Art & Architecture Guide
National Road of Illinois
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The art and architecture along the Historic National Road shows the culture brought by the people to Illinois, this wilderness in the west. It shows their character, their values, their beliefs, their joys, their desires, and their commitments to the future of our country. We cannot divorce the art and architecture of the people from their history. Their history is seen through their art and architecture.

Through this guide, you will explore the art and architectural treasures located in communities along the National Road. The sites for this self-guided tour were selected by a committee of local scholars and historians in an effort to highlight the past.

The Historic National Road, also known as the “Road That Built the Nation,” was created in 1806 by legislation signed by President Thomas Jefferson. Sometimes called “The Cumberland Road” and “The Old Pike,” it was the only road completely built with federal funds.

Originally winding from Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois, the National Road opened Illinois to settlement. Today, the Illinois National Road stretches 164 miles from Marshall to East St. Louis and is mirrored by U.S. Route 40 and Interstate 70.

Between communities, you’ll pass through some of the Midwest’s most fertile farmland. You’ll see bustling, state-of-the-art agricultural facilities that are, quite literally, shining examples of Illinois agribusiness today. And you’ll find ramshackle silos and weathered barns — silent reminders of men and women who cut a living from the land generations before. You’ll cross quiet creeks, rushing streams, and pass through pockets of hickory and oak that shade the soil where prairie grass once stood. Around the turns and along the miles, you’ll always know you’re on the right road, because our red, white and blue shields will be there to guide you.

Spend some time on the trail Joseph Shriver surveyed. Explore. Take photos. Make notes. Uncover memories in the life of a highway that built a nation. Build memories of your own. Savor the miles, savor the moments, and be safe.

In other words, enjoy your time on the National Road.
Old National Road Brick
US Highway 40
and County Road 2180
The unincorporated community of Livingston is the location of a surviving section of the “old” road. It is especially significant since it shows three successive generations of construction. Most prominent is the brick section of the Old National Road – also visible is old concrete curbs. The road section is on a slight grade and is easily walked.

Clark County Courthouse
501 Archer Ave.
Built in 1904, the courthouse is an example of Colonial Revival architecture featuring quoining on the corners with large pillared portico along the front. Alex A. Fuller was the architect for the courthouse, which is the county’s third courthouse. Abraham Lincoln tried many cases in the county’s first courthouse, which was built on this site in 1839. The second courthouse, which was built in 1874, was destroyed by fire in 1902.

The Archer House
717 Archer Ave.
This Marshall landmark is believed to be the oldest hotel in Illinois with notable occupants including Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Grover Cleveland. The Archer House, owned by William B. Archer, was constructed in 1841-1844 by his brother-in-law, John Bartlett, as a stage coach stop. It has been known by many names including St. James Hotel, New Archer House, and National Dixie. The Archer House is now a historic inn owned and operated by Charlene Brand, granddaughter of one of its former owners, Seymour Hurst.
Marshall

Harlen Hall
603 Locust St.
Built in 1872, the two-story Victorian brick building featured a livery stable on the first floor and an Opera House on the second floor. The livery, where opera patrons parked their carriages, and the original horseshoe shaped balcony still exists today. Harlan Hall now serves as a community center, with the second floor dedicated as the National Road Welcome Center.

John W. Lewis boyhood home
503 Chestnut St.
The Lewis home has strong elements of Colonial Revival and features large porches on the front. This 1908 home has a third floor that was used as a dance hall or children’s play area.

Robert L. Daleney House
602 N. 7th St.
This original solid brick home was built in 1862-1864 by Robert Dulaney, a prominent attorney and banker from Kentucky, who was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Members of the Dulaney family owned this home until 1957. The home features a steep Italianate bracketed-style roof, narrow windows, cast iron window cornices, extensive third floor ballroom, and a carriage house.
First Congregational Church
202 N. 6th St.
The First Congregational Church, built in 1908, is a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque Architecture. Within the bell tower hangs the original bell. The Buckeye Bell Foundry struck the bell in 1850.

First United Methodist Church
702 Plum St.
Construction began on the First Congregational Church in 1908, with the structure dedicated on March 7, 1909. The building, which serves as the third home of the church, is built with Indiana stone and features lovely stained glass windows, which were added at a later date. In 1988, several additions were made to the church, including a chapel, a meeting room, an office, a foyer, restrooms and an elevator.

