

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.O.
6-30-95

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Health Education Building

other names/site number McAfee Gymnasium

2. Location

street & number 1611 4th Street not for publication

city or town Charleston vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Coles code 029 zip code 61920

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. Wheeler
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-26-95
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-26-95
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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): _____

Health Education Bldg.
Name of Property

Coles County, IL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

HEALTH CARE: clinic

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Art Deco

Moderne

International style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Ceramic Tile

other SYNTHETICS: rubber

METAL: steel

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938-1945; EDUCATION; ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
1938; ARCHITECTURE

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hewitt; Emerson and Gregg; Associate Architect
Hammond; C. Herrick; State Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

IRAD; Charleston; Illinois

Health Education Bldg.
Name of Property

Coles County, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	3 9 8 8 2 0	4 3 7 0 6 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen A. Thompson; Cultural Resources Manager - See continuation sheet

organization Illinois Historic Preservation Agency date 8 May 1995

street & number Old State Capitol telephone (217)782-8168

city or town Springfield state IL zip code 62701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Morgan Olsen; V.P./Business Affairs

street & number Eastern Illinois University telephone (217)581-2921

city or town Charleston state IL zip code 61920

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0010), Washington, DC 20503.

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Health Education Building

HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Eastern Illinois University's Health Education Building is located on the west side of Eastern Illinois University's campus at the east side of the T-intersection of 4th and Grant Streets in Charleston, Illinois. The Health Education Building was completed in 1938, and is one of two buildings constructed on the campus during the 1930s.

The three level Health Education Building, currently known as McAfee Gymnasium, is primarily Art Deco styled, but also integrates characteristics of Art Moderne, International and Mediterranean styles into its design. Distinctive Art Deco elements of the building are the clock tower; projecting masonry pilasters; stepped ceilings within the main entrance areas; metal studded, vinyl covered, octagonal glazed, push doors located throughout the interior spaces; and aluminum stacked-plate lighting fixtures. The Art Moderne style is represented in the concrete coursing on the building's exterior and a flat roof with coping at the roofline. Distinctive International design features present include truncated cylindrical/oval projections and steel ribbon windows. The Mediterranean styles represented by the ceramic tile roof covering.

The Health Education Building has excellent integrity and is an exemplary representative of 1930s Modernistic institutional architecture.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the Health Education Building displays the diversity of architectural styles present through design characteristics and materials used in construction.

The roofs of the gyms, stage, northwest entrance, and the truncated oval projections east and west of the stage enclosure are flat, with a synthetic rubber covering. A brick parapet capped with formed concrete sections extends around the roof perimeter. Three sawtooth skylights, one over the north gym and two over the south gym, contain multi-paned steel windows and are covered with asphalt shingles. Louvered aluminum ventilation domes for heaters in the main gym and stage are located on the roof as well as a "doghouse" ventilator located above the grid stage lights. Access

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to the roof is through a trap door above the northwest entrance.

The exterior walls of the building are composed of blonde brick in a common bond pattern integrated with numerous concrete courses and a variety of steel, multi-paned, hopper windows. The concrete foundation is not visible due to a veneer of blonde brick.

The building site is bordered on the east by the University Union and on the west by a parking lot adjacent to 4th Street. To the north is the Science Building and to the south is an open space descending to student housing units. Sidewalks parallel the perimeter of the building. Concrete benches are located outside the northeast and northwest entrances. A Trane air conditioning compression unit exists on the site at the southeast corner of the south elevation. Landscaping around the building consists of deciduous and coniferous trees and a variety of deciduous shrubs.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation is the primary elevation for the Health Education Building. This elevation faces the University Union which is centrally located in the main campus quadrangle.

The east elevation displays the linear plan of the building through observation of the facade width. The building is divided into four distinct sections along this elevation, and consists of the stage, south gym, tower/northeast entrance, and north gym sections.

Stage

The stage section on the south is approximately 50' in height and exhibits two decorative concrete courses, one eight feet from ground level, the other five feet from the roof coping. One aluminum ventilation louver exists on the right below the parapet coursing and another on the left below the lower decorative course. Attached to the stage section is the southeast entrance vestibule which has a half-gabled roof covered with multi-colored, semi-circular ceramic tile. A copper gutter runs the length of the cornice and empties into a copper downspout system containing a scupper approximately one foot below the cornice. Four granite steps lead to four non-historic aluminum push bar exterior entrance doors with non-historic aluminum framed transoms above. The entrance doors and transoms are bordered by a 1/4 round projecting

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concrete surround containing two flush rectangular light fixtures. A concrete capped, graduated, brick pilaster projects on the left side of the entrance extension. Attached to the entrance extension and the main stage section is a 1/4 oval, 20' high, flat roofed, truncated projection containing three steel, multi-paned, hopper windows. Decorative concrete course bands are present on the south elevation of the entrance extension and the oval projection. A concrete ramp with pipe railing leads to two wooden screen and two wooden storm doors at the lower level of the oval projection.

South Gymnasium

The 50' high south gym section to the north of the stage section contains an extension its entire length at the lower and main levels. A half-gabled, ceramic tile covered roof covers the extension. A copper gutter extends the length of the extension, and is connected to four downspouts with scuppers. Five graduated, brick pilasters exist on the extension at evenly spaced intervals. Twelve sets of two steel, multi-paned, hopper windows are present on both the lower and main levels of the extension. On the upper level above the extension there are four sets of seven steel, multi-paned, hopper windows separated by brick pilasters. The ribbon windows are slightly recessed. Both the extension and the exposed upper level of the main gym have decorative concrete courses.

Tower/Entrance

The tower/northeast entrance section to the north of the south gym section is the dominant exterior feature of the Health Services Building. The 80' octagonal tower, containing graduated, concrete capped projections, ascends to an octagon shaped, pyramidal, tile covered roof with a copper covered lightning rod at the peak. The tower is capped by formed concrete. Decorative concrete courses are present below the cap and in the vicinity of the northeast entrance. Dual, six foot copper louvers are recessed within interior graduated concrete surrounds on the north, west and south facades of the tower. The east tower facade contains dual, recessed, copper louvers surrounded by concrete consistent in design with the other tower facades. The louvers terminate at decorative copper plates above four steel framed doors that lead to a concrete balcony with a circular designed balustrade. A copper

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overhang at the peak of the tower is directly above an aluminum clock with a decorative moon on the minute hand and a star on the hour hand. A cast concrete football player exists above a graduated pilaster on the northeast side of the tower. Four granite steps lead to six non-historic aluminum doors and transoms at the entrance. The doors and transoms are surrounded by a 1/4 rounded granite projection containing three flush rectangular light fixtures.

North Gymnasium

The 40' high north gym section north of the tower/northeast entrance section has a decorative concrete course below the parapet cap and a wooden utilities access door to the right of a half-gabled extension. The extension is approximately 25' high and 40' in length. The extension contains one steel fixed and three steel, multi-paned, hopper windows on the lower level. One fixed and a ribbon bank of five steel, multi-paned hopper windows exist on the upper level of the extension. One decorative concrete course is above and two are below the extension's upper level windows.

NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation is composed of the north gym facade with the east elevation north extension and tower, and the west elevation entrance projection as setback elements. Five concrete capped graduated brick pilasters are evenly spaced on the facade of the north gym. Four ribbon units of five steel, multi-paned, hopper windows are present at the lower and upper levels on the north elevation of the north gym. A decorative concrete course is above the window banks on both levels and three additional courses are below the upper units.

One fixed steel window exists in the tower above the half-gabled roof of the east facade extension. One upper level and two lower level steel, multi-paned, hopper windows are contained on the north facade of the east elevation's extension, as well as three decorative concrete courses. One upper level and one lower level fixed steel window is present on the north facade of the rectangular projection adjacent to the northwest entrance on the west elevation. One decorative concrete course is above and three are below the upper level window on this projection.

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WEST ELEVATION

North Gymnasium

To the north, the west facade of the north gym contains two single and a ribbon bank of five steel, multi-paned, hopper windows at the lower level. One decorative concrete course is above the windows and another is present five feet below the roof coping. An aluminum ventilation louver is present just below the concrete course in the upper right corner of this section. Also in this section is a rectangular, extension adjacent to the northwest entrance, approximately 25' in height and 15' in width. The half-gabled roof is covered with ceramic tiles and has a copper gutter linked to a downspout and scupper system on the west elevation.

