

PH 0507032

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED NOV 14 1977
DATE ENTERED JUL 11 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Significant portions of the traditional Middletown and Hunterstown neighborhoods

STREET & NUMBER roughly bounded by Kentucky, Market, Alton, Franklin, Common, Liberty

CITY, TOWN Alton VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Humboldt and Pleasa

STATE Illinois CODE COUNTY Madison

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple - see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Madison County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Edwardsville STATE Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1) Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Madison County
2) Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, Madison County

DATE 1) October 1973; 2) May 1974
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN Springfield STATE Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Alton (1970 population: 39,700) lies on the north bank of the Mississippi River, here flowing nearly due east, about equidistant between St. Louis, Mo., to the south and the mouth of the Illinois River, and just upstream from the mouth of the Missouri. Topographically, the area is quite varied, embracing river bottom, precipitous bluffs and hills cut by ravines and valleys of lesser watercourses, and ridges, and gradually shades into high prairie back from the river. The soil is generally quite fertile and is underlain by extensive coal deposits. Limestone -- both of building quality and a grade suitable for the burning of lime -- and sand are abundant. The specific area of the Middletown Historic District, on high ground directly east of the valley of the erstwhile Little Piasa Creek, is topographically rather gentle -- though hardly level -- and shows marked variation only on the south, where the land quickly descends to the level of the river.

The Middletown Historic District includes significant portions of the traditional Middletown and Hunterstown neighborhoods, the former having developed out of the original town and the latter out of a very addition. The actual -- and very irregular -- boundary was established primarily on the basis of visual cohesion and circumscribes those portions of the two neighborhoods that preserve an historic fabric indicative of 19th Century Alton. Thus, the district is not confined to the architectural magnificence of streets such as 12th, Grove, or the upper reaches of Henry and Liberty, but also includes modest areas highly representative of the artisan classes, such as 4th east of Henry. Although topography was generally not considered in determining the district's boundary, there is a distinct and often very close relationship between the character of the land and that of the extant structures: not only was the highest ground commonly sought out first, it was also developed in a substantial manner that has tended to preclude radical change. This correspondence is particularly clear north of 5th Street, where the western boundary, even though determined visually, nearly parallels the 550' contour line for considerable stretches: below the line, early development appears to have been sparse and minor -- and there are numerous more recent structures --, while above it are found many of the district's earliest and finest buildings. Other segments of the boundary reflect even more specific elements. The southern boundary mirrors the commercial nature of Broadway, which, further marred by several recent intrusions, has preserved its older character in only a few specific blocks. Most of these have been included in the district, the major exception being the block between Henry and Ridge, which, while very fine, has been isolated by recent developments. In the Hunterstown neighborhood -- southeast of 7th and Henry and/or Liberty -- much of the irregularity is caused by St. Joseph's Hospital on 5th between Oak and Central, whose continuing expansion has not only effectively destroyed the immediate area but adversely affected adjacent blocks as well. In the same general vicinity, 7th Street itself, though old, has neither the stature nor continuity to warrant inclusion. Much the same is true of Union east of Liberty. On the west, the Market Street boundary reflects the central business district immediately to the west, which, although quite intact and pleasant, is so mainly by dint of the topography -- it lies in the narrow valley of the former Little Piasa Creek between Middletown and Christian Hill -- and not because of any innate architectural or historical values that would warrant inclusion. The area south of 6th from Market to about George has been weakened by several parking lots and its proximity to the central business district -- the far western part may actually be considered part of the latter -- but the scale and quality of the remaining older structures is such as to outweigh these deficiencies of continuity. Finally, those blocks of Alby included north of 6th are distinguished by structures of both individual and collective strength, strengths that disappear just south of 9th.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

N.B.: Architecture is the only area that applies for the district as a whole. Other areas that may attach to specific sites should become clear from the discussion of those sites below.

The Middletown Historic District includes significant portions of the original town plat and an early addition of the City of Alton, one of the most colorful and prominent places in the early history of the State of Illinois. Founded in 1817, Alton long entertained hopes of supplanting St. Louis as the metropolis of the Middle Mississippi Valley and nearly bankrupted the Illinois State Bank in 1837 with incredible schemes to realize them. Once selected as the future site of the state capital, the city was also one of the key centers in the abortive system of internal improvements that, by 1840, had nearly bankrupted Illinois itself. An apparent failure in the early 1840's, Alton revived in the 1850's and prospered through the Civil War as one of Illinois' most important river ports, only to sink into stagnation when peace returned. Health and vigor rose from decline in the 1870's and Alton, though hardly content, assumed the important albeit secondary role in the St. Louis metropolitan area which it has yet to relinquish.

What makes the Middletown Historic District so significant is that almost every phase of that checkered history is visible in the extant streetscape. The plat itself, early homes of men involved in the machinations of the 1830's, splendid baronial palaces of the post-Civil War industrial and commercial magnates, streets marked by waves of German immigrants in the 1840's and 1850's -- these, and more, combine in creating the living atmosphere of an important 19th Century city.

Architecturally, there are splendid examples of most styles popular between 1830 and 1890: pure Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic, etc., and some intriguing, picturesque combinations. Streets such as 12th or Henry compound individual examples into considerable stretches of uninterrupted excellence. Others, such as 4th east of Henry, retain the feel of the 19th Century artisan and immigrant classes virtually untouched since the last third of that century. Seminary Square -- dominated by three homes, each a fine example of one of the 19th century's major styles (Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne) -- is a remarkable termination to Mechanic Street. But, above all, there is a fabric to the district stating emphatically, though with several voices, that this is Alton.

HISTORY

The first European settler on or near the present City of Alton was probably Jean Baptiste Cardinal, who was reported living at Piassa around 1783 and who may have transferred his claim to one John Edgar of Kaskaskia in 1795. There is also some indication that the French maintained a trading post until about 1807, but neither this nor Cardinal's homestead played a part in the development of the future city. Other early settlers -- none

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Norton, W.T., ed., Centennial History of Madison Co., Ill., Chicago & N.Y., 1912.
History of Madison Co., Ill., W.R.Brink & Co., Edwardsville, 1882.
 Reid, J.A., Alton Illinois, St.Louis & Alton, 1912.
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 Voss, Viola W., Footprints and Echoes, Alton, 1973.
 Alton, Ill., Illustrated, Alton 1907.
 Coombs & Elgin, Historic Buildings Survey, Alton, Ill., St.James, Mo., 1967.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 232

UTM REFERENCES

<u>43 09 - 830</u>			
A	<u>1 15</u>	<u>7 45 8 100</u>	<u>43 09 85 10</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
B	<u>1 15</u>	<u>7 45 8 6 0</u>	<u>43 0 7 97 0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>1 15</u>	<u>7 4 4 1 100</u>	<u>48 0 17 95 10</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<u>1 15</u>	<u>7 4 4 0 13 10</u>	<u>48 0 18 82 10</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of 3rd and Alby, the boundary extends S on Alby to Broadway, E on Broadway to the W line of 121 East Broadway, S on this to the interior property lines S of Broadway, E on these and the S line of 117 Easton to the E line of 217 East Broadway, N on this to Broadway, E on Broadway to the E line of 400 East Broadway, N on this to the interior property lines N of Broadway, E on these to Langdon, N on Langdon to the alley N of Third, E on this to Henry, N on Henry to 4th, E on 4th to Ridge, S on Ridge to the N line of 319 Ridge, E on this and then S on the E line of the same property to Adams Court,

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, National Register Assistant for Historic Districts

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

31 July 1977

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312-779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David Kennedy

TITLE *Director, Department of Conservation*

DATE *October 19, 1977*

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

Charles A. Spurr

DATE

7-11-78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

William Cole

DATE

7-5-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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of whom took an active part in later growth -- were James Preuitt and James Stockden, known to have been living on the bluffs in 1804 and the discoverers of a spring at the present northeast corner of Broadway and Spring; and two men by the name of Price and Colter, who settled near that spring in 1810.

The history of Alton qua Alton begins in 1817, when it was laid out by Col. Rufus Easton, who had first obtained land in the area in 1814. Col. Easton, naming both the new town and several of its streets after some of his children -- Alton, George, Henry, Langdon and Alby -- was of considerable prominence in the area, having served as St. Louis' first postmaster (1808), and later played an important role in the early history of Missouri's statehood. In Illinois, his new town extended from Market on the west to Henry on the east and from the river north to 9th Street -- or roughly the southern half of the Middletown neighborhood. Despite the immediate establishment of a ferry, Easton's Alton did not flourish and remained little more than a small collection of log cabins near the ferry house for several years subsequent.

In an almost simultaneous move, Joseph Meacham, who had founded Upper Alton in 1816-17, purchased a property known as the Bates Farm and projected a town he called Alton-on-the-River. Extending roughly from the river to 9th and east from Henry to about Washington, the property passed to Major Charles Hunter in 1818 and was laid out and platted by him in 1820 -- hence, Hunterstown. Maj. Hunter erected a substantial frame structure in 1819, keeping it as a public house, but his efforts proved no more successful, at first, than those of Col. Easton.

In 1821, Beck's Gazeteer of Illinois and Missouri commented that "Alton, although yet small, possesses natural advantages rarely equaled." To a certain degree, it was the spreading recognition of these advantages that prevented Alton from flourishing during the 1820's: they seduced a group of men led by such luminaries as Ninian Edwards and Nathaniel Pope into possession of a land claim disputing Easton's. Since the contest spanned years, no clear titles could be had, and the town languished. An act of the State Legislature, 15 February 1827, stipulating Alton as the site of Illinois' first state penitentiary and Gov. Edwards as one of the commissioners to select the site was the first indication of a brighter future. By the time that prison was opened in 1833, Alton was growing by leaps and bounds.

Activity actually began to increase in 1829, the year a Mr. Mintony erected Alton's first industrial establishment, a steam saw-mill, and had reached healthy proportions by 1831. In March of that year, the population totaled 170 and the signs of encroaching civilization included 2 shoemakers, 2 brickmakers, and one apiece of steam saw-mills, beef and pork packing houses, carpenters, wagon makers, tanneries, coopers, brick masons, stone masons, blacksmiths, lawyers, taverns and retail stores. By the fall of the year, William Manning had commenced work on the erection of a steam flouing mill, the first important manufactory in Alton and the pioneer of one of the city's most significant industries. Building lots sold during 1831 for from 20 to 100 dollars -- very low, but under penalty of forfeiture if the buyer failed to erect a substantial building within a year, which may help explain the many fine structures dating from the early 1830's -- but toward the end of Alton's initial boom, 1837, land near the river was selling for 300-400 dollars a front foot and "more retired situations" went for 25 to 100 dollars, again per foot.

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The tremendous increase in land values, very similar to those in Chicago during the same period, is an excellent indicator of Alton's transformation from a minor speculative venture to a major commercial center and one of the principal cities in the state. Organized as a town in 1833, Alton was granted a city charter on 21 July 1837. Population had reached 1,000 by 1834 and was estimated between 2,000-2,500 (4,000 if one includes Upper Alton) at the time of incorporation (St. Louis, by comparison, which Alton sought avidly to surpass, numbered 13,000 that same year). Those years, 1834-37, are perhaps the most astounding in the city's entire history, marked as they are by two overriding goals: first, to destroy rival St. Louis and, then, to assume the Seat of Empire in the west.

One of the first efforts to promote Alton reached fruition in 1834, when the Illinois Legislature selected it as the future state capital. In 1835, a state bank with capital stock of \$1,500,000 was chartered, and, though its principal office was located elsewhere, it was virtually controlled by Godfrey, Gilman and Company of Alton. Thus Altonians -- mainly Godfrey, Gilman and Co. -- met with little resistance in tapping the bank's resources to further their own ends. To wit: Benjamin Godfrey of that firm -- and president of the Alton Branch of the Illinois State Bank (est. 1836) -- managed to borrow \$800,000 for the purpose of diverting the important Galena lead trade from St. Louis to Alton. That the Alton Shot and Lead Manufacturing Company was incorporated 16 January 1836, with Benjamin Gilman as one of the principals, was probably more than coincidental. A second loan of "several hundred thousand dollars" was made to Stone, Manning and Company and Sloo and Company, who planned a manoeuvre in produce similar to Godfrey, Gilman and Co.'s in lead -- and doubtless spawned the Illinois Exporting Company (incorporated 18 January 1836) for the processing of flour, wool, hemp and other agricultural products. Another undertaking, and the only one to ever actually take up business, was the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company, chartered 7 February 1836, Benj. Gilman, president.

1837 -- destined to end Alton's dreams -- began well enough. On 27 February, the Illinois Legislature passed the Act for a General System of Internal Improvements, providing millions to widen rivers and build turnpikes and railroads, and envisioning Galena, Cairo, Chicago, and, of course, Alton as the chief beneficiaries. Alton alone was to become the terminal of three railroads: the Southern Cross extending to Mt. Carmel, a second line connecting it to Shawneetown, and a third to intersect with the Central Railroad between Galena and Cairo. The National Road, then located as far as Vandalia, was to cross the Mississippi at Alton, according to a formal request to Congress by the State Legislature. The year also saw Alton in command of a large proportion of the trade of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers, a position that was somewhat illusory, bolstered as it was by the lead and agricultural machinations of Godfrey, Gilman and friends. Those same machinations eventually failing, the commodities, which had been purchased at prices inflated by 50-75% in order to strip St. Louis of them, were sold "at a ruinous sacrifice." And then came the Panic of 1837. Followed by the murder of Elijah Lovejoy during a pro-slavery riot, 7 November 1837, leaving Alton with a very black mark amongst the moneyed -- and abolitionist -- circles of the northeast. 1837 also saw the State Legislature rescind its 1834 decision and select Springfield as the state capital. Although the Internal Improvements Act was not repealed until 1840 -- with Illinois on the brink of insolvency -- and the Illinois State Bank was not liquidated

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until 1842 -- together with the Shawneetown Bank, also unfortunate to have had a major branch at Alton -- Alton's visions of Mississippian hegemony died in 1837.

After several years of stagnation, business again revived in the 1840's and from that time on the city enjoyed relatively constant and far more rational growth. A river port from its very inception, Alton developed a substantial trade, registering 1,818 steamboat arrivals in 1853, not counting the St. Louis packets, which had begun operating in 1833 (by comparison, in 1854 St. Louis registered 3,006 arrivals and Cairo had 3,798). 1853 in Alton also saw two large flouring mills in operation, substantial industries for the production of lime and agricultural machinery, receipts of wheat, corn and oats that ranged from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of each, and a goodly packing business that processed 27,000 head of hogs and 3,000 head of cattle.

A steady increase in population -- 3,586 in 1850, ca. 6,000 in 1858 and 8,000 in 1867 -- paralleled the consolidation of this strong economic position. To some degree, both were the result of a steady influx of German immigrants that extended to most of the Middle Mississippi Valley. Germans were in Alton by 1836, but the largest contingents arrived during the late 1840's and early 1850's, apparently persuaded by a concentrated newspaper campaign aimed at attracting them. Their numbers were large enough to support three German-language newspapers, the Alton Freie Presse, Illinois Beobachter, and Alton Banner, edited respectively by Theodore Canisius, John Reis and John Mold, and in 1867 the German-Americans were described as Alton's "dominating element." Hunterstown was the center for the recent immigrants, a fact borne out by the increasing activity there from 1842-55, the extant building stock, and such typical Hunterstown names as Merkle, Dietz, Faulstich, Schoeffler, Weisback, Netzenhammer, u.s.w.

Alton during the 1850's, rarely indulging in the fantasies of the 1830's -- though they surfaced at least once, when the city organized the 1856 Illinois State Fair "in the spirit of making St. Louis, Mo., a mere suburb of Alton" -- had nonetheless established itself as one of Illinois' chief municipalities. The surest sign of that is that Alton was selected as the site for the 7th and final Lincoln-Douglas Debate, 15 October 1858. Though the city preferred Douglas, the pro-slavery sentiments rampant when Lovejoy was murdered had been atoned for: Alton, adjacent to slave-holding Missouri, was a major terminal on the Underground Railway.

During the Civil War, Alton was garrisoned and served as a rendezvous camp, but that period is now most identified with the military prison established at the old Illinois State Penitentiary (on National Register, entered 12-31-74). The presence of troops and the general activities of war flushed Alton's economy -- so long as the war lasted -- but the return of peace revealed the devastation of the vital north-south trade and Alton, like so many other Mississippi River towns, fell upon hard times.

The massive slump brought on by the war lasted into the early 1870's, at which time the city began to successfully shift its economic base from dependence on the river and commerce to the railroad and industry. The first railroad into Alton, the Chicago and Mississippi, later part of the extensive Chicago and Alton, was completed in 1852, but the Mississippi River -- which the road did not bridge -- and then the Civil War seem to have lessened its impact. Economic growth during the last third of the century was such, though, that by 1911 Alton was served by no less than 12 separate lines, which in 1910

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had accumulated a freight tonnage of 2,783,132 tons.

Flour milling, stone quarrying, agricultural implements, and the burning of lime had been important pre-war industries -- continuing, in some cases, in prominence to the present -- and these were augmented in the 1870's and early 1880's both by new branches and expansion of the old. Chief among new industries was the Illinois Glass Company, founded in 1873, and soon to become the largest hollow-ware glass manufactory in the world. Other important additions included the Alton Box Manufacturing Company (1872), the Hapgood Plow Company (1874), and Alton City Mills (1881, later known as Stanard-Tilton). By 1911, the Alton manufacturing district, with 102 establishments and an annual output of 35 to 40 million dollars, was fifth in the state in the value of finished products. Producing one-seventh of the U.S. lead output, ranking 5th in the nation in flour production, and 3rd in the state in meat-packing (behind Chicago and East St. Louis), Alton's major products included oil, glass, zinc, paper, mining tools, shovels, heavy hammers, railroad track tools, gunpowder, paper boxes, lime, machinery, foundry products, ice, woodenware, plows, cartridges, soft drinks, beer, brooms, brick, cigars, barrels, and rugs.

Though none of these industries are (or were) located within the area of the historic district -- the manufacturing district extends east along the river -- the wealth they generated, a wealth disproportionate to the city's population, found expression in the homes of various notables. And one of the locations preferred by the new industrial and commercial magnates was the same as that chosen by earlier luminaries: Middletown. (Another was State Street or Christian Hill, under separate nomination.) Coupled with the Hunters-town neighborhood -- working class and generally pre-1880 -- Middletown presents an excellent picture of Alton as it developed during the 19th Century. Certainly, Alton has grown since 1900, and grown significantly; but almost all of that occurred elsewhere and has left two of the city's oldest neighborhoods surprisingly intact.

SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. Where more than one area of significance attaches, the greater is cited first.

1. SAMUEL WADE HOUSE

1419 Henry,

Built ca. 1845; since modified

Samuel Wade was one of Alton's pioneer settlers, arriving in 1831, and is justly considered one of the city's founders and builders. A carpenter by trade, he later entered into the packing business with his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Marsh (v.No.2). Marsh and Wade also established the Alton Bank (1852), the former acting as first president and the latter as second (1877-85).

Samuel Wade also served several years on the city council and four terms as Mayor of Alton (1849-51, 1855, and 1857).

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2. EBENEZER MARSH HOUSE

1403 Henry

Built in 1836; greatly altered

Ebenezer Marsh, who settled at Alton in 1832 and originally engaged in the drug business, was one of the key figures in the development of Illinois and Alton banking. In 1836, he was one of the organizers and secretary of the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company, an early and leading institution in insurance and banking that was succeeded by the Alton Bank (v.No.1). Marsh was also involved with the Illinois State Bank established by Gov.Duncan in 1835, succeeding Benjamin Godfrey as its president in 1839. The scandal-ridden bank -- embroiled in the costly schemes to divert upper Mississippi River trade from St.Louis to Alton -- was liquidated by the State Legislature in 1842, as was Illinois' other early bank, that at Shawneetown.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. WILLIAM A. HASKELL PLAYHOUSE

1209 Henry

Built ca.1880; Lucas Pfeiffenberger, architect

On National Register, entered 7-30-74.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. LYMAN TRUMBULL HOUSE

1105 Henry

Built in 1820; modified in 1849

National Historic Landmark, entered 5-15-75

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. JAMES FORBES HOUSE

1007 Henry

Built in 1871

Mr.Forbes was the founder of St.Louis' James H.Forbes Tea and Coffee Co. He lived, however, in Alton.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. HENRY CALVIN PRIEST HOUSE

519 Henry

Date of construction unknown

H.C.Priest settled at Alton in 1854, entering the lumber firm of his uncle, H.C.Sweetser. He later became a partner and, in 1885, the sole owner. Lumber was a relatively important early industry in Alton, and Sweetser and Priest was one of the city's leading firms.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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7. CHARLES HOLDEN HOUSE
400 Henry
Built ca.1880

Charles Holden was a printer and publisher. Brought from England as a boy in 1841, he was apprenticed to the Alton Telegraph (founded in 1836 and still publishing) and was associated with the paper, with interruptions in Missouri and Springfield, Ill., until 1880, the last 14 years as a partner. In 1880, he opened his own printing office. He was also postmaster of Alton, city treasurer for eight terms, and a leading member of the city council.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. CHARLES AUGUSTUS CALDWELL HOUSE
1420 Henry
Built ca.1868

C.A.Caldwell settled at Alton in 1850, entering the office of the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company. In 1852, upon organization of that firm's successor, the Alton Bank, he was named cashier. In 1865, he assumed the same post with the Alton National Bank and in 1885 became president of that latter institution. Mr.Caldwell also served one term as Mayor of Alton (1873).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. JOHN L. BLAIR HOUSE
1500 Henry
Built ca.1868-74

Mr.Blair is best remembered in Alton for his dedication to the cause of public schools, serving on the board of education for 19 years, most of the time as its president.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. J.WESLEY BEALL HOUSE
1700 Liberty
Built ca.1890

Mr.Beall was president of the Beall Tool and Metal Products Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. MOSES G. ATWOOD HOUSE
1750 Liberty
Built in 1852

M.G.Atwood was one of the organizers and first secretary of the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the oldest such firm in the state. By 1866, he was

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

11. Continued

president of the company, whose operations extended as far as Chicago. Heavy involvement in that latter city led to the firm's demise after the Great Fire of 1871. The main office was originally located in Middletown -- possibly in the structure at 1715 Liberty and certainly at that location -- and this and the nearby homes of its executives led to the areas designation as "Insuranceville."

