

5C-2326



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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

other names/site number Firehouse, Old Village Hall

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 180 Summit Avenue not for publication

city or town Glen Carbon vicinity

state Illinois county Madison zip code 62034

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: x A B C D

[Signature] 2/28/18
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

[Signature] 4-19-18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison ,Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government / Village Hall

Government / Firehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social / Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Movements / Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: stone

brick

roof: Shingles

other: brick

wood

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison ,Illinois

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse is located in Glen Carbon, Madison County, Illinois. The property, built in 1910, is rectangular in plan and has a half-hipped roof with a temple-front façade. A bell tower on a mansard base is located on the roof's ridge, set back about five feet from the front gable's peak. The two-and-a-half story, Classical Revival style building, is brick and has a brick foundation and limestone cladding on the first floor of the front elevation and a limestone water table on the north, west, and south elevations. The nomination includes the building and lot on which it sits; the parking lot behind the village hall is not included.

Narrative Description

The Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse in Glen Carbon, Illinois, is located on top of a hill at the northwest corner of School Street and Summit Avenue. Summit Avenue terminates at School Street, which winds uphill, creating a slightly skewed "Y" intersection. The front elevation of the village hall faces Summit Avenue and is set back about twenty feet from the street. The property's lot measures approximately fifty feet wide by ninety feet long. About thirty feet behind the hall is a concrete-block retaining wall that separates the lawn from a paved parking lot behind the village hall. Small shrubs and plantings are located along the perimeter of the building's foundation. Sidewalks are located along Summit and School Streets and a paved walkway leads to the village hall's entrance.

The two-and-a-half story village hall has a rectangular floor plan and measures twenty-two-and-one-half feet wide by forty six feet long. Its half-hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A bell tower on a mansard base is located on the roof's ridge, set back about five feet from the front gable's peak. The wood-framed, clapboard tower has a standing seam, metal hipped roof with a ventilator. Brackets are located beneath the eaves. Each side of the tower has an arched opening topped with a keystone.

The front or east elevation of the village hall has a gabled pediment with a half-round window in the center adorned with a keystone. Rows of brick corbels are directly beneath the pediment and run along the perimeter of the building. The second floor has paired windows with a single window on either side. The first floor windows are double-sash and made of wood; the second floor windows are vinyl replacements. All have stone window surrounds and sills. The first floor is clad with square-cut, regular-coursed limestone topped with a stone cornice. The words "Village Hall" are etched in the frieze beneath the cornice, centered above the front doors. The doors are wood with six panels and are topped with a transom with two lights. On either side of the doors is a double-sash window.

The south elevation has four double-sash windows on the second story and three fixed windows on the first story. On all elevations, the second-story windows are taller than those on the first floor; all windows have stone surrounds and lintels. Directly beneath the second window from the west on the second story is a flat-paneled door with a transom window. The door is accessed by a concrete stoop on a concrete-block base. The stoop has pipe railing and four steps leading to the base. To the west of this entrance, directly beneath the westernmost windows, is a cellar door.

The chimney is located on the roof's slope on the west, or rear elevation. The window on the second floor is directly above that on the first; both are double-sash. Two fixed windows with bars are located

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County ,Illinois
County and State

beneath the water table. These have stone lintels and sills. The north elevation has four windows on the second floor and four directly beneath those on the first floor. A single fixed window with a stone lintel and sill is beneath the water table on the westernmost side.

Interior

The first floor has a large open room occupying most of the space, measuring about forty feet deep. The ceiling is pressed metal with exposed ductwork and the walls are sheetrock. All of the windows on both floors have wood casings, stools, and aprons. The bathroom, furnace room, and entrance to the enclosed staircase are on the north wall. The second floor is one large room with a closet and stairs in the southwest corner. The ceiling is pressed tin with crown molding. The flooring is carpet and linoleum tile.

The basement is accessed by the cellar door in the southwest corner. The walls are exposed brick and the floors are poured concrete. Steel beams reinforce the ceiling.

The Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Since its construction, the building has been in continual use, with only few changes: outside of basic maintenance and updated plumbing, heating and cooling, alterations are limited to the windows on the second floor and a door to the second floor. At some time sheetrock was installed but the trim and pressed metal ceiling remain. The Firehouse bell tower was restored in 1996, as a community project. A new bell was installed and the original bell put on display at Fire Station No. 1, on Main Street. This project took three years to complete and was awarded a superior achievement by the Illinois State Historic Society in 1997.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1910-1954

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Oswald Brothers

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse is locally significant under National Register Criteria A for Politics/Government. The property, constructed in 1910, served the community as the village hall, firehouse and jail for over seventy years. The period of significance is 1910, the year it was constructed, until 1954, when the village government moved its offices to the Glen Carbon Grade School.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of the Village of Glen Carbon

Glen Carbon is located in Madison County in the southwestern part of Illinois, about 10 miles from the Mississippi River and the Metropolitan City of St. Louis, Missouri. The village was formed in 1892 after residents petitioned the county to incorporate. The village was named Glen Carbon, the Valley of Coal, by James Harry Lister, one of the town founders and a mine operator/installer, who emigrated from England.¹ Coal played an early role in the development of the community; Madison Coal Corporation had three mines operating in Glen Carbon before its incorporation and another in nearby Edwardsville.²

Business at the first meeting included appointing the treasurer, police magistrate, and attorney. The elected village trustees were Joseph Maisch, William Martin, Joseph Wainwright, Thomas West, James Listner, Gottlieb Schomacher, and President George Bonsack.³ At first, the meetings of the village president and board of trustees took place in the St. Louis Press Brick Company, where Bonsack managed operations⁴. Subsequent meetings were held in Primas Hall (September 16, 1892) and the village school house.

