

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.

10-9-98

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 Harrisburg City Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 110 East Locust not for publication

city or town Harrisburg vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Saline code 165 zip code 62946

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. Wheel /SHA/ 10-1-98
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:

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) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Harrisburg City Hall
Name of Property

Saline, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/City Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof concrete

other rubber

Narrative Description

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

Harrisburg City Hall
Name of Property

Saline, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1926-1948

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

H. E. Boyle & Co., Architects

Brannon & Parker, Contractors

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Harrisburg City Hall

Saline, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one Acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 6	3 6 4 4 1 0	4 1 7 7 7 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Gholson / Public Property Maintenance

organization City of Harrisburg date 6-17-98

street & number 110 East Locust St. telephone (618) 253-4314

city or town Harrisburg state Illinois zip code 62946

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Harrisburg

street & number 110 East Locust telephone (618) 253-4314

city or town Harrisburg state IL zip code 62946

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

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

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Harrisburg City Hall

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Construction of the Harrisburg City Hall began in 1926 with completion in the spring of 1927. The building is located in the southern section of the State of Illinois, city of Harrisburg, county of Saline. The 110' long x 61' wide, four level buildings was constructed on a lot located at 110 East Locust Street, with an original cost of approximately eighty thousand dollars. The building sets on a corner lot with Cherry Street, located on the east side, Locust Street to the south, Elm Street to the north and an unnamed alley to the west. To the west of the building is an old bank building built in the late 1800's. It is now occupied by an electrical supply store. To the south of the building, across Locust Street, are parking lots for one of Harrisburg's local banks. To the east, across Cherry Street, is an office supply store. To the north of the building, across Elm Street, is the Elks Lodge. The building lies length wise north and south with the main entrance facing south. (photo #1) The construction firm of Brannon & Parker was the contractor for the project. The job was constructed from plans designed by the architectural firm of Harry E. Boyle & Co. This firm was located in Evansville, Indiana.

The Harrisburg City Hall has three main levels, each with approximately 6,170 square feet, and a fourth level that holds the balcony area for the auditorium in the south end and a storage room on the north end. The building is composed of poured concrete reinforced with steel, concrete block, and brick. The exterior is brick veneer walls with a common bond pattern. There is a concrete stringcourse on the east and south elevations above the lower level windows. On the north and west elevations is a soldier-course brick stringcourse above the lower level windows. On the west elevation in the center of the building is a brick chimney climbing the height of the building and projecting two feet above the roof line. On the south and east elevations near the top is a decorative white concrete band, with a parapet directly above this decorative band. All floors, including the roof, are made of poured concrete. No combustible material is incorporated in the structure of the building. Wood will only be found in doorways, decorative trim, and office furniture. The building still has the original windows throughout. These windows are multi-pane with metal frames. All windows have concrete sills and soldier course bricks for the lintels. The majority of materials used in the construction of this building were from local resources. The wood in the doors and trim was cut from area forest and processed by a local door and sash manufacturer.

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Harrisburg City Hall

The brick is of local clay processed by Ford Brick & Tile located in Harrisburg, Illinois. This industry has long since been absent from the southern Illinois economy.

There are seven concrete steps leading up to the double door main entrance. (photo #2) Above this entrance are decorative concrete brackets with an entablature. Above the entrance door is a 6'0" wide x 18'0" tall window that lights the south main staircase leading to the auditorium. This window adds a richness to the building with its massive size and arched top. This arched window is surrounded with concrete with a decorative projecting keystone. On each side of the entrance are two massive brick columns which taper towards the top of the building and support the projecting portico. These columns rest on brick and concrete bases. On each side of the columns at the basement level are two windows each measuring 4'10" wide x 5'0" tall. On each side of the columns at the main level are two windows each measuring 5'0" tall x 6'10" wide. On the southeast corner of the building at the main level is a cornerstone with the following inscription.

Erected 1926
Guy Patterson
Mayor
Dr. E. W. Cummins
Thomas W. Davenport
Leonard Jackson
C. A. Sloan
Commissioners

On each side of the columns at the second level are two windows measuring, 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall. At the top of the building on each of the side columns are two 5'0" wide x 3'6" tall windows. These two windows open to the balcony of the auditorium. The south elevation has a stepped brick parapet with concrete coping and a concrete plaque below with the inscription "City Building."