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. LEWIS KELLENBERGER HOUSE

807 Grove
Built ca.1850

Lewis Kellenberger settled at Alton in 1835, entering the employ of John Dean and Company, merchants, of St. Louis. He later became prominent in the real estate and insurance businesses, was instrumental in promoting the city's school system, and served as Mayor of Alton (1860-62).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. RESIDENCE

702 Euclid
Built ca.1885

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. CAPT. ALFRED DOW (COL. STEPHEN H. LONG) HOUSE

800 Franklin
Built ca.1850

Captain Dow was a steamboat captain. Col. Long, one of the most noted engineers of his time, moved into the house in 1862. Having taught mathematics early in his career, he made surveying expeditions up the Mississippi River (1817) and to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20), where Long's Peak was named for him. A consulting engineer for several railroads, he was named Chief of Topographical Engineers of the United States Army in 1861, subsequently supplying 1,406 maps to armies in the field.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. HARRY H. FERGUSON HOUSE

628 East 15th
Built before 1912

H.H. Ferguson was involved in railroading, first with the Alton office of the Chicago and Alton, later in St. Louis, and then as acting manager of the Bluff

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15. Continued

Line RR. In 1894, he organized Alton's Illinois Terminal Railroad and served as vice-president and general manager.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. UTTEN SMITH NIXON HOUSE

727 Langdon
Built ca.1864

Mr. Nixon was a local architect of some prominence. This house is nearly identical to the Edward Hollister House (No.20, q.v.).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. JUTTEMEYER HOUSE

604 Langdon
Built ca.1850, but possibly ca.1835-40

Little is known concerning the Juttemeyers.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. ARBA NELSON HOUSE

410 East 12th
Built ca.1860

Arba Nelson settled at Alton in 1836, becoming a dealer in stoves and tinware. Later expanding his business to include hardware and steel, he was one of the city's most successful merchants.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. JOHN DRUMMOND HOUSE AND COACH HOUSE

442 East 12th
Built in 1885; Lucas Pfeiffenberger, architect

Mr. Drummond was a prominent St. Louis tobacco merchant, preferring, however, to live in Alton.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. EDWARD HOLLISTER HOUSE

549 East 12th
Built ca.1862

Edward Hollister was Mayor of Alton for three terms, 1863-66.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ITEM NUMBER PAGE

21. CHARLES PHINNEY HOUSE

445 East 12th
Built in 1854

Charles Phinney settled at Alton in 1838 and conducted a wholesale grocery business, eventually known as Phinney and Barr and one of the most prominent in the area, from that time until his death in 1904.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

22. R. GUY HUSKINSON HOUSE

503 East 12th
Date of construction unknown; probably ca.1900

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. J.W.CARY HOUSE

415 East 12th
Built by 1891

Joseph Cary was engaged in the jeweler's business in Alton from 1870 to 1885, then transferring his business to St.Louis and extending it to wholesale watch materials and jewelers' manufacturing. Though prominently involved in St.Louis' commercial life, he continued to reside at Alton.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

24. EDMOND BEALL HOUSE

407 East 12th
Built ca.1910; L.Pfeiffenberger and Sons, architects

Edmond Beall was a scion of one of Alton's earliest (arrived 1813) and most prominent families, also prominent, however, in his own right. In business, he was identified with the firm of Beall Brothers, manufacturers of miners' tools and supplies, shovels, spades, and railway supplies, founded in 1872 and one of the city's more important manufactories. Politically, he served three successive terms as Mayor of Alton and was also a State Senator.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

25. AUGUSTUS T. NORTON HOUSE

404 East 10th
Built ca.1839; present appearance dates from Civil War era

A.T.Norton was extremely important in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, having established more congregations in Illinois and nearby states than any other man. His first work in the state was at Naples, followed by duties in

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25. Continued

Griggsville, Pittsfield, and St. Louis before being called to Alton in 1839.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

26. (REINHOLD GOSSRAU) HOUSE

430 East 9th

Date of construction unknown; pre-Civil War

The original owner has not been determined. Mr. Gossrau, a native of Saxony, was an active and leading member of Alton's German community. Best remembered as a musician -- he was director of the Alton Männerchor -- he was also one of the founders of the Alton Germania Building and Loan Association.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. DOUBLE HOUSE

714 East 6th

Built ca. 1840

The provenance of this house is unclear, but it is a fine and representative example of the type encountered in Alton's old working-class neighborhood of Hunterstown.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

28. LOVEJOY MONUMENT

in Alton National Cemetery, head of Monument Street

Erected in 1896-7; R.P. Bringham, sculptor, St. Louis

Elijah Lovejoy, publisher of the Alton Observer and a leading abolitionist, was murdered by a pro-slavery mob during the celebrated riot of 7 November 1837, making him one of the first martyrs in the cause of freedom from slavery. The site of his assassination is included in the Christian Hill Historic District, under separate nomination.

The monument, erected by a coalition of black and white citizens, celebrates his service in the cause of abolition as much as it commemorates his death.

SIGNIFICANCE: URBAN FURNITURE

29. TURNER HALL

401 Ridge

Built in 1867

Turner Hall was the social and cultural center of Alton's large and influential German community (for which, see HISTORY above) and as such witnessed innumerable

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29. Continued

events still fondly remembered. The Turnverein itself was organized before 1855.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. NATHANIEL HANSON HOUSE (ENOS APARTMENTS)

325 East 3rd
Built before 1868; upper floor added after 1910

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31. FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

106 East 3rd
Built in 1905; Mr. Hess of St. Louis, architect

The present church incorporates parts of two previous buildings: St. Matthew's Catholic Church, which burned in 1853, and the original Unitarian Church, built shortly after that fire.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. KENDALL'S CRACKER FACTORY

201-07 East Broadway
Built ca. 1864

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. HENRY WATSON HOUSE

628 Alby
Built in 1882; L. Pfeifferberger and Sons, architects

Henry Watson was a stone mason by trade and did considerable work for a number of railroads. His numerous projects included the bridges of the Chicago and Alton RR between Bloomington and Shirley, the railroad shops of the Big Four at Mattoon (Ill.) and Waverly (Mo.), the Merchants' Bridge at St. Louis, and the St. Louis Union Depot. He was also the owner of one of Alton's largest quarries and of the Alton Water Works, and president of the Alton Lime and Cement Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

34. ISAAC SCARRITT HOUSE

1025 George
Built ca. 1860

Isaac Scarritt was a prominent merchant and banker, active in the advancement of public education.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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35. WILLIAM SONNTAG HOUSE
518 Henry
Built ca.1880

William Sonntag, another of the leaders of Alton's German community, came to the city from Saxony in 1866, working at first in the local woolen mills and soon progressing to a partnership in the mill of F.K.Nichols. In 1879, he entered the real estate and insurance business in partnership with F.Rudershausen, their firm going on to become one of Alton's most successful. Mr.Sonntag also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under President Benjamin Harrison.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. GRACE METHODIST CHURCH
700 Henry
Built in 1880; Lucas Pfeiffenberger, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. RESIDENCE
450 East 7th
Date of construction unknown; probably before 1840

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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Land use within the district is mainly residential or residential-related -- religious, educational, park, etc. -- and exclusively so north of 8th Street. Major commercial uses are centered on Broadway, with a secondary, purely neighborhood commercial concentration on Ridge. The area generally southwest of 5th and George is the only part of the district with a distinctly non-residential flavor. Close to the central business district, it has long been dominated by a number of public and semi-public uses -- city hall, the post office, several churches, a high school, etc. -- and is now somewhat marred by a rather heavy concentration of parking lots. There are no industrial uses in the district and the only federal property seems to be the U.S. Post Office at the northwest corner of 3rd and Alby.

The street pattern of the Middletown Historic District is governed by two rectangular grids -- that of Alton's original plat (Middletown), aligned along major compass points, and that of Russell or Hunter's Addition (Hunterstown), running more nearly parallel to the north bank of the Mississippi River -- with the two intersecting just east of Henry. The regularity of these systems, though, is broken by deviations imposed by the topography, almost obscured by the nearly constant rise and fall of the land, and even further softened by luxuriant vegetation. Another major factor contributing to the streetscape is the presence of numerous native limestone retaining walls, varying in height from a few inches to several feet: one such wall, for example, significantly lessens the impact of the district's most prominent intrusion. Traffic within the district is mostly local in nature, with Henry, Alby and 9th the most travelled thoroughfares. Consistently heavy volume is encountered only on Broadway.

Average structural density in the district is relatively low -- 2.81 structure/acre -- but varies markedly from one specific area to another. The greatest distinction -- in density, as in scale, lateral distance, siting, street setback and height -- is between Middletown proper and Hunterstown. Residentially, the former is generally marked by moderate to large scale homes, set well apart and back from the street on relatively large lots, while the latter is distinguished by a higher ratio of 1-1½ story structures of modest scale, set in close proximity and nearly up to the building line. The differences can be best summarized as being those between a middle and upper class neighborhood -- Middletown -- and an artisan or working class neighborhood -- Hunterstown -- as they existed in the 19th Century. There are, however, certain features common to both neighborhoods. First, most residences are single-family and detached; second, the majority are of masonry construction -- no surprise considering the excellent properties of both the local limestone and the locally produced brick --; and, third, there is relatively little variation in scale, siting, etc., within each, thus producing strong, albeit different relationships between buildings in both. The largest structures in the district -- mainly churches and other semi-public and public buildings -- rarely exceed three stories in height and are almost all of masonry construction. Most are located in the western part of the district discussed above.

Of 653 structures encompassed within the Middletown Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 153 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 53 were photographed by

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the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The character of the background structures is generally quite strong and many -- about 20% -- rise considerably above the level of mere background, either through age or quality or a combination of both. This is particularly true of Hunterstown, most notable as an ensemble relatively devoid of exceptional individual structures, in which almost every building characteristic of that ensemble's specific time and class must be considered integral, regardless of how one would judge it if it stood alone. Many of these -- as well as many of the background structures in Middletown proper -- are unsuitably sided, but, since much of that siding is of an older type, it is neither as disruptive nor as irreversible as it would be were it aluminium, steel or vinyl. Structures with intrusive force -- including intrusively remodeled older structures -- number only 20, or about 3% of all extant structures. Non-intrusive recent structures are exactly equal in number. Both figures are remarkably low and would indicate that extensive areas of the district are virtually free of intrusive or recent buildings, which is, indeed, the case. The single most prominent intrusion in the district is the modern office building of the Alton Box Company on 4th between Alton and George -- its impact, however, is alleviated by a magnificent limestone retaining wall, as previously mentioned.

Though most of the architectural styles popular in Illinois from ca.1830 to the First World War are represented in the Middletown Historic District -- many of them by fine examples -- those most fashionable before 1890 are best documented, both as regards numbers and quality. The earliest structures are all cast in the Federal Style, those in Middletown being quite pure (including Nos.2,4,17,26,37 below), while those in Hunterstown (of which No.27 below is perhaps the most characteristic) are invariably simplified. The Italianate is extremely widespread, occurring in all parts of the district (and including Nos.5,9,16,20,30,32-4 below), as is the Queen Anne (including Nos.3,10,13 below). The Greek Revival is particularly noticeable by virtue of its nearly complete absence -- both in the district and Alton in general. Although purer examples of any particular style seem to pique interest, impure ones, whether the result of early alterations, transitional periods, or the sheer love of the picturesque, cannot always be lightly dismissed. In the Middletown Historic District, such impure expressions are remarkable in terms of number, quality, and their very variety: Federal-Greek (including Nos. 11-12 below), Federal-Italianate (including No.1 below), Greek-Italianate (Nos.14, 25 below), Italianate-Gothic, Italianate-Neo-Classical (including No.29 below), Italianate-Queen Anne (very widespread, including Nos.7, 19,35 below), and the hardly expected Queen Anne-Classical Revival.

Of other styles occurring in the district, Classical Revival is the most widespread and significant (including Nos.22-4 below), while Gothic -- both non-archaeological and Revival -- is generally reserved for churches (including Nos.31,36 below). Romanesque, Tudor, and Renaissance Revivals (including No.15 below), Shingle Style, and the Chateausque are less prominent. The only 20th Century style represented is the Prairie School, occurring together with other, related early modern attempts to escape historic models.

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CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

E on Adams Court to Spring, S on Spring to the S line of 307 Spring, E on this and N on the E line of the same property to Adams Court, E on Adams Court to Central, S on Central to the S line of 309 Central, E on this and N on the E line of the same property to Adams Court, E on Adams Court to the interior property lines W of Cherry, S on these and the W line of 1026 East Broadway to Broadway, E on Broadway to the E line of 1106 East Broadway, N on this, the interior property lines E of Cherry and the W line of 1113 East 4th to 4th, E on 4th to the E line of 1312 East 4th, N on this to Hunter Court, W on Hunter Court to the interior property lines E of Monument, N on these to 5th, N,W & then S on the property lines of the Lovejoy Monument, S on the interior property lines W of Monument to Hunter Court, W on Hunter Court to the W line of 1012 East 4th, S on this to 4th, W on 4th to Oak, N on Oak to Hunter Court, W on Hunter Court to Spring, N on Spring to Quincy Court, E on Quincy Court to Oak, N on Oak to 6th, E on 6th to the first property line E of 6th, N on this and the interior property lines E of Oak to the N line of 615 Oak, W on this to Oak, S on Oak to Humboldt Court, W on Humboldt Court to the interior property lines W of Oak, S on these to 6th, W on 6th to the interior property lines E of Spring, N on these to the N line of 617 Spring, W on this and the N line of 618 Spring to the interior property lines W of Spring, S on these to Humboldt Court, W on Humboldt Court to the E line of 707 East 7th, N on this to 7th, W on 7th to Liberty, S on Liberty to the interior property lines N of 7th, W on these to the E line of 609 East 8th, N on this to 8th, W on 8th to Henry, N on Henry to 9th, E on 9th to the interior property lines E of Henry, N on these to the S line of 1007 Henry, E on this to the interior property lines W of Liberty, N on these and the W line of 711 East Union to Union, E on Union to Liberty, N on Liberty to the first property line N of Union, E on this to the interior property lines E of Liberty, N on these to Pearl, W on Pearl to Liberty, N on Liberty to Caroline, W on Caroline to the interior property lines W of Liberty, N on these to 12th, E on 12th to Liberty, N on Liberty to Royal, E on Royal to the interior property lines E of Liberty, N on these and the E lines of 711 & 712 Euclid to 16th, E on 16th to a line 5 feet E of and parallel to the E wall of the Church at Blair and Maple, N on this line to the interior property lines S of Blair, E on these and the S line of 1630 Central to Central, N on Central to the interior property lines N of Grove, W on these to interior property lines E of Maple, N on these and the E line of 800 Franklin to the interior property lines N of Franklin, W on these to the W line of 796 Franklin, S on this and the interior property lines W of Maple to the interior property lines N of Grove, W on these and the N line of 1750 Liberty to the interior property lines W of Liberty, S on these to the interior property lines S of Blair, W on these to the interior property lines E of Henry, N on these to Blair, W on Blair to the interior property lines W of Henry, S on these and Langdon to the N line of 1300 Langdon, W on this and S on the W line of the same property to 13th, W on 13th and the interior property lines N of 12th to the W line of 410 East 12th, S on this and George to the interior property lines N of 11th, W on these and the N line of 1100 Alton to the interior property lines W of Alton, S on these to 9th, E on 9th to the interior property lines E of Alton, N on these to 10th, E on 10th to the E line of 404 East 10th, N on this to the interior property lines N of 10th, E on these to the interior property lines W of Langdon, S on these to the interior property lines S of 10th,

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W on these to the E line of 414 East 9th, S on this to 9th, E on 9th to the W line of 431 East 9th, S on this and the W line of 428 East 8th to 8th, W on 8th to the W line of 327 East 8th, S on this to the interior property line S of 8th, E on these and the S line of 718 Mechanic to the W line of 450 East 7th, S on this to 7th, W on 7th to Mechanic, S on Mechanic to the N line of 612-14 Mechanic, W on this to the W line of 412 East 6th, S on this to 6th, W on 6th to the interior property lines W of George, S on these to the interior property lines NW of Court, SW on these to the interior property lines N of 5th, W on these to the interior property lines E of Alby, N on these and the E line of 123 East 8th to the N line of 809 Alby, W on this and the N line of 814 Alby to the interior property lines W of Alby, S on these to 6th, W on 6th to the W line of Market, S on the W line of Market and the mid-line between Market's two r.o.w.'s S of 4th to Third and then E on Third to the point of commencement.

N.B.: Unless otherwise specified, all boundary segments along streets and alleys follow the mid-line of those streets and alleys.



1A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW la-b

North on Alton from 10th

NOV 14 1977

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26 june 1977

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VIEW 1b - see 1a for details

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MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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JUL 11 1978

VIEW 2
North from 404 E.10th

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3A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 3a-d

JUL 11, 1978

East on 12th from George

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4A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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VIEW 4a-c

West on 12th from Henry

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ALTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



5A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 5a-d

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South and west from Liberty and 15th

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VIEW 5b - see 5a for details

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6A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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VIEW 6a-b
North on Liberty from Euclid

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VIEW 7a-c
North on Grove from 706 Grove

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8A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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VIEW 8a-c

JUL 11 1978

South on Maple from Grove

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

10 A 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REPRODUCTION BY THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 8B

8B →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 8b - see 8a for details
JUL 11 1978 NOV 14 1977

35 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 8c

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 8c - see 8a for details

46 A 68

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←4c

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT JUL 11 1978
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 4c - see 4a for details

29 @ 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



9A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 9a-e

South on Henry from north of 15th

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

45 2 68



← 90

90 →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT JUL 11 1978
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 9b - see 9a for details

41 a 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 9c

9c →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 9c - see 9a for details

40 8 68

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 90

90 →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 9d - see 9a for details

53 of 68

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NOV 14 1977



← 7c

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 7c - see 7a for details

37 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 9E

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 9e - see 9a for details

NOV 14 1977

JUL 11 1978

52 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



10a →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 10a-b

North on west side of Henry from 1308 Henry

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation JUL 11 1978
springfield, illinois

51 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←10b

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT JUL 11 1978

ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 10b - see 10a for details

50 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 12a-c

South on Henry from 1007 Henry

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

JUL 11 1978

49 8 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 12B

12B →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 12b - see 12 a for details

JUL 11 1978

48 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←12c

MIDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 12c - see 12a for details

47 2.68

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 13a-c

NOV 14 1977

East and south from 8th and Langdon

photo: r.wagner

JUL 11 1978

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

9868

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←13b

13c→

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 13b - see 13a for details

JUL 11 1978

67 g 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←13c

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 13c - see 13a for details

54 & 68

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



14A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 14a-b

East on 7th from 604 E.7th

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

JUL 11 1978

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

8 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 14B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 1 1978

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 14b - see 14a for details

55 & 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



15A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 15a-b

East on 6th from 714 E.6th

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation

72 68 springfield, illinois

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←15B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 15b - see 15a for details
JUN 11 1978

56 2 69

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



16

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 16

West on south side of 6th from Oak

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

NOV 14 1977

57 A 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



17A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 17a-c

South on Henry from 6th

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

6668

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 17B

17C →

JUL 11 1978
MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 17b - see 17a for details

5968

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←17c

JUL 11 1978

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 17c - see 17a for details

58 @ 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



18A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 18a-b

West on 6th from Langdon

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

60 4 58

NOV 14 1977

JUL 11 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 180

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 18b - see 18a for details

JUL 11 1978

57 @ 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 19a-b
South on Alby from 7th

photo: r.wagner
26 june 1977
negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

62 g 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 19B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 19b - see 19a for details

NOV 14 1977

61 @ 69

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



2DA →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 20a-c

Southeast from 6th and Market

JUL 11 1978

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

NOV 14 1977

63 8 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 20b

20b →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT JUL 11 1978
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 20b - see 20a for details

1868

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

← 20c



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 20c - see 20a for details

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

64 g 68

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



21A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 21a-c

West on 5th from 614 E.5th

NOV 14 1977
JUL 11 1978

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

4 of 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD



← 218

218 →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 21b - see 21a for details

NOV 14 1977

3 8 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 21c

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 21c - see 21a for details JUL 11 1978

65 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



22A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 22a-b
West on 4th from George

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

66 868

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 22B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 22b - see 22a for details

68 68

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



23A →

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 23a-b
North on Henry from 4th

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

23 268

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 23B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT JUL 11 1978
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

NOV 14 1977

VIEW 23b - see 23a for details

22 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

RECORDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 24a-b
East on 4th from 620 E.4th

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

21 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



← 24b

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 24b - see 24a for details

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

20 268

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 25
1312 to 1300 E.4th

NOV 14 1977

photo; r.wagner

JUL 11 1978

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

19 8 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 26
West from 1109 E.4th

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

JUL 11 1978

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

18 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 27
West on 4th from Spring

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

17 2 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 28a-b

Southwest from 4th and Langdon

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

34 2 68

JUL 11 1978

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←28B

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 28b - see 28a for details

JUL 11 1978

33 268

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 29

Northwest from 3rd and A1by

NOV 14 1977

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

32 8 68

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

VIEW 30
Nathaniel Hanson House, 325 E.3rd

photo: r.wagner

JUL 11 1978

26 june 1977

negative: ill dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

31 g 68

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS



31a→

MIDDLETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 31a-b

South side of Broadway at the foot of Easton

photo: r.wagner

26 june 1977

negative: ill. dept of conservation
springfield, illinois

2 8 68

NOV 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



←31b

MIDDLETON HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALTON, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JUL 11 1978