In the years following its incorporation the village board acted on a number of matters including the imposition of fees and taxes; the construction of roads, sidewalks, bridges, and sewers; establishment of utilities such as telephone lines, water, and electric lights; regulation of the health and safety of its inhabitants; and the expansion of the village. One of the first orders of business was to set the fee for a liquor license at \$500.⁵ Apparently, the village recognized the taverns as a good source of revenue.

A street commissioner was tasked with improving existing and sidewalks streets and laying new ones. The village also acquired land to build new streets. Highlights from the village's meeting minutes included the approval of tiling Edwardsville Road (May 19, 1893), opening Meridian Street (April 6, 1894), and grading Main Street (June 16, 1898). Sidewalks were laid with lumber until it was learned that brick was cheaper; at the September 20, 1898 meeting, the village board directed the street commissioner to lay a brick sidewalk from Main Street to the Eastern depot. Other improvements in vehicular and pedestrian traffic included the construction of two bridges over Judy's Creek, which ran through the center of town. The first was reported as completed at the September 28, 1894 meeting at a cost of \$109; the bid for the second bridge was approved at a special board meeting on July 26, 1904 for \$1,092.

¹ Joan Foster, "The Government." *A History of Glen Carbon*. Glen Carbon, IL: Glen Carbon Centennial Inc., c1992, p. 38.

² Carol Dapport, Diane Rasplica, et al. Glen Carbon's history has roots in the coal industry." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, February 1, 2017. <http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Glen-Carbon-s-history-has-roots-in-the-coal-10900434.php>, Glen Carbon's history has roots in the coal industry, accessed December 12, 2017.

³ Transcription of the Village of Glen Carbon Meeting Minutes 1892 – 1944. Village of Glen Carbon, Illinois, July 8, 1892.

⁴ Joan Foster, "Brick Company Flourished in Glen Carbon before Fire." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, January 18, 2017.

<http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Brick-company-flourished-in-Glen-Carbon-before-10865721.php>. Brick Company Flourished in Glen Carbon before Fire, accessed December 12, 2017.

⁵ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, July 12, 1892.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

Contagious diseases were of concern to the village, which enacted measures to protect Glen Carbon residents through quarantines and vaccinations. On February 21, 1894, the board held a special meeting over the small pox epidemic. The board approved a motion to bar traffic and delivery from Edwardsville, where small pox was widespread. Two months later, at the April 20th meeting, the board approved paying Dr. A. P. Oliver for vaccinations. Another epidemic occurred in which the village restricted residents of Collinsville from entering Glen Carbon, for the board approved a motion on January 21, 1896, to donate \$5 to Collinsville workers employed in the coal mines and brickyard who lost wages during a quarantine. Another public health concern was addressed in 1901 when Village President Charles L. Henry appointed a commission to locate adequate burial space in Glen Carbon.⁶ The board passed a motion at the July 1 meeting of that year to buy 2 acres for a cemetery; at the September 16th meeting it was decided that the cemetery be named "Village Cemetery."

Concern for public safety in regards to law and order were immediately dealt with by the village; at the first meeting O.D. Oberlin was appointed as police magistrate and six months later at the January 12, 1893 meeting, the board accepted a bid from P.H. Listerman to build a jail for \$340. It wasn't until 1898 when the village established a fire department. The department was given the authority to create its own constitution, bylaws, rules and regulations.⁷ Months preceding the ordinance, the village appointed W.A. Daech as the fire chief, purchased an engine and ladder truck, and granted authority to the street commissioner to buy lumber for the construction of an engine house.⁸ Ironically, the engine house burned in 1899; the village's fire and water committees were tasked with finding a temporary location to store the truck and engine.⁹

The Village of Glen Carbon, with its brick company, coal mines, and three railroads, grew rapidly in its first twenty years. Land acquisitions recorded in the minutes included William Bosomworth's Second Addition (October 23, 1893), Joseph Steis Addition (March 17, 1896), Frank Yanda Addition (March 2, 1897), and the Primas Addition (June 2, 1903, see Figure 1). The population swelled from 400 people in 1892 to 1,348 in 1900.¹⁰ Many of the residents were immigrants from Europe. Two-thirds of the miners working for Madison County Coal Corporation in 1899 were identified as European or Eastern European, emigrating from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia.¹¹ The following account describes the village in its early years:

During the Village's first two decades, four doctors maintained offices and lived in Glen Carbon. Four fraternal organizations and their sister lodges, plus a German singing society, and a town band, contributed to the town's social life. Citizens supported several excellent baseball teams. There were two movie theaters, as well as "live" vaudeville acts which traveled to the Village. At this time, Glen Carbon had three church congregations: Methodist Episcopal, the oldest; and the group which was the forerunner of the present St. Cecilia's Catholic. Among the early businesses was a "soda factory" which processed soda water and mineral water.¹²

The growing community needed a village hall. The minutes of the Village Board reflect earlier attempts to secure a location for a municipal building, but it wasn't until 1909 when the Village requested land from the Madison Coal Corporation for a fire house that the efforts finally began to materialize (Figure 2). At the November 16, 1909 meeting of the Village Board, the Village passed a motion to accept the land from the

⁶ Foster, "The Government," p. 38.

