphysboro, Illinois

Second Floor Plan



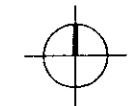
**Tom Cummings Building Rehab**  
 1023 Chestnut St. Murphysboro, IL

Exist'g 2nd. Floor Plan



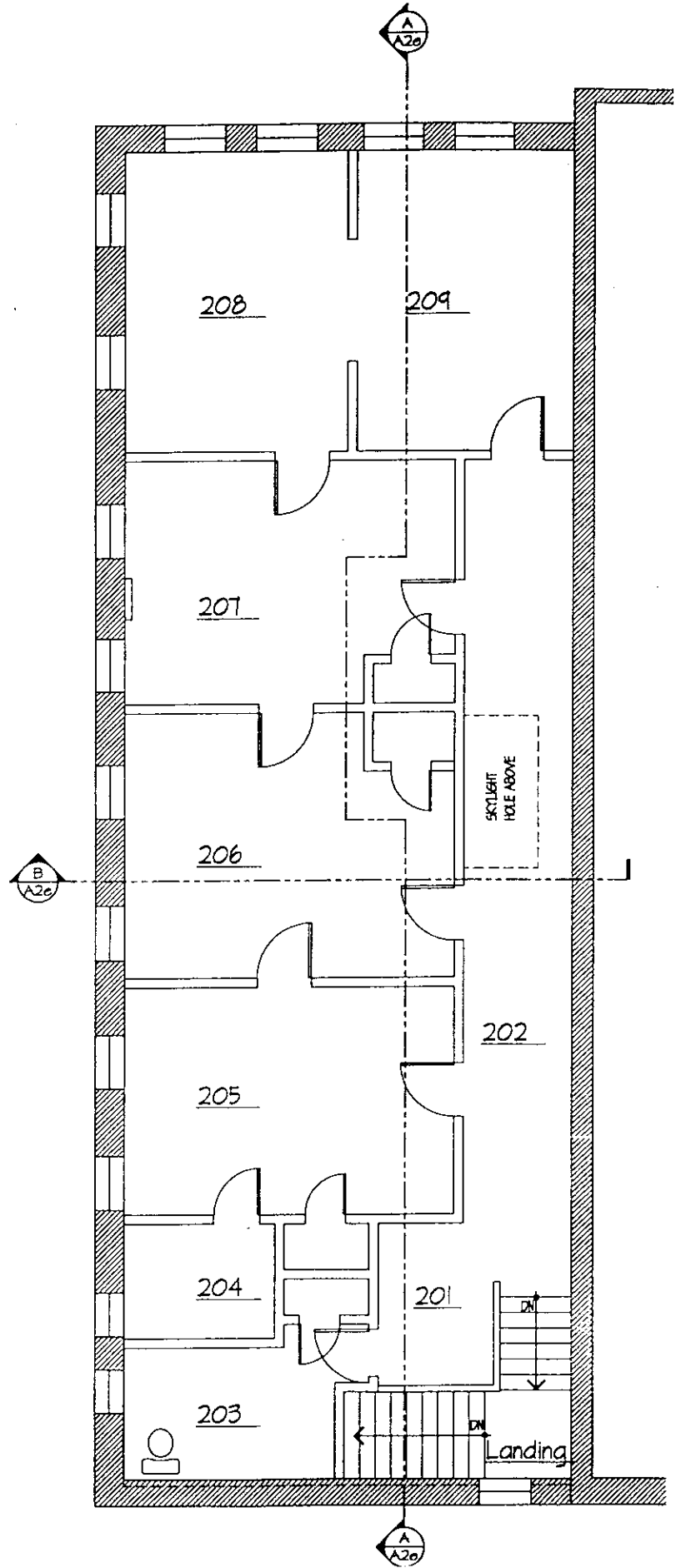
Robert Swenson Architect, AIA

35 Albany Road - Suite D  
 Carbondale, IL 62901  
 618-529-3133



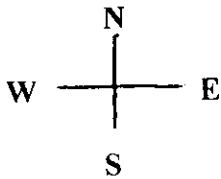
1 May 99

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**Cornelius Hennessy Building**  
 1023 Chestnut  
 Murphysboro, Illinois

