

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Office Copy

For NPS use only

received

9/18/84

date entered

OCT 29 1984

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Glen Ellyn Main Street Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Main Street between Cottage Avenue and Hawthorne Street not for publication

city, town Glen Ellyn n/a vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county DuPage code 043

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. DuPage County Courthouse

street & number Reber and Liberty Streets

city, town Wheaton state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey Illinois Historic Structures has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date 1974/Var. 1972-1975 ___ 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>85</u>				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Village of Glen Ellyn lies just west of the East Branch of the DuPage River, in central DuPage County, approximately twenty-three (23) miles west of Chicago. Ancient glacial activity has left a variety of attractive topographical features throughout the central core and in the immediate vicinity of the Village. Here are found moraines interspersed with glens and valleys. One of these, the site of an earlier swamp, was made into a fifty (50) acre lake (Lake Ellyn). Originally, the area was a mix of heavy woods and prairie, with farming being the principal land use. The older portion of the Village, lying within the proposed district area, still portrays an excellent record of Glen Ellyn's architectural heritage, while maintaining the charm and small town atmosphere of the farming community that it once was.

The northern boundary of the district is adjacent to, but does not include, the original Village settlement area that developed near the intersection of Main Street, St. Charles (Old State Road), and Geneva Roads, about one mile north of the railroad tracks. This area came to be known as "Stacy's Corners" after Moses Stacy built his tavern there in 1846. Stacy's Tavern was placed on the National Register in 1974.

Following the introduction of the railroad, the settlement gradually shifted away from Stacy's Corners, moving down the hill, closer to the railroad right of way. Because of intrusions and a lesser number of quality buildings that have survived in this area, it seemed impractical to attempt to include Stacy's Tavern and the original Village settlement area within the proposed district boundary.

District boundaries try to focus attention on the area that best represents Glen Ellyn's architectural development from its days as a rural farming community and, subsequently, as a favorite retirement area for local farmers. There are a number of significant structures outside these boundaries. However, these older buildings were built on large tracts of land which have since been subdivided and built upon. Therefore the density of significant structures is not adequate for a District beyond the proposed area.

** The southern boundary begins at the intersection of Main Street and Cottage Avenue, west down the center of Cottage Avenue, proceeding north following the interior lot lines on the west side of Main Street to Hawthorne Street, across Main, then south on the interior lot lines of the east side of Main Street to the south lot line of 549 Main Street, then proceeding west to the center of Main Street, north on Main Street to the point of commencement at the intersection of Cottage Avenue and Main Street. **

Architecture of significance to the district covers a period from 1874 - 1890. Homes are well set back from the road and mature trees line the parkway. There are some classic examples of Italianate, Gothic and Queen Anne style homes. Queen Annes are probably the most numerous, but even these are very unique, and there are no two identical structures.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1874 - 1890 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Glen Ellyn Main Street Historic District, encompasses an area that has retained an extremely fine representation of pre-turn of the century homes, in spite of the pressures of suburban encroachment all around it. The streetscapes are exceptional, with hilly tree-lined streets displaying a pleasant blend of architectural style.

HISTORY

In the 1830's, pioneers traveling west of Chicago were greeted by rolling hills, woodlands, and prairie grass often higher than the shoulders of a man riding horseback. The area which was to become Glen Ellyn held a special invitation to the easterners with its long hills and clifflike slopes, towering trees and marshy glens like the one which nestles Lake Ellyn. The terrain reminded the displaced New Englanders of home, and thanks to conscientious Village planners throughout the years, Glen Ellyn still retains its New England air.

Deacon Churchill built what is believed to have been one of the first houses in DuPage County. The cabin stood on a high hill just east of what is now the bridge over the DuPage River on the North side of St. Charles Road. The Churchill family helped make the first roads in the area, helped build the first schoolhouse and conducted the earliest religious meetings.

