

PH0663786

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

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RECEIVED

FEB 27 1978

DATE ENTERED

OCT 4 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC LEBANON HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATIONAn irregular area centered on St. Louis and Belleville streets from
Dee on the east to just west of the western city limits

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Lebanon

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

__ VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

St. Clair

CODE

163

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

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

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple - see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE, St. Clair County Courthouse
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Belleville

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE 1) Illinois Historic Structures Survey, St. Clair County
2) Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, St. Clair County

DATE

1) October 1972; 2) January 1975

 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Lebanon (1970 population 3,564), situated on a low ridge between Silver and Little Silver creeks, lies in the northeast corner of St. Clair County, about 15 miles northeast of Belleville, the county seat, and roughly 25 miles due east of St. Louis, Mo. The general surface of the land is rolling prairie with few major topographical features. The soil is generally rich and agriculture remains an economic mainstay, even though Lebanon precinct is within the St. Louis metropolitan area. The major natural resource is coal.

The Lebanon Historic District, rarely extending more than two city blocks either side of St. Louis and Belleville streets, is generally confined to the highest ground on the town site's ridge, the major exception being on the southeast, where a portion of the old Whiskey Flats section has been included. The actual boundary, though, was not based on topography but on visual cohesion, and circumscribes an area characterized by a generally homogeneous architectural quality indicative of 19th century Lebanon. The only exception to this criterion is on the southwest, where an area of archaeological significance was included despite the lack of visual character. The boundary here was drawn somewhat beyond the known extent of cultural debris and follows the 500 foot contour line and two private driveways. At all other points, the boundary mirrors the often sharp division between areas dominated by older and/or more substantial structures and those characterized by a mixture of recent, minor and/or radically altered structures.

Though relatively small, the historic district falls into at least five sub-areas, each with its own distinct traits. Southeast of St. Louis and Madison, the fabric is modest and residential and the building stock, on the average, far older than the rest of the city. St. Louis street west to about Horner is both the main commercial street and the main street of a small agricultural town extending north and south to the district boundaries. Near McKendree College on the northwest, the flavor is that of a small college town, as one might legitimately expect. What is unexpected is that this flavor does not really extend to Lebanon as a whole. Belleville Street represents a fourth distinct sub-area, one marked by the large homes of the prominent and bearing an almost suburban 19th century quality. Finally, there is the archaeologically important region along Belleville just beyond the city limits.

Residential density in the district is moderate to low throughout, with no more than 10 structures in any given square block. Residences are all single-family and detached and most are two stories in height. Although frame construction dominates, there is a significant proportion of masonry structures, particularly among those built before the Civil War. Lateral spacing and street set-back are generous and relatively uniform throughout. In general, relationships between individual residences are quite strong and the agreement of siting, scale, materials, etc., produces an historic streetscape of considerable merit.

Commercial structures are mostly two to three stories in height and almost all of masonry construction. Concentrated on St. Louis in a remarkable ensemble, they form a closed wall on the south side of the street from St. Clair to Pearl and again at the northeast corner of Pearl.

Land use patterns should be relatively clear from the foregoing, but can be easily summarized. The district is predominantly residential. Commercial uses are concentrated on St. Louis east of Monroe, with a slight tendency to encroach on residential areas immediately west along the same street. The major educational use is that of McKendree College northwest of College and Alton, while land used for agricultural and recreational purposes (the latter in the form of a country club) is restricted to those areas included

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

for their archaeological significance. There appear to be no federal properties in the district. A notable exception to land use practices is that the city's main intersection at St. Louis and Madison has park on its four corners instead of the more usual gas stations.

Lebanon's street pattern is that of an imperfectly expressed rectangular grid aligned along major coordinates, rather broken toward the west by the diagonal of Belleville. Though St. Louis is the city's main street, its traffic volume is quite light and mainly local and is far exceeded by that of Madison, a state highway.

Of 211 structures encompassed within the Lebanon Historic District, excluding garages, other incidental buildings and the thirteen recent structures falling within the archaeologically significant area, 58 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 30 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The background structures are almost all sympathetic in terms of quality, age, scale, etc., and tend to enhance the district despite the fact that many -- 38 of 98 -- have been inappropriately sided. Intrusions (10), intrusively remodeled older structures (3), and non-intrusive recent structures (12) together account for slightly under 12% of the extant building stock. The only prominent intrusions are a gas station at the northwest corner of Madison and Dee and a water tank at the northwest corner of Main and Pearl; the others are mainly small-scale or only semi-permanent and include a number of house trailers that could easily be moved elsewhere.