Basement Floor Plan



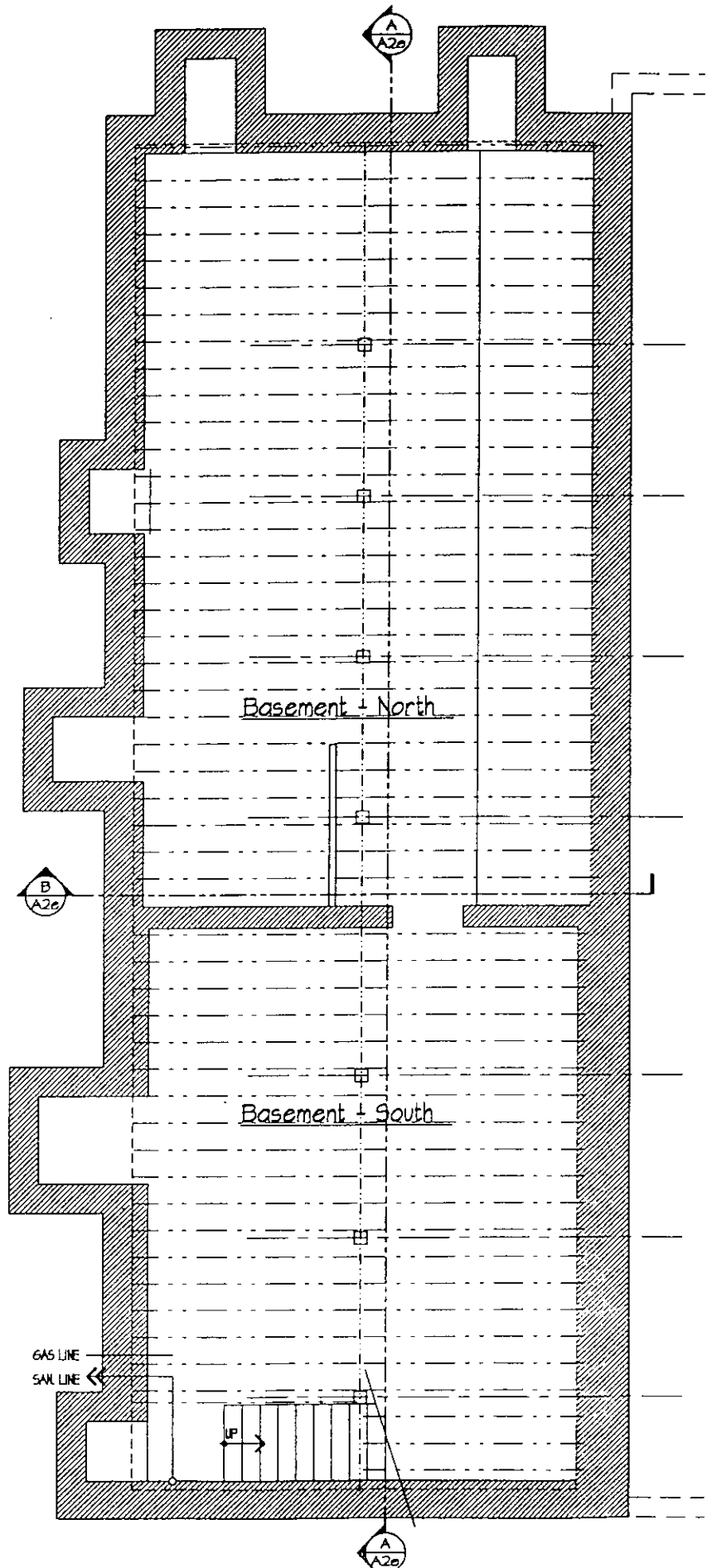
**Tom Cummings Building Rehab**  
 1023 Chestnut St. Murphysboro, IL

