

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
10-10-03

**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 **Atkinson Hall**

other names/site number **American Legion Hall, Shearer Post #350**

2. Location

street & number **108 West Main Street**

____ Not for publication

city or town **Geneseo**

____ vicinity

state **Illinois**

code **IL**

county **Henry**

code **037**

zip code

61254

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 C. Gher / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

10-8-03
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

Atkinson Hall
Name of Property

Henry, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

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 |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> objects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Atkinson Hall
Name of Property

Henry, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **BRICK**

Roof **ASPHALT SHINGLES**

Walls **BRICK**

other **CONCRETE**
sandstone

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

Atkinson Hall
Name of Property

Henry, 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.)

- 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 **1892**

Significant Dates **1892**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Hosford, J.E/ Clark, Alexander K.**

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

Atkinson Hall
Name of Property

Henry, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 **Geneseo Public Library; Geneseo American Soldiers Memorial Legion**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Less than 1 acre**

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 15 | 737551 | 4592144 | 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.)

Atkinson Hall
Name of Property

Henry, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Janece Conery**

organization

date **May 2003**

street & number **525 West Wells Street**

telephone **309/945-2401**

city or town **Geneseo**

state **IL** zip code **61254**

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Soldiers Memorial Association, ATTN: Charles Ziegler**

street & number **108 West Main**

telephone **309/944-3407**

city or town **Geneseo**

state **IL**

zip code **61254**

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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Atkinson Hall

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Atkinson Hall is located at 108 West Main Street in Geneseo, Illinois. It is in a mostly residential area, across the street from the City Park and two blocks south of the city's central business district. The 2 ½ story building is mostly rectangular in plan and has connecting low-pitched hipped roofs clad with asphalt shingles. It is set back approximately ten feet from the street. The hall has a hand-pegged wood-frame with a brick veneer laid in the common bond pattern. There are two courses of projecting brick slightly below the roof line, and a brick belt course located below the arches of the second story windows. The window lintels are brick, as are the arches. Most of the window sills are sandstone. The brick foundation is capped by a rusticated sandstone water table. The foundation is accentuated by three projecting brick belt courses. Recessed basement windows are located beneath the water table; most are double-hung, but some have been covered with plywood, louvers, or brick.

The north elevation is the primary façade of the hall, and has two towers with pyramidal roofs on each corner. The tower on the northeast corner is about 10 feet higher than the northwest tower and has small, double-hung wood windows; three are on the north and east sides and one is on the south side. This tower also has a small window with two lights; it was used as a lookout by the Civil Defense during World War II. Both tower roofs have ventilators with louver windows on the north and west sides. The ventilators and the tower roofs are all capped by finials. Projecting courses of brick appear above and below the windows, and at the top of the second floor. The first and second stories of both towers are identical. There are semi-circular openings on the front façade on the second story. The second-story windows on the east and west elevation originally had semi-circular upper sashes. These windows have since been replaced with rectangular double-hung windows. The area within the arch is covered but the opening has been retained. These windows are directly above rectangular double-hung windows on the first floors. Brickwork in the basket weave pattern is located in the area between the first and second story windows. A brick belt course located beneath the first story windows runs the perimeter of each tower. Small double-hung basement windows were located on each side of the tower. The basement window located on the north elevation of the northeast tower has since been bricked in. Originally, there was a basement window on the north elevation of the northwest tower. That area is now covered by a small brick addition with a hipped roof that provides a handicapped

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Atkinson Hall

entrance to the hall. The cornerstone is located just above the water table on the corner of the northeast tower

The roof between the towers on the north elevation has a much steeper slope and gives the building the appearance of having a mansard roof. A pedimented dormer is centrally located on the roof. Below the dormer, on the second level of the north elevation are three double-sash, rectangular windows, with the center window slightly wider than the others. The windows are adorned with segmental arches. The pole from which the American Legion sign hangs is affixed above the center window. The entrance to the hall has limestone coping and is beneath the windows. It projects slightly outward from the building, which creates narrow balcony on the second floor between the towers; the balcony has a cast-iron balustrade between squat brick piers with limestone caps. The entrance is adorned with an arch with "American Legion" painted in gold letters on a blue field. The entrance is bisected by the brick belt course. Above the belt course, the brick is laid to resemble quoins; the area below is common bond. Concrete steps with a cast-iron railing lead to the recessed doorway. The front double doors are wood and have six panels.