Marshall Post Office
115 N. 7th St.
The post office, built in 1936, is an example of Streamlined Classicism, with features including three motifs on the façade depicting methods of transporting the mail – train, air, and boat. The large 1838 Depression Era mural in the lobby is titled “Harvest” is an oil painting on canvas by Miriam McKinnie, later Hofmeirer. The mural was restored in 2002 by Elizabeth Kendall and Peter Schoenmann.
The Doll House, which is one of the oldest homes in Marshall, was built in 1879 and is a Victorian style home. The house is 46 feet high and is one of the highest buildings in Marshall.

In an area once known as Calvert Hollow, the Stone Arch Bridge was built by army engineers over a century ago as part of the original National Road. Each stone was shaped to exact size by hand and no mortar or concrete was used. The stones were clamped together with keys to prevent slipping.

“Platted in 1835, Marshall served as the gateway to Illinois for National Road travelers.”

Marshall Fun Facts:
• Established at the crossroads of the Hubbard Trace and the National Road, Marshall flourished.
• Abraham Lincoln frequently visited Marshall during his circuit riding days.
Water Tower
116 N. Randall St.
The “Tin Man” water tower looks like the Tin Man from the Wizard of Oz and was a popular style in the 1930s.

Clark Masonic Lodge 603
26 W. Cumberland St.
After many of the downtown buildings were burned down in the early 1900s, this structure was constructed. Take note of the Masonic emblem on the top of the building.

Chancellor House
233 W. Cumberland St.
Built in 1860, the Chancellor House features outstanding columns with overhang porch in front. Colonial Revival and Federal architecture are represented in this community’s oldest home.

Martinsville Fun Facts:
• With construction of the National Road underway, the town’s early prosperity was directly related to the highway.
• Martinsville’s economy was fueled by agriculture and oil.
Lincoln School Museum
402 S. 4th St.
Built in 1880 by Harold Gallatin from brick made on his property in the Italianate style, Lincoln School was named after Abraham Lincoln although he never visited here. The school closed midterm in 1950 with just eight students attending at the time.

Miller Carriage House
Crutchfield Lane
This carriage house, built in the late 1800s, features a mixture of Queen Anne and Victorian architecture.

Race Horse Shoe
S. York
The World’s Largest Race Horse Horseshoe is displayed at this location. The horseshoe weighs 1200 pounds and was made in the Cobly Rowe Foundry in Martinsville.

Martinsville Fun Facts:
• Nothing beats a Moonshine burger for lunch. But, be sure to get there by 12:30 pm before they turn off the grill for the day.
• The town is home to the Rowe Foundry, which began as a blacksmith shop.
Old Casey National Bank
15 S. Central
The Old Casey National Bank building is one of the many historic buildings in Casey’s downtown area. It features white tiles and other elements that were popular during the period it was built.

Cochonour Residence
208 W. Main St.
As one of Casey’s many historic homes, this residence features several architecture elements popular to the time frame when it was built. It along with several other historic homes can be found along Main Street in Casey.

Niebrugge Residence
306 E. Main St.
This historic residence dates back decades and is one of the larger historic homes in Casey. Features include large pillars in the front of the home, including two large pillars making the front entrance the homes focal point.

Casey Fun Facts:
• Casey was one of many towns along the National Road fed by the oil boom of the early 20th century.
• By 1907, about 2,000 oil wells had been drilled in the immediate Casey area.
Knierim Residence
415 E. Main St.
This historic home features the original brick used in construction and unique characteristics that were common in the time frame it was built.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
16 N. Central Ave.
This Gothic stone church features amazing stained glass windows, including a large front window with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln stained-glass window was donated to the church in 1914 by the local Union Civil War Veterans.

World’s Largest Wind Chime
209 E. Main St.
Receiving World’s largest status in 2012, the chimes were assembled on site on Nov. 17, 2011. The chime frame measures over 55 feet from the ground to the top of the cross. The longest chime measures 42 feet. The entire structure is made of steel.

Casey Fun Facts:
• Casey is the hometown of David Hanners, a reporter who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1989.
• Fairview Park is an enduring reminder of the prosperous years.
Greenup

National Road Covered Bridge
1416 Cumberland Road
The original bridge was built on this spot in 1833, designed by Thomas Jefferson and called a Jackson Truss bridge. This bridge was built in 2000 at the same spot using the same designs. It crosses the Embarras River and is the “longest-strongest single-span bridge” of its type in the world. Abe Lincoln and his father Tom purportedly helped build the original bridge.