During the 1840's, this little community became known as DuPage Center. In 1846 Moses Stacy, who had come to the area in 1835, purchased fourteen acres of land on the South side of Geneva Road. On his newly purchased land he built Stacy's Tavern and the area soon became known as Stacy's Corners. This building still remains as a main focal point in Glen Ellyn and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1974).

In 1848 construction was begun on the Galena and Chicago railway. The Charter for the railway had been granted in 1836, and from the start, Stacy's Corners citizens tried to induce the company to lay the railroad through the Corners. But all efforts failed, and the tracks were laid approximately one mile south. The center of business activity soon moved from "The Corners" down Main Street to the present day site of the Central Business District.

The first train left Chicago on an October morning in 1849, stopped about noon for wood at the Des Plaines River, made its way to Newton's Station (in what is now the center of Glen Ellyn). Thanks to the new railway, the Village had a big asset and a new name -- Newton's Station.

As the railroad became established in the 1850's, the town, which underwent still another name change to Danby, after Danby, Vermont, was thriving.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered OCT 29 1984

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 2

By 1856 Danby had a population of between three and four hundred people, two hotels, two drug stores, three drygoods stores, a cabinet shop, a grist mill, a tin and hardware store, a blacksmith shop, a lumber yard and three physicians.

In 1870 Danby became Prospect Park. Legend has it that the name was decided upon by Villagers who agreed that the town had a beautiful natural park and that the "prospect" was pleasing.

The atmosphere of Prospect Park began to change from country town to resort spot in the 1880's as Chicagoans discovered that the Village offered a lovely retreat from the City's summer heat. Prospect Park decided to incorporate in 1882, and Joseph R. McChesney was chosen by an elected board of five trustees to become the first Village President. Gravel was used to improve some of the roads in the heart of town and hard maples were planted along both sides of Main Street.

In the mid-1880's, Thomas E. Hill purchased 160 acres on the south side of Prospect Park. The Hills, who became prominent members of the community, were especially interested in improving and developing the community. Of special interest to Mr. Hill was the swampy valley he hoped to turn into a beautiful park. By damming the main stream of the brook flowing through the Village, a lake was formed. Hill suggested that the area be called Lake Glen Ellyn, named for his wife Ellyn. When the section began regularly to be called Glen Ellyn, in 1891, the town changed its name for the final time. At this time there were about six hundred residents of the Village.

In 1890, the springs east of Riford Road were found to contain mineral properties. Five of these springs were housed under a tall wooden canopy. The Glen Ellyn Hotel and Springs Company was organized, and was to be built on the southeast side of the lake.

A disastrous fire in 1891, caused by an accident while oil lamps were being lighted in one of the stores, reduced to ashes nearly the entire Village business section on the west side of Main Street.

The year after the fire, much of the business section was being rebuilt. Home building continued at a record rate and the Lake Ellyn Hotel was officially opened. Completed at a cost of \$95,000, the building had one hundred rooms, a tower and spacious verandas around the ground floor. This colorful era ended in 1906 when lightning struck the hotel during a thunderstorm and it burned to the ground in less than two hours.

By 1910, Glen Ellyn had a population of more than 1700. Because of the destruction of the big hotel, the Village was losing its popularity as a resort town, but it was steadily gaining a reputation as a good place to live. Several "sub-divisions" were added to the Village between 1910 and 1920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 3

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Today, Glen Ellyn has a population of more than 24,000. But despite this amazing physical growth, the Village has never lost sight of the qualities on which it was founded.

CRITERIA

Two types of structures were found to contribute to the architectural character of the district:

- A. Significant Structures: Those buildings deemed to be of outstanding value, either because of architectural style and/or age. In many instances, these same homes were also owned by residents who played an important part in Village history. The original character and architectural design features of these homes have also been well maintained.
- B. Contributing Structures: Those buildings at least fifty (50) years of age which over the years have experienced minimal deterioration and alteration, and have thus retained their architectural style and integrity.

Two other types of structures were found to either not contribute to or detract from the character of the District.

