

ROBERT H. MICHEL
18TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

MINORITY WHIP
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
RANKING MEMBER
LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SUBCOMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2112 RAYBURN BUILDING
(202) 225-0201

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

12-6-76
mgs Report

RALPH VINOVIK
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1007 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PEORIA, ILLINOIS 61602
(309) 675-8358

COUNTIES:
BROWN MASON
BUREAU PEORIA
CASS SCHUYLER
KNOX STARK
TAYLOR

December 3, 1976

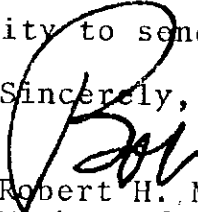
Mr. Frank A. Ward, II, President
Galesburg Historical Society
219 Weinberg Arcade
Galesburg, Illinois 61401

Dear Frank:

I am pleased to send along the enclosed notice from the National Park Service indicating the Galesburg Historic District has been placed in the National Register, and I trust you will be receiving word of this through the State Historic Preservation Officer in the near future.

I appreciate the opportunity to send this along.

Sincerely,


Robert H. Michel
Member of Congress

RIIM:LS
Encl.

12/6/76

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered

Name

Location

Galesburg Historic District

Galesburg
Knox County

Also Notified

Hon. Charles H. Percy
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. John McGuire
Director, Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
400 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Galesburg Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION Much of the central part of Galesburg bounded by Berrien,
Clark, Pearl, and Sanborn

STREET & NUMBER

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN Galesburg

--- VICINITY OF
CODE

STATE Illinois

COUNTY Knox

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Registry of Deeds, ETC. Knox County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Galesburg

Illinois

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey
2. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

DATE

Oct. 1973 (1) & Oct. 1974 (2) FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield,

STATE

Illinois

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Galesburg (1970 population: 36,290) is located in west-central Knox County, of which it is the seat, in western Illinois about 165 miles from Chicago, 53 from Peoria and 43 from Burlington, Iowa. The town-site is situated on high prairie at the height of the divide between the Mississippi and Illinois River watersheds and may best be described as flat with some slight undulation. There are no prominent topographical features.

The Galesburg Historic District includes most of the original town plat bounded by Academy, Seminary, North & South streets, a substantial part of the Knox College campus, and a number of older residential neighborhoods, mainly north of North. The primary criterion for establishing the boundary (v. Item 10) was that of visual cohesion. This was applied most thoroughly in the northern part of the district, where areas of a generally homogeneous and substantial residential quality were developed along the corridor of Academy, the broader band of Broad, Cherry and Prairie, and an area centered on Losey and Chambers, all three tied together by North and/or Grove. The southern part of the district (generally south of the Santa Fe railroad) is less unified, partially due to the variety of uses present, but equally to the larger size of individual structures and resulting lower density: though roughly 50% of the district's area, the southern part contains only 30% of the structures. Consequently, the boundary here has also been affected by the extent of area dominated by significant sites. Included in these are some of the district's most outstanding.

Land use within the district is diverse, encompassing the full range of urban uses. The only extensive area of uniform use is that north of North, almost exclusively residential. Industrial and utility functions are limited to the proximity of the railroads, while commercial, social, governmental, medical, religious and cultural uses are intermixed in the area of the original plat south of North, long the city's center. The major educational/institutional facility is, of course, Knox College, dominating the southwest part of the district. The only Federal property seems to be the U.S. Post Office on East Main.

Residential density in the district is generally moderate, with most homes situated on 66-foot lots with generous and largely uniform street setbacks. Most residential structures are detached and single-family and about equally divided between frame and masonry construction. Their proportions range from quite substantial to nearly luxurious with mostly two or 2½ stories, thus producing a streetscape of considerable solidity. In non-residential areas, the relationships between structures are somewhat looser, except on Main street from Cherry to Chambers with its virtually closed front of commercial buildings. With numerous buildings over two stories, Main and the immediately adjacent blocks of intersecting streets present a decidedly urban aspect. East-west streets south of Main are characterized by widely-spaced buildings of generally great substance, thus offering a series of impressive views.

