

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 AT&T Booster Station

other names/site number Bank of Madison County

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 119 S. Main Street

☐

not for publication

city or town Edwardsville

☐

vicinity

state Illinois

county Madison

zip code 62025-1903

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 of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources - SHPO

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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| ☒ | private |
| ☐ | public - Local |
| ☐ | public - State |
| ☐ | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Communications Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/Financial Institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone

walls: BRICK

STONE/Limestone

roof: SYNTHETICS

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The 1931 AT&T Booster Station is located at 119 South Main Street in Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois (pop. ~26,000). The Art Deco building itself is not large, being one story over a raised basement and containing approximately 6,000 square feet. A flat roof covers the rectangular brick and limestone building. Character-defining Art Deco features include stepped pilasters, the limestone floret sculptures, and the bronze entrance doors with etched glass above them. The window bays remain intact; however, the windows themselves have been replaced throughout the years and some of the basement windows have been filled in. The building underwent rehabilitation in 2022, which included renovating the interior of the structure, adding office spaces and modern bank features such as a bank teller station and updated bathrooms. The 2022 renovations also included a small addition on the northwest corner of the building and a drive-through structure in the parking lot to the west of the building. The additions were designed to be minimally visible from the streets and provide a modern entrance for the building which is now being used as a Bank of Madison County. The exterior of the building, in particular the façade and south elevation, retain a high degree of historical integrity. The original building materials, such as the limestone material, buff brick, and etched glass, remain. The building retains historic integrity.

Narrative Description

SETTING & SITE

Edwardsville is a small city in southern Illinois, located close to the Missouri border. It has a prominent local historic district, which includes the AT&T Booster Station (*Figures 1 & 2*). The Booster Station is located at the east end of Edwardsville's historic central business district in a predominantly commercial area (*Figure 3*).

The AT&T Booster Station is located at the northwest corner of Main and Park streets. Lying west of the building is the (~11,000 square feet) parking lot. On the southern end of the parking lot is the drive-through bank structure. This 800 square foot drive through canopy is a non-contributing structure. Directly north of the AT&T Booster station is the Berleman House, which was added to the National Register in 1980.

EXTERIOR

The AT&T Booster Station is a one-story building with a flat roof behind a limestone capped parapet (*Photo 1*). It has a buff brick exterior with decorative limestone pieces and a limestone water table on three elevations (*Photo 2*). All the windows are non-historic within historic masonry openings unless noted otherwise. The window openings have soldier course lintels, limestone sills, and brick panels under the windows. The historic entrance is marked by recessed limestone and has bronze doors (*Photo 3*). Above this entrance is a historic flagpole.

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PRIMARY (EAST) ELEVATION

The façade faces east onto Main Street (*Photos 1 & 2*). Six bays organize this elevation. The southernmost bay contains the historic entrance. Five identical window bays fill the remainder of the wall. The windows have soldier course brick lintels and brick frieze panels below. Stepped brick pilasters separate the window bays, giving the building a sense of verticality and geometry that is characteristic to the Art Deco style. The stepped pilasters include decorative brick chevrons and stepped limestone caps that rise slightly above the limestone parapet cap. Decorative limestone floret sculptures adorn each window bay above the windows (*Photo 6*). Below each window opening is a small basement window within the limestone foundation, which forms a raised water table and acts as the base to the pilasters. Glass block fill the historic openings, and non-historic translucent plexiglass panels cover the blocks. The entrance bay breaks from the window and pilaster pattern. The entrance is separated from the windows and pilasters by a small, recessed shaft of brick. The entrance itself is set back into the building and has a stepped limestone surround as well as a soldier brick lintel. It has two historic full light bronze doors with a historic three-part transom window containing etched glass. A limestone medallion adorns the upper façade above the entrance; it differs in design from those above the windows, having three chevrons in place of the floral motif (*Photo 3 & 4*).

SOUTH ELEVATION

The design of the east elevation repeats onto the south elevation. Four window bays organize this narrower elevation, which faces Park Street. The same stepped pilasters divide the centered bays, with brick chevrons and stepped limestone caps that rise above the roofline. One notable difference between the east and south elevations is that the basement windows in the limestone foundation. Buff brick, similar to the original brickwork, fills three of the openings, and limestone fills the other, possibly a historical condition (*Photo 10*).

WEST ELEVATION

The west (rear) elevation faces what is now the bank's parking lot (*Photo 10*). This elevation is a simplified version of the east elevation, containing fewer decorative elements. The 2022 addition wraps the northwest corner. The historic portion of the elevation is a simplified brick wall with a limestone parapet cap and does not continue the pattern of stepped pilasters, limestone florets, or the limestone water table. Buff brick fills the basement window openings. Five typical windows pierce this wall. Near the south end of the wall is a smaller, horizontal rectangular window that was part of the 2022 renovations. A square brick chimney rises from the south end of the elevation (*Photo 8*). A geometric pattern of recessed bricks decorates the top of the chimney, and limestone caps the structure.

The non-historic addition at the north end of the elevations supports the building's current role as a bank,

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primarily providing an accessible entrance (*Photo 9*).¹ This addition protrudes around twelve feet. Cast stone and fiber cement panels clad the addition. The cast stone consists of two different shades, a limestone color and a darker gray color. The limestone shade of the cast stone is the material that is primarily visible on the west elevation. The addition contains a curtain wall window and entrance door made of glass and an aluminum frame. To the north of the entrance door is an inlaid ATM. Behind the entrance vestibule a wall of fiber cement in a dark gray color can be seen (*Photo 7*).

NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation has two window openings with soldier course lintels, limestone sills, and a brick frieze panel below. There is a stylized floret above the eastern window, and the raised limestone foundation is only visible for that front window bay, connecting the bay visually with the façade. A new set of concrete stairs that lead to the basement have been installed, as well as a canopy over the stairs that intersects one of the historic window openings. The addition covers the west half of this elevation. There is a fiber cement accent panel with a fiber cement parapet above it and a drainpipe on the side. There is an additional wall constructed in the cast stone limestone shade that is visible on the north elevation. No openings pierce the addition on this elevation (*Photo 5*).

INTERIOR

The historic main entrance is from Main Street to the east. The entrance vestibule has the original historic floor tiles and etched glass (*Photo 3*). A half flight of stairs leads up from the vestibule to the main floor level. It is here that the 2022 renovations can first be seen. The open space of the building that is in the center of the floor plan functions as the primary space for the Madison County Bank, the current occupant. The floor tiles, office spaces, walls, and partitions, are all new as of 2022. The structural columns remain the same. The renovations kept floor plan open; the office walls are predominantly glass, which helps visually bring the space together. The ceiling has been painted white but left exposed (*Photos 11 through 13*). The addition to the northwest corner of the building includes an elevator that connects the first floor to the basement. There is also the same half flight of stairs here as in the historic entrance, visually tying these two parts together with the new renovations.

The historic stairs that lead to the basement are located near the historic entrance in the southeast portion of the building. Next to the basement stairs is another historic staircase that leads to the roof. The basement has a similar open floor plan to the first floor, with the same structural columns placed throughout. The flooring for the basement shows different alterations made throughout the building's history. There are red tiles, concrete, and black tiles, which are all exposed (*Photo 14 & 15*). The glass blocks filling the basement windows can be seen from the interior. The brick walls are covered in plaster in the unrenovated portions and drywall in the

¹ The addition was designed in conjunction with the review of the Edwardsville Historic Preservation Commission to ensure the addition's compatibility, using the guidance in *Preservation Brief Number 14: Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings*.

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2022 renovations. The renovated parts of the basement include a landing for the elevator, two bathrooms, a staff break room, and an IT room. These are all located in the northeast part of the building. The basement also contains a mechanical room in the northwest section. There is an unrenovated room in the southeast corner that appears to have been an old bathroom. It contains historic floor tiles.

INTEGRITY

The AT&T Booster Stations retains historic integrity as an excellent local example of Art Deco architecture and as a communications facility. The building remains within its historic location at the edge of the central business district.

The station retains most of its historic exterior design and materials, including the pilasters that project above the roofline, the decorative limestone and brickwork, Art Deco-style florets, the original bronze entry doors and transom, the original flagpole on the rooftop, and the chimney. Even secondary elevations retain the original limestone parapet caps, the original fenestration pattern, brick lintels, and limestone windowsills. The first-floor windows were originally six-over-six metal windows, but they have been replaced at least twice by subsequent owners (*Figures 7 & 8*). The basement windows were originally three-light metal windows but those on the façade have been replaced with glass block windows many years ago, possibly while AT&T was still using the building when their rear parking lot raised the grade above the rear basement windows.

The building has been renovated into a bank. There is a small, unobtrusive addition (constructed to create an entrance from the parking lot) nestled around the northwest corner, incorporating the area along the rear of the building. Positioned on the northwest corner opposite the street corner facades, the new addition is minimally visible from both streets. On the interior, the building has been remodeled several times throughout its history, including within the period of significance. It was first remodeled by the phone company in 1946 to add counters and offices when the phone company moved its business offices into the building. The building was remodeled again in 1976 when the Stahly Cartage Company purchased the building and moved their offices into it. After Stahly left the building, the next owner removed all of the non-original frame and drywall partitions as well as floor coverings, including glued tile in the basement and shag carpeting on the first floor, but never completed his renovation of the interior.