⁷ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, January 18, 1898.

⁸ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, November 16 and November 21, 1897.

⁹ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, May 1, 1899.

¹⁰ League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, Know Your Village: Glen Carbon, Illinois (Edwardsville, IL: League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, 1972), p. 3; W. T. Norton, Editor Centennial History of Madison County, Illinois, and Its People, 1812 to 1912—Volume 1 (Chicago & New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), p. 618.

¹¹ Ellen Nore, Madison County (1812-2012): Reflecting Illinois and National History, <https://madison-historical.siue.edu/encyclopedia/index.php/madison-county-1812-2012-reflecting-illinois-and-national-history/>, Accessed December 15, 2017.

¹² League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, p. 3.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

corporation and build a municipal building to include the fire house, jail, and city hall. During the summer of 1910, the Village appropriated funds for the building, furniture, architect fees, legal work, and improvements.¹³ At the September 6, 1910 meeting, the Village had received two bids for the project, and accepted the lower bid of Oswald Brothers of Alhambra, which came in at \$5,625. While there is no recordation of an actual move-in day, on December 21, 1910, Fred Oswald of Oswald Brothers "...made a very nice talk and was willing to turn the hall over to the village for acceptance." The Village accepted and approved a second payment for the construction.¹⁴ The Village made the final payment on July 23, 1911.¹⁵

The furniture was supplied by W. B. Rasplica in the amount of \$147.67. Rasplica also received a contract from the Village for a water system – presumably for the building – for \$122.50.¹⁶ The jail cells were constructed by E. T. Barnum Iron Works for \$196 and the old jail and fire house were sold to Grant Evans for \$25.¹⁷ The jail was located in the basement.

The site of the new village hall proved ideal for the fire department. In the 1909 letter to the Madison Coal Corporation, the Village recounted the difficulty fireman had dragging the engine up steep hills. With its relocation to the new village hall, the department was on one of the highest points in Glen Carbon. This also allowed the bell on top of the Village Hall, which was used to alert the firemen, to be heard for miles. The bell was a means of communication when the Firehouse was in operation. It was rang in an emergency at the Coal Mines, and used to toll a death knell for the funeral of a firefighter.

While the fire hall was located in the lower level, the upper level was used for meetings and conducting Village business. In 1912, there was a hotly contested election for village trustee between Henry Weckmann and Joash Critchley, with 134 votes apiece. A special meeting was held, where it was decided that Critchley and Weckmann would draw numbered slips from a hat; the contestant with the highest number would be declared a winner. Critchley refused to draw, but Weckmann did; he drew number 25, the highest number in the hat, and was determined the winner. Critchley planned to contest the election.¹⁸

The newly elected Village President of 1915, Hiram Slinger, Jr. faced challenges from the trustees over his appointments for treasurer. His initial selection, at his first meeting as president on May 4, 1915, was Anton Deutchman; the trustees unanimously voted against him.

July 16, 1915, the president appointed H. Groeteka as treasurer, roll call, all nays
July 20, 1915, the president appointed Wm. Elliot as treasurer, all nays
August 3, 1915, the president appointed Chas Demrich as treasurer, roll call, all nays.
August 17, 1915, the president appointed Emil Tamari as treasurer. Roll call, all nays
September 17, 1915, the president appointed Mrs. H. L. Groeteka as treasurer, roll call, all nays
September 21, 1915, the president appointed Wm. Dawson as treasurer, all nays
October 3, 1915, the president appointed Joash Critchley as treasurer, roll call, all nays
October 19, 1915, President Slinger appointed Fred Demrich, Sr. as treasurer, all nays
November 2, 1915, the president appointed Chas Demrich as treasurer, vote was all nays
November 16, 1915, the president appointed H. L. Groeteka as treasurer, all nays
December 7, 1915, President Hiram Slinger appointed Emil Tomari as treasurer, all nays
December 21, 1915: the president appointed Mrs. H. L. Groeteka as treasurer, roll call, all nays
January 4, 1916, the president appointed Anton Deutchman as treasurer, all nays
January 21, 1916, the president appointed H. Groeteka as treasurer, roll call, all nays
February 1, 1916, the president appointed Chas Demrich as treasurer, vote all nays

¹³ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, June 20, 1910.

¹⁴ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, December 21, 1910.

¹⁵ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, July 3, 1911.

¹⁶ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, February 7, 1911.

¹⁷ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, March 21, 1911.

¹⁸ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, April 18, 1912.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

February 15, 1916, the president appointed Anton Deutchman as treasurer, all naves

While the selection of the treasurer was not included in the excerpts of the minutes, it is possible that a solution was soon reached after an ordinance was introduced on March 21, 1916 capping the salary of the treasurer at \$10 a month.

Despite the impasse between the trustees and the president over the treasurer appointment, the Village successfully passed a motion at its meeting on November 21, 1916, to house the public library in the Village Hall. Five committee members were appointed to handle the arrangements.