Galesburg's street pattern is based on a rectangular grid, somewhat imperfectly expressed because of the Santa Fe and Burlington railroad

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tracks. The major traffic carriers are Main, Losey, Fremont, Seminary and Academy and transportation is mainly dependent on the private automobile.

Of 1128 structures encompassed within the Galesburg Historic District, excluding garages and other minor buildings, 111 have been evaluated as possessing special significance and an additional 49 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Recent construction accounts for 46 and intrusions for 33 buildings or about 7% of those extant. Among the remaining structures there are a great many fine residences only slightly below the quality of those selected as significant, several of which should have been photographed by the Structures Survey. Their contribution to the district is distinct and far more important than that of mere background.

Stylistically, the historic district is distinguished by a number of large residences transitional between Queen Anne and Classical Revival dating from the 1890's (Nos.4-5,10,15,26,29-30,33). Purer expressions of both Queen Anne (Nos.2,9,19,25,28,41,43) and Neo-Classical modes (Nos.6,8,24,38) also play an important part. Some early Gothics (Nos.11,18), one of outstanding importance (no.11), are augmented by later expressions of the same original inspiration (Nos.22,31,35). Second Empire (No.7), Romanesque (Nos.12,20,27,46), and Italianate (Nos.14,23,34) are also significantly present. A number of other styles, including Tudor, Georgian and Spanish Revivals, Bungalow and Early Modern, are also represented. Despite these many styles, however, the main fabric is created by those dominant from ca.1890-1905.

Intrusions in the Galesburg Historic District are relatively few and largely limited to the proximity of the central business district. By far the most disruptive are a new Howard Johnson motel and restaurant on the northwest corner of the Public Square and a shopping complex at Broad and North. A new Knox College residence hall in the block bounded by West, Academy, Simmons and Tompkins comes in a close third. All three of these structures are unsympathetic in their scale and make no reference whatsoever to the surrounding historic fabric. Remaining intrusions are mostly of small scale -- mainly insensitive new apartment buildings and stores and inapt modernizations -- and have relatively little effect on the district.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Galesburg is a city rich in historical associations many of which are still highly visible. The city's foundation as a religious-educational colony is still very much in evidence, not only in the home of the city's founder, G.W.Gale, but in the presence of Knox College, particularly the school's Old Main and Willard Hall, as well. In Old Main and its environs, the city further possesses a truly major site: the only Lincoln-Douglas debate location unaltered since 1858. The changes wrought by the coming of railroads, transforming a quiet college town into a major commercial center, are also obvious: directly in the industrial and transportation complexes near the tracks and indirectly in the wealth that engendered the city's prominent residential areas.

Architecturally, Galesburg presents two distinct faces. The one, formed by a series of striking individual structures is encountered in the south of the district: Main Street, the Knox College campus, and the areas of the Burlington Depot and County Courthouse. The other, to the north, results from an ensemble of fine residences, many of unusual and outstanding excellence. Dating from ca.1890-1905, the unity of style, scale and material is most impressive.

HISTORY

The earliest history of Galesburg cannot be separated from that of Knox College and George Washington Gale, whose vision of a Christian college on the prairie was the germ from which both sprouted. Having been engaged in establishing a Manual Labor College at Whitesboro, N.Y., G.W.Gale conceived the idea of founding a similar institution in the west, situated in a town specifically colonized for that purpose. His plan, as circulated during the summer of 1834 was, in the main, the following: subscription books to be opened for the purpose of raising \$40,000 to purchase a Township of land in one of the western states; a village plat to be laid out on the purchase; six hundred and forty acres to be reserved for a College Farm; the remainder to be laid out into farms, and appraised at an average of \$5 per acre and sold to the subscribers or to settlers. The proceeds of the sales, after defraying expenses and re-imbursing subscribers, to go into the fund for a college, academy, and female seminary.

