

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stewart, Minnie House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1015 East Euclid Avenue not for publication
city, town Monmouth vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Warren code 187 zip code 61462

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Date 9-13-89
Signature of certifying official
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century/Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt shingle

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Minnie Stewart House is located on the corner of East Euclid Avenue and North Ninth Street in Monmouth, Illinois. The two story house, constructed of wood with a brick foundation, has been painted white.

The land was purchased by Judge James H. Stewart from Archibald and Catherine Graham, March 2, 1863 for the sum of \$400.00. The lot description is lot five, in the subdivision of the East part of the Northeast quarter of section twenty-nine in township eleven. Two hundred thirty one feet border North Ninth Street and three hundred fifty-three feet border Euclid Avenue. The architectural style is mid-19th century/with classical detailing, simpler in design than the elaborate Victorian houses seen later in that century in Monmouth. It was built at the close of the Civil War and ancestors of the original owner, Judge Stewart, have lived in the house until now. It is placed about 35 feet back from Euclid Avenue. A cement driveway curves around the back from North Ninth leading to a three car garage added probably around 1930. Monmouth College residential buildings, a fraternity complex and girls'dormitory stand on North Ninth Street. Beside the house on the east and across Euclid Avenue to the north, are homes circa 1930-50. Extending from the eastern wall is a picket fence, 896 square feet, probably a garden for special plantings. One could go out the back door and enjoy privacy in this area.

The northern side is composed of a front facing gable central section with two side-gabled wings. The house is an example of vernacular architecture circa 1865. Seven of six over six double-hung windows face the north on the upper level. Six of six over six double-hung windows are on the lower level. A five foot deep porch, thirty-seven feet long, extends across the front of the house. Cement steps lead to the porch at both sides, although the sidewalk from the street goes only to the eastern set of steps.

At the western side there is an end-facing gable, one baywide, with two six over six double-hung windows. At the southern end of this side are windows of a two story porch with sleeping porch on the upper level and a sunroom directly beneath. The porch has a flat roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Minnie Stewart House

Looking at the southern side one sees the aforementioned two story porch, sleeping above, sunroom beneath. There is also an outer door leading to the basement; there are two one-over-one windows on two levels in the center section of the house. A one-story laundry room, 6 feet by 12 feet, added to the kitchen, has a gabled roof. This laundry room has two windows facing west, two south, and one facing east. A door exits to the sidewalk and driveway. A three car garage is attached to the house and can be reached from the interior of the house.

On the eastern side there is an end-facing gable roof, two bays wide with two windows on the second floor, (one, a bedroom window, one a bathroom window). Below are the parlor and kitchen windows. The garage is attached to the house, extending east beyond the house.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The front entrance opens to a hallway from which are doorways, to the living room on the right, the small parlor on the left, and leading directly to the open stairway. From the front hall one can enter the dining room. The floors are hardwood. French doors on the south side of the living room can be opened to the sunroom and from this room a door opens to the back yard. The small study on the western side of the house is reached from the living room. Bookcases of mahogany were built-in, probably early 20th century. The dining room contains a built-in china cupboard, shelves for dishes about eight feet in width. The woodwork is original, painted white.

The only fireplace at present is in the small parlor on the left of the entrance hall. It is metal, painted black, with gold markings, designed to simulate marble, typical of mid-nineteenth century.

All modern appliances have been placed in the remodelled kitchen, which can be reached either through the east dining room door or through the small parlor. There is a window over the sink on the east side. A south door leads to the laundry room where there is a second double sink, washer and dryer. From this room one can enter the garage. A half bath has been added taking a small part of the original parlor.

On the second floor there are six rooms plus sleeping porch and bathroom.

Dimensions of the Minnie Stewart House;