Ordinance No. 171 annexing a suburb known as the "Crossing" was approved in 1917. The Crossing area was home to many immigrants of Bohemian decent. Many were farmers, others became coal miners, mechanics, saloon owners, blacksmiths, and laborers. The Village held a special election regarding the annexation, and an overwhelming majority – 201 of 213 votes – were cast in favor.¹⁹

As the United States entered World War I in 1917, little mention of the conflict was made in the minutes, except the meeting of February 12, 1918, when the Village donated \$25 to the Miners Union Local No. 686 "...regarding the boys leaving on the next draft."²⁰ Glen Carbon lost two men in the war; a monument committee raised over \$1,000 to erect a memorial commemorating their sacrifice. The monument was completed in 1922, and the Village Board provided the committee members with an appreciation card for their efforts.²¹

During the 1930s Glen Carbon, as elsewhere, experienced the effects of the Great Depression. The Village could not afford to pay for street lights.²² Residents were leaving the community and the last operating mine had closed.²³ The Village requested a reduction in gas and electric rates from the Illinois Commerce Commission.²⁴ On August 10, 1933, the Village adopted a resolution to reopen the coal mine, which was copied and sent to the Madison Coal Corporation, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Governor, the Governor's Commission on Unemployment, and the Edwardsville Chamber of Commerce. The last mine closed in 1934. At the May 13, 1935, meeting of the board, it was decided that the Village President (Yanda), Charles Modene, Edward Primas, a businessman, and an unemployed citizen would set up a meeting with the Township Supervisor followed by a meeting with Illinois Relief Officials "...for a fair distribution and allocation to meet the increased cost of living." Glen Carbon was able to take advantage of the New Deal programs to assist with the construction of a new waterworks system. Through the Works Progress Administration program, the Village received a \$90,000 federal grant for the project.²⁵ The Village Board also wrote to President Roosevelt and Governor Horner regarding the need for a doctor.²⁶

The minutes also reflect the impacts of World War II on Glen Carbon. Fire Chief Albert Miller had left for the army and the Village Board appointed Peter Hardy to take the position until his return.²⁷ In the spring of 1943, Civil Defense spokesmen LeRoy Harris and Francis Schwartz approached the board and requested use of the building, and need for a telephone, closet, and defense siren. The request was approved.²⁸ Later that fall, the

¹⁹ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, September 17, 1917.

²⁰ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, February 12, 1918.

²¹ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, May 17, 1922.

²² Hicks, Ronnie et al., "Glen Carbon incorporated as village in 1892." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, May 10, 2017.

<http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Glen-Carbon-incorporated-as-village-in-1892-11136114.php>, Glen Carbon incorporated as village in 1892, accessed December 12, 2017.

²³ Foster, "The Government," p. 40.

²⁴ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, April 3, 1933,

²⁵ Foster, "The Government," p. 40.

²⁶ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, September 6, 1938; October 4, 1938. The minutes do not mention whether the Village was successful in obtaining a doctor.

²⁷ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, December 1, 1942.

²⁸ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, May 4, 1943; Foster, p. 40.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

board approved a committee to request fuel oil from the Ration Board; the board was considering purchasing two stoves for Peter Station pump house and if their request was approved, they would buy them. At the same meeting, the board donated \$5.00 to the War Fund.²⁹

During the 1940s and 1950s, improvements to the waterworks system took precedence with the Village Board. While the Village received a large federal WPA grant and issued \$16,000 worth of bonds in 1939, it was recorded in the minutes of May 2, 1939, that the bonds were not delivered and the Village was unable to pay for the materials even though the project was 60% complete. The following month, the Village Board made a motion to buy Joash Critchley's lot for \$100 for outlets to the new water tower.³⁰ Discussion regarding the water supply continued. In 1940, the board passed a resolution that the while Village had no adequate water supply, one was located about 2 ½ miles outside of town. The water supply had a high mineral content and needed a filter system, so a request was made to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to buy \$2,500 more Water Revenue Bonds.³¹ At the October 2, 1940 meeting of the board Harold Watson was awarded \$3,000 to dismantle the old and build the new water tower, subject to WPA and RFC approval; at the board meeting the following spring, with WPA officials present, Watson was released from his contract.³² When the Village finally awarded a contract to Chicago Bridge Iron for the water tank, it was reported at the January 6, 1942 meeting that the company couldn't provide a steel tank within 30 days. The Village Board passed a motion to cancel the contract and erect a wooden tank. In 1946, the Village Board hired the engineering firm Sheppard, Morgan, and Schwaab to make improvements to the waterworks. The firm estimated the cost at \$44,000.³³ The project was never completed.

In 1950 the mayor, William Helfer, called a special meeting to open bids for the "Glen Carbon Waterworks Improvement and Extension Project," which outlined a plan to dismantle and move a 150,000 gallon water tank from the Kettle River Company to Glen Carbon. The Village accepted a bid from the General Steeple Jack Company to do the work for \$21,000. In 1956 residents approved a bond issue for \$98,500 for the waterworks improvements and expansion, which reportedly made the system "...one of the very best in this section of Illinois."³⁴ Under Mayor Helfer, the sewer system was also improved, after a special election held in 1960 allowed for the creation of a sanitary department to build a sewage treatment plant.³⁵ The project began in 1963 at a cost of \$300,000.³⁶

Improvements also brought changes. In 1955, voters strongly supported the establishment of the Glen Carbon Fire Protection District, which expanded service in Edwardsville and Collinsville Townships.³⁷ The fire department was no longer a part of the village government; as an independent district, its trustees were appointed by the county. After the election, the voters approved a \$40,000 bond to build a new fire house. The district's president, Bernard Birger, looked into buying a new fire truck, and in 1957 they acquired a new GMC pumper. (Although long removed from service, the fire department's 1941 Dodge truck pumper is still available today for special events.)