By May of 1835, sufficient subscribers and funds (\$21,000) had been secured to begin serious steps towards implementation. An exploring

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committee was sent to Illinois and Indiana during the summer and, in September, a purchasing committee (consisting of Sylvanus Ferris, Nehemiah West, Thomas Simmons, and Mr. Gale) departed, entering 10,746.81 acres in Knox County, Illinois, on or about 1 November. On 7 January, 1836, the subscribers met at Whitesboro, platting the purchase into village and farms, naming the village and streets, appointing trustees, and formulating final plans for the colonization project in general. That same spring, the colonists began leaving for the west, the first company of settlers arriving 2 June 1836. These, and the other original settlers, did not, however, locate immediately in Galesburg, but erected a temporary encampment known as Log City until suitable frame residences could be erected in the town proper. The first of these was finished that November by one Phlegmon Phelps. By the fall of 1837, most of the colonists had established themselves either in town or on farms and Galesburg, with 232 inhabitants, had become a reality.

Knox College, the *raison d'etre* of Galesburg, received its charter under the title of Knox Manual Labor College in 1837, making it the fourth oldest in the state. By the fall of 1838, the academy building was ready and formally opened, but it was not until 1841 that the college was fully organized. Signal events in the college's further history include the completion of Old Main and the Female Seminary (both 1857, v. Nos. 11, 34) and the admission of women to the full college course (1870). Beyond question the single most significant moment, however, was the fifth Lincoln-Douglas Debate, held 7 October 1858 at the east end of Old Main and usually described as "a great day for Galesburg and the college, and one of the most spectacular events in their history."

The growth of Galesburg, meanwhile, proceeded steadily albeit slowly. It was incorporated as a village in 1841 and, by the end of its first decade (1846), had a population of about 800. The town was strongly Abolitionist, one of the state's earliest Anti-Slavery societies having been established there in 1837, and went on to become a major depot on the Underground Railroad. Hand in hand with Abolition - at least in Galesburg - went Temperance and, when Galesburg incorporated as a city in 1857, prohibition of the sale of liquor was voted into the city charter as a fundamental clause. Nor so fundamental, though, as to prevent the repeal of prohibition when the city was re-incorporated in 1876.

The most important economic event occurring to Galesburg after its foundation was the completion of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad through the town. The history of the road's location through Galesburg is long and complex, but,

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aided by a \$250,000 citizen's subsidy, the railroad was eventually captured for the city, the first train entering 7 Dec. 1854. The effects were immediate and generally salutary, the town of 882 (in 1850) exploding to over 4,000 by 1856 and 9,230 in 1867. The railroad brought substantial industry in its wake and other lines locating through the city, particularly the Santa Fe in 1887 assured Galesburg's future as a major railroad center. Railroads, because of the growth they occasioned also secured the county seat for the city, removal from Knoxville being decided by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1873 after the hotly-contested election of 1869.

A second factor in Galesburg's growth, though intimately related to the first, was the ever-increasing tide of Swedish immigration inaugurated by the Bishop Hill Colony (1846) 30 miles to the northeast. By 1847, Galesburg itself already had a Swedish population of 20; in 1854 the stream became quite active, continuing steadily until 1880: there were 1,650 Swedish settlers in 1867, an estimated 3,500-4,000 in 1880, and in 1912 at least 8,000 of either Swedish birth or descent -- more than one-third the total population. The most famous son of this sizeable community was, of course, Carl Sandburg.

Civic improvements to the city began in 1866 with the authorization of the Galesburg Gas Light and Coke Co. Paving of the streets with brick was begun in 1877, with many of these early streets greatly in evidence in the residential sections of the city included in the historic district. Electric street lighting was introduced beginning in 1883 and public transportation in 1885. The City Hall, Fire Station (v.Nos.24,36) and other public buildings were authorized in 1905, Galesburg having survived without such municipal amenities until then.