VIEW 31b - see 31a for details

24 2 68

NOV 14 1977

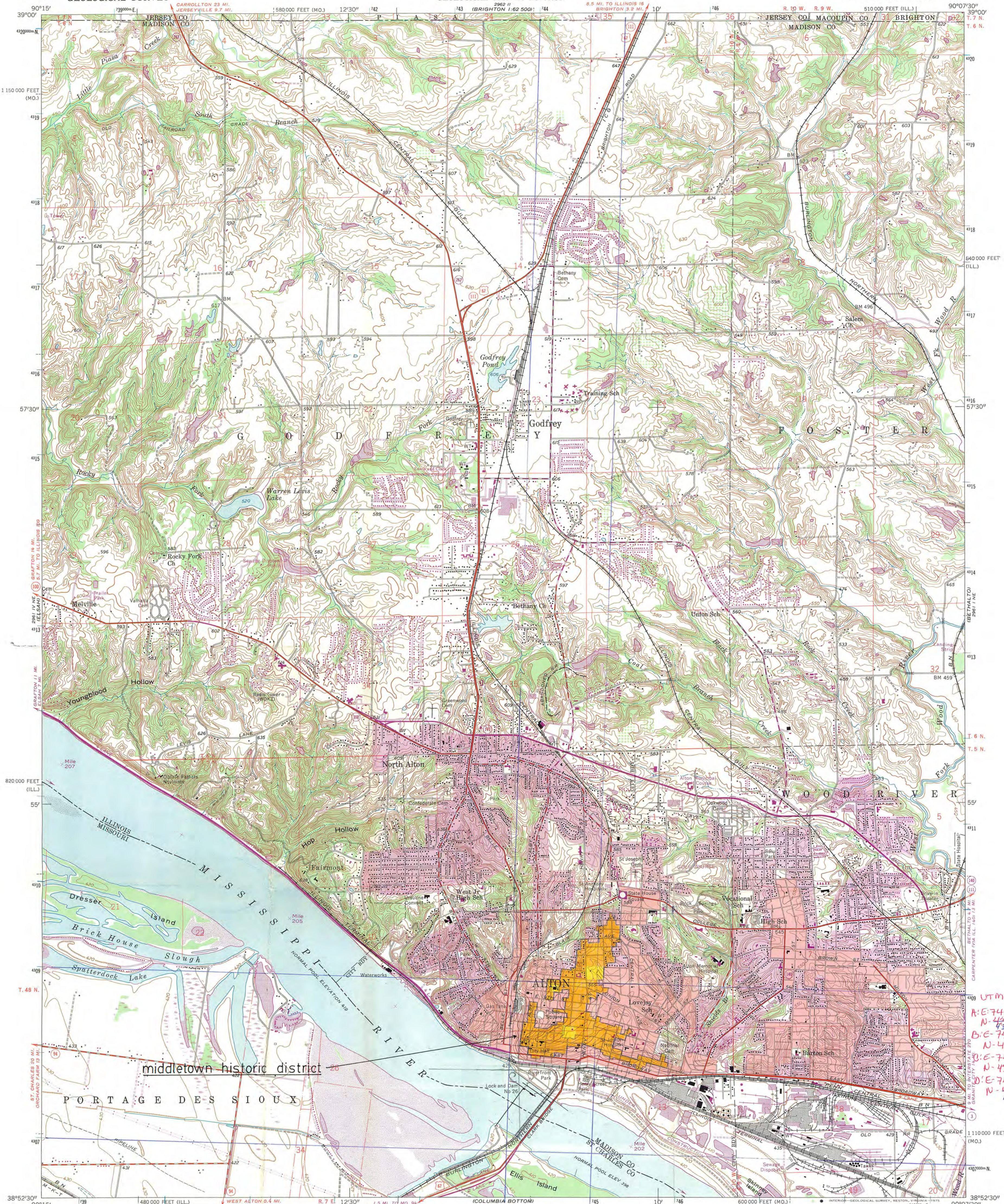
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL RECORDS

VIEW 11

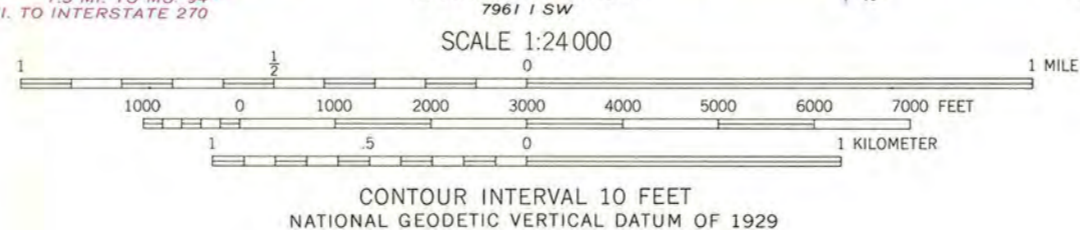
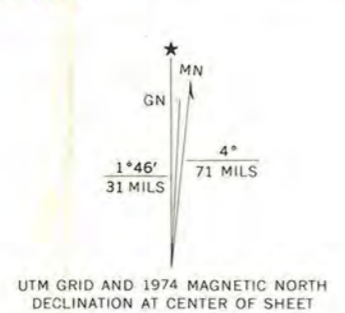
Due to a camera malfunction, the third frame of VIEW 10 and all of VIEW 11 cannot be submitted. VIEW 11 principally showed the Haskell Playhouse and Lyman Trumbull House, both of which are already on the National Register





UTM REFERENCES
A: E-745 800
N-4307 850
B: E-745 860
N-4307 970
C: E-744 110
N-4307 950
D: E-744 030
N-4308 830
4309

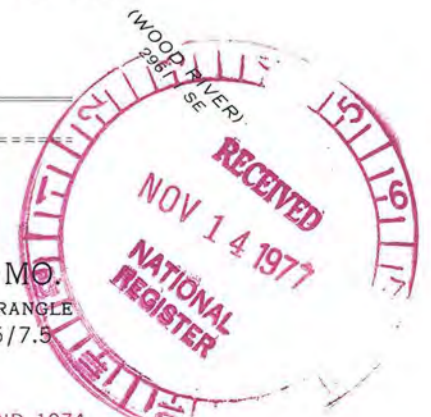
Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Mississippi River Commission
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods and
planimetric surveys by the Geological Survey 1947-1948
Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952
Field check 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone
and Missouri coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



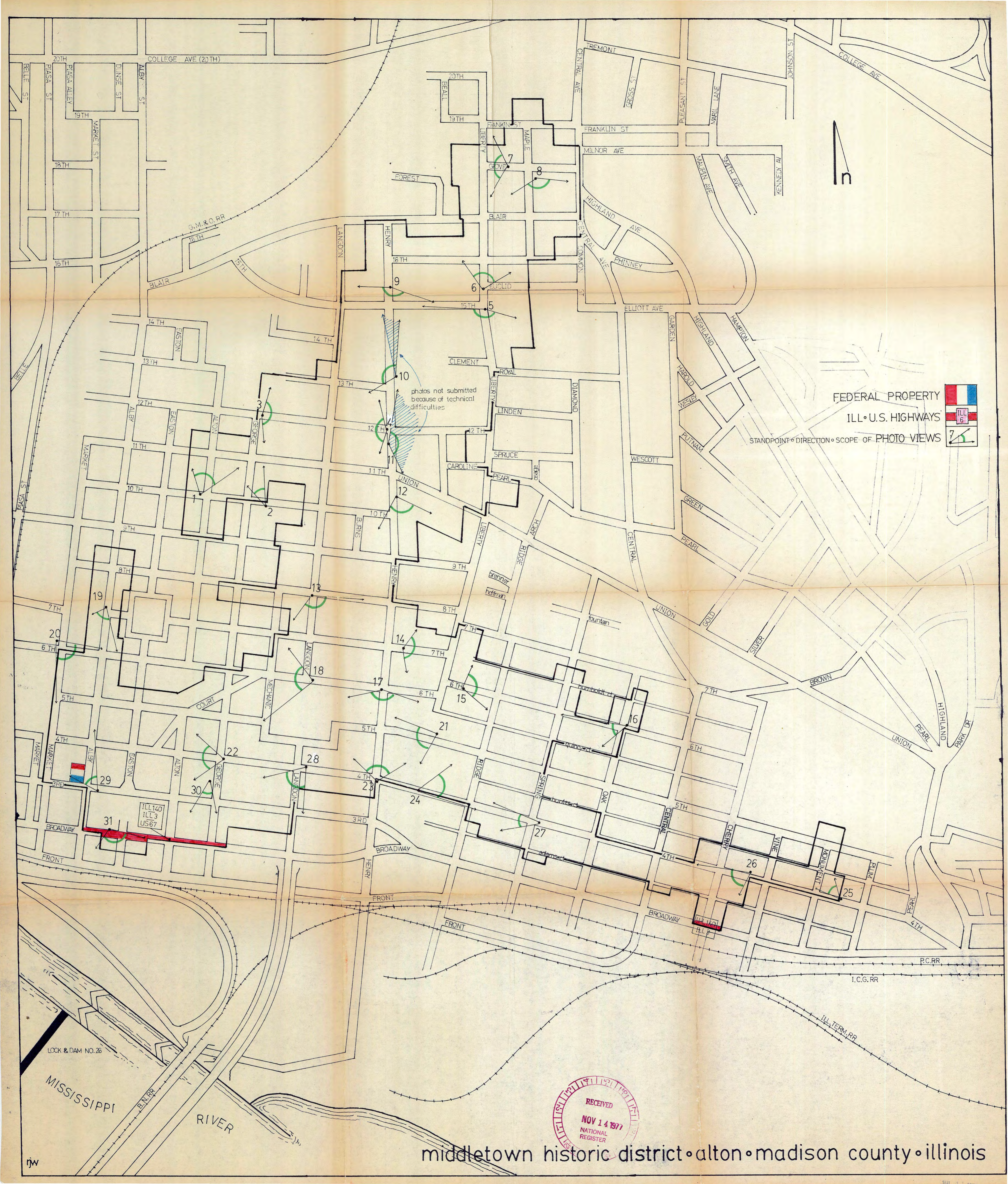
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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



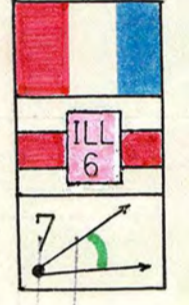
ALTON, ILL. - MO.
NW/4 ALTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3852.5 - W 9007.57.5
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1974
AMS 2961 I NW - SERIES V863



FEDERAL PROPERTY

ILL. U.S. HIGHWAYS

STANDPOINT • DIRECTION • SCOPE OF PHOTO VIEWS



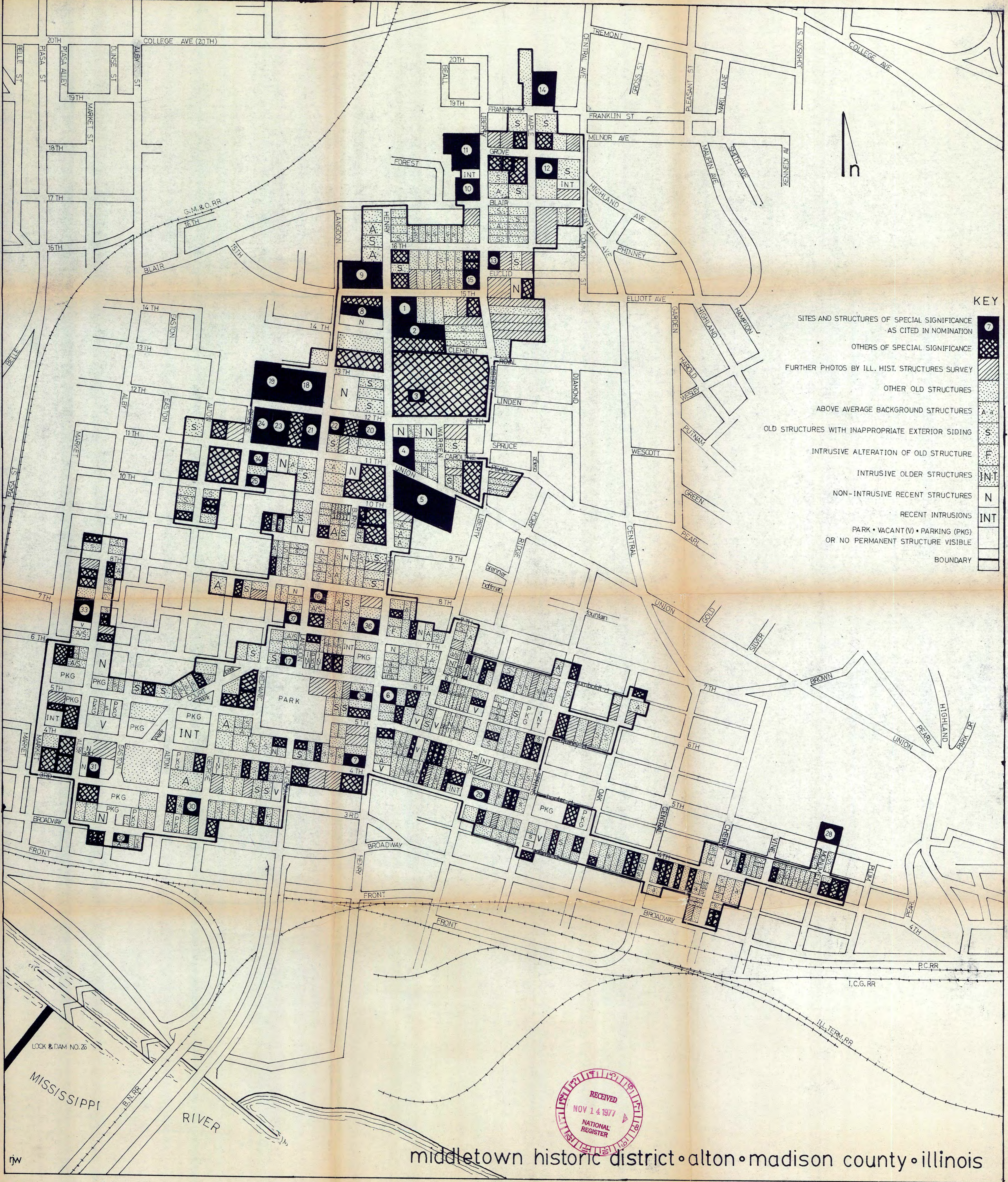
photos not submitted because of technical difficulties

ILL 140
ILL 3
US 67

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1977
NATIONAL REGISTER

middletown historic district • alton • madison county • illinois

njw



KEY

- SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE AS CITED IN NOMINATION 7
- OTHERS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE [diagonal lines]
- FURTHER PHOTOS BY ILL. HIST. STRUCTURES SURVEY [cross-hatch]
- OTHER OLD STRUCTURES [stippled]
- ABOVE AVERAGE BACKGROUND STRUCTURES A
- OLD STRUCTURES WITH INAPPROPRIATE EXTERIOR SIDING S
- INTRUSIVE ALTERATION OF OLD STRUCTURE F
- INTRUSIVE OLDER STRUCTURES INT
- NON-INTRUSIVE RECENT STRUCTURES N
- RECENT INTRUSIONS INT
- PARK • VACANT (V) • PARKING (PKG) [white]
- OR NO PERMANENT STRUCTURE VISIBLE [white]
- BOUNDARY [thick line]

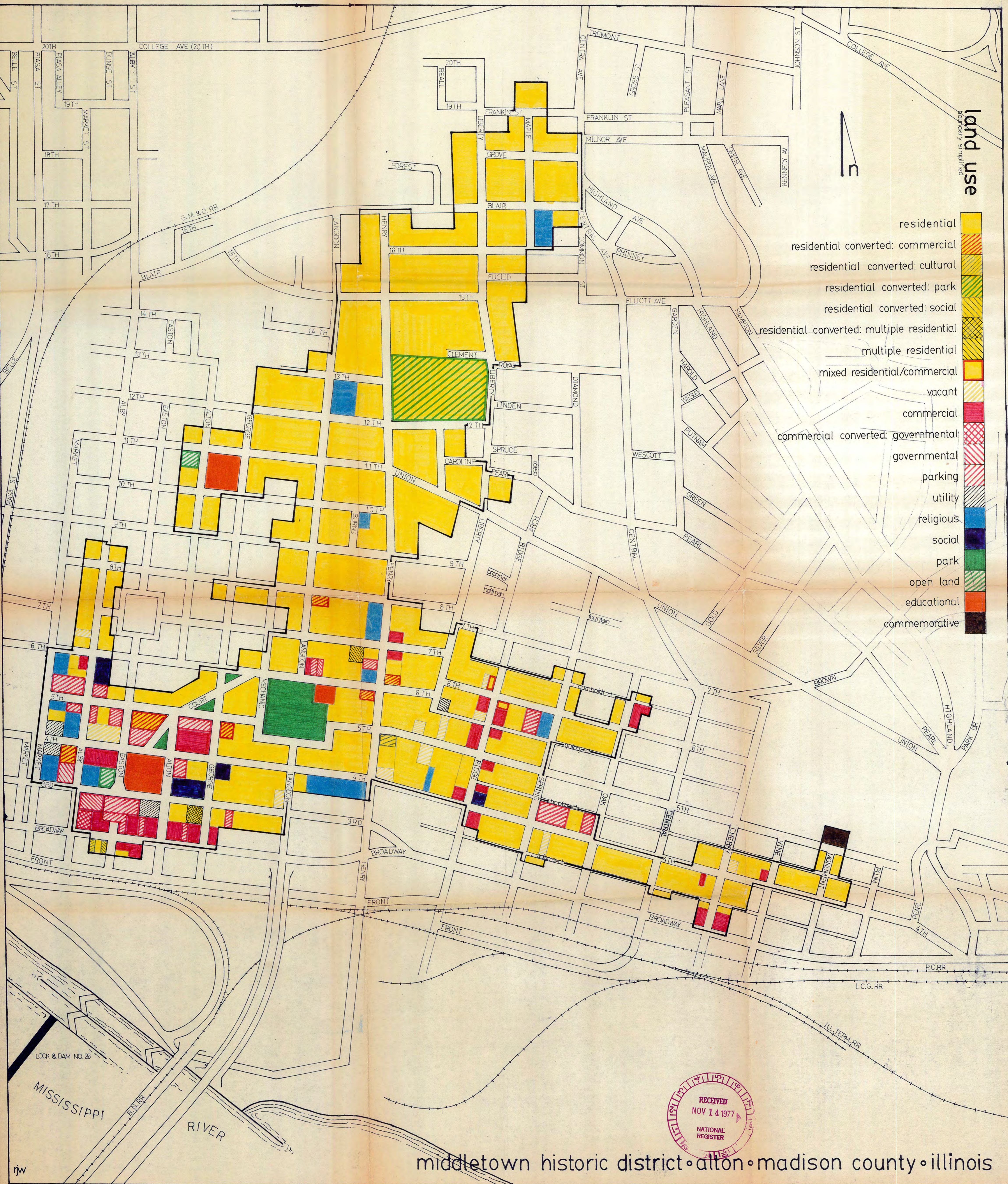
RECEIVED
 NOV 14 1977
 NATIONAL REGISTER

middletown historic district • alton • madison county • illinois

land use
boundary simplified



- residential
- residential converted: commercial
- residential converted: cultural
- residential converted: park
- residential converted: social
- residential converted: multiple residential
- multiple residential
- mixed residential/commercial
- vacant
- commercial
- commercial converted: governmental
- governmental
- parking
- utility
- religious
- social
- park
- open land
- educational
- commemorative



middletown historic district • alton • madison county • illinois

rw

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

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 Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Broadway, Market, Alton, Franklin, Common, Liberty, Humboldt, & Plum Sts not for publication

city or town Alton vicinity

state Illinois county Madison zip code 62002

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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] 11/02/16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
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] 7.11.17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 5

Page 2

<u>Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation)</u>
Name of Property
Madison, IL
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Explanation of Additional Documentation

The Middletown Historic District in Alton, Madison County, Illinois was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in September of 1977 and then subsequently extended in July of 1982; its architectural significance was described within the original NRHP nomination and boundary expansion documentation (included in *Appendix 1*). At the time of listing of the original district there was a total of 653 resources encompassed within the Middletown Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings; a total of 153 were evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 53 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The non-contributing buildings numbered only about 20 at the time. The district expansion included three additional buildings along West Third Street. Upon this re-survey a total of 617 resources were documented as extant, thus indicating that at least 36 resources have been lost to demolition. Of the non-contributing resources, a total of 20 more have been identified resulting in a total of 40 non-contributing resources. Overall, the integrity of the district is surprisingly intact and representative of the conditions extant during the original documentation during the 1970s (*Figure 1* is original district boundary). Buildings in the district offer a sampling of both vernacular and high style design popular between circa 1830 and the First World War; resources dating into the 1920s and 1930s have been identified—and according to the original documentation set forth in the initial district recordation, said resources are mostly included as continued contributors in the district. Although no official end date for significance was documented in the NRHP, it can be assumed that the 50-year cut-off was used at the time, establishing the period of significance (POS) as ca. 1830 to 1927. Alton, however, continued to build and develop into the 1930s and 1940s and beyond as witnessed by the multiple buildings exhibiting Art Deco, Mid-Century, and Modern design characteristics. These later resources however, are small in number and are scattered within the district. The bulk of these later historic buildings seem to have been constructed by circa 1932 with a few having been built the following decade. Due to the gap in time and the slow development which occurred after 1932, the end date of the POS is circa 1932.