On the east side of the building (photo #3) starting at the basement level on the south end and then going north is a 4'10" wide x 5'0" tall window. To the north is a 36' wide handicap accessible entrance door. Next are a series of five 9'11" wide x 9'0" tall roll up garage doors. These were the entrances to the fire department and also the

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street and alley department. These two departments are now located in their own separate satellite complexes. To the north of the garage doors is another 36" entrance door, and finally at the basement level is a 4'10" wide x 5'0" tall window for one of the original jail cells. Photo #4 shows that this window still has the bars in it. On the main level of the east side are nine windows measuring 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall. The two windows farthest north open to the rear staircase, while the seven to the south open to offices. On the second level starting at the south end going north are two 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows that open to an office. To the north are five, 5'0" wide x 16'0" tall windows that are to the second level auditorium. North of the auditorium windows are two 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows that open to the rear staircase. At the very top level of the east side of the building, are four 5'0" wide x 3'6" tall windows. The two windows located on the south end of the building light the balcony section of the auditorium, while the two windows on the north end of the building light the staircase.

On the west side of the building (photos #5 & #6, a straight view of building is not possible due to the adjacent building) is a concrete stairwell leading to a 36" wide entrance door that opens to the boiler room in the basement. (photo #7). South of the stairwell at the basement level are five, 4'10" wide x 5'0" tall windows that been bricked in. Directly north of the stairwell is a chimney that scales the west side of the building and protrudes past the roof elevation by two feet. The chimney vents the building's boiler heating system. Next to the chimney on the north side at the basement level is the original coal chute. North of the coal chute are two 2'0" wide x 3'6" tall windows for one of the jail cells. Of these windows the one farthest north still is functional and has the original iron bars on it. (photo #8) The other to the south has been bricked in. On the main level of the west side are nine windows measuring 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall. These nine windows open to office spaces. On the second level starting at the south end going north are two, 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows to an office. To the north are five, 5'0" wide x 16'0" tall windows that are to the second level auditorium. North of the auditorium windows are two 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows to an office. At the top level of the west side of the building are four, 5'0" wide x 3'6" tall windows. The two windows located at the south end of the building light the balcony section of the auditorium, while the two windows at the north end of the building light the fourth level storage room.

The rear of the building (photo #8A) faces north. Towards the east at the basement level is a 4'10" wide x 5'3" tall window covered with iron bars. This window

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Harrisburg City Hall

opens to one of the jail cells. To the west of this window there were four 2'0" wide x 3'6" tall windows that opened to the jail cells. They have since been filled in with brick. On the main level are six, 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows. The one farthest east opens to the rear staircase, while the remaining five open to offices. The second level has six, 5'0" wide x 6'10" tall windows. The one farthest east opens to the rear staircase, while the remaining five open to the attic storage room.

When entering the building through the south front main entrance is a landing to the front main staircase (photo #9). Stairs to the left and right of the main stairs lead to the basement corridor. To the west is the mayor's office, formerly the chief of police's office. To the east of the basement corridor is the ADA room, formerly the chief of fire department's office (photo #10). This room was designated in 1993 to comply with the Americans With Disability Act. This room functions as an area where city services can be brought to those who have a need. To the north of the ADA room is the old fire department bays (photo #11). This area is now converted into a genealogy library. Returning back to the basement corridor is a hallway going north, (photo #12). North down the hall, to the left is a women's & men's handicap accessible rest room. Next, is the office of Public Property Maintenance. This area also includes the boiler room (photo #13). Farther north the hallway turns to the east. At this turn is one of the original jail cells (photo #14). It is now used as a records storage room. Turning right in the hall you will find another jail cell (photo #15). This cell area is now used as an evidence room for the Harrisburg police department. Continuing down the hall to the east is the rear staircase and basement exit (photo #16). At this point is another small jail cell. This is now used for storage.