East elevation

The east elevation has three divisions of wall space; the tower on the north and the area on the south project about 1 to 2 feet from the center of the elevation. The area in between has double-hung sash windows on each level: three flat-arched smaller windows on the upper story, two windows with segmental arches on the second story, and paired segmental-arched windows beneath a larger segmental arch on the first story. Two double-hung smaller basement windows are located beneath the first floor windows; one is covered with plywood.

The area to the rear of the building, on the southernmost side, has two large arched windows on the upper stories. Each window consists of a round arch above a paired double-sash window with a fixed light above. The paired window and fixed light is divided by a wood mullion. Historic photographs show that the centers of the arches were always covered with wood. On the first floor are paired, segmental-arched windows beneath a larger segmental arch. These are located directly beneath the upper story windows. There are four small double-hung sash windows on the basement level; the second from the south is covered with plywood.

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Atkinson Hall

South Elevation

On the east side of the south, or rear elevation, is one double-hung window with a flat arch on the second story located above paired windows beneath a segmental arch on the first level. A metal cellar door on a concrete pad is located on this side. A chimney with a limestone cap is located west of the windows. A rear entrance is located in the center of this elevation. A small, new deck was added in front of the entrance and is accessed by concrete steps with a cast-iron railing.

West Elevation

The west elevation is almost identical to the east elevation, with the exception of a shallow, two story brick addition toward the rear of the elevation, which houses the elevator, and the fire escape on toward the front of the elevation. When the fire escape was installed, which occurred at some time between 1892 and 1910, two windows were converted into doors to provide access to the outside.

INTERIOR

The interior has a symmetrical floor plan. The foyer is located within the projecting entrance. There are two staircases, one on each side of the foyer, that lead to the second floor and basement. The staircase on the northeast corner also provides access to the balcony, attic and tower. The stairs are open string with a wall string and a cap molding with wainscoting and beaded points. The three-inch cap molding on the wainscoting is 1 1/8 inch thick. The handrail molding and turned balusters are hand-carved, and there are two balusters on each step. The landing post is 7 x 7 inches square and the terminal posts have base and cap moldings and hand-turned six-inch finials.

The first floor is rather plain with acoustical tiles on the ceiling and paneling on the wall separating the meeting space/dining area from the kitchen. The ceiling beams and display case in the northwest corner are also clad with paneling. Two steel columns are located in the center of the first floor. A coat closet is located next to the display case, at the room's entrance. There

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are two paired windows on both the east and west walls of the meeting room and a single window in the southeast corner. The elevator is located in the southwest corner of the room. The paneled wall separating the kitchen from the meeting space/dining area has two openings for counter service and two doorways. The rooms are lit with fluorescent lighting.

Second floor

The auditorium is on the second story and is accessed through two sets of six-panel wood double doors which lead from the front hall. The floors of the auditorium, stage, and hall are wood. The hall has wood wainscoting 42 ½ high and triple windows on the north wall. The auditorium is a large two-story area with approximately seventeen-foot high ceilings with a stage on the south wall and balcony above the north wall. The ceilings have acoustic tiles and plaster walls with crown moldings and wood wainscoting.

The entrances to the auditorium are located on the north wall and have wood surrounds. On the far side of each entrance is a slight projection, resembling a pilaster. There are corner guards on these projections. Three steps are located in each entryway. The stage is on the south wall and is tipped down to the front. It has an arched opening and is elevated approximately 3 ½ feet above the main floor level. The stage itself is 12 ½ feet deep, 25 feet wide and has a fourteen-foot ceiling. On each side of the stage is a six-panel wood door which leads to a small restroom (originally a dressing room). On each side of these doors are a set of stairs which lead to the back stage entrance.

The east and west walls are similar, with two sets of large paired windows toward the front of the stage, paired windows on the balcony level and a single window on the floor level. The west wall has slight differences; one set of windows was altered to accommodate the addition of the elevator, and two other windows were removed and replaced with doors to provide access to the fire escape.