- C. Non-Contributing: Those buildings that are less than fifty (50) years old, but whose architectural styling and appearance still blends reasonably well with the general feeling of the Village.
- D. Intrusions: Those buildings that greatly contrast with the surrounding structures because of non-conforming or poor architectural style, poorly done rehabilitation, or poor planning of additions.

Numbers and letters refer to the accompanying map and photographs. Provenance (i.e., original owner, date of construction) is based on records from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society, and current owners and County records. Unless indicated, out-buildings are not included and the structures are basically unaltered.

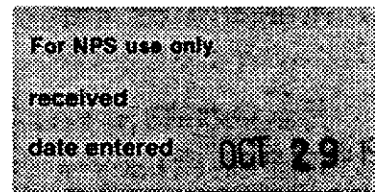
STRUCTURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 1. BENJAMIN GAULT HOUSE 1890
592 Main Street

Benjamin Gault, world renowned ornithologist, had this large but simple house built. The interior has many built-in cabinets designed to display his collections. Mr. Gault wrote for the Smithsonian Institute and many other publications. The house was once filled with stuffed specimens of birds from every country, collected during his expeditions. Just northeast

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 4

of his house, though not in the district, is a bird sanctuary in his honor. Though sided with aluminum, early photos prove the character of the house was not changed as there never was any ornamentation. The site was originally the home of the first school in Danby (Glen Ellyn) in the early 1850's.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

GLEN ELLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PLAQUE
ILLINOIS HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY

2. EDGAR H. MC CHESNEY HOUSE 1885
574 Main Street

A classic Queen Anne Victorian house, this one takes us back in time with the iron gates and horse barn to the rear. The house features two styles of decorative shingles on top, a balcony porch off the second floor, spindled stairway and both leaded glass and stained glass windows in the front entry. The old bullseye molding and sliding doors between the parlors and dining room still remain in their original condition. The current owner found the name Nelson P. Dodge (#3) Prospect Park (Glen Ellyn) written on the back side of a door frame. Over the years, the home has been kept intact with no additions or major changes. The original owner of the home, Edgar H. McChesney, was born in Glen Ellyn (then Danby) to Joseph and Elizabeth McChesney. Joseph was a merchant in town. While serving in the Civil War his business was run by his father, Rev. James R. McChesney, a circuit rider preacher at Stacy's Corners. When Joseph returned after the war, he sold his business to his two sons, Edgar being one of them. While in business, Edgar was postmaster from 1892-1896. He helped organize the Glen Ellyn State Bank and served as Village President from 1905-1909. Before the Volunteer Fire Department was formed, Edgar served as the first Fire Marshall. The home has had five owners. While the third owner lived in the home, the five bedrooms upstairs were used as a rental apartment. Today, the home is once again a single-family dwelling.

HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. NELSON P. DODGE HOUSE 1882
549 Main Street

A carpenter by trade, Nelson P. Dodge was the son of Jabez Dodge, an early settler in this area (1835). The house has double brackets at the roofline and long narrow windows typical of the Italianate style. A two-story addition was added to the rear. The ornately trimmed front porch documented in early photos has been replaced by iron railings. However, the transom

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 5

and side lights remain intact at the main entrance. A large multi-pane window has been added to the front of the house where there once were two single windows.

HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
GLEN ELLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PLAQUE
ILLINOIS HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY

4. HENRY FENNAMORE HOUSE 1874
563 Main Street

Local builders, the Boyd brothers skillfully embellished this house with gingerbread. A fine example of Gothic Revival architecture this home has a steep gabled roof and church-like windows on the second story. A colonial door on the west side is the only evidence of alteration. The double doors at the side entry still have the original etched glass. In the 1920's a private kindergarten was taught in this house before public schools included that grade.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
GLEN ELLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PLAQUE

5. WHITTLE-MEACHAM HOUSE 1889
583 Main Street

A Civil War soldier, James F. Whittle built this Queen Anne house, He sold it to George Meacham in 1899 and retired to Alabama. Mr. Meacham was a descendent of early DuPage County settlers who established the town of Bloomingdale to the north. His father, Milo Meacham, built Danby House in 1852. A three story hotel and tavern, it was located just south of this house at the southwest corner of Main and Crescent. In 1981 this house became Glen Ellyn's first "painted lady". the tri-color paint scheme accents the architectural details such as a raised fleur de lis. The original stained glass is intact in several large windows on the primary facade. A square tower on the southwest corner adds further architectural interest. A rear porch added recently features turned balustrades in keeping with the character of the house. The original garage at the rear of the property retains its wooden floor.