The main level of city hall houses the offices of the local government that allow the city to operate. When entering the corridor of the main level from the south entrance to the east is the City Clerk's office (photo #17). To the west is the City Treasurer's office and just to the north of that is a women's rest room. Traveling north down the hallway (photo #18) is the City Commissioners' office to the east. On the west is the City Council chambers. To the east are three more office spaces, with the first two being the Public Affairs offices and the last being the Safety Director's office. At the north end of the main level, to the west and directly in front (photo #19), hallway are the former offices of the police magistrate. These offices are occupied by the City Water Department. At this point the hallway turns to the east. Going east is a men's

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Harrisburg City Hall

rest room to the north, followed by a storage closet. Continuing east, is the rear staircase (photo #20).

The second level of the city hall can be accessed by going up the south main staircase (photo #21). At this level to the west is an office that currently houses an economic development office (formerly the city court clerk's office). To the east is another office which used to be the city attorney's office. It is currently used to store police records. At this point the staircase continues up to another level of the building (photo #22). This leads to the balcony of the auditorium. To the north double doors (photo #23) lead to the building's auditorium. (photos 24, 25, & 26) According to the original blueprints this auditorium was to be used as a City Court room. With a seating capacity of nearly six hundred, a second important function of the auditorium was its use to promote the economic development of Harrisburg by serving as a location large enough to hold sales conventions. Prior to the advent of television, the auditorium was site of special stage productions featuring famous stars of that era. The auditorium has a coffered ceiling. A raised platform is located at the north end of the auditorium. Fixed wood and metal seats lines the floor of the auditorium. Large folding, paneled wood doors at the south wall of the auditorium lead to two large offices. At the northwest end of the auditorium is an office that was originally used as the chambers for the judge of the city court. This room is now vacant. At the northeast corner of the auditorium is an exit that leads to the rear staircase (photo #27). When exiting through this door there is an office to the west. This office is now occupied by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Straight ahead from this point the rear staircase ascends to the attic storage area, or descends down to the lower levels of the building. The rear staircase ends at the 36" wide entrance door located at the northeast corner of the building at the basement level (photo #28).

The building has seen modifications since it was first put into service, but structurally it is still in its original state. A quick overview of the changes follows: Entrance doors (date N/A), replacement of the original coal fired boiler with a gas fired unit in the mid 1970's (the original piping and radiators are currently in use), interior of building has been painted (1994), and a new rubber roof (1994) has been installed. The most recent improvements were mandated by passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. To comply with the mandates of this bill the City of Harrisburg opted, according to affordability, to provide city services to an area than can be accessed by

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Harrisburg City Hall

everyone. The Americans With Disabilities Act also required the city to provide accessible rest rooms. This was accomplished by converting an old bathroom and bedroom area that were located in the basement into modern accessible rest rooms (1994).

Changes have also affected the uptown neighborhood surrounding City Hall. At the time of construction the uptown area was the hub of business for Harrisburg. The area was landscaped with large store buildings and brick streets. Today, time and economic trends have changed the uptown area from a vibrant commercial center where the citizens could acquire needed goods and services, to an area now associated with mostly banking, professional, and government services.

A visitor to City Hall can stroll any of the floors in the building and enjoy hundreds of pictorial displays showing the changing history of Harrisburg. In the main lobby is an original 1921 Colt Thompson Machine Gun on permanent display. Shrouded in mystery, many local historians say that the gun belonged to the infamous gangster, Charlie Birger, however its true history is lost. In an effort to promote tourism in Southern Illinois, there are pictures of some of the most beautiful natural attractions in the area. The majority of these attractions are located in the Shawnee National Forest. It should be noted that Harrisburg is the headquarters for the Shawnee National Forest. For this reason Harrisburg has officially adopted the theme of, "*Harrisburg Illinois, The Gateway to the Shawnee National Forest.*" These historical displays were made possible by a volunteer committee of citizens dedicated to proudly preserving the past for future generations to enjoy.

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Harrisburg City Hall

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harrisburg City Hall, located in Harrisburg, Illinois, is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion A for its association with politics/government as the headquarters for Harrisburg's city governmental offices. The building's period of significance is 1926 when it was constructed to 1948, the fifty year cutoff for the National Register.