Genealogical & Historical Museum
211 W. Cumberland St.
The century old Johnnson Building now houses the Cumberland County Historical and Genealogical Society Museum. Features of the museum include artifacts related to Greenup and Cumberland County history, including war veterans, the National Road, and Abraham Lincoln.

Railroad Depot Museum
213 W. Cumberland St.
This unique two-story, 1870-era depot is now the home of the Greenup Depot Museum, which is a must for railroad enthusiasts. Visitors will enjoy the model train display and vintage railroad artifacts.

Greenup Fun Facts:
- Don’t miss the local historical society museum and adjoining railroad museum.
- The town’s lifeline was the National Road which brought settlers and commerce.
Carnegie Military Museum
101 N. Mill St.
Built in 1904 with a grant from Carnegie and funds from the citizens, this beautiful Italianate building lives today in all its splendor. The former library was renovated to serve as an antique shop, but most recently is used as the home of a railroad museum.

Elstun Corner Porches
100 Cumberland St.
Built in 1903 with Italianate influence, a two story brick building with prominent two story porch. First floor divided by cast iron pilasters labeled G. L. Mesker, Evansville Indiana. Chamfered entrance on southeast corner has large door with transom and entry surround with stone quoins. All windows blocked; stone sills and lintels.

“The National Road runs through the historic covered bridge in Greenup. Information panels near the bridge tell its story.”

Greenup Fun Facts:
• Located on the Embarras River.
• The town is nicknamed the “Village of the Porches” for its distinctive downtown architecture.
Siemer Milling
111 W. Main St.
Opening for business in 1882, the company as originally “Hope Mills, Uptmor & Siemer, Proprietors”. In 1906, Joseph Siemer and his son, Clemens J., bought out the Uptmor interests and changed the name to Siemer Milling Company. Today, Siemer Milling operates several buildings in Teutopolis, including this building on Main Street.

St. Joseph’s Bell Tower
210 S. Pearl St.
A remnant of the 1800s, the bell tower served as the entrance to the original St. Joseph College (Gymnasium) and Seminary, initiated in 1860 by the Franciscan Friars of the Sacred Heart Province and opened in September 1862. The tower now standing was constructed in 1889. Many young men, and later, hundreds of priests for the Franciscans and for the Diocese of Springfield in Illinois were educated here until the closing of the seminary in 1969.

Bauer Funeral Home
302 E. Main St.
This historic building has been operated as a funeral home since 1975, when the Bauers purchased the building from the Habing family.

Teutopolis Fun Facts:
• Siemer Milling Company, which was founded in 1858, produces the flour used in making Girl Scout cookies and Duncan Hines cake mixes.
• German settlers arrived in 1837 and founded Teutopolis.
Effingham County Courthouse
110 E. Jefferson Ave.
This historic courthouse was built in 1871, on the site of the 1850s courthouse, which tragically burned to the ground in March 1869, reducing all the county’s records to ash. This structure features an Itanianate facade and clock cupola. The building was the working courthouse for Effingham County up until 2007.

Oakridge Cemetery
912 E. Jefferson Ave.
This non-denominational city cemetery features several historic elements, including several statutes honoring those who have died. Several of Effingham’s prominent public figures are buried in the cemetery, including Ada Kepley, who was the first woman law graduate in the United States.

Raymond James Financial Services
300 E. Washington Ave.
The former Gravenhorst residence is one of the many historic homes in the center of Effingham. Just east of the historic courthouse, this home is one of the older homes in the City.
Sculptures on the Avenues
201 E. Jefferson Ave.
Sculptures on the Avenues is an annual outdoor art exhibit that brings an array of artwork to Downtown Effingham and features some of the Midwest’s best known and unknown sculptors. The exhibit features over 20 permanent pieces that are joined each year by several other selected pieces.

Cross at the Crossroads
1900 Pike Ave.
Standing 19-stories tall, the Cross at the Crossroads was completed in July of 2001. Approximately 53,600 people view the 198-foot tall symbol of love and hope each day. The open arms of the Cross, which expand 113 feet, are a welcoming signal to the approaching travelers.

