

*sent to Washington 3/20/94*

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Jehle, Louis, House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number 511 East Fifth Street  not for publication

city or town Pana  vicinity

state ILLINOIS code IL county CHRISTIAN code 121 zip code 62557

#### 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler, SHPO 3-17-95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Jehle, Louis, House  
Name of Property

Christian County, IL  
County and State

**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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls Brick

Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1895

**Significant Dates**

1895

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Miller, George H., Architect

Lyman and Jordan, Builder

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Jehle, Louis House  
Name of Property

Christian County, IL  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 | 321230 | 4361250  
Zone Easting Northing  
2

3  
Zone Easting Northing  
4

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jo Anne Beard  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date January 2, 1994  
street & number 1505 West College Ave. telephone 217-245-4363  
city or town Jacksonville state IL zip code 62650

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Oscar W. Beattie  
street & number 511 East Fifth Street telephone 217-562-3243  
city or town Pana state IL zip code 62557

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description

The Louis Jehle House is a two story, brick and shingle, free classic Queen Anne residence distinguished by asymmetrical massing with a variety of surface textures; a full width, one story front porch; and a steep sloped side gabled roof with a rear cross gable. Prominent on the front facade is a two story, truncated tower with a curved Palladian window at the second level. The first story, foundation, and porch piers are brick; the second story and roof gables are wood shingles in a variety of shapes. The interior woodwork is basically oak, with fine classical detail on doors, windows and fireplaces. An entry foyer leads into a living hall, complete with fireplace and staircase. All other rooms enter into this living hall. Four bedrooms on the second floor also enter into a living hall. There is a full, pine floored attic, a full basement, and below the basement, a sub-terranean barrel-shaped, brick-lined room with a dumb waiter to the living floors. Rumors as to its origin and use abound. The Louis Jehle House has been used as a dwelling since its construction in 1895. It is located at 511 East Fifth Street, Pana, Illinois, in a residential area once known as "Quality Hill", with tree-lined, brick streets. The house faces north and is on the highest point of the south side of East Fifth Street. Its immediate neighbors are much newer homes. Although the Jehle House is larger than its neighbors, it does not overpower them. The lawn slopes, (ca. 2/1), from East Fifth Street south to the end of the lot, but has been terraced to form a sunken garden complete with gazebo. The elevation at the rear of the house is such that the basement entry is at ground level. A trellised, raftered patio was added at the rear of the house in the 1980s. A two car garage was built onto the southwest corner of the house in about 1939. The driveway enters from East Fifth Street, east of the house and circles to the rear garage area. The property is in excellent condition and has had little alteration since its construction.

The balloon-frame system of construction was used on the Jehle House. Common to all facades of the building is the second floor wall surface; in this case, shingles. An array of wood shingles cover the entire second story in three bands of

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

patterns; a band of scallops or fishscales; then a band of diamonds; and back to another band of fishscales. There are no corner moldings -- the shingles just wrap around the entire second story level. At the junction of the 1st and 2nd second floor levels, the shingles flare out to form a shingle "skirt", seen on all facades. The "bustle" for this effect is an extruded, concealed, wooden belt. Common also on the 2nd floor level is the fenestration. At this level all window tops are placed at the fascia level. Facings are not elaborate and all windows, except for the Palladian window, are double-hung with one-over-one glazing. The canvas awnings displayed on all facades are removable and used only during the summer months. At the roof level on all facades is a very plain fascia board with simple wooden brackets placed under the eave soffit.

The roof line on the Louis Jehle house is a steep gable on hip, with a rear cross gable. On the gabled ends of the roof, two different and varigated shingle patterns are displayed. There are two small attic windows and a vent in each end gable. There are three brick chimneys for the house; the exposed exterior chimney in the angled bay on the east facade; a centrally located, interior chimney used as a fireplace chimney for the first floor living hall; and the main furnace chimney, located on the rear slant of the roof, west and south of the center chimney. All chimney stacks are tall and capped.