Entrance

To the south, in place of the east elevation tower, there exists an upper level above the northwest entrance with a roof parapet approximately even with that of the north gym. Three single steel, multi-paned, hopper windows with decorative concrete coursing above exist over the entrance. The material surrounding the aluminum doors and transoms at the northwest entrance is 1/4 round concrete detailing with two flush, rectangular lighting fixtures. Four granite steps lead to the entrance.

South Gymnasium

Continuing south, the west elevation of the south gym section is identical to the east elevation. Four ribbon banks of seven steel, multi-paned, hopper windows with one band of decorative concrete coursing above and three below exists at the upper level. A ceramic tiled, half-gabled, extension with copper gutters, downspouts and scuppers, five evenly spaced pilasters, three decorative concrete courses and twelve sets of dual steel, multi-paned, hopper windows at the main and lower levels is also present on this section. There are five brick pilasters adjacent to the ribbon window banks on the upper level and five evenly spaced pilasters present on the half-gabled extension.

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Stage

The west elevation of the stage section to the south of the south gym contains a ceramic tiled, half-gabled entrance with aluminum doors and transoms surrounded by 1/4 rounded concrete detailing with two flush, rectangular lighting fixtures. Four granite steps lead to the entrance doors. A wooden Americans with Disabilities Act ramp has been installed on the south end of this entrance. A flat roofed, 1/4 oval, truncated projection approximately 20' in height is connected to the southwest entrance extension and the west facade of the stage section. This projection has one steel, multi-paned, hopper window at ground level and two similar windows above separated by two bands of concrete coursing. The west facade of the stage contains one decorative concrete course five feet below the roof coping and another approximately eight feet above the ground. An aluminum ventilation louver exists in the upper left area of the stage facade.

SOUTH ELEVATION

The south elevation consists of the stage section with the upper level south gym facade, south gym extensions, southeast and southwest entrances and 1/4 oval, 20' high, flat roofed, truncated projections attached to the half-gabled entrances and the east/west facades of the stage section as setback elements.

On the south stage facade, four evenly spaced pilasters extend to the roof parapet cap. Between the two outside pilasters on the left and right there are one single and a ribbon bank of three recessed, aluminum, multi-paned, hopper windows existing at ground level. The single windows contain an aluminum ventilation louver in the upper portion. Between the two center pilasters at ground level is a ribbon bank of six steel, multi-paned, hopper windows. One decorative concrete course is above the window units. Centrally located above the concrete course are two wooden stage equipment access doors. A steel I-beam on a triangular angle iron support system for winching purposes projects above the stage equipment access doors.

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INTERIOR

The interior of the Health Education Building is divided into three horizontal levels, designated lower, main and upper. The floor plans of the lower and main levels provide a variety of functional uses, while the upper level consists primarily of south gym seating areas.

Interior walls are finished with glazed blonde brick integrated with white painted brushed concrete, concrete block and plaster materials above. Corridor and main gym entrance doors are wooden, vinyl covered, octagonally glazed and metal studded. Flooring materials consist of sealed concrete, wood and ceramic/linoleum tiles. The roof support system in the gym areas are of an integrated steel I-beam and a modified Howe truss design.

Art Deco interior stylistic influences are evident on all levels of the building, primarily in the design of the corridor/gym doors, stepped ceilings in the northwest and northeast entrance areas and historic lighting fixtures.

LOWER LEVEL

Stage

Below the stage on the lower level is the university's permanent registration office. This area originally functioned as the corrective (high school) gymnasium. Modifications to this area are minor, and consist of stud walls for private offices. Storage areas and offices exist adjacent to this space. To the west of the former gym space is a restroom, and to the east is the exit to the east elevation ramp. Stairwells to the east and west of this gym lead to main floor entrances.

South Gymnasium

Centered under the south gym is an office and the athletic equipment storage area. To the west of the equipment storage area, separated by a corridor, is the women's, originally corrective, locker/shower area and offices. There are forty-eight showers and dressing carrels present in the east half of the women's shower/locker area, with banks of lockers existing in the west half of this section. The north end of this area was the original

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women's locker room. The locker banks in this area have been removed and is now used for temporary classroom space. Across the corridor to the east of the athletic equipment storage area is the men's locker room and office space. The locker room is segmented into a locker area, drying room, and shower room containing twenty-seven shower heads. To the north of the current men's locker room is a computer lab which was originally part of the locker area.

Tower/Entrance

Directly below the tower/entrance section are corridors which lead to areas under the main and north gyms. Ceramic tile paved, dual stairwells abutting the walls of the main and south gym sections lead to the main entrance areas at the west and east ends of this section. Stacked-plate lighting fixtures are evident in these corridor areas.

North Gymnasium

Under the north gym, is a dance studio. The dance studio contains a continuous full length mirror on the east wall, a wooden support bar extending the length of the west wall and wooden flooring. To the west of the dance studio is a classroom and office space. To the east of the dance studio under the north gym extension is office space which formerly served as the campus health facilities. A steam utility room is to the north of this office area.

MAIN LEVEL

Stage

The stage dominates the south end of the main level. The stage opening is surrounded by Minnesota limestone blocks with a circular design cut within graduations at the central point above the stage floor. The finished wood floor contains hopper light panels downstage. To stage left and right are raised projections containing lighting and curtain controls. Above the stage are light and curtain grids. Stairwells to the west and east of the stage lead through Art Deco styled interior doors to the southwest and southeast entrances lobbies, doors to the main gym floor and

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the north/south main floor corridors. The southwest and southeast entrances contain five blonde and purple tile covered stairs leading to the main level and a stairwell adjacent to the main gym section leading to the lower level. Stair railings in these entrance areas are two inch pipe over box beam, and are typical of railing elements throughout the building. Stacked-plate light fixtures are present in the areas leading to the stage.

South Gymnasium

The south gym is the central feature of the main level. A wooden floor approximately 100' in length and 60' wide terminates at the stage on the south and the entrances to the east/west corridor on the north. Art Deco styled dual interior doors exist to the left and right of the stage and have Bedford limestone surrounds with chevron designs cut into the horizontal members. Similar interior doors with Minnesota limestone surrounds are at the left and right on the north wall.

The west, east, and north gym walls terminate at the public seating areas in the upper gym level. Along the west and east walls are access doors to equipment storage areas. On the southwest corner of the west wall and the northeast corner of the east wall are two green ceramic water fountains recessed within the wall and a green ceramic spittoon flush with the glazed brick.

The upper level public seating areas contain wooden benches with a scoring table present on the east side. The west and east walls above the seating areas contain manual crank boxes for the hopper sections of the ribbon windows, eight steam radiators, and three domed light fixtures. Walls on the east, west and south elevations are constructed of concrete block material. The north upper level wall is veneered with white acoustical tiles. The north upper level contains a spotlight station/projection booth.

The structural support system consists of steel I-beams perpendicular to five east-to-west oriented modified Howe truss members constructed of two inch angled steel. A basketball backboard support truss operated by an electric winch is integrated into the Howe trusses at the north and south ends. One electric scoreboard hangs from the north Howe truss and another is attached to the south wall left of the stage. Two roof skylights span the gym floor, and other illumination is generated by 34 aluminum fixtures attached to the truss system. One forced air heating/ventilation unit is attached to the ceiling in each corner

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of the gym above the public seating areas.

Vaulted north/south corridors separate the main gym from classrooms and office space on the east and west at the main level. The corridors have three Art Deco styled interior doors at each end. Four vaulted, ascending entrances lead to the gym seating areas off each corridor.

Three classrooms within the west elevation extension and one within the east have brick walls extending two feet above wooden baseboards. Plaster material extends above the brick to the ceiling which is covered with acoustical tiles. Non-historic fluorescent light fixtures descend from the ceiling. Slate blackboards with wooden surrounds and chalk trays are on the north, south and east walls. The concrete floors are covered with brown and red linoleum tiles.

Entrances/Corridor

The northwest and northeast entrance lobbies are the dominant features of this section.

Common elements to these entrances are seven ceramic tile paved steps with circular brass and steel box beam handrails ascending to the main level. To the left and right of these steps are stairwells leading to the lower level. Flush with the brick walls to the left and the right of the entrance doors above the stairwells are brass ventilation louvers. On the walls facing the entrance doors are ticket booths with a brass grille and black marble counter. Inside the ticket booths are hook boards spanning the rear walls. North of the ticket booths are stairwells leading to the upper level. The plaster lobby ceilings are of a recessed, rectangular and octagonal design. A bank of brass lighting fixtures with diffused panels surrounds the ceiling design at its lowest level. The lobby flooring is terrazzo concrete which is consistent throughout the corridors of the main level. Sets of three Art Deco styled interior doors lead from the lobbies to adjacent corridors.