Now owned by the bank, their renovations include new offices on the first floor positioned along the perimeter walls of the building as partial height, glass walls to preserve the feel of the original open floor plan. New rooms in the basement are also confined to the perimeter and retain the historic brick wall rooms. The historic mosaic tile floor in the entry vestibule and exposed concrete ceilings remain, as do the columns with inverted pyramidal capitals. The half stairs from the entry to the first floor have had a concrete slurry added to the treads but is otherwise unchanged while the stairs to the basement and the roof are in the original condition.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1931-1974

Significant Dates

1931

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Vonnegut Bohn & Mueller

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

The 1931 AT&T Booster Station, located at 119 South Main Street, Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of COMMUNICATIONS for its role as a booster station for AT&T's long distance telephone system and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent local example of Art Deco architecture, which is an extremely rare style in Edwardsville. The building was completed and put into service in 1931, and AT&T remained in the building until 1974, making the period of significance 1931 to 1974.² The AT&T Booster Station is an important building in the history of communications because as a booster station it was a key part of the success of the long distance telephone system. Booster stations (sometimes called amplifying stations) were needed every fifty miles along a long-distance line because the electrical signal would weaken over distance and needed to be amplified to complete the call. Because of the important role that booster stations played in the long-distance telephone system, Edwardsville's AT&T Booster Station is an important example of a building that was a key component in the telephone system. In addition, The AT&T Booster Station is an excellent example of Art Deco design, with brick relief work in geometric and chevron patterns, pilasters that project above the roofline, and with limestone detailing in the florets, stepped parapet caps, the window lintels, the raised water table and the entry surround. The buff brick building is not only an excellent example of Art Deco design, it is one of the only examples of Art Deco design in Edwardsville and the only example of an Art Deco commercial building downtown.³

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

The first European to explore the area that would become Edwardsville was David Badgley, a Baptist preacher, in 1799.⁴ In 1809 Benjamin Stephenson and Ninian Edwards moved to the area from Kentucky after Edwards was appointed governor of the Illinois Territory.⁵ Madison County was organized in 1812 and Edwards picked the Kirkpatrick farm as the best location for the county seat and in return, Kirkpatrick named the new town Edwardsville in the governor's honor.⁶ The first jail (a log cabin) was constructed in 1814 while the courthouse was completed in 1817.⁷ Edwardsville continued a slow but steady growth so that by 1818 there was a

² Polk's *Edwardsville (Madison County, Ill.) City Directory* (Taylor, MI: EL Polk and Company, 1932), 43; Polk's *Edwardsville (Madison County, Ill.) City Directory* (Taylor, MI: EL Polk and Company, 1974) 56; Polk's *Edwardsville (Madison County, Ill.) City Directory* (Taylor, MI: E L Polk and Company, 1975) 60; Cindy Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," *The Intelligencer*, May 5-6, 2012, 3

³ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3.

⁴ Dick Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon* (Edwardsville: The Intelligencer, 1991), 4; James S. Flagg; *Our 150 Years: Madison County, Illinois, 1812-1962* (Edwardsville: Madison County Sesquicentennial Committee, 1962), 10. Ephraim Connor was the first to settle in the area, but he quickly moved on.

⁵ "Early History of Edwardsville;" "History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon;" Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon*, 6; "History of Edwardsville," TownSquare Publications, accessed August 26, 2025, <https://townsquarepublications.com/history-of-edwardsville-il>.

⁶ "History of Edwardsville & Glen Carbon."

⁷ Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon*, 6; "Early History of Edwardsville."

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population of 166.⁸ Edwardsville continued to grow throughout the 1820s as stores and other businesses were started, including a hotel, so that by 1833 the town had a population of 350 people.⁹ This growth pattern continued throughout the 1830s as additional businesses were started, including a castor oil factory, a wool carding factory, and numerous mills while aspects of civil life were also forming, including two churches by the early 1830s.¹⁰ By 1847 the population was approximately 700 people.¹¹ In the 1850s, Edwardsville's economy developed a new source of income as coal mines began to be opened in the area fueling further growth in Edwardsville so that in 1853 it was reincorporated as a town.¹² By the start of the Civil War the population had grown to two thousand people.¹³ Although Edwardsville's growth slowed during the Civil War, the 1880s saw a number of businesses started, including additional mills, a sugar refinery, a carriage factory, machine shops, a soda factory, a cigar manufacturer, additional coal mines and coal companies, a brick yard, and a number of stores.¹⁴

EDWARDSVILLE AND THE AT&T BOOSTER STATION

The telephone entered Edwardsville in the 1880s as the population approached 2,887. The first phone was installed in 1882 and connected the Wabash Depot to Alton, although the local exchange had failed by 1885.¹⁵ Edwardsville once again had a telephone exchange in 1897 when the Central Union Telephone Company out of Chicago made Edwardsville part of the Alton exchange with an office at 131 North Main Street (non-extant).¹⁶

By 1930, the population had reached 6,235 people but the town, like the rest of the country, saw its economy weakened by the Great Depression. On August 20, 1930, David Hall, an attorney representing American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) announced plans for the construction of a booster station to amplify the long-distance signals along AT&T's New York-St. Louis Cable Line and the Chicago-St. Louis Cable Line in Edwardsville, an announcement that was met with enthusiasm in a town suffering from the effects of the Great Depression.¹⁷ The town was especially excited when AT&T announced that whenever possible materials would be bought locally and as many of the construction jobs as possible would be filled by local residents.¹⁸ The

⁸ Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon*, 6; "Early History of Edwardsville." Flagg, *Our 150 Years*, 12.

⁹ "History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon."

¹⁰ "History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon."

¹¹ "History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon."

¹² Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon*, 6.

¹³ Norrish, *A Pictorial History of Edwardsville and Glen Carbon*, 10.

¹⁴ "History of Edwardsville & Glen Carbon."

¹⁵ Louise Ahrens, "History of the Telephone," Madison County Historical Society, Typewritten Manuscript, 1963, 3, 4.

¹⁶ Ahrens, "History of the Telephone," 3, 4.

¹⁷ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3; "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, August 20, 1930, 1, 2; "Pass Ordinance to Permit New Cable Line Here," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, September 3, 1930, 1; "Desirable Improvement," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, August 21, 1930, 4.

¹⁸ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3; "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1; "Pass Ordinance to Permit New Cable Line Here," 1; "Desirable Improvement," 4.

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construction of the AT&T Booster Station was hailed as a boon to Edwardsville because it would create over two hundred construction jobs in the struggling local economy, followed by as many as fifteen permanent engineering jobs and additional office jobs.¹⁹

Besides the construction of the booster station and the permanent jobs that would come with it, AT&T also announced that underground cable would be laid, including cable for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, the Postal Telephone Company, and the Western Postal Telephone Company, further increasing the economic impact of the project and bringing the cost of the project to an estimated \$300,000, according to contemporary newspaper reports.²⁰ Hall's announcement noted that the company already had an option on the property of Louis Hartung at the northwest corner of South Main Street and Park Street with enough room on the property for ground additions to the planned 80' by 60' building made of concrete structural frame faced with brick, which would be designed with a foundation strong enough to add up to four additional floors.²¹

After the announcement, the Edwardsville City Council worked quickly to support the project and on September 2, 1930, the council passed an ordinance, authorizing AT&T to lay the cables for the booster station under the streets, on the condition that the company would repair the streets after the cables were laid.²² Two days later AT&T completed the transaction to purchase the Hartung property for a reported \$9,000, and by November 25, 1930, AT&T had hired the Hollrung Construction Company, based in nearby Alton to act as the general contractor, on the condition that as far as possible Edwardsville men would be hired to work on the project and Edwardsville companies would supply the construction materials.²³ Although AT&T had planned to start construction in the spring, Edwardsville mayor Charles E. Guetling encouraged the company to start work immediately to help with the unemployment in the city; as a result the excavation of the foundation began on December 3, 1930, and by January 28, 1931, the structural framing, plumbing and electrical work were underway.²⁴

As work on the excavation began, additional contracts were awarded to various subcontractors, including the Edwardsville Roofing Company, operated by Ray G. Grossman & Son, which would install a roof with an insulation layer of cork protected by a tar and gravel covering, while the contract for laying the cable was awarded to A. H. Ladd, an Edwardsville contractor who promised to use local men to do the work.²⁵

¹⁹ "How Mayor Has Aided in Relief of Unemployment," *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, April 17, 1931, 1, 2.

²⁰ "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1.

²¹ "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1; "Steel Laid Today for Phone Station," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, January 29, 1931, 2. Papers call it a two-story building, counting the main (first floor) and the raised basement as two stories.

²² "Desirable Improvement," 4; "Pass Ordinance to Permit New Cable Line Here," 1.

²³ "Closed Deal Today for New Building," *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, September 4, 1930, 1; "Alton Firm Given Contract," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, November 26, 1930, 1.

²⁴ "Steel Laid Today for Phone Station," 2; "How Mayor Has Aided in Relief of Unemployment," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, April 17, 1931, 1; "Excavation Begun," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, December 3, 1930, 1.

²⁵ "Local Roofers Given Job at Phone Building," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, January 12, 1931, 1; "Ladd is Awarded Phone Cable Job to be Built Here," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, January 7, 1931, 1.

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Construction on both the booster station and cable continued into the new year, but in February 1931, Ladd developed a serious illness and the contract for the cables was transferred to Kesi and Sons; work began on the brick walls around the same time.²⁶ By July 9, 1931, the equipment was being installed as the finishing touches were being made to the construction of the booster station.²⁷

The AT&T Booster Station opened for operations in September 1931 while the switchboard and offices were located down the street at 131 North Main (non-extant, demolished in 1961 for the expansion of the Edwardsville National Bank).²⁸ In 1946, after interior alterations to the AT&T Booster Station, AT&T moved the switchboard and business office from the 131 North Main location into the AT&T Booster Station.²⁹ In 1958 technical improvements were started on the AT&T Booster Station to prepare for direct dialing, which was implemented in Edwardsville in 1962.³⁰ In 1974, construction was started on a new building at 220 St. Louis Street and in January 1975, the offices were moved from the AT&T Booster Station to the new building.³¹ The building was vacant in 1975 before the Stahly Cartage Company purchased and moved into the building in December 1976 and remaining there until 2011.³²

THE AT&T BOOSTER STATION'S ROLE IN COMMUNICATIONS HISTORY

In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell made the first telephone call to his assistant, revolutionizing the communications industry as people could talk to each other from afar without needing to learn Morse code.³³ The telephone used a membrane attached to a piece of carbon to convert the sound waves of a spoken voice into an electrical signal that could be transmitted across wires and then a similar membrane and carbon receiver would convert the electrical impulses back into sound waves.³⁴ The initial technology had extremely limited range; for instance, the first outdoor telephone line, constructed in 1877, was only three miles long. Thomas Edison quickly invented a transmitter that increased the distance, although it was still limited.³⁵

²⁶ "Anton Ladd Sick, Change Contract," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, February 13, 1931, 1.