On the north facade, brick, in running bond, forms the foundation of the full width, one story front porch. There are three small windows into a crawl space on the front. The brick foundation supports seven brick piers, topped by limestone bases. Seven round, tapered columns with small, classic, decorated capitals, sit on each base and support a slightly hipped, asphalt shingled roof, with entry gable. A balustrade, with classical turned spindles, encloses the porch at the pier level, except for the porch entry which has the same brick and stone base and pier design enclosing the concrete entry steps. The two-door, transomed entry into the house, with half, beveled glazing, is protected by two screen doors, and is tucked in, east of, and next to, an angular tower with three smaller,

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

eye-level windows. The two large windows, east and west of the entry tower, are identical, four foot wide, and have leaded, stained glass transoms. All five windows and the door have sills of limestone. The porch floor is concrete. On the second floor are shingles as mentioned previously. The tower is circular, truncated, and features a very prominent, leaded, circular, stained glass Palladian window. East of the tower are three equally spaced windows; and one window west of it. The tops of these windows are set against the fascia with wooden brackets under the eaves of the side gabled roof.

On the east and west facade, brick, in running bond, begins below the ground level and continues upward to the second story level. The brick is broken with a four inch limestone stringcourse at the window sill level. This stringcourse thus becomes the sill ledge for all first floor windows on the east and west facades. The brick then ascends from the stringcourse to the second floor level. There are brick soldier arches above each window on the first floor. On the east facade, the second story windows are placed above those on the first story with three, one-over-one windows on both the first and second levels. On the west facade, there are three, one-over-one windows on the first floor and two, one-over-one windows on the second level. There are three basement windows on the two facades, all about one half size of the upper windows; one, on the west facade in line with the kitchen window, and two on the east facade in line with the music room and the south angled wall of the bay.

On the west facade, located toward the rear of the house, is a second floor, square, gabled, cantilevered wall extension. This gabled extension extrudes from the main roof end gable, making it a gable within a gable.

On the east facade is a 2-story, three sided, angled bay with a polygonal roof, following the main roof's end gable line. A masonry decorated, stepped brick chimney, showing the construction date, 1895, forms the outer wall of the bay; windows are on the other walls, both first and second story. The chimney

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

stack is tall, free standing and capped with a masonry arch.

On the south, or rear, facade, a large, two story, squared, gabled wing juts four feet to the south. At the southwest corner of the wing at basement level, is the 2-car garage, built in the late 1930s, with access door into the basement. It is brick on the lower half and narrow siding on the upper half with side parapets and a flat, rubberized roof. There are two small windows on both the east and the west. An upright, metal, bulkhead entrance to the basement is located just to the east of the garage. Concrete stairs lead from the east, from ground level up to the first floor back entry to the house. A basement window is located on the wall at the bottom of the stairs. Beginning at the top of the brick basement level is narrow clapboard siding. A first story pantry and porch with shed roof extends south about 3½', and both are covered with the same narrow clapboards. The pantry has one, one-over-one window and the porch has a row of single windows that wrap around the porch on level with the lower sash of the pantry. The lower level garage extends under the pantry and has also been treated with the same siding. The basement entrance is under the porch area. South of the ascending stairs, and on ground level, is a trellis-work, raftered, deck built in the early 1980s. The rafter ends match the eave brackets of the garage, and of the main roof line. The courtyard area is step terraced with railroad ties, paved with brick, and enclosed with a trellis-work paneled fence. Above the first floor level is the second floor of shingles; again in the same design and skirted. The rear cross gable has returns, and a continuation of the fascia board divides the wall shingles from a variegated display of gable shingles. There is a small window in the gable. Four, one-over-one windows are on the second story of the south facade, with only one, one-over-one window on the first level.

The Jehle House has had four owners during its existence: the Louis Jehle family, 1895-1938; Dr. Grover C. Bullington, 1938-1955; Loren Osborn Family, 1955-1973; and Oscar W. Beattie, 1973-present. Each left a mark on the house.