Private Residence
906 S. 5th St.
This home is one of the several historic homes located around Bliss Park in Effingham. The home features several unique architectural features that make it a must see. It also is located along the historic brick roadway that was uncovered several years ago during a construction project.
Private Residence
504 S. 2nd St.
This home is one of several historic homes in the center of Effingham, near the downtown area. The two-story brick home features pillars and large decks that were common to the time period in which it was built.

Arch Railroad Bridge
East and West of Town
(217) 382-4765
The arch railroad bridges just east and west of Effingham along the National Road are historic landmarks in the area. Trains still pass daily along these historic tracks!

Heart Theatre
133 W. Jefferson
The original neon Heart Theatre sign makes this 1930s landmark a must-see. The cream and maroon terracotta tiles are a perfect foil for the neon and marquee lights. The original blue neon clock inside the theater still glows from the wall next to the screen.

Photography College/Austin Mansion
1007 4th St.
Theis Victorian mansion has a little over 7,000 square feet and sits on 1.2 acres. There are 16 rooms, including two parlors and eight bedrooms. It was built in 1892 and has a rich history, including an international photography college and a bed & breakfast.
Altamont Living Museum  
102 S. Main St.  
The first Presbyterian congregation built this traditional-style brick church in 1912. The architecture is accented by the original stamped tin ceiling, chandeliers and curved oak pews. The stained glass windows are stunning.

Dr. Charles M. Wright House  
Dr. Wright built his stately Renaissance revival home in 1889. The 18-room mansion is now a museum that features original furnishings, including carpets. The doctor’s surgery, nursery and library are highlights of the tour.

Jasper Orrel Residence  
102 S. Third St.  
This home is one of several historic homes in the center of Altamont, near the downtown area. The two-story brick home features characteristics that were common to the time period in which it was built.

Altamont Fun Facts:  
• The town of Altamont was organized in 1871.  
• In 1901, it officially became a city.  
• The Wright House is open for tours.
Waldorf Motel
1000 W. Cumberland Road
(217) 826-2252
Just one of the small mom and pop motels along the road, this 18-unit motel is just one of many small lodging facilities that popped up along the road. Several small communities had similar motels along the road where travelers would stay during their visits.

Mail Pouch Sign on 1877 Building
427 W. Main St.
(217) 382-4765
Located in downtown St. Elmo, this historic building was built in 1877. It was the first brick building in St. Elmo and for years it housed the Odd Fellows and Rebecca’s Lodges on the second floor. The Mail Pouch Tobacco sign on the north side of the building is one of the few left in Illinois.

“The Lindbergh House, a 12-by-30 brick building in St. Elmo, was constructed in 1927 to honor the pilot’s legendary Atlantic Ocean flight.”

St. Elmo Fun Facts:
• In 1819, Congress donated land to the state of Illinois for a capital.
• Five commissioners were charged with selecting the location.
• Abraham Lincoln served as a member of the Illinois House, his first statewide office, at Vandalia.
State Finance
527 W. Gallatin St.
(217) 826-2252
The commercial building features a steel façade produced by the Mesker Brothers Iron Works of St. Louis, Mo. The second floor is the original, but much remodeling has been done on the lower level. Steel facades were very popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Old Stagecoach Stop
U.S. 40, east of Bluff City
(217) 382-4765
This Federal style house served as a stagecoach stop on the National Road in the middle to last 1800s.

Vandalia Post Office mural
304 S. 4th St.
This mural of Illinois’ oldest capitol and park was commissioned by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1936. This oil on canvas painting was created by Aaron Bohrod.

Vandalia Fun Facts:
• The first Illinois Masonic Convention took place in Vandalia on December 9, 1822.
• The State of Illinois has operated a correctional facility north of Vandalia since 1921.
Deickmann Residence
129 N. Kennedy Blvd.
(217) 826-2252
This 1890 Italianate home features inlaid marble fireplaces and brass in the main rooms. It has a center gabled low-pitched hipped roof, with two story polygonal bay window; segmented arched windows, typical full-width porch with cast iron crest and double door entrance.

Fayette County Museum
301 W. Main St.
(217) 382-4765
The museum is housed in an 1867 early Gothic Revival style church. The original stained glass windows, woodwork and “oil cloth ceiling” may be observed.