The oldest dated structure in the district is the Mermaid Inn (No. 6 below), built in 1830 in a highly simplified Federal Style. Purer, but rather late Federal is encountered (including No. 5 below) and the style seems to have retained its popularity long enough for individual structures to share its features with those of not only the Greek Revival but the Italianate as well (including No. 19 below). Greek Revival is quite common in relatively pure form (including Nos. 2-4, 15, 21), but also occurs highly simplified (including No. 20 below), and heavily influenced by the Italianate (Nos. 14, 17 below). That latter style is the one most frequently encountered in both residential (including Nos. 12, 13, 16, 18 below) and commercial structures (including No. 11 below) and is even more dominant if one considers the mansards of Second Empire a variation upon it (Nos. 7-9 below). The transition from Italianate to Queen Anne and Queen Anne itself are also well represented (including No. 1 below). Other styles occurring, though none in particular numbers, include Cottage Gothic, and Classical (v. No. 10 below) and Tudor revivals. No exclusively 20th Century styles are present.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lebanon, one of the most pleasant small cities in the Illinois portion of the St. Louis metropolitan area, possesses a surprising variety of architectural, archaeological and historical features that lift it far from the realm of that pleasantness into that of high significance. Though it is possibly historical accident that placed Lebanon on virtually the exact same spot as a prehistoric settlement -- there is absolutely no evidence of continuous occupation -- it does share its site with a Late Woodland Village, a village that could prove extremely important in shedding further light on the inter-relationships between the Late Woodland peoples and the Mississippians centered at nearby Cahokia.

A relatively early settlement in the context of Illinois' more recent history, Lebanon lies across the old and once very important Vincennes-St. Louis Road, a fact that has left a major reminder in the Mermaid Inn (No. 6 below). Though the Vincennes Road is hardly minor, the major moment in Lebanon's history was the establishment there of McKendree College in 1828 (v. No. 3 below), one of the very first institutions of higher education in the state.

Architecturally, the Lebanon Historic District embraces several outstanding examples of styles popular in Illinois during the 19th Century. Though there are numerous fine residences -- and a residential fabric they help create is most excellent -- it is the commercial district that is of greatest significance. The most prominent passage in the commercial ensemble is created by three striking, adjacent Second Empire business houses (v. Nos. 7-9 below), but these are only the focal point of one of the finest, although short Main Streets in Illinois.

HISTORY

Although the recorded history of Lebanon does not begin until 1804 with the arrival of the first European settlers, human habitation of the area began several centuries earlier. Exactly when this occurred is a matter for speculation, but by Late Woodland and early Mississippian times (ca. A.D. 700-1100), the Lebanon ridge was occupied, an occupation documented by a mound and village site along Belleville just west of the present city limits (v. S-204, 205 below). During the Early Historic Period, the area, like most of Illinois was occupied by the Illiniwek, who were then displaced by the Ottawa and other northern peoples by the end of the 18th Century. The last of the Illiniwek, the Kaskaskia, ceded their claims in the area to the United States government in 1803.

According to traditional accounts, the first European activity near Lebanon occurred around 1712, when the Spanish are said to have established a silver smelter south of the present city. They were followed by the French who, under Phillip Renault, Director General of Mines in Illinois for the Department of New Orleans, began mining operations in St. Clair Co. in 1722 and may have worked silver on Silver Creek.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Lebanon Centennial Commission, History in a Nutshell, Lebanon 1974.
Shepard, Olive B., et al, Pictorial Lebanon, Lebanon 1906.
Centennial McKendree College with St. Clair County History, Lebanon 1928.
History of St. Clair County, Illinois, Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia 1881.
Baréis, Charles J., "The Knoebel Site, St. Clair County, Illinois," Illinois Archaeological Survey Circular No.1, Urbana 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 129