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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

The east and west facades remain as constructed in 1895. The north facade has had one change; the removal of a roof balcony, located on the lower northeast corner of the building. This balcony was accessible only by way of an attic ladder, still present in the northeast attic corner. When the original slate roofing was removed in the early 1940s by Dr. Bullington, the "pigeon roost", as it was referred to by his daughter, was removed and covered with asphalt shingles as was the rest of the roof. No photographs have been uncovered as to its appearance. His daughter also stated that the tower was truncated when they moved into the house in 1935. Dr. Bullington also converted the building into two apartments. In doing so, he extended the front staircase through the brick tower and front porch area, removed the middle porch balustrade, enclosed the area, (dividing the porch), and put an exterior door and entry at the front, just west and forward of the main house entry. With new steps and sidewalk, it looked like the photograph taken by the Historic Sites Survey of 1972. This created quite a change not only to the exterior of the building but also to the interior as well. This entrance has been carefully removed, and the tower rebuilt, painstakingly, by a caring construction crew and a preservation conscious owner, Oscar Beattie, in the 1980s. The only vestige remaining is the sidewalk which leads from the entry to the front brick sidewalk. The porch floor, which was ruined, was replaced with concrete by Mr. Beattie. Dr. Bullington also built the two car garage at the rear of the house in the late 1930s, and made the drive that entered the property on the east and circled to the garage entrance. The Osborns made no outside changes to the house except for the removal of the rest of the balustrade from the front porch. The Beatties returned the balustrade to the porch after finding remains of it used as an arbor in the back yard. They also built the raftered deck, patio, and courtyard at the rear of the house, and terraced the back sunken garden in the 1970s and 1980s.

The exterior of the Louis Jehle House appears today, with the exception of the roof balcony, much as it looked at its construction date. Its integrity has not been compromised.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

The interior of the Louis Jehle House is somewhat typical of the Queen Anne style: Pass through the front, oak, double, paneled, entry doors, half glazed with clear, side beveled glass; into a 3½' X 5' foyer; then through a single, transomed, paneled, oak door, half glazed with a plethora of colored and intricately beveled and leaded glass; into the 13'3" X 14'9" living hall. To the left, (east), six foot wide double pocket doors lead to the parlor. Straight ahead, a centered, arched, oak mantle fireplace dominates the south wall. A single, horizontal paneled door angles east of the fireplace into the music room. At the same angle from the fireplace, but west, is the entry door into the kitchen area. On the west wall is another double pocket door into the dining room. Immediately to the right (north), is the entry to the main staircase, with a circular landing in the front bow of the exterior north wall. A 3½' wainscotting of raised patterned lincrusta lines the living hall. The narrow oak flooring is laid so the pattern meets in the center -- symbolic of the room's use.

Ceilings on the first floor are 10', and the woodwork in the living hall, dining room and music room is oak. In the parlor, (15'X14'), the woodwork and fireplace mantle are cherry. The parlor connects with the music room, (13'X14½'), through another paneled, double, pocket door. All windows and door casings in each of the three main rooms have a very wide, but thin, decorative crown with small dentils beneath. All windows have wooden panels from the sill to the floor level, equal to the width of the window. All paneled doors, including the pocket doors, are decorated with a beading around each panel. The two north windows on this floor, one in the parlor and one in the dining room, are four feet wide, and have colored, or stained glass transoms. Above the landing of the main staircase is located the focal window of the house, the colored, leaded, curved Palladian window. All other windows are three feet wide, double-hung, with 1/1 glazing. All floors on the first level, with the exception of the kitchen, are narrow hardwood. The kitchen has 4" pine boards. On the southwest corner of the dining room, (18'X12'), is a built-in china closet with a pass-through into the kitchen. At the southeast corner of the

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

dining room is a door leading to a small hallway that runs behind the living hall's fireplace wall. On the south of this hallway is the swinging door entrance to the kitchen; the back stairway entrance; and the entrance to a bathroom, (once a pantry). At the east wall is a small door, chest high, to the dumb waiter, and to its right, a smaller door to a clothes chute. A chair rail runs 3' above the floor level in the hall and continues into the stairway and the entire kitchen area. All exposed corners in this area have vertical wooden moldings. The woodwork is painted, (pine or cypress), and has a bullseye decoration. At the southeast corner of the kitchen is the entry to the rear hallway. As you enter from the kitchen, to the left is the doorway and stairway to the basement; to the right is what once was the butler's pantry, now turned into a small but efficient galley kitchen. The pantry cabinets have been placed on the walls of the original kitchen. At the end of this hallway is the back, paneled and half glazed, exterior door. It opens to an enclosed porch with another exit door to a stairway to ground level.