Historically towns have sprung up around a mine or mill but Harrisburg has a different beginning. The county seat was originally located at Raleigh which is only six miles from the north boundary of the county. The dissatisfaction this caused among the people in the southern part of the county brought about controversy and the creation of a new county seat.

Raleigh was selected as the county seat in the year Saline became a separate county (1847). It was not long until agitation to move the county seat to a central location was begun. In 1852 a meeting was held at the Liberty Baptist Church (located west of Harrisburg) to discuss a new site for the county seat. A committee was appointed to buy the land which is now the public square of Harrisburg and its immediate surroundings. This area was referred to as "Crusoe's Island" because it was often surrounded by flood water. The committee bought five acres from each of four men: Pankey, Yandell, Cain, and Harris. The original plat extended from Cherry Street on the east to Jackson on the west, and from Elm on the north to Church on the south.

It was platted into lots and sold at public auction in July, 1853. Building around the square began immediately with several buildings finished by 1854 including an official government post office. The people were impatient to get the county seat moved to Harrisburg, but Raleigh had a new courthouse and gave up the prestige reluctantly. The case was taken to court with Harrisburg prevailing, and a new election was called for selecting the county seat. Afterwards the people who supported Harrisburg as being the county seat were accused of buying off the election which gave Harrisburg the majority by only fifteen votes. In 1859 these fifteen controversial votes moved the county seat to Harrisburg.

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Harrisburg City Hall

The year of the outbreak of the Civil War (1861), Harrisburg was incorporated as a town. In this same year the first monumental building was erected; it was the first courthouse, composed of white stone with Greek columns.

In 1889 Harrisburg was incorporated as a city under alderman form of government. The whole city was divided into wards. The governing board was comprised of two alderman from each ward and a mayor.

Time passed and changes occurred. In 1913 the alderman form of government ceased to exist, being replaced with the city commissioner form of government. Today the commissioner form of government still regulates the citizens of Harrisburg.

From Harrisburg's inception (1853) to the early 1920's, Harrisburg enjoyed success and growth. Businesses moved in generating growth in both the economy and population. In 1904, the city square saw a face lift with the construction of a new county courthouse to replace the original one built in 1861. The 1920 census showed the population to be 7,125. With the prosperity that the railroad and coal fields brought to Harrisburg, our forefathers saw the need for a new city hall to accommodate the citizens of Harrisburg.

During this era the city hall was located at 16 South Vine Street. The city hall housed all city office and fire department, which at that time consisted of horses and wagons. Needing to expand, the city council table three items for discussion in their January 16, 1926 regular session meeting. Those three items for discussion were playgrounds, dumping ground, and the need for a new city hall.

In the January 23, 1926 regular session meeting the council instructed the city attorney to draw up a resolution asking for an election on the matter of a new city hall.

In the February 13, 1926 regular session meeting a resolution calling for the special election to decide if the citizens of Harrisburg would approve \$80,000 worth of bonds to finance the building of a new city hall. The interest rate on the money would be 5.0% per annum with the debt being paid back by the general taxation of all taxable property in the City of Harrisburg. The debt would be satisfied at the end of the year 1945.

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Harrisburg City Hall

In the March 13, 1926 regular session meeting the city council canvassed the votes from the March 9, 1926 special election. This special election asked the citizens of Harrisburg their will on whether a new city hall should be built. The results showed eight precincts voted with a total of 2,616 votes cast. Of the 2,616 votes, 1,338 voted yes, while 1,278 voted against a new city hall. The new city hall would be built, but only by a slim margin of sixty votes.

The main industries at this time period were agriculture and coal mining. The influx of growth, brought by the revenue derived from mining and agriculture, began to change the face of Harrisburg. Muddy right of ways became paved streets, dark intersections and kerosene lights were replaced with electric lights. The city expanded its infrastructure which in turn brought on the building of more businesses and housing. By 1930 the population had grown to 11,625 residents, the highest point in Harrisburg's history. Today, with the slump in the coal mining industry, our current population is approximately 9,318 residents.