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
GLEN ELLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PLAQUE
ILLINOIS HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY
ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered OCT 29

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 6

6. JOHN NEWTON NIND HOUSE 1876
591 Main Street

John Nind came from England in 1845 to Bloomingdale Township and purchased eighty acres of land which he worked for sixteen years. He then purchased a farm near Five Corners (Glen Ellyn) where he lived until 1875. He retired to what is now the southeast corner of Main and Hawthorne, purchasing the land from Lewey Q. Newton. Mr. Newton donated extensive tracts of land to the Village, and brought the railroad to town at his own expense. Here Mr. Nind built the existing home and lived there until his death in 1887. The original structure was Italianate as still evidenced in the long narrow arched windows. The entry was on the south side under the cameo window. Mrs. Emma Nind Lloyd, Mr. Nind's widowed daughter, relocated the entry on the west facade. She also moved the west wall back and added the classical revival columns thus transforming the house into the Greek-revival style. In 1953 a 2 story addition was attached to the rear and a one car garage on the north side. Local architects Perkins and Norris respectfully designed both to blend with the main house.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

- a. 564 Main Street Circa 1890

This vernacular frame two-story house was nearly destroyed by fire in 1910. Though sided, the house retains remnants of its original character in the columnaded front porch. A detached two car garage is located to the rear.

- b. 569 Main Street Circa 1925

This brick and frame Craftsman bungalow lost its integrity when modern glass panels were used to enclose the front porch.

- c. 571 Main Street Circa 1920

The massive stone porch on this Craftsman bungalow has been filled in with aluminum windows and siding.

INTRUSIONS

- A. 580 Main Street Circa 1945

Fortunately, this ranch house has green siding which makes it appear to recede into the landscape. It is out of character and scale on a block which contains such fine examples of late 19th century architecture.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 7

B. 587 Main Street 1925

This house is a fine example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The single car detached garage is original. Unfortunately, poor planning allowed this house to be built on a narrow lot between two Victorian structures, thus crowding them (#5 and #6). The side yard setback is minimal both to the north and south, and is thus visually displeasing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered OCT 29

Continuation sheet OF GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS Item number

Page 1

CURRENT OWNERS AND ADDRESSES

Steven Chase
549 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Gladys B. Jones
563 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Frank/Imogene Velk
569 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Mrs. Carl Parr
571 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Harlan Martin
583 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Ron Barkley
587 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

David & Karen Armbrust
591 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Beaver Waring
592 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

C.C. Greenlee
580 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Stanley T. Nicpon
574 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

In Trust
564 Main Street
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

GLEN ELLYN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet Major Bibliographical Item number 9
References

Page 2

Federal Writer's Project, DuPage County - A Descriptive and Historical Guide 1831-1939
Elmhurst, IL, Irvin A. Ruby, 1948

Harmon, Ada Douglas, The Story of an Old Town - Glen Ellyn, Anan Harmon Chapter DAR,
1976

Kaiser, Blythe P., and Vandercook, Dorothy I., Glen Ellyn's Story and Her Neighbors
in DuPage, Indiana: RR Donnelly, 1976

Koeper, Frederick, Illinois Architecture From Territorial Times to the Present
A Selective Guide, University of Chicago Press, 1968