The purpose of this additional documentation is to reclassify contributing and non-contributing resources, provide an updated inventory of properties and outbuildings located within the district as well as to provide supplemental history and context for both the Narrative Description and Statement of Significance that contributes to the initial submission. In summary, the “creative” boundary of the district will remain as originally drawn but it must be noted that many of those resources adjacent the boundary appear to share the same historical and architectural heritage as those within the district boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

<u>Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation)</u>
Name of Property Madison, IL
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 5

Page 3

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>576</u>	<u>40</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>577</u>	<u>40</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 577

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 4

<u>Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation)</u>
Name of Property
Madison, IL
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Summary

The majority of the properties located within the district are residential in nature and the district is significantly intact from the period of significance representing numerous National and Vernacular folk house styles as well as the more popular wide-spread designs (Classical Revival, Italianate, Colonial, Tudor Revival, Gothic (churches), and Queen Anne for example). Although not as popular here as they were in Belleville to the south and in Quincy to the far north, some excellent examples of "German Street Houses" (GSH)¹ adorn the city (and elements of this form appear to have been carried over into other styles). Brick construction is predominant, primarily due to the deposits of local clays as well as the presence of major brick manufacturing yards in the area; numerous colors (red, yellow, orange, brown, buff) are represented. Wood frame structures appear very early and continue throughout the period of significance, however in lesser number; the majority of structures have either a brick or limestone foundation and a crawl space basement. Commercial buildings were constructed of brick and limestone and some frame additions to residential buildings offered a combination of commercial spaces along the sidewalks.

Many of the primary resources are vernacular designs that reflect national folk house types; the bulk of these are also heavily influenced by local and regional preferences. National styles of the Mid-19th Century, Late Victorian, the Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals and the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements are represented but are often vernacular in nature. Very few "pure style" buildings were constructed within the district. Many building types include such forms as the traditional I-House, the Hall and Parlor, a Gable Front or a Side Gable type, the Foursquare, Pyramidal, and a Flat or Shaped Parapet. There are "L" and "T" form as well as cruciform cottages. One of the widest spread district designs includes a relatively square shape footprint residence of one or two stories and either one or two bays deep with a hipped or side gabled roof bearing a central front gable; in some cases this gable extends the full width of the façade. Although the bulk of these examples are frame structures, many fine brick examples have been identified in and surrounding the district.

Each resource also has a corresponding inventory form with both original and new information recorded (as available) that is being provided to the City of Alton.

¹ Substantial research on the German Street House was conducted by Matt Bivens for the original Town of West Belleville, in nearby St. Clair County. This type of house was found in Alton, just not in so many numbers. It is included here because of its influence in southwestern Illinois. See Bivens "West Belleville Historic District," pages 42-44. See Section 8 for additional information.

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District Characteristics

The listed district includes property historically associated with the Original Town of Alton as well as Hunter's Addition to the north, known locally as "Hunterstown." Contributing buildings in the district are related through the use of materials (many from locally manufactured sources) and the quality of construction, scale, general set-back (depending on area in district) and architectural style; the district retains a strong sense of historic setting. The historic imagery of extant buildings appears in R. Ruger's 1867 *Alton Bird's Eye View*; many of these resources have been identified as extant today; see *Figure 2*). The nominated district contained within the original boundaries remains essentially intact. Included within those jagged boundaries lies a well-preserved concentration of middle and working-class single-family, (some multi-family), and mixed use commercial buildings that document important architectural trends in Alton and Southern Illinois, and those that represent major national styles and popular vernacular designs (see photos).

Standards for Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings

Each primary resource is classified as either a contributing or a noncontributing resource based on its architectural merit, historical significance, and general integrity and as defined within the original nomination. In the context of the historic district, contributing resources are related through the use of similar materials and quality of construction, scale, setback and architectural styles. Buildings are also associated with specific development periods, subdivisions and additions, and general evolution. As a whole, the design integrity of the district remains significantly intact from the period of significance. It is common and acceptable in this district to find an earlier structure that was later, but still historically, modified to reflect changes in style or a need for expansion. In general the original structures still maintain their massing, fenestration locations, rooflines, and other details typically essential in maintaining sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility.

The buildings that are noncontributing do not detract from the district's historical or architectural significance. Some early buildings that have extensive modifications including siding that covers the majority of the original fenestration or details may be considered contributing in the future if those materials are removed. Contributing buildings such as brick structures that have been sided would retain more integrity if those materials were removed but for purposes of this evaluation these modifications were not enough to render the resource non-contributing as long as the overall form and fenestration were apparent. Each contributing resource has sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey its significance both historically and architecturally. No building is known to have been moved from its original site and the physical environment retains its early 19th and early 20th century residential and commercial character. New construction since the initial National Register listing is very minimal in the district and does not detract from the historic character of the streets. Even the massive building site of the St. Clare Hospital property is acceptable in nature.

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Concerning design, materials and workmanship: each primary building will retain sufficient integrity of each characteristic in order to be classified as contributing. This model is identical to the initial register documentation. Specific physical features must typically be extant, visible and comparable to similar features of other district buildings. Contributing buildings generally retain key exterior materials and details dating from the period of significance however if newer replacement materials respect the general form and fenestration of the original, the structure is considered contributing. Alterations (such as modern window or door replacements, porch closures, removals or additions and new vinyl or metal siding installations) have been considered and although some openings are boarded or contain reduced size windows or doors, segmental arch or flat lintel heads are still visible; in some cases changes occurred historically and thus are part of the evolution of the structure. Despite common changes over time, the original resource is readily apparent.

Most of the buildings have window replacements and many have new doors; these common alterations are acceptable as long as they occupy the same space as the original. In some cases windows have been shortened with infill panels completing the opening; this is acceptable as long as the original opening is apparent. Such changes are typical in residential buildings and should not prevent the building from being a contributing resource. Workmanship was taken into account as well, not only with regard to the original construction but of any alterations or additions. In general all of the buildings are in good to average condition with many in excellent condition.

In analyzing the feeling and association relative to the context of the district: intact original features of individual contributing buildings convey the property's historic and architectural character; the district reflects the feeling of a middle 19th through early 20th century residential neighborhood that remains significantly intact. Association within the context of Architecture is further strengthened by the amount and variety of building stock and the fact that the district is seen as a distinguishable neighborhood today that has evolved over time...some 150 years and more.

Non-Contributing Buildings

A total of 40 resources (including 1 parking structure) have been labeled non-contributing because they are either newer construction (post-1927-however some buildings were classified as contributing in the original documentation that have been built up to 1930) or are historic resources that have a negative evolution that has removed the building's integrity. Such historic buildings that have been labeled non-contributing could later be contributing if newer materials are removed and the building has sufficient elements of the original preserved beneath. In theory, these buildings should be reviewed at the local level and reassessed on a case-by-case basis. A non-contributing building can be officially reviewed by the National Park Service via an "Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance" form (NPS P1).

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Secondary Buildings

Secondary buildings such as garages, large sheds, carriage houses, summer kitchens, and other outbuildings were identified within the survey database where sight verification was available; a closer investigation of these structures is of course essential to determine integrity and type and whether said resources contribute or not to the district. This effort was halted by personal property rights and trespassing issues. Additional carports and garages inaccessible from public right-of-way may also come to be later discovered. In general, ANY outbuilding constructed within the period of significance circa 1830 to circa 1932 would be classified as a contributing resource if it retains sufficient integrity including original siding (or siding which respects the original design and fenestration), roofline, ornamental details, general materials, and location. These resources should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis using the NPS P1 mentioned in the previous section, especially in conjunction with a historic tax credit rehabilitation project or a local demolition in the district.

This additional documentation considers all of the resources identified as extant by the City of Alton as alluded to in the original NRHP nomination and boundary extension in 1977 and 1982; presence of resources was further supported by land records and multiple site visits. The presence of the non-contributing buildings has little effect on the district's historic character (see photos); the latest construction is respectful in style to the district buildings.

Building Description Summary

For purposes of this documentation each individual building will have some specific information to introduce and describe it in a list form. The details are as follows:

Address

Style (National Register or Common)

Secondary Style/Form (or Vernacular)

Common Name of Resource/Historic Name

Building Type (Residential, Religious, Commercial, Utility)

Date of Construction

Building Material (Masonry, Frame, Stone)

Out Building (Garage, Carriage House, Shed, etc.)

Contributing/Non-Contributing status

First, the building address is listed; the addresses correspond to those recorded with the Madison County Assessor office. The "Style" category of each building will list the closest identifiable National Register style listed in Bulletin 16A. Some buildings have more than one style so the dominant style is listed. In general the "Late Victorian" and "Late 19 & Early 20th Century Revival" styles are the closest related to the district and include elaboration of the subcategories, many with vernacular twists. The "Second Style/Form" category will list the local (or regional) vernacular form as identified. Each of

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these types often includes period detailing found on the National styles; however more often buildings lack any ornamentation except for at the cornice level. In the case of buildings with a generally accepted National style, the "Second style or form" category will list the common subcategory.

Next, some of the buildings have an associated common or historic name. Many of these are continuing to come to light. Where possible, these names are included, especially where documented in context of a building number of a significant resource identified in the original National Register nomination.

The resource type is next and includes how the building is currently being utilized; in most cases the current use is identical to the historic use. These types include residential (single or multiple family), commercial (including a storefront or business as well as a residential building with a commercial use on the 1st floor), Religious (in association with a Church and its Parish buildings including schools), and Utility which is commonly associated with a service-type enterprise (power house, telephone station, etc.). Building dates included next were based mostly on circa dates as no verifiable resource has been located; some were acquired from the Madison County Assessor Office and various archives. The original nomination included some approximate dates and St. Louis County Historian Esley Hamilton's research (referred to as "EH" in the building list). This consultant is in the process of verifying construction dates as well as locating early photographs of each resource for the city and historic commission to compliment individual survey sheets for each property. Other dates were estimated by using Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, County Atlases, Ruger's 1867 view of Alton, city records, and general archives. An attempt was made to trace each building back through historic mapping and as far back as the 1867 drawing. A second date may be included that indicates significant known additions or alterations.

Next, the primary building construction material is listed including either Masonry or wood Frame structure. Where visible, outbuildings were identified in association with its primary resource and included in this column as "S" for shed, "CH" for carriage house, "G" for garage, and "SC" for summer kitchen, etc. as applicable. Finally, an assessment was made whether the primary resource was contributing or non-contributing and either a "C" or "N/C" is listed respectfully. This is a difficult task because the original NRHP documentation listed the building lot simply by codes and all together negated secondary buildings on the property. Multiple resources per address are listed on individual lines where necessary.

Although a number of locally known builders, architects, and craftsmen through the generations were likely responsible for the construction of the majority of the district resources (with locally

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available brick, stone, and lumber), direct ties to a larger number of specific structures are missing. Specific builders, architects, and materials suppliers are mentioned in more detail in Section 8 later.

Resource Tabulation

The total number of primary district resources = 617 Resources including the following:

577 Contributing

40 Non-Contributing

To date, an inconclusive total of 234 additional outbuildings have been identified but closer inspection is required to determine whether each resource is contributing or not (please see previous section of determining eligibility). For purposes of this inventory, these secondary resources are not included in the building count.

BUILDING LIST

Middletown								
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
10 East 3rd Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Gothic Revival	St. Paul's Episcopal	Religious	1856	Masonry		C
10 West 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Revival	Near Synder Block	Commercial	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
100 East 3rd Street (AKA 100-102)	Modern		Unitarian	Lot	1960 (circa)	Masonry		NC
101 East 3rd Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Beaux Arts/Revival	Alton City Hall	Municipal	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
102 East 3rd Street (AKA 102-106)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Gothic Revival	Building #31 1st Unitarian Church	Religious	1905	Masonry		C
110 East 3rd Street	Contemporary			Religious	1960 (circa)	Masonry		NC
2 West 3rd Street (AKA 2-12)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	YMCA Building	Social	1908	Masonry		C
213 East 3rd Street	Modern			Residential	1940 (circa)	Masonry		C
213 East 3rd Street	Modern			Commercial	1930	Masonry		C
303 (303-305) East 3rd Street	Mid-19th Century	Federal/Vernacular	Piepert House	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
304 East 3rd Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1915 (circa)	Masonry		C
313 (313-315) East 3rd Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C

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Middletown									
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC	
319 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #30 Nathaniel Hanson House/Encs Apartments	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C	
319 East 3rd Street (2nd)	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #30 Nathaniel Hanson House/Encs Apartments	Residential/Com	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C	
401 East 3rd Street	L 19th & E 20th C Movements	Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C	
405 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Shotgun		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C	
406 East 3rd Street	L 19th & E 20th C Movements	Vernacular/Prairie	Maupin House (EH)	Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C	
409 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C	
410 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C	
416 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C	
417 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C	
418 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential/Com	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C	
436 East 3rd Street	Vernacular			Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C	
439 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/front gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C	
443 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Revival/Side Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C	
449 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Italianate/Front Gable		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C	
450 East 3rd Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame/Masonry		C	
459 East 3rd Street (AKA 457-459)	Vernacular	I-House/GSH		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1S	C	
461 East 3rd Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/front gable to side		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C	
536 East 3rd Street	Modern	Art Deco	St. Mary's	School/Religious	1930 (circa)	Masonry		C	

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Middletown								
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
1009 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Contemporary		Residential	2000 (circa)	Frame		NC
1013 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Contemporary		Residential	2000 (circa)	Frame		NC
1016 East 4th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
1105 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH/Later		Residential	1900/1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
1109 East 4th Street (AKA 1111 E 4th St)	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
111 East 4th Street	L 19th & E 20th C	Revival		Commercial	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
1113 East 4th Street (AKA 1113-1115)	Vernacular	Gable Front/2 Door		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1128 East 4th Street (AKA 400-402 Vine St)	L 19th & E 20th C	Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
1200 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C
1202 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C
1210 East 4th Street	Mid-19th C	Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1212 East 4th Street	Vernacular	I-House/W Bay		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
1216 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
1220 East 4th Street	Mid-19th C	Revival		Residential	1860 (circa)			C
1224 East 4th Street	Mid-19th C	Revival		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame		C
1318 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/asymmetrical		Residential	1870 (circa)	masonry?		C
219 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	Marquette High School	Education	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
319 East 4th Street	Vernacular	L House		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
321 East 4th Street	L 19th & E 20th C	Prairie		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
405 East 4th Street	Modern			Social/Fraternal	1970 (circa)	masonry		NC
410 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Tudor Revival		Residential	1915 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C

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Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
424 East 4th Street (Shares lot with 427 E 5th/Seminary Sq)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
427 East 4th Street (AKA 427-31)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
434 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial	residence 1840s (EH)	Residential	1840 (circa)	Frame		C
437 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
440 East 4th Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Residential	1950 (circa)	Masonry		NC
443 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
444 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Tudor Revival		Residential	1915 (circa)	Masonry		C
506 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
510 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Double House		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
514 East 4th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1C	C
518 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
519 East 4th Street	Modern	Art Deco	St. Mary's Catholic Parish Office	Religious	1930 (circa)	Masonry		C
520 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
525 East 4th Street (519 E 4th; 326 Henry; 536 E 3rd see #360)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor/Dutch	Is this former "little red school house; EH)	Religious	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
610 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
612 East 4th Street	Vernacular	I-House/GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
614 East 4th Street (614-616)	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
620 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
624 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C

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Middletown								
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
626 East 4th Street	N/A	Contemporary/Gable Front	Trinity AME Church	Religious	1970 (circa)	Frame/Masonry		NC
630 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable/GSH		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
634 East 4th Street (634-636)	Vernacular	Revival/Front Gable/symmetrical		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
638 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Revival/Front Gable/symmetrical		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
642 East 4th Street (642-644)	Mid-19th C	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame/Masonry	1G	C
648 East 4th Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
652 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C
703 East 4th Street	Mid-19th C	Vernacular/Commercial		Municipal	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
709 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C
712 East 4th Street	L 19th & E 20th C	Revival		Residential	1930 (c)	Masonry	1G	C
716 East 4th Street (716-720)	L 19th & E 20th C	Bungalow/Commercial		Residential/Com	1910/1920 (c)	Frame	1G	C
721 East 4th Street	Mid-19th C	Revival		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
722 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Shotgun/2-sty		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
730 East 4th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
801 East 4th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable to sidw		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
825 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
829 East 4th Street (lot also contains 320 Oak St)	Vernacular			Social/Museum	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
907 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
923 East 4th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
931 East 4th Street (lot also contains 314 Central Ave)	Vernacular	GSH/Side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
114 East 5th	Vernacular	Front Gable/4	Booth House	Public Charity	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C

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Middletown								
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
Street		Square/Commercial	Emergency Shelter					
116 East 5th Street	Vernacular	GSH	Booth House Emergency Shelter	Public Charity	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
119 East 5th Street	Vernacular	GSH/Revival		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1301 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
214 East 5th Street	Mid-19th C	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
226 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
411 East 5th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
427 East 5th Street/Seminary Square (see 424 E 4th St)	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/GSH		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C
502 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
504 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
506 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
535 East 5th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
537 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
609 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
610 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
611 East 5th Street (AKA 613)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
614 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
615 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
617 East 5th Street	Vernacular	GSH/Side Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
624 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Side Gable		Municipal	1890 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C
625 East 5th Street (AKA 623)	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C

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627 East 5th Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry/Frame	1G	NC
634 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
635 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
636 East 5th Street (636-638)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
640 East 5th Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry		NC
641 East 5th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
642 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
644 East 5th Street (includes 646-648)	Late Victorian	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
645 East 5th Street	Vernacular	pyramid		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
649 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
709 East 5th Street	L 19th & E 20th C	Revival		Residential	1930 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
710 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
714 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890(circa)	Frame		C
717 East 5th Street (717-719)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880(circa)	Frame		C
718 East 5th Street	Vernacular	Pyramid/front gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
723 East 5th Street (AKA 721-723)	Vernacular	Commercial+Queen Anne House		Commercial	1900 (circa)	Frame	3G	C
727 East 5th Street (AKA 725-727)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
728 East 5th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
730 East 5th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
815 East 5th Street (AKA 823)	N/A	Parking Garage		Commercial	2000 (circa)	Concrete		NC/Structure
1 East 6th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Revival	First United Methodist	Religious	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C

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			Church of Alton					
21 East 6th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Commercial	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
420 East 6th Street	Contemporary			Residential	1980 (circa)	Frame		NC
442 East 6th Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
500 East 6th Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Commercial	1940 (circa)	Masonry		NC
510 East 6th Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Commercial	1940 (circa)	Masonry	1G	NC
518 East 6th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
535 East 6th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry/Granite	2S	C
536 East 6th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
539 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
540 East 6th Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C
609 East 6th Street	Mid-19th Cen	GSH/Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C
611 East 6th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
612 East 6th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
615 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
616 East 6th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
617 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
620 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Revival/symmetrical/Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
622 East 6th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	in bmt	C
623 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
704 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable Modern		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
706 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable Modern		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
710 East 6th	Vernacular	Front Gable L shape		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C

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Street								
712 East 6th Street (712-714)	Vernacular	GSH/worker house	Building #27 Double House	Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C
715 East 6th Street (715-717)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
719 East 6th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
720 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Shotgun		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
721 East 6th Street (721-723)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
724 East 6th Street	Vernacular	L Shape		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
725 East 6th Street (725-727)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1930	Frame		C
728 East 6th Street (728-730)	Vernacular	GSH/Vernacular		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C
735 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
800 East 6th Street (AKA 601 Ridge)	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
804 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
808 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
812 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
816 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
830 East 6th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
901 East 6th Street (901-903)	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
902 East 6th Street (902-904) and 601 Humboldt Ct	Vernacular	Mix		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
909 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
911 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/Revival		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
913 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C

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929 East 6th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
930 East 6th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
107 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
443 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1920(circa)	Masonry	in bmt	C
450 East 7th Street	Mid-19th Century	GSH/side gable	Building #37 residence/Bauer House (EH)	Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
521 East 7th Street	Vernacular	side gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
523 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
524 East 7th Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square/vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
526 East 7th Street (526-528)	Vernacular			Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
529 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
531 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
535 East 7th Street	Modern			Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry		NC
536 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
538 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Italianate		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
606 East 7th Street (606-608)	Vernacular	Revival/symmetrical/Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
607 East 7th Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1910	Frame	1C	C
610 East 7th Street	Vernacular	Revival/L-shape w front gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
611 East 7th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
614 East 7th Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Residential	1950 (circa)	Masonry	1G	NC
615 East 7th Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/I-House/GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C
616 East 7th Street (616-618)	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
619 East 7th	Mid-19th	Vernacular/L		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C

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Street	Century							
622 East 7th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
321 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Side Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
325 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
403 East 8th Street	Mid-19th Century	Italianate		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
409 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
415 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
427 East 8th Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
428 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
432 East 8th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
436 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
439 East 8th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
439 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
518 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Side Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
522 East 8th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
525 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Revival/symmetrical		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
526 East 8th Street (AKA 526-32)	Vernacular	GSH/Gable Front		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
527 East 8th Street (AKA 527-29)	Vernacular	Italianate/Queen Anne		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
531 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Queen Anne		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
533 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Queen Anne		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
534 East 8th Street	Vernacular	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
536 East 8th Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C

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Street								
603 East 8th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
609 East 8th Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
426 East 9th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
434 East 9th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
435 East 9th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)			C
437 East 9th Street	Vernacular	GSH/Bungalow		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
501 East 9th Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry	1G	NC
515 East 9th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1930 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
518 East 9th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	1890s residence (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
519 East 9th Street	Vernacular	Revival/front gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
539 East 9th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
540 East 9th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
541 East 9th Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
548 East 9th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
549 East 9th Street	Vernacular			Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C

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212 East 10th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
404 East 10th Street	Mid-19th Century	Federal	Building #25 Augustus T. Norton House	Residential	1835 (circa)	Masonry		C
436 East 10th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1S	NC
509 East 10th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Cross-Plan/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
511 East 10th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Cross-Plan/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
515 East 10th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Cross-Plan/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
517 East 10th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
521 East 10th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
527 East 10th Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry		NC
533 East 10th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Colonial Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
300 East 11th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Topping House (EH)	Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
312 East 11th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1915 (circa)	Masonry		C
409 East 11th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Italianate		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
421 East 11th Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1965 (circa)	Masonry	1G	NC
437 East 11th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
510 East 11th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1885 (circa)	Frame		C
514 East 11th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
555 East 11th Street	Modern	Early Mid-Cen		Residential	1940 (circa)	Masonry		NC
407 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial	Building #24; Edmond Beall House	Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
410 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Greek Revival	Building #18 Arba Nelson (& Duncan; EH) House	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	3G/CH	C
415 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial	Building #23 J. Cary House	Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
421 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
442 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Eclectic	Building #19 Drummond House (also Job House; EH)	Residential	1885 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C