The City Hall Building is significant to Harrisburg in numerous ways. One way of significance is its association with people. The Harrisburg City Hall has welcomed numerous people ranging from local politicians, State & Federal Office holders, prominent businessmen and civic leaders, upstanding citizens, and not so upstanding citizens that have played a part in shaping the history of Southern Illinois. Probably the most important statement of significance would be the function of the building, housing the Harrisburg City Government. By housing the city government, the City Hall building has been associated with the majority of decisions that have affected the patterns of Harrisburg's history since 1926. A brief summary of these decisions would include, but not be restricted to, street issues, water and sewer issues, street lights, traffic controls, building ordinances, law enforcement, and numerous rules and regulations that govern the citizens and businesses of Harrisburg. A small list of examples of the actions that were generated from this building for the time period of 1926 through 1948 are as follows:

September 11, 1926 - Council approved paying the Street and Alley department employees union scale. Team drivers were to receive \$1.00 per hour and laborers were to receive .75 cents per hour.

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Harrisburg City Hall

January 22, 1927 - Council approved street lights for the intersection of Cherry & Dayton Streets, intersection of Webster & Ogara Streets, intersection of Jackson & Ogara Streets.

March 12, 1927 - Council approved putting on the April 19, 1927 general election ballot the question of whether a tax not to exceed 2 mill be levied each year for the purpose of providing a fund for the maintenance or employment of a municipal band for musical purposes.

March 19, 1927 - Council approved putting on the April 19, 1927 general election ballot the question shall a tax not to exceed 1 & 1/3 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation be levied each year on all taxable property in the corporate limits of Harrisburg for the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition, equipment, conducting & maintenance of public playgrounds and recreation centers in the City of Harrisburg.

April 16, 1927 - Council approved list of election judges and clerks for the April 19, 1927 general election.

April 23, 1927 - Council counted complete returns from the April 19, 1927 election and declared them to be correct. The results show that the tax referendums on the municipal band and the playground issued both failed. Citizens elected to various offices were as follows: Mayor - Willis T. Hawkins; Commissioners - Pola Ferrell, D.E. Cavender, C.A. Sloan, E.M. Morris; Police Magistrate - C.R. Burroughs.

December 12, 1927 - Council ordered chief of police to stop all punch board gambling after December 16, 1927.

March 27, 1928 - Council approved a \$50 a year lease for Guy McCormick's field to be used as a city dumping ground.

August 28, 1928 - Council voted to allow \$725 to construct a bridge on West Saline Street.

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Harrisburg City Hall

November 12, 1929 - Council authorized the city clerk to notify the "Grand" moving picture house to pay \$25 per week into the milk fund for undernourished children or discontinue having Sunday matinees.

November 25, 1929 - Council approved doing away with the primary election for the City Judge and Clerk of the City Court and make these positions bound by the general election results.

July 29, 1930 - Council offered a resolution so the City of Harrisburg could secure an airport. It was noted in the resolution that "the future will in no small degree be measured according to a city's ability to handle traffic in all its forms, including via the air."

April 27, 1931 - Council passed resolution to spend \$500 for the purpose of cleaning, straightening, widening, deepening, and improving the main channel of the Middle Fork Creek in order to obtain a more adequate outlet for the sewer system of the City of Harrisburg.

August 18, 1931 - Council approved extension of water main by C.I.P.S. in west Harrisburg.

August 19, 1931 - Council approved motion protesting the Southern Illinois Railway & Power Company's plan to remove passenger car service running between Eldorado, Harrisburg, and Carrier Mills.

June 14, 1932 - Council made motion to have the C.I.P.S. Company to extend the water main to Sunset Cemetery.

July 14, 1932 - Council passed motion to post \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest and return of Ed Brewer and Neal McGiverly, slayers of Grady Sutton and Dan Law, Harrisburg's Chief of Police.

June 13, 1933 - Council made motion to institute daylight savings time for Harrisburg, but died due to lack of a second. The mayor then proclaimed daylight savings time to be in effect for the City of Harrisburg.

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Harrisburg City Hall

August 8, 1933 - Council passed motion to allow the Home Owners Loan Corporation to occupy five rooms of the city hall building for a period of three years rent free. Also, in the same meeting permission was given for a benefit dance for the unemployed.