Residential areas of Galesburg at first developed along modest lines, quite in keeping with the straight thinking of the original settlers. But the growth induced by the railroads also led to the accumulation of considerable wealth, particularly following the Civil War. Expansion of the city's commercial district also contributed to the new residential development. This occurred mainly north of North street along the wide corridor of Broad, Cherry and Prairie and along Academy and reached its peak shortly before 1900. Certainly, all residential areas in the historic district had reached their maturity at or shortly after the turn of the century.

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. When more than one area of significance applies, these are listed in descending order.

1. SANBORN TERRACE APARTMENTS
Northwest corner of Broad and North
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. RESIDENCE
343 North Prairie
Built in 1896
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. JAMES L.SHORT (WILLIAM BROWNING) HOUSE
342 North Kellogg
Built in 1868; addition by Browning in 1880
Little is known about Mr.Short. His house, though, was perhaps the first large home built in Galesburg to reflect the growing prosperity and accumulation of wealth in the 1860's. William Browning was a leading merchant and banker.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. CLARK E.CARR HOUSE
560 North Prairie
Built in 1894
M.Carr was an extremely prominent Galesburgian who served as U.S.Ambassador to Denmark. The first known presidential cabinet meeting outside out Washington since the War of 1812 was held in the house following the Lincoln-Douglas Debate anniversary celebration of 7 October 1899.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. RESIDENCE
545 North Prairie
Built in 1896
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. RESIDENCE
464 North Prairie
Built in 1896
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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7. MRS. MARY SMITH (G.W. GALE III) HOUSE
455 North Prairie
Built in 1896
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
8. CYRUS M. AVERY HOUSE
640 North Prairie
Built in 1902
Cyrus Avery and his brother Robert designed and manufactured cultivators. Though from Galesburg, their factory was in Peoria. Cyrus Avery built this house upon his retirement and return to the city of his birth.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
9. JOHN C. FAHNESTOCK (BIRMINGHAM-WEINBERG) HOUSE
591 North Prairie
Built in 1896
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
10. GEORGE LAURENCE HOUSE
590 North Prairie
Built in 1891
Mr. Laurence was a wealthy attorney, farmer, financier and politician.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
11. KNOX COLLEGE OLD MAIN
South side of South, foot of Broad
Completed in 1857
The Fifth Lincoln-Douglas Debate was held at the east end of Old Main 7 October 1858. The site has changed little in appearance from that time, though the building was restored and stabilized by Thomas Eddy Talmadge during the 1930's.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (EQUALLY SO)
12. ARLINGTON HOTEL
Northwest Corner of South & Seminary
Built in 1896 by Crocker & Robbins
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
13. RESIDENCE
57 East Seldon
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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14. DR. POLLOCK HOUSE
148 West Tompkins

The house originally stood at 218 S. Cedar and was moved to its present location several years ago.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. RESIDENCE
319 West North

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. CORPUS CHRISTI ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Northeast corner of Prairie and South
Built in 1883

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. JOHN C. STEWART HOUSE
483 North Kellogg
Built in 1857

J.C. Stewart served three separate terms as Mayor of Galesburg. He was actively engaged in banking and was also a director of the Pressed Brick & Tile Co., one of the city's largest early industries.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. WILLIAM PATCH (HENRY SISSON) HOUSE
435 North Kellogg
Built in 1855

Little is known of Mr. Patch. In 1895, the house was purchased by Henry Sisson, one of Galesburg's early settlers and vice-president of the Galesburg National Bank.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. APARTMENT BUILDING
166-76 North Kellogg
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Northeast Corner Ferris and Prairie
Built in 1893
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. RESIDENCE
1220 North Prairie
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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22. COMMERCIAL