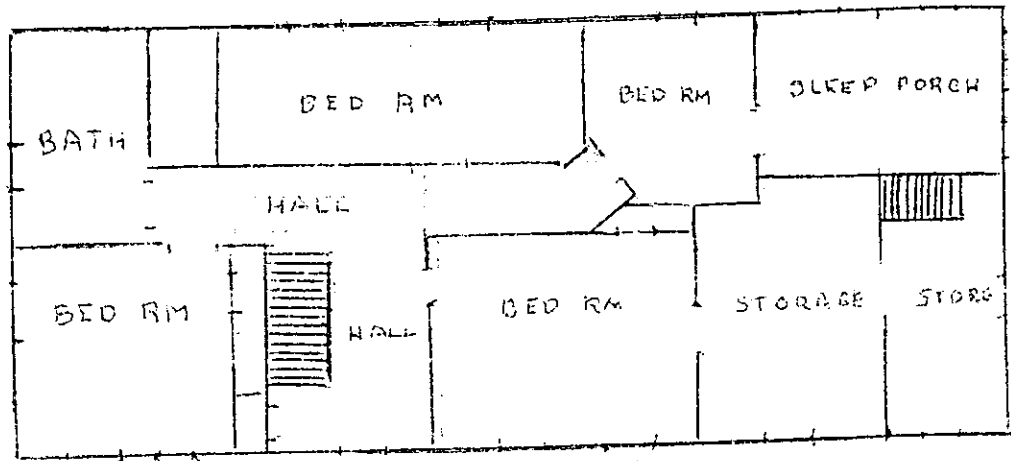
Property: 231 feet by 353 feet
Front: 65 feet
Porch: 37½ by 5 feet
West: 26 feet
South: 61 feet
East: attached garage (20th century) 32' x 20'
Shed: 10 feet by 14 feet
Picket fence: 3½ feet by 28½ feet

A small gable roofed shed in the backyard is an older building, however, it was moved onto the site and therefore it is a non-contributing building. It was moved in the 20th century.

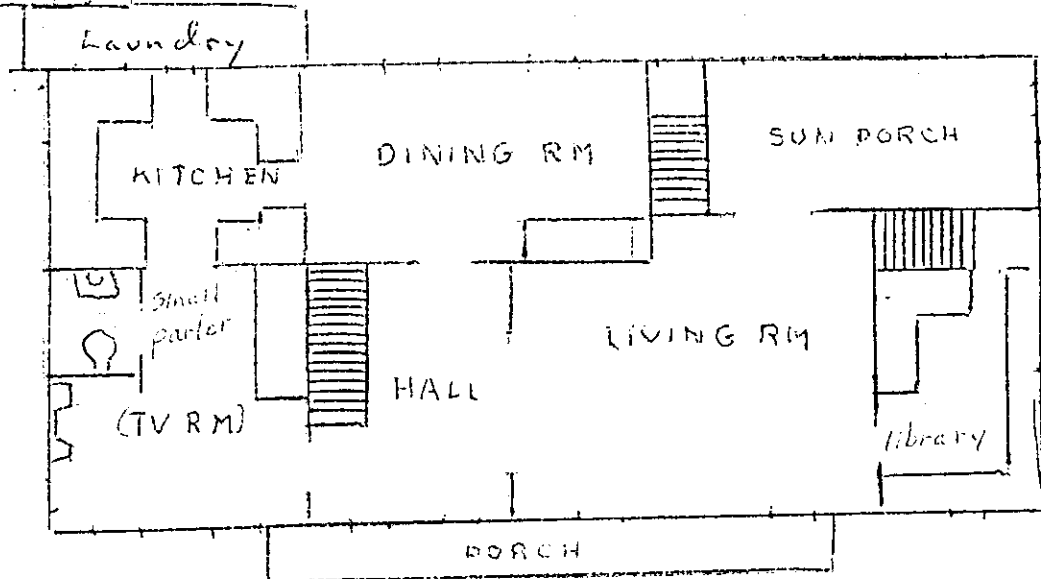
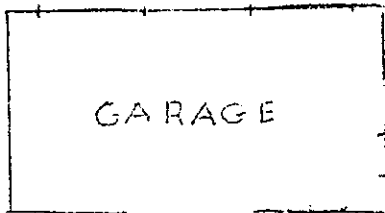
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Minnie Stewart House



Second Floor



1st Floor



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Social History

Period of Significance
1870-1882

Significant Dates
October 13, 1870
1874

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Minnie Stewart House meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was here, the home of Mary Moore Stewart, that planning meetings were held for formation of one of the earliest Greek letter fraternities for women, Kappa Kappa Gamma. Women's fraternities are significant as part of the women's movement, the struggle for women's recognition, and for their advancement in social as well as intellectual pursuits. F. Garvin Davenport in his History of Monmouth College, 1853-1953 states: "As soon as the men established their fraternities it was only natural that the college women should agitate for organizations of their own. There was a close relationship between the rise of sororities and the women's rights movement that began in the 1840's, a movement which had reached a high pitch of agitation by the time of the Civil War. Monmouth College was founded at a time when women were militantly demanding equal rights with men and the fact that women were admitted on an equal basis with men to all the academic privileges of the college was an important factor in the movement that led to the first fraternal organization for college women."