²⁷ "Equipment Being Placed at New Phone Booster," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, July 9, 1931, 1.

²⁸ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3; "Proposals Wanted," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, May 19, 1961, 11.

²⁹ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3; "Telephone Business Office to Move to New Location," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, November 16, 1946, 3.

³⁰ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3.

³¹ Reinhart, "An Art Deco Classic Provided Beauty and Jobs," 3.

³² *Polk's Edwardsville City Directory* (1976), 61; *Polk's Edwardsville City Directory* (1977), 61; "Open House," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, December 11, 1976, 5; Charles Bolinger, "Memories Rekindled Amidst Illinois Bell Transformation," *The Intelligencer Online*, June 8, 2020.

³³ Jason Morris, "History of the Telephone," Independent Telecommunications Pioneer Association (ITPA), accessed August 13, 2025, <https://www.nationalitpa.com/history-of-telephone>.

³⁴ "Calling a Country Far Away," The Telecommunications History Group, Inc., accessed August 13, 2025, <https://www.telcomhistory.org/science-long-distance.html>.

³⁵ "Calling a Country Far Away," Morris, "History of the Telephone."

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Originally, telephones had to be wired directly to each other and could only make calls between the two phones on that line. In 1877, Tivadar Pulska, a Hungarian inventor who worked for Thomas Edison, developed the idea for a telephone exchange that allowed a telephone to connect to more than one phone.³⁶ The following year, in 1878, George W. Coy, a Civil War veteran, approached Bell after a lecture and demonstration of his new invention and entered into a deal with Bell to set up the first telephone exchange, which opened in New Haven, Connecticut, and initially had twenty-one customers.³⁷ By 1882, the American Bell Telephone Company became the sole supplier for telephone equipment throughout the country, and by 1885 every major city in the United States had a telephone exchange.

While the American Bell Telephone Company focused on supplying the equipment, a subsidiary founded in 1885, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), built and operated a long-distance telephone system.³⁸ Even with Edison's transmitter, long-distance telephone calls were still limited geographically because the signal would degrade the longer the signal had to travel and the long-distance system had to be run on a separate network than local calls because of these technical limitations.³⁹ In 1892, the first call was made between New York and Chicago but that was effectively the limit of the technology at the time.⁴⁰ Not long after this first call, Michael I. Pupin invented the loading coil, which strengthened electrical signals and allowed for longer distance calls.⁴¹ His loading coils enable calls to be made up to 1,500 miles, as long as there were booster stations approximately every fifty miles.⁴² With the invention of the loading coils in booster stations, the first call from New York to Denver was made.⁴³ In 1907, Theodore Vail, the president of AT&T ordered researchers at the Bell Labs to develop an amplifier that would make coast-to-coast calls possible.⁴⁴ These researchers soon developed an amplifier that in combination with the loading coil technology made these long distance calls possible, as long as there were enough booster stations between the two points.⁴⁵

The AT&T Booster Station in Edwardsville was constructed to be the junction point between the trans-Continental Cable and the Chicago-St. Louis Cable.⁴⁶ The booster station was instrumental to the development of the national long distance telephone system because it improved communications along two separate cables while also allowing those two cables to be connected to each other as the long-distance telephone system

³⁶ "Tivadar Puskás," ETHW, last modified February 19, 2020, https://ethw.org/Tivadar_Pusk%C3%A1s.

³⁷ Greg Daugherty, "The Rise and Fall of Telephone Operators," HISTORY, August 2, 2021, updated May 27, 2025, <https://www.history.com/articles/rise-fall-telephone-switchboard-operators>.

³⁸ "Bell Telephone System," U-S-History.com, last modified 2025, <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1803.html>.

³⁹ "Calling a Country Far Away."

⁴⁰ "Calling a Country Far Away."

⁴¹ "Calling a Country Far Away."

⁴² "Calling a Country Far Away;" "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1.

⁴³ "Calling a Country Far Away;" "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1.

⁴⁴ "Calling a Country Far Away;" "Edwardsville Is Chosen for Big Boosting Plant," 1.

⁴⁵ "Calling a Country Far Away."

⁴⁶ "Desirable Improvement," 4.

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developed and was improved. The booster station's important role in expanding the long-distance telephone system makes it an important building in the history of communications while also adding to the economy of Edwardsville in the midst of the Great Depression. Communications throughout the country were improved because each booster station in the network extended the reach of the system and increased the quality of the calls.⁴⁷ Although telephone exchange buildings (which housed the switchboards) were more common buildings, they were part of the local telephone system, and a separate system was used for long distance communication.⁴⁸ Booster stations were only needed every fifty miles, making them less common than exchanges, but they were an integral part of the long-distance telephone system.

AT&T BOOSTER STATION AND ART DECO ARCHITECTURE

The AT&T Booster Station is an excellent example of Art Deco design and the only Art Deco building in downtown Edwardsville.⁴⁹ Art Deco is defined by its linear or angular structures, often highlighting vertical components in its design. Geometric ornamentation is often seen around door and window openings as well as the roof edges or parapet.⁵⁰ This one-story (with a raised basement), buff brick building exhibits many of the traditional ornamentations of Art Deco design, highlighted by the stepped projecting pilasters that extend beyond the roof line, creating a vertical emphasis despite the fact that the building is only one-story (*Photo 2*).

Stepped projecting limestone capitals with recessed sections top the pilasters further highlighting the parallel lines created by the stepped pilasters and with the projecting center section of the capital leading into a stylized chevron, vertically recessed decorative brick pattern, demonstrating geometric forms common in Art Deco and further emphasizing the verticality of the design. Between the pilasters the decorative limestone florets above a stylized shield while the limestone modillion above the entry has a floret above three chevrons, typical of the stylized decorative elements of Art Deco. The windows have a recessed stepped limestone lintel, and the entry doors have a recessed stepped limestone surround, both of which demonstrate the use of setbacks to emphasize the geometry of the rectangular fenestrations, again demonstrating typical Art Deco elements.

The geometric forms of the Art Deco design are further expressed by recessed brick panels below the windows that have header bricks that are recessed even further within the panel, increasing the setback from the façade. The paired, full-light, bronze doors have a very tall three-light transom etched with a geometric tulip pattern that also emphasizes the verticality of the design while the stepped projecting limestone foundation increases the sense of depth on the façade. Overall, the AT&T Booster Station is both the only Art Deco building in downtown Edwardsville, but it is also an ideal example of the form, with stylized elements that emphasize the

⁴⁷ "Calling a Country Far Away."

⁴⁸ Ahrens, "History of the Telephone," 10.

⁴⁹ Karen Bode Baxter, "Windshield Survey of Downtown Edwardsville," April 1, 2023.

⁵⁰ John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 76-77.

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verticality of the building through geometric forms. In addition, the setbacks typical in Art Deco design create geometric elements that further emphasize the verticality and geometry of the building.⁵¹

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The following two comparative properties help to illustrate the phone network at the time of the construction of the Edwardsville Booster Station.

JEWETT BOOSTER STATION (1931)

Jewett, Illinois, is a small village in Cumberland County, approximately one hundred miles northeast of Edwardsville. Located at the intersection of Cumberland Road and 17th Street is a historic AT&T Booster Station with striking similarities to the Edwardsville AT&T Booster Station. Both buildings were built around the same time.⁵² The Jewett Booster Station is about 5,000 square feet, making it slightly smaller than the station at Edwardsville which sits at about 6,000 square feet. Both buildings were built in the same Art Deco style, with stepped pilasters between the façade windows, buff brick, decorative limestone ornamentation, and similar entrances with etched glass transom windows. The Jewett Booster station even once had a flagpole about the main entrance, just like at the Edwardsville Booster Station (*Figure 10 and Photo 2*).

The similarities between the Jewett and the Edwardsville stations are so many that discussing the slight differences between them is more illustrative. The transom window above the Jewett Booster Station entrance is shorter and has a slightly different design etched in it than the transom window in Edwardsville. Another difference is that the entrance for the Jewett Booster Station has stairs that lead up to it, which Edwardsville does not. The decorative limestone above the entrance at Jewett is completely different than the one in Edwardsville, although they are in the same style. The water table at Jewett is made primarily of brick, with some limestone, unlike the Edwardsville water table which is entirely limestone. The side elevations at Jewett have only three windows and neither side elevation has the continuation of the stepped pilaster design from the façade, which we do see on the south elevation at Edwardsville. One notable feature of the Jewett Booster Station is that it retains the original windows, both for the first floor and the basement.

The Jewett Booster Station was a smaller operation than the booster station at Edwardsville. At Jewett, the station was used only for one long distance cable, that from Terre Haute, Indiana, to Vandalia, Illinois.⁵³ The Jewett Booster Station was equipped with one cable, one amplifying unit, and only had three men assigned to

⁵¹ Blumenson, 76-77; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, *What Style is It?* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2003) 122, 124.

⁵² "Equipment Being Placed at New Phone Booster," 1.

⁵³ "Booster Station of Phone Co. at Edge of Jewett," *Journal Gazette and Times Courier*, January 1, 1935, 3.