Individual features of the lobbies include a door to a restroom attached to the north side of the northwest entrance and a corridor leading to a rest room and office area to the north of the northeast entrance. The building data plate is attached to the south wall of the northwest lobby.

The connecting link between the north lobbies is a vaulted east/west corridor with two projecting concrete ceiling arches

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terminating at brick pilasters on the north and south walls. To the left and right of this corridor are doors leading to the south and north gymnasiums. The two entrance doors to the north gym have been replaced with non-historic wooden types. On the south wall is a temporary trophy case and a bulletin board. A contemporary clock is attached to the peak of the west ceiling arch.

North Gymnasium

The north gym floor is oriented on a east/west axis and has a smaller floor space than the south gym. Wooden bench seating, with a capacity of approximately 300, rests on a concrete riser on the south end, and extends into the tower/entrance section of the linear plan. Ribbon windows with manual cranking systems exist on the north wall. Basketball backboards are attached to the east and west walls. A modified Howe truss system, four north-to-south members and two east-to-west members, is attached to structural I-beams exposed at the ceiling skylight. Two non-historic wooden doors on the east wall lead to office space, which was originally the building's kitchen area.

UPPER LEVEL

The upper level of the Health Education Building consists of the upper south gym seating areas, a storage room above the northwest entrance and a storage/office space within the tower above the northeast entrance. Access to these areas is by the ascending stairwells located in the northern main floor entrance lobbies.

CURRENT BUILDING INTEGRITY/CONDITION

The Health Education Building is in very good condition, and has retained almost complete original integrity. The modifications to the corrective gymnasium, the kitchen projection on the east facade of the north gymnasium and the men's and women's locker rooms would not preclude these areas from being restored to their original functions if so desired by the university. Mechanical and environmental upgrades to the building have been accomplished in a manner sympathetic to the original design.

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HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

SUMMARY

The Health Education Building is locally significant under Criteria A and C.

The Health Education Building meets Criterion A for education due to its association with events that made significant contributions to the educational curricula/general institutional development of Eastern Illinois State Teachers College between 1938 and 1945. The Health Education Building also meets Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation for its association with events between 1938 and 1945 that benefitted not only those affiliated with the college, but the people of Charleston, Illinois and surrounding locales.

The presence of this building allowed for the formal establishment of the physical education curriculum as a degree course of study at the university, and more specifically the establishment of the women's physical education program. Other institutional goals fulfilled by its construction were the acquisition of additional classroom areas and a facility capable of providing sufficient space for formal educational events such as commencement.

The Health Education Building provided a venue for entertainment and recreational functions, previously unavailable or conducted on a limited basis on campus, for those associated with the college or residing in the local area. Collegiate basketball, intramural sports, musical/dramatic performances, proms and dances were conducted in this facility.

The Health Education Building meets Criterion C for Architecture as it is a well preserved example of 1938 institutional Modernistic architecture dominated on the exterior and in the interior by Art Deco features such as an octagonal tower, projecting pilasters, stepped plaster ceilings, metal studded, vinyl covered, octagonally glazed doors and aluminum, stacked-plate lighting fixtures. The Art Moderne style is present in the decorative concrete coursing on the building's exterior and the flat roof with formed concrete coping at the roof line. Distinctive International architectural elements include the

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truncated cylindrical/oval projections and ribbon window units. Mediterranean detailing is evident in the use of ceramic tile roof covering.

The Health Education Building is currently used for many of its original educational, entertainment and recreational functions. It also retains a high percentage of its exterior and interior integrity in both design and materials.

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Educational and Organizational Development

Eastern Illinois University, originally the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, was established under a legislative act passed by the Illinois General Assembly and signed by Governor John P. Altgeld on May 22, 1895. The Act stated that the object of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School:

Shall be to qualify teachers for the common schools of this State by imparting instruction in the art of teaching in all branches of study which pertain to common school education, in the elements of the natural and the physical sciences, in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois, in regards to the rights and duties of citizens.¹

Charleston, Illinois was selected as the location of the new Normal School on September 7, 1895. During the next four years, a Board of Trustees, President, faculty and administrative staff were appointed and hired to provide initial guidance for the new institution. Instruction commenced on September 12, 1899. Formal recognition of the academic standing of the school came in 1908, when Eastern was elected to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The normal high school was organized in 1918 and recognized by the Association in 1920.²

The years between the first and second World Wars evidenced an expansion in academic curricula offered, and an increase in the number of students, faculty and staff at the school. The catalyst for this growth was the decision by the Normal School Board to offer a four year degree program in place of the three year diploma course offered by the State of Illinois Normal Schools. This

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development resulted in the change of the school's name to Eastern Illinois State Teachers College at Charleston in 1921.

Changes in the college's curricula were driven by the evolving specialization in the educational field. In the early 1920's, a four year Bachelor of Science in Education course of study for elementary education was introduced. Six other four year programs were initiated by 1946, and included Physical Education for Men in 1938 and Physical Education for Women in 1944.³

The school continued its specialized education growth after World War II with majors and minors being offered in various curricula. In 1947, the school's name was changed to Eastern Illinois State College, and the first graduate degrees were conferred in 1952. The name of the school was changed to its present derivative, Eastern Illinois University, in 1957.

Currently, Eastern Illinois University is one of five state schools under the general jurisdiction of the Board of Governors of State Universities and Colleges. The primary instructional units include the College of Applied Science, the College of Fine Arts, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Lumpkin College of Business, the College of Education, the College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Graduate School.⁴ Current enrollment is approximately 10,000 full and part time students.

Campus Development

The newly appointed Board of Trustees for Eastern Illinois State Normal School visited Charleston on September 9, 1895 to select a site for the institution. The tract chosen was a 40-acre parcel south of the city known as Bishop's Woods.

A provision in the legislative Act of May 22, 1895 provided for a school building to be constructed, "of sufficient capacity to accommodate not less than one thousand students..."⁵ The result of this stipulation was Old Main, a German Gothic structure constructed of Indiana limestone. Old Main served as a dormitory, classroom, office, assembly hall, library and gymnasium when the first classes commenced in the fall of 1899.⁶

School President Livingston C. Lord requested in 1901 that a women's dormitory be added to the campus. Meeting with resistance from the state's legislative appropriations committee, Lord changed the request to include a new school gymnasium as part of the facility. Funds were eventually committed for a dual purpose, Gothic Revival building which was completed in 1909 and named

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Pemberton Hall and Gymnasium.

The addition of Pemberton Hall resulted in President Lord's focus on gaining funds for construction of a building targeted for teaching of the manual arts such as cooking and sewing. The outcome of this effort was the Gothic Revival style Training School Building (Blair Hall) which was finished in 1913.

In January 1920, recognition of the physical needs of the school resulted in a proposed ten-year building program.⁷ Eastern's proposal included all conceivable facilities the school might require. Many of the requested buildings were not constructed until thirty years later. The initial result of this proposal was the construction of the Power Plant in 1924 and the Practical Arts Building (Student Services) in 1929.

After the death of President Lord in 1933, new President Robert Buzzard continued the struggle for building appropriations to support the school's curricula expansion and increasing student population. President Buzzard's efforts led to the completion of the Modernistic styled Health Education Building in 1938 and the Classical Revival styled Science Building in 1940.

A twenty-five year building plan was adopted by the school's Board of Trustees in 1944, which provided for Booth Library, 1949, and a variety of other special purposed buildings which were constructed in the 1950s and 60s. Limited construction continued in the 1970s and 80s. The most recent major addition to the campus is Lumpkin Hall, which was completed in 1991. Presently, the grounds of Eastern Illinois University encompass approximately 316 acres including the main campus and wooded tracts near Charleston used for nature study and science research.⁸

HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING

When the Health Education Building was dedicated in 1938, it provided Eastern Illinois State Teachers College with a structure capable of fulfilling many of the educational, recreational, and entertainment deficiencies the college had been experiencing. The eclectic architectural styles integrated into the exterior and interior design of the building gave Eastern its first "modern" facility, breaking from the traditional Medieval and Gothic styles of earlier campus buildings.