The balcony, located on the north wall, is serpentine-shaped and has a curved metal handrail. The balcony face has a decorative wood molding that resembles a balustrade. It has six risers from the north wall. The entryway is recessed; round steel support columns are located on either

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Atkinson Hall

side. The ceiling in the balcony area is slanted and is slightly higher than the rest of the auditorium. It is set apart by a wide entablature on three sides.

Basement

The basement has brick foundation walls, a poured concrete floor, and the original patterned embossed tin ceiling and crown molding. The space is been divided into two large rooms with smaller corner restrooms. The wall partitions are plywood.

Integrity

Atkinson Hall maintains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Atkinson Hall retains its overall massing and characteristics that define its architectural style. There are two small additions on the exterior, the handicapped-accessible entrance on the north elevation (1970) and the two-story, shallow, brick addition for the elevator on the west elevation (1983). Many of the windows were replaced in 1988 with aluminum windows, but the window openings and wood window surrounds remain intact. Early photographs indicate that there were never transom lights in the large semi-circular arches on the east and west windows; photographs taken in 1910 show this area covered. The only openings that were altered were on the west elevation, to accommodate the elevator and the fire escape.

The first floor was remodeled to accommodate the Geneseo American Legion, who purchased Atkinson Hall in 1926. The building originally was home to the music and arts department of the Geneseo Collegiate Institute, and there were classrooms on the first floor. When the American Legion occupied the building, it removed the classrooms, and converted the space into an open hall with a kitchen. In 1963 changes were made including the addition of the coat closet, trophy case, bathroom facilities, and paneling.

The second floor auditorium remains virtually unchanged. The theater seats were removed and the room was repainted. Its defining features, the balcony, moldings, wainscoting, stage, and other decorative elements are still intact.

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Atkinson Hall

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Atkinson Hall in Geneseo, Illinois is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a good local example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Built in 1892 with brick and monies provided by Charles Atkinson of Moline, Illinois, Atkinson Hall displays characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style in its dormers, towers, massing, and arched and recessed entrance and windows. The period of significance for Atkinson Hall is 1892, the year it was built.

Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style first gained popularity in America in the 1850s and was used for many of the churches of that decade as well as for public buildings. During the 1830s in Germany, there was a flourishing Romanesque Revival movement; many Americans at that time considered Germany to be the cultural leader of Europe and were influenced by the styles that were popular in that country. The Romanesque Revival style was the revival of the round-arched medieval style that preceded the pointed-arched Gothic style. It was characterized mostly by its use of semicircular arches either adorning openings or decorating wall surfaces where there are no openings. The round-arch form may also be found on a smaller scale in the arcaded corbel table adorning the top of a building. In churches, one or two towers, symmetrical or asymmetrical, topped with pyramidal roofs or spires are common. The capitals of columns may be carved with interwoven foliage forms. The broad smooth wall surfaces and buttresses may be clad with monochromatic brick or stone. Another common element is a round "wheel" window.

New York architects Richard Upjohn and James Renwick, the first architects to design Romanesque Revival buildings in the United States, became famous for their expertise in designing churches in both the Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles. The first known example of the Romanesque Revival style in America is the Church of the Pilgrims (currently known as Our Lady of Lebanon) in Brooklyn Heights, designed by Upjohn. The church is a plain structure, with arcaded corbel tables under the eaves as the only decorative element. The gabled front is flanked by two towers; the smaller tower has a concave pyramidal roof and the larger tower has an upper stage terminating in four gables from which rose a spire with a way outline. The towers are similar to those on the German abbey church of Covey. In 1845 work

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began on Upjohn's second Romanesque building, the chapel of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. From 1840 to 1900 the style remained a popular prototype for Christian churches.

While Romanesque Revival was widely employed in church architecture, there were also quite a few examples of the style found in public buildings and institutions. The Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. built in 1848 – 1849 was the first Romanesque Revival secular building, and was designed by Renwick. Other early-known secular buildings of the style include Tefft's Union Station in Providence, Rhode Island (begun in 1848), Eidlitz's City Hall in Springfield, Massachusetts (1854-1855), and Saint Luke's Hospital in New York (1856).