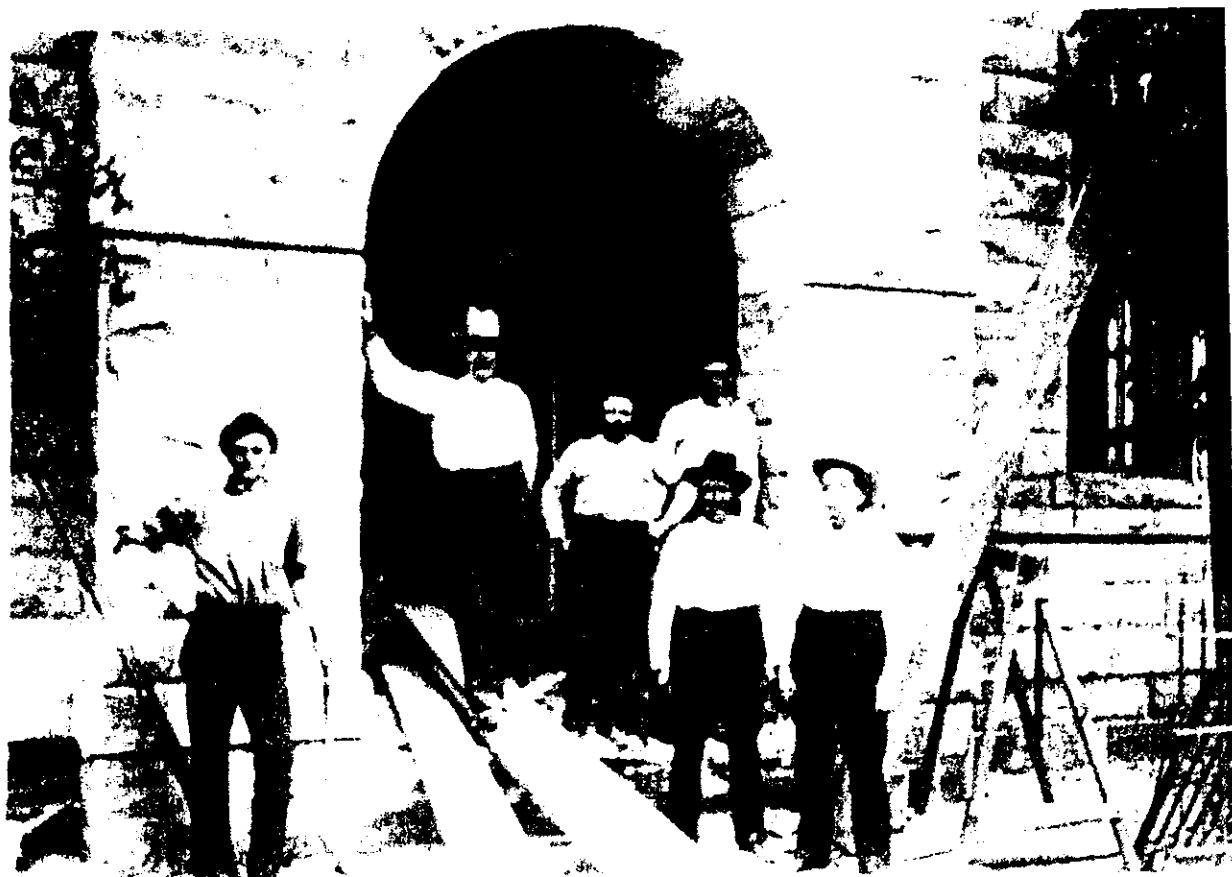
