

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

10-3-05

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 **Shiloh College**

other names/site number **District #1 Schoolhouse-Randolph County**

2. Location

street & number **13043 Walnut Street** _____ Not for publication

city or town **Shiloh Hill** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Randolph** code **157** zip code **62288**

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. Carter 151490
Signature of certifying official

9-30-05
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

Shiloh College
Name of Property

Randolph County, 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
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> 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

Shiloh College
Name of Property

Randolph County, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School
Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Civic
Recreation & Culture/Museum
Recreation & Culture/Auditorium
Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Two-Story Schoolhouse
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Stone**

Roof **Metal**

Walls **Brick**
 Stucco

Other **Wood**

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

See Continuation Sheets

Shiloh College
Name of Property

Randolph County, 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)

Education

Period of Significance **1881-1954** Significant Dates **1881; 1896**

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

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Brinkman, William F., and Brothers, builders**

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

• **Shiloh College**
Name of Property

Randolph County, 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 **Jackson County Historical Society; Rare Book Depository at Morris Library at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale**

10. Geographical Data

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	269706	4200721	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Shiloh College
Name of Property

Randolph County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Tonya Robbins, Treasurer**

organization **Shiloh College Foundation**

date **June 2005**

street & number **10412 Winehill Road**

telephone **618-826-1641**

city or town **Chester** state **Illinois**

zip code **62233**

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 **Shiloh College Foundation**

street & number **13290 Winehill Road**

telephone **618-826-1641**

city or town **Campbell Hill**

state **Illinois**

zip code **62916**

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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Section 7 Page 1

Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Shiloh College located at 13043 Walnut Street sits at the northeast corner of the village of Shiloh Hill in Randolph County, Illinois. The contributing building was constructed in 1881 by William F. Brinkman and Brother of Chester. Shiloh College is the third school built in this quarter section. The building sits at the northeast side of the village of Shiloh Hill. There it occupies a town square with houses to both its left and right. The college property has only one mature tree on the property with another new tree, which was planted a year ago. A contributing coal shed, which is now used for storage, sits adjacent to the school. The land surrounding the school is basically level, although recent grading has been done to help with drainage around the building.

The Greek Revival front gable building with simple white cornice and returns is of brick and stucco construction in a rectangular plan. The stucco on all facades has been lined to imitate limestone. The schoolhouse has a wooden bell tower rising from its roof toward the center front. The tower is painted white and has been enclosed. Exactly when is unknown, but articles indicate that this may have occurred during the 1970s. The gable roof is metal.

The front facade faces south. A central limestone stoop leads to double doors with a transom capped by a large limestone lintel. The second story has three equally spaced two over two double hung wood windows with limestone lintels and sills. Centered in the gable is an oculus opening, now covered by wood. Along the gabled roof is a simple flat cornice with returns.

The east facade was originally lined with five two over two double hung windows on the first and second floors. Not long after construction lighting in the main school room became an issue and four windows were placed along the main floor one adjacent to each of the windows except the first and last. Each of the original windows can be identified due to the limestone lintels and sills. None of the additional windows have these decorative pieces. The simple cornice work can again be seen at the top of the building.

The rear (north) facade is bare of windows except two small openings high along the first floor. These wood windows are capped with the same sill and lintel work, as all the other windows. The cornice and returns visible on the front façade are repeated along the rear façade.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

The west facade of the building is unchanged from its original condition with no additional windows. There are five two over two double hung wood windows on the first story and again on the second story. Each is decorated with the limestone lintels and sills. The cornice work continues along this façade, as well.

The entrance to the building leads directly into a small central foyer. Immediately to the left and right are small rooms, which lay under the winding stairway that is mirrored on each side. The curved staircase is graced with turned wood balustrades, simple handrails and decorative newel posts. Directly in front of the main entrance are two four-paneled doors, which lead into the main room on the first floor. This room is a large square with nothing interrupting the open floor except a row of three square support columns running down the center. Simple painted trim remains around the door and windows and some baseboards are intact. The south wall has a chalkboard on each side of the entry door. The wood floors in the main room are being replaced due to termite damage. The support beams down the center of the room are planned for replacement as well. The ceilings are plastered and in fairly good repair.