Minnie, the daughter of Judge James Stewart and Isabella, lived at home while attending Monmouth College. On October 13, 1870, Minnie and five other young women: Mary Louise Bennett, Hannah Jeannette Boyd, Anna Elizabeth Willits, Susan Burley Walker, and Martha Louisa Stevenson marched into chapel at Monmouth College wearing a small golden key. Thus, they announced the founding of a new women's fraternity. The early Greek letter groups for women were established as fraternities. The word "sorority" was suggested to a Gamma Phi Beta chapter by a Latin professor at Syracuse in 1882, and the term was adopted by many groups after that date. The word "fraternity" comes from the Greek "phratria", * meaning family. The Latin "frater" means brother and

*fratria was eruditely coined from phratria, in Athens prominent citizens were divided into 12 phratria, meaning clan.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Minnie Stewart House

"soror" means sister.³ An older book, first edition 1879, American College Fraternities by William Raimond Baird, : "The strong doubts which prevailed as to the advisability of higher education for women, the small number of colleges which were then admitting them to equal educational facilities with men, and the difficulties which those who availed themselves of this privilege encountered, rendered the establishment of such a society something of an experiment." The new society, Kappa Kappa Gamma, was strongest during the years 1870-1874 yet was not declared deceased until 1884, when all fraternities were eliminated from the campus.

It is noteworthy to examine the history of women's education previous to the birth of this organization. What were the educational opportunities for women during early 19th century America? Girls could learn to read, write, and do simple arithmetic in religious, private, and a few neighborhood schools. There was a general lack of preparatory schools which would give them sufficient background to compete with men for entrance into colleges in the East. Eastern schools were not open to women. Oberlin Collegiate Institute in Ohio was the first to allow women in 1833, although women's rights were restricted. It wasn't until 1841 that the first three women were awarded degrees for completing the same program of studies required for men. In 1846 Mount Union in Alliance, Ohio, was the first chartered college to grant "absolute rights" to women. Antioch College, also in Ohio, admitted men and women on equal terms in 1853.⁴

Monmouth College first opened as an academy in 1853 and three years later became a college. On the first Monday in September, 1856, it was opened for the reception of students. Ninety-nine were enrolled the first year, twenty-six of these being women. The college had been organized by the Presbytery of Associate Reformed, later the United Presbyterian Church. It was the only one of its denomination in the country. For that reason, young men from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains were enrolled at Monmouth. This was not the case with the women students, however, who were very much in the minority. There were no out-of-state women enrollees in this prairie school.⁵

Women had no sooner been admitted to the privileges of a college curriculum than they began at once to emulate the men in the formation of their social groups. The Adelphean at Macon, Georgia, in 1851, and the Philomathean in 1852 were purely local for a long period and were more in the nature of literary societies, though they became Alpha Delta Pi, and Phi Mu early in the 20th century. The first national organization for women was I.C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867 and changed to Pi Beta Phi in 1888. In 1870 emerged two Greek letter fraternities for women: In January, Kappa Alpha Theta was founded at Indiana Asbury College, now Depaw University; in October, Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded by Minnie Stewart and friends.⁶

Gini La Charite, Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity national historian, gives some history and reasons for secret organizations: "The college fraternity system is based on a vow of secrecy to be responsible for each other and to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2 Minnie Stewart House

each other for life.....the meaning behind each symbol reminds each of the duty to do his or her utmost mentally, morally, and socially for each other. Being free to join together for the purposes of individual improvement, socially, and educationally, also meant an equality of standing and position within the group.....Historically the fraternity system may be said to have been a radical movement. Born first in the climate of agitation for political liberty and as an educational and social confirmation of that desire for freedom, the women's fraternities in particular reflect a radical demand for change: first, the right of women to educational equality, and, second, for social parity on campus. Many early honorary members were leading abolitionists and suffragettes, champions of equal rights for all members of society. The desire for freedom in what was a deliberate rejection of conservative practices in the East and in the South may well explain why today's fraternity system has its roots in the Middle West.....fraternity membership was seen as the freely-made decision to place the honor and moral welfare of the group above self-serving actions. Secret fraternities affirm and defend the most basic of all democratic principles: the freedom of thought."