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445 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #21 Charles Phinney House	Residential	1854	Masonry		C
503 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial	Building #22 R. Guy Huskinson House	Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
504 East 12th Street	Modern	Mid-Century Style	12th Street Presbyterian Church	Religious	1960	Masonry		NC
509 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1885 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
548 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
549 East 12th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #20 Edward Hollister House	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
603 East 12th Street	Modern	Early Mid-Cen		Residential	1940 (circa)	Masonry		NC
615 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/I-House/Colonial		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
619 East 12th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Colonial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	2G	C
413 East 13th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Italianate	Part of property #19; Drummond- may be coach house/appears older than house	Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
604 East 15th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Side Gable/I-House		Residential	1865 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
608 East 15th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
611 East 15th Street (AKA 613)	Modern	Revival		Residential	1930 (circa)	Masonry		C
612 East 15th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
614 East 15th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
618 East 15th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential/Park	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
619 East 15th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
621 East 15th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
622 East 15th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
625 East 15th Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Bailey-Baker House (EH)	Residential	1830 (circa)	Masonry		C
626 East 15th Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1S	C

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628 East 15th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	Building #15 Harry Ferguson House	Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
629 East 15th Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Baker House #2 (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G/1SC	C
608 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
610 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
612 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
613 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
614 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
615 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
616 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Movements	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
618 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Movements	American 4 Square		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
619 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
621 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
623 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
625 East 16th Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
634 East 16th Street	L 19th & E 20th C Movements	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
636 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Dutch		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
801 East 16th Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	Trinity Lutheran Parish property	Religious	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C

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1104 Adams Court	Mid-19th Century	GSH		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C
1112 Adams Court	Mid-19th Century	GSH		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
300 (300-306) Alby Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Beaux Arts/Revival	Old Post Office	Commercial	1912 (circa)	Masonry		C
330 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th	Revival/Vernacular/4 Square	Dormann House (EH)	Residential/Com	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
400 Alby Street (AKA 514 Alby)	L 19th & 20th	Gothic Revival	1st Presbyterian Church	Religious	1887	Masonry		
603 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Threde House (EH)	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
611 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
615 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
623 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
628 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #33 Henry Watson House	Residential	1882	Masonry	1G	C
633 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Salt box		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
700 Alby Street (2 buildings)	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		2C
703 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry/Frame	1G	C
717 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th	Revival/Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
718 Alby Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow/Craftsman		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
720 Alby Street (AKA 722)	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
723 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
728 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th	Revival/Vernacular/		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
729 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1C	C
803 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
806 Alby Street	L 19th & 20th	Vernacular/Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
809 Alby	L 19th & 20th	Vernacular/side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C

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N/A

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Middletown								
Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
Street								
814 Alby Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1002 Alton Street	Mid-19th Century	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1003 Alton Street	Contemporary	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1980 (circa)	Frame		NC
1010 Alton Street	Vernacular			Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
1100 Alton Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
1106 Alton Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial/Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
902 Alton Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
903 Alton Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
905 Alton Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
908 Alton Street	Vernacular			Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
919 Alton Street (AKA 917-921)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
927 Alton Street (AKA 929)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
928 Alton Street	Vernacular	Side Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
930 Alton Street	Vernacular			Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
715 Blair Avenue	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
800 Blair Avenue	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
815 Blair Avenue	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
102 East Broadway	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Commercial	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
1104 East Broadway	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular		Residential/Com	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
1120 East Broadway	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Art Deco		Commercial	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
114 East	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Commercial	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C

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Broadway								
122 East Broadway	N/A	Contemporary		Commercial	1960 (circa)	Masonry		NC
201 East Broadway (AKA 201-207)	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular	Building #32 Kendall's Cracker Factory	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
210 East Broadway	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
211 East Broadway	Modern	Vernacular		Commercial	1930 (circa)	Masonry		C
217 East Broadway	Mid-19th Cen	Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
224 East Broadway (AKA 224-228)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
230 East Broadway	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential/Com	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
300 East Broadway (AKA 300-02)	Vernacular			Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
310 East Broadway	Vernacular			Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
318 East Broadway	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Residential/Com	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
322 East Broadway	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
406 East Broadway	Vernacular			Residential/Com	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
920 Burns Court	Vernacular	Revival		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
317 Cherry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
402 Cherry Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
406 Cherry Street	Vernacular	Side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
409 Cherry Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
654 Clement Court	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
658 Clement Court	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
1700	L 19th & 20th C	Revival/Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C

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Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
Common Street	Revivals							
1704 Common Street	Modern			Residential	1950 (circa)	Masonry		NC
220 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	funeral home	Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
302 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
306 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
310 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
314 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/front gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
316 Court Street (also includes 318, 320, 322 Court St)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
324 Court Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
401 Court Street (AKA 1 E 4th Street)	Modern		Simmons	Commercial	2000 (circa)			NC
505 Court Street	Vernacular	Side Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
702 Euclid Place	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Building #13 residence/ Coyle House (EH)	Residential	1885 (circa)	Frame		C
704 Euclid Place	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
705 Euclid Place	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
708 Euclid Place	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
711 Euclid Place	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Multi	Perrin-Bowman House (EH)	Commercial	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
712 Euclid Place	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
796 Franklin Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
800 Franklin Street	Late Victorian	Front Gable	Building #14 Capt. Alfred Dow/Col. Stephen Long)	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C

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			House					
1025 George Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #34 Isaac Scarritt House	Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1G/1S	C
1026 George Street	Contemporary			Residential	1980 (circa)	Frame		NC
1106-08-10 George Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1C	C
307 George Street	Vernacular			Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
310 George Street	Vernacular			Residential	1890 (circa)			C
401 George Street	L 19th & E 20th Cen Am Movements	Vernacular/Revival		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
423 George Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square w front bay		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
427 George Street (427-429 George St)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
503 George Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
526 George Street (AKA 528)	L 19th & E 20th Cen Am Movements	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
702 Grove Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
706 Grove Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
717 Grove Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/side gable	Rumsey House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
720 Grove Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
804 Grove Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
807 Grove Street	Mid-19th Century	Italianate/Vernacular	Building #12 Lewis Kellenberger House	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
814 Grove Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
816 Grove Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
819 Grove Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
1007 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #5 James Forbes House	Residential	1871	Masonry	1G	C

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Full Street Address	Style (NR Category)	2nd Style/Form (NR Subcategory)	Common Name	Building Type	Construction Date (CIRCA)	Structure Type	OUTB	C/NC
1014 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular	Wade House (EH)	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry	1G/1S	C
1100 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1105 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Federal/GSH	Building #4 Lyman Trumbull House	Residential	1820/1849	Masonry	1G	C
1114 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Federal/Revival		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1210 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	2G	C
1211 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Renaissance (house)/ Queen Anne (playhouse)	Building #3 Haskell property/Haskell Playhouse 1885 + house/property	Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		2 C
1224 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1308 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Colonial/Renaissance	Ryrie House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
1311 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C
1330 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1403 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/Federal	Building #2 Ebenezer Marsh House	Residential	1834	Masonry	1G/1S	C
1412 Henry Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Residential	1945 (circa)	Masonry		NC
1419 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/Federal	Building #1 Samuel Wade House	Residential	1845 (circa)	Masonry		C
1420 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/Italianate	Building #8 Charles A. Caldwell House	Residential	1865 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1426 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Renaissance/Vernacular	Caldwell-Barth House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
1500 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #9 John L. Blair House	Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	2G	C
1503 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Queen Anne	residence (EH)	Residential	1890	Frame		C
1509 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Dutch		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1521 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Queen Anne/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
1522 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Queen Anne/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1601 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Queen Anne/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C

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Middletown								
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1602 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Queen Anne/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
1605 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
1607 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1608 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1609 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Craftsman/Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
1610 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Craftsman/Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	2G	C
326 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Gothic Revival	church	Religious	1893 (circa)	Masonry		C
400 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular	Building #7 Charles Holden House	Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
401 Henry Street	Contemporary			Commercial	1980 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		NC
405 Henry Street (AKA 403)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
409 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
410 Henry Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
414 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Revival/Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
420 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Revival/Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
501 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame?		C
502 Henry Street (AKA 504)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
503 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
510 Henry Street (AKA 512)	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
518 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Building #35 William Sonntag House	Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
519 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #6 Henry C Priest House	Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	2G	C
528 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Commercial	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C

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600 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Gothic Revival	1st Congregational Church	Religious	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
603 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Modern		Commercial	1900 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		NC
607 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/Queen Anne/Colonial		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
609 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
619 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Shotgun		Commercial/Mix	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
623 Henry Street	Modern	Vernacular		Commercial	1930 (circa)	Masonry		C
628 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/4 Square		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
701 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular	New Life Fellowship Church	Commercial	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
702 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Renaissance	Building #36 Grace United Methodist Church	Religious	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
707 Henry Street (AKA 709)	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow/Commercial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
714 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable		Religious	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
715 Henry Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular	residence 1860s (EH)	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
719 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
726 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Renaissance	German Evangelical Church	Religious	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
726 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Gothic	German Evangelical Church	Religious	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
804 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
810 Henry Street (AKA 808-10-12-14)	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular?front gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
824 Henry Street (AKA 824-826)	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
830 Henry Street	Vernacular	I-House		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1C	C
901 Henry Street (AKA	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular/Revival		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C

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Middletown								
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901-03)								
913 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Renaissance		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
914 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
917 Henry Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Revival/4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
921 Henry Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
930 Henry Street	Late Victorian	Revival/Queen Anne	Randal House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1016 Hunter's Court	Vernacular	Pyramid/Gable Front		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
1000 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1001 Langdon Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry/Frame	1G	C
1015 Langdon Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1016 Langdon Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1980 (circa)	Frame		NC
1026 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1028 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable/Colonial		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
1029 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1101 Langdon Street (AKA 1101-03)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Front Gable/Colonial		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1300 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
322 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Revival	Brueggmann-Lenz House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
330 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
403 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Pyramid		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
407 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Revival	Horn House (EH)	Residential	1895 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
412 Langdon Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/Federal/Italianate	Roper House (EH)	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
604 Langdon Street	Mid-19th Century	Italianate	Building #17 Juttemeyer House	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C

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			(may be 1835-40)					
612 Langdon Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
618 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
627 Langdon Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
629 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Front Gable	Veakle House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
630 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1885	Frame	1G	C
703 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Carhart House (EH)	Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
714 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
720 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
727 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Italianate	Building #16 Utten Smith Nixon House	Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
728 Langdon Street	Modern			Residential	1930 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
802 Langdon Street	Vernacular			Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
803 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Pyramid/Gable Front		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
812 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Front Gable/Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
815 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Revival		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
816 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
820 Langdon Street (AKA 447 E. 9th St)	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
823 Langdon Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
905 Langdon Street	Vernacular			Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
908 Langdon Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Residential	1950 (circa)	Masonry		NC
911 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
920 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C

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923 Langdon Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/front gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
925 Langdon Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Dutch		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
930 Langdon Street (AKA 926)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1015 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
1017 Liberty Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame	2G	C
1400 Liberty Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Cross-Plan/Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1401 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Utility	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1402 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/w Shingles		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
1403 Liberty Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		Residential	1910(circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1406 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1407 Liberty Street	Vernacular	American 4 Square		School /Religious	1910(circa)	Masonry		C
1408 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1411 Liberty Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Commercial	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1415 Liberty Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Public Charity	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
1419 Liberty Street	Vernacular			Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1420 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Craftsman/Vernacular		Residential	1915 (circa)	Masonry	1S	C
1501 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Hospital/Com	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
1520 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
1524 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Revival		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
1524 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Commercial	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
1601 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1602 Liberty	L 19th & E 20th	American 4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C

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Street	C Move							
1603 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1607 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1610 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1611 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1615 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1700 Liberty Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Building #10 J Wesley Beall House	Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
1702 Liberty Street	Modern			Residential	1950 (circa)	Masonry		NC
1703 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1709 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable	former location of Caboose c 1898	Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
1715 Liberty Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular	Snyder House (EH)	Residential	1830 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
1750 Liberty Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular	Building #11 Moses Atwood House/ w frame addition	Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
529 Liberty Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular	Power Station	Utility	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
603 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Tudor Revival		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
603 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Dutch		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
610 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/4 Square		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
611 Liberty Street	Modern			Residential	1960 (circa)	Masonry		NC
617 Liberty Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
622 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
625 Liberty Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
627 Liberty Street	Vernacular	Revival/Dutch		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
631 Liberty Street	Mid-19th Century	Vernacular/Federal		Residential	1850 (circa)	Frame		C

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1600 Maple Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
1604 Maple Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
1608 Maple Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1612 Maple Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame		C
1702 Maple Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1712 Maple Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Tudor		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
1819 Maple Street	Late Victorian	Italianate		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1820 Maple Street	Late Victorian	Revival/Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1S	C
325 Market Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
401 Market Street	Modern	Mid-Century		Commercial	1960 (circa)	Masonry		NC
427 Market Street (Along 5th Street)	Late Victorian	Gothic Revival	St. Johns Missionary Baptist Church	Religious	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
605 Mechanic Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
612 Mechanic Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
718 Mechanic Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
413 Monument Avenue	Vernacular	Pyramid w front gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
420 Monument Avenue	Vernacular	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
000 Monument Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival	Monument #28 to Lovejoy	Monument	1896	Masonry		C-object
313 Oak Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C
320 Oak Street	Vernacular	Front Gable/Bungalow		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
610 Oak Street	Mid-19th Century	Revival/GS		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
615 Oak	Mid-19th	GSH		Residential	1840 (circa)	Masonry		C

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Street	Century							
310 Piasa Street (AKA 301-303)	Late Victorian	Vernacular	Synder Block	Commercial	1901	Masonry		C
625 Quincy Court	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1900 (circa)	Frame		C
627 Quincy Court	Vernacular	Side Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
655 Quincy Court	Vernacular	Salt Box		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame		C
715 Quincy Court	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
400 Ridge Street	Vernacular			Commercial	1920 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
401 Ridge Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular	Building #29 Turner Hall	Social/Fraternal	1867	Masonry		C
412 Ridge Street	Vernacular	side gable		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
413 Ridge Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Vernacular		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
415 Ridge Street (AKA 417)	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
424 Ridge Street	Vernacular	GSH		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
500-506 Ridge Street	Vernacular	Commercial/2 part block		Commercial/Mix	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
501 Ridge Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne/Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
509 Ridge Street	Vernacular	GSH/2-story		Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
511 Ridge Street	Vernacular	Commercial/GSH		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
512 Ridge Street	Vernacular	front parapet		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
513 Ridge Street (AKA 513-15)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Commercial		Commercial	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
514 Ridge Street (AKA 512-514)	Vernacular	Commercial/Revival		Commercial	1900 (circa)			C
515 Ridge Street (AKA 513)	Vernacular	Commercial		Commercial	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
516 Ridge	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry		NC

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Street								
517 Ridge Street	Vernacular			Residential	1880 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
517 Ridge Street (AKA 517-19)	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Commercial		Commercial	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
518-528 Ridge Street (AKA 739 E 6th)	Vernacular	Commercial		Commercial/Mix	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
525 Ridge Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular/Commercial		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry		C
525 Ridge Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Commercial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry		C
600 Ridge Street	Late Victorian	Vernacular/Commercial Block		Residential/Com	1880 (circa)	Masonry		C
614 Ridge Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
424 Seminary Square	Late Victorian	Vernacular		Residential	1860 (circa)	Masonry		C
510 Seminary Square	Late Victorian	Revival/Romanesque/N Italian	Taphorn House (EH)	Residential	1896	Masonry		C
520 Seminary Square	Late Victorian	Queen Anne	Capt. Burroughs House (EH)	Residential	1865 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
313 Spring Street	Vernacular	Saltbox Vernacular		Residential	1870 (circa)	Frame		C
314 Spring Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
410 Spring Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1900 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
414 Spring Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Vernacular		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
512 Spring Street (AKA 815 E 6th)	Modern	Mid-Century	Evangel Assembly of God	Religious	1957	Masonry		NC
601 Spring Street	N/A	Contemporary		Residential	1980 (circa)	Frame		NC
614 Spring Street	Vernacular	front gable		Municipal	1880 (circa)	Frame		C
617 Spring Street	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1870 (circa)	Masonry		C
621 Spring Street (AKA 625)	Vernacular	Front Gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Masonry		C
618 Union	L 19th & E 20th	Bungalow		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C

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Street	C Move							
620 Union Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
701 Union Street	Modern	Neoclassical Revival		Residential	1980 (circa)	Masonry	1G	NC
702 Union Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Masonry		C
716 Union Street	Mid-19th Century	GSH/Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry	1G	C
406 Vine Street	Mid-19th Century	GSH/Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry/Frame		C
410 Vine Street	Mid-19th Century	Pyramid/Vernacular		Residential	1850 (circa)	Masonry		C
411 Vine Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/front gable		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1102 Warren Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Masonry/Frame	1G	C
1124 Warren Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame		C
1125 Warren Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1880 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1126 Warren Street	L 19th & E 20th C Move	Bungalow		Residential	1920 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1127 Warren Street	L 19th & 20th C Revivals	Revival/Colonial		Residential	1910 (circa)	Frame	1G	C
1129 Warren Street	Late Victorian	Queen Anne		Residential	1890 (circa)	Frame		C
1130 Warren Street	N/A	Neo-Classical		Residential	1970 (circa)	Masonry		NC
1131 Warren Street	Late Victorian	Italianate/Vernacular		Residential	1860 (circa)	Frame	1G	C

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Middletown Historic District, comprising significant portions of the central area of the City of Alton in Madison County, Illinois was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and 1982 with local significance under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The nomination and subsequent boundary increase included supplemental information relevant to the history of Alton with specific buildings bearing direct ties to important local history. These buildings are identified within the building list in Section 7 by their original reference numbers. First platted as the Original Town of Alton as early as 1817 and with subsequent additions flanking the town in the decades following, the district developed as a picturesque village tied to the river and quickly became a bustling town made wealthy by varied local industries. Emigrants from points east and south in addition to German immigration to this and nearby counties (coinciding first with the European Revolutions of 1830 and then again in the early 1850s), may have influenced the diverse local architecture, government, and business houses. A plethora of economic, religious, social, and cultural backgrounds allowed Alton to develop into a unique city with its own traditions. The period of significance begins circa 1830 and extends beyond World War I into the early 1930s. Although no defined end dates were given in the original NRHP nomination, it likely corresponded to the 50-year cut-off which would then have been 1927; because of continued development into the early 1930s, the end date has been established as circa 1932 corresponding to the bulk of the historic construction completed within the district up to that time. After 1932, new construction was sparse through the 1960s.

Included within the district boundaries lies a well-preserved collection of vernacular and high-style housing types that together document important architectural trends and interpretations of Alton development over time. Contributing buildings in the district are related through the use of materials and quality of construction, scale, setback and architectural style. Some archival documents have been discovered and they identify local architects, builders, and masons; it is almost certain that these men as well as local master builders were responsible for the town's early development despite the presence of sparse published recordation of the period; later, architects from nearby St. Louis took an active role in designing buildings (commercial and residential) for the wealthier classes. District buildings reflect such national styles as the Late Victorian, the Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals and the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements in architecture and in particular include designs rendered in the Classical Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, and other periods. Many earlier buildings correspond to the Mid-19th Century period and either reflects National design motifs or vernacular stylings. Local vernacular forms (influenced by varied emigrant and immigrant ideals) account for the bulk of the designs, especially those likely constructed by the Illinois German populations.

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Buildings constructed after the period of significance in 1932 continued to emulate the popular styles of the time as well as began to adapt the characteristics of the Modern era—specifically early Art Deco and some spare International Style examples. With the passage of time, local buildings have been modified with additions, new porches, new windows and doors, and replacement exterior wall cladding. Some attention to changes in siding was given in the original NRHP and where determined such changes were considered in this additional documentation; and only when such changes had completely rendered the original design intent abstracted, with a major loss of fenestration or original architectural detail, resulting in a “non-contributing” status change. Despite the few non-contributing resources (40 total), the district retains a strong sense of historic setting as well as that setting as it was experienced during the original NRHP documentation; Middletown Historic District today retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance both historically and architecturally in the context of local significance within Alton.

Background: Early Life in Madison County & Beginnings in Alton

Some background information was given in the original NRHP and it remains a valuable reference for the historic district.

The area now identified as Southern Illinois was originally populated by various Native American Indian tribes, the first “popular” civilization being the Mississippians—a group more commonly associated with the nearby Cahokia Mound site just north of present day Belleville. Later tribes including the Kaskaskia and the Shawnee were soon challenged to “share” the land with the French and Pennsylvania Dutch who came from the South and the Eastern Seaboard.² Eventually, immigrants including the Irish, the Scots, the English, and perhaps more importantly in the periods following, the Germans, claimed a portion of this fertile and vast land as their own. By the early 1820s more emigrants from the eastern states made their way west and a good number of them stopped in the future state of Illinois.

The first settlement in what would later become Alton is said to have been established by a Frenchman named Jean Baptiste Cardinal at a place called “Piasa” as early as 1783.³ The original National Register nomination describes this early history however left out that Cardinal was ultimately taken prisoner by local indigenous people and eventually returned to Cahokia with his family. Evidence of his habitation exists within an 1813 report filed by the Board of Commissioners appointed to examine land claims within the Kaskaskia district.⁴ Cardinal accordingly conveyed his claim in the year 1795 to John Edgar, then a prominent citizen of Kaskaskia, who was largely interested in

² Robert W. Patterson. “Early Society in Southern Illinois.” (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1881, (pages 5-6).

³ W. T. Norton, editor. “Centennial History of Madison County and Its People: 1812 to 1912.” (Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), volume I, page 468.

⁴ W. R. Brink. “History of Madison County, Illinois: 1682-1882.” (Edwardsville, Illinois: W. R. Brink & Co., 1882), page 374.