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Need, Planning and Financing

As early as 1915, Eastern's Board of Trustees recommended that the state legislature provide funding for a larger campus gymnasium. The gym on the south end of Pemberton Hall had quickly proved inadequate in size for physical education purposes and collegiate sporting events.

Pemberton Hall Gym became the focus of Eastern's infant physical education and men's varsity basketball programs with the arrival of Charles P. Lantz as first coach and physical education teacher in 1911.⁹ The gym had a very small playing floor and could seat only 400 spectators. In 1921, a balcony was added which almost doubled the seating capacity. When high school basketball tournaments were initiated in Illinois, Pemberton Gym became a popular venue. With its limited capacity and propensity for standing-room-only crowds, it soon became known as the "cracker box."¹⁰

Although requests for a new gym had been made, and the need for the facility was made part of the ten year building program of 1920, the school did not actively pursue funding for such a facility until 1928. In that year, President Lord made a request for a new gym to Governor Len Small, rationalizing that the other four state teachers colleges had recently received new gyms and due to Pemberton Gym's size, schools such as Milliken, Bradley, Indiana State and even its sister institution at Normal refused to play on the Eastern floor.¹¹

Construction money was not forthcoming from the state until 1935 when the General Assembly appropriated one million dollars for improvements at the five state teachers colleges.¹² \$350,000 of this appropriation was allotted to Eastern for the construction of a joint health education and science building. Additional funding was requested through the federal Public Works Administration to cover the remainder of the \$636,000 proposed cost of the building.

Delay in securing action from the Public Works Administration led to the decision, in April 1936, to proceed with the construction of a separate health education building using available funds. When word came the following October of a federal grant of \$285,750 for the earlier proposed joint building, plans for the separate building had progressed so far that it was decided to proceed on that course. The federal authorities allocated \$172,800 of the federal grant, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Project No. 1501-D, would be available for the Health

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Education Building. The State of Illinois' final cost for construction of the facility was \$305,548.¹³

Design and Construction

On April 9, 1936, the State of Illinois Division of Architecture and Engineering employed the firm of Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg of Peoria to function as Associate Architects in drawing the plans, writing the specifications and supervising the construction of the Health Education Building at Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.¹⁴ The state Supervising Architect was C. Herrick Hammond.

The eclectic design generated by Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg was a combination of Modernistic styles integrating Art Deco, Art Moderne and International characteristics within a concrete and brick structure, rectangular in form.

Art Deco elements of the building include the octagonal tower with concrete projections above the northeast entrance, along with interior features such as stepped ceilings in the entrance lobby areas, chevron motifs cut into interior limestone door surrounds, and aluminum stacked-plate corridor light fixtures.

The Art Moderne style is represented in the flat roof design with concrete coping just above the roof line, and the decorative concrete coursing which extends around the perimeter of the building.

The International style is present in the form of slightly recessed steel ribbon windows and the truncated cylindrical projections east and west of the stage section.

Mediterranean influences are also evident to a lesser extent in the form of the multi-colored ceramic roofing tiles present on the half-gabled projections on the east and west elevations and the tower.

Specifications were issued for contract bids on December 15, 1936, and in January of 1937 contracts were awarded as follows:

General Construction - J. L. Simmons Company, Inc., Decatur.

Heating and Plumbing - Carstens Brothers, Ackley, Iowa.

Plumbing - W. H. Rhodes Company, Springfield.

Electrical - Friedman Electrical Company, Belleville.

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Pipe Covering - Illinois Roofing and Insulation Co., Chicago.

Earth-fill and Grading - Manning W. O'Meara, Quincy.

The building was sufficiently constructed to lay the cornerstone on Alumni Day, May 8, 1937.¹⁵ Dedication ceremonies were held May 14, 1938.

Uses

The Health Education Building fulfilled a number of functions for the college and community. Educational, recreational, entertainment and administrative needs were more effectively met when the building became operational.

Prior to the opening of the Health Education Building, the limited office and administrative space for the Physical Education Department in Pemberton Hall prevented the desired programmatic growth of that educational unit. Additionally, all of the college's indoor physical education classes and men's collegiate and high school varsity basketball games and tournaments took place in the inadequately sized Pemberton Hall gymnasium. Some of the college's chief sports rivals refused to compete against Eastern in this facility because of the reduced seating capacity and restricted participant facilities. Obligation of Pemberton Gym space to Physical Education Department functions precluded the establishment of an indoor, recreational, intramural athletic program at the college also.

College recreational organizations such as the music and drama clubs, in addition to professional touring entertainers were restricted to an inadequate performance stage in the Old Main building before the main stage in the Health Education Building became available. Old Main and Pemberton Hall Gym were also used for functions such as homecoming activities and commencement. Due to Eastern's growing student population during the 1930s, these buildings became sub-standard for these types of affairs.

As a result of construction, the Physical Education Department expanded its program in 1938, and introduced a four year degree for men and a two year minor for women in physical education. Eastern's Women's Athletic Association was established due to the space provided by this facility. The college's high school program was able to conduct formal physical education classes in the new facility. Much needed classroom space for students enrolled in

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other curricula also became available when the building opened.

Recreational opportunities for Eastern students increased with the completion of the Health Education Building, as space for indoor intramural athletics and a suitable stage for campus music and dramatic clubs' performances became available. The women's (north) gym, with the connecting main level kitchen, afforded an area for school and community banquets. The south gym became the site on campus where homecoming festivities, proms and dances were held.

College and community entertainment offerings were multiplied as a result of the construction of the facility. A seating capacity of 2,200 for sporting events, with an additional 1,000 floor seats available for stage functions, provided the opportunity for college personnel and members of the community alike to enjoy a variety of cultural events.

1938 evidenced the potential of the new facility through performances by the Works Progress Administration Professionals Federal Theater Project, the Navy Band and a speaking engagement by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.¹⁶ The Eastern Illinois Symphonic Orchestra, a school/community organization, performed on the Health Education Building's stage in 1940 and 1941. Collegiate and high school varsity basketball games and tournaments were also played in this building from 1938 until the 1960s.

Administrative and ceremonial functions of the school were also conducted in this building. The nurses office, previously located in Old Main, evolved into the College Health Service which was located in the northeast spaces of the lower level. Commencement exercises and general assembly functions were also moved from Old Main to this building upon its completion.

The construction of a new health education facility (Lantz Building) and a new campus health facilities building in the 1960s dispersed the Health Education Building's primary functions to new locations. The name of the building was changed to the Florence McAfee Women's Gymnasium in 1965 to honor the first head of Eastern's women's athletic program.¹⁷ McAfee Gym continues to serve Eastern Illinois University as a classroom, physical education and administrative (registration office) facility.

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ARCHITECTURE

Art Deco

Art Deco, the earlier form of the Modernistic styles, was popularly introduced in the United States shortly after World War I. In 1922, second place in the design competition for the Chicago Tribune Building went to an Art Deco design by Eliel Saurien. The design was widely publicized and the style soon became the latest architectural fashion.¹⁸

The style incorporated such elements as towers and other verticle projections above the roofline, along with geometric motifs on a smooth exterior masonry surface. The geometric designs often were carried over into the interior design of buildings in the form of decorative applications for internal masonry, ceilings, windows, and lighting fixtures.

Although Art Deco became a common form of public and commercial architecture in the 1920s and 30s, its residential use, with the exception of apartment buildings, was extremely rare.

The Health Education Building includes such Art Deco elements as the octagonal tower with concrete projections, masonry pilasters around the exterior, stepped interior ceilings, studded, vinyl covered, octagonally glazed interior doors, and aluminum, stacked-plate lighting fixtures.

Art Moderne

The Art Moderne style was a result of the adoption of a streamlined industrial design for automobiles, passenger trains, ships and airplanes prevalent in the early 1930s. In comparison to the architectural styles that preceded it, Art Moderne was stark, severe and committed to the aesthetics of an aerodynamic, machine era.¹⁹

Characteristics of the Art Moderne style included a horizontal design emphasis often combined with curved walls. Flat roofs with a slightly raised coping at the roofline and facade grooves or coursing bands were also prevalent.

Art Moderne evolved into the more minimalistic International style in which decorative detailing was substantially reduced.²⁰

The Health Education Building exhibits Art Moderne characteristics in the flat roof with concrete coping just above

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the roof line, and the decorative concrete coursing extending around the perimeter of the building.