LaCharite also explains why Kappa Kappa Gamma was Greek: "because the founders patterned their group after the men's fraternities on the Monmouth campus. The men's groups were Greek-letter because of Phi Beta Kappa, the original model for the college fraternity system.... The nineteenth century was a period of neo-Platonism in philosophy and literature, so it would have been natural for all fraternity founders to look to Greek thought when establishing their Greek-letter groups. Neo-Platonic thought holds knowledge as its goal, and the highest idea or ideal is Good, esthetic principle. A life of reason is a life of order and beauty, with wisdom residing in the figure of the poet-philosopher, not the saint or soldier. True beauty is then intellectual, and love is the active pursuit of that truth, the search for a utopia of order, harmony, and mutual understanding. The study of literature in a nineteenth-century university was based on the conviction that only certain readings provide access to accumulated virtue and culture.... in their chapter literary activities, the Greek-letter fraternities literally created "Greekness", as each group added to its storehouse of secrets and symbols."

In 1979, William Urban, Mary Crow, Charles Speel, and Samuel Thompson in their History of Monmouth College Through Its Fifth Quarter Century note the significance of fraternities and sororities at Monmouth: "Social life on the Monmouth campus traditionally revolved around fraternities and sororities, whether one was a member of a Greek-letter organization or not. Monmouth was one of the first schools to have fraternities and, indeed, was the birthplace of the sorority movement. Earliest organizations were debating societies: Philo and Eccritean, which performed multiple functions from the 1850's into the new century. The women had A.B.L. and Alethorian societies. All four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Minnie Stewart House

societies were formed to sponsor debates--their meetings served as the main social occasions of campus life."

Minnie Stewart, residing at 1015 East Euclid Avenue, Monmouth, Illinois, conceived the idea that resulted in the creation of Kappa Kappa Gamma. She was its first president. The six girls met in her home or on the croquet course of the spacious lawn. Some articles and bits of the story suggest that the campus bridge (now gone) was also a meeting place. The girls were not careful to leave detailed records; information has been gleaned from old letters. One says that the constitution was written in the Stewart small parlor located on the left of the front entrance. Louisa Stevenson Miller, founder, writes, "Judge Stewart, Minnie's father, looked after the legal part. He sent everything that had to be signed and put on record to Springfield. Anna Willits father also was much interested in our affairs and Dr. Alexander Young, Lou Bennett's uncle, who was a D.D. and a profound Greek scholar, gave valuable advice". Dr. Wallace, president of the college, encouraged the women to be more independent. On one occasion, in voicing his disapproval of the prevalent custom of "permanent gentlemen escorts", he suggested to the girls that if no chaperone were present, it would be better to be independent "and with lantern in hand go alone".⁷

Woman wanted to organize their own secret societies as a kind of protective league through which the members could gain acceptance as valid participants in college life. They felt that they were pioneering for all the women students who would come after them. They wished to provide mutual helpfulness. Purposes of Kappa Kappa Gamma are stated as thus: (1.) To unite its members in a close bond of friendship, seeking to instill in them a spirit of mutual love and helpfulness, to the end that each member and the fraternity-at-large, may attain social, moral and intellectual excellence; (2.) To cooperate with the administrative officials and faculties of the colleges and universities in which chapters of the Fraternity are established, in promoting higher standards of social conduct and in advancing scholarly interests; (3.) To cooperate with other collegiate organizations in solving mutual problems and in building higher standards of womanhood; (4.) To give financial assistance to deserving and needy students in order to enable them to complete their educational work; (5.) To assist members who are in financial need.⁸

Among the first official acts of the founding group was adoption of the key as its badge. Stories vary relating to its choice. A mother guessed wrongly, "A key to lock your secrets up". But the founders intended the opposite meaning. Primarily interested in the arts, their meetings devoted to literature and debate, the young students chose the key as an instrument for "unlocking the hidden mysteries in Science, Literature, and Art." The first keys were handmade at Stevenson's in Pittsburgh, cut from flat gold, with the Greek letters KKG* on the stem and AΛO on the ward, probably twice the size of the present one inch keys. The Alpha girls wore them, at least on dress occasions,