In the 1870s Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson instituted another later phase of the style. Inspired by examples in Spain and the south of France, the Richardsonian Romanesque style featured massive masonry buildings with round arches and rusticated stonework. The round-arched motif was also found in the eclectic buildings of the Late Victorian era.

During the 1880s Midwestern architects became familiar with the growing number of Romanesque Revival buildings that were being built out east. Eastern architects who were affluent with the style began to head west at that time. Chicago was quickly becoming a "Mecca" for architects and builders and Romanesque Revival buildings begin to appear there and in other Midwestern cities. Midwestern architectural journals also contributed to the spread of the Romanesque Revival in the Midwest. The style remained popular until the turn of the twentieth century, but experienced another revival during the late 1920s and 1930s.

Atkinson Hall has several characteristics that define it as Romanesque Revival architecture. The arch is used often as a decorative feature and for window and door openings. The front entrance is arched and recessed and accentuated by stone. The central triptych double-hung windows on the front elevation have arched motifs above and arched openings on each side, in the towers. Arches also appear above most of the windows on the east and west elevations, above the paired windows on the south elevation, and above the back door on the south elevation.

Heavy massing and masonry construction are other characteristics of the style found in Atkinson Hall. Its brick walls are seventeen inches thick. The use of stone and the horizontal emphasis created by the belt courses also contribute to the building's "heavy" look. The towers of

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Atkinson Hall

differing heights with pyramidal hipped roofs are also common elements of Romanesque Revival architecture.

There is one other example of a building with Romanesque features in Geneseo. The former Hammond Public Library at 212 South State, built in 1888, has the triptych round-arched windows and round-arched recessed entry characteristic of the style. Other elements of the style include its heavy massing and masonry construction. It has sufficient integrity; the only apparent exterior change has been on the entrance in which aluminum replacement doors were installed. The library has more Richardsonian Romanesque influences than Romanesque Revival. Its polychrome masonry, with the dark red brick contrasting with the limestone, and its entryway, with a Syrian arch springing from squat columns are more indicative of Richardsonian Romanesque. There were two other examples, the former Armory, built in 1908, and St. Malachy Catholic Church (1907), but neither is standing today.

History of Atkinson Hall

Geneseo, Illinois was platted in 1838 and incorporated in 1865. The town was founded by a group of "active Christians" from South Bergen and Geneseo, New York in Livingston County. They came west to establish a church and a school and do missionary work. They founded the Geneseo Collegiate Institute, a private Presbyterian college preparatory school which was chartered by the State of Illinois in 1883 and opened the following year. The school provided education to the families of Geneseo as well as for those from the surrounding communities. The campus was located just south of the downtown and contained several buildings, including two dormitories, a library, a church, the Collegiate Institute building, and Atkinson Hall. The Collegiate Institute and Atkinson Hall were perhaps the most prominent buildings on campus. Of all of the buildings, only the library, the boy's dormitory, and Atkinson Hall are still standing.

Atkinson Hall was built in 1892 and housed the Institute's music department. The three-story building was a gift from Charles Atkinson of Moline, Illinois. Atkinson came to Henry County from New Hampshire in the 1850s and played an important role in the county's history. He and James Grant, who owned land next to the railroad, were instrumental in platting Annawan, Illinois and bringing the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to Henry County, which brought opportunities and growth to the area. He established the town of Atkinson in 1858, and

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Atkinson Hall

also served as the County's first probate judge. Atkinson later moved to Moline, where he became president of the Moline Water Power Company. He also played a vital role in securing Rock Island as the location of the Rock Island Arsenal.

In addition to housing the music department, commencements and other public events were held in Atkinson Hall, until 1922, when the Geneseo Collegiate Institute closed. In 1926, the hall was purchased by the American Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Association. Since then it has served as the American Legion Hall, Shearer Post #350. The hall has also been used for various community events.