The front, turn-about staircase has a wide, half circle landing, newel post and turned balusters, and its rail ascends to form a balcony rail at the second level living hall. At the second level, there are four bedrooms; the ceiling height is reduced to 9'; and the woodwork is painted oak with a bullseye design. All four bedrooms have paneled doors with an operable transom over each. There is still hardwood flooring in the living hall and the master bedroom suite, but parquet flooring, installed by Dr. Bullington in the early 1940s, covers the floors in the southeast bedroom, (14'X11'), and the southwest bedroom, (13'X11'). The northwest bedroom, (16'X12'), still has linoleum on 4" pine boards, from the days it served as a kitchen for the apartment. The master bedroom is 21'X14' and has its own fireplace with maple mantle. The bedchamber was once curtained off from the sitting area of the room.

The living hall has two large closets with five built-in drawers with shelves above. On the wall next to the entry to the bathroom is the opening to the dumb waiter which is no longer

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

used for that purpose. It is now used as storage space. The bathroom fixtures are not original, but the bathroom still has the chair rail, with scored plaster below. At the south end of the bathroom is another large storage closet.

Adjacent to the bathroom is the door to the attic stairway. The attic flooring is of wider pine boards and the area is basically wide open. In the northeast corner are the remnants of the small room intended to lead to the roof dormer balcony. Two by four lumber outlines the intended dimensions and entry door to that area.

The basement basically follows the room arrangement of the floor above. The ceiling seems higher than most basements, and the flooring for three of the four main rooms is brick. The north, central room, (under the living hall), is two steps lower than the rest of the basement and the flooring seems to be of a soft concrete composition. The furnace room, at the northwest corner, controls the hot water radiators located in each of the rooms in the house. The southwest area of the basement has concrete floors, and has been used as an apartment, with bedroom, kitchen, and sitting room. Its entrance is on the southeast corner of the basement level. The storage room on the northeast corner, under the parlor and bay, has a large, arched brick dome covering a stone and brick stairway leading down into the subterranean room. This is a brick, barrel vault with earthen floor and measures 24'X14'X10'. It is located directly below the north, central basement room above, but extends farther north to the edge of the front porch. The north wall of the underground room has a doorway which was bricked up in July 1924 by a local mason. Centered at the south end of the vault is the dumb waiter which serviced the two living floors above. Rumors as to the use of this underground room abound. The best explanation lies in the fact that the old house located at this site before the Jehle House was built, was owned by the Vandewaters, who were fresh fruit and vegetable farmers. This may have been their root cellar and the Jehles, after razing the old house, incorporated the room into their building plans.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Description (continued)

The interior of the house has not changed materially in its century of existence. Uses have varied, but structurally, there has been little change. The Osborns, (1960s), closed off the rear door that led to the back hall of the present downstairs bathroom. This bathroom may have been, originally, a kitchen pantry with access from the back hall as well as the front hall. Its closeness to the dumbwaiter and the fact that the chair rail and woodwork treatment is the same as the kitchen and hallway leads to that conclusion. The lower half of the front staircase was removed at the time the Bullingtons made the apartment, but enough remained to restore it to its original condition. All of the original interior walls remain as constructed in 1895. The original light fixtures were removed by the Beatties in the 1970s and are now stored in the attic. Original wall stencils were also uncovered by the Beatties in the parlor and dining room. The type of heating system was original to the house. The integrity of the interior of the Jehle House has not been compromised.

## Statement of Significance

The Louis Jehle House, built in 1895, reflects an interest of American architects in colonial architecture. This movement had its origin in the United States at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, which awakened an interest in our colonial architectural heritage. (McAlester, p. 326). At the Centennial, America had its first look at a new style of architecture, the Queen Anne, a style that dominated the next 20 years with its elements, first of Elizabethan, then Jacobean, and finally Classical features. (Scully, p. 32). The Louis Jehle House meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture for being one of the few residential examples in the city of Pana that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Queen Anne house with some Classical features. The master architect of this distinctive design was George H. Miller of Bloomington, Illinois. The Louis Jehle House is architecturally significant as a fine example of George H. Miller's work; and as a well preserved example of a detailed custom designed Queen Anne house of 1895. It is locally significant and is the only house known in Pana that was designed

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

by George H. Miller. His styling makes the Louis Jehle House a most important contribution to the architecture of Pana. Its period of significance is 1895, the year the house was built. Mr. Miller combined the contrasting textures, materials, shapes, and directional elements of the Queen Anne style into a home for one of Pana's leading citizens. Its overall effect is that of quiet dignity.