*KKΓ

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Minnie Stewart House

in their hair. Just as the length and outline of the key kept fluctuating during the first 50 years, so did the type of the lettering and jewels. Sometimes black, sometimes gold letters were used. The 1974 bylaws state simply that the badge is a golden key one inch in length, plain or jeweled, with KKG on the stem and Greek letters for Alpha Omicron Omega on the ward, worn strickly by those initiated.⁹

The six founders waited to announce the existence of their secret organization until their keys arrived from Pittsburgh. The jeweler insisted that they order 12 for \$5.00. New members were added soon, wearers of the key. As today they were pledged first, but were pledges only a very short time, and then were initiated. Expansion to other colleges began and the methods employed were very simple when contrasted with the modern red tape. In the 1870's it was easy to start a new chapter and sometimes two girls or even one were considered enough of a nucleus to start the organization.¹⁰ The Alpha chapter at Monmouth, did not wait for petitions from interested groups of women, but selected a girl at random from a college catalogue and urged her to organize her friends into a fraternity and accept a charter from Kappa Kappa Gamma. As young ladies did not travel easily in those days, communication was by mail, and a cipher was developed to insure secrecy. In 1872 Delta, the first enduring chapter was organized. Anna Hill, one of two organizers, writes about the cipher method: "An oath was sent us in cipher; later the key to the cipher followed. After deciphering it we signed and returned it to Alpha. Then the Greek words of the name and motto were sent, also in cipher."¹¹ Louise Bennett Boyd, founder, in a letter to the editor of THE KEY tells of the activities of Alpha chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma: "Our aim was to draw into the society the choicest spirits among the girls, not only for literary work but for social development". Another general quote from early records: "The chapter never lost sight of its primary aim of demonstrating women's equal capacity and fitness for intellectual advancement....the chapter studied works of Tennyson, Whitter, and Mrs. Browning. Essays were read on eternal justice, compulsory education, methods of burial, hope and prayer."

The United Presbyterian Church, supporter of Monmouth College became suspicious of secret societies. Hostility to Greek letter groups was an outgrowth of a larger social movement against all secret societies brought on by an unfortunate incident involving the masons. The Monmouth College Senate declared that Greek fraternities were undemocratic and in their administration created an aristocracy of interests that operated more or less against the rights and privileges of the uninitiated who had as much ability as the fraternity members. In 1874 in the "Program of Exercises", a small college pamphlet, trouble was begun for the men's and women's fraternities on the Monmouth College campus. It said "It shall be unlawful for any student of this college, hereafter, to become a member of any secret fraternity."¹² Perhaps the faculty and administration were afraid of offending some powerful alumni or

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5 Minnie Stewart House

parents of fraternity members as they did nothing to enforce this statement for three years. Eventually the faculty applied pressure to the fraternal groups and soon one after another disbanded. On March 20, 1878 authorities of the college received an expected sheet that stated: "The members of the Monmouth chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma hereby certify that our chapter has been leagally and formally disbanded and the charter and all documents have been placed in the hands of Miss Alice Pillsbury to be held by her in trust and not to be surrendered by her for the purpose of serving said chapter as long as the law against fraternities at Monmouth College is in force."

Yet the fraternal groups, including Kappa Kappa Gamma, continued to exist for a few years off campus. It is known that for some years, "rush" was held during summer months and a few high school girls were pledged, even the daughter of President Wallace. It is interesting in studying the membership of the Alpha chapter to note that Kappas tended to be in-bred; 2/3 of the chapter were from Monmouth families and they attended the Academy; the other 1/3 were known to them as either cousins, distant relations, or friends of the family. There were five sets of sisters in the chapter and many cousins. A chart of membership during the early years:

1870-71	13	74-75	10	78-79	8	
71-72	15	75-76	4	79-80	5	
72-73	15	76-77	6	80-81	5	
73-74	12	77-78	9	82-83	4	1884: Declared ¹³ deceased

Sixty-four years after Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth College and fifty years after Alpha chapter ceased to exist, Alpha Deuteron returned to the place of its founding. In 1922 the Monmouth College voted to permit national Greek letter fraternities to return to the campus. It was a long and difficult task to receive the blessing of the many Kappa chapters and the national council for the reinstatement of the Alpha chapter. It lasted from 1924 to 1934, when the local group, Kappa Alpha Sigma, was permitted to present a formal petition and when this was presented to the chapters at convention, approval was given.