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it.⁵⁴ The Jewett Booster Station, while almost identical to the Edwardsville Booster Station, was a much smaller operation and is located in a more remote area which might account for its current unused and unrestored state.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BELL REPEATER STATION (1930)

The beginning of the twentieth century saw a boom in the communications industry. With this increase in business, there was a need for communications infrastructure like the Edwardsville AT&T Booster Station. The American Bell Telephone Company needed buildings for their expansion, and these buildings were built in the styles of their time, one of which was Art Deco. Another example of a communications building built around the same time as the AT&T Booster Station in Edwardsville is the Southwestern Bell Repeater Station in Wright City, Missouri, located at 690 North Service Road, approximately sixty miles due east of Edwardsville (*Figure 9*).

The Southwestern Bell Repeater Station was built in 1930, within a year of the AT&T Booster Station in Edwardsville. The layout of the two buildings are similar, both being one story with a raised basement, limestone water tables that wrap around the building, brick chimneys, and flat roofs. These two buildings were both built because of the developing technology of the telephone industry, with one station allocated to be a booster station and the other to be a repeater station.⁵⁵ A booster station is an amplifier that restores the strength of a transmitted signal while a repeater station receives the signal and retransmits it without strengthening it.⁵⁶

The primary difference between the two comes from the fact that they were built in two different architectural styles. The AT&T Booster Station is Art Deco while the Southwestern Bell Repeater Station is Tudor Revival. These two communications buildings represent different architectural styles from the early twentieth century, but the buildings themselves are functionally similar. The Southwestern Bell Repeater Station was built using red brick, limestone, and terracotta. Much of the detail work is done in terra cotta, which can be seen in the main entrance bay. The other significant feature of this building is its decorative quoins which create a prominent contrast to the red brick.⁵⁷ While the AT&T Booster Station and the Southwestern Bell Repeater station are both significant parts of communications history, they also represent different architectural styles that were sweeping the nation at the time of their establishment.

⁵⁴ "Telephone Booster Station," *Journal Gazette and Times Courier*, January 1, 1935, 8.

⁵⁵ Matthew Bivens, "Southwestern Bell Repeater Station – Wright City [MO]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination form (Washington, D.C.: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 7.

⁵⁶ "119 South Main AT&T Booster Station Edwardsville," Madison County Historical Society, last modified 2023, <https://madcohistory.org/119-south-main/>; A. E. Loring, *A Hand-Book of the Electromagnetic Telegraph* (New York: D, Van Nostrand, 1878), 53-54.

⁵⁷ Bivens, "Southwestern Bell Repeater Station," 7.

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CONCLUSION

The AT&T Booster Station played a large role in the history of Edwardsville as well as the larger history of communications in the United States. This building was built at a pivotal time in the Great Depression and brought many jobs to the people of Edwardsville. It was also a vital connection for the New York—St. Louis as well as the Chicago—St. Louis cable lines. The building itself is a great example of early twentieth century Art Deco architecture. Its geometric shapes, vertical lines, and ornamental details showcase the style well. While the company that built it has moved to a different establishment, this sole example of Art Deco architecture in Edwardsville remains. The building is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of COMMUNICATIONS and ARCHITECTURE, with a period of significance spanning from its construction in 1931 to AT&T's vacation of the building in 1974.

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"Anton Ladd Sick, Change Contract." February 13, 1931.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

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

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1	<u>38.810558</u> Latitude	<u>-89.955654</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

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

The building is on a 0.38 acre lot at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Park Street. The building has a footprint of approximately 90 feet north-south and 55 feet east-west. To the west of the building is a parking lot of approximately 100 feet north-south and 110 feet east-west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary denotes the full tax parcel of the property at 119 S. Main St. in Edwardsville, IL, Madison County

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Phoebe Ronan Glimm, Based on Part 1 Draft by Karen Bode Baxter date August 2025
organization Heritage Consulting Group telephone (215-248-1260
pglimm@heritage-consulting.com
street & number 15 W. Highland Ave. email projects@heritage-consulting.com
city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19118

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property:	<u>AT&T Booster Station</u>		
City or Vicinity:	<u>Edwardsville</u>		
County:	<u>Madison</u>	State:	<u>Illinois</u>
Photographer:	<u>Ryan Reed, Heritage Consulting Group</u>		
Date Photographed:	<u>July 30, 2025</u>		

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

Photo 1 of 15: Exterior, West and South Elevation, view looking northwest
Photo 2 of 15: Exterior, East Elevation, view looking west
Photo 3 of 15: Exterior, East Elevation, Detail of Main Entrance, view looking west
Photo 4 of 15: Exterior, East Elevation, Detail of Main Entrance, view looking west
Photo 5 of 15: Exterior, North and East Elevation, view looking southwest
Photo 6 of 15: Exterior, East Elevation, Detail of Window, view looking west
Photo 7 of 15: Exterior, West Elevation, view looking east
Photo 8 of 15: Exterior, West Elevation, view looking southeast
Photo 9 of 15: Exterior, West Elevation, Detail of Addition, view looking northeast
Photo 10 of 15: Exterior, West and South Elevation, view looking northeast
Photo 11 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking north
Photo 12 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking northwest
Photo 13 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking south
Photo 14 of 15: Interior, Basement, view looking northwest
Photo 15 of 15: Interior, Basement, view looking southeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

Figure 1: Map Locating the AT&T Booster Station

Figure 2: Aerial Image

Figure 3: Downtown Edwardsville Local Historic District Map

Figure 4: Site Plan

Figure 5: First Floor Plan

Figure 6: Basement Plan

Figure 7: Historic Plan and Elevation

Figure 8: Historic Plan and Elevation

Figure 9: Southwestern Bell Repeater Station

Figure 10: Jewett Booster Station

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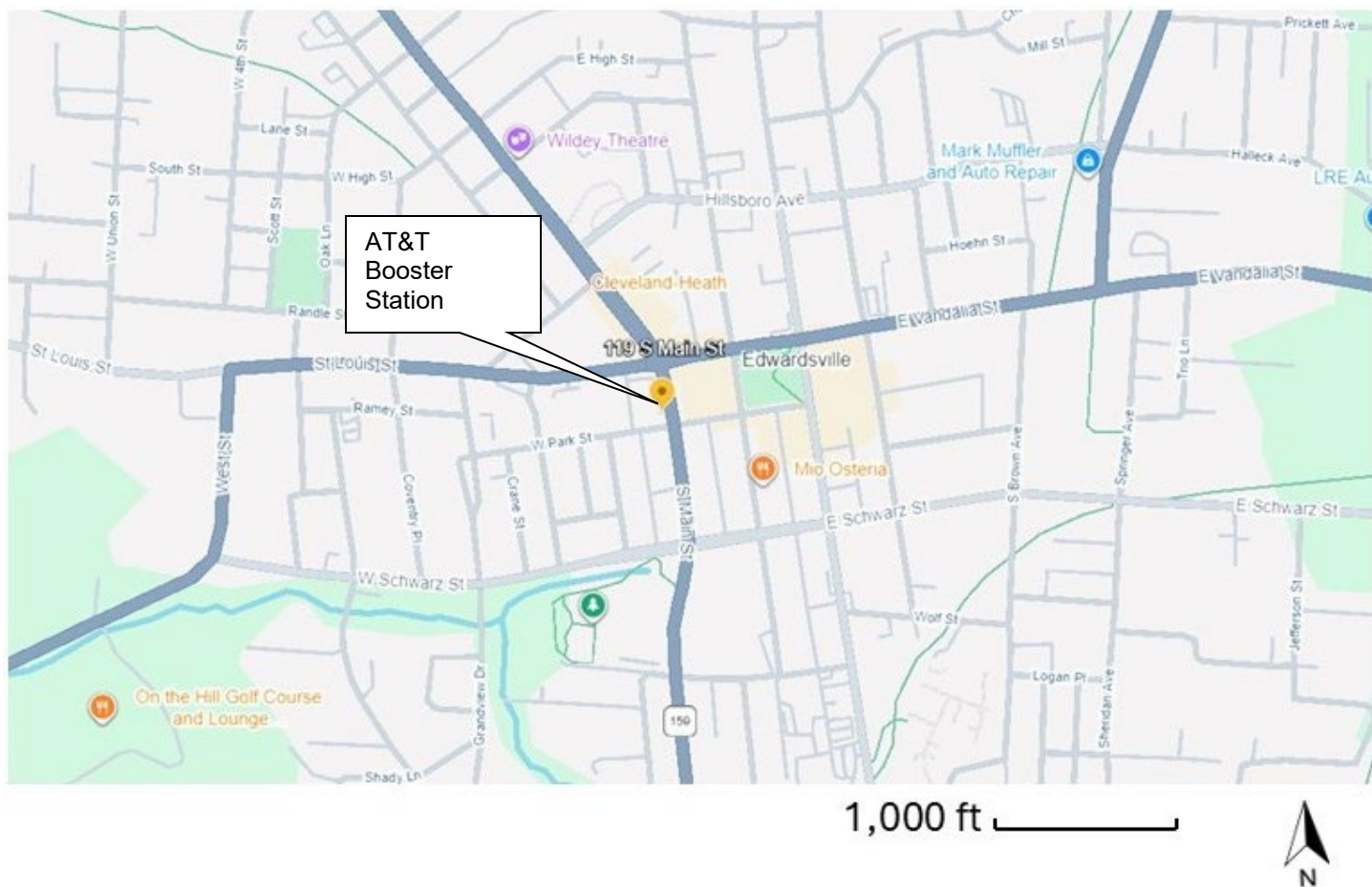
N/A

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Figure 1: Contextual map, showing the location of the AT&T Booster Station within Edwardsville.
Google Earth



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Figure 2: Aerial site map of property.
Google Earth, May 2023 image.
38.810558,-89.955654