The winding stairways come together just below the second floor at a center landing and then rise another four steps, as one wider case. At the top is another landing with storage areas to the left and right. Directly to the front are double doors, similar to those downstairs, leading into the main upstairs room. This room is a single open space similar to the main floor, except there are no central support beams. A stage runs the length of the north wall. The floors are wood boards and the ceilings are plastered.

The coal shed is a small wood frame building covered with vertical siding and a metal roof and is located immediately west of the school toward the front of the building. Its exact date of construction is not known, but it was built within the period of significance.

Due to a lack of records, changes in the building are not well known. It is believed that some repairs have been made to the building over the years, including the covering of the bell tower, but overall the layout and appearance of the building is unchanged.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Shiloh College is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with education in rural Randolph and Jackson Counties. Its period of significance is from its construction in 1881 until 1954, the year the school closed. Although, the building was originally built for the purpose of housing the Shiloh College, an "institution being designed to promote the cause of education and improvement in literature; and to be located in the county of Randolph," the building was leased to the local school district for use as a rural schoolhouse in 1896. When local school consolidation occurred in 1954, the building was no longer needed and reverted back to the control of the Shiloh College Trustees. Today, Shiloh College is one of only two known rural schoolhouses in the immediate area. The schoolhouse at Winehill in Randolph County, five miles away was a Lutheran School during the early 1900s.

Public School Context

The free public school legislation began in Illinois with the Northwest Territory Land Ordinance of 1785. This ordinance allowed for the surveying and instituting of townships in the territories with section 16 in each township dedicated to educational use. When territories became states in these regions, the sale and lease of the lands would be set aside to create a permanent school fund.¹ However, land sales often did not generate sufficient funds to open and run schools and settlers were reluctant to pay additional taxes for school support.

In 1825, under sponsorship of Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, the Illinois legislature passed a free public school law that provided for taxation of property for educational purposes and would have almost assured free public education far in advance of other Midwestern states, but protest against the law was so overwhelming that the next legislature repealed the law ending free public school education in Illinois for many years.²

The 1830 Illinois legislature began chartering private subscription schools to individuals, joint stock companies, and religious organizations. By 1848, the legislature had issued over 125 charters.³ Agitation for free public schools began in the Midwest's growing towns and cities among college educators, businessmen, and journalists such as John Wright, founder of the *Prairie Farmer*. These reformers believed that free

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

public school would "preserve liberty and democracy through education, eliminate crime and poverty and lift men to their own standards of conduct."⁴

With support from Wright and other reformers, Illinois passed the Educational Law of 1841 which created township trustees to oversee all property in the township including section 16; allowed groups to acquire land, build schools, and appoint trustees to run the school; and appointed County School Commissioners to sell school lands and apply their sale and township funds for the support of schools.⁵

The Education Law of 1845 allowed people to tax themselves, if two-thirds of the legal voters of the school district supported it. The tax could not exceed fifteen cents of \$200 assessed valuation. The law also made the Secretary of State ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools and the county commissioners were made ex-officio County School Superintendents requiring them to visit and supervise schools, examine teachers, and issue teaching certificates.⁶

In 1855, Illinois passed a free public school law joining other Midwestern states such as Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio, who passed free public school legislation in the late 1840s and early 1850s.⁷ This new law made it mandatory that schools be supported by local tax levies and remain open at least six months per year. A flood of legislation establishing individual schools and school districts followed the passage of the Free School Law. School districts functioning as separate units from other areas of local government and governed by boards with broad policy making powers became firmly established in Illinois by the 1860s.⁸ The Private Laws for 1869 contained numerous pages dealing exclusively with incorporating, extending, modifying or abolishing individual school districts.

Shiloh College and its use as a small rural-school reflects much of American social and educational history between the end of the Civil War and the end of the Great Depression. In the face of the industrial revolution, America's predominantly agrarian settlement pattern began to give way to towns and cities. Collective efforts to advocate educational reform emerged, such as Horace Mann's advocacy of universal literacy. Larger, centrally-located schools began to replace smaller rural schoolhouses. The large new schools of the late 19th century exemplified the progressive education movement promoted by educators such as Mann, Francis W. Parker and John Dewey. An outgrowth of the progressive political movement, progressive education called for a broader view of education by tailoring instruction to different kinds and classes of

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

children and using schools to promote health, vocation and quality of community life.⁹ Although today multi-room schools are taken for granted, the changes proposed by the progressives were sweeping.