Maass, John, The Gingerbread Age, New York, Rinehart & Company, Inc. 1957

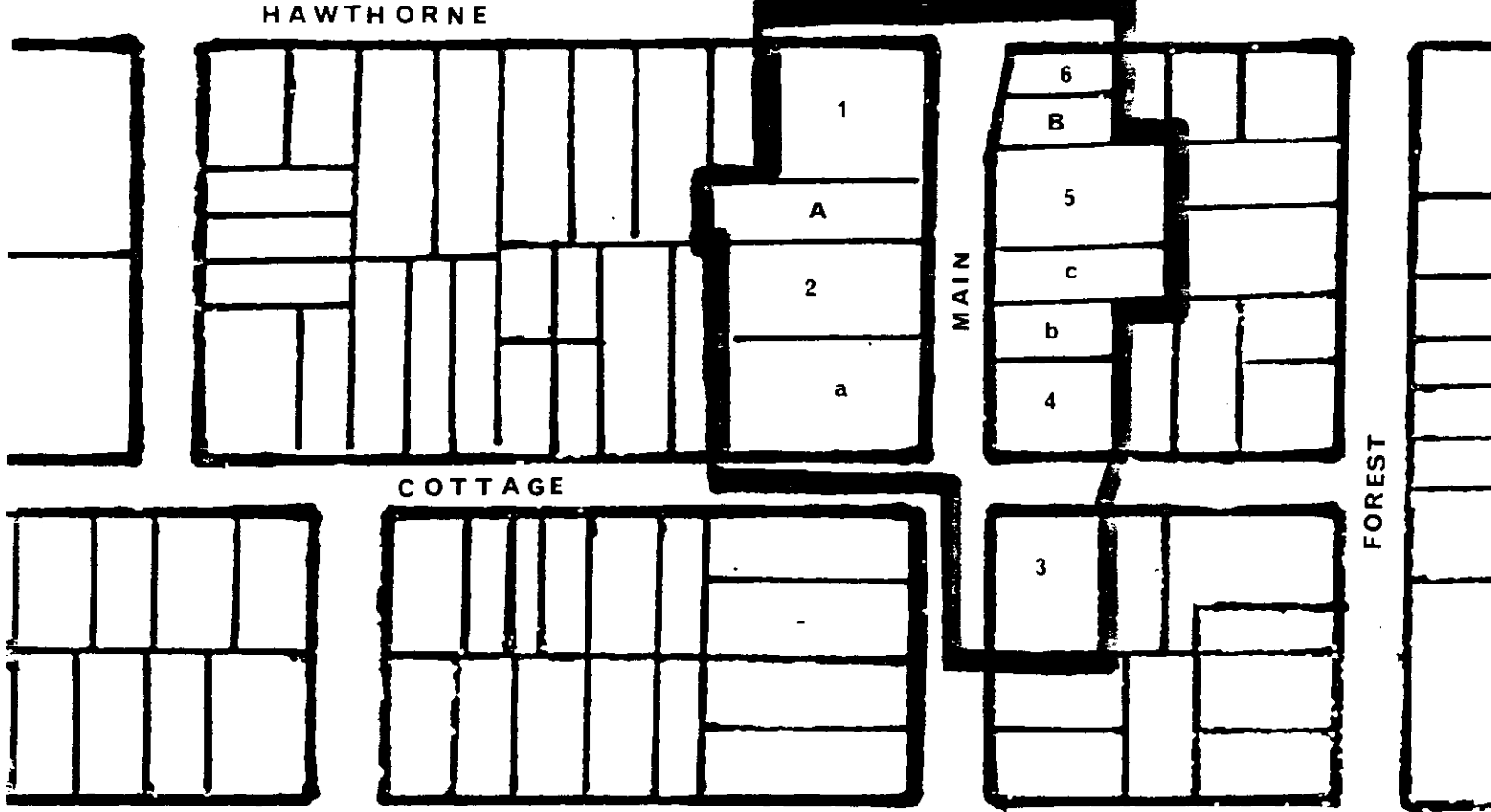
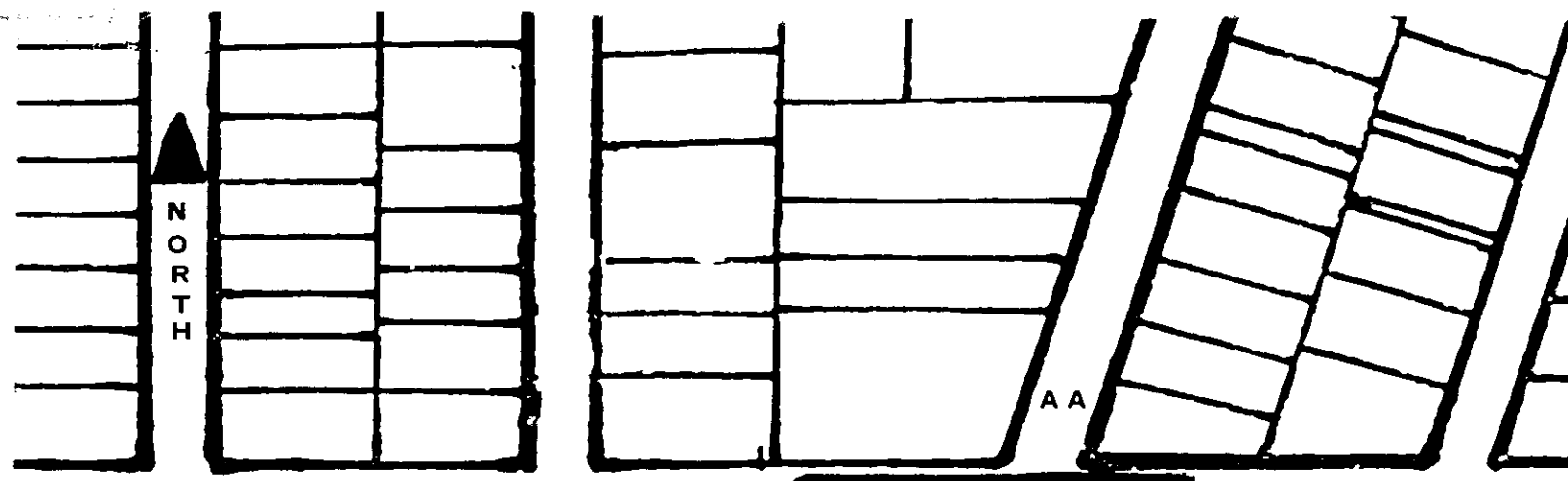
Old-House Styles, The Old House Journal, 1974