International

The International style of architecture was first introduced in the United States in commercial form through the design of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building. This 1932 building was the first skyscraper clearly inspired by European modernism.²¹ Residential examples occurred shortly after the style's introduction, primarily in the northeast and California.

Design features of the International style included multiple flat roofs, ribbon metal framed windows at regular height and high clerestory levels, and cylindrical projections. In some applications, cantilevered sections of the building, roof, and balconies with no visible support are present.

Functionalism, how the building served its inhabitants, is the primary theory behind International design. Previous traditional elements that were decorative rather than practical were discarded. The functional design approach introduced in this style continues to influence current domestic building construction.²²

The International style is represented in the design of the Health Education Building by the steel ribbon windows units and the truncated cylindrical/oval, flat roofed projections.

HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING ARCHITECTS

C. Herrick Hammond - State Supervising Architect

Supervising Architect C. Herrick Hammond of the State of Illinois Division of Architecture and Engineering brought elements of the Art Deco, Art Moderne and International styles to many of the buildings he collaborated on or personally designed.

Hammond, a New York native, graduated with a B.S. in Architecture from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1904. After three years of study in Paris, he returned to Chicago and established his own firm.²³ In 1929, he became the State of Illinois Supervising Architect in the Department of Purchases and Construction, later known as the Department of Public Works and Buildings. Hammond held this position until 1952.

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While supervising a variety of construction projects during his tenure as State Architect, notable facilities he monitored included the Cairo Armory, the 124th Field Artillery Armory (General Jones) in Washington Park, Chicago, "B" Cellhouse in Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet, and the Archives Building in Springfield. Hammond's display of Modernistic influences were given a world-wide forum through his personal design of the Illinois Buildings at the 1939 New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco the same year.²⁴

Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg - Associate Architects

The Peoria architectural firm of Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg were experienced in the design of Modernistic buildings and the state construction process when awarded the design contract for the Health Education Building.

Herbert Hewitt, Frank Emerson, and Richard Gregg were all central Illinois natives. Hewitt and Emerson had received their B.S. in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and done post graduate study in Paris. Hewitt was a registered student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts from 1903-05.²⁵ Gregg graduated with a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1913. Hewitt and Emerson established their partnership in 1907, and Gregg joined the firm in 1927.

Peoria residential projects were common early in the firm's career. Eventually, the partners were awarded contracts for commercial and public buildings, and displayed their design diversity through styles employed in downtown Peoria. Their Chicago School influences are evident in the design of Clarke's Department Store in 1922 and their collaboration with Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer for the 1927 design of the Pere Marquette Hotel. The firm's 1925 plan for the Commercial National Bank demonstrates Renaissance Revival influences, while the 1934 John C. Proctor Recreation Center on the city's south side displays excellent Classical Revival characteristics.²⁶

In the early 1930s, the adoption of the popular Modernistic styles by the firm is observed through the Art Deco designs of the Peoria Traction Station and Peoria's Roosevelt Junior High School. The partners continued to show their design diversity in the 1930s with their Tudor style cottages and administration building at the State Reformatory for Women at Dwight.

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Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg's use of varied architectural styles in their design of Eastern Illinois University's Health Education Building indicates the ingenuity of the firm in the incorporation of modern styles into an institutional building restricted to a limited design and construction budget.

COMPARISON TO OTHER BUILDINGS

The design of the Health Education Building stands alone when compared the styles employed on other state facilities built for similar functions during same era.

The exteriors of gymnasiums built during the previous decade at other State Normal Schools were presented in traditional styles typical of many extant educational buildings throughout the country. The 1925 Colonial Revival Davies Gym at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and the 1928 Gothic Revival Still Gym at Northern Illinois University at DeKalb are excellent examples of the more traditional trends in educational construction of this period.

At Eastern Illinois University, the design of buildings built after the Health Education Building, the Classical Revival Science Building completed in 1940, and the Gothic Revival Booth Library, 1949, exhibited common educational institution design. Modernistic design did not reoccur on campus again until the 1950's.

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ENDNOTES

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2. Ibid., 83.
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4. Eastern Illinois University Graduate Catalog. (Charleston, Eastern Illinois University [1987]), 14.
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6. Kathryn Voght, "Old Main (Livingston C. Lord Administration Building)." (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, National Park Service, 1981), 3.
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8. EIU Grad Catalog, 14.
9. Coleman, "Fifty Years of Service," 231.
10. Ibid., 264.
11. Eastern Illinois Teachers College News (Charleston), 18 June 1928.
12. Coleman, "Fifty Years of Service," 265.
13. "History of the Health Education Building," in Souvenir Program for the Dedication Exercises of the Health Education Building, Charleston, 14 May 1938, 10.
14. Ibid., 10.
15. Ibid., 10.

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16. Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Warbler, (Charleston: 1939), 43.

17. Teachers College News, 23 June 1965.

18. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, 465.

19. Donald J. Bush, The Streamlined Decade. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1975, 133.

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24. Edward J. Hughes, ed. Blue Book of the State of Illinois. Springfield: State of Illinois, 1938, 577.

25. Whos's Who, 407.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 70' east of the center of the intersection of 4th and Grant Streets in Charleston, Illinois, proceed south 170' parallel to 4th Street. Then proceed east 190' parallel to the south facade of the Health Education Building. Then proceed north 260' along the sidewalk between the University Union and the Health Education Building. Then proceed west 190' parallel to the south facade of the Science Building. Then proceed south 90' parallel to 4th Street to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the building and surrounding land that have historically been associated with the Health Education Building and that maintain historic integrity.

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CONTRIBUTING PERSONNEL

Research

Deborah L. Black, Engineering Draftsman
Eastern Illinois University Physical Plant

Angie Leonard, Graduate Student
Eastern Illinois University Historic Administration Program