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speculative development of land—said deed was witnessed by La Violette in September of 1795.⁵ Of note was a record written by another early settler to the area named Solomon Pruitt. Pruitt noted that in 1806 there was a small building constructed of loose rock without mortar and roofed with elm bark at what was then the corner of Second and Alby Streets—replaced in 1912 by the Ryder Building.⁶ The original structure was early on used by the French as a trading post in conjunction with the indigenous people. Other early settlers prior to 1820 included Misters Price and Ellis—two men whom made a clearing at the corner of what became Second and Spring Streets before 1911; they were subsequently attacked by the natives and survivor Mr. Ellis fled the site.⁷ The original nomination includes Price but Ellis was replaced with a man named Colter.

The more significant early founder was that of Colonel Rufus Easton of St. Louis who acquired a large swath of land in the area about 1815; subsequently Easton laid out Alton, named after his son, extending from the river north to Ninth Street and then from Piasa (or Market) to Henry on the east.⁸ Easton was born in Litchfield, Connecticut on May 4, 1774; studying law in that state and in New York, he came to St. Louis in 1804.⁹ In 1808, the first post office was established in St. Louis and Easton was appointed its postmaster; Easton subsequently served as delegate in Congress representing the Missouri territory from 1814 to 1818 and then was ultimately appointed Missouri attorney general when the state was officially created in 1821 (Illinois became a state earlier in 1818). Easton was drawn across the river to the future site of Alton and had begun to lay out the town there in 1817; a grid system was used with the first city blocks laid out on fractional sections 11, 13, and 14 in township 5 north, range 10 west of the 3rd principal meridian.¹⁰ The following year in 1818, he contracted builders William G. Pinckard and Daniel Crume to construct four log houses there—eventually seeing two combined to form one larger structure later known as the Hawley House (demolished in 1910).¹¹ Easton was a cunning businessman and despite competition further up river, he had established a ferry crossing at Fountain Creek (Piasa) to accommodate emigrants heading westward to Missouri. A row of tenements was also built during 1819 where Second Street extended west of Piasa.¹²

Also during the late 1810s and early 1820s, Major Charles W. Hunter purchased what was then the “Bates Farm” property (formerly in the possession of Joseph Meachum), adjoining Easton’s Henry

⁵ Ibid, page 374.

⁶ W. T. Norton, editor, page 468.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid, page 375.

¹⁰ James T. Hair, editor. “A Gazetteer of Madison County.” (Alton: James Hair, 1866), page 72.

¹¹ W. T. Norton. The building site was approximately located near the corner of 2nd and Piasa streets; it was reported to have been demolished by 1868 rather than in 1910 (W. R. Brink. “History of Madison County, Illinois: 1682-1882.” (Edwardsville, Illinois: W. R. Brink & Co., 1882), page 377). Logs from the structure were taken by H. G. McPike and reused in a small structure he had constructed in Alton. The January 17, 1868 *Alton Evening Telegraph* describes these buildings and in particular one situated at the rear of 2nd Street which was being demolished to provide a site for a new building for Messrs. Kirsch and Schless.

¹² James T. Hair, page 73.

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Street on the east; Hunter subsequently established Hunterstown on that site.¹³ Hunter built a two-story brick tavern at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets by 1819 (*Figure 3*). Earlier in 1816, "Upper Alton" was laid out by Joseph Meachum. A Joel Finch, coming to Alton in 1819, was a respected carpenter of the time and immediately began putting up houses in the town—of mention was one he constructed in 1819 for Hunter.¹⁴ Meanwhile, Beck's *Gazetteer of Missouri and Illinois* (1821) boasted Alton's position and situation: "although yet small, (Alton) possesses natural advantages rarely equaled."

Granted a town Charter in 1821, by 1823, Alton had already successfully established itself within the vast trade network situated along the Mississippi River and possessed "great advantages for a commercial town, having an excellent landing, and a safe and commodious harbor for boats of every description, the only good one on the east side of the river between the Ohio and Illinois."¹⁵ Incorporated in 1821, Alton was immediately established as a port of entry being blessed by an "elevated and healthy situation" and promising the possibilities of an extensive trade.¹⁶ At the time, the city contained a number of hewn log buildings, but boasted a total of 15 wood frame, four brick, and two stone buildings.¹⁷ Within Alton could be found "a house of public worship," an incorporated academy (or grammar school), a large whisky distillery, two flour mills "propelled by horse power," and in the immediate vicinity were two flour mills as well as two saw mills propelled by water (being well supplied at the time by springs in the area).¹⁸ Worcester noted the abundance of coal, limestone, and "free stone."

Early jaunts through Alton (and in particular one implemented to collect entomological specimens in the late 1830s) described the area as a "rising place, destined perhaps someday to be a rival to St. Louis."¹⁹ The source noted that Alton appeared to be divided into three towns comprised of "Lower Alton" close to the river (containing three churches), "Middle Alton" a little further off, and "Upper Alton" (with two churches) located about three miles from Lower Alton. Business activity seemed to flourish then with building lots along the river selling for \$250 per front foot.²⁰ A "high conical bluff near the town" allowed the travelers a "splendid view of the river and adjacent country" as represented in their graphic description of the whole setting: "at our foot was the town; in front and on both sides the broad and calm river, on the right bounded by high bluffs and making a considerable bend, the bluffs of the eastern bank being visible over the low swampy word of the

¹³ W. T. Norton.

¹⁴ W. R. Brink, page 377.

¹⁵ J. E. Worcester. "A Geographical Dictionary or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern." (Boston: Cummings & Hilliard, 1823), volume II, page 937. Incorporation information comes from W. T. Norton's "Centennial History of Madison County and Its People: 1812 to 1912." (Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), volume I, page 470.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Edward Newman. *The Entomological Magazine*. (London: R. Clay, 1838), volume 5, page 206.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

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western shore; far down to the west are the islands of the mouth of the Missouri, clothed with beautiful woods."²¹

A vigorous but healthy growth of the town occurred in 1831, in conjunction with a tide of immigration to Alton.²² The lowermost section of the town had a recorded 32 families containing some 170 persons.²³ Accordingly at the time there was a steam saw mill, a pork and beef packing warehouse, a carpenter, a wagon maker, one tannery, a cooper, two brick-makers, one brick mason, one stone mason, a blacksmith, two shoemakers, a lawyer, one tavern and boarding house, and one retail establishment.²⁴ A steam flouring mill was being contemplated in late 1831 by William Manning however, his mill would not be placed in service until 1833. Noted as the "first important manufacturing establishment in Alton," the building excited the farmers from the surrounding country as this new process of grinding increased their finished products immensely. A Lewis J. Clawson was responsible for the stone work as well as general masonry while a Boss Lee was entrusted with the wood framing portions managed by Superintendent William Hayden.²⁵

The Black Hawk War of 1832 impacted Alton as at least two companies were enrolled there; commanded by Captains David Smith and Josiah Little, men from Madison as well as St. Clair counties fought to keep Alton secure.²⁶ After the War, Alton's population increased and its commercial development seemed boundless. Earlier however in 1831, the list of permanent settlers in Alton included B. I. Gilman, Edward Bliss, William Manning, Samuel Wade, Samuel Avis, Mark Pierson, William Hayden, Elijah Haydon, A. C. Hankinson, J. D. Smith, J. S. Lane, J. T. Hudson and R. M. Dunlap.²⁷ Thos. G. Hawley had come to Alton before 1830, as had George and John Quigley and Andrew Miller; Winthrop S. Gilman came in 1829 and William Hall came in the early thirties.²⁸ Hall built a frame house in upper Middletown which was still standing in 1912. Samuel Pitts, Sr. and W. W. Cary came in 1836; Rev. A. T. Norton came in 1839 although he came to the state in 1835.²⁹

Between 1832 and 1837, new factories and mills were established, wholesale and retail stores multiplied, river trade was brisk (several steamboats being owned in Alton), new schools and churches opened, lodges and societies were organized, newspapers were established (the first being the *Alton Spectator* in 1832) and "every outlook was fair for the realization of the dreams of the founders."³⁰ In July of 1834 it was reported that "Lower Alton" contained 16 stores (several

²¹ Ibid.

²² W. R. Brink, page 379.

²³ Ibid, page 380.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ W. T. Norton, page 472.

²⁷ Ibid, page 481.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid, page 472.

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conducting a large scale wholesale business), two public houses and several private boarding houses, various mechanics, an extensive steam flouring mill, a steam saw mill, a dock for the repair of steamboats, the Alton Spectator printing office, a post office, two lawyers, three physicians, a settled minister "of the gospel," varied churches, and around 1,000 inhabitants.³¹ Contemplated was a second steam saw mill, a foundry, and a boat yard along the river. By 1836, several larger Alton companies incorporated—looking assertively frontward to the rapid progression of Alton. Meanwhile in 1833, Alton was officially incorporated as a town; a city charter was subsequently granted in July of 1837.³²

In February of 1837, the Internal Improvement Act was passed, with the intention of establishing Alton as the terminus of three great railroads; this scheme however collapsed within three years and would not be realized for another twelve years.³³ Just as quickly as Alton flourished in those years, she would eventually suffer with the economic Panic which occurred in 1837. At the beginning of that year, Alton boasted some 20 wholesale stores, 32 retail and grocery stores, four hotels, four pork-packing houses, and numerous mechanical shops; the town included eight lawyers, seven physicians, four newspapers, two schools, two banks, five churches, and seven clergymen.³⁴ The commercial crash of 1837 froze local business until at least 1842 but by 1844 prosperity was checked by a massive flood which temporarily allowed vessels to sail across the American Bottoms to the bluffs.³⁵ Then in 1849, a major cholera epidemic broke out (affecting St. Louis and Alton and surrounding areas).

By 1866, a number of local businesses remained active while new ones emerged; those established decades previous and still leading included: hardware dealer Arba Nelson (1836); dry goods men P. B. Whipple (1835), H. B. Bowman (1839), Isaac Scarritt (1837), and Richard Flagg (1837); grocers Robert DeBow (1835), Thos. G. Starr (1838), and Charles Phinney (1838); publisher S. A. Parks (1836), druggist Amasa S. Barry (located 1837; business began in 1842); clothiers J. W. & H. Schweppe, J. W. came in 1837; both in business by 1844); lumber dealers William Hayden (1831) and H. C. Sweetser (1838); tinware dealer George Quigley (1832); harness and saddlery outfitter M. W. Carroll (1832); and boots and shoes dealer E. L. Dimmock (1838).³⁶ Lumber dealer Samuel Wade (1831) and druggist Dr. E. Marsh (1832) had become Alton bankers by 1866.

The Alton of 1867 (Figure 2) was a thriving metropolis with a steady river trade, a commercial center, a grid system upon which numerous and varied residences occupied, and sections of vacant land

³¹ *Ibid*, page 381.

³² *Ibid*, page 389.

³³ *Ibid*, page 382.

³⁴ W. R. Brink, page 382.

³⁵ The author of this documentation notes that at least one landlocked vessel from the 1844 flood was disassembled to provide structure within the D. D. Collins House located in nearby Collinsville.

³⁶ W. T. Norton, editor, page 481.

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ready for development. With the onset of the 1870s, Alton's location continued to fulfill its promises (Figures 4 and 5).

20th Century Alton and Its Business Successes

A Board of Trade was established in Alton in July of 1911; initially a publicity stunt intended to arouse outside interest in the area (the Board mailed out over 60,000 propaganda pamphlets across the country and to Mexico and Canada), a by-product of the compilation was homegrown investment followed by the creation of an influential local commercial organization.³⁷ Another result of the effort was the publication of hundreds of newspaper columns, responsible for introducing Altonians to the local resources and opportunities then available to them. Before the close of 1911 the Board of Trade enlisted over 400 new memberships comprised of business owners resulting in a reliable source of funds (memberships were required to support the group for a total of three years at \$25 per annum) that could be used for local improvements.³⁸

At the time, Alton boasted the cheapest coal in the Midwest; unlimited water from the Mississippi River and local artesian wells; "enough raw building material for the whole Mississippi Valley;" transportation by twelve railways and three rivers; the "central point in a population of 50,000,000 and its markets; natural drainage and healthful location; St. Louis freight rates, without the bridge arbitrary; a city "that knows no panics or epidemics;" and the "ideal spot for manufacture, business and home."³⁹ Also at the time Alton touted one of the largest oil refineries in the Mississippi Valley as well as the largest hollow-ware glass plant in the world (Illinois Glass Company with 4,000 employees and over \$2,500,000 value of product annually); a local smelter produced 1/7 of the country's entire lead output. Boasting over 100 local industries with an annual output from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, Alton was known for oil (and its by-products), glass, lead, zinc, paper, flour, mining tools, shovels, heavy hammers, railroad track tools, powder, paper boxes, lime, machinery, foundry products, ice, woodenware, plows, meats, cartridges, soft drinks, beer, brooms, boxes, doors, sashes, building material, brick and other clay products, agricultural implements, cigars, barrels, and rugs with the greatest potential of Alton's resources being its raw materials.⁴⁰

Of mention is the Sparks and Standard-Triton Milling Companies—together establishing Alton as the 5th largest milling center in the country.⁴¹ By the close of 1911 their output was 938,271 barrels of flour with 3,000 barrels churned out daily. Factories belonging to the Beall Brothers (miners tools and

³⁷ James Allan Reid. "Alton Illinois: A Graphic Sketch of a Picturesque and Busy City (of the Mississippi)." (St. Louis and Alton: James Reid, 1912), page 11.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid, pages 11-12.

⁴⁰ Ibid, page 12.

⁴¹ W. T. Norton, page 482.

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supplies; high grade shovels, spades, and scoops; and heavy hammers and railroad track tools) were responsible for \$1,000,000 annually.⁴²

Other industries of note in 1910s Alton included: Luer Brothers Packing plants, C. F. Sparks Machine Co. (supplied fine yachts on the river), 4 planning mills, 4 ice plants, a massive box factory, 2 carriage factories, 3 bottling plants, numerous lime kilns & stone crushing plants, 2 breweries, a broom factory, a rug factory, several extensive stone quarries—in all some 70 plants with an aggregate output of \$35,000,000 per year.⁴³ Alton boasted a newer City Hall, 25 churches (Figures 6-7), modern theatres, 2 public libraries, 2 retirement homes, 2 public parks, the 75-acre Rock Spring Park, a hospital, a total of 200 mercantile houses, 14 public school buildings, 1 college, a military school, 3 academies, several parochial schools, 2 business colleges, modern hotels, the Y.M.C.A. building (cost \$50,000 & included in the boundary extension to Middletown), nearly 100 social & fraternal organizations, 7 building & loan associations, and 5 banks with resources of \$5,490,303.⁴⁴ A list of manufactures published in 1920 stated that Alton was only one of eight total Illinois cities to have claimed over \$10,000,000 in the leading manufacturing of flour, glass, slaughtering and meat packing—competing with the likes of Granite City, Chicago Heights, Waukegan, Decatur, Springfield, Aurora, and Elgin.⁴⁵

Alton Architecture

Primary significance of the historic district is under ARCHITECTURE. Multiple National and Vernacular designed resources are present within the Middletown area. An effort has been made to identify local builders and architects as well as suppliers of building materials—much of this new information is included within this additional documentation. Many men were discovered by reviewing primary resources. Some of the earliest public advertisements for architects appear to have been published in the early 1850s. During this time, Springfield native L. D. Cleaveland identified himself as an architect working in Alton in 1854; in July of that year he had drawn up the plans and specifications for a new church for the 1st Congregational Society there.⁴⁶ During August of the same Cleaveland had posted an ad for builders to bid on the construction (specifically the stone work) of an office for the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company.⁴⁷ Over a decade later in 1868, a second major architect appeared on the scene. Hugh Smith, architect and superintendent, advertised his office location over the Alton Bank at 3rd Street and the corner of Belle.⁴⁸ The general business section of the same source included builders Ferguson & Croft (Piasa Street) and Armstrong & Pfeiffenberger (3rd Street).⁴⁹

⁴² Ibid, page 483.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Clarence Walworth Alvord, editor. "The Centennial History of Illinois." (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1920), volume 5, page 103.

⁴⁶ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Wednesday, July 19, 1854, volume III, no. 48, page 3. At the time A. S. Barry, Esquire was Chairman of the Building Committee. The ad requested bids for the furnishing and lying of the stone work as well as enclosing the entire building.

⁴⁷ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Monday, August 7, 1854, volume III, no. 64, page 2.

⁴⁸ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Thursday, January 9, 1868, volume 7, no. 113, page 1.

⁴⁹ Ibid. F&C's office was the next door north of Captain Hollister's on Piasa.

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A furniture dealer by the 1860s, John Chaney was an architect identified as early as 1832 when he arrived in Alton from Ohio with his family.⁵⁰

The year 1868 was also a time when local stone-cutter and builder Henry Watson began to increase his business of providing cut stone for door and window sills, water tables, curbing, cistern tops, flagging, bases, and other uses; also providing a good source for cement lime, Watson touted his quarry as the only one in the city having a spur line running directly to it.⁵¹ Competing Piasa Quarry, run by stone cutters and builders Fletcher & Soutar, provided similar products with an emphasis on curbing and Macadam.⁵² A third local quarry, Atkinson's, was located at the rear of the woolen mill, and had just begun enhanced operations to provide shipping of multiple dimensioned building and cut stones.⁵³ This trio supplied the bulk of building and finishing stone for Alton's buildings as well as for many outside of the city.

In early 1868 it was stated that a total of 350 buildings had been erected in Alton the previous year and that a greater number would follow during the course of 1868.⁵⁴ With this claim in mind, several new business houses in the core of Alton were planned or already under construction in January. Some of these included a three-story building then being designed for A. Nelson on Short Street.⁵⁵ Fronting Nelson's on Short Street at the same time was another three-story building for C. Phinney; the 25 x 110 sized foundation was then under construction. The firm of Armstrong & Pfeiffenberger were responsible for these as well as another two-story building for Kirsch & Scheiss on Second Street, nearly opposite City Hall.⁵⁶ Armstrong & Pfeiffenberger appear to have been quite active in and around Alton through the 1860s and early 1870s—after which time Pfeiffenberger established his own sole firm. However, before the dissolution, Armstrong & Pfeiffenberger seemed to have cornered the market of architects, contractors, builders, and superintendents and even provided full size drawings for various stair construction configurations for carpenters, equipment and manpower for moving buildings, water tanks and still tubs, and were the agents for Appleton's Plastic Slate Roofing for the City of Alton.⁵⁷

⁵⁰ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Monday, July 7, 1879, volume XIX, no. 29, page 3. Obituary for John Chaney. Chaney was born in Maryland in 1810, arrived in Alton in 1832, and then practiced architecture there until 1863 when he engaged in the furniture business with partner Edward Lewis.

⁵¹ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Wednesday, January 15, 1868, volume 7, no. 118, page 2. The location was on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, adjoining the round house.

⁵² *Ibid*. The location was near the Chicago & Alton Railroad, opposite the woodenware works in Alton.

⁵³ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Friday, January 31, 1868, volume 7, no. 118, page 5. The operation made arrangements with the Chicago & St. Louis, St. Louis & Jacksonville, St. Louis & Alton, and Terre Haute Railroads; they also had a landing situated at the river.

⁵⁴ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Wednesday, March 25, 1868, volume 7, no. 178, page 4.

⁵⁵ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Thursday, January 16, 1868, volume 7, no. 119, page 2. Nelson's building replaced an earlier one owned by him on Short Street, cornering the alley and now measuring 25 x 70 feet.

⁵⁶ *Ibid*. The aforementioned building was 35 x 85 feet.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*. Their office was located one door west of the Democrat Office on Third Street with a shop on Fourth Street, two doors east of Piasa.

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The first large newspaper advertisements by local architect Lucas Pfeiffenberger appear to have begun at the beginning of the year 1878 although he was listed under a general business section as early as 1868 with partner Mr. Armstrong.⁵⁸ In these colorful listings Pfeiffenberger exclaimed his role as architect, general superintendent, and builder.⁵⁹ Pfeiffenberger also noted that when contracts were awarded to him that he would furnish the plans and specifications as well as provide superintendence for the entire project pro bono. These ads seem to dissipate after 1880. However, during the 1870s, Pfeiffenberger drew plans for several Alton buildings including schools and stores;⁶⁰ a three-story store for R. Boelitz on Second Street near Piasa Street (1879).⁶¹

A tornado during June of 1879 caused damaged throughout Alton—mostly relegated to loss of roofs or partial walls (including J. Hartmann's warehouse on State Street north of Fourth Street, Rodemeyer & Co's Great Western Carriage Factory on Third, between Piasa and Market Streets, and Richardson's shop on State Street, to name a few).⁶²

Local Construction

Without an ordinance requiring building permits to be applied for and issued during the early and subsequent development of Alton, it can only be postulated that the initial building stock should have been built and finished by local craftsmen as well as men from nearby St. Louis. Alton was blessed with an abundance of raw materials in and on its soil—large quantity of limestone and clay as well as fresh water and timber, allowed for immediate use in constructing the town. Bricklayers, specialty masons, and builders active in the early 20th century included James Hagan, Frank Voorhees, H. Unterbrink, William Dilling, Dixon's, Lathey Waggoner, and J. J. Wuellner & Son (Figure 8).

By 1882, J. Henry Hellrung supplied a portion of the local manufacturing of brick (a business passed down from his father) and was capable of 500,000 brick annually.⁶³ Ernest N. Feldwick, employing between 10 to 15 men, manufactured 1 million bricks annually while Thomas Corbett (established in 1869) retained over 80 men churning out 600,000 per annum. Also in that year, Henry Watson's stone quarry (established earlier in 1859) employed 75 workers aggregating around \$150,000 annually; James Bannon's quarries had been in operation for 15 years and managed about 20 men.⁶⁴ By 1911, the Alton Brick Company turned out 185,000 bricks on a daily basis—brick during this period

⁵⁸ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Thursday, January 9, 1868, volume 7, no. 113, page 1.

⁵⁹ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Wednesday, January 9, 1878, volume XVII, no. 189, front page. During this time he was located on the north side of 3rd Street, 2 doors west of Piasa, then at the 3rd door.