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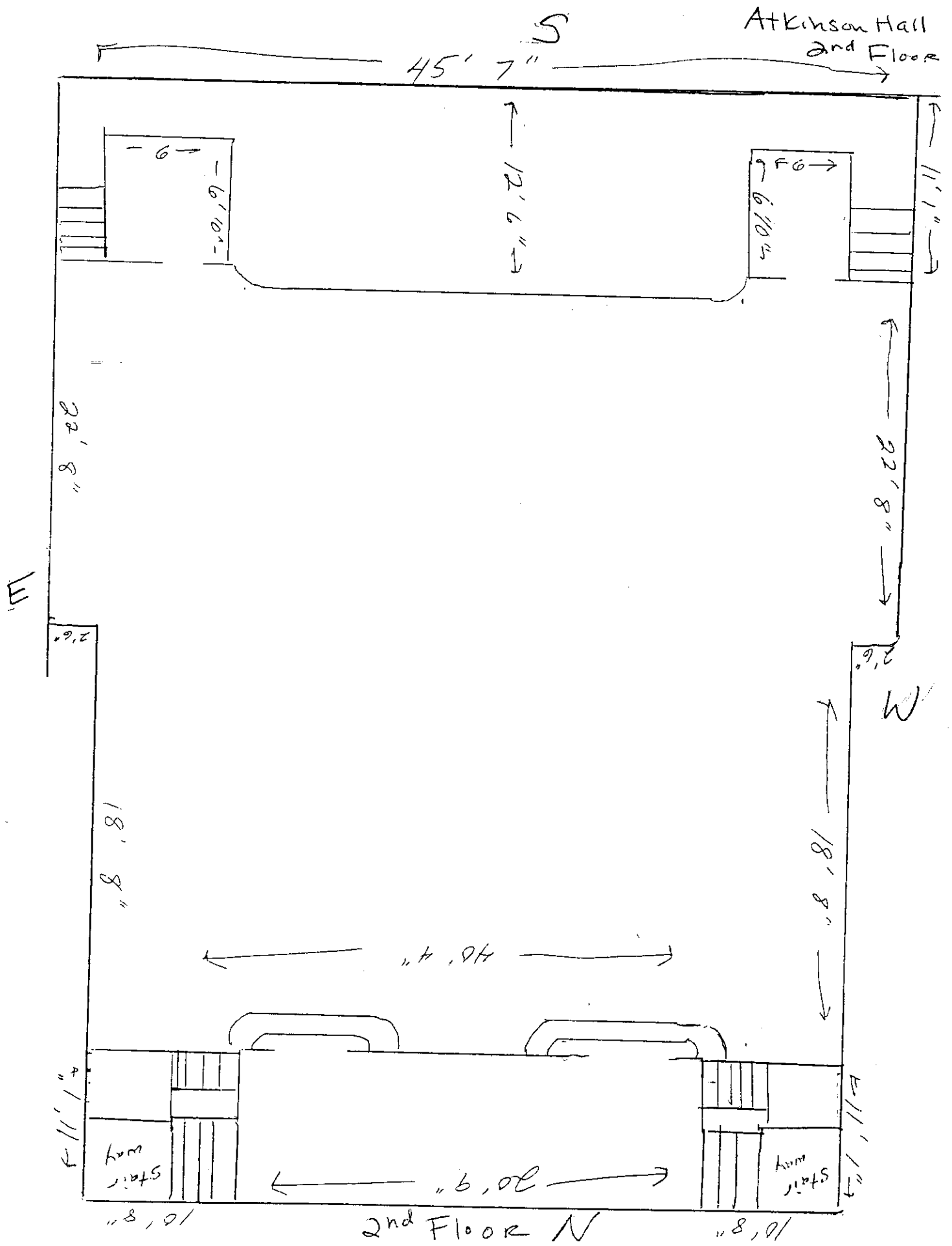
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Atkinson Hall is located at 108 West Main Street. Its legal property description follows: Commencing fifty (50) feet west of the Northeast corner of Lot one (1) of Block Twelve (12) of the Original Town, now City of Geneseo, in County of Henry, and the State of Illinois, thence running South One Hundred Twenty-eight (128) feet, thence West One hundred Six (106) feet, thence North One Hundred Twenty-eight (128) feet , thence East One Hundred Six (106) feet to the place of the beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