After the opening of Interstate 270 in the mid-1960s, Glen Carbon experienced exponential growth. In the *Edwardsville Intelligencer* on August 19, 1971, Jim Broadway reported: "Since July of 1969, the village board of trustees has accepted 21 petitions for annexation." The establishment of Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville also contributed to the area's rapid development, which continued on an upward swing: "The 1980 census indicated that Glen Carbon was the fastest growing community in Southwestern Illinois, having

²⁹ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, October 5, 1943.

³⁰ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, June 5, 1939.

³¹ Village of Glen Carbon minutes, August 6, 1940.

³² Village of Glen Carbon minutes, June 9, 1941.

³³ Foster, "The Government," p. 40.

³⁴ Foster, "The Government," p. 40.

³⁵ League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, p. 8.

³⁶ Foster, "The Government," p. 41.

³⁷ "Glen' Fire Dist. Approved at Polls." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, June 16, 1955.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

registered an incredible 174% growth rate during the decade of the 70's. By 1980 the population stood at 5,197."³⁸

Village Hall soon proved too small for Glen Carbon, and the offices were moved to the former Glen Carbon Grade School in 1954. In 1981, another firehouse was erected to serve the needs of a growing community. In 1988 the citizens passed a referendum authorizing the construction of a new Village Hall. The new Village Hall was dedicated on January 28, 1990.

Currently Glen Carbon's population has risen to 12,947. The village celebrated its 125th year in 2017. The board room table and clerk's bookcase from the original Village Hall are now on display at the Glen Carbon Heritage Museum. The former firehouse on the first floor is now headquarters of the Metro East Railroad Club, a group of railroad enthusiasts who have installed model railroad in the building. A group of local Boy Scouts use the upper floor for their meeting space and the former jail is now used as storage for Village workers.

The Glen Carbon Village Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the important role it played in Glen Carbon's local government. From 1909, the year it was constructed, until the 1950s, the building housed the village offices, library, fire department, and served as the meeting place of the Village Board, library, and fire department. The building has sustained little change over time and has very good integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Dapport, Carol Jones, Diane Rasplica, et al. "Glen Carbon's history has roots in the coal industry." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, February 1, 2017. <http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Glen-Carbon-s-history-has-roots-in-the-coal-10900434.php>, Glen Carbon's history has roots in the coal industry, accessed December 12, 2017.

Foster, Joan. "Brick Company Flourished in Glen Carbon before Fire." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, January 18, 2017. <http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Brick-company-flourished-in-Glen-Carbon-before-10865721.php>. Brick Company Flourished in Glen Carbon before Fire, accessed December 12, 2017.

Foster, Joan. "The Government." *A History of Glen Carbon, 1892 – 1992*. Glen Carbon, IL: Glen Carbon Centennial, Inc., 1992, 38-52.

"Glen Carbon – The 'Land of Milk and Honey,'" *Villager: Commemorative Edition 1892 – 1992*, Volume I (Glen Carbon: Eden Village Retirement Community, Special Edition 1992.)

"'Glen' Fire Dist. Approved at Polls." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, June 16, 1955.

Hicks, Ronnie, et al. "Glen Carbon incorporated as village in 1892." *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, May 10, 2017. <http://www.theintelligencer.com/news/article/Glen-Carbon-incorporated-as-village-in-1892-11136114.php>, Glen Carbon incorporated as village in 1892, accessed December 12, 2017.

League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, "Know Your Village: Glen Carbon, Illinois." Edwardsville, IL: League of Women Voters of the Edwardsville Area, 1972.

Koch, John, "Retired Firefighter." Edwardsville, IL: Edwardsville Intelligencer, 1962.

³⁸ "Glen Carbon – The 'Land of Milk and Honey,'" *Villager: Commemorative Edition 1892 – 1992*, Volume I (Glen Carbon: Eden Village Retirement Community, Special Edition 1992.)

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State

Nore, Ellen. *Madison County (1812-2012): Reflecting Illinois and National History*, <https://madison-historical.siue.edu/encyclopedia/index.php/madison-county-1812-2012-reflecting-illinois-and-national-history/>, Accessed December 15, 2017.

Norton, W. T., Editor *Centennial History of Madison County, Illinois, and Its People, 1812 to 1912—Volume 1* Chicago & New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.

Standard Atlas of Madison County, Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1906.
Transcription of the Village of Glen Carbon Meeting Minutes 1892 – 1944. Village of Glen Carbon, Illinois.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Glen Carbon Village Hall

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38°44'55.80"N</u> Latitude	<u>89°58'47.11"W</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The old Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse is located at the corner of School Street and Summit Avenue, in Glen Carbon, IL. 62034, Parcel 14-2-15-34-13-302-018, Madison Coal Corp Addition, Lot 108B, 32 S X 158 S X IRR.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the building and lot on which it is located.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Sinco, Museum Coordinator date 06/18/2016
organization Glen Carbon Heritage Museum telephone 618-288-7271
street & number 124 School St. mail 151 N. Main Street email Lsinco@glen-carbon.il.us
city or town Glen Carbon state IL zip code 62034

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
City or Vicinity: Glen Carbon
County: Madison **State:** IL
Photographer: Paige Maag
Date Photographed: 1-1914, 2 – 1910, 3-unknown, all others May 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of XX:

- 1 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance (north) facing south
- 2 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall west elevation facing east
- 3 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall east and south elevation, facing northwest
- 4 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall south elevation, facing north
- 5 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall first floor, looking south
- 6 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall former Village Hall meeting room, looking south
- 7 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall cellar, looking west
- 8 of 8- Firehouse/Village Hall stairway to upper level present day, looking north

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Attachments

Map of Glen Carbon, Illinois

GIS Location Map

Floor Plans

List of Figures

Figure 1: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, 1914

Figure 2: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, shows Firemen in uniform with pumper, 1910.