## Historical Background and Significance

In 1853, the railroad made its first appearance on the central Illinois prairie, once the hunting ground of the Sac and Fox Indians. Because of this event, the town of Pana was surveyed and platted along the proposed Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way, which was completed through Pana in March of 1855. Pana became a principal railroad center with the arrival of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad in 1855; later the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad (Big Four); and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1869. Located in the southeast corner of Christian County, Pana was chartered in 1856 and incorporated as a city in 1867. To witness this incorporation was a young man of German descent--young Louis Jehle, who, in 1866, at age 17, left his father's homestead farm northeast of Pana to become a tinner's apprentice in the fast growing town of Pana. For the next seven decades, Mr. Jehle fulfilled the American Dream: A first generation American, he excelled as a tinsmith, expanded to work in, the own his own tinsmith shop and hardware store, married a German-born woman in 1874, reared a family of two girls, was a very successful businessman, served his community well, and was respected as a businessman and a man by his family and peers.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

In 1890, at age 40, he retired to pursue other interests and investments. The 1890 population of Pana was 5,077 and it was the principal city in the county. The railroads, coal mining, and truck farming of fruits and vegetables accounted for much of Pana's economy during the 1890s.

In 1892, Louis Jehle bought Lot 1, Block 1 in L.M. Vandewater's Addition to Pana. Mr. Jehle also owned Lots 2 and 3. His two younger brothers, George and Henry, retired from farming and built houses in the early 1890s, just down the street on Lots 4 and 6 respectively. This entire 8 acre, pie shaped wedge of land was platted in 1889 as the L.M. Vandewater's Addition and was used, previously to that date, as a fruit and vegetable truck farm by Mr. Vandewater. The only building on the acreage at that time was a small brick house on Lot 1.

In 1894, Louis Jehle became a copartner in the plans for building the new Grand Opera House for the city of Pana. It was through this association that Louis Jehle met George H. Miller, a well established architect of Bloomington, Illinois. Both men were about the same age, with similar backgrounds -- both men were first generation Americans of German parents, both had come from large families, both reared on a farm, both served apprenticeships in learning a trade, both married German born women, and both were successful in their businesses. It seemed almost destined that Mr. Jehle should consult and hire Mr. Miller to design the dwelling he was going to have built on the summit of "Quality Hill" in 1895.

In the Supplement of the April 27, 1895, Pana-Palladium: "Architect George H. Miller, of Bloomington, was in town yesterday on architect business regarding the new opera house and Louis Jehle's new building which is now in course of construction, the old building having been razed."

On May 11, 1895 - "The contract for Alderman Louis Jehle's new residence has been let to Contractors Lyman and Jordan. Work has already commenced."

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

On July 6, 1895 - "Lohr and Paul have a force of men at work slate roofing Louis Jehle's fine residence on Quality Hill summit which is fast nearing completion."

On August 3, 1895 - "Louis Jehle's residence on Quality Hill will be one of the most modern residences in the city when completed."

On September 14, 1895 - "Louis Jehle and family have removed into their new palatial residence."

Mr. Louis Jehle never gained state or national prominence in his lifetime, nor did he seek it. He seemed satisfied with his accomplishments of being part of his community of family and friends. He gave of himself through his personal involvement and support of local projects and through his business dealings. He left, as one of his legacies, his home at 511 East Fifth Street.