UTM REFERENCES

A	116	2548810	42767610	B	116	2549510	42767010
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	116	2549440	4276440	D	116	2553210	42764110
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the intersection of Main and Herman, the boundary extends south to the alley N of Dee, E on this alley to Cherry, S on Cherry to the interior property lines S of Dee, W on these to the first property lines E of Herman, S on these to the first property line S of Schuetz, W on this to Herman, S on Herman to the extension of the S line of 410 Fritz, W on this and the line itself to Fritz, N on Fritz to Schuetz, E on Schuetz to the first property line W of Herman, N on this and the W line of 212 E. Dee to Dee, W on Dee to Madison, S on Madison to the S line of 104 W. Dee, W on this and then N on the W line of

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

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

9 August 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

Don Kenny

TITLE *Director, Department of Conservation*

DATE *October 19, 1977*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST: *William Lebour*

DATE

10/4/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

SEP 28, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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The first permanent and documented settlement in the Lebanon precinct was made by William Bradsby and two fellow Kentuckians in 1804, all of them locating on Silver Creek about three miles north of the present city. They were followed after 1807 by several others, mostly, like them, from Kentucky, and by 1814 much of the land had been claimed and entered. The first settler in what was to become the City of Lebanon was Henry White, who entered the quarter section on which the original town was later laid out on 24 September 1814. The next few years witnessed the arrival of sufficient newcomers that by 1818 the first school and store were opened, the latter by William Kinney, one of the founders of Lebanon and later Lieutenant Governor of Illinois (1826-30).

Located on the line of the important Vincennes-St.Louis stage route, the embryonic but as yet unnamed town began to grow. In 1820, Wm.Kinney erected a substantial brick hotel, the Veranda, at Madison and Main that also served as the newly established post office. The town was laid out by Kinney and Thomas Ray in 1825, surveyed by Aaron Reed, Jr., and the plat filed for record on 27 July that same year. By 1827, when John Mason Peck opened the Rock Spring Seminary, Illinois' first institution of higher education, just west of the town, Lebanon had a population estimated at 200.

The next two years were instrumental in establishing both Lebanon's character and the continued but modest growth it has enjoyed ever since. First, in 1828, enterprising citizens organized the Lebanon Seminary, changed in name only to McKendree College in 1831 (v.No.3 below for further discussion of the college). Then, in 1829, the Vincennes-St.Louis route was laid out as a state road by John Thomas and Thomas Ray, passing through Lebanon presumably on St.Louis.

Assured of a continuing place on the map by a very early college and an important route of western migration, Lebanon's subsequent history is quiet and generally free of abnormally great events. German immigration, incipient by 1831, continued through most of the 19th Century and left its mark on Lebanon, as it did on most of St.Clair Co. and the entire St.Louis region. Charles Dickens, visiting Looking Glass Prairie north and east of the town in 1842, stayed at the Mermaid Inn (NO.6 below) and commented favorably on it and the town in his American Notes. Lebanon was incorporated, first as a town (May 1857) and then as a city (18 August 1874), while population continued to increase and reached 3,169 in 1890. The railroad arrived -- the Ohio and Mississippi, 1854 -- and various industries were established: the Lebanon Distillery (1856), Veranda Flouring Mill (1856), Lebanon Brewery (before 1860), the Carriage, Wagon and Agricultural Manufactory (1861), Hoffmann Cigar Manufactory (1866), Lebanon Soda and Mineral Water Factory (1868), Pfeffer Milling Company (1889). Coal mines were in operation through out the county.

But Lebanon was destined to become neither a railroad nor a manufacturing center. It remained, instead, a small college town and the commercial center of a small but prosperous agricultural region. Not even being within the St.Louis metropolitan area, to which it was firmly connected by an inter-urban railway as early as 1903, has had a particular effect, and what was written in 1906 is still basically true today: "Lebanon, still happily, partakes much of the cordiality of 'the quaint old town of the single street where folks shake hands and smile when they meet'."

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the corresponding map. Where more than one area applies, the greater is mentioned first.