August 10, 1933 - Council amended the fee charged to fortune tellers within the city limits by reducing it to \$3 from the previous \$5 per month.

March 13, 1934 - Council approved lease agreement with Fred Patterson for ground to establish a municipal Airport. Council then approved having the city attorney draw up an ordinance prohibiting the sale of alcohol from Saturday midnight till Sunday midnight.

August 6, 1935 - Council passed resolution to promote W.P.A. projects out of motor fuel tax funds to participate in resurfacing streets within the city.

November 10, 1936 - Council decided to enforce one hour parking laws and only give a courtesy tag to out of town shoppers.

November 24, 1936 - Council passed motion calling for the construction of a sewage treatment plant and adding extensions to the current sewage system within the city.

February 2, 1937 - Council passed resolution to seek any type of financial relief from the state or federal governments that be available to help restore the city from the effects of the devastating flood of 1937.

May 18, 1937 - Council approved rebate on tobacco & cigarette licenses for those who could not sell their products due to the flood.

April 19, 1938 - Council approved of the resolution prepared by the U.S. Army Engineers that it design and facilitate the construction of a levee to protect the city from future floods.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Harrisburg City Hall

May 9, 1939 - Council approved buying a motorcycle for the police department at the price of \$375.

May 21, 1940 - Council approved ordinance #501 regulating and licensing slaughter houses.

December 9, 1941 - Council approved following resolution; "Whereas, our nation is now at war with Japan; and whereas, it is now the duty of every person, organization and government unit to work together harmoniously and wholeheartedly to bring victory to our country; now, therefore, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Harrisburg, Illinois, that every department, official, employee and facility of our city be pledged to support our Nation, State, and local governments to the fullest extent of our individual power and corporate authority to protect our homes, to assist those who will suffer losses because of this war and foremost of all to bring complete victory to our Nation."

March 10, 1942 - Council approved motion to purchase the Illinois Municipal Water Company for \$310,000. This was done to improve the water service to the city.

May 11, 1943 - Mayor appointed commissioners to study the traffic situation in Harrisburg with the idea of removing any unnecessary stop signs in the interest of gas and rubber conservation for the war effort.

May 2, 1944 - Council approved motion to give Ralph Brown the engineering contract to do the engineering work for a new lake to supply the city with a reliable source of water. The name of this project was Lake Harrisburg.

November 21, 1944 - Council approved curfew law not allowing children 14 years or younger on the streets after 10 p.m. without an adult.

November 6, 1945 - Council approved motion to purchase necessary mowing equipment for use at the city cemetery.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

Harrisburg City Hall

May 27, 1947 - City attorney discussed the manner of handling complaints of outdoor privies. Complaints are to be made to the Police Magistrate, then investigated by a police officer or the city physician.

June 3, 1947 - Council approved buying and installing parking meters.

February 17, 1948 - Council gave a quit claim deed to the Grand Army of the Republic for a plot of ground in the city cemetery for the erection of a monument as a memorial of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The main focus of the building is to have a multipurpose structure that is capable of providing modern services while preserving the integrity of our community's past. The nomination of the Harrisburg City Hall building to the National Register of Historic Places will further enhance a growing symbol of community pride.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10 Page 15

Harrisburg City Hall

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Files of City Council Minutes, files at City Clerks office, City Hall Building, Harrisburg Illinois: Book #5 1923-1926, Book #6 1926-1931, Book #7 1931-1936, Book #8 1936-1943, Book #9 1943-1951.

Saline County Clerks office, Saline County Court House, Harrisburg Illinois: Book 212 page 334; Book 196 page 402.

A Brief History of Harrisburg, Il. 1853-1933, Staff of Mitchell-Carnegie Public Library, Harrisburg, Il.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Beal, Billy, 1101 South Main Street, retired employee City of Harrisburg, local historian, March 1997.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots (1) and (2) in Block (1) of Mitchell's Revised Plot of the town (now city) of Harrisburg, except (35) feet east and west by (35) feet north and south in the northwest corner of said Lot (2).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the City Hall.