George H. Miller, (1856-1927), of Bloomington, Illinois received his education in the public schools, and when fifteen began his profession by apprenticing as a draftsman with local architects, Rudolph Richter and John T. Harris. This apprenticeship took him to Columbus, Ohio, with Mr. Harris, and then to Chicago for 6 months, with the firm of F. and E. Baumann, (thought to be Frederick H. and Edward Baumann), the pioneers of the isolated pier foundation theory which revolutionized the structure of the skyscraper as developed by Chicago architects and engineers. Working in that same office as a draftsman was Louis Sullivan. In 1875, George Miller returned to Bloomington and joined Henry A. Miner, a mill contractor and architect, for a period of 10 years. In January of 1886, Mr. George H. Miller entered into business on his own. The Oberkoetter Building in Bloomington was designed by Mr. Miller in 1875, when he was 19 years old. The McLean County Jail, the Corn Belt Bank Building, the Durley Building, and the Livingston Building are but a few of the 126 commercial buildings, churches, and private residences in and around Bloomington known to be designed by Mr. Miller and described



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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

by Ms. Griffith in her Master's thesis for the University of Iowa on the career of George H. Miller. He also designed buildings in Peoria, Decatur, East St. Louis, and Ottawa in Illinois, as well as in four other states: Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Texas. One of his designs was chosen for display at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. Mr. Miller's talent and skill was apparent in his buildings and he ranked with the leading architects of the midwest and of the country. From Mr. Miller's obituary dated March 7, 1927... "He sought to provide not only the substantial, and catered to permanency, but he also had an artistic conception which embellished many structures and yet did not detract from other necessary characteristics. His fame was carried over a wide area and his services were in constant demand for a period of over 30 years."

Despite the many buildings attributed to Mr. Miller, and the accolades paid his skill and designs, when Mr. Miller died in 1927 so did his reputation as an architect. Most house plans not in the hands of the owner, were intentionally burned, simply because no one wanted them; but within the last 15 years, people have once again begun to recognize the uniqueness of his style and design. Many of his surviving buildings have been recognized by preservationists by placing them on the National Register. The East Grove Street Historic District in Bloomington has several houses attributed to George H. Miller and all are Queen Anne. The houses at 701 East Grove and 507 East Washington share the style of the Jehle House in Pana, in that the walls are shingle and brick. Mr. Miller's own home, designed by him in 1888, at 405 West Market, has the same arrangement. Prominent on all these examples are the limestone stringcourse, the flared skirt effect of the shingles at their junction with the brick, and the slate roof. Ms. Griffith's thesis also describes another house at 214 East Grove, now torn down, but designed by Mr. Miller in 1889. As reported in the Pantagraph... "Judge Myers' new residence is rapidly becoming a thing of beauty. Its high pitched roof, its first story of brick and second of wood with shingled sides presents a very odd, yet attractive appearance." Not all of Mr. Miller's designs for Queen Anne

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

homes were of the shingle and brick arrangement. The L. H. Kerrick House, (1886), at 809 North McLean, and the Gridley House, (1886), at 409 East Grove are both frame or a combination of wood and shingle. The shingle and brick design in a Queen Anne however, is different and may have been a carry over from the English Queen Anne, with shingles replacing the English tiles. (Scully, p. 15).

Compared to the earlier Queen Anne houses attributed to Mr. Miller in the city of Bloomington, the single example of his work in Pana, built in 1895, seems to be more modern in styling and has several Classical features.

The Queen Anne style was mostly the creation of English architect, Richard Norman Shaw who wanted to return to simple but solid construction of the 'good old days' of Queen Anne. (Kahn, p. 3) The style made its first appearance in America at the 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia. (Scully, p. 19) The balloon frame system of construction, begun in Chicago in the 1830s, hit its greatest stride with the Queen Anne house. This means of construction allowed full use for the construction of bay windows and towers, as well as wall insets and projections, and overhanging gables and roof gables. (McAlester, p. 264) The Louis Jehle House displays many of the Queen Anne features; the two bays, the shingle flares, the tower, and the general asymmetrical massing of the structure. It also displays a great variety in wall materials of differing textures; brick masonry, clapboard siding, and patterned shingles. Additions of classical features such as columns on pedestals, classical balustrades, a Palladian window, a truncated tower, and interior classical details further add to decorative detailing of this later Queen Anne house. Compared to later Colonial Revival styled houses the Louis Jehle House lacks the swags and garlands found on Colonial Revivals as well as elaborate cornices with dentils. However, the Jehle truncated tower, seen on many Colonial Revival houses, suggests the emergence of a more decorative cornice, and if a garland was to be found, this would probably be its location.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, "The line between some late Queen Anne houses and some early Colonial Revival examples is not a sharp one." (McAlester, p. 321). The Colonial Revival movement certainly influenced the Queen Anne style because classical and colonial elements gradually became added to Queen Anne buildings. The Louis Jehle House represents this combination of the Queen Anne style with Classical details.