Old State House
315 W. Gallatin St.
Vandalia served as Illinois’ capital from 1820 to 1839. As the oldest surviving capitol in Illinois, the statehouse was constructed in 1836 and served in that capacity until the capital relocated to Springfield.

Vandalia Fun Facts:
- In 1819, Congress donated land to the state of Illinois for a capitol.
- Five commissioners were charged with selecting the location.
- Abraham Lincoln served as a member of the Illinois House, his first statewide office, at Vandalia.
Vandalia

Madonna of the Trails
315 W. Gallatin St.
This statue, dedicated in 1928, is one of 12 in the nation and served as a link between the old National Road and the coast-to-coast highway that would later become U.S. Route 40.

“The Madonna of the Trail statue is dedicated to the moral character, strength and love of the women who pioneered our nation.”

Vandalia Fun Facts:
• The National Road’s route through Illinois was plotted to connect Vandalia to its sister cities of government and commerce.
• Ten “Looking for Lincoln” panels tell the story of how Lincoln’s time in Vandalia shaped his political career.
Greenville

Pennington Residence
804 N. Locust St.
Greenville is home to a dozen Sears Kit Homes, unique mail-order houses sold by Sears from 1908 until 1940. This house from 1932 is known as the Colchester style. The kit sold for around $2,000.

Obsorn House
505 W. College
This Osborn style Sears Kit Home is from 1918. A one level bungalow, the house also features built-in bookcases. The kit sold for around $2,500.

T.P. Morey House
322 E. Main St.
This two-story brick house was the residence of T.P. Morey, Bond County Circuit Clerk from 1876 to 1884. Morey later served one term in the Illinois House of Representatives.

Greenville Fun Facts:
• Established in 1815.
• Greenville is one of the oldest towns on the National Road.
• Known for its deep religious roots, some of its residents were believed to have been involved in the Underground Railroad.
Hubbell Mural
211 W. College
At this location and others around the square, you will find outside murals of life in a small town in the 19th century. “Trompe l’oeil” fool the eye murals decorate Greenville’s downtown. The murals were created by local artist, John Hubble.

Donnell-Wiegand Funeral Home
203 W. Oak
Known as the Von Weise house until 1953 when it was purchased by the Donnell Funeral Home, this site has been lovingly preserved over the years. One of the local holiday traditions is the single lighted candles in the funeral home’s windows. It became Donnell-Wiegand Funeral Home in 1975.

Almira College House
213 W. College Ave.
Greenville College was founded in 1855 as a school for women by Stephen Morse, who named it for his wife Almira. The school was later sold to the Free Methodist Church and became Greenville College. In 1975 the original Almira College House became home to the Richard W. Bock Sculpture Museum. Bock was a successful sculptor at the turn of the last century who often worked with Frank Lloyd Wright.

Greenville Fun Facts:
• In 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas spoke here a month apart while campaigning for the U.S. Senate.
• Other famous visitors include Teddy Roosevelt, David Cooperfield and Ronald Reagan, who made the town a 1980 presidential campaign stop.
Spite Statue
200 W. College Ave.
This whimsical statue was added to the courthouse grounds in the early 1980s. Titled "Harbinger of Spring," this bronze statue was created by Ken Ryden.

Bond County Courthouse
200 W. College Ave.
The county’s fourth courthouse—built in 1884—is the center of the community’s activity. The dome and widow’s walk were removed long ago and a brief attempt in the mid-1900s to stucco the exterior was abandoned.

DeMoulin House
409 S. 4th St.
Built in 1900 at a cost of $5,000 by U.S. DeMoulin, one of the owners of the DeMoulin Bros. factory, this is one of Greenville’s premier historic homes. In the 1920s, U.S. had a private tennis court on the south grounds.

Greenville Fun Facts:
- Greenville is the birthplace of Job Adams Cooper, Colorado’s sixth Governor.
- Visitors will enjoy the Bock Museum, DeMoulin Museum, American Farm Heritage Museum, and the One Room School Museum.
Greenville Public Library
414 W. Main St.
Funded in part by a $10,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie, the Greenville Library was dedicated in 1905. While some updates have been made, the building retains much of its early 20th century flavor.

Montrose Abbey
427 Center St.
The Mausoleum was built in 1914 by a group of out-of-town investors. Ownership eventually reverted to the City of Greenville. Some of Greenville’s leading citizens from the early 20th century are entombed at the Mausoleum. It features beautiful stained glass windows.