Northeast Corner Kellogg & Main
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. KNOX COUNTY JAIL

E. Side Cherry, S. of South
Built in 1874 by William Quagle, architect
Still in use as a jail, this was the first new county
building erected after the removal of the county seat
from Knoxville in 1873.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. GALESBURG CITY HALL

E. Side Cherry, N. of Tompkins
Built in 1905 by architect William Wolfe
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

25. RESIDENCE

559 North Chambers
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

26. J.W. LESCHER HOUSE

534 North Broad
Built in 1895
John Lescher founded the Lescher Drug Co. in 1877 and
was one of the city's most prominent men.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Southwest corner Broad and Public Square
Built in 1897 by architects Gottschalk and Beadle
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

28. ALBERT FELT HOUSE

738 North Broad
Built ca. 1894
Mr. Felt was engaged in the real estate and livestock
businesses.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

29. DR. JAMES VERNON LUSTER HOUSE

756 North Broad
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. RESIDENCE

774 North Broad
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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31. RESIDENCE

246 South Academy
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. APARTMENT BUILDING

Southeast corner Academy and Tompkins
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. EDWARD J.KING HOUSE

537 North Academy
Built in 1898
Mr.King was prominent in politics. He served in the
State Assembly, as Ambassador to Denmark, and as a
member of Congress (1915-24).
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. KNOX COLLEGE WHITING HALL

North Side Tompkins, Cherry to Broad
Built in 1854-57; east wing added 1885; west wing 1892
Originally this was the Female Seminary as envisioned
in the founding plan. It has been known as Whiting Hall
since 1892.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE

West side Cherry, Tompkins to South
Built in 1884-86 by architect E.E.Myers
The courthouse sits on land stricken from an early
park that was donated by th city to the county as an
inducement for locating the county seat in Galesburg.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. CENTRAL FIRE STATION

South side Simmons, East of Cherry
Built in 1905-6 by architect J.Grant Beadle
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. STANDISH PARK

Directly west of No.35
The plot was planned as a park in the original plat of
1836 and seems to have been used as some kind of public
commons until 1859 when it was planted as a private park
by the college. It was leased by the city in 1869 and
acquired outright in 1872 when the eastern one-third was
donated to the county for the courthouse site.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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38. ORPHEUM THEATER
East side Kellogg, North of Simmons
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
39. BURLINGTON PASSENGER DEPOT
East Side Seminary at Tompkins
Built in 1912
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
40. SALVATION ARMY (NOW:COMMERCIAL)
Directly north of No.24
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
41. RESIDENCE
537 North Cham bers
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
42. GEORGE WASHINGTON GALE HOUSE
127 East North
Built ca.1840; alterations since
G.W.Gale was Galesburg's founder and moving spirit. See
History above.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
43. GEORGE PRINCE HOUSE
546 North Academy
Built ca.1874
Mr.Prince was very active in politics, serving as City
Attorney, in the State General Assembly and in Congress.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
44. MARCUS PERRIN (G.W.G.FERRIS) HOUSE
444 North Academy
Built before 1889
Mr.Perrin was a capitalist. G.W.G.Ferris, a later
resident of the house, is the generally accepted
inventor of the Ferris Wheel.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
45. SILAS WILLARD HOUSE
501 East Losey
Built before 1860; porch added later
Silas Willard was a prominent citizen and one of the
first merchants in the city. He was also instrumental
in bringing the Burlington RR through Galesburg.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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46. KNOX COLLEGE ALUMNI BUILDING

South Side South, East of Cedar

Built in 1890 by architect E.E.Myers

The cornerstone was laid by President Benjamin Harrison.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. ALFRED M.CRAIG HOUSE

153 East North

A.M.Craig was a distinguished lawyer. He opened his law office in Knoxville in 1853, later removing to Galesburg.