According to architectural historian Leland M. Roth, the period between 1885 and the First World War was characterized by a growing interest in consolidation of schools and "in the exercise of a controlling discipline so as to effect maximum harmony and economy of effort."¹⁰ In 1919, Illinois enacted a voluntary consolidation act, which allowed for districts to merge, consolidate liabilities and debt, and select new boards. However, most communities did not respond until the economic conditions brought on by the Great Depression forced them to. Additionally, two powerful organizations--the Illinois Education Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association--initiated campaigns to push for consolidation. Legislation in 1945 and 1947 resulted in Illinois school districts dropping from 12,000 in 1945 to 2,300 in 1955.¹¹

Compulsory education, child labor laws and the progressive movement caused school enrollments to swell, creating a need for larger schools, while consolidation and the eventual introduction of busing also took its toll on small rural schools.

Shiloh College

On January 1, 1836, trustees met in the home of John B. Burke, near the village of Shiloh Hill in Randolph County, to draw up articles of agreement for a school and meeting house. Thirty-eight men pledged money for the schoolhouse and construction began on the original log building on January 19, 1836. It was a 26' x 20' one story building with walls of well-hewn timber. The building was raftered, and covered with 3' boards. It had a stone chimney, a plank floor, two doors and two windows. The first nine month school term was taught by Benjamin Culley and began on April 4, 1836, with twenty-eight students. By April 30, 1836 the citizens of the area met and signed a petition asking the Randolph County authorities to create a public school district known as Shiloh School district.¹²

In April of 1839, the residents around what is today Shiloh Hill agreed to purchase 80 acres for a school for both Randolph and Jackson Counties. By November of that year they had met with and petitioned for the Legislature to incorporate an institution known as Shiloh College.¹³ A charter and eighty acres was granted by the Legislature. The eighty acres was placed under the name of James Gillespie. In

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

February of 1840, a committee was appointed to write a warranty deed for land attached to the college and by July 10, 1840, James Gillespie had agreed to give the College a deed for the 80 acres for \$100. The trustees were to hold the property forever for the benefit of those who contributed and a school was to be kept on the premises for promotion of education and literature.¹⁴ Another of the duties of the building was to be open to all religious denominations for the profession of religious faith. The incorporation of Shiloh College occurred by the end of January 1840.¹⁵

In 1856, a portion of the 80 acres was surveyed and platted into the town of Steuben, now Shiloh Hill. The trustees passed a resolution to erect a school building in the northeast corner of the town where the original school was situated and sell the lots to help fund the school.¹⁶ The 1856 frame school building was situated at the back of the lot.¹⁷ By the end of 1869, most of the deeds were signed for the lots, including a mercantile and a gristmill. A post office was established in 1859 and remained in service until 1906.¹⁸

Shiloh College had some regional draw, but never achieved the status that the locals hoped for. The railroad bypassed the Shiloh Hill area in favor of Carbondale, where in 1869, Southern Illinois Normal University, a teachers' college, was established. In 1947, the name was changed to Southern Illinois University, reflecting the institution's academic expansion.¹⁹

In March of 1881, William F. Brinkman and Brother from Chester began construction of the present brick and stucco building. The building was immediately leased to School District #1 in Randolph County. In exchange for the use of the lower floor for common school purposes, the district agreed to furnish a stove, dig a cistern, pay the insurance, and make any repairs needed to the building.²⁰ The District again leased the College in 1896 and at this time Shiloh College ceased to operate in accordance to the lease. One term was agreed to--if the district broke the agreement, the College Board might take possession of the premises. Under this contract the building was leased again in 1916 for another 25 years and yet again in 1941. In 1933, the building built in 1856 was demolished.

Grade school was held in the building until 1954, when consolidation under the Trico Unit District # 176 caused the building to revert back to the Shiloh College Board of trustees. Although Shiloh College was originally organized as a private teaching institution, for the majority of its history the current building was actually utilized by

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

Randolph County as a public schoolhouse. The schoolhouse had one teacher for all ages of students, which were taught on the first floor. Classes were taught through the eighth grade.