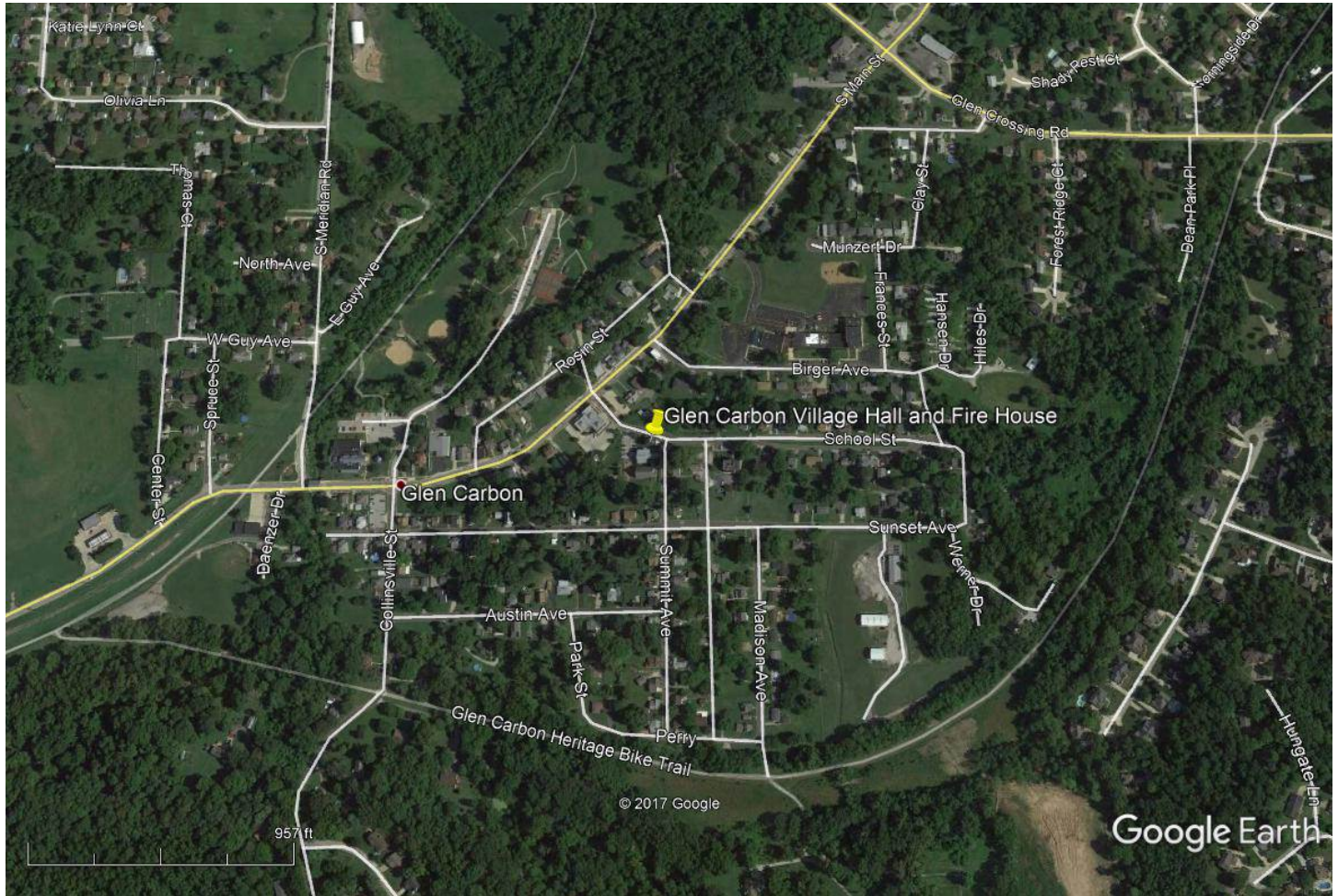
Figure 3: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, two firetrucks, date unknown

Figure 4: 1906 Plat Map of Glen Carbon. (Standard Atlas of Madison County, Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Cp., 1906, p. 67)

Figure 5: Letter from the Village of Glen Carbon to the Madison Coal Corporation, requesting land for the fire department.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State



Map of Glen Carbon, Illinois

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County ,Illinois
County and State