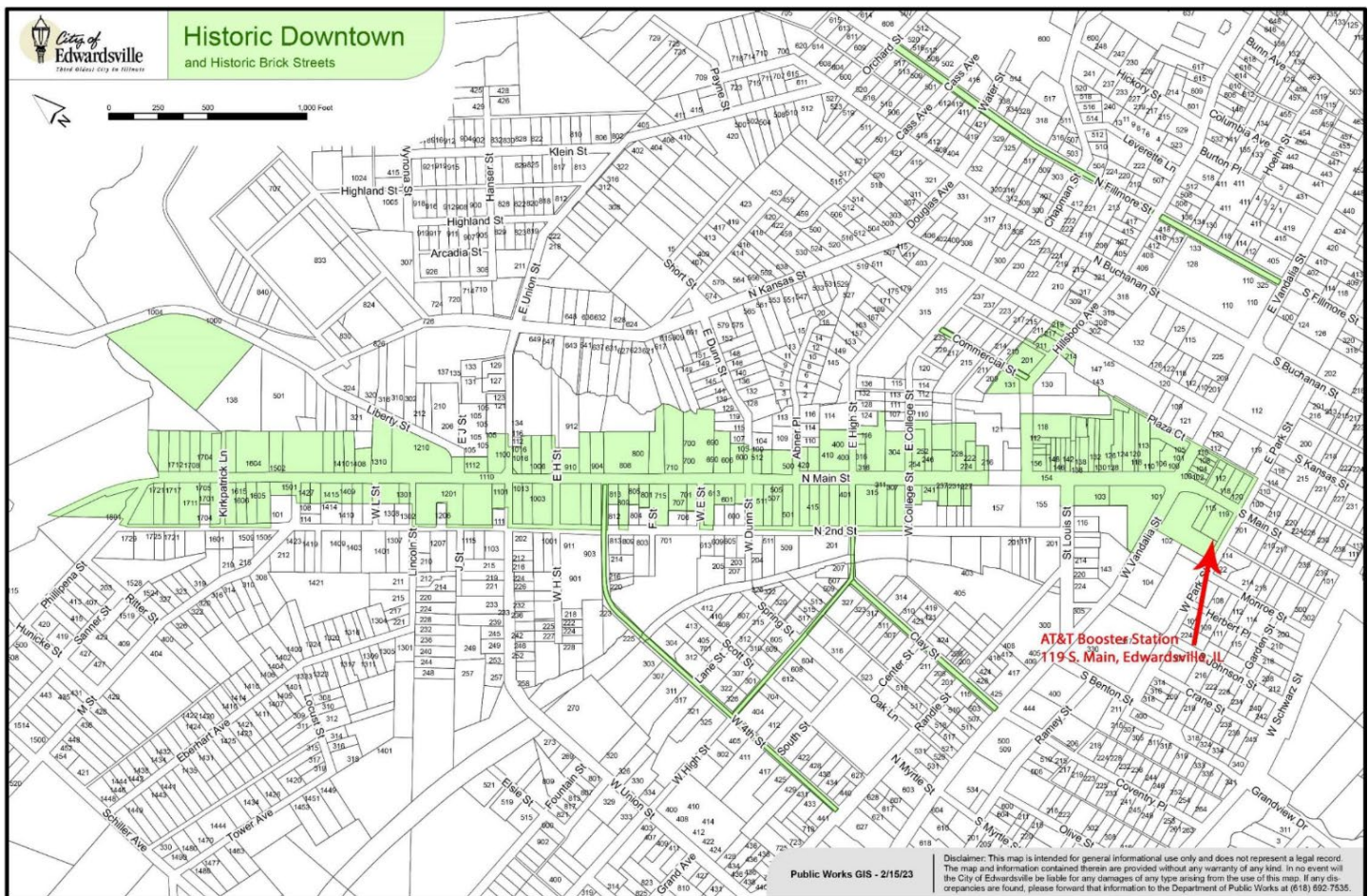


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Figure 3: Downtown Edwardsville Local Historic District Map
City of Edwardsville. "Downtown Edwardsville Local Historic District Map." [Website] Available at: [Historic-Downtown \(cityofedwardsville.com\)](https://www.cityofedwardsville.com/historic-downtown), Accessed August 14, 2025.



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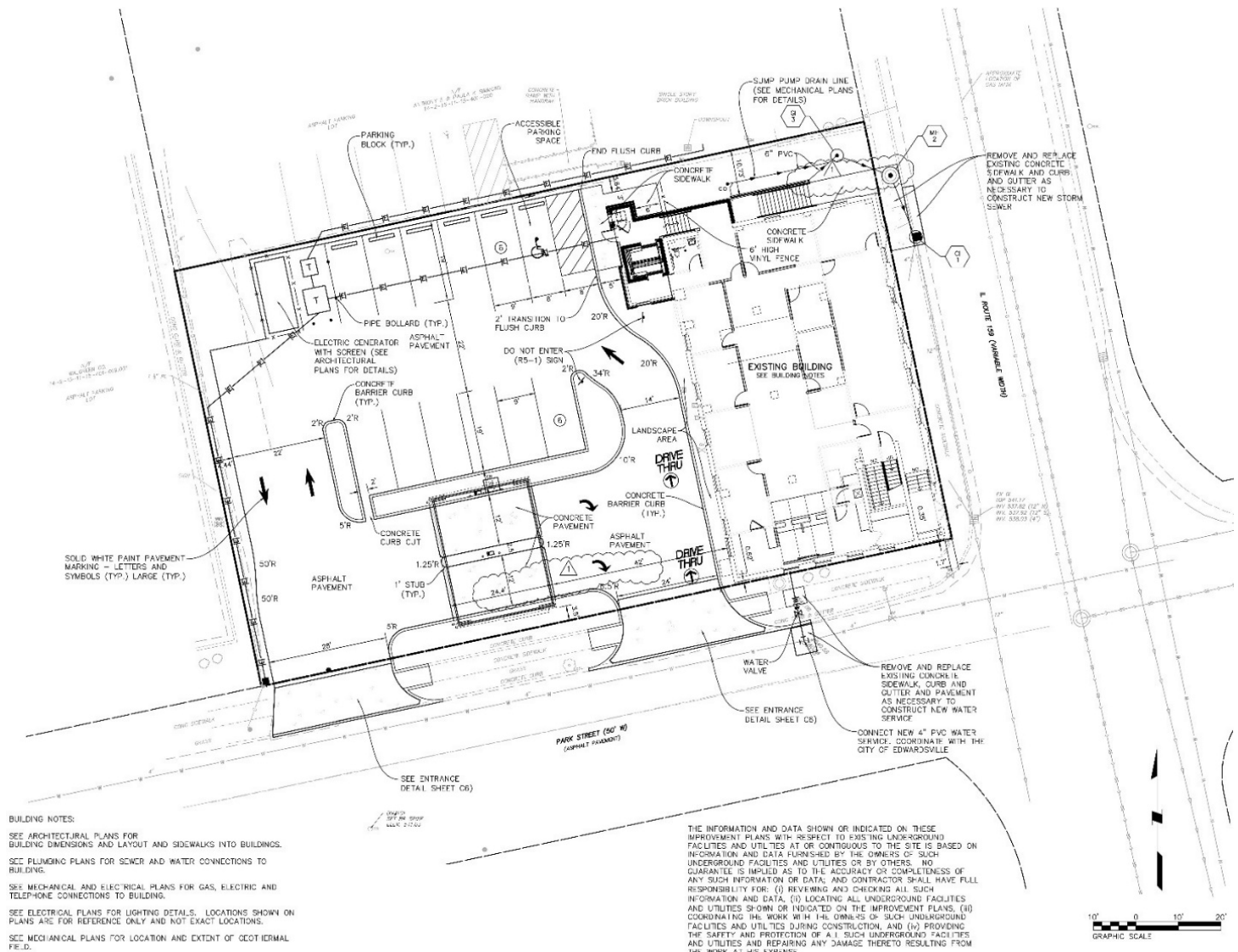
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Figure 4: Site Plan

Millennia Professional Services. "Bank of Madison County." [Civil Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, C3.



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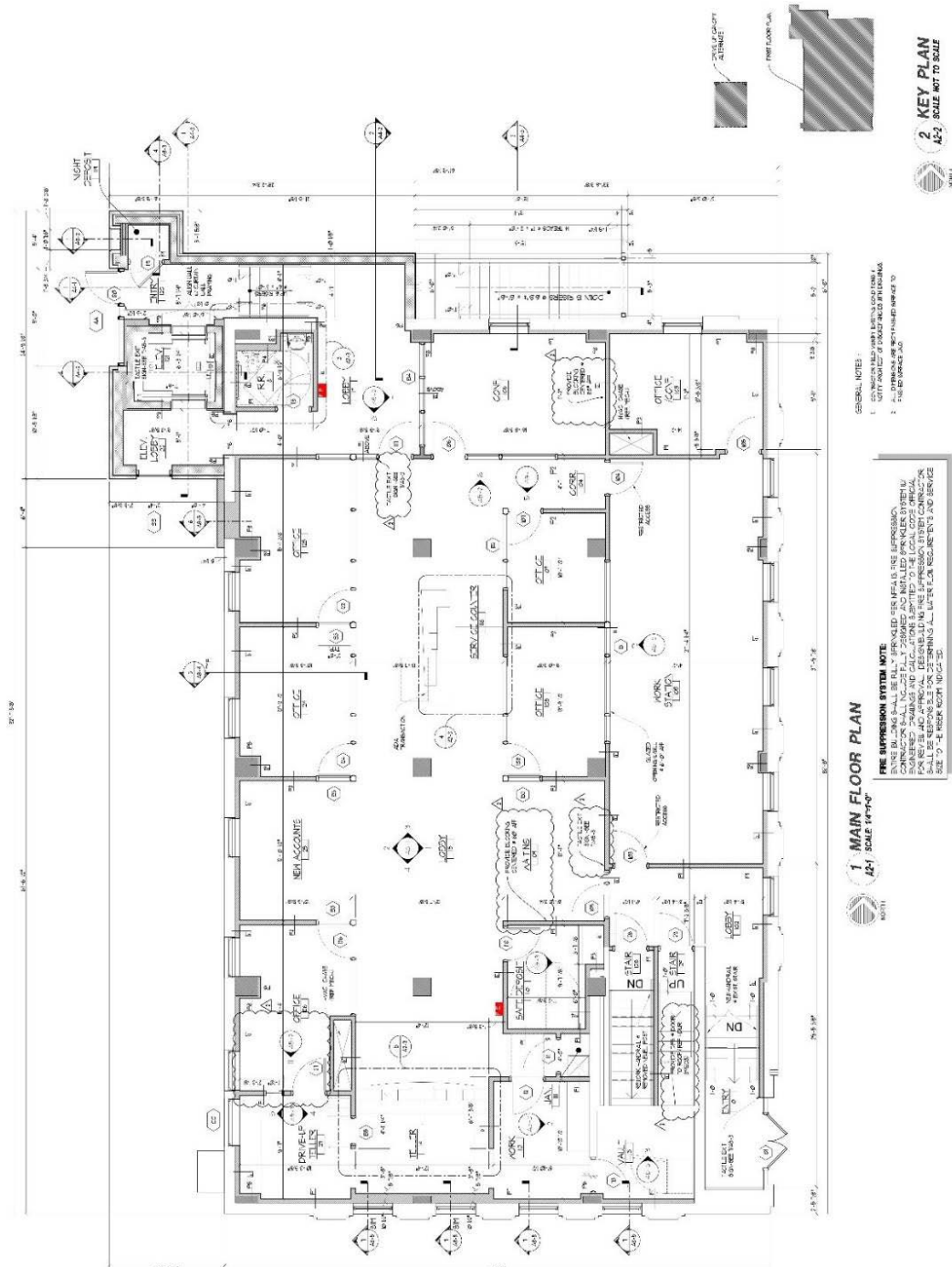
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Figure 5: First Floor Plan