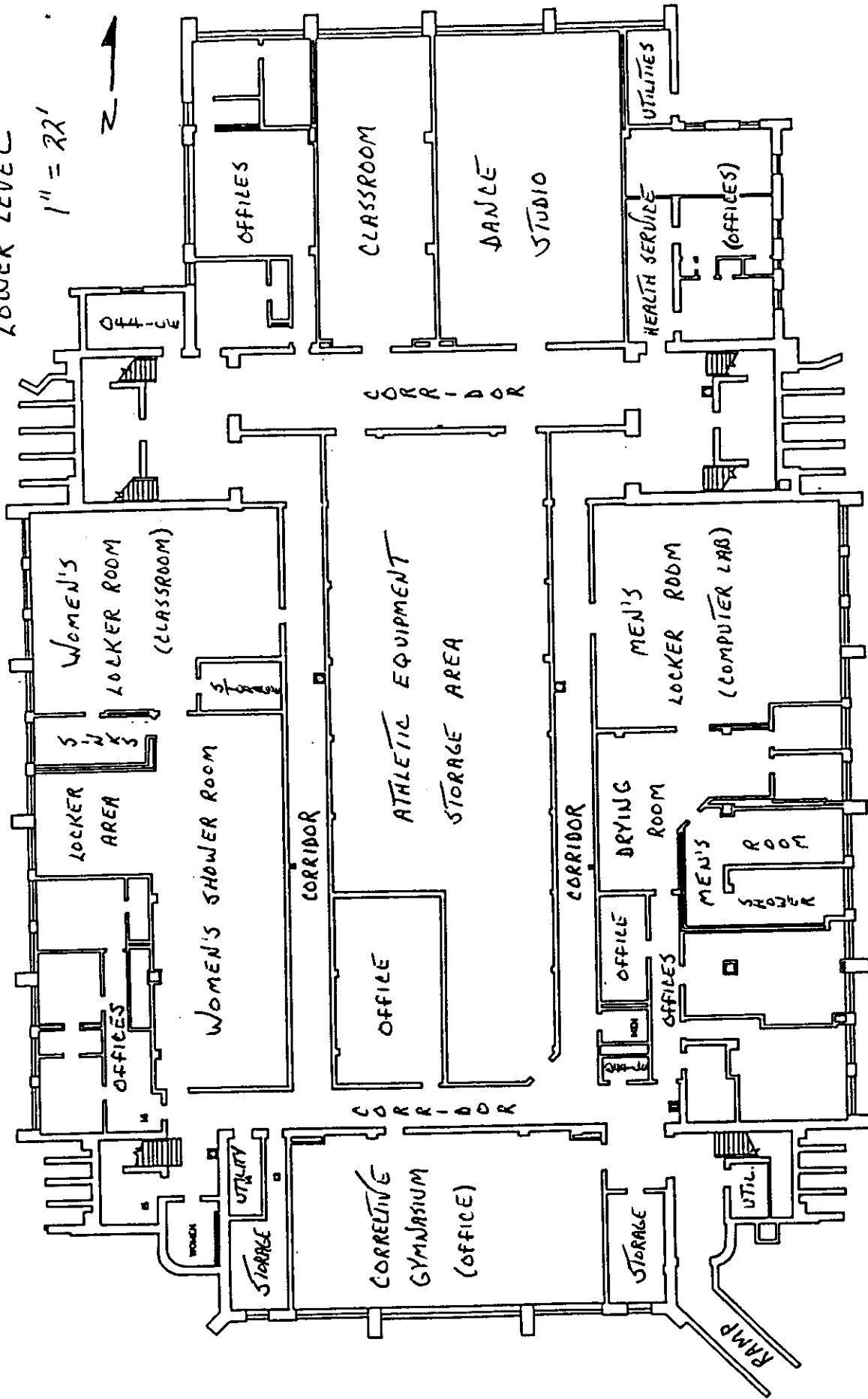
Photographic Processing

Peter C. Harbison, Assistant Coordinator
Education Services
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING
CHARLESTON, I.C.

LOWER LEVEL

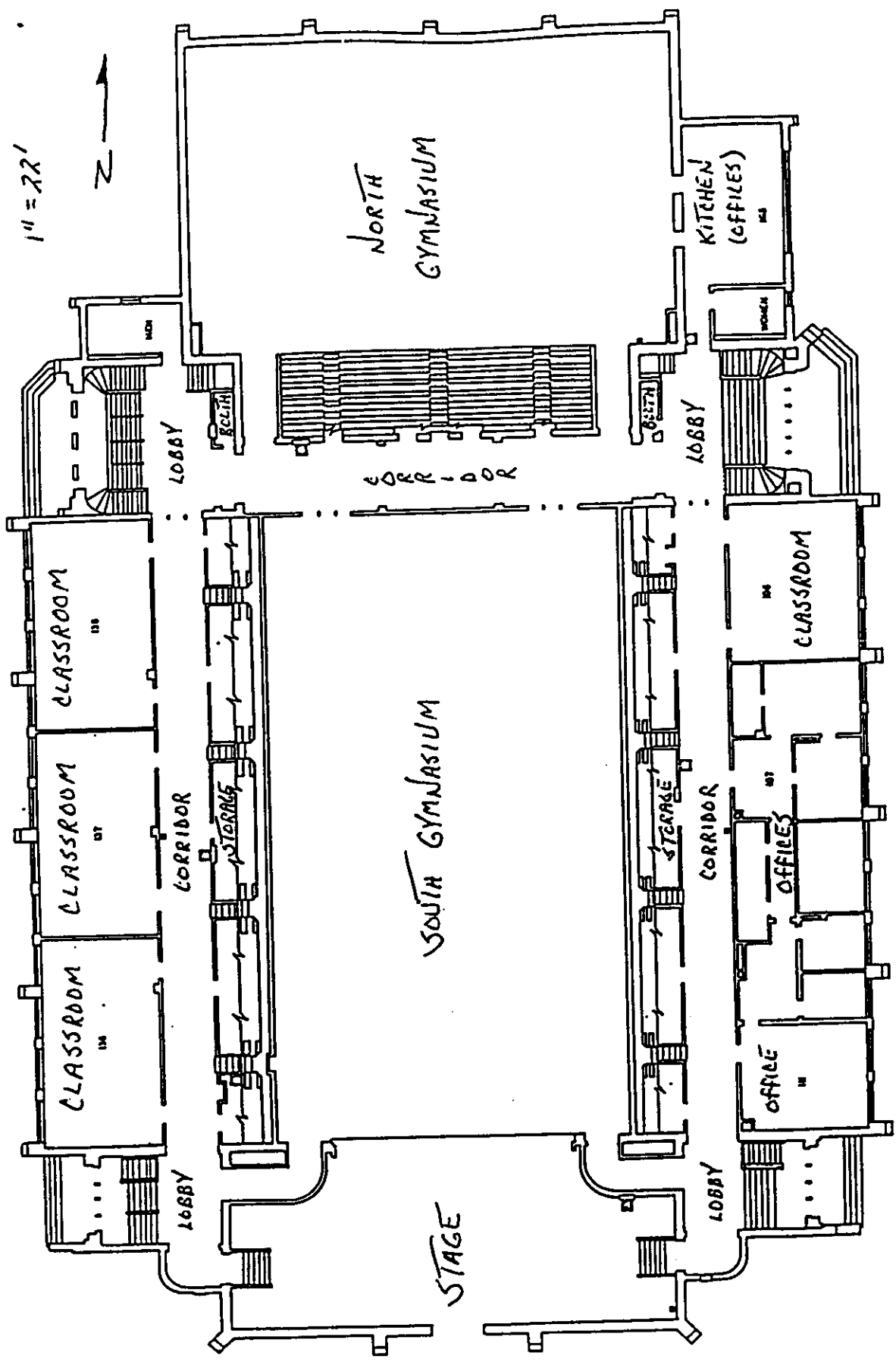
1" = 22'



HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING
CHARLESTON, I.C.

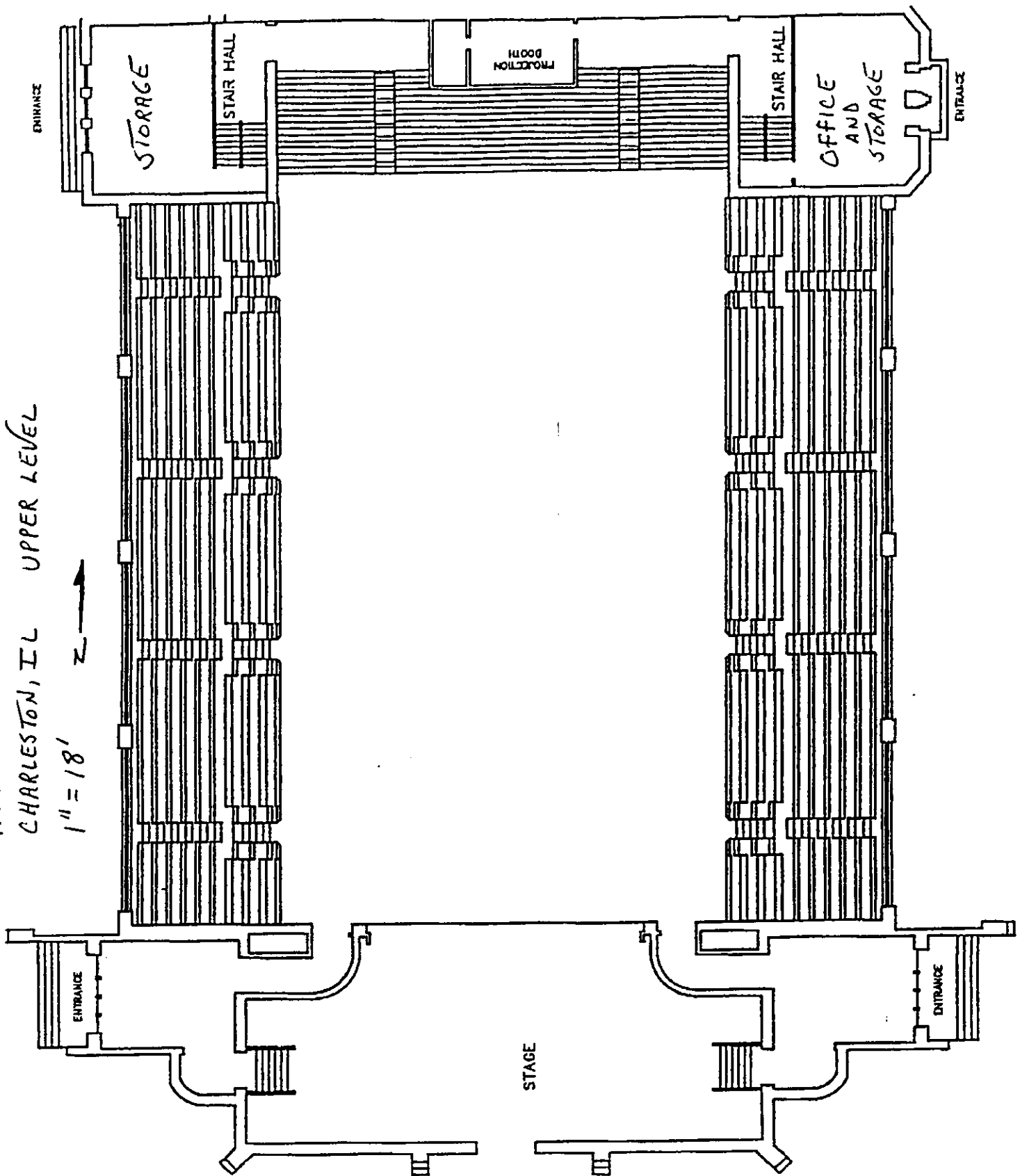
MAIN LEVEL

1" = 22'