In order to compare the Louis Jehle House with other Queen Anne homes in the city of Pana, photocopies of other surveyed Queen Annes, as determined by the Historic Sites Survey of 1972, were secured and followed up with a current, (December, 1994), photograph of the same property. Also, other Queen Anne styled homes in Pana that were not noted in the Survey were photographed as well. A brief description of each example and a comparison with the Jehle House follows.

311 South Locust Street, (faces east), is a two story brick Queen Anne with spindlework details distinguished by a two story angled bay with a low polygonal roof on the southeast corner of the front facade; prominent modillions at the cornice level; and a center pedimented entrance to a half porch with double turned posts and spindled balustrade. It has a hipped roof with lower cross gables; triple windows in the gables; and stone lintels on other windows. Since 1972 the slate roof has been removed and replaced with asphalt shingles. It is now a tea room and restaurant.

401 South Locust Street, (faces east), is a two story frame Queen Anne with classical details distinguished by a round southeast corner tower with a tent roof; a wraparound porch with gabled entry, columns on brick pedestals, and balustrade; and a two story angled bay with polygonal roof on the front facade, with a clipped gabled dormer above. It has a hipped roof with cross gables; the east bay and dormer replaces the one north cross gable. It has aluminum siding with a metal awning on the front porch entry. Since 1972, it has become a Funeral Home.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

407 South Locust Street, (faces east), is a two story frame, Queen Anne with spindlework details distinguished by a centered, vertical paneled, second story tower with conical roof; a pedimented, one story, front porch with turned posts and spindlework; with both north and south facades angled, under the roof gables. The roof is cross gabled, with a large wing to the rear. It is a very well kept symmetrical house with original clapboard siding.

411 South Locust Street was a Queen Anne house with classical details, now demolished.

202 South Maple Street, (faces west), is a two story, frame, Queen Anne with classical details distinguished by a large, one story wraparound porch with pedimented entry, and fluted columns on brick piers with a balustrade. At the northwest corner of the porch is a rounded floor area with a slight conical extension of the porch roof, (looks like a bandstand). The house has a hipped roof with cross gables, with a prominent lunette in the west gable; and a large south wing. Since 1972, the house has been sided with synthetic siding.

400 East First Street was a Queen Anne, now demolished.

309 East Second Street, (faces north), is a two story frame, Queen Anne with spindlework details distinguished by a square tower with a pyramidal roof which is centrally located between the cross gables. Two slant roof entry porches decorated with spindlework, are on either side of the tower. The house has a hipped roof with cross gables. On the second floor, shingles are used for decoration between window and first story level of the tower; otherwise, the siding is the original clapboards. There are paired windows in the tower and also in the gables.

228 East Second Street, (faces south), is a two story frame, Queen Anne with spindlework details and original clapboard siding. There is a one story porch with an entry gable, slant roof, and spindlework decoration with double, turned posts. The roof is hipped with cross gables, with paired windows in the gables as well as on the second floor, front facade. Shingles are used as decoration in the gables, and a wooden board stringcourse runs

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

around the house below the first floor window level. There are slant roof extensions over a balcony and double windows on the front facade as well as on the east wing. There is a one story side porch on the east with a slant roof and a first level entry. It is in excellent shape.

300 East Second Street, (faces south), is a two story frame Queen Anne with classical details distinguished by a hipped roof with a front, gabled dormer, and a clipped gabled dormer on both the east and west sides of the roof. There is a one story wraparound porch with a pedimented entry and full length, double, turned posts supporting the slant porch roof. Some windows are paired, some triple, and some single with transoms. There is a two story bay on the west facade with a polygonal roof. At the cornice level, small modillions (or small brackets), are the only decoration. Panels of hard composition shingles are used as siding. Since 1972, the balustrade on the porch has been removed, and the house has not had a lot of care.

101 South Kitchell Street, (faces east), is a two story, frame, Queen Anne with spindlework details located on a corner lot. It has a hipped roof with cross gables. There is a spindlework, one story porch between the two gables, with a balcony tower with a conical roof, centered above the entry door. The first story siding is clapboard and the second story is shingle. The shingled second story flares out near the junction with the first story. There are small double windows in the gable, and on the first story the larger windows have leaded transoms. There is a two story bay on the north facade.