The Old House Journal, Painting The American House 1820-1920, Dr. Roger Moss,
Philadelphia, Vol. IX No. 4, April 1981

Respectful Rehabilitation, prepared by Technical Preservation Services, National Park
Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1982

Rifkind, Carole, A Field Guide to American Architecture, New York, The New American
Library, 1980

Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, Cambridge,
Mass., M.I.T. Press, 1969



LEGEND

- 1 - 6 Significant Structures
- a - c Contributing Structures
- b - C Noncontributing (BG Final Reg. 1/29/84)
- A - B Intrusions
- AA Streetscapes

9. Major Bibliographical References

A special thanks to the Glen Ellyn Chamber of Commerce for use of their Guide to Glen Ellyn. Below are other publications used in researching the project.

Blanchard, Rufus, History of DuPage County, Chicago, O.L. Basking & Co., 1882

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 8 (approx)
 Quadrangle name Lombard Quadrangle scale 1:24000
 UTM References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>4111380</u>	<u>4636920</u>	B	<u>16</u>	<u>4111580</u>	<u>4636920</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>16</u>	<u>4111510</u>	<u>4636660</u>	D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See 7. Description (** to **).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Ambrust, Leland Marks, Michele Sherin, Harlan Martin, Sally Barnier, Gayla Anderson, Jan Nicpon -- Commissioners
 organization Historical Sites Commission date September 30, 1983
Village of Glen Ellyn
 street & number 535 Duane Street telephone (312) 469-5000
 city or town Glen Ellyn state Illinois 60137