Locally kept records for the local school district are virtually nonexistent. When schools were consolidated or closed, the records for these one-room schoolhouses were thrown away. The few records that remain are sketchy at best and often appear to be contradictory. Most of the referenced documents are found at the Jackson County Historical Society and are only microfilm records, which often are impossible to decipher. The Shiloh College Trustees notes are microfilmed and located at the Rare Book Depository at Morris Library at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

Today, there are only two known schoolhouse buildings left in the Shiloh Hill area--Shiloh College and Winehill. The Charter Oak School also in Randolph County is in the northeastern section of the county and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building is significant due to its octagon form. Like Charter Oak School, the Shiloh College building was also atypical for a rural schoolhouse in the late-nineteenth century, due to its link with history of the development of Shiloh College and its two-story construction. No known schoolhouses have been found in the immediate Jackson County area.

Shiloh College is today a reminder of the education system in rural Randolph County. This building educated most of the children in the area from the 1880s until the 1940s. Although it is no longer used as a teaching institution, the rich history and heritage that it represents is significant to the local area.

¹ Wayne Edison Fuller. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, p. 28.

² John Donald Pulliam. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, p. 32.

³ John Donald Pulliam. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, p. 34.

⁴ Wayne Edison Fuller. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, p. 40.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

- ⁵ John W. Cook The Educational History of Illinois. Chicago: Henry O. Shepard Company, 1912, p. 40.
- ⁶ John Donald Pulliam. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School system in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, p. 172.
- ⁷ Wayne Edison Fuller. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, p. 41.
- ⁸ James E. Herget. "Democracy Revisited, The Law and School Districts in Illinois." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 72, 1979.
- ⁹ Lawrence A. Cremin. Transformation of the School--Progressivism In American Education. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961, p. viii.
- ¹⁰ Leland M. Roth. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, 1979, p. 172.
- ¹¹ James E. Herget. "Democracy Revisited, The Law and School Districts in Illinois." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 72, 1979.
- ¹² John W. Allen. Legends & Lore of Southern Illinois. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Area Services Division, 1963, p. 191.
- ¹³ John W. Allen. Legends & Lore of Southern Illinois. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Area Services Division, 1963, p. 192.
- ¹⁴ Randolph County Clerks office. Book "S," pp. 103,104,106
- ¹⁵ Jackson County Historical Society. Minutes of Shiloh College, Book 1, p. 37.
- ¹⁶ Jackson County Historical Society, Minutes of Shiloh College, Book 1, p. 13A.
- ¹⁷ Jackson County Historical Society, Minutes of Shiloh College, Book 1, p. 13A.
- ¹⁸ Illinois Trails website. www.iltrails.org.
- ¹⁹ *The County Journal*, June 23, 1988, p. 13.
- ²⁰ Jackson County Historical Society, Minutes of Shiloh College, Book 2, pp. 34,35.

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Cremin, Lawrence A. Transformation of the School--Progressivism In American Education. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961, p. viii.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

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"Randolph County Historical Building". Rural Electric, Oct. 1960.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, 1979, p. 172.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 14, Township 7 South, Range 5 West, thence South, along the East line of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, 16 feet to a point, thence West, parallel to the North line of the aforesaid quarter, 16 feet to a point, the point of beginning of the tract to be herein described, and the Northeast corner of "College Square", as established by the aforesaid plats, thence West, along the North line of College Square, 216 feet to a point, thence South, along the West line of College Square, 216 feet to a point, thence East, along the South line of College Square, 216 feet, thence North, along the East line of College Square, and 16 feet West of the East line of the aforesaid Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 14, Township 7 South, Range 5 West, 216 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original school building and the lot that is historically associated with Shiloh College.

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

Photographs

1. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - Front (South) Facade
2. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - East Facade
3. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - North Facade
4. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - West Facade
5. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - 1st Floor Main Room, View to front of building

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Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

6. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - 1st Floor Main Room, View to Back of Building
7. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - 1st Floor Entrance, East Staircase
8. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2003
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - 1st Floor Entrance, West Staircase
9. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - West Stairwell
10. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - East Stairwell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

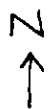
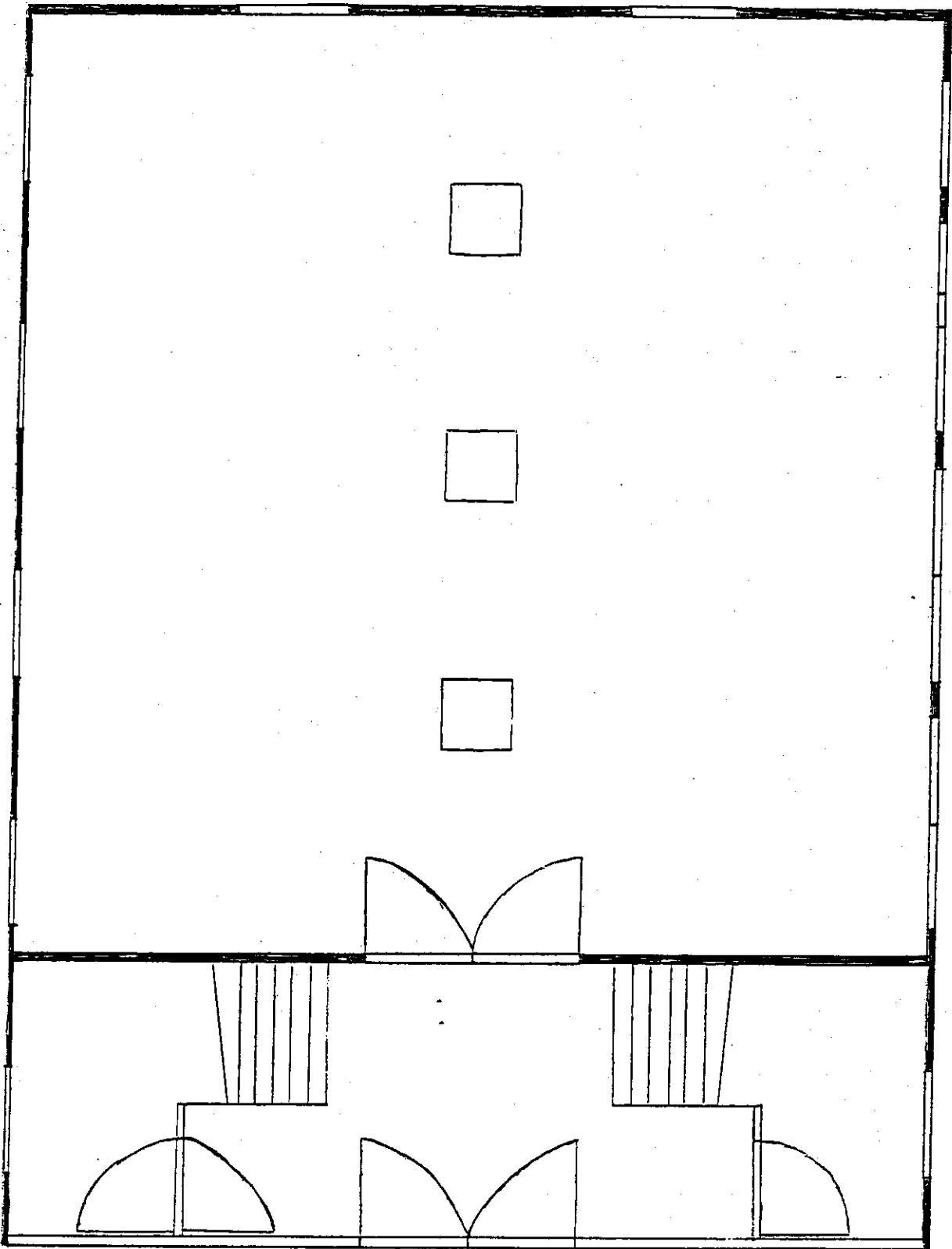
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 14

Shiloh College, Randolph County, Illinois

11. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description -Second Floor Entry

12. Shiloh College
Randolph County Illinois
Photographer - Pat McArdle
Year -2005
Negative Location - Shiloh College Foundation Records
Description - Second Floor Main Room



1st Floor
Shiloh College, Randolph Co., IL
(Not to Scale.)

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

TERRY MOORE, CHAIRMAN
TERRY LUEHR
KEN SLAVENS

RECEIVED

SEP - 9 2005

PRESERVATION SERVICES

September 1, 2006

Theodore W. Hild, Deputy SHPO
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
% Tracey A. Schulle
#1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701-1507

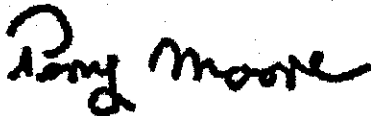
RE: Shiloh College/Shiloh Hill, IL - Nomination to National Register of Historic Places

The Randolph County Board of Commissioners supports this nomination. Being named to the National Register of Historic Places should improve the status of Shiloh College as a key historic site in Randolph County according to our Economic Development Director Ed Crow. He indicated that this nomination has widespread support among members of the Randolph County Historical Society, the Randolph County Tourism Committee, etc. and no known opposition.

Please give this nomination your utmost consideration.

Thank You!

Sincerely,



Terry Moore, Chairman
Randolph County Board of Commissioners

tm/cb

Georgian, The,
1005 S. Sixth St.,
Champaign, 05001260,
LISTED, 11/15/05

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Anderson--Carlson Building,
2044-48 W. Farwell Ave.,
Chicago, 05001259,
LISTED, 11/15/05

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Pacesetter Gardens Historic District,
13604--13736 S. Lowe Ave.,
Riverdale, 05001252,
LISTED, 11/16/05

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Rogers Park Manor Bungalow Historic District,
Roughly bounded by W. Lunt Ave., N. Western Ave., both sides of W. Farwell
Ave. and N. California Ave.,
Chicago, 05001258,
LISTED, 11/15/05
(Chicago Bungalows MPS)

ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY,
Murphysboro Elks Lodge,
1329 Walnut St.,
Murphysboro, 05001255,
LISTED, 11/15/05

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Linn, Howard and Lucy, House,
555 Shoreacres Dr.,
Lake Bluff, 05001257,
LISTED, 11/15/05

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Swift, Louis F., House,
255 E. Foster Place,
Lake Forest, 05001256,
LISTED, 11/18/05

ILLINOIS, PEORIA COUNTY,
International Harvester Building,
1301-1309 Southwest Washington St.,
Peoria, 05001254,
LISTED, 11/15/05

* ILLINOIS, RANDOLPH COUNTY,
Shiloh College,
13043 Walnut St.,
Shiloh Hill, 05001251,
LISTED, 11/15/05

ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY,
Downtown Peotone Historic District,
Roughly N. First St. and both sides of N. Second St., roughly bounded by the
alley S of Main and N by North St.,
Peotone, 05001253,
LISTED, 11/16/05

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

SURVEY USE ONLY

1. Name of Site: Shiloh College

Common

- Archeology
- Architecture
- History

2. Location:

Street and Number

Township

Section

Main Street
City or Town

Zip Code

7S
Range

14
1/4 Section

Shiloh Hill
County

5 W

NE

3. Randolph
Classification:

Category (Check one)

- District Site
- Building Structure

Integrity (check One)
 .. Altered Unaltered

Position (check One)
 .. Moved Original site

4. Ownership:

- Private
- Public

Status (check one)
 Occupied
 Unoccupied
 Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

Yes Restricted Unrestricted No

Present Use (check one or more)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Park
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other (specify) must be used for common benefit only.

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

State? Trustees of Shiloh College

Street and Number Secretary - Norman Rickenberg

965-3109

RFD # 1
City or Town

Campbell Hill
State

County

Zip Code

Illinois

62916

6. Description:

Condition

.. Excellent .. Good Fair Deteriorated .. Ruins .. Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? Yes .. No

Needs attention-funds from shooting matches & individual efforts do not accomplish enough. Not sufficient for improvement.

EDUCATION

DATE OF PHOTO

LOCAL HISTORIC SITE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Site
Address

Name of Site
Address



Historical
Significance
Other ()

Location
County

Historical
Significance
Other ()

Ownership of Property:

Phone Number

Owner's Name

Address and Number
City, State, Zip

City

County

City, State, Zip

Condition

Excellent, Good, Fair, Deteriorated, Ruined, Unusable

Is there a program of preservation underway? Yes No

Are there any other structures from the same period in the vicinity?

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archeological Site | (pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archeological Site | (post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Early | (1818-1850) 1838-57-1st school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) 1857-82-replaced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Late | (1900-present) 1882-present building |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Famous People | General John Logan attended (Give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date: 1882-present brick building; 1840-state charter

Areas of Significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (prehistoric) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Art | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape Architecture | | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates). Use additional sheets of necessary.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: Mrs. Carl Fiene Date: 5/20/71
 Organization: Randolph County Historical Society
 Street and Number: 112 N. Sparta
 City or Town: Steeleville County: Randolph Zip Code: 62288
 Phone Number: 965-3332

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

J. L. McDonough History of Randolph, Perry, & Monroe Counties.