“Because of its scenic downtown, Greenville has been described as a Norman Rockwell town.”
Pocahontas

Powhattan Restaurant
4 W. State St.
Since its opening in 1968, the Powhattan has been a popular stop for travelers. The iconic sign is a nod to a time when bright, colorful signs were a must for roadside diners.

Old National Hotel
1 E. State St.
A residence now, the National Hotel was a stagecoach stop during the years toward the end of the National Road’s peak.

Village Square Antiques
202 State St.
An antique store for over 40 years, this building was originally a blacksmith shop and later a Ford dealership in the early days of the automobile.

Pocahontas Fun Facts:
• A coal mine operated sporadically in Pocahontas from 1906 through 1942.
• Founded in 1828 as Hickory Grove by Benjamin Johnson.
• Stories regarding the name’s origins conflict.
Oberbeck Grain
700 Walnut St.
Operated by the same family for nearly 90 years, the reinforced concrete elevator was constructed in 1959. The two supplemental round grain bins on the west were already present on the site. With a past history as the old FMBA elevator burning, concrete was chosen to lessen the fire risk.

Wick’s Organ Co.
1100 5th St.
This builder of wonderful sounding pipe organs has been around for greater than 100 years. The first organ was built in 1906 for St. Paul’s Catholic Church in Highland and has been restored to working condition. The factory built in 1913 allowed space for the 13 trade craftsmen needed to build these quality instruments.

House of Plenty
802 9th St.
This Federal Style house was built in 1879 for Timothy Gruaz and his wife, Josephine Ruegger. Make sure and look up and check out the Widow’s walk. This house was the gathering place for many in the community in its time and is said to be occupied by friendly ghosts.

Highland Fun Facts:
• Early industry included Schott’s Brewery and Wicks Organ Company, which began manufacturing aircraft parts during the Depression.
• Highland became a popular draw for immigrants and by the late 19th century had one of the largest Swiss populations in the United States.
Kaeser Park  
1737 Broadway  
Operated by the Highland Historical Society, this structure was built in two sections, one in 1835 and the second in 1875. During renovations in 1986, the house was found to not have a footing supporting the structure, a common practice to that era. This location was once used as a stagecoach stop for the stage drivers and horse replacement teams.

John Wildi Masonic Temple  
721 9th St.  
This French Revival style home and carriage house was built by M.O.Ulrich utilizing rough faced limestone for the basement and smooth yellow brick for the first and second floors. Mr. Wildi was one of the founders of the Highland Embroidery Works and also had ties to Helvetia Milk Company (Pet Milk). In 1920, Mrs. Wildi deeded the house to the Highland Masonic Lodge #583.

Eagle Hotel  
800 Main St.  
Concealed inside this structure is the original log cabin that was constructed by A. Buchmann in 1838 to house workers for the local grain mills in town. The first stage coach to travel the newly completed National Road through Highland made its maiden stop at this location. In 1839, this was also the location of the first public dance held in Highland.

Higland Fun Facts:  
• The town was originally known as Helvetia (New Switzerland), before adopting the name Highland in 1836.  
• Highland was home to Louis A. Latzer, president of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Comapany, later known as PET Milk.
Troy

Jarvis House
317 E. Center St.
William W. Jarvis, a prominent banker, built this house where he lived until his death in 1927. His grandfather, John Jarvis, was an early Troy Settler who in 1814 made the first entry of land in what was to become the City of Troy. The property was originally a land grant given under President Monroe. After William’s death, his daughter Bessie Jarvis Keller took over residency. Bessie sold the house in 1961 to Harold and Terri Drazen, who continue to maintain both the integrity of the architecture and interior appointments in keeping with the period.

Adams Store
116 S. Main St.
The Adams Store was originally the Klein Building and served as the home of Klein Shoes. Then it was purchased by the James Adams family, who operated the building as a general store.

John Corney House
306 E. Market
The Carney House is an excellent example of Italian Villa architecture, popular from 1830-1880. Through the efforts of the current owners, the home was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 and is designated as Troy’s First Historical Landmark. Many local natives refer to the structure as “The Simon House” since the late Senator, Honorable Paul Simon, and his family occupied the residence from 1954 to 1974.
Cahokia Mounds Historical Site
30 Ramsey Dr.
The remains of the most sophisticated prehistoric native civilization north of Mexico are preserved at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. Within the 2,200-acre tract, located a few miles west of Collinsville, lie the archaeological remnants of the central section of the ancient settlement that is today known as Cahokia.