Hurford Architects. "Bank of Madison County." [Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, A2-2



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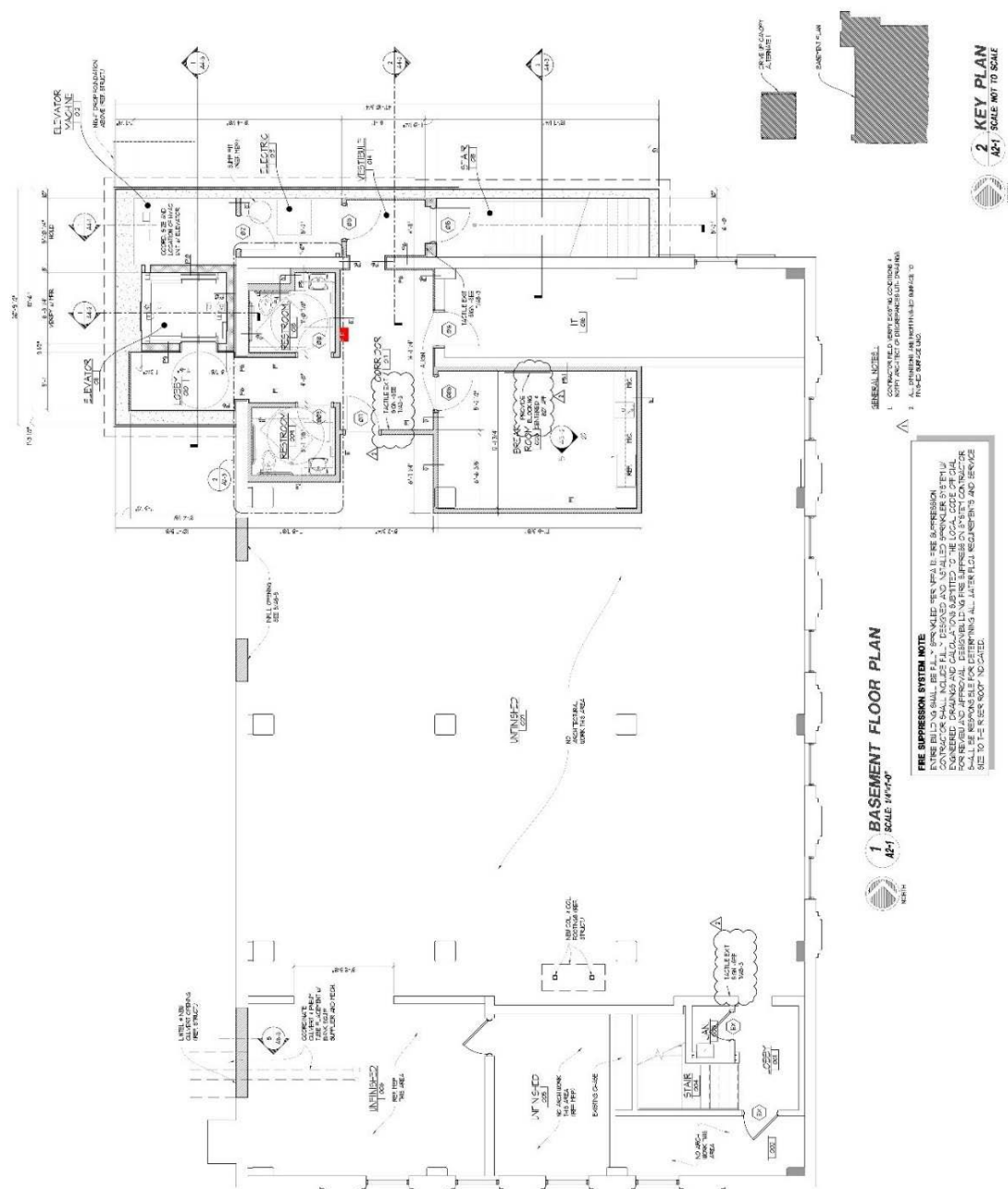
N/A

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Figure 6: Basement Plan

Hurford Architects. "Bank of Madison County." [Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, A2-1.



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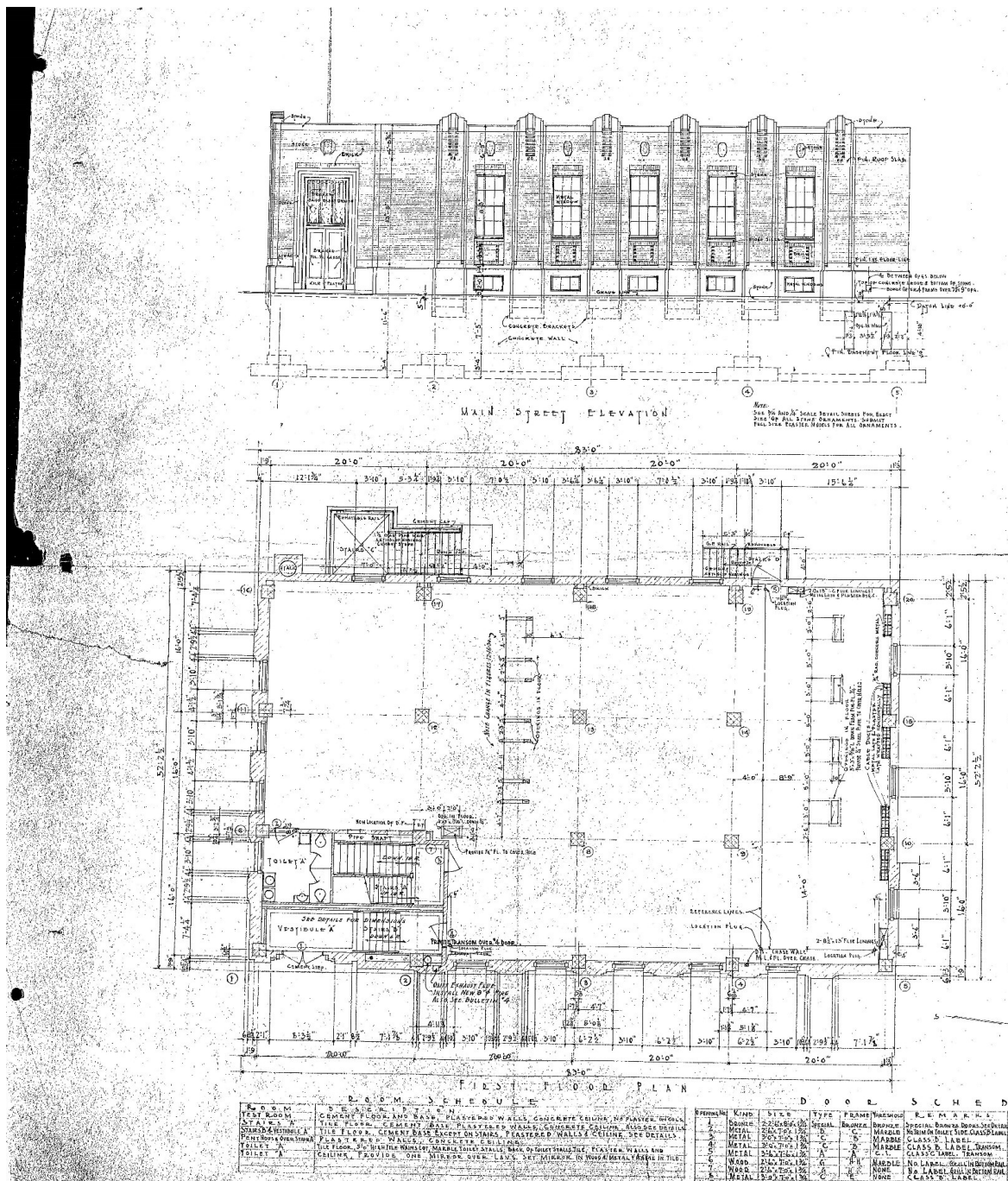
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Figure 7: Historic Plan and Elevation

Vonnegut Bohn & Mueller. "Repeater Office, American Telephone and Telegraph Building, Edwardsville, Illinois." [Architectural Plans] Indianapolis, IN: Vonnegut Bohn & Mueller, 1930, Sheet 2.