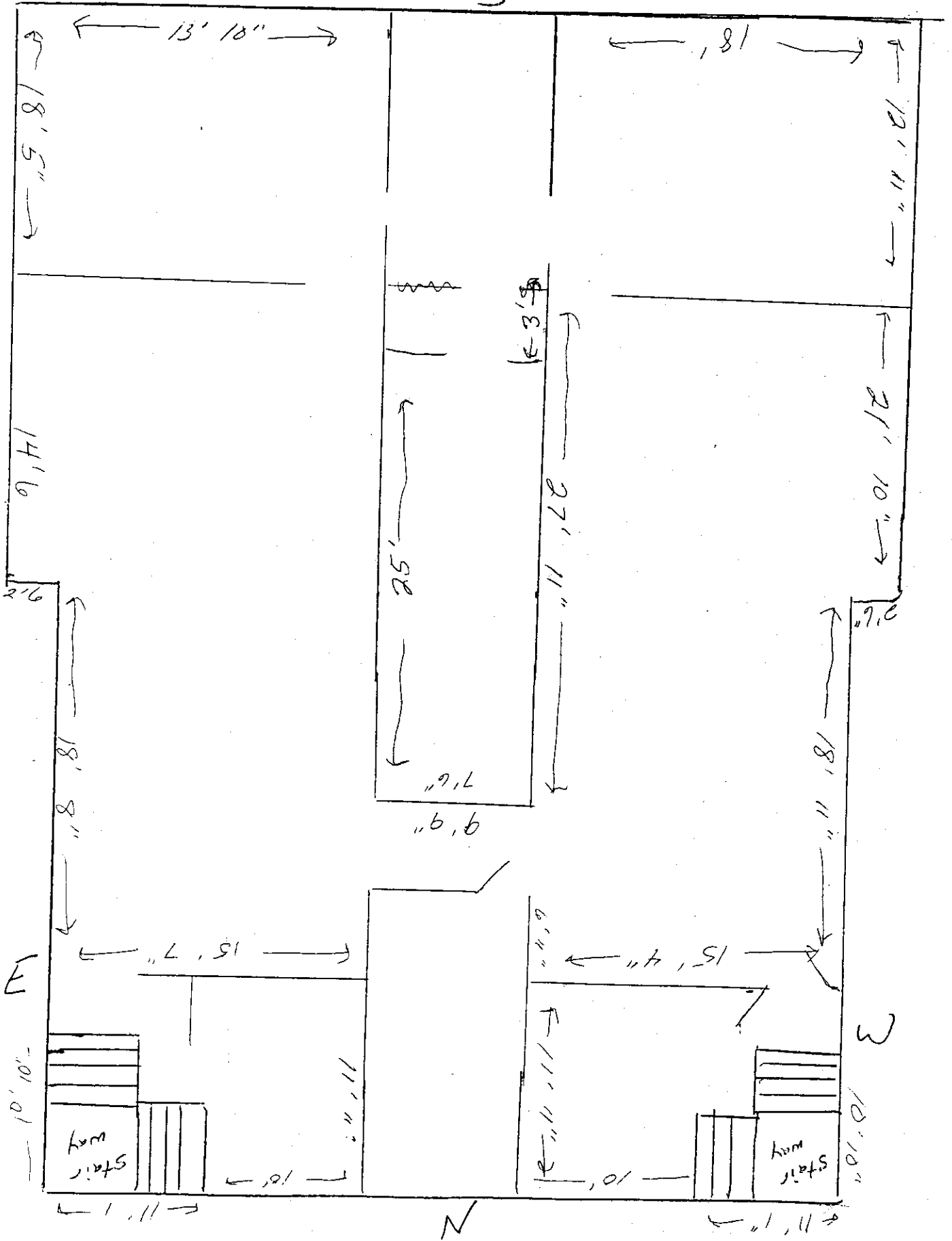
The boundary includes the building and the land associated with it since its purchase by the Geneseo Soldiers Memorial Association in 1926.