Minnie Stewart would have been astonished at the growth of the venture she and her friends launched in 1870. Annually books are presented to the Monmouth College Library as tribute to the six schoolgirl founders. Today there are 117 active chapters, 431 alumnae groups, 141,794 members.¹⁴ Some Kappa Kappa Gamma firsts:

- 1881- First of women's fraternities to turn from Grand Chapter to Grand Council form of government.
- 1882- First to publish a fraternity magazine- THE KEY.
- 1891- First to extend invitations to a Panhellenic Convention.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Minnie Stewart House

- 1922- First to establish a central office.
- 1928- First to adopt the Graduate Counselor system.
- 1938- First fraternity alumnae clubhouse.
- 1942- First to set up Service Women's Centers during World War II.
- 1952- First women's fraternity to establish a permanent headquarters.
- 1965- First to join with another sorority in a co-housing venture and first to incorporate a museum. ¹⁵

Minnie Stewart was a leader in 1870, as founder and first president, and later an alumna. She was president of Grand Chapter 1870-1872, and delegate to the national convention in 1882. The Stewart home remained important to her even after her marriage; she lived in Monmouth and taught school. It is fitting that a portrait of Mary Moore Stewart (Nelson, Field) wearing her Kappa key is now on display in the Stewart home and has been there over the years to be viewed by her descendants and to recognize her contribution to women's progress.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7 Minnie Stewart House

ENDNOTES

1. F. Garvin Davenport, Monmouth College, the First Hundred Years, 1853-1953,
p. 92-92.
2. Davenport, op. cit. p. 96.
3. THE KEY, History of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Volume II, Fall 1977 Fraternity
Development 1870-1976.
4. IBID, p.3
5. Davenport, op. cit.
6. May Whiting Westerman, Florence Burton Roth, History of Kappa Kappa Gamma
1870-1930, Page XII, Foreward
7. Pi Beta Phi Fraternity, A Century of Friendship, 1968, p. 251.
8. Virginia Tucker Heiss, Your Key to Kappa Knowledge, 1952.
9. THE KEY, op. cit.
10. IBID
11. IBID
12. Mary Crow, Essay on Reinstatement of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1959.
13. Gini La Charite, National Historian of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1989.
14. IBID
15. THE KEY, op. cit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Minnie Stewart House

Crow, Mary, Essays, "The Monmouth Duo", "The Reinstatement of Kappa Kappa Gamma", Monmouth, Illinois, 1981

Davenport, F. Garvin Monmouth College, the First Hundred Years, 1853-1953, Monmouth, Illinois, 1953.

Eckley, Ralph. Interview, 1988.

Graf, Catherine Schrhoeder, Fraternity Development, Vol. II, 1870-1976, Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, THE KEY, 1977.

Kanthak, Christopher and Carla, Carl Candburg College- "The Presence of the Past: The Old House" class. 1988.

Koos, Greg. "Researching Your Illinois House", Illinois Preservation Series, Number 7

Pi Beta Phi. A Century of Friendship, 1968.

La Charite, Gini. "Why Greek?", "Why Fraternity?", "Why Secret?", Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 1989.

Moffet and Rogers. History of Warren County, Volume II, Munsell Publishing Co.

Monmouth City Directory, 1880-81, 1893, 1897.

Monmouth Review Atlas. Newspaper. October 27, 1986, November 26, 1987.

Sael, William. "How I Research a Historic Interior", Homework Magazine, May-June, 1988.

Traditional Home Magazine. "The National Register, Does Your House Qualify?" , Spring, 1987.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baird, Williams Raimond, American College Fraternities, 1st edition, 1879
Burton-Roth, Florence and Whiting, Westerman, History of Kappa Kappa Gamma
Chapman Brothers, Portrait and Biographical Album, Chicago, 1886

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	5	6	9	9	2	0	0	4	5	3	1	9	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot five, in the subdivision of the East part of the Northeast quarter of section twenty-nine in township eleven.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city block that has been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Estelle Barnes
organization Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumnae (Alpha) date February 1, 1989
street & number 502 College Manor telephone (309) 734-2436
city or town Monmouth state Illinois zip code 61462

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

WEEKLY LIST OF LISTED PROPERTIES
10/16/89 THROUGH 10/20/89

OCT 27 1989

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City,
Vicinity, Certification Date, Reference Number, NHL status