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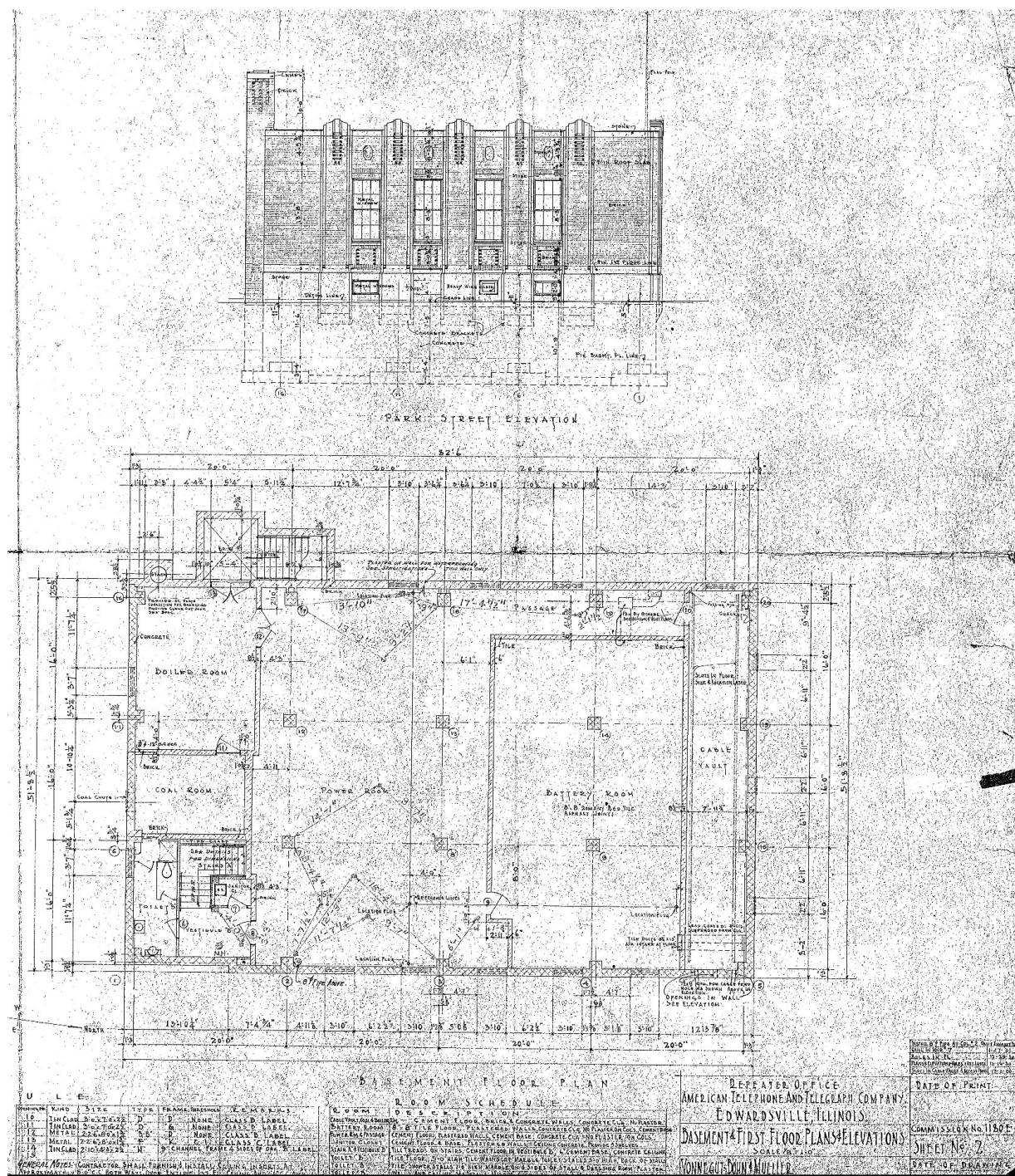
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

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Figure 8: Historic Plan and Elevation

Vonnegut Bohn & Mueller. "Repeater Office, American Telephone and Telegraph Building, Edwardsville, Illinois." [Architectural Plans] Indianapolis, IN: Vonnegut Bohn & Mueller, 1930, Sheet 2.



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Figure 9: Southwestern Bell Repeater Station

Matthew Bivens, "Southwestern Bell Repeater Station – Wright City [MO]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination form (Washington, D.C.: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 34.



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Figure 10: Jewett Booster Station

"Telephone Booster Station," *Journal Gazette and Times Courier*, January 1, 1935, 8.



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Photo 1 of 15: Exterior, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 2 of 15: Exterior, east elevation, view looking west



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National Park Service

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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 3 of 15: Exterior, east elevation, detail of main entrance, view looking west



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 4 of 15: Exterior, east elevation, detail of historic transom at main entrance, view looking west



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National Park Service

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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 5 of 15: Exterior, east and north elevations, view looking southwest



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 6 of 15: Exterior, east elevation, detail of window, view looking west



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AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 7 of 15: Exterior, west elevation, associated parking lot, and non-historic drive-through structure, view looking east



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 8 of 15: Exterior, west elevation, view looking southeast



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 9 of 15: Exterior, west elevation, detail of addition, view looking northeast



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 10 of 15: Exterior, west and south elevations, view looking northeast



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 11 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking north



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AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 12 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking northwest



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AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 13 of 15: Interior, First Floor, view looking south



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

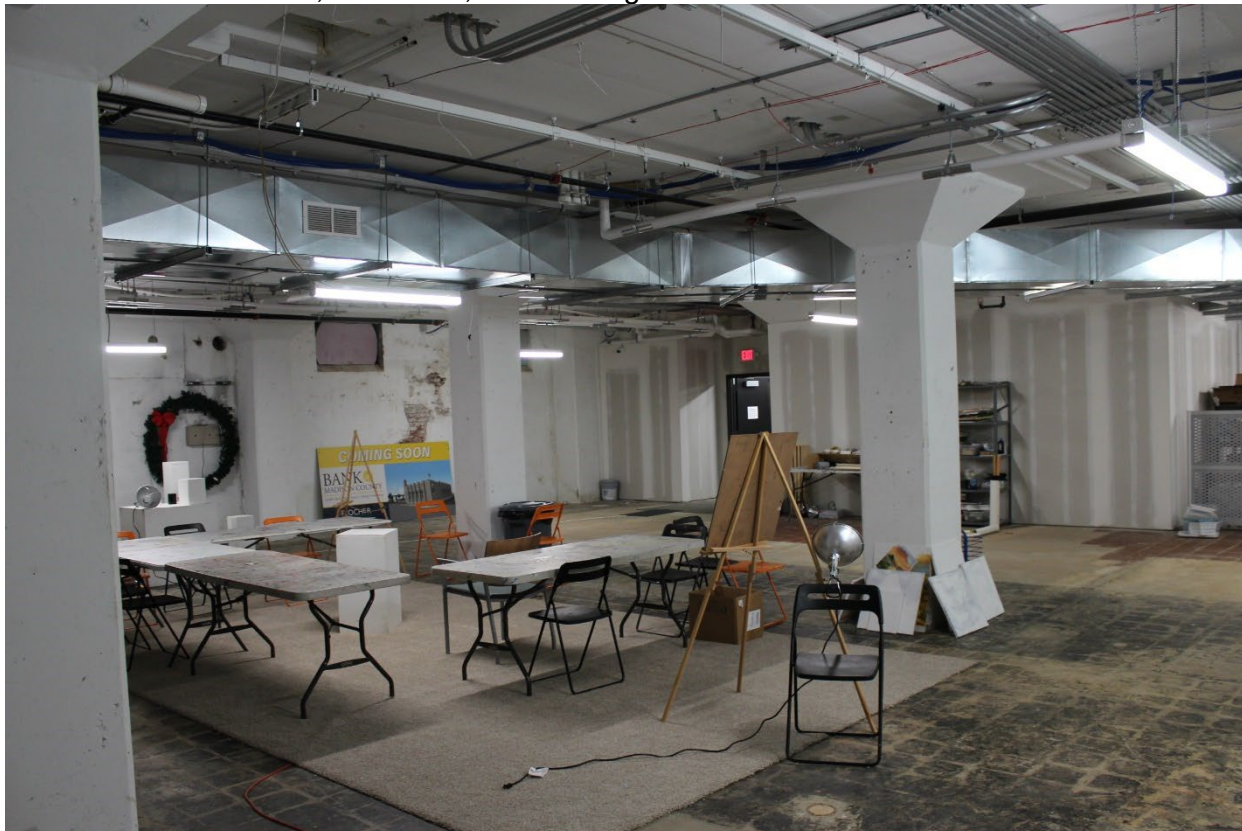
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 14 of 15: Interior, Basement, view looking northwest



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AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 15 of 15: Interior, Basement, view looking southeast