The Oatman House
501 E. Main St.
This Carpenter Gothic Revival home warrants notice for the pointed arch windows and the “gingerbread” trim. The square nails used in its construction give a clue to its age. The patents on the doors state 1863. It was built for the family of Dr. Charles Oatman, fourth mayor of Collinsville. Dr. Oatman was also a drummer boy during the Civil War for Sherman. The home now operates as The Oatman House Tea Room, a charming spot for breakfast and lunch.

The Flower Basket
317 W. Main St.
This Queen Anne home was home with its prominent turret was designed by W.J. Kennedy, notable Collinsville architect, for Dr. Gustav Schroeppepel. His lively family was known for using the home as a center of activity for family and friends. A fabled story tells of bringing a pony into the home for entertainment. The second-story greenhouse was added in 1954. Today, the Flower Basket operates a charming gift shop with unique gifts.
Allan & Ciufieri Funeral Home
314 W. Main St.
Although the business was located at this site in 1881, the building was not built until 1929 when Martin Schroeppel in a partnership with his son and son-in-law built the new Schroeppel Undertaking Co. This beautifully tile-roofed Italianate structure is entered from a veranda featuring six arches supported by 12 stone columns. Living quarters are on the second floor. The main lobby leads to a foyer that extends the width of the building with ornamental arches and columns.

State Bank of Collinsville
102 W. Main St.
The State Bank operated in Collinsville for over 100 years, but this building was not built until 1916. It has clear architectural significance, featuring Amicola marble walls on the interior and Indiana limestone on the exterior with massive columns flanking the entrance. The building has recently undergone a major renovation. Step inside to see the backlit stained glass rosette, the original Greek key banister and rail, and the original three-story vault.

Brooks World’s Largest Catsup Bottle
The World’s Largest Catsup Bottle stands proudly next to Route 159. This unique 170 foot tall water tower was built in 1949 by the W.E. Caldwell Company for the G.S. Suppiger catsup bottling plant -- bottlers of Brooks old original rich & tangy catsup.
DD Collins House
125 S. Center
This Greek Revival home is a true treasure and its architecture is rare, preceding Victorian style architecture. The home was built by Judge Daniel Dove Collins (Madison County 2nd court, 1853-1857), first president of the Collinsville Village Board. Collins was not related to the original Collins brothers who founded Collinsville, but was good friends with them and did marry Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of a founding father. The home originally stood at the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets. The home is undergoing complete restoration.

Miner’s Theatre
10 Gateway Dr.
This remarkable building was built by the local coal mining unions as a labor temple. It was designed by architect Robert G. Kirsch. Each miner donated 1% of his meager salary for one year to construct the building. Total construction costs were $139,000. The building was utilized by the unions as a “home away from home” for meetings, entertainment, dances, relaxation and a place to bring their families.

Eck’s Service Station
400 Caseyville Road
The former station was built between 1927 and 1930. The adjoining building with service bays was built in the 1930s and has sliding doors that move from side to side. This station became home to Eck Auto Service in 1958. The window canopies and pointed windows on the garage doors are original.
Horseshoe Restaurant & Lounge
410 St. Louis Rd.
(217) 826-2252

The sign of this former restaurant is unique and unusual enough to stand out when traveling through Collinsville. This horse-shoe shaped sign shows the history of the building, showing the past roles the building served as eatery and lounge.

The National Road Association’s Mission

The National Road Association of Illinois has established the following goals: Increase recognition of the National Road as a significant component of Illinois history, enhance and promote cultural and natural resources in the National Road corridor, promote economic development through tourism, and enhance the tourist’s experience.

To learn more about how to become a member and support the National Road Association of Illinois, contact:

National Road Association of Illinois
106 S. Fifth Street
Vandalia, IL 62471
(888) 268-0042
info@nationalroad.org
www.NationalRoad.org
The Historic National Road in Illinois
(some folks call us U.S. Route 40)

Rolling hills, antique stores, diners and museums are among the treasures that await on the National Road in Illinois.

Plan fun times on the National Road!
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Because hours of operation can change, it never hurts to call before planning your trip along the road.