Atkinson Hall
2nd Floor



Atkinson Hall
Basement

S



Geneseo Collegiate Institute



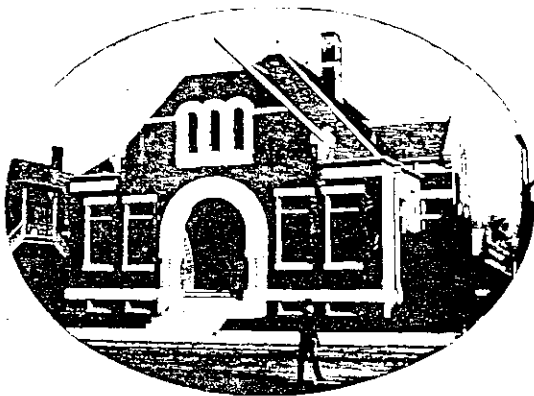
From "This land is ours... 125th anniversary" —Republic Engraving

Here is an exceptionally good photograph of two buildings of the Geneseo Collegiate Institute. The one on the right is now the American Legion hall. The one at the left has been torn down and the location is now occupied by Central Red Arrow Oil company office and service station.

The above picture was probably taken about 1910, as can be deduced from the size of the trees in the Geneseo city park.

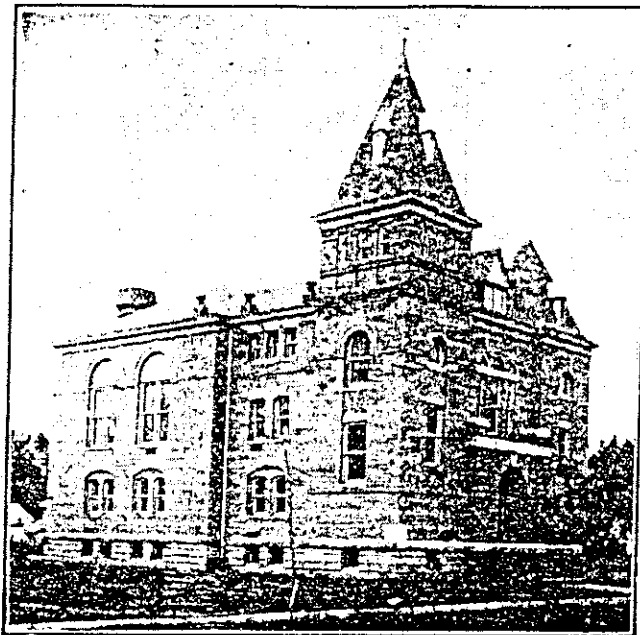
Many present residents of Geneseo are graduates of the Geneseo Collegiate Institute.

No pictures were available of the Northwestern Normal college which was located just south of the present site of Hammond-Henry hospital.



Geneseo
Public Library

At Kimson Hall



AMERICAN LEGION HALL

ca. 1910 (from
Genesee Centennial History 1936)

Atkinson Hall

LISTED, 7/02/03

AMERICAN SAMOA, MANU'A DISTRICT,
Faga Village Site,
Address Restricted,
Fitiuta vicinity, 99001228,
LISTED, 11/13/03

ARIZONA, MOHAVE COUNTY,
Peach Springs Trading Post,
863 W AZ 66,
Peach Springs, 03001196,
LISTED, 11/21/03

ARIZONA, MOHAVE COUNTY,
Schoolhouse at Truxton Canyon Training School,
AZ 66,
Valentine, 03001197,
LISTED, 11/21/03

Technical Correction:
DELAWARE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY,
New Castle Court House
211 Delaware Street,
New Castle, 72000285,
DESIGNATED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, 07/31/03

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
Virginia Theater,
203 W. Park Ave.,
Champaign, 03001201,
LISTED, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Des Plaines Theater,
1476 Miner St.,
Des Plaines, 03001198,
DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, DE WITT COUNTY,
Magill House,
100 N. Center St.,
Clinton, 03001202,
LISTED, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, HENRY COUNTY,
Atkinson Hall,
108 W. Main St.,
Genesco, 03001203,
LISTED, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY,
Riverbank Laboratories,
1512 Batavia Ave.,
Geneva, 03001204,
LISTED, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, KENDALL COUNTY,
Steward, Lewis, House,
611 E. Main St.,
Plano, 03001200,
LISTED, 11/28/03

ILLINOIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY,