

300576

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

7-6-00

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name **Perry County Jail**

other names/site number **Perry County Jail Museum**

**2. Location**

street & number **108 West Jackson Street** \_\_\_\_\_ Not for publication

city or town **Pinckneyville** \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Perry** code **145** zip code **62274**

**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. Whelan / SHH  
Signature of certifying official

7-5-2000  
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

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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

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**5. Classification**

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**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

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

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

**N/A**

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## 6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**Government/Jail**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

**Recreation and Culture/Museum**

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Italianate**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Sandstone**

Roof **Asphalt**

Walls **Brick**

Other **Wood**  
**Iron**

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

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

**Law**

Period of Significance      **1871-1943**      Significant Dates      **N/A**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**N/A**

Cultural Affiliation

**N/A**

Architect/Builder

**Hannaford, Samuel, Architect**  
**Haugh, E., Builder**

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

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository    **Perry County Courthouse**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property    **less than one acre**

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	290960	4217230	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.)



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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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Narrative Description

The Perry County Jail is located in Pinckneyville, Perry County, Illinois. Pinckneyville is the county seat and is located approximately 30 miles northwest of Carbondale, home of Southern Illinois University. The jail with attached sheriff's home is located at 108 West Jackson Street, two blocks west of the Perry County Courthouse and the business district. The Pinckneyville Community Hospital is across the street north of the jail.

The jail was built in 1871 and replaced an earlier structure that was a 14' by 16' building that cost \$750. Both jails were made of brick. The 1871 jail was used continuously by the Sheriff's Department until 1987, when the department moved into a new Perry County Jail. From that time until October 28, 1993, the jail portion of the building was used as storage for records and for physical evidence seized in criminal investigations by the Sheriff's Department. The residential section was used as office space for government agencies until May 1, 1993. The Perry County Board of Commissioners entered into a lease agreement with the Perry County Historical Society on September 24, 1993. The 99 year lease is renewable every year and gives the Society management rights. The building was pronounced "sound" and renovation work began immediately. Improvements have continued and the museum committee is awaiting approval of a tourism grant to install a new roof, repair the front porch and build a safer entrance to the back door. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has made recommendations which will be followed.

The building is located on Lot 50 in the Commissioner's Addition to the town of Pinckneyville. The structure maintains its original exterior appearance. A handsome two-story residence of Italianate style is connected to the jail. The above description and following comments were made by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities in their report for 1878.

The jail is in the rear of the sheriff's residence, two blocks west of the courthouse: brick walls, not lined; boiler iron floor; ceiling of lath and plaster; eight iron cells with grated fronts, double row, back to back.. These cells are surrounded on four sides by an inner corridor for use of prisoners. The jailer's corridor surrounds this again on all four sides., next to the outer walls. The two are separated by a cross-barred grating, which also extends over the inner corridor making a perfect cage: the effect is very light and airy. Bar locks with levers fasten

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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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the jailer's corridor. Eight large windows: good natural ventilation: heated by furnace: privy seat in corridor: force pump, wooden tank in attic; bath tub and fixed basins. Large cell on second floor of house for female prisoners; in good repair, clean and roomy and would be strong if a better grade of iron had been used in construction.

The building is set back ten feet from the sidewalk on Jackson Street: sixteen feet from the east property line and thirty-six feet from Perry Street on the west. The building sits very close, if not on, the south property line. The area on the west side of the building is used for parking.

The two-story building is of an irregular rectangular shape, 44' wide and 100' long. The foundation was made of sandstone which was available locally. The stone is laid in strong lime mortar and grouted every course. The exterior jambs and corners of all openings are hammer dressed. The exterior walls of the jail and the sheriff's residence are made of good quality brick which has shown some deterioration over time. The exterior work is pointed with cement which has been repaired as needed. Smooth hard burned front brick were used on all exterior faces of the building. Galvanized iron was used for cornice, moldings, brackets and fascia. There are gable ornaments. The guttering rests on corbeling of brickwork. The building originally had Vermont purple slate roof which was replaced with asphalt. It also had shutters on all the windows. The sheriff's residence on the front of the structure has an asymmetrical plan and a hipped roof with cross gables. A chimney is located toward the rear of the residence on the right side. The rear portion housing the jail is set lower than the sheriff's residence. It has a gabled roof and a corbeled brick cornice.

Windows in the sheriff's residence and jail sections have stone sills and lintels. Those in the residence are double hung, six over six wooden windows. Two windows on the west side second story have been replaced with glass blocks and iron bars where the women's cell is located. Original windows in the jail portion were double-hung, but some have been enclosed or replaced with glass blocks.



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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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North Elevation

The front facade's first level has a single window to the left, a central entry door with a transom and sidelights and a single window to the right. There are three windows on the second story. In the front facing gable, attic level, there is a round window encircled with stone. A one-story wooden porch extends from the front entrance to the northwest corner of the building. The porch has a stone foundation, paired beveled wood porch posts with decorative brackets and a flat porch roof. The balustrade is wrought iron. The front steps are stone and concrete.

West Elevation

The west side of the sheriff's home has a single window on the north end of the wall and a double window for the kitchen area on the southern end of the wall. The second story has a single window on the northern end of the wall for a bedroom. There is a double-sized glass block window for the women's prison on the southern end of the wall. The original cell had windows similar to those in the jail but women prisoners kept breaking them and the glass blocks replaced the original windows. Iron bars cover the blocks. The four windows of the jail on the west side are covered with bars. On the inside, they have been covered. A porch sheltered the rear entrance to the residence, but was removed due to its unsafe condition. Plans are being made to add a safer entry to the back door, complete with hand rails. There is a small tool shed attached to the lower wall of the jail.

South Elevation

The south wall is brick with no openings, except a vent for a big exhaust fan. A portion of the gable roof and the wall directly under it collapsed after the jail was abandoned. Getting this gaping hole repaired was the first major project for the Museum Committee when its management began in 1993.

East Elevation

There are three windows on the lower floor and the second story has four windows on the east side of the residence. There is an entry that leads to a hallway which provides entrance to the kitchen, the basement, the jail and the residence. A roof extension over the doorway was added to give protection from the elements. There is also an enclosure that gives protection over an outdoor stairway that leads

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PERRY COUNTY JAIL

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to the basement. There is another door near the southern end of the building that leads directly into the jail. It is made of heavy steel and was added at a later date to make it convenient to transfer prisoners by foot to the courthouse for appearances without passing through the more congested or busy area of the jail.

There are four windows on the east side of the jail with sills and caps of freestone. The original iron bars cover the windows. There are no other exterior changes to the building since it was built in 1871 besides those mentioned: roof changed from slate to asphalt; rear porch removed; extra roof over side entrance added; heavy duty door added to east side of jail. Two exterior cornices were removed and stored in the attic. These will be returned to their original locations when a new roof is installed.

The Interior, History and Changes

The sheriff's residence is entered through a wood door with four panels. The central hallway has a staircase that leads to the second floor. The staircase is of Italianate style with a handrail and newel post made of ornately carved cherry. The balusters are neatly turned white oak. A bathroom was added to the rear portion of the hall in the 1970's.

To the left of the entry, on the northeast side of the residence is the parlor containing an Italianate styled fireplace with an arched opening and a cast iron mantle. Immediately behind this room was a similar room used as a bedroom. In later years, the parlor was used as the communications room and the bedroom became the "booking" room for prisoners. Both rooms have undergone renovations.

Interior changes were made in an extensive modernization effort in 1970. All rooms in the sheriff's residence had ceilings lowered and paneling added to the walls. Two upstairs bedrooms had dividers added to make each room into two offices. The kitchen had all new cupboards added and a three basin sink in a cabinet island was put in the center of the room. A bathroom was added at the end of the front hall. Access to the kitchen from a bathroom behind the parlor was closed and that room became the booking room. The dining room and all the upstairs bedrooms became offices housing a squad room, probation office and other county agencies. After the move to the new jail in 1987, the women's cell was also used for office space.

The woodwork, trim, doors and windows were left intact. The paneling and drop ceilings have been removed from the former parlor

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dining room and northwest bedroom upstairs. Old-time plaster has been used in the two rooms downstairs and dry wall in the room upstairs. The woodwork in these rooms has been restored to its original grained oak style. Similar renovation will take place in other rooms, as money becomes available and museum plans develop.

The former downstairs bedroom has now become a one-room school room with wainscoting, blackboards, a raised platform floor and painted walls. The marbelized fireplace front is of Italianate style.

To the west of the central hall is the former dining room, now used by quilters every Monday. The ornate fireplace cover is the focal point of the room where plaster and ceiling height have been restored. A swinging door gives access to the kitchen which is located directly behind the dining room. The kitchen has been extensively modernized to meet standards necessary when the cook, usually the sheriff's wife, prepared meals for the prisoners. The back hallway leads from the east entrance to the kitchen, basement, jail, a lavatory, the booking room/schoolroom and a back stairway to the second floor.

The second floor of the sheriff's home has two bedrooms on the east side and a bedroom on the northwest corner. The three bedrooms have Italianate styled fireplaces made of cast iron. The women's cell is located in the southwest corner of the second floor. Paneling and lowered ceilings have not been replaced. A hallway leads from the women's prison to a bathroom at the east end of the hall. The date of this facility addition is not known. Access to the back stairway is through this hall which also contains a "peep-hole", a small window cut into the wall which allowed the sheriff to look down on prisoners in their cells in the jail. During the 1970 renovation the ceiling over the cells was lowered, blocking out the view from above and rendering the "peep-hole" useless.

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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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Interior of the Jail, History and Changes

There are two rows of cells through the center of the jail with four cells in each row. There is an outer walkway surrounding this area which is completely encompassed in iron grill work put together with rivets. Around this area is another walkway that sheriffs used or was extra exercise space for prisoners earning merits for good behavior. There is one shower stall at the southeast end of the cells.

The interior of the jail has undergone several changes. Gas lights were replaced with electricity, water was piped into the cells where single toilets with lavatories attached were added, glass blocks and some concrete blocks replaced the traditional windows, and fixtures for upper bunk beds were added to provide space for a growing prison population. Fluorescent lights brought adequate light to the area. The old furnace was replaced by a new unit, window air conditioners were added and all the interior painted.

There is a basement under the jail section of the building. Originally there was a furnace room, laundry, coal room, root cellar, and storage area. During the 1970 renovation, paneled rooms for offices were built and the coal room was used for storage. Water seepage into the basement became a problem. Upon access to the building, the museum committee had gutters repaired and added rock around the foundation of the building to add a slope to assist in drainage. A brick and earthen floor has been replaced by cement and some carpeting. A stairway leads to the basement from the back hallway entrance to the residence. There is a covered outdoor stairway to the basement on the east side of the jail. There is a crawl space under the residence which is accessible from the basement.

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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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Statement of Significance

The Perry County Jail meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a locally significant building associated with the law for its role in the development of the Perry County legal system. The period of significance is from 1871 when the building was constructed to 1943 when the county ceased using the building for its historic use and leased it to the Perry County Historical Society for use as a museum.

Perry County was organized on January 29, 1827 with Pinckneyville as the county seat. The county population in 1870 was 13,723 and by 1990 was 21,412. The first jail was built in 1833-1834 and stood upon the site of the present historic structure until it was torn down to make way for the new jail. The location has been a jail site for over 165 years. The original jail cost \$750.00 to build and was sold to Thomas Turner for \$15.00. The following actions were taken to build the 1871 jail:

“By a special act of the General Assembly on February 15, 1865, the present county jail was built. On the twentieth day of September, 1866, the county court, then composed of William Elstun, county judge, and Ephraim and James L. Primm, associates, had the following order passed:”

Ordered, that a tax, at the rate of two mills on the dollar, be levied on all taxable property in the county of Perry, to be expended for the purpose of erecting a common jail in the town of Pinckneyville, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved february 15, 1865 and published in Vol. II., Private Laws of Illinois, 1865, page 543.

Nothing further was done until the tenth day of October, 1870, when the court— Charles E.R. Winthrop, James L Primm and James Ervin—ordered that a special tax of three mills be levied upon the taxable property in the county under and by virtue of “An act to amend an act to authorize the county court to issue bonds, approved February 16, 1865, and in force February 28, 1867. Private Laws of Illinois, 1867 Vol. II, page 890.” Plans at once were solicited and those submitted to the county by Samuel Hannaford of Cincinnati, Ohio were adopted by the county authorities, April 21, 1871.

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On the twenty sixth of the same month, notices were issued soliciting bids from throughout the midwest, for the erection of the building. All bids were to be presented by the tenth of the following May. The contract was let to E. Hough of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the tenth of May, 1871. The contract price was \$14,150., and the payments were to be made on the first of each month.

The Office of the Sheriff, his residence and the jail were very important in the 19th century and early nineteen hundreds. Under Illinois law the office of the sheriff is to conserve and keep the peace, suppress riots, routs, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace, and prevent crime. He or she shall keep and maintain the office at the county seat. Each sheriff shall attend upon all courts held in his or her county and obey lawful orders and directions of the court. The Office of the Sheriff is an elected office and goes before the people every four years.

Some of the duties are to serve civil papers, execute criminal warrants, provide bailiffs for the court, oversee the courthouse, police and patrol the county, and oversee the jail and the inmates assigned to it.

Perry County developed from a patchwork of prairies to a thriving community consisting of 12 organized townships, each containing approximately 36 square miles. The county was laced with trails and railroads by 1871.

The Illinois Central Railroad was the first land grant railroad in the area, due to the work of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas and Sidney Breese in getting a bill passed. Both Pinckneyville and DuQuoin served as important railroad centers. DuQuoin had the mainline of the Illinois Central Railroad and became the principal source of coal for these trains. Pinckneyville provided connections with the Wabash, Chester and Western Railroad and the St. Louis Coal Railroad. The trains hauled coal from the mines, grain from the elevators and made connections with other trains from far away places. Transients followed the rails and depots were gathering places for loiterers. There were also occasional slaves fleeing northward through Perry County.

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PERRY COUNTY JAIL

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Additionally, immigrants flowed into the county from foreign lands to work in the mines. There were labor and management conflicts and strikes became common. The mines employed many immigrants and Willisville became known for its fist fights. Guns were used, too, and one citizen declared there was a murder every night. Saloons in the county served liquor until the days of prohibition. Then the Berger and Shelton gangs of the twenties and thirties made frequent forays into the county. Tamaroa historians tell that the Sheltons were frequent visitors to the village where liquor flowed undercover. One shooting occurred there, but culprits were never apprehended. The volume of work for the sheriff and his staff became increasingly difficult.

Besides the conflicts in coal fields and saloons, there was domestic violence. On May 29, 1912, George Engle stabbed his wife killing her and her unborn baby and his sister-in-law in DuQuoin. Justice prevailed and Engle was scheduled to be hanged. On the day before he went to the gallows in the Perry County jail on October 18, 1912, he had his three remaining children as his guests in the parlor of the sheriff's residence. Then he treated them to dinner in the dining room. The Pinckneyville Democrat reported that the children never realized their father was a prisoner or that this was to be their last visit with him.

The compassionate sheriff, Samuel T. Duncan, led Engle to the gallows the next day when the noose was fitted around his neck and the trap door sprung. The outline of the steps that led to the gallows may still be seen on the west wall of the jail today.

Another sheriff of note was Robert J. Ozburn who served from 1934 to 1938. He lived at the jail and cared for the prisoners. He served as a deputy, both before and after his term. He was best known for his firm stand for law and order during the turbulent days of the mine war in the early thirties. The Progressive Union came into existence as a result of that strife.

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**PERRY COUNTY JAIL**

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The era of the railroads passed following World War II and eighteen wheelers became the barons of transportation. The sheriff's workload seemed lightened, but there were other factions of lawbreakers: speeders, vandals, thieves, a jailbreak and a few murders. The sheriff's new duties included monitoring traffic laws. Highway Route 13 to Belleville became a paved highway in the mid-twenties. U.S. Route 51, a north-south route from Rockford to Cairo, passed through DuQuoin and the east side of the county. Routes 127, 13 and 154 passed through Pinckneyville and became paved highways carrying traffic in all directions. The former "Black Diamond" trail, a coal haulage route from Cairo to Springfield became Route 127.

The Office of the Sheriff, his residence and the jail were an important part of the community. According to citizens, a prisoner's life was much less structured than it is today. Prisoners were allowed the freedom of the entire jail. On hot days, they could sleep in the area above the cell cage that provided better air circulation. Many of the inmates were in jail for alcoholism and were also repeat offenders. Colorful stories were told of their exploits. Some of the inmates had artistic skill, as reflected by the colorful cartoon characters and other artwork that has been left on cell walls. The jail cells with their artwork, their display of prison memorabilia, educational displays of drug paraphernalia and stark surroundings keep alive the story of law and justice in Perry County.



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PERRY COUNTY JAIL

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Editors, not listed, History of Perry County, Illinois, 1827-1988. Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, Kentucky, 1988

Bigham, Winton L., County Clerk & Recorder. Reference and Year Book for Perry County, Illinois, 1982. Publisher not acknowledged

Hirsch, Don, Reference and Year Book for Perry County, Illinois, 1988. Artcraft Press, DuQuoin, Illinois, 1988.

Editors, unlisted, Road Atlas-1993, Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, Illinois 1993.

Perry County Records, Perry County Court House, Perry County, Pinckneyville, Illinois

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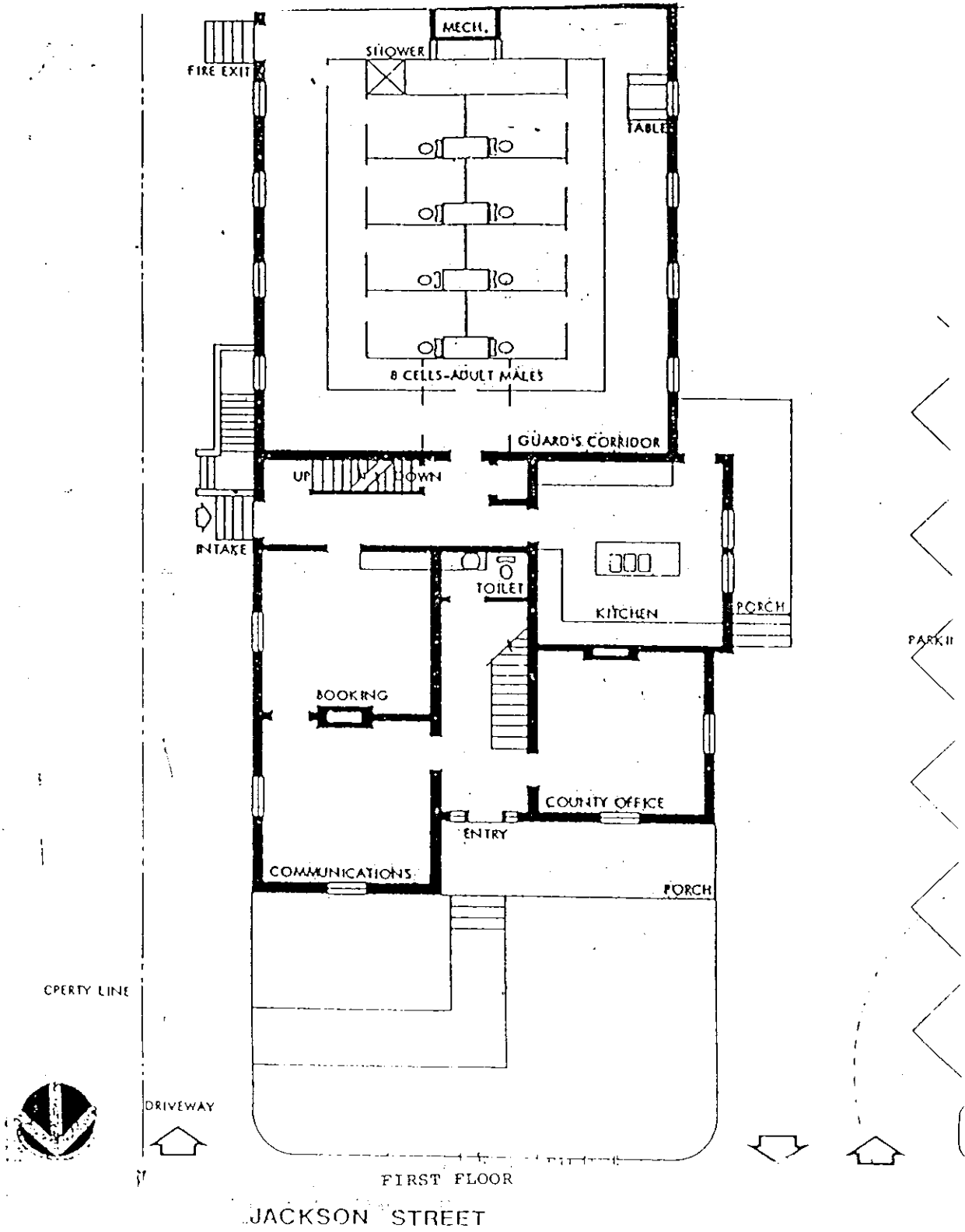
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Verbal Boundary Description

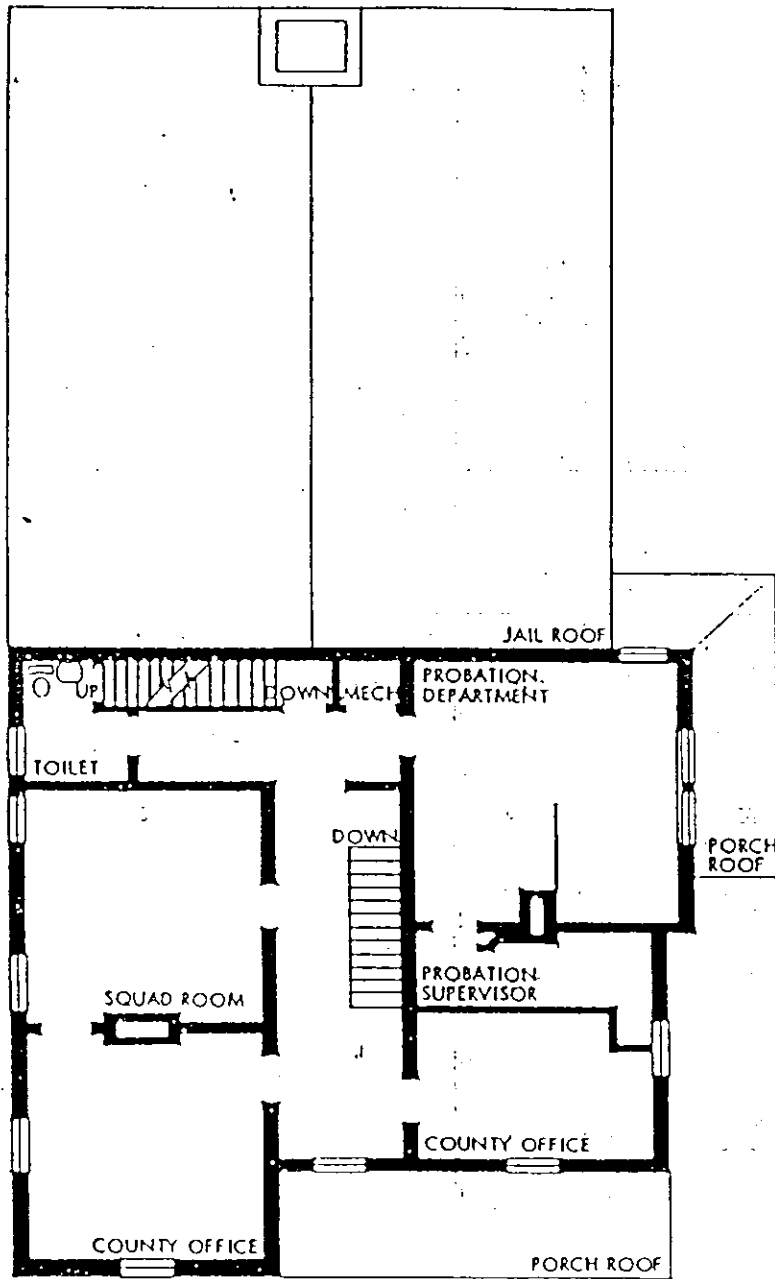
The property on which the jail and the sheriff's residence sit is Lot Number 50 of the Commissioner's Addition to Pickneyville. The size of the lot is ninety-nine square feet.

Boundary Justification

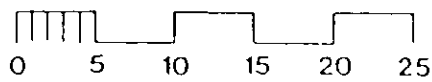
The nominated property includes the entire parcel of property historically associated with the Perry County Jail.

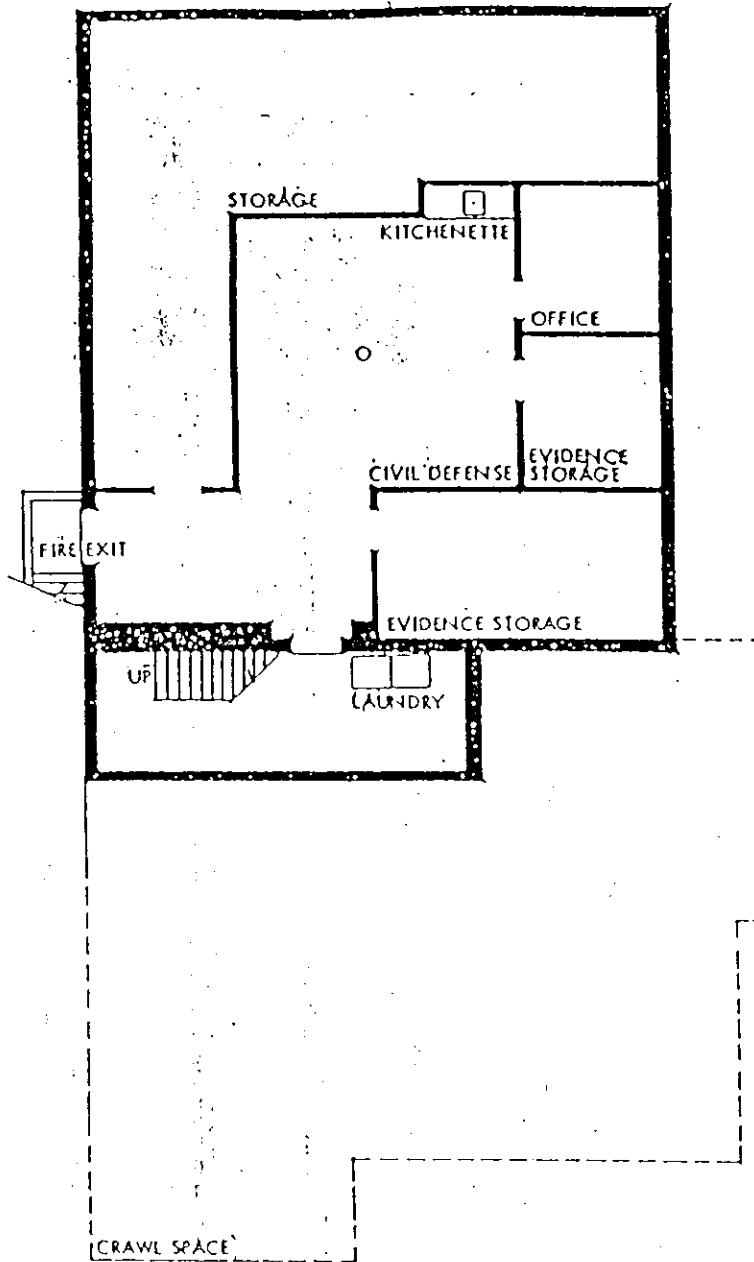


Perry County Jail. First Floor—rooms are labeled to reflect their function in the 1970s.



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR





## BASEMENT



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED

AUG 28 2000

Preservation Services

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](mailto:Edson_Beall@nps.gov)

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

AUG 18 2000

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/07/00 THROUGH 8/11/00

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

ALASKA, YUKON-KOYUKUK BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Taylor, James, Cabins, Right bank of the Yukon opposite Fourth of July Creek, Eagle vicinity, 87001203, REMOVED, 8/07/00 (Yukon River Lifeways TR)

CALIFORNIA, MONTEREY COUNTY, Steinbeck, John, House, 132 Central Ave., Salinas, 00000856, LISTED, 8/08/00

COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY, First National Bank Building, 3728 Cleveland Ave., Wellington, 00000937, LISTED, 8/10/00

CONNECTICUT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Rye House, 122-132 Old Mount Tom Rd., Litchfield, 00000940, LISTED, 8/10/00

FLORIDA, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, St. Anastasia Catholic School, Old, 910 Orange Ave., Fort Pierce, 00000941, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Library--University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1408 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, 00000413, LISTED, 8/11/00 (University of Illinois Buildings designed by Charles A. Platt MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Buckingham Building, 59-67 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, 00000942, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Noble--Seymour--Crippen House, 5622-5624 N. Newark Ave., Chicago, 00000950, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Leonard, Clifford Milton, Farm, Hathaway Circle, Lake Forest, 00000944, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Morse, Robert Hosmer, House, 1301 Knollwood Circle, Lake Forest, 00000947, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, PERRY COUNTY, Perry County Jail, 108 W. Jackson St., Pinckneyville, 00000943, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Bretz, John F., House and Warehouse, 113 N. Fifth St., Springfield, 00000945, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, Brown, William, Building, 226-228 S. Main St., Rockford, 00000946, LISTED, 8/10/00

ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, Illinois National Guard Armory, 605 N. Main St., Rockford, 00000948, LISTED, 8/10/00

IOWA, CEDAR COUNTY, Kreinbring Phillips 66 Gas Station, 200 Main St., Lowden, 00000933, LISTED, 8/10/00

IOWA, LINN COUNTY, Second and Third Avenue Historic District, 1400 to 1800 blks of Second Ave. SE and Third Ave. SE, Cedar Rapids, 00000926, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Cedar Rapids, Iowa MPS)

IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Dahlonega School #1, Cty. Rd. H25, 2 mi. NE of Ottumwa, Ottumwa vicinity, 00000934, LISTED, 8/10/00

MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY, Rollins, John R., School, 451 Howard St., Lawrence, 00000956, LISTED, 8/10/00

MASSACHUSETTS, NORFOLK COUNTY, Fisher School--High Street Historic District, 748-850; 751-823 High St., Westwood, 00000687, LISTED, 6/30/00

MONTANA, MISSOULA COUNTY, Lenox Flats, 300-306 West Broadway, Missoula, 00000874, LISTED, 8/08/00 (Missoula MPS)

NEW JERSEY, SOMERSET COUNTY, Higginsville Road Bridges, Higginsville Rd. at the South Branch of the Raritan River, Hillsborough vicinity, 00000916, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Metal Truss Bridges in Somerset County MPS)

NEW YORK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, Blink Bonnie, 1368 Sunset Rd., Schodack, 00000958, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, Teegarden--Centennial Covered Bridge, Eagleton Rd. T-761, 0.1 mi E of C-411, Salem vicinity, 00000961, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Olmsted Falls Depot, 25802 Garfield Rd., Olmsted Falls, 00000963, LISTED, 8/10/00

OHIO, SUMMIT COUNTY, Northfield Town Hall, 9546 Brandywine Rd., Northfield, 00000962, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, ERIE COUNTY, Erie Trust Company Building, 1001 State St., Erie, 00000967, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, FULTON COUNTY, Cold Spring Farm, 323 Lions Park Dr., McConnellsburg, Todd, 00000966, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, LANCASTER COUNTY, New Holland Machine Company, 146 E. Franklin St., New Holland, 00000846, LISTED, 8/09/00

PENNSYLVANIA, MERCER COUNTY, Greenville Commercial Historic District, Centered on Main, Canal and Clinton Sts., Greenville, 00000964, LISTED, 8/10/00

PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Bell Telephone Company Building, 1827-35 Arch St., Philadelphia, 00000849, LISTED, 8/07/00

PENNSYLVANIA, YORK COUNTY, Red Lion Borough Historic District, Roughly bounded by Edgewood Ave., Windsor Twp. line, MD&PA RR., Chestnut Rd., Country Club Rd., and York Twp. line., Red Lion, 00000847, LISTED, 8/10/00

TEXAS, BURNET COUNTY, Briggs State Bank, Loop 308, approx. 0.5 mi. N of jct. with US 183, Briggs, 00000885, LISTED, 8/11/00

WASHINGTON, FERRY COUNTY, Fairweather--Trevitt House, 645 Kaufman, Republic, 00000975, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Colvos Store, 123rd Ave. SW and Cove Rd., Vashon, 00000970, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Skykomish Historic Commercial District, Railroad Ave., from 3rd St. to W of N 6th St., and part of Old Cascade Hwy., Skykomish, 00000974, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Steen, Helmer and Selma, House, 10924 SW Cove Rd., Vashon, 00000976, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Vashon Hardware Store, 17601 99th Ave. SW, Vashon, 00000971, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, PIERCE COUNTY, Wilkeson Arch, WA 165, Church St. and Brierhill Blvd., Wilkeson, 00000973, LISTED, 8/10/00

WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Bump Block--Bellevue House--Hawthorne Hotel, S 206 Post St., Spokane, 00000977, LISTED, 8/10/00 (Single Room Occupancy Hotel's in the Central Business District of Spokane MPS)

WASHINGTON, SPOKANE COUNTY, Roosevelt Apartments, 524 W. Seventh Ave., Spokane, 00000969, LISTED, 8/10/00

WISCONSIN, OZAUKEE COUNTY, Jahn, William F., Farmstead, 12112-12116 N. Wauwatosa Rd., Mequon, 00000978, LISTED, 8/10/00



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)              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle | (1850-1900)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late              | (1900-present)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People              | (give names & dates)     |

8. Specific Date: 1871

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture               | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture              | <input checked="" 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 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 if necessary. Built by Samuel Hamisford, architect from

9. Cincinnati.  
Form prepared by:

Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street and number: \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

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.



