

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

Pennsylvania Avenue Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Most of the 1000 block of Pennsylvania Avenue

CITY, TOWN

East St. Louis

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

23

STATE

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY

St. Clair

CODE

163

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Various -- see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey: St. Clair County
2. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey: St. Clair County

DATE

1. 10/72
 2. 1/75
- FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

405 East Washington

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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 East St. Louis is built on a portion of the Mississippi flood plain directly opposite the central business district of St. Louis, Missouri. Although steep bluffs rise several miles to the east, within the city itself there are no hills or valleys. The site (once described as "a wilderness of swamps, bogs, and sloughs") was periodically inundated by floodwaters before the completion of an extensive network of levees early in this century. Today a manufacturing and transportation center of considerable importance, East St. Louis is the largest city in southern Illinois and the second largest city in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Population in 1978 was estimated to be slightly over 70,000.

The proposed Pennsylvania Avenue Historic District is confined to a single block on the western edge of the "Central City" neighborhood, a blighted residential area in the heart of East St. Louis. Like much of the Central City, the 1000 block of Pennsylvania Avenue is marred by unkempt, vacant lots and dilapidated structures. The four houses here, however, are the vestiges of what was once termed (topography notwithstanding) "Quality Hill," a fashionable if tiny enclave for East St. Louis' turn-of-the-century elite. As such, it possesses an architectural character and historical significance distinct from the surrounding tracts of frame workingmen's cottages and brick four-flats.

In its heyday--perhaps 1910--the block was lined with substantial, detached, single-family houses and one "luxurious duplex." Lot sizes ranged from a modest 50' by 150' to 150' by 200' in area. Overall, these structures were (and are) remarkably similar in terms of building setback, scale, form, and materials (the claim that they were all designed by a single architect cannot be substantiated, however). The visual continuity of the streetscape has been disrupted by the construction of a 24-unit apartment building at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street in 1926 and by the demolition of two residences in the middle of the block in 1962 and 1976.

The street is said to have been lined with elm trees, and historical photographs would seem to indicate that individual yards were once elaborately landscaped as well. Little remains of the original plantings, however. Portions of an ornamental iron fence which once enclosed a property at the northeast corner of the block survive. Original lampposts installed in the 1890s have been replaced as have the original street and sidewalk surfaces. Pennsylvania Avenue remains a relatively quiet residential thoroughfare but Tenth Street is now a heavily-travelled north-south truck route.

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Stylistically, the district displays several of the architectural fashions popular among the well-to-do middle classes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Joyce House at 1005 Pennsylvania Avenue, for example, is a fine interpretation of the Renaissance Revival with its symmetrical proportions, rustication, projecting cornices, square window heads and arched windows. The facade features two bowed bays and a Palladian window. Exterior walls are solid masonry faced with Roman brick. The building is in excellent condition and has good integrity.

Despite its deteriorated state, the Stephens House at 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue is an attractive adaptation of the Georgian Revival. Its simple massing is accentuated with a hipped roof, central pediment, portico, dormer windows and quoins associated with this historical style. Once again, a Palladian window is the central focal point of the facade. The cut stone foundation and brick exterior walls are sound, but sections of the roof have been damaged by fire. Much of the exterior millwork has been removed.

The Fekete House, 1018 Pennsylvania Avenue, is representative of Midwestern vernacular architecture at the turn of the century. A Palladian window in the central gable is the sole ornament of an otherwise austere facade--indeed, the Palladian window seems to be an architectural leitmotif of the district. The simplicity of this brick house with its pyramidal roof may indicate that it is the work of a carpenter-builder. The building is structurally sound but a porch, an embossed sheet-metal cornice, and all doors, windows, and interior trim have been removed.

The Campbell House at 1023 Pennsylvania Avenue is a modified Queen Anne house. While the irregular forms (as in the veranda), contrasting textures, and corner turret are characteristic of the style, the structure's underlying simplicity is a pronounced trait of Midwestern architecture of the time. This house is the work of East St. Louis architect Albert B. Frankel. The Derleth-McLean House at 1015 Pennsylvania Avenue (demolished 1976) was also his work. This brick house is currently being restored.