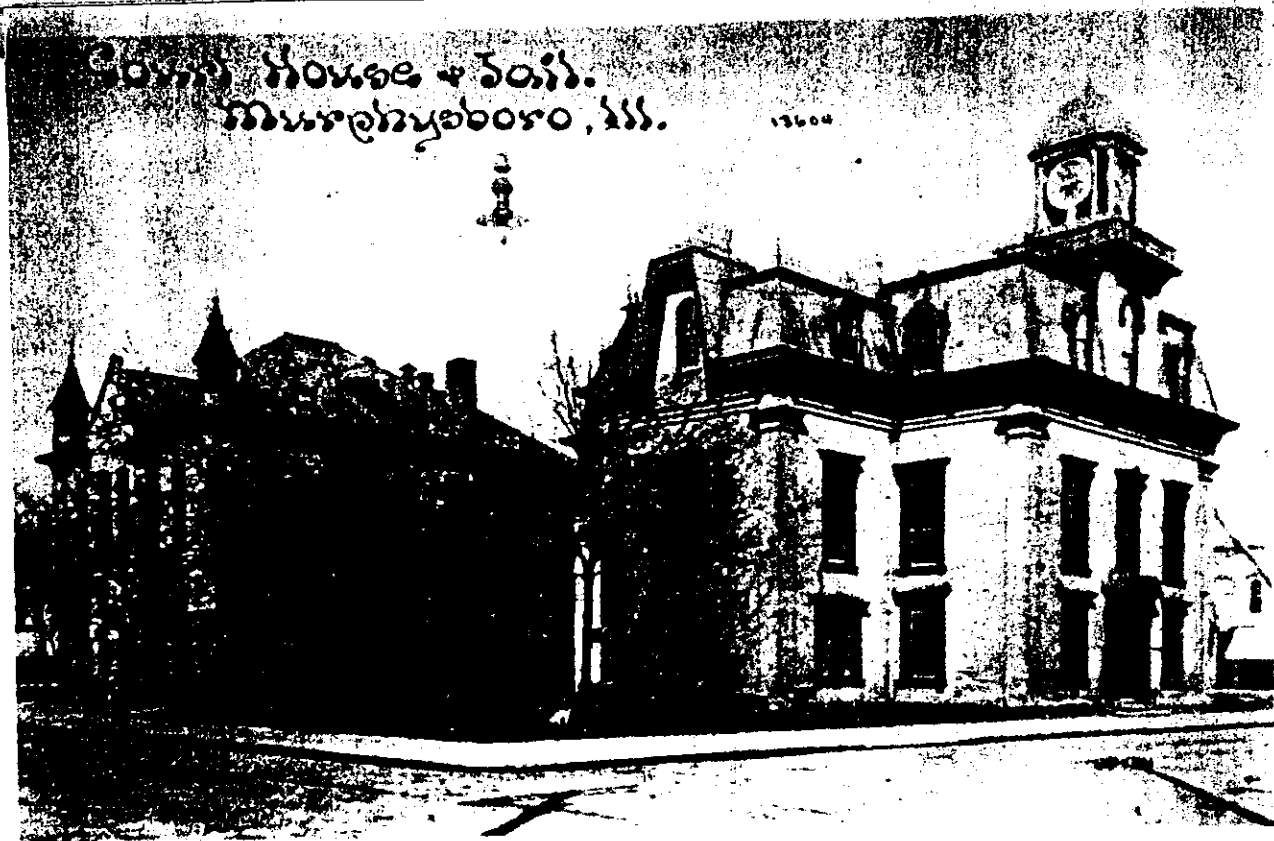
Exist'g Basement Floor Plan