ARKANSAS

Laurens County
Ficklin--Inboden House
Pouhatan NPS
Address Restricted
Pouhatan 10/16/89 88003206
Pouhatan Jail
Pouhatan NPS
Address Restricted
Pouhatan 10/16/89 88003205
Telephone Exchange Building
Pouhatan NPS
Address Restricted
Pouhatan 10/16/89 88003207

COLORADO

Delta County
Curtis Hardware Store
228 Grand Ave.
Paonia 10/19/89 89001746

FLORIDA

Pinellas County
Pass-a-Grille Historic District
Roughly bounded by 12th Ave., Gulf Blvd., 4th Ave., and Gulf
Ave.
St. Petersburg Beach 10/19/89 89001734

GEORGIA

DeKalb County
Downtown Commercial Historic District
Georgia St. and Central Ave.
Doravest 10/16/89 89001713

ILLINOIS

Champaign County
Ironan Metal
17 E. University Ave.
Champaign 10/20/89 89001732

ILLINOIS

Du Page County
Whitney, William House
142 E. First St.
Mineola 10/19/89 89001731

WARREN COUNTY

Stewart, Minnie, House
1015 E. Euclid Ave.
Nanmouth 10/19/89 89001733

KANSAS

Barton County
US Post Office--Hoxsington
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
121 E. 2nd St.
Hoxsington 10/17/89 89001642

BROWN COUNTY

US Post Office--Horton
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
825 1st Ave. E.
Horton 10/17/89 89001643

BUTLER COUNTY

US Post Office--Augusta
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
119 E. Fifth St.
Augusta 10/17/89 89001632

COFFEY COUNTY

US Post Office--Burlington
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
107 S. Fourth St.
Burlington 10/17/89 89001634

DICKINSON COUNTY

US Post Office--Marion
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
17 E. Main St.
Marion 10/17/89 89001641

GREENWOOD COUNTY

US Post Office--Eureka
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
301 W. Oak St.
Eureka 10/17/89 89001637

HARPER COUNTY

US Post Office--Anthony
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
121 W. Steadman
Anthony 10/17/89 89001631

KANSAS

Harvey County
US Post Office--Malstead
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
319 Main St.
Malstead 10/19/89 89001640

KINGMAN COUNTY

US Post Office--Kingman
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
425 N. Main St.
Kingman 10/17/89 89001645

LABETTE COUNTY

US Post Office--Dewey
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
819 4th St.
Dewey 10/17/89 89001648

MCPHERSON COUNTY

US Post Office--Lindsborg
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
125 E. Lincoln St.
Lindsborg 10/17/89 89001646

MORRIS COUNTY

US Post Office--Council Grove
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
103 W. Main St.
Council Grove 10/17/89 89001655

NEOHA COUNTY

US Post Office--Sabetha
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
122 S. 5th St.
Sabetha 10/17/89 89001650

US Post Office--Seneca

Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
607 Main St.
Seneca 10/17/89 89001651

RENS COUNTY

US Post Office--Hutchinson
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
128 E. First St.
Hutchinson 10/17/89 89001644

REPUBLIC COUNTY

US Post Office--Belleville
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
1119 18th St.
Belleville 10/17/89 89001633

KANSAS

RUSSELL COUNTY

US Post Office--Russell
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
136 W. Sixth St.
Russell 10/17/89 89001649

SHERMAN COUNTY

US Post Office--Goodland
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
124 E. 11th St.
Goodland 10/17/89 89001639

SUMNER COUNTY

US Post Office--Caldwell
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
14 N. Main St.
Caldwell 10/17/89 89001636

WILSON COUNTY

US Post Office--Fredonia
Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
428 Madison St.
Fredonia 10/17/89 89001638

US Post Office--Hodesha

Kansas Post Offices with Artwork, 1936--1942 NPS
123 W. Fifth St.
Hodesha 10/17/89 89001647

KENTUCKY

BOYLE COUNTY

Forest Hill
KY 34, 3 mi. NE of Danville
Danville vicinity 10/16/89 89001712

MARINE

ANDREWS COUNTY

Webster Rubber Company Plant
Greene St.
Sabattus 10/16/89 89001701

ARRESTOON COUNTY

Clare, Nicholas P., House
Capitol Hill Rd.
New Sweden 10/16/89 89001699

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Back Cove
Roughly Barter Blvd. along Back Cove from Barter to Veranda
Sts.
Portland 10/16/89 89001706

See last page