While the Illinois Historic Structures Survey of St. Clair County identified a half dozen houses of comparable quality in East St. Louis, these are for the most part scattered throughout the city. Both of

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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the houses rated as prime candidates for National Register listing are located within the proposed historic district--the Joyce House and the Stephens House. The former appears in the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey of St. Clair County as well. The district boundary has been drawn to exclude the intrusive apartment building at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue. There is no Federal property in 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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1896-1945 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Like many an historic district in the state, the proposed Pennsylvania Avenue Historic District possesses local architectural and historical significance as the one-time home of many of the community's most prominent residents. But just as East St. Louis is unique among Illinois cities, so too is the district unique among elite (and once-elite) residential neighborhoods in Illinois. Its limited extent and deteriorated state are not the result of chance misfortune but of the very forces which shaped the fate of East St. Louis as a whole.

The city is an industrial offshoot of St. Louis. As historian Elliott Rudwick wrote, "In looks, tone, and particularly attitudes, much of the community was an industrial slum, and a social worker in 1917 charitably called it 'a satellite city...not a city of homes in the American acceptance of that term.'" Many business and professional men earned a living there but built homes elsewhere--often in St. Louis. Although there were 20,000 industrial workers in East St. Louis in 1917, for example (the Aluminum Ore Company alone employed 1900 people that year), the largest locally owned concern employed 85. East St. Louis was, in the words of Sherwood Anderson, "nobody's home...the most perfect example, at least in America, of what happens under absentee ownership."

Who did constitute the local elite? As Rudwick observed, "Politics was a big industry in East St. Louis...." Between 1896 and 1926 this block was the home of two mayors and the well-to-do son of a third, two city attorneys, and a postmaster who became a high-ranking aide to Governor Richard Yates. Other residents owned firms dependent upon the business of giant corporations based in New York and Chicago. Race riots in 1917--the culmination of a long period of misgovernment in East St. Louis--triggered an exodus of this tenuous elite of politicians and corporate clients from the city. The neighborhood's decline mirrored that of the city. Within a decade many of these proud houses had been converted to institutional use or were being held as rental properties. Today all but one are vacant--or demolished.

History

Local historians trace the city's origin to the establishment of the

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French mission at Cahokia some four miles downstream, but the first permanent occupation of what is now East St. Louis occurred almost a century later in 1795 when Capt. James Piggott established a ferry service across the Mississippi River. In 1816, land speculators platted the new village of Illinoistown about the ferry station. Aided by the westward flow of settlers and the rise of steamboat commerce, Illinoistown enjoyed modest prosperity as a river port whose chief economic function was freight handling. But during the later decades of the nineteenth century the town--its corporate limits expanded and its name changed to East St. Louis in 1861--declined as a river port and gradually assumed its present industrial character. Superb transportation facilities, cheap land, artificially low taxes and easy access to the soft coal of southern Illinois attracted manufacturing plants of the Aluminum Ore Company, the American Steel Company, the Missouri Malleable Iron Company, and the stockyards and packing houses of the Swift, Armour, and Morris Companies. Population figures tell the story--1870: 5644; 1880: 9185; 1890: 15169; 1900: 29655; 1910: 58547--a virtual doubling every decade.

Development of the proposed historic district occurred at the height of East St. Louis' industrial expansion. The eastern city limit was Tenth Street until 1891 when the adjacent village of New Brighton was annexed. City Treasurer Philip Wolf and his wife Emma Plappert Wolf owned a farm--apparently a Plappert family inheritance--directly east of Tenth Street. It is likely that the Plappert farm, like many on the fertile bottom land surrounding East St. Louis, produced corn and vegetables for the St. Louis markets. In any event, it was surveyed in November of 1891 as "Phil Wolf's Subdivision of Cahokia Commons, U. S. Survey 777." Mr. and Mrs. Wolf proceeded to sell lots. Four were purchased by Mayor Malburn M. Stephens in 1892. That same year Pennsylvania Avenue (already existing in the older part of the city) was extended, paved, and sewered, apparently at public expense. The first house was constructed for East St. Louis Postmaster Thomas I. Fekete, Sr., in 1896. By 1907 the district had reached residential maturity as a block-long stretch of large, comfortable houses and shady lawns.