Robert Swenson Architect, AIA  
 35 Albany Road - Suite D  
 Carbondale, IL 62901  
 618-529-3133

1 May 99  
 A-1.1e





Cornelius Hennessy Building--Photographs of the original courthouse and jail. Top: Courthouse and jail circa 1900. Bottom: Construction of recessed entrance at jail circa 1894.





# United States Department of the Interior

## 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 send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or e-mail: [Edson\\_Beall@nps.gov](mailto:Edson_Beall@nps.gov)

Visit our award winning web site: [www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr)

NOV 17 2000

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/06/00 THROUGH 11/10/00

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

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Irving School, 155 N. Center St., Mesa, 00001323, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Temple Historic District, Roughly bet. Mesa Dr., Broadway Rd., Hobson and Main Sts., Mesa, 00001321, LISTED, 11/08/00  
CALIFORNIA, MARIN COUNTY, Lyford, Benjamin and Hilarita, House, 376 Greenwood Beach Rd., Tiburon, 00001268, LISTED, 11/10/00  
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, Palm Cottage Gardens, 2267 Hempel Ave., Gotha vicinity, 00000982, LISTED, 11/07/00  
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Western Electric Company Building, 820 Ralph McGill Blvd., Atlanta, 00001329, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Alpha Delta Pi Sorority House, 1202 W. Nevada St., Urbana, 00001333, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana--Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)  
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Roche, Martin--John Tait House, 3614 S. Martin Luther King Dr., Chicago, 00001338, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Uptown Square Historic District, Roughly along Lawrence Ave., and Broadway, Chicago, 00001336, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Peabody, Francis Stuyvesant, House, 8 E. Third St., Hinsdale, 00001330, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Hennessy, Cornelius, Building, 1023 Chestnut St., Murphysboro, 00001331, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Ely, Mrs. C. Morse, House, 111 Moffett Rd., Lake Bluff, 00001339, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Ives, Gideon, House, 408 E. Jefferson St., New Boston, 00001332, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, Building at 210-212 West North Street, 210-212 West North St., Danville, 00001334, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, VERMILION COUNTY, First National Bank Building, 2-4 N. Vermilion St., Danville, 00001335, LISTED, 11/08/00  
ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, El Paso Public Library, 149 W. First St., El Paso, 94000972, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/07/00 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)  
MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Worcester Bleach and Dye Works, 60 Fremont St., Worcester, 00001343, LISTED, 11/08/00  
NEW MEXICO, EDDY COUNTY, Last Chance Canyon Apache--Cavalry Battle Site: LISTED DATE CORRECTION, Address Restricted, Queen vicinity, 00001230, LISTED, 10/24/00  
PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Consolidated Ice Company Factory No. 2, 100 43rd St., Pittsburgh, 00001348, LISTED, 11/08/00  
PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, Goshenville Historic District, Mainly along N. Chester Rd., jct. with Paoli Pike, East Goshen, 00001347, LISTED, 11/08/00  
PENNSYLVANIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Knipe--Johnson Farm, 606 DeKalb Pike, Upper Gwynedd Township, 00001346, LISTED, 11/08/00  
PENNSYLVANIA, YORK COUNTY, McCalls Ferry Farm, 447 McCalls Ferry Rd., Lower Chanceford Township, 00001344, LISTED, 11/08/00  
SOUTH CAROLINA, HAMPTON COUNTY, American Legion Hut, Jct. of Hoover St. and Jackson Ave., Hampton, 00001235, LISTED, 10/27/00  
SOUTH CAROLINA, JASPER COUNTY, White Hall Plantation House Ruins and Oak Avenue, Address Restricted, Ridgeland vicinity, 98000423, LISTED, 10/27/00  
SOUTH DAKOTA, AURORA COUNTY, Hilton House, Main St., White Lake, 00001352, LISTED, 11/08/00  
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Glidden--Martin Hall, 1101 W. 22nd Ave., Sioux Falls, 00001350, LISTED, 11/08/00  
SOUTH DAKOTA, MINNEHAHA COUNTY, Jorden Hall, 1101 W. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, 00001349, LISTED, 11/08/00  
TENNESSEE, KNOX COUNTY, Gibbs Drive Historic District, Gibbs Dr., Knoxville, 00001354, LISTED, 11/08/00 (Knoxville and Knox County MPS)  
TENNESSEE, RUTHERFORD COUNTY, Providence Primitive Baptist Church, 256 Central Valley Rd., Walter Hill vicinity, 00001357, LISTED, 11/08/00  
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Cainsville, Doaks Crossroads vicinity, 00001356, LISTED, 11/08/00  
TENNESSEE, WILSON COUNTY, Watertown Commercial Historic District, Roughly along Main St., Depot Ave., and Public Square, Watertown, 00001353, LISTED, 11/08/00  
TEXAS, MILLS COUNTY, Mills County Courthouse, 1011 Fourth St., Goldthwaite, 00001359, LISTED, 11/08/00  
TEXAS, TRAVIS COUNTY, Austin Daily Tribune Building, 920 Colorado, Austin, 00001358, LISTED, 11/08/00  
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Cushing, Arthur and Ellen, House, 123 E. Pioneer, Sandy, 00001304, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)  
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding, Hannah Nash, House, 8830 S 60 E, Sandy, 00001305, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)  
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dowding--Rasmussen House, 98 E. Main St., Sandy, 00001306, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)  
UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Jensen, Amos and Ida, House, 387 E 8800 S, Sandy, 00001307, LISTED, 11/06/00 (Sandy City MPS)