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

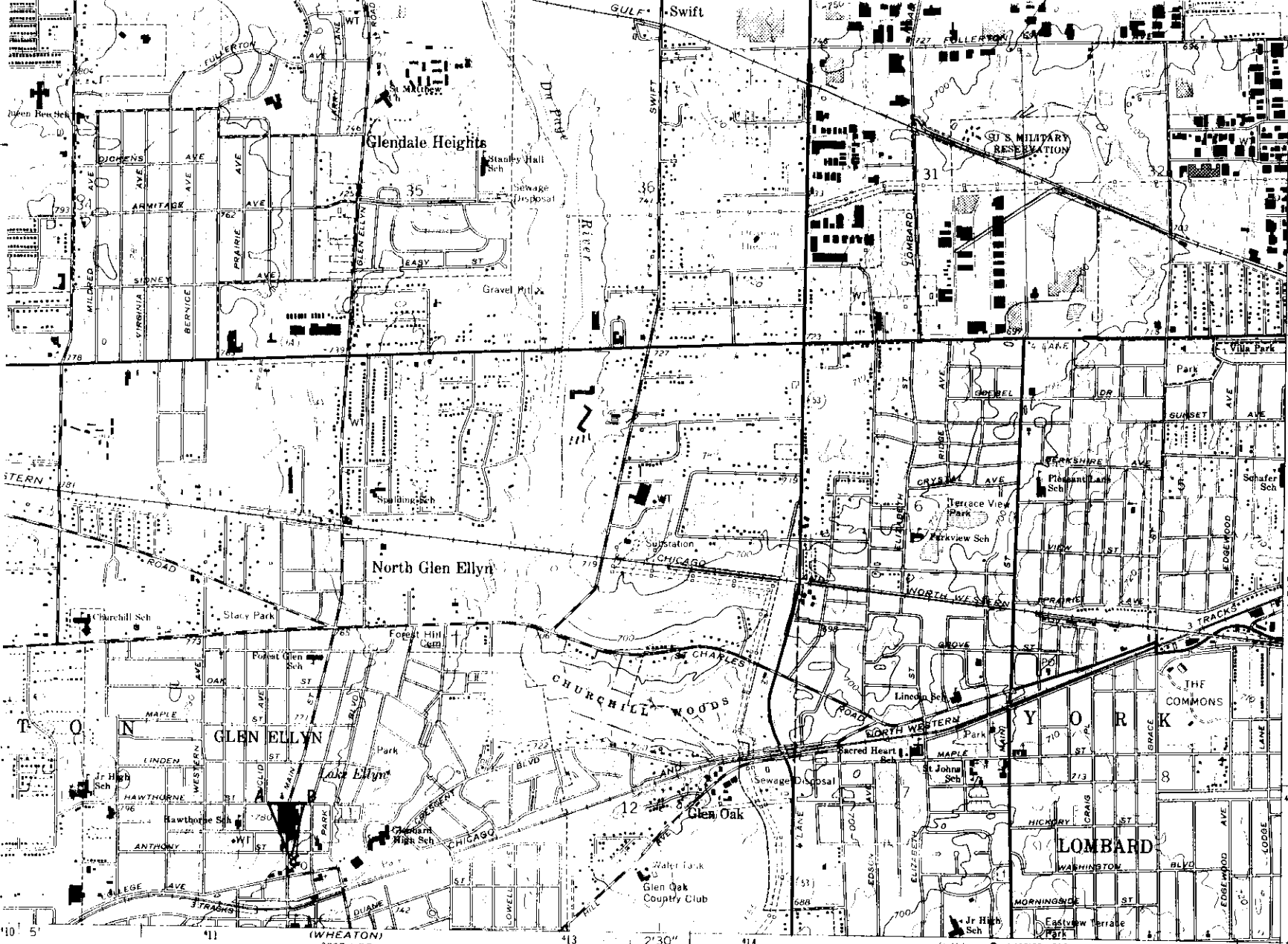
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]
 title Director date 9/4/84