Its halcyon days were numbered. In July of 1917 a generation of labor unrest and political corruption exploded in a series of race riots that left at least fifty dead and hundreds of buildings in

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ruins. Local legend has it that hunted blacks found refuge in some of these Pennsylvania Avenue mansions. This is very possibly true. Court testimony at the time established that many black refugees owed their lives to sympathetic whites who hid them from the mobs, and the 1000 block of Pennsylvania Avenue is on the very edge of the "riot area" as delineated by historian Elliott Rudwick. Be that as it may, the 1917 riots marked a turning point in the history of East St. Louis and its "Quality Hill." For the first time in half a century, the city's amazing rate of growth was checked. Instead of the widely-anticipated figure of 100,000, the U. S. Census of 1920 reported a population of 66,740. While the tragic event was only one of a series of reverses which afflicted East St. Louis (as well as any number of older industrial centers) in this century, the events of July, 1917 and the revelations of corruption, lawlessness and racial prejudice which followed in their wake earned for the city a notoriety which hampers redevelopment efforts to this day. Similarly, as an inner-city elite residential neighborhood, the 1000 block of Pennsylvania Avenue is unlikely to have retained its prestige in any event, but its close proximity to the troubled "riot area" and the declining fortunes of East St. Louis in general no doubt sealed its fate.

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

Numbers refer to the accompanying map. For entries to which more than one area of significance applies, the greater is mentioned first.

1. MAURICE JOYCE HOUSE
1005 Pennsylvania Avenue
1901; builder or architect unknown

Maurice Joyce, a native of Ireland, came to East St. Louis in 1868 and established a successful grocery business. He

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1. MAURICE JOYCE HOUSE (continued)

served a term as mayor during a particularly stormy period in 1879-81, and again in 1885-87. Son Maurice V. Joyce occupied the house after his father's death in 1908. He was a prominent lawyer who served as City Attorney and as Circuit Judge from 1933 to 1945. The house became a YWCA after Judge Joyce's death that year and in 1976 was adapted for use as a museum by the Katherine Dunham Foundation for Research and Development of Cultural Arts.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

2. (SITE OF) REID-NIMS HOUSE
1009-11 Pennsylvania Avenue
1905 (demolished 1962); builder or architect unknown

This "luxurious duplex" was occupied in 1905 by James Reid and W. E. Nims, both leading live stock commission merchants. After several changes in ownership, it was purchased in 1962 to provide additional parking for YWCA visitors.

NO CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE

3. (SITE OF) DERLETH-MCLEAN HOUSE
1015 Pennsylvania Avenue
1903 (demolished 1976); Albert B. Frankel, architect

This house was built for Charles Derleth, a jeweler, and later purchased by Nathaniel McLean, independently wealthy son of Capt. John J. McLean, mayor of East St. Louis in 1881-83. The McLean family moved to the suburbs in 1925 but retained possession of the house as a rental property. After changing hands several times it was abandoned.

NO CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE

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4. JOHN A. CAMPBELL HOUSE
1023 Pennsylvania Avenue
1907; Albert B. Frankel, architect

John Campbell was senior partner in the firm Campbell and Reid, large scale live stock commission merchants. "Colonel" Campbell, as he was known, was a nationally-known riding and driving enthusiast. His home, together with 1009-11 Pennsylvania Avenue (now demolished), evidenced the importance of the great stockyards and meat packing plants in the economic life of East St. Louis. Mrs. Campbell sold the property as a widow in 1931.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. MALBURN M. STEPHENS HOUSE
1010 Pennsylvania Avenue
1902; builder or architect unknown

Malburn Stephens came to East St. Louis in 1869 as a railroad engineer but by 1875 was operating a hotel on Collinsville Avenue. He was first elected mayor in 1887 and served in that capacity for 22 years (1887-95, 1897-1903, 1919-27). Mayor Stephens was the prime mover behind the controversial street regrading program in the 1880s (main streets were raised eight to fifteen feet above the flood plain in an effort to minimize flood damage). His administration also saw the construction of the public library (1897), the massive City Hall building (1898, since demolished), and ten public schools. As a private citizen, Malburn Stephens played an active role in the improvement of Mississippi River navigation; the construction of electric railroads connecting East St. Louis with Belleville, Collinsville, and Edwardsville; and the promotion of a "third bridge" at East St. Louis (the present MacArthur Bridge). To this day Malburn Stephens is remembered by many as "Mr. East St. Louis." Two years before his death in 1928, Mayor Stephens sold the extensive lawn on the west side of his house to one Charles

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5. MALBURN STEPHENS HOUSE (continued)

Mucri, who erected the Charlton Apartments (now numbered 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue). The Stephens House itself became the Ogonowski Funeral Home in 1932.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