⁶⁰ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Tuesday, March 5, 1878, volume XVII, no. 236, page 4. Said school was to contain eight rooms with a play and furnace room in the basement, and within the City of Alton on school lot #5. By May, the new school was under construction but the architect posted a notice for bid for finishing the school including the belfry. Of note, the four classrooms on the east side had not been completed; the request also includes finishing all eight so it is possible that none of that work had commenced by that time (May 28, 1878, page 1 of the *Alton Daily Telegraph*).

⁶¹ *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Wednesday, May 21, 1879, volume XVIII, no. 804, front page.

⁶² *Alton Daily Telegraph*. Monday, June 16, 1879, volume XIX, no. 13, page 3

⁶³ W. R. Brink, page 395.

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revolutionized road building in Illinois.⁶⁵ Specialty brick and mortar products were also on the rise in 1910s Alton, especially within the local shop of George Redman & Son at 1135 Harrison.

Raw materials for construction were available in large quantities: Alton's bluffs were of solid limestone (a cheap and durable variety) and the area contained anywhere from 30 to 100 foot depth of fine quality clay for making brick—It had been early touted that “Alton has enough limestone to supply the Mississippi Valley with lime (of a very pure carbonate) and building stone for the next thousand years.”⁶⁶ Alton brick was a deep red color and was able to take a fine surface finish. Sand for mortar was acquired from the nearby Mississippi River (which is noted for its black grain versus the brown specs found in Meramec River sand used extensively in nearby St. Louis during the time).

Records indicating that a local species of sandstone, possessing a very fine grain (and used successfully for monuments and architectural details) was available in large quantity.⁶⁷ Extensive beds of fire brick clay were located in Upper and East Alton while substrates for cement were contained throughout the local soil throughout the town. Natural lead deposits, white sand, and bituminous shale were also located in and around Alton and was used both locally and for commercial purposes.⁶⁸

Of interest to this section is period documentation relative to the cost of living in Alton during 1912—described as lower than many cities of similar size: the taxes of a six room house, with modern improvements, valued at \$3,000 are \$25; the cost of 12,000 feet of illuminating or fuel gas was \$12; the water rate for a year was \$9; resulting in a total annual cost of \$46 during the early 1910s.⁶⁹ Boasted as a “city of charming homes” with “magnificent building spots for future expansion,” Alton's varied hills and bluffs provided picturesque building sites especially for the more “well-to-do.” The same elevated spots also allowed for natural and efficient drainage, clean air and breezes, as well as providing a backdrop for diverse natural scenery.

Alton's Architectural Significance

The Middletown area comprises a varied architectural milieu that spans over 100 years of design evolution representing both popular national styles as well as local vernacular examples. The earliest buildings within the district date to circa 1830; these modest residential buildings combine both the ideals of the Mid-19th Century National Style (Federal design in particular) as well as German vernacular street house concepts. A brief discussion of the styles present in the district is included below.

⁶⁴ Ibid, page 396.

⁶⁵ W. T. Norton, page 483.

⁶⁶ James Allan Reid, page 12.

⁶⁷ W. R. Brink, page 379.

⁶⁸ James Allan Reid, page 14.

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Vernacular Styles

Also referred to as national folk houses, these types of buildings change slightly based on location (Eastern versus Midwest for instance) and by cultural group (German immigrant versus American migrant) adapting the style to each specific local environment. This is especially true in nearby Belleville, St. Clair County, where German immigration impacted the types of early buildings developed within the town after 1830.⁷⁰ In Alton, early vernacular buildings of the period spanning circa 1830 to about 1860 illustrate general components of what are referred to as "German Street Houses" (GSH)⁷¹ as well as to the more widespread language of the Federal style including concepts of symmetry, a centrally located primary entrance, a side gabled roof, and typically a one bay deep floorplate; the most obvious characteristic of the GSH is however a second door located on the primary elevation. While Belleville has hundreds of these GSH buildings scattered throughout the city, Alton has less than 50 that have been identified or at least characterized within this specific historic district. Overall, over 335 Vernacular buildings have been classified in the district.

Earliest Building Styles – Circa 1830 onward

Some information for this section is derived from the popular revised edition of "A Field Guide to American Houses" written by Virginia and Lee McAlester.⁷² The earliest buildings (mostly residential types) in the district include the following:

Gable-Front- The buildings in this family tend to be either one or two-story with a front gable roof and as many rooms deep as needed. Typically adapting Greek Revival temple fronts, however in stripped down versions with little ornamentation, this style of building was rendered in either brick or wood frame and easily adapted to narrower building lots. This type was carried into the subsequent decades in Alton where it saw Queen Anne influence into the 1890s. After that period it continued to be a dominant style, perhaps the most prevailing type in Alton, with examples well into the 1920s.

Gable-Front-and-Wing- The buildings characterized as this type are similar to the Gable-Front type with the inclusion of a side projection or wing with a side-gable roof creating an "L" shaped footprint. Including many of the characteristics of the Gable-Front type, this building style also continued into the subsequent decades and incorporated elements of the Italianate, a more wide-spread National style. The earliest examples in Alton are in wood frame with or without a porch nestled within the "L" and often without ornamentation. The later styles (1850-1880) often include low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves (often bracketed), tall and narrow windows with ornamental headers, elaborate door surrounds, and decorative porches—all general details of the Italianate.

⁶⁹ Ibid, page 16.

⁷⁰ Matt Bivens. "Town of West Belleville Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Listed 4/17/14.

⁷¹ Ibid. See pages 42-49.

⁷² McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Revised and expanded. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015).

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Hall & Parlor (Similar to GSH)- These buildings appear in some number but are often mistaken for a Massed-Plan subtype in Alton. Without being able to inspect the interior of these buildings it is difficult to determine whether they were originally one or two rooms deep or more. However, for purposes of this document, this type has been identified and is typically one room deep and two rooms wide, often with a later rear addition; second story additions have also been found on these buildings, many simply sheltered within a wide roof dormer at the front. Like the GSH type there is a small central hall from which a room is adjacent. These buildings have either one or two front doors, and in some cases it appears that the second door was bricked in. Again, these buildings are usually simple in nature without ornamentation and are either brick or wood frame. A few examples are constructed of stone. Several of these buildings, bearing a smaller-shaped ornamental front gable, have been found in the district; other examples include a small rear addition sheltered under a saltbox or shed roof.

I-House- These buildings are similar to the Hall & Parlor type with the exception that they are typically wider as well as almost always built with two stories. They have a side-gable roof and generally lack ornamentation in Alton unless combined with the Italianate style after 1850. Some Alton examples adapt Federal components including porticos as well as dentilled cornices. Alton has examples containing side chimneys, either freestanding or bridged.

Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled- This type is similar to the Hall & Parlor type with the exception that they are larger in footprint, often towards the rear of the building and appear to have been completed during the original building construction rather than a later addition; this is due to the footprint (either one or two stories) being contained under the same roofline, usually a side-gable roof. These buildings are again quite simple in nature, containing a symmetrical front façade with central entrance bay (sometime with a porch). These buildings also continue into the 1920s and combine Colonial and Classical Revival details borrowed from the National styles.

Pyramidal- Although more rare in Alton, this type does appear within the historic district and is generally a pure reflection of the style without diversion—a plumb square shape footprint topped with a four-side pyramid roof. Although one-story examples are the most common, a few two-story residences have been found. Always symmetrical at the primary elevation, these buildings again typically lack ornamentation. A few examples have been found in Alton that were constructed in brick with Italianate details including a bracketed, overhanging roof and entrance projection.

Based on McAlester's work, these folk house types tended to move and adapt based on the expansion of the railroad.⁷³ Although some of these forms appeared in Alton as early as circa 1830 based on settlement patterns with no connections to the railroad, it was in the decades of 1860 and

⁷³ Ibid, page 135.

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1870 when many of these buildings were in fact constructed locally. While the majority are vernacular in nature and were built by and for the earliest, working-class Altonians, a great number of them were constructed for those of higher means and social status and thus the presence of Nationally popular styles of the periods. The Middletown district is interesting in that many of these two distinct stylistic and social styles appear on the same city blocks and often side-by-side. Alton's immediate access to natural building materials including clay for brick, limestone for both building and burning to produce lime for cement, as well as native trees, allowed for a steady and quality construction, directed and implemented by local craftsmen. Despite the influence of the railroad, the local vernacular styles continued to be built in Alton into the first half of the 20th century.

National Styles

While Alton has a rich building tradition of varied local vernacular and national folk house styles which appear to have remained popular well into the 1930s, there are multiple fine examples of National movements including those of the Mid-19th Century: the Early Revivals and a later Federally-influenced type; the Late Victorian including the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Italian Renaissance styles; the Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals including the Colonial, Classical and Tudor Revivals primarily, with some presence of Gothic Revival (in Church design); the Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements including the Bungalow/Craftsman Cottage as well as at least one early Prairie School-influenced building; and finally, a few examples of the Modern Movement in architecture including the Art Deco and Moderne. Buildings which are contributing within the district are characterized by one or more of these types as represented within a principal type and subtype category on the inventory list within the previous section. The last historic buildings within the district include not only the aforementioned vernacular types but also some early examples of Modern Architecture to circa 1932. Beyond this period, very little new construction occurred within the historic district until the later 1940s and then the subsequent decades. Again derived from the Virginia and Lee McAlester's celebrated work on architecture, the following National trends are explained in more detail below.

Federal- (Only about 8 examples identified)

Although pure Federal buildings were constructed between 1780 and 1820 along the Eastern Seaboard settlements,⁷⁴ the style continued to move westward towards Illinois and Missouri after 1840 and appears in multiple examples (whether vernacular or more pure style) into the 1850s. Alton examples are one or two-stories in height with either one or two bays in depth, containing a symmetrical façade with central entrance bay, accented or not. The roof is always side gabled with or without a slight overhang, and sometimes having decorative molding at the cornice. Examples are both wood and brick and a few have stone first floors. Some have side chimneys that are either

⁷⁴ Ibid, page 217.

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free-standing or bridged to one-another. While these buildings stay true to their ancestral design heritage, examples with rear additions have been found in the district.

Greek Revival (early)-

Several vernacular houses in Alton appear to have some Greek Revival characteristics which may carry over from the more National version of the style however, these types often enter the category of the I-House or later Federal building type in Alton. No pure forms have been identified with the exception of the 1860 house built for Arba Nelson at 410 East 12th Street. The lack of presence may be due to removal of original historic materials or due to a local preference. Regardless, few examples have been found of this type.

Gothic Revival (early)- (Only about 7 examples, many of which are Religious buildings)

Similar to the Greek Revival, this type is rare but has been found in Alton, especially where a small, ornamental front gable is intact and centered within the side gable roof line. The local examples lack any elaborate end gable gingerbread or roof finials and tend to have flat head windows and doors. At least two buildings have castellated parapets which may have been inspired by earlier National examples of the type.

Italianate- (Over 50 representative examples)

One of the more common National styles appearing in the district is the Italianate and a few textbook examples are located here. Other examples appear to have begun as a vernacular hipped roof or side-gabled house or most often as a Gable-Front-and-Wing type that may have been modernized in the 1870s and 80s. A few examples of brick built residences however appear to have been built in this style originally, complete with bracketed roof, arched windows, and more elaborate entrance surrounds. The presence of porches is not as wide-spread but many examples contain porches.

Victorian Period Buildings – Queen Anne (Over 65 representative examples)

The most popular or at least wide-spread of the National types are the houses common during the Victorian period from about 1860 to 1900; in Alton, these types continued well into the 1920s. The bulk of Alton's later historic period houses fall into the Queen Anne category and most are relatively simple in nature without all of the ancillary applied decoration. Typical of the type, these buildings are asymmetrical, have multiple roof lines with steep pitches and both front and side gables. Some have elaborate porches. The bulk of these buildings were constructed locally from about 1880 to 1920 and nearly all are composed of wood frame with few examples of Alton brick.

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Colonial Revival- (Over 40 representative examples)

Besides vernacular house types, the Colonial Revival appears in great numbers and in many variants including those with side gable, hipped, asymmetrical, centered gable, gambrel and pyramidal roofs. These buildings are almost always symmetrical at the front façade with a pronounced primary entrance bay, with or without a porch or sidelight and transom surround. Some of the earliest buildings have been mistaken for later Colonial Revival buildings when in fact they actually predate them by some 50 years. Examples include those with side or rear additions as well as with roof dormers. Buildings are generally constructed with wood frame and sided but several are of Alton brick construction. A handful of more pure style examples with gambrel roofs have been classified as Dutch Colonial Revivals.

Conclusion

The Middletown Historic District contains a well preserved and relatively intact collection of residential, municipal, religious, and commercial structures that represent the initial settlement, the subsequent development, and the architectural evolution of a community created by a wave of immigrants and settlers from Eastern seaboard states and natives of Illinois during the early 19th Century. These individuals contributed directly to the history, development, and success of Alton during the 102 year Period of Significance from circa 1830 to circa 1932, leaving behind a building legacy which continues to shed valuable information today.

During the re-survey project it was discovered that multiple adjacent resources related to both the history and the architectural experience of the Middletown Historic District. Although it is not intended for the boundary to change at this time, subsequent surveys should be implemented to identify these other resources as adjacent historic districts or individual listings in the National Register. This consultant will continue to work with the City of Alton and its Historic Commission to outline future plans on surveying Alton's vast architectural milieu.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matt Bivens, Historic Preservation Director.
organization: Lafser & Associates
street & number: 1215 Fern Ridge Parkway, Suite 110
city or town: St. Louis state: Missouri zip code: 63141
e-mail: msbivens@lafser.com
telephone: 314-560-9903
date: September 12, 2016

- 1 of 35: Euclid Place at upper eastern boundary with 712 Euclid at left side; camera facing NE.
- 2 of 35: Liberty Street above Haskell Property with 1400 Liberty (left) & 1402 Liberty (right); camera facing SW.
- 3 of 35: 1129 Warren Street below Haskell Property; camera facing SE.
- 4 of 35: Non-contributing resource at 701 Union Street at edge of boundary; camera facing SW.
- 5 of 35: James Forbes House (#5) at 1007 Henry built 1871; camera facing NE.
- 6 of 35: 920 Burns Court above 9th Street; camera facing NW.
- 7 of 35: 518 Henry Street above 5th Street, east of Barth Park; camera facing SW.
- 8 of 35: 610 Liberty Street (right) & 622 W. 6th Street (left); camera facing SW.
- 9 of 35: 816 E. 6th Street near lower southeast border; camera facing NW.
- 10 of 35: Non-contributing resource at 601 Spring Street near lower southeast border; camera facing NE.
- 11 of 35: 1318 E 4th Street at far eastern border near Plum Street; camera facing NW.
- 12 of 35: Pair of non-contributing resources at 1013 E 4th Street near south border; camera facing SW.
- 13 of 35: 520 E 4th Street near south border, below Barth Park; camera facing NE.
- 14 of 35: 410 E 3rd Street, east of George Street near south border; camera facing NE.
- 15 of 35: 230 E. Broadway near south border, west of Alton Street; camera facing N.
- 16 of 35: YWCA at 304 E. 3rd Street, east of Alton Street; camera facing NE.
- 17 of 35: Stone church at 10 E. 3rd Street near southwestern boarder; camera facing NE.
- 18 of 35: Rooftop view up E. 3rd Street showing the Snyder block at 301 Piasa in foreground; camera facing E.
- 19 of 35: 114 E. 5th Street showing mixed use building development; camera facing NE.
- 20 of 35: 412 Langdon Street north of E. 4th Street and below Barth Park; camera facing S.
- 21 of 35: 905 Langdon Street south of E. 10th Street; camera facing SE.
- 22 of 35: 1001 Langdon Street north of E. 10th Street; camera facing NE.
- 23 of 35: 1100 Alton Street near western boundary, north of E. 11th Street; camera facing SW.
- 24 of 35: 407 E. 12th Street south of the Arba Nelson House (#18); camera facing S.
- 25 of 35: 1308 Henry Street west of the Haskell Property and south of E. 14th Street; camera facing W.
- 26 of 35: 1602 Henry Street near western boundary; camera facing S.
- 27 of 35: 619 E. 15th Street east of Henry Street; camera facing SW
- 28 of 35: John L. Blair House (#9) at 1500 Henry; camera facing W.
- 29 of 35: 1610 Henry Street below Blair Avenue; camera facing S.
- 30 of 35: Power plant building at 529 Liberty Street north of Quincy Court; camera facing NE.
- 31 of 35: Non-contributing resource at 614 E. 7th Street west of Liberty Street; camera facing NW.
- 32 of 35: German Street House type at 728 E 6th Street west of Ridge Street; camera facing NW.
- 33 of 35: Double house type (#27) at 712-14 E. 6th Street west of Ridge Street; camera facing NE.
- 34 of 35: German Street House type at 1002 Alton Street north of E. 10th Street; camera facing N.
- 35 of 35: 1014 Henry Street north of E. 10th Street; camera facing SW.

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Photo Key, 2016



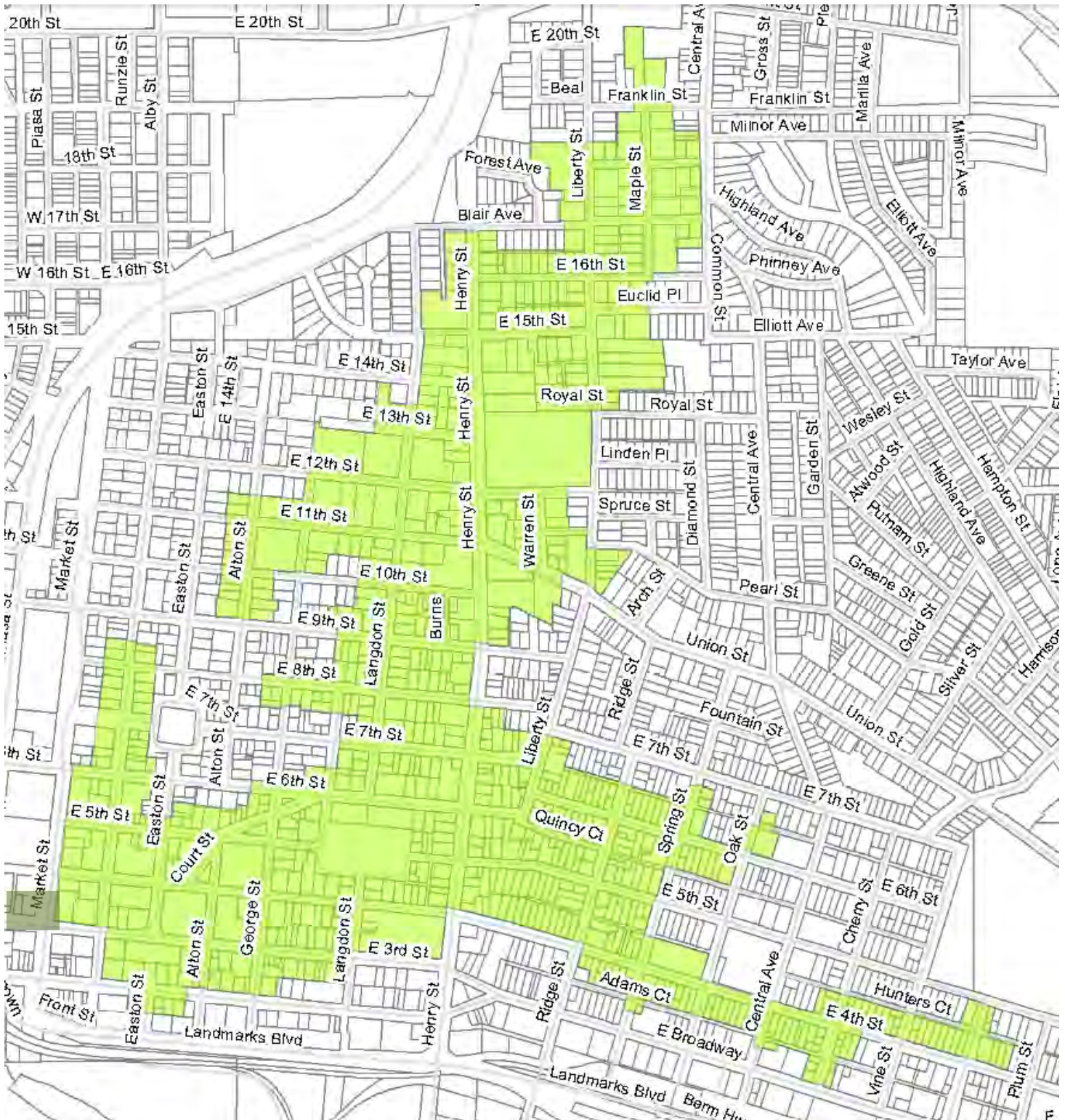
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Figure 1: Middletown Historic District Boundary Map.



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Figure 2: The town of Alton as it was in 1867; the irregular boundary of the Middletown Historic District (including approved extension) is outlined below. Source: A. Ruger. "Alton, Madison Co. Illinois, 1867." (Chicago: Chicago Lithographing Co., 1867).



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Figure 3: Hunter's Tavern on Second Street, built 1819. Source: *Centennial History of Madison County*, page 469.



Figure 4: Map showing the strategic location of Alton; smaller inset is detail of the city. Source: *Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County*. (St. Louis: Brink McCormick & Co, 1873).