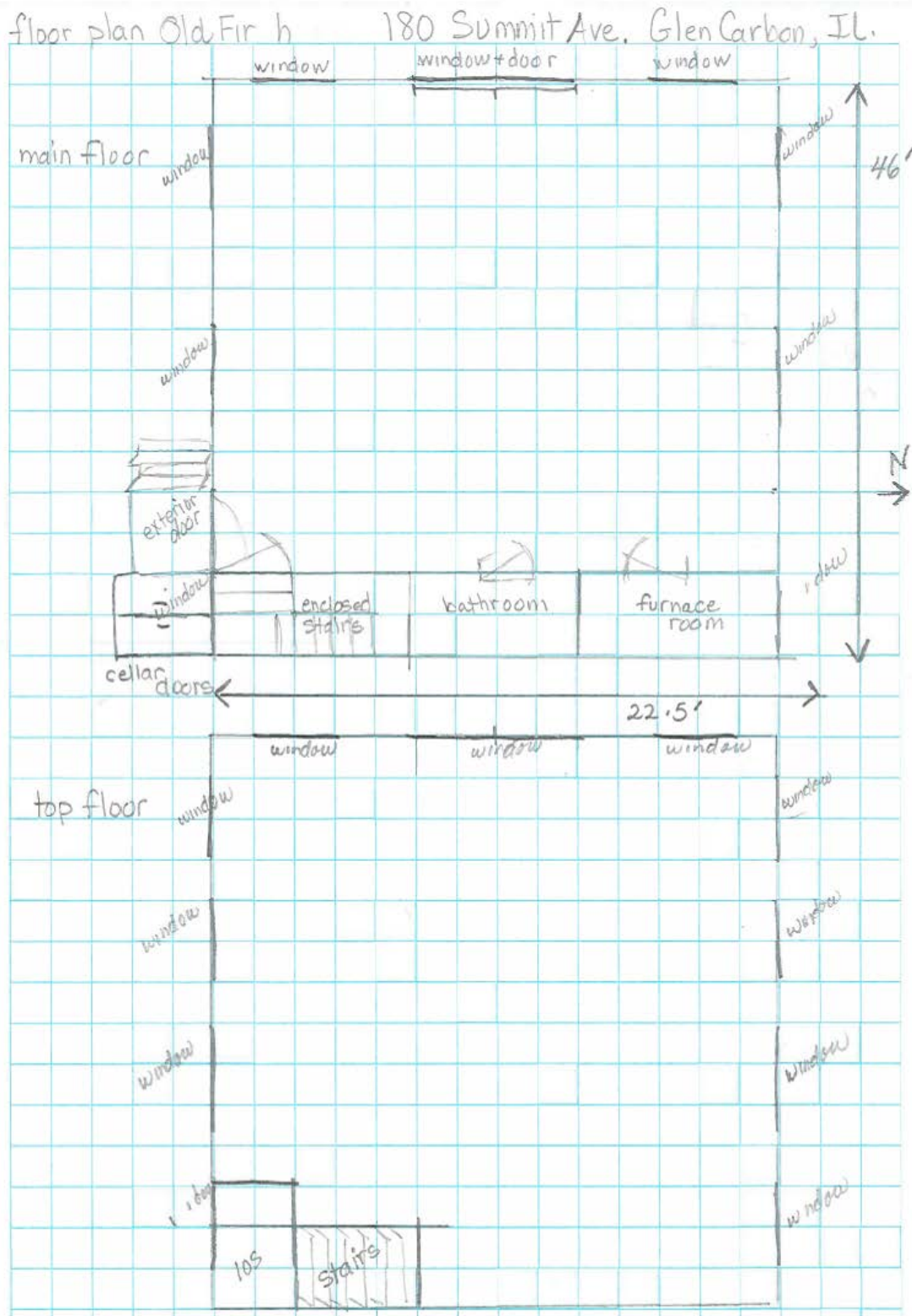


Glen Carbon Village Hall and Fire House
Madison County, IL

Latitude: 38°44'55.80"N
Longitude:89°58'47.11"W

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State



First and Second Floor Plan of Glen Carbon Village Hall

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State



Figure 1: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, 1914

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State



Figure 2: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, shows Firemen in uniform with pumper, 1910.

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
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Figure 3: Firehouse/Village Hall front entrance, two firetrucks, date unknown