1. RESIDENCE

203 West Center

Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. (STEVENSON) HOUSE

716 College

Built before 1867

The original owner has not been determined. The house is now the official residence of the presidents of McKendree College, its common name being derived from the gift that helped make that possible.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. OLD MAIN (HABS ILL-227)

McKendree College Campus

Cornerstone laid in 1850, building completed 15 June 1851

McKendree College, originally organized as the Lebanon Seminary of the Illinois Methodist Conference, is one of three schools with a strong claim to being the state's oldest college (the others are Illinois College at Jacksonville and Shurtleff College at Upper Alton). Of the three, Illinois was the only one originally organized as a college and the first to graduate a class (and the only one with its original building still in use), Shurtleff was the first to hold classes (but at Rock Spring near Lebanon and as a seminary), and McKendree was the first to hold classes at its present and original location (but also as a seminary and not graduating a class until 1841).

The first movement towards establishing what was to become McKendree College came on 21 September 1827 when citizens of Greene County petitioned the 4th session of the Illinois Methodist Conference to consider the subject of a seminary. The Conference responded by referring the petition to a committee, but before that group could act, the citizens of Lebanon decided the matter for them. Meeting on 20 February 1828, they drew up articles of organization for "a seminary of learning." A building committee was appointed March 1, land acquired, and construction begun. When, in late October, it became clear that that building was far from completion, rented space was arranged and Lebanon Seminary formally opened on 24 November 1828.

Its name changed in the meantime, "McKendree College" was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly, together with Illinois College and Alton (Shurtleff) College on 19 February 1835. A second, more liberal charter was granted to

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3. Continued

McKendree on 26 January 1839. Since that time, the college has been a major force not only in Lebanon, but the state as a whole. Prominent graduates have been numerous, but their number was probably never more apparent than in 1905, when, in Illinois, they included the governor, lieutenant governor, two congressmen, two judges of the Illinois Supreme Court, and presidents of three of the state's colleges.

Of the extant buildings of McKendree College, Old Main is the oldest.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. CHAPEL (HABS ILL-228)

McKendree College Campus

Built in 1856-8

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. COMMERCIAL BUILDING

117 East St.Louis

Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. MERMAID INN (HABS ILL-231)

114 East St.Louis

Built in 1830 by Captain Lyman Adams

On National Register, entered 12-4-75.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. BACHMANN BUILDING

127 West St.Louis

Built before 1881

Henry Bachmann was engaged in the furniture business at this address in 1881 and the Bachmann's continued in business, adding undertaking to their furniture line, well into the 20th Century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. REINHARDT BUILDING

115 West St.Louis

Built before 1881

Charles Reinhardt was engaged in tailoring and retail clothing, locating at this address by 1881.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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9. PESOLD BUILDING
121 West St. Louis
Built before 1881

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. EDWARD PFEFFER HOUSE
Northeast corner Madison and Main
Built in 1906

Edward Pfeffer was associated with the Pfeffer Milling Company, organized in 1889 and one of Lebanon's most important industrial establishments.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. COMMERCIAL BUILDING
Northwest corner St. Louis and Fritz
Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. RESIDENCE
109 West Center
Built ca. 1867

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. JAMES RIGGIN (FRED PESOLD) HOUSE
Southeast corner St. Louis and Monroe
Built ca. 1838; alterations ca. 1847; present appearance probably dates from ca. 1866

James Rigglin has been documented at this address beginning in 1838 and was assessed for a 2½ story building -- the height of this structure -- in 1847. It is highly improbable that that 2½ story building is, however, the same as the one now extant, unless that earlier structure was radically altered to become the present Italianate Villa. Most likely, the present appearance and/or building dates from ca. 1866, when George Bernays, a prominent and wealthy St. Louisan removed from that city to Lebanon for reasons of health. One member of that family Augustus C. Bernays, later to become one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the St. Louis area. He graduated from McKendree in 1872 and then went to Germany to pursue medical studies at Heidelberg. After work in Berlin, Vienna and London, where he was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons, he settled in St. Louis. Dr. Bernays was a pioneer in abdominal surgery and in the introduction of antiseptic treatment, was a noted teacher, and invented surgical instruments long in general use. Around the turn of the century, this was the home of Fred Pesold, head of the music department at McKendree College.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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14. GOVERNOR AUGUSTUS CHAPLIN FRENCH HOUSE
820 Belleville
Built in 1854