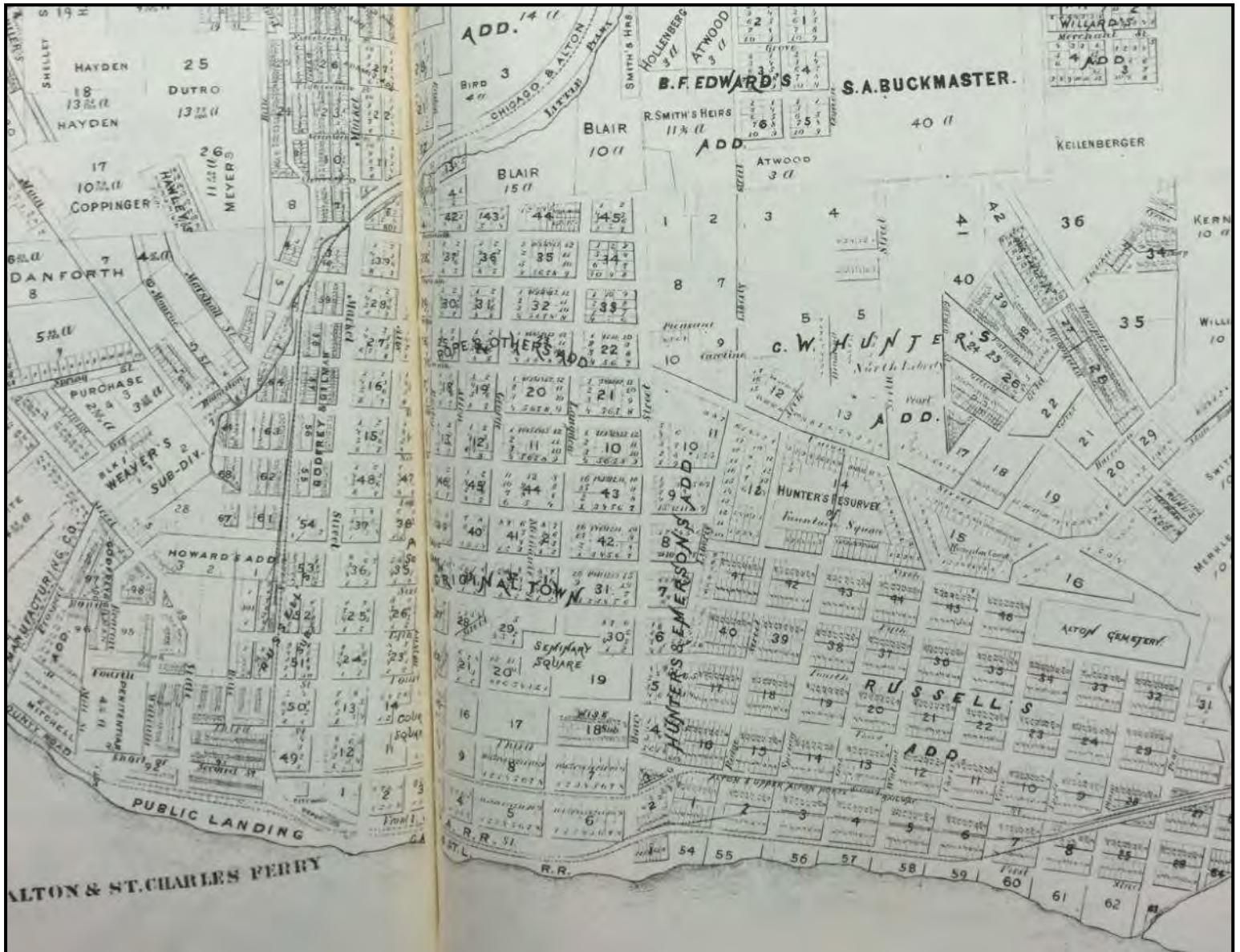
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Figure 5: Layout of town showing original portion and subsequent additions. Source: *Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County*. (St. Louis: Brink McCormick & Co, 1873).



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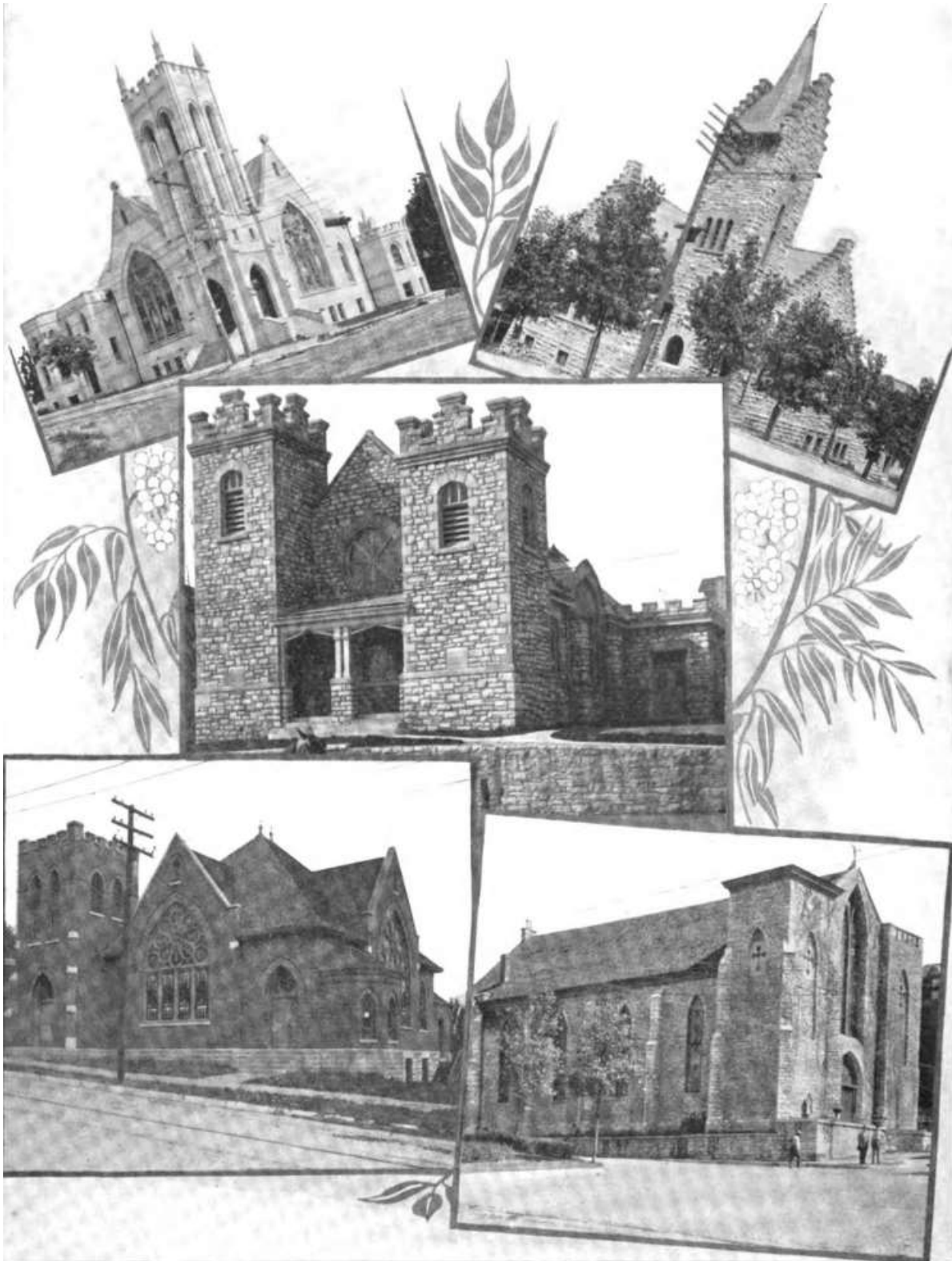
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Figure 6: Period photographs showing local churches. Source: Alton, James Allan Reid, 1912, p 72.



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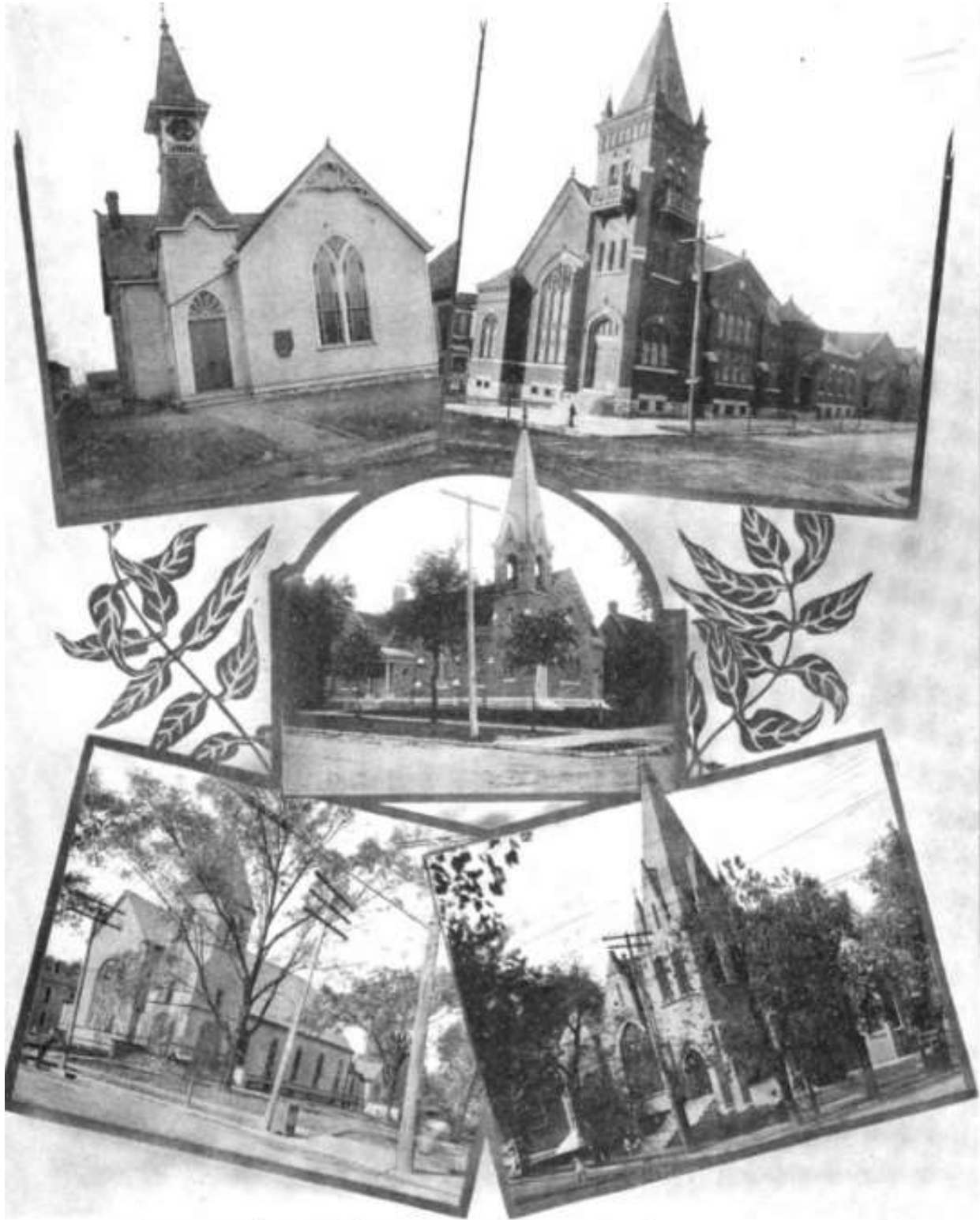
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Figure 7: Period photographs showing local churches. Source: Alton, James Allan Reid, 1912, p 73.



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Figure 8 : Period ads for builders, suppliers, and architects. Source: Alton. James Allan Reid, 1912.

L. Pfeiffenberger & Son,
Licensed Architects.

OFFICES:
102 West Third Street, Alton, Ill. Sexton Building, East St. Louis, Ill. Kistner Building, Granite City, Ill.

PHONES: Alton Office, Bell 434-R. East St. Louis Office, Bell, East 124.

FRANK A. VOORHEES,
ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

704 Miller Street. ALTON, ILLINOIS. Kinloch Phone.

JAMES M. MAUPIN,
LICENSED ARCHITECT.

Suite 517-518 Commercial Building, - - ALTON, ILL.
Phone, Kinloch 107.

SEE
H. H. UNTERBRINK & CO.,
For General Contracting
and Construction Work.

Kinloch 734. 1002 Diamond Street. Slate Roofing a Specialty.

LATHEY WAGGONER,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER.

PHONE, KINLOCH 808. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

2615 COLLEGE AVE., ALTON, ILL.

William Dilling,
Stone Mason, Contractor, and Dealer in Building Rock. Tuck Pointing on Stone Walls a Specialty. Estimates Furnished. Phone, Kinloch 254-X. Atkinson Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
Dixon's Steam Stone Works,
ARTHUR H. DIXON, Proprietor. Successor to RALPH DIXON, Sr.
CUT STONE CONTRACTOR.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stone. Bedford and Carthage Stone a Specialty.
Both Phones. Quarry and Mill, 2100 Bell Street. Residence, 340 Biell Street, ALTON, ILLINOIS.

WE ARE EQUIPPED TO HANDLE ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

J. J. WUELLNER & SON,



GENERAL CONTRACTORS.



GENERAL OFFICE, YARD, WAREHOUSE AND STABLES—FRONT AND OAK STREETS.

We Appreciate Your Business Whether it



























CALLY ANN
KLEINER
688-1572





BUSCH

OLD LIGHT



Alton St

ONE WAY
←

STOP









612









407











1610













National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Property Middletown Historic District

Madison, County

State Ill.

Working Number 11.14.77.1888

TECHNICAL

Photos 68
Maps 4

~~HTM includes too much area~~

CONTROL

pl
OK - 11.16.77

HISTORIAN

Accept
Franklin
5.15.78

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

~~Accept~~ / Accept
4/25/78

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Quite GERRYMANDED - BASED ON "VISUAL QUALITIES" RATHER THAN COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION.

ACCEPT
2/20/78

HOWEVER FROM PHOTOS AND HISTORY, THE AREA DOES APPEAR ABLE TO CONVEY SENSE OF THE TOWN SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Accepted
7/11/78

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 8.1.78

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered JUL 11 1978

INT:2106-74

NR

HUGH JACKSON MORGAN, JR.
FIRST NATIONAL-SOUTHERN NATURAL BUILDING
POST OFFICE BOX 2563
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35202

April 25, 1979

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D. C. 20243

Re: Linville, North Carolina
Historic District

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

On January 30, 1979 you wrote Dr. and Mrs. A. Ledyard DeCamp, 3411 Seward Place, Charlotte, N. C. 28211, advising that property they own in Linville, North Carolina is located in a historic district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

I have purchased Dr. and Mrs. DeCamp's property in Linville, and would appreciate your advising me of the current status of this matter.

Sincerely,

Hugh Morgan
Hugh J. Morgan, Jr.

HJMjr/vt

Registered
March 7, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC PLACES

MAY 01 1979

DATE (PRINTED)

DATE

INITIAL

Post 5/8

NR
registered
7-11-78

May 25, 1979
Middletown Historic
District

Dear Sir:

I slightly over a year ago we received a letter from your department that our home was being considered for the National Register. We have received nothing further.

Would you please check your files and send us any information concerning our home. The number on our first letter was H 34-880.

The address label read:

Patrick J. & Evelyn M.
DeStefano
1700 Liberty St.
Alton, Ill. 62002
Re: Middletown Historic District

Registered
7-11-78
Madison Co.
Ill.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give us.

Sincerely,
Evelyn M. DeStefano

THE NATIONAL

STAMP

STATE RECORD

MAY

1979

sent 5/8

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

605 STATE OFFICE BUILDING • 400 SOUTH SPRING STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62706

CHICAGO OFFICE - ROOM 100, 160 NO. LASALLE 60601

David Kenney, Director • James C. Helfrich, Assistant Director

November 2, 1977



Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination form for
Middletown Historic District.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this form.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Keith A. Sculle".

Keith A. Sculle
National Register Coordinator
Division of Historic Sites

KS/jw
Enclosure

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **ILLINOIS**

Date Entered **JUL 1 1978**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Middletown Historic District	Alton Madison County

Also Notified

Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson

Honorable Charles E. Percy

Honorable Paul Findley

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. David Kenney
Director, Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
400 South Spring Street
Springfield , Illinois 62706

NR Byers/bjr 7/12/78

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Correspondence associated with 2017 additional documentation



November 2, 2016

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places Program
National Park Service, Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nominations recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 28, 2016 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Marquette Apartments, Peoria, Peoria County
Turkey Hill Grange Hall, Belleville, St. Clair County
Edward D. Brigham House, Glencoe, Cook County
William and Jennette Sloane House, Elmhurst, DuPage County
Potter and Barker Grain Elevator, La Fox, Kane County
Brainerd Bungalow Historic District, Chicago, Cook County

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PACKAGE ALSO CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

Middletown Historic District (Additional Documentation), Alton, Madison County

Approved at the June 24, 2016 meeting

North Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease), Geneva, Kane County, IL
Central Geneva Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase), Geneva, Kane County, IL

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program

enclosures

1 Old State Capital Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701

ILLINOISHISTORY.GOV

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: 11/17/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/22/2016 1:43:06 PM Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/3/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

<i>Submission Type</i>	<i>Property Type</i>	<i>Problem Type</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date 1-3-17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places**

**Comments
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Middletown Historic District, Additional Documentation
Property Location: Madison County, Illinois
Reference Number: AD78001166
Date of Return: January 3, 2017

Reason for Return

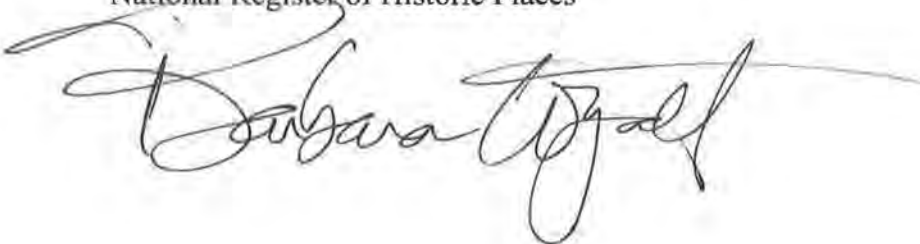
This nomination is being returned for the corrections, described below.

Corrections Needed

1. The nomination was submitted without a transmittal letter or other correspondence. Please forward all required correspondence.
2. The photo log references 35 photos, but only 29 were submitted. Please reconcile the list and photos.

Please call me at 202-354-2252 or send an email to barbara_wyatt@nps.gov if you have any questions.

Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara Wyatt", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



February 15, 2017

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places Program
National Park Service, Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nominations recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 28, 2016 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Garfield Elementary School, Moline – Rock Island County

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PACKAGE ALSO CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:
Residential Hotels in Chicago, 1880 – 1930 Multiple Property Document Corrections (MC 100000543)**

Middletown Historic District,--Alton, Madison County – CD with the photographs missing from the original submittal

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program

enclosures



June 6, 2017

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

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review is one National Register Nomination Form. It has been recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. It is being submitted in a digital format on the enclosed disk, and is the true and correct copy. Also being submitted is a tiff photo CD of a previously submitted nomination that was lost in the NR staff move to the main Interior Building in April.

West Loop-LaSalle HD (Boundary Increase) - Chicago, Cook County

Middletown HD (Add'l Doc.) - Alton, Madison County – TIFF photo CD only (resubmitted)

Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You can also email me at andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov if you need any additional information or clarification. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures



Joeckel, Jeffery <jeff_joeckel@nps.gov>

Fwd: [External] Middletown HD

1 message

Wyatt, Barbara <barbara_wyatt@nps.gov>
To: "Joeckel, Jeffery" <jeff_joeckel@nps.gov>

Thu, Apr 12, 2018 at 2:43 PM

EMAIL CONFIRMING NOMINATION IS CORRECT

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Hathaway, Amy <Amy.Hathaway@illinois.gov>
Date: Tue, Apr 25, 2017 at 4:55 PM
Subject: RE: [External] Middletown HD
To: "Wyatt, Barbara" <barbara_wyatt@nps.gov>
Cc: "Heckenkamp, Andrew" <Andrew.Heckenkamp@illinois.gov>

Hi Barbara!

No worries! As far as Middletown goes, the nomination is OK, but you were missing pictures 31 – 35. I sent them on February 15th.

Andrew and I would love to have a workshop for NR staff. We could float the idea on List Serve.

I do have 1 more question. Eric Ruggiero, who amended the Central Manufacturing District in Chicago, asked if she could get comments to help her argue national significance. Or would it be OK if she was able to talk to Roger about it?

That's all I have. I hope you have a good week and that there's no shutdown!

Best,

Amy

Amy Hathaway

National Register and Survey Specialist

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

O: 217-782-8588

4/12/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: [External] Middletown HD

From: Wya , Barbara [mailto:barbara_wyatt@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 25, 2017 2:48 PM
To: Hathaway, Amy <Amy.Hathaway@Illinois.gov>
Subject: [External] Middletown HD

Hi Amy. I'm sorry it's taken a few days, and I still don't have a definitive answer about the Middletown nomination. Jeff Joeckel (NR archivist) gave me a link to what we have (see attached). Edson is not here and we don't know if he got the disk you sent with the file; so we don't know which version this is.

Things like this happened with the move, although I know you were well ahead of it. Jeff thinks it would be safest for you to re-send via email the corrected nomination. He will swap that out with what's in the electronic file now. If you determine that the attached is the correct version, we don't need to do anything. If you don't feel like looking, just send the revised copy you have and we'll do the swap!

I've got many deadlines so I couldn't get to the Residential Hotels, but will as soon as I can. I did talk with Jim Gabbert about a SHPO workshop around the time of the NTHP meeting in November. He said nothing is being planned at this time, but he likes the idea. I'll talk with Paul Loether and, if you're still interested, reach out to the guy I know at IIT. Thoughts?

Let me know if you have questions about Middletown or anything else, and I promise I'll get to the Res. Hotel ASAP.

Hope your week is going well!

Barbara

--

Barbara Wyatt, ASLA

National Park Service

National Register/NHL Programs

New address:

[1849 C. St., NW](#) - Mail Stop 7228

Washington, DC 20240

Email address and phone number remains the same:

barbara_wyatt@nps.gov 202.354.2252

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4/12/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: [External] Middletown HD

product privilege, or any other exemption from disclosure.

--

Barbara Wyatt, ASLA
202-354-2252
National Park Service
National Register/NHL Programs
[1849 C Street NW](#), Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240