He was a judge on the Illinois Supreme Court from

1872-1900. He also served at the 1870 Illinois Consti-

tutional Convention and was president of five area banks.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY HOUSE

437 North Prairie

Built ca.1892

Finley was the 7th president of Knox College and the first who was not an ordained minister. His tenure

(1892-99) has been described as "the beginning of a new era at Knox College."

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

10 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chapman & Co., History of Knox County, Chicago 1878.
 J.L.Dewey, Dewey's County Directory, Galesburg 1868.
 Elmo Calkins, They Broke the Prairie, New York 1937.
 Albert S.Perry, History of Knox County, Illinois, Chicago 1912.
Portrait and Biographical Album of Knox County, Ill., Chgo.1886.

11 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx.496

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the intersection of Main and Academy, the boundary extends N on Academy to the N line of the A.T.&S.F.RR r.o.w., SW on this line to the E line of Cedar, N on this to Ferris Place, E on Ferris Place to the interior property lines W of Academy, N on these & the W lines of 338 & 337 West North to the south line

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

12 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, Staff Researcher

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Services (Paul Sprague) May 31, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1808 West 103rd Street

TELEPHONE

312-881-1870

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

ITEM 10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (BOUNDARY) - PAGE 2

of Mary, E on this and the line of 951 North Academy to the interior property lines E of Academy, S on these to the interior property lines N of North, E on these to the interior property lines W of Broad, N on these to the N line of 1248 North Broad, E on this and the N lines of 1247 North Broad, 1248 & 1255 North Cherry, and 1238 & 1259 North Prairie to the interior property lines E of Prairie, S on these to the N line of 540 North Kellogg, E on this, the N line of 537 North Kellogg and then the 1st lot line S of Losey to Seminary, N on Seminary to Greenleaf, E on Greenleaf to the interior property lines E of Seminary, S on these to the N line of 766 North Bateman, E on this and the N lines of 763 North Bateman, 768 & 765 North Willard and 784 & 765 North Beecher to the interior property lines E of Beecher, S on these & the E line of 711 East Losey to Losey, W on Losey to the E line of 564 East Losey, S on this & the line of the E line of Willard to Grove, W on Grove to the first property lines E of Chambers, S on these to the N line of 215 North Chambers, W on this to Chambers, S on Chambers to Matthews, E on Matthews to the 1st lot lines E of Chambers, S on these to the N line of 71 North Chambers, W on this to Chambers, S on Chambers to the S line of the Burlington Northern RR r.o.w., SW on this to South, W on South to the first property lines W of Seminary, N on these and the W lines of Lot 32 Block 42 and Lots 15, 18 & 23 Block 29 to the S line of Lot 22 Block 29, W on this and its extension to the extension of the W line of Lot 6 Block 30, S on this and the W lines of Lots 2, 1, 8 & 11 Block 41 to South, W on South to Prairie, N on Prairie to the S line of Lot 17 Block 34, W on this to the W line of the same lot, S on the extension of this line to Tompkins, W on Tompkins to the interior property lines W of Prairie, S on these to the N line of Lot 7 Block 40, W on this to Cherry, S on Cherry to South, E on South to the interior property lines W of Prairie, S on these to the N line of Lot 10 Block 45, W on this to Prairie, S on Prairie to the extension of the S line of Lot 4 Block 48, W on this to the W line of the same lot, N on this to Berrien, E on Berrien to West, N on West to the interior property lines N of South, W on these to Academy, S on Academy to South, SW on Monmouth to the 1st lot line W of Academy, SSE on this to the interior property lines SE of Monmouth, SW on these to the W line of 452 West Monmouth, NW on this & the W lines of 445 West Monmouth and Lot 6 of the same block to South, E on South to the W line of 505 West South, N on this and the W lines of 398 & 399 West Tompkins to Cross, W on Cross to the W line of Hope Cemetery, NE on this to Main, and E on Main to the point of commencement.
(N.B. Boundary segments on streets follow the mid-line of said streets unless otherwise specified.)