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
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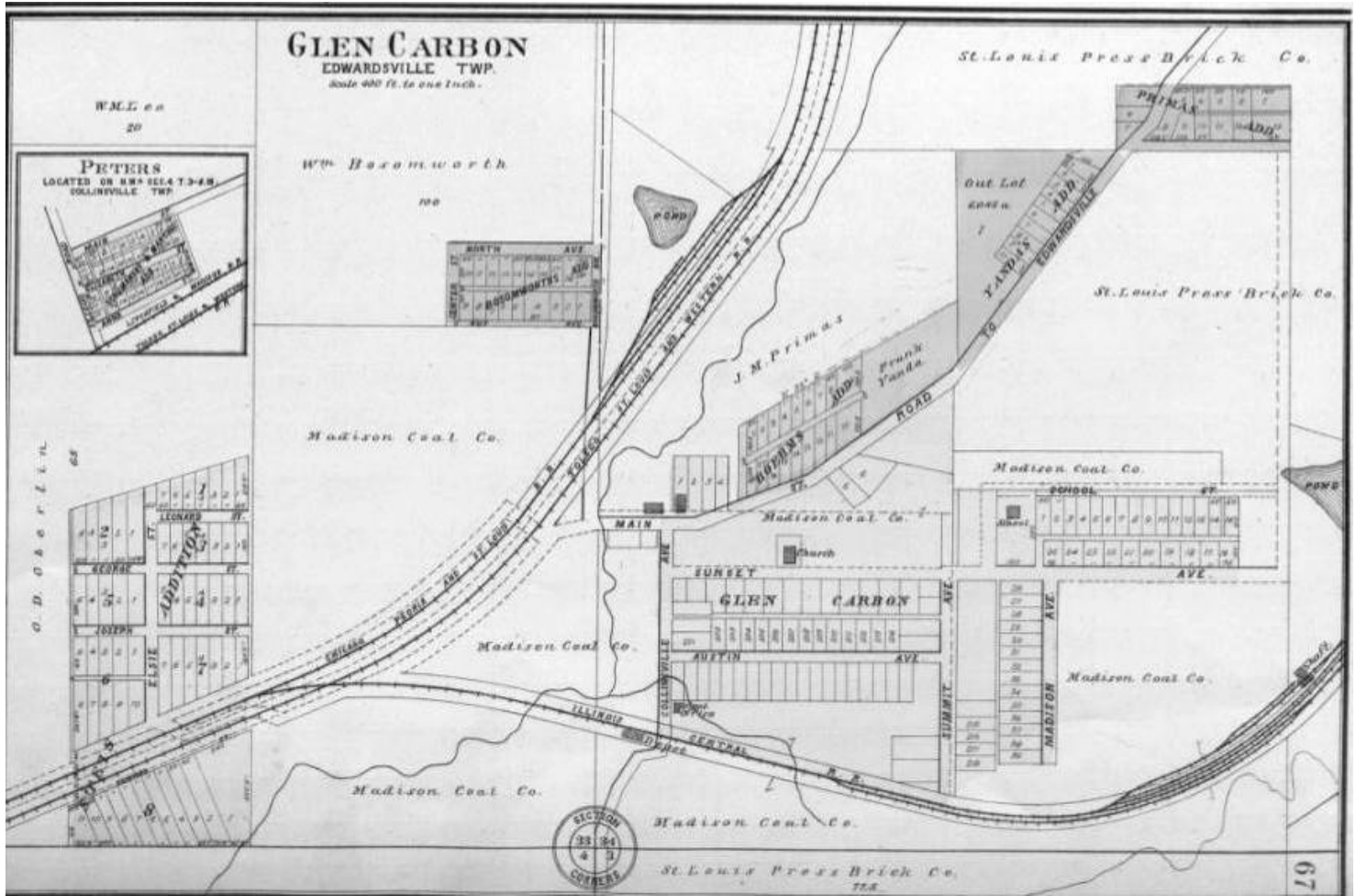


Figure 4: 1906 Plat Map of Glen Carbon. (Standard Atlas of Madison County, Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Cp., 1906, p. 67)

Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse
Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois
County and State

Sept. 1, 1909

Madison Coal Corportation
A.J. Moorehead,
Missouri Trust Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.,

Dear Sir:-

The Villge of Glen Carbon desires to place its fire department in a high state of proficiency so that the property of your company and of the citizens of the Village may at all times be properly protected. The Village has a first class chemical engine and other appliances for the prompt extinguishing of any fires that may occur in the Village butthe present location of its engine house is such as to greatly handicap the efforts of the firemen to reach any fire that may occur on the higher ground of the Village by reason of neccesity of dragging the apparatus up the steep hills and for that reason the Village desires to obtain a suitable tract of ground near the schoolhouse tract from which by reason of the downward slope of the ground all points of the Village will be readily accessible.

We understand that yourcompany some time ago donated a lot for church purposes on condition that the congregation would build a church upon the same on or before October first 1909 and as no steps have been taken towardthe erection of such structure or any other structure thereon we are under the impression that the condition of the donation will not be fulfilled and your company will be in a position to recall this donation. We have examined this lot and fine that it would be a satisfactory location for the Village engine house and with that end in view have taken up the matter with Mr. Daenzer your superintendent who expressed himself as favoring the propostion but suggested that we take up the matter direct with you.

The President and Village Board of the Village of Glen Carbon respectfully petition you and your company to donate this tract of ground to the Village of Glen Carbon and in consideration of such donation the Village of Glen Carbon will agree to erect a suitable building on said lot for the housing of the fire appartus. We believe that this would be a mutal benefit both to your company to the citizens of our Village. We respectfully ask you to give this your kind consideration and advise us of your decision.

Very Respectfully,

Village of GLen Carbon

Figure 5: Letter from the Village of Glen Carbon to the Madison Coal Corporation, requesting land for the fire department.



LLAGE HALL











IT
CARBON
GLEN
LEDOPIO 3rd
KANGAROO
FOOT PRINTS





6

PREMIER
PROFESSIONAL
618-973-5511
618-406-3333

SCISSORS





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 3/6/2018 Date of Pending List: 4/2/2018 Date of 16th Day: 4/17/2018 Date of 45th Day: 4/20/2018 Date of Weekly List: 4/20/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 4/19/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



Bruce Rauner, Governor
Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

February 28, 2018

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its February 23, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

House at S.E. 502 4th Street, Fairfield, Wayne County
Bloomington High School, Bloomington, McLean County
Glen Carbon Village Hall and Firehouse, Glen Carbon, Madison County
Best Building, Rock Island, Rock Island County

PLEASE NOTE: The Best Building received a Preliminary Part 1 Approval with Conditions. Staff requests substantive review to ensure conditions were met.

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Heckenkamp".

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

enclosures