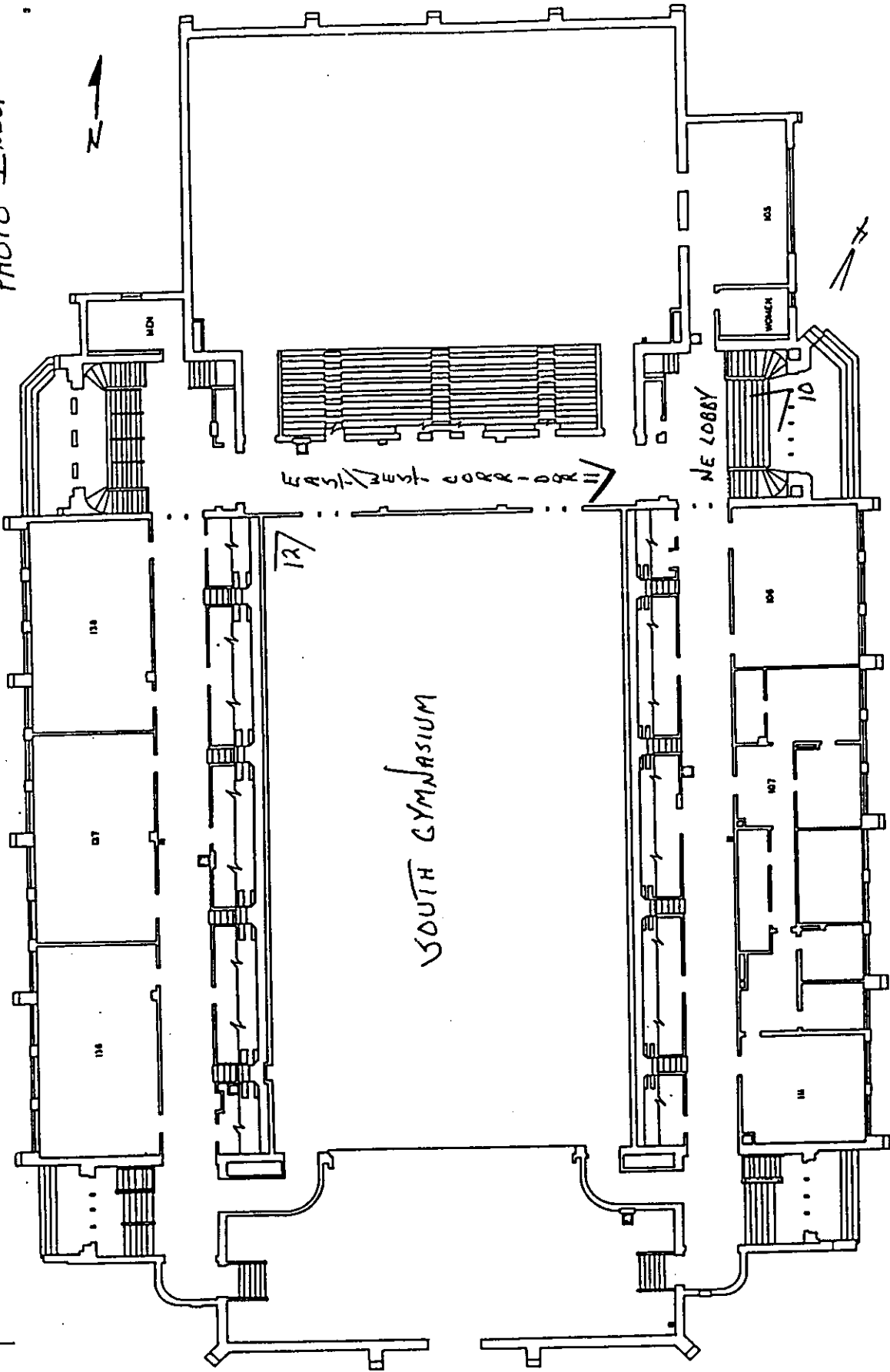
HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING
CHARLESTON, ILL UPPER LEVEL

1" = 18'



HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING
CHARLESTON, I.C.
PHOTO INDEX #1

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8



MAIN LEVEL

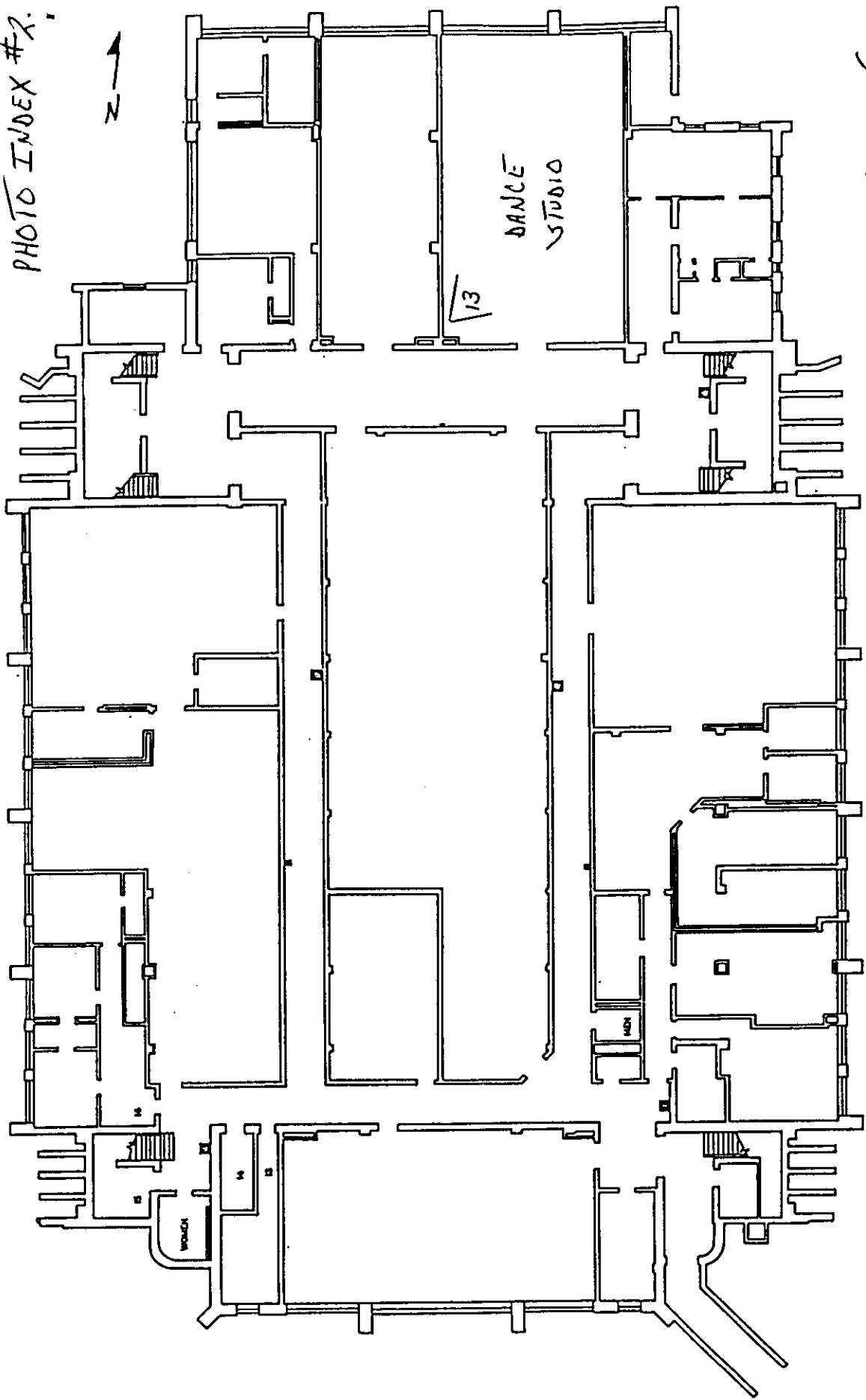
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HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING
CHARLESTON, I.C.
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LOWER LEVEL

151

114



United States Department of the Interior

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The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202-343-9542 or 202-343-1572 or you may respond via cc:Mail.