6. THOMAS L. FEKETE HOUSE
1018 Pennsylvania Avenue
1896; builder or architect unknown

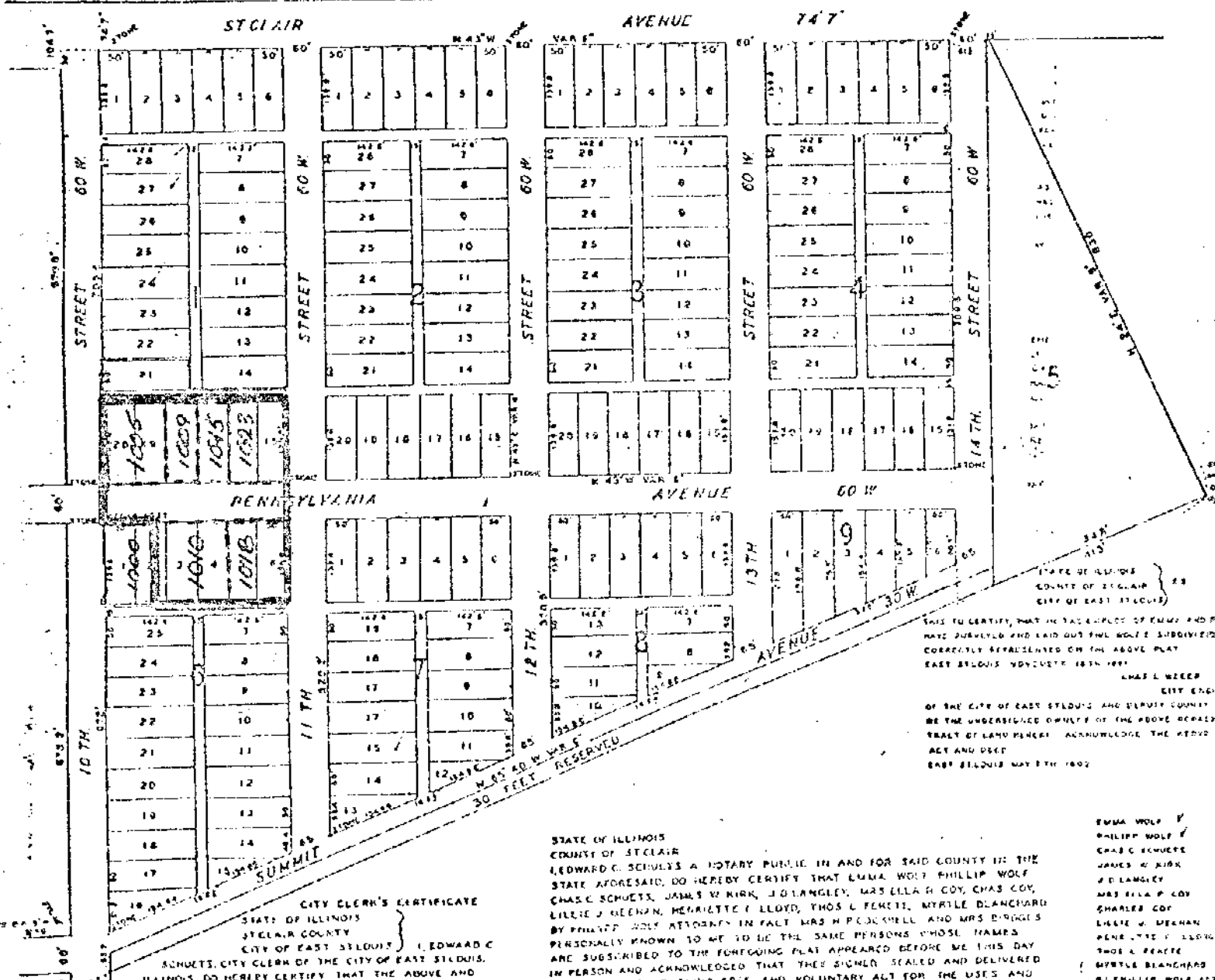
Born in 1856, Thomas Fekete was the son of Dr. Alexander Fekete, one of a number of associates of the Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth who sought political asylum in the United States following the unsuccessful Revolution of 1848. Thomas Fekete was a real estate developer and president of a turnpike corporation. He served as East St. Louis' postmaster in the 1890s and as an aide to Illinois Governor Richard Yates from 1901 to 1905. Fekete's eldest son Thomas began a public career of some distinction from this house. He was City Attorney for a time and represented St. Clair County in the Illinois General Assembly, where his principal achievement was the creation of Cahokia Mounds State Park. Mr. Fekete, Sr., sold the house in 1917 and it became a residential club for working girls in 1919.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

PHIL. WOLF'S SUBDIVISION

OF

LOTS NO 27 & 29 FIRST SUBDIVISION OF CAHOKIA COMMONS U.S. SUR. 777



STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS
CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS

THIS TO CERTIFY, THAT IN THE PRESENCE OF EDWARD C. SCHUETS AND PHILIP WOLF AND SAID CITY CLERK EDWARD C. SCHUETS, EDWARD C. SCHUETS, CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING PLAT OF PHILIP WOLF'S SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 27 AND 29 OF FIRST CAHOKIA COMMONS NOW PART OF THE CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS WAS DULY ACCEPTED AND BY ORDINANCE NO. 893 PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON MAY 2, 1892 AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY MAY 10, 1892 AND FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCE NO. 893 IS BY LAW ENTRUSTED TO MY CUSTODY FOR SAFE KEEPING, AND IS ON FILE IN MY OFFICE WITNESSED BY HAND AND THE CORPORATE SEAL OF SAID CITY THIS 11TH DAY OF MAY A. D. 1892

EDWARD C. SCHUETS
CITY CLERK

CITY CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ST. LOUIS COUNTY
CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS

EDWARD C. SCHUETS, CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING PLAT OF PHILIP WOLF'S SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 27 AND 29 OF FIRST CAHOKIA COMMONS NOW PART OF THE CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS WAS DULY ACCEPTED AND BY ORDINANCE NO. 893 PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON MAY 2, 1892 AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY MAY 10, 1892 AND FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCE NO. 893 IS BY LAW ENTRUSTED TO MY CUSTODY FOR SAFE KEEPING, AND IS ON FILE IN MY OFFICE WITNESSED BY HAND AND THE CORPORATE SEAL OF SAID CITY THIS 11TH DAY OF MAY A. D. 1892

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS

EDWARD C. SCHUETS A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY OF THE STATE AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT EMMA WOLF, PHILLIP WOLF, CHAS. C. SCHUETS, JAMES W. KIRK, J. O. LANGLEY, MRS. ELLA H. COY, CHAS. COY, LILLIE J. GLENN, HENRIETTE F. LLOYD, THOS. L. FENICE, MYRTLE BLANCHARD BY PHILIP WOLF ATTORNEY IN FACT WAS H. P. COCKWELL AND MRS. BRIDGES PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING PLAT APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED THE SAID PLAT AS THEIR FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL THIS SEVENTH DAY OF MAY A. D. 1892

EMMA WOLF
PHILLIP WOLF
CHAS. C. SCHUETS
JAMES W. KIRK
J. O. LANGLEY
MRS. ELLA H. COY
CHAS. COY
LILLIE J. GLENN
HENRIETTE F. LLOYD
THOS. L. FENICE
MYRTLE BLANCHARD
H. P. COCKWELL
MRS. BRIDGES

EDWARD C. SCHUETS
NOTARY PUBLIC

PROPOSED PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS



1 030 000 FEET
(MO)
T. 3 N.
R. 2 N.

T. 3 N. TO INTERSTATE 550
R. 2 N. TO INTERSTATE 550

Proposed Pennsylvania Ave. Historic District

4779000 N
38° 37' 30"

90° 07' 30"
(FRENCH VILLAGE)
2961 II SE

10' 55 70 1747

600 000 FEET (MO.)
CAHOKIA 4.4 MI.
DUPO 8 MI.

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
7490000 E.

50 FRENCH VILLAGE 5.1 MI.
O'FALLON 19 MI.

1" = 1 MI

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ————— | Light-duty | ----- |
| Medium-duty | ----- | Unimproved dirt | |
| ○ Interstate Route | □ U. S. Route | ○ State Route | |



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1974
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GRANITE CITY, ILL.—MO.
N3837.5—W9007.5/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1974
AMS 2961 II NW—SERIES V863

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Most of the information on individual houses and families was provided by Rose Josephine Boylan, Attorney at Law and fifth-generation East St. Louisan. Other sources include:

Federal Writers Project of the Work Projects Administration for the State of Illinois, Illinois: A Descriptive

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than three acres

QUADRANGLE NAME			QUADRANGLE SCALE		
UTM REFERENCES					
A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Jeffrey S. Fleming

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Dept. of Conservation

DATE

February, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

405 East Washington Street

TELEPHONE

217 785 0271

CITY OR TOWN

Springfield

STATE

Illinois

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Mark 7

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered JUL 27 1979

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Besch House	<i>2475 S. ...</i>	Winfield DuPage County
Pennsylvania Avenue Historic District	<i>arch politics</i>	East St. Louis St. Clair County

Also Notified

Honorable Charles H. Percy
 Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
 Honorable John Erlenborn
 Honorable Melvin Price

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.