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National Park Service

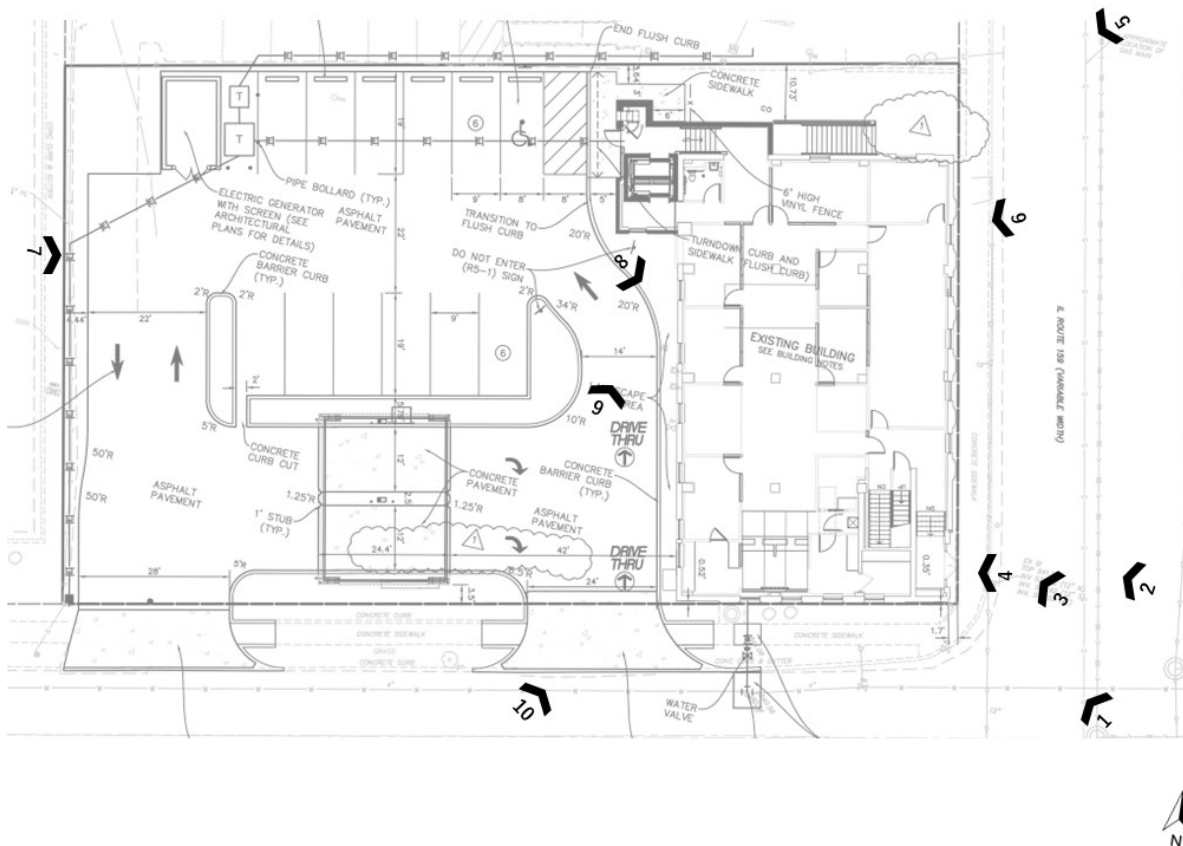
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Exterior Photo Key. Plan represents current conditions. Not to scale.

Hurford Architects. "Bank of Madison County." [Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, A2-1.



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AT&T Booster Station

Name of Property

Madison County, Illinois

County and State

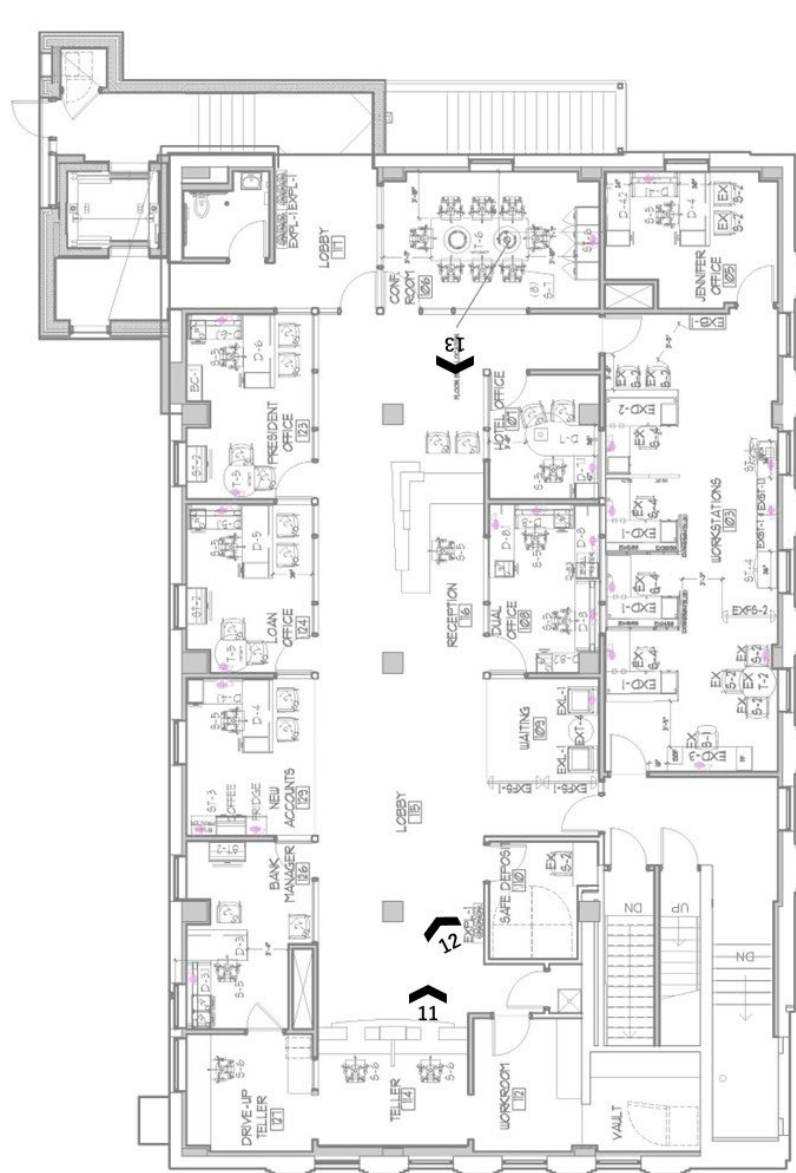
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 49

First Floor Photo Key

Hurford Architects. "Bank of Madison County." [Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, A2-2

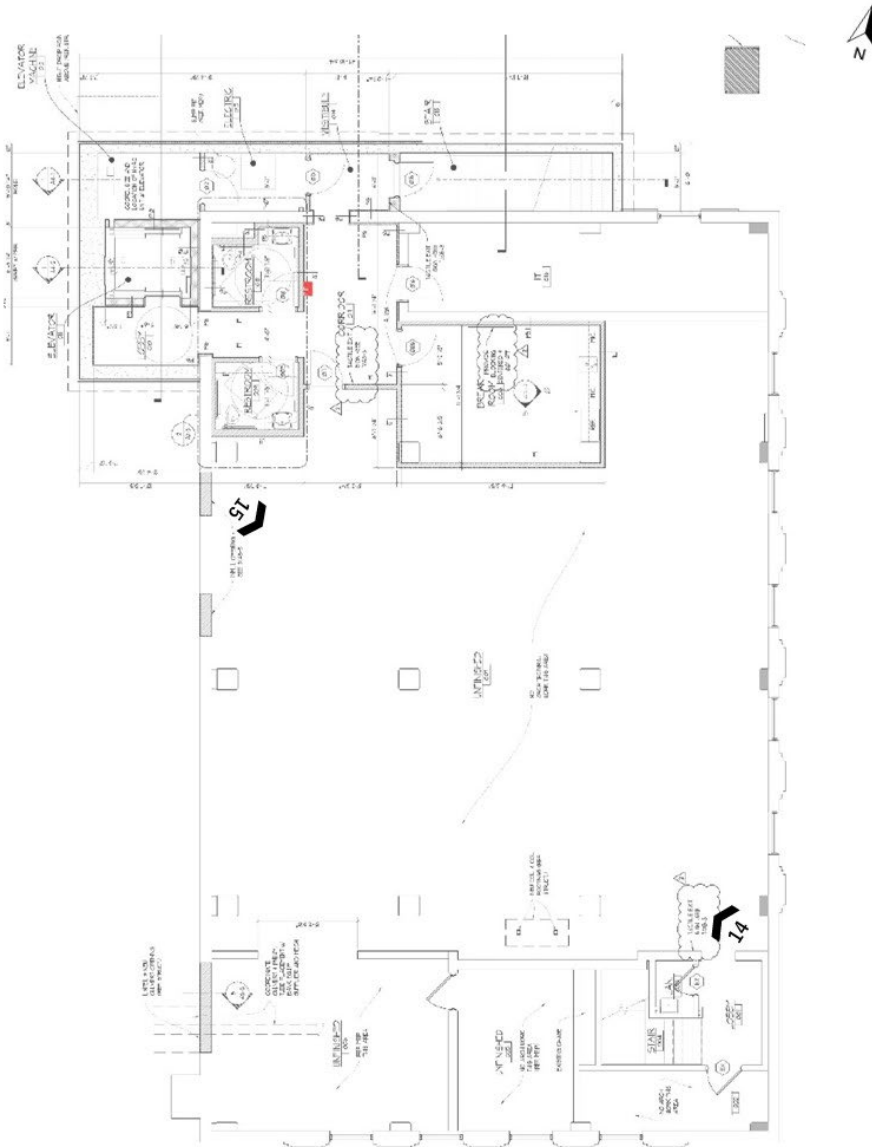


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AT&T Booster Station
Name of Property
Madison County, Illinois
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Hurford Architects. "Bank of Madison County." [Plans] Glen Carbon, IL: Hurford Architects, 2022, A2-2



Owner and Local Elected Official Notification Information

The State Historic Preservation Office is federally required to notify the property owner(s), as well as the chief elected officials of the county and municipal political jurisdiction in which the property is located. Please make sure the information is current.

Name & Address of Property Owner. If there are multiple owners, you may need to send a separate spreadsheet:

Bank of Belleville
215 S. Illinois St, Belleville, IL 62220

Name & Address of Chief Elected Official of Municipality (Mayor/ Village President):

Art Risavy
118 Hillsboro Avenue, Edwardsville, IL 62025

Name & Address of County Board Chairperson:

Chris Slusser
157 North Main St., Ste. 165, Edwardsville, IL 62025