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

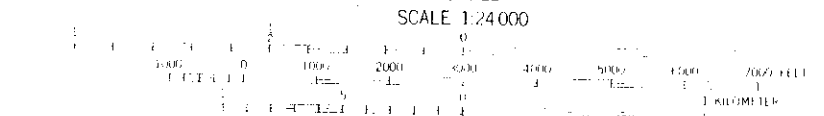
[Signature] date 10/29/84
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration



**GLEN ELLYN
MAIN STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- Z 16
- A: E 411380
N 4636920
- B: E 411580
N 4636920
- C: E 411510
N 4636660



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1972 and 1978. Map edited 1980. This information not field checked.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

LOMBARD, ILL.
NE/4 WHEATON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4152.5 - W8800/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WEBSTER & ASSOC., INC.
207 S. NAPERVILLE STREET
WHEATON, ILLINOIS 60187
PHONE: 668-7603

ILLINOIS, DuPage County, Glen Ellyn, Glen Ellyn Main Street Historic District, Main St. between Cottage Ave. and Maple St. (10/29/84)

IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Columbia Avenue Historic District (Davenport MRA), Roughly W. Columbia Ave., Harrison, Ripley, and W. Haynes Sts. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Dessaint, Marie Clare, House (Davenport MRA), 4808 Northwest Blvd. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Hoersch, John, House (Davenport MRA), 716 Vine St. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, House at 2212 W. River Drive (Davenport MRA), 2212 W. River Dr. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Littig, John, House (Davenport MRA), 6035 Northwest Blvd. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, McClellan Heights Historic District (Davenport MRA), Roughly bounded by city limits, E. River Dr., East St., Jersey Ridge and Middle Rds. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Oak Lane Historic District (Davenport MRA), Oak Lane between High and Locust Sts. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Prospect Park Historic District (Davenport MRA), Roughly bounded by E. River Dr., Mississippi Ave., Prospect Terr., 11th and Adams Sts. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Riverview Terrace Historic District (Davenport MRA), Roughly Riverview Terr., Clay an Marquette Sts. (11/01/84)
IOWA, Scott County, Davenport, Woods, Oscar C., House (Davenport MRA), 1825 Grand Ave. (11/01/84)

KENTUCKY, Butler County, Morgantown, Butler County Jail, S. Warren and E. Logan Sts. (11/01/84)
KENTUCKY, Jefferson County, Louisville, Shawnee Elementary School (West Louisville MRA), 4151 Herman St. (11/02/84)
KENTUCKY, Jefferson County, Louisville, Shawnee High School (West Louisville MRA), 4015 Herman St. (11/02/84)

MISSOURI, St. Louis County, Oakville vicinity, Koch, Robert, Hospital, 4101 Koch Rd. (10/31/84)

NEW YORK, Westchester County, Irvington, Irvington Town Hall, 85 Main St. (11/01/84)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, Saipan Island, Garapan, Campaneyan Kristo Rai, Beach Rd. (10/30/84)

OHIO, Butler County, Trenton vicinity, Augspurgen, John, Farm No. 2 (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), 3046 Pierson Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Trenton vicinity, Augspurgen, Samuel, Farm (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), 2070 Woodsdale Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Trenton vicinity, Schrock, Peter Jr., Farm (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Edgewood Dr. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Augspurgen Grist Mill (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Wayne-Madison Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Augspurgen Schoolhouse (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Wayne-Madison Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Augspurgen, Samuel, House (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Wayne-Madison and Kennedy Rds. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Mill Office and Post Office (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Woodsdale Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Mill Worker Row House (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Kennedy Rd. (11/01/84)
OHIO, Butler County, Woodsdale, Mill Worker Row Houses (Augspurgen Amish/Mennonite Settlement TR), Wayne-Madison Rd. (11/01/84)