Augustus Chaplin French, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Illinois in 1832, opening his law office at Paris, in Edgar County. A friend and associate of Stephen Douglas, he served in the Illinois Legislature (1836-40), as United States District Attorney in the 4th District, and as head of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Illinois (1839 et seq.) He was first elected Governor of Illinois in 1846 and was re-elected in 1848 for a four-year term. He retired from public life in 1853, settling at Lebanon. While in retirement, he founded the law department of McKendree College and was its head until his death in 1864. He was also a member of the college's Board of Trustees and president of the board at the time of his death.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. LOUIS PLACK HOUSE
220 East Schuetz
Built in 1868

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. BENJAMIN HYPES HOUSE
904 Belleville
Built ca.1865

Benjamin Hypes settled at Lebanon in 1828 and for two years subsequent operated the town's first flouring mill. In 1831, he entered into partnership with Nathan Horner in the mercantile trade, the firm of Horner and Hypes erecting Lebanon's first large business house the following year. In 1843, he went into business for himself, continuing as one of the town's leading merchants until 1863.

Mr. Hypes was one of the charter trustees of McKendree College (1835), auditor of the college in 1835-6, and treasurer from 1836-73. He also served as postmaster of Lebanon under President Lincoln.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. DAVID CHAMBERLIN HOUSE
918 Belleville
Built in 1855

David Chamberlin, a Methodist itinerant and then preacher in Lebanon, was one of the subscribers to the original fund for establishing the Lebanon Seminary in 1828. Later head of McKendree College's boarding department, he was also the patriarch of one of Lebanon's most prominent families. Two of his sons,

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17. Continued

McKendree Hypes and John McLean, were among the city's leading citizens, the former as president of Mc Kendree (1894 et seq) and the later as a successful merchant, president of the board of education, city councilman, and treasurer of the college.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. RESIDENCE

121 North Pearl

Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. RESIDENCE

404 Fritz

Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20. RESIDENCE

302 East Dee

Date of Construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. RESIDENCE

101 South Alton

Date of construction unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

S-204. PFEFFER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
S-205.

Located just outside the western city limits of Lebanon is the Pfeffer archaeological site (Illinois Archaeological Survey Nos.S-205, 204). Pfeffer is a Late Woodland (Late Bluff) and early Mississippian period (ca.A.D.700-1100) mound and village site situated 100 feet above the eastern side of Silver Creek along the bluffs and rolling upland prairie.

The site consists of a Late Woodland-Mississippian village and two associated mounds. The mounds are located on the north side of Belleville just east of a private driveway. Mound No.1, the larger of the two mounds, is approximately 5½' in height, 55' in width and 60' in length. The top three feet of earth was removed from Mound No.1 in 1936 in order to utilize it as a golf green. (Mr.Pfeffer, the owner of the property, reports that no cultural materials

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S-204, 205. Continued

were found when the mound was altered.) Mound No.2 is 3' in height, 36' in length and 25' in width. A bench is located on the western side of the mound. Presently, the mounds are utilized as part of a private lawn with the only disturbance being an occasional mowing. A section of the village area does extend north onto the present-day golf course. However, the major portion of the village site is located south of Belleville in a field utilized for agricultural purposes.

The Pfeffer site was initially located in 1971 by Eric Rauh of the University of Illinois as part of a survey of the Silver Creek Drainage. This survey was undertaken as part of the state's Historic Sites Survey program. The cultural and temporal affiliations of the site were based primarily on ceramic materials, the major distinction being made between the grit-, grog-, limestone-tempered (with shell occurring occasionally) Late Woodland materials and the shell-tempered Mississippian ceramics. Surface materials also consisted of two crude triangular projectile points, chert debitage, bone, limestone, and a turtle shell fragment.

The Pfeffer archaeological site can yield extensive data bearing on the inter-relationships which existed between contemporary Late Woodland and Mississippian populations. Data pertinent to the understanding of dwelling arrangements within the village and the methods employed in constructing these structures, the morphology and purpose of the two mounds, the ceramic assemblage, and the cultural changes manifested in these various archaeological data categories which might suggest the adaptation of certain Mississippian traits by the Late Woodland people.