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 announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice

(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

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

NOV 20 1998

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/09/98 THROUGH 11/13/98

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

FLORIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, Central Academy, 1207 Washington St., Palatka, 98001348, LISTED, 11/12/98
FLORIDA, SUWANNEE COUNTY, Suwannee County Courthouse, 200 S. Ohio Ave., Live Oak, 98001349, LISTED, 11/12/98
IDAHO, LEMHI COUNTY, Lemhi Boarding School Girls Dormitory, Hayden Creek Rd., 1/8 mi. SE of jct. with US 93, Lemhi vicinity, 98001350, LISTED, 11/12/98
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Hangar 1, Naval Air Station--Glenview, 1901 Fourth St., Glenview, 98001357, LISTED, 11/12/98
ILLINOIS, KENDALL COUNTY, Kendall County Courthouse, 109 W. Ridge St., Yorkville, 98001354, LISTED, 11/12/98
ILLINOIS, MARION COUNTY, Illinois Central Railroad Water Tower and Pump House, SW of jct. of I.C. & C. and E.I. R.Rs., Kinmundy, 98001355, LISTED, 11/12/98
ILLINOIS, SALINE COUNTY, Harrisburg City Hall, 110 E. Locust, Harrisburg, 98001356, LISTED, 11/12/98
ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Ayer Public Library, 200 Locust St., Delavan, 98001352, LISTED, 11/12/98 (Illinois Caregie Libraries MPS)
KENTUCKY, KENTON COUNTY, Metcalfe--Stephens House, 5241 Madison Pike, Independence, 98001290, LISTED, 11/12/98
LOUISIANA, JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, Strand Theatre, 432 N. Main St., Jennings, 98001360, LISTED, 11/12/98
MONTANA, FLATHEAD COUNTY, Walsh, Thomas J., Lodge, Upper Lake McDonald, Apgar vicinity, 98001365, LISTED, 11/12/98 (Glacier National Park MRA)
MONTANA, SANDERS COUNTY, Symes Hotel, 209 N. Wall St., Hot Springs, 98001363, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, ELK COUNTY, Decker's Chapel, Jct. Earth Rd. and PA 255, St. Marys, 98001367, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, LUZERNE COUNTY, Stoddardsville Historic District, S side of PA 115 at Lehigh R., Buck Township, 98001373, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, MERCER COUNTY, Mercer County Court House, Roughly along Diamond, Erie and Pitt Sts., Mercer, 98001369, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Cobbs Creek Automobile Suburb Historic District, Roughly bounded by Cobbs Creek Parkway, Spruce St., 62nd St., and Angora St., Philadelphia, 98001366, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Friend, Philip, House, 105 Little Daniels Run Rd., North Bethlehem Township, 98001371, LISTED, 11/12/98
PENNSYLVANIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY, White, John, House, 2151 N. Main St. Extension, Chartiers Township, 98001370, LISTED, 11/12/98
SOUTH CAROLINA, HORRY COUNTY, Cox, G. Carson, House, 608 10th Ave., N., Myrtle Beach, 96001215, OWNER OBJECTION DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 11/10/98 (Myrtle Beach MPS)
SOUTH CAROLINA, HORRY COUNTY, Myrtle Heights--Oak Park Historic District, Roughly, N. Ocean Blvd. between 32nd Ave., N. and 46th Ave., N., Myrtle Beach, 96001217, LISTED, 10/28/98 (Myrtle Beach MPS)
UTAH, GARFIELD COUNTY, Panguitch Social Hall, 50 E. Center St., Panguitch, 98001376, LISTED, 11/12/98
VIRGINIA, LANCASTER COUNTY, SIELE (motor yacht), Tides Inn, Carter Creek, Irvington, 98001310, LISTED, 11/12/98
WASHINGTON, SKAGIT COUNTY, Curtis Wharf, Jct. of O Ave. & Second St., Anacortes, 87001941, REMOVED, 11/10/98
WYOMING, JOHNSON COUNTY, Sussex Post Office and Store, Sussex Rd. and Powder R., Kaycee, 98001377, LISTED, 11/12/98