AUG 18 1995

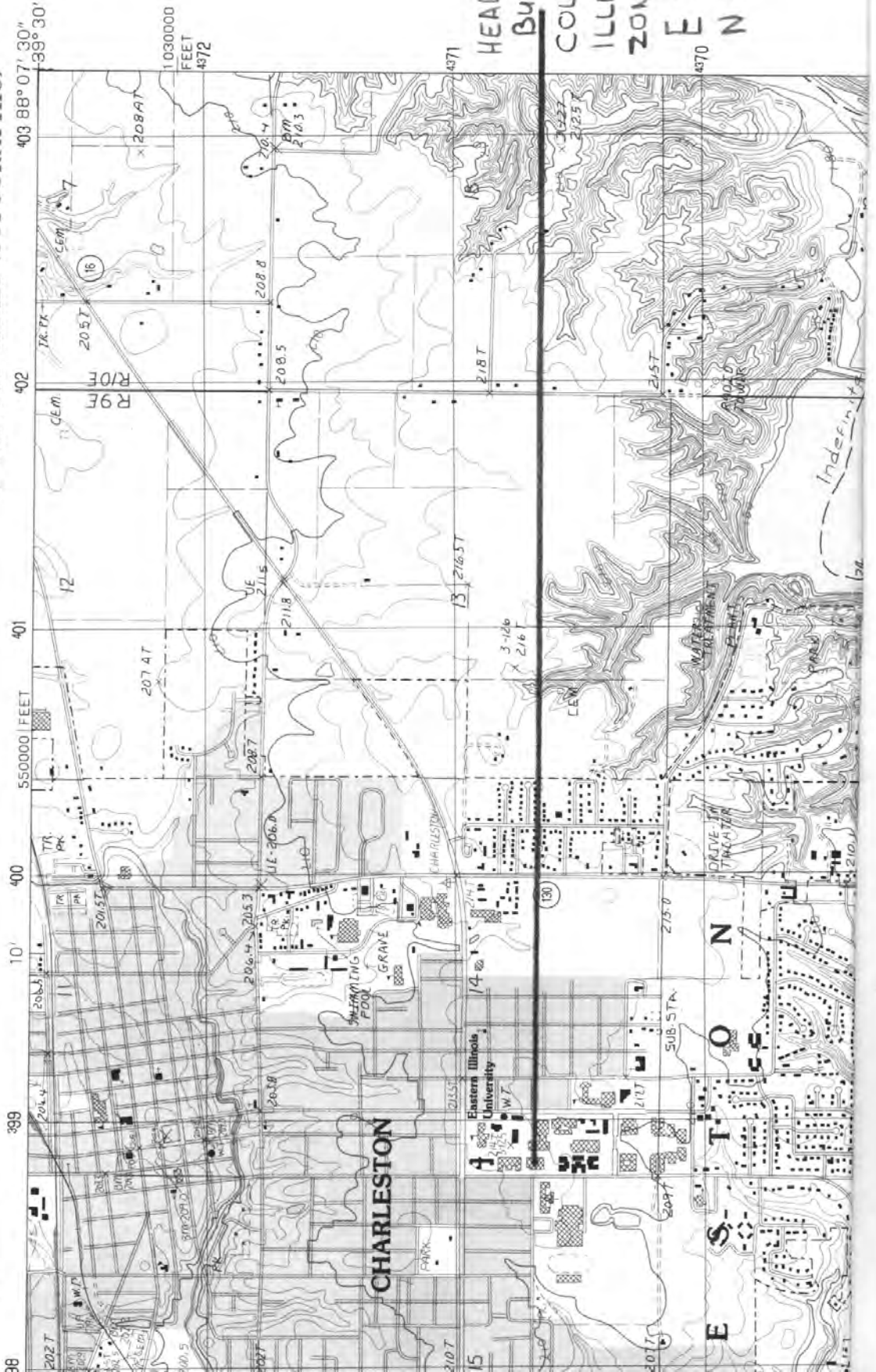
WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/07/95 THROUGH 8/11/95

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

- ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, U.S. Arsenal Building, MacArthur Park, 9th and Commerce Sts., Little Rock, 70000127, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED/LISTED, 4/19/93
- FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Barracks and Mess Building--US Coast Guard Air Station at Dinner Key, 2610 Tigertail Ave., Miami, 95000816, LISTED, 8/10/95
- GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Mozley Park Historic District, Roughly bounded by Westview Dr., West Lake Ave., Seaboard Coast Line RR tracks and M. L. King and Rockmart Dr., Atlanta, 95000909, LISTED, 8/11/95
- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Health Education Building, 1611 4th St., Charleston, 95000993, LISTED, 8/09/95
- ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Hegeler--Carus Mansion, 1307 Seventh St., La Salle, 95000989, LISTED, 8/09/95
- IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Benson Building, 214 E. Second St., Ottumwa, 95000969, LISTED, 8/11/95 (Ottumwa MPS)
- IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, First National Bank, 131 E. Main St., Ottumwa, 95000970, LISTED, 8/11/95 (Ottumwa MPS)
- IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Jay Funeral Home, 220 North Ct., Ottumwa, 95000971, LISTED, 8/11/95 (Ottumwa MPS)
- IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Ottumwa Cemetery Historic District, 1302 North Ct., Ottumwa, 95000968, LISTED, 8/11/95 (Ottumwa MPS)
- IOWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, Vogel Place Historic District, Roughly bounded by Ottumwa Country Club, Court St., Ottumwa Cemetery and former St. Joseph Hospital, Ottumwa, 95000967, LISTED, 8/11/95 (Ottumwa MPS)
- NEW YORK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Church of St. John in the Wilderness, Jct. of NY 344 and Valley View Rd., Copake Falls, 95000963, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Merrillville Cure Cottage, Jct. of Co. Rt. 99 and Old NY 3, Merrillville, 95000947, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Commercial Building at 32 West Bridge Street, 32 W. Bridge St., Catskill, 95000961, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, District School No. 11, S. Jefferson Ave., Catskill, 95000964, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Hallock, Joseph, House, 241 W. Main St., Catskill, 95000958, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Hop-O-Nose Knitting Mill, 130 W. Main St., Catskill, 95000959, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Lampman, William, House, 147 Grandview Ave., Catskill, 95000960, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Wiley Hose Company Building, 30 W. Bridge St., Catskill, 95000962, LISTED, 8/10/95
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Barley, Zachariah, Stone House, 193 Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000951, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, DuPuy, Ephriam, Stone House, 193 Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000952, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Hornbeck Stone House, 149 Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000957, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Krom Stone House and Dutch Barn, Airport Rd., Rochester, 95000955, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Krom Stone House at 45 Upper Whitfield Road, 45 Upper Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000950, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Krom Stone House at 31 Upper Whitfield Road, 31 Upper Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000954, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Krom, Lucas, Stone House, 286 Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000953, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Markle, Jacob F., Stone House, 335 Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000948, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Rider, Johannes, Stone House, 7 Upper Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000956, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Westbrook, Dirck, Stone House, 18 Old Whitfield Rd., Rochester, 95000949, LISTED, 8/10/95 (Rochester MPS)
- RHODE ISLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Hope Village Historic District, Roughly bounded by the Pawtuxet R., Hope Furnace Rd., Hope Mill Pond, North Rd., White Ln., Harrington and Potter Sts., Hope, 95000918, LISTED, 8/08/95
- UTAH, WASATCH COUNTY, Midway Social Hall, 71 E. Main St., Midway, 95000981, LISTED, 8/10/95
- WEST VIRGINIA, MERCER COUNTY, Bramwell Additions Historic District (Boundary Increase), Along Bluestone Ave. SW of US 92, also two discontinuous areas N and W along the Blueatone R., Bramwell, 95000877, LISTED, 8/03/95

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