Recent archaeological investigations undertaken at the Knoebel site, a Late Woodland-Mississippian community located several miles southwest of Lebanon, have resulted in the identification of four successive periods indicative of an evolutionary sequence representing the 'Mississippianization' of the Late Woodland population (Bareis: 1976). The Pfeffer site could prove extremely important in further delineating this evolutionary sequence because of its proximity to the large Mississippian center of Cahokia (15 miles ESE) and Emerald Mound (4 miles NE). It is a location where continual contact and interaction between the Late Woodland and Mississippian populations would have been possible.

(Preceding courtesy of Kathleen Maruszak, Cultural Resource Management
Archaeologist, Illinois Archaeological Survey)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM REFERENCES (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E.	16 2 55	330	42 76 510
F.	16 2 55	510	42 76 500
G.	16 2 55	950	42 76 150
H.	16 2 55	700	42 75 ⁹³⁰ 950
I.	16 2 55	240	42 76 160
J.	16 2 54	950	42 76 220
K.	16 2 54	220	42 75 ⁷⁴⁰ 760
L.	16 2 53	880	42 75 ⁷⁴⁰ 760
M.	16 2 54	060	42 76 180
N.	16 2 54	690	42 76 400
O.	16 2 54	630	42 76 500
P.	16 2 54	710	42 76 760

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CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

the same property to Dee, W on Dee to Pearl, S on Pearl to the S line of 202 W. Dee, W on this and then N on the W line of the same property to Dee, W on Dee to the interior property lines W of St. Clair, N on these to Main, W on Main to the E line of 324 W. Main, S on this to the interior property lines S of Main, W on these to Monroe, N on Monroe to Main, W on Main to the W line of 119 S. Monroe, N on this to the interior property lines N of Main, W on these to the first property lines E of Horner, S on these to the interior property lines S of Main, W on these to Horner, N on Horner to the interior property lines SE of Belleville, SW on these to the first street W of Chamberlin, S on this until intersected by the 500' contour line marking the top of the ridge paralleling Belleville, SW along this contour line to the next road or driveway, N on this to Belleville, NE on Belleville to the first road or driveway north, N on this and its extension until again intersecting the 500' contour line, generally NE on this line until its intersection with the extension of the interior property lines NW of Belleville, NE on this extension and the interior property lines themselves to the interior property lines W of Alton, N on these to St. Louis, W on St. Louis to Stanton, N on Stanton and its extension to the interior property lines S of College, W on these to the W line of 906 College, N on this to College, E on College to Stanton, N on Stanton to a line 5' S of and parallel to the S wall of McKendree College's Edwin F. Voigt Science Hall, E on this line to Alton, S on Alton to the N line of 306 N. Alton, E on this to the interior property lines E of Alton, S on these to Randle, E on Randle to Horner, S on Horner and the E line of 612 W. Center to the interior property lines N of St. Louis, E on these to the W line of 216 W. Center, N on this and Roosevelt to the interior property lines N of Center, E on these to Madison, S on Madison to Center, W on Center to the first property line W of Madison, S on this to the interior property lines N of St. Louis, E on these to Fritz, S on Fritz to the interior property lines S of St. Louis, E on these to the E line of 215 E. Main, S on this to Main and then E on Main to the point of commencement.

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

Property Lebanon Historic District

78003113
St. Clair, county

State Ill.

Working Number 2.27.78.2594

TECHNICAL

Photos 40
Maps 4

CONTROL

pl
OK 3.2.78

HISTORIAN

Shay
9.12.78
accept

It is notable as a good remnant of 19th century town with a variety of styles linked by familiar plot plan for that part of country. #8 isn't sweetly stated, however. We do know well - what is there. Defer to archeologist or whether

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Although this dates from the same period as the earlier submissions we had difficulties with, this seems to be a better effort - with no real problems. An archaeological area is included which ~~is~~ extends in SW direction - but I guess it should be included - should have archaeological review for that segment boundaries were apparently selected to include eligible areas

accept
Braham
8.9.78

ARCHEOLOGIST

archeological areas should be included. a link is made. We do not see new structures in neighborhood of mounds

OTHER

Archeological areas are adequately addressed as to both description and significance. include in district

J Branch Accept HAER
9-27-78 Inventory _____

Brady 9-27-78 Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

I concur with above
Comments

Accept
Labovitch
9/28/78

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

perman
10/4/78

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered OCT 4 1978

Federal Register Entry 11-7-78

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74