Of the ten Queen Anne examples reviewed from the Historic Sites Survey of 1972, two, (411 South Locust Street and 400 East First Street), have been demolished. Of the remaining eight, six have hipped roofs with cross gables; one has a cross gabled roof; and one has a hipped roof. As to decorative detailing; five have spindlework details and three have classical details. Seven examples are frame and only one was brick. All had modern asphalt or composition roof shingles.

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

Of the Queen Annes with spindlework details, only three used shingles as a decorative feature; 228 East Second Street and 309 East Second Street used shingles in the gables and tower, and 101 South Kitchell Street had a second story of shingles with the first story of clapboard siding. This address was the only example of the shingles flaring out at the junction with the first story clapboards. None of the Queen Annes with classical details, (401 South Locust Street, 300 East Second Street, and 202 South Maple Street), had shingles and all were sided with other than original clapboard siding.

Several examples have transom windows with stained glass; most have two or three smaller gable windows, and 202 South Maple Street has a gable lunette; but none have a Palladian window.

Cornice decoration was noticed on the brick Queen Anne at 311 Locust Street which has large modillions. Smaller ones were noted on the house at 300 East Second Street.

Of the Queen Annes with spindlework details, four of the five have towers; 228 East Second Street is the exception. Two have round towers, one is square, and one is angular. All have appropriate roofs. Of the Queen Anne houses with classical details, one has a tower, 401 South Locust Street. It is round with a tin roof. None were truncated. George H. Miller's first known use of a truncated tower was on the Catholic rectory in Bloomington in the early 1890s, with its front twin towers. In this instance, the roofs of the towers simply blended into the roof line. By 1896, the two front towers of the Joseph W. Fifer House by Miller at 909 McLean, Bloomington, Illinois, were fully truncated and had small cornice brackets.

Other houses in Pana include a Queen Anne located at 111 Spruce Street. It has a slate roof, hipped with cross gables, with an angular second story tower with polygonal roof located between and centered over the spindlework front porch entry. It has a second story of shingles over a clapboard first story. In the east gable is a small Palladian window. Across the street at 112 Spruce is a Colonial Revival with hipped roof and a front porch with brick

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

piers and classical columns. The house also has a focal, beveled window on the south. At the rear is a carriage house with a Palladian window in its front gable. The only other Palladian window found was at an eclectic house at 405 South Locust Street.

At 309 East Fifth Street is a Queen Anne with a front pedimented entry porch with brick piers and columns. It also has a hipped roof with cross gables and a second story of shingles. The shingles flare out on the second story between the second story windows and the first story clapboard siding.

The Louis Jehle House, designed by George H. Miller is unusual for the city of Pana; first, because it was designed by this distinguished and well known architect; and second, because it has a combination of Queen Anne features not seen on any other house in Pana. The Historic Sites Survey of 1972 of houses in Pana turned up several Queen Anne style houses that make some use of shingles, but none have a second story of decorated shingles, with a first story of brick; none have a side-gabled roof line; none have a truncated tower; few have, or ever had a slate roof; and none have a classic curved Palladian window. This house is distinctive in any location but certainly it is unusual in Pana. This may be due to the fact that very few of the other Queen Annes in Pana were custom designed as was the Louis Jehle House. The others were probably built by local contractors with no architect involvement.

The Louis Jehle House has had only four owners in its history: the Louis Jehle family, 1895 to 1938; Dr. Grover C. Bullington, 1938-1955, (he rented for three years prior); the Loren Osborn family, 1955-1973; and Oscar W. Beattie, 1973 to present. The integrity of the house was changed in the late 1930s by Dr. Bullington, when he turned the house into two apartments. This alteration has been rectified and restored to its original look by Mr. Beattie in the 1970s. Dr. Bullington also removed the slate roof and replaced it with asphalt shingles in the early 1940s. At the same time, the "pigeon roost" roof dormer balcony at the northeast corner of the roof was removed. Apart from these changes, the north, east, and west facades have maintained their integrity. The south facade has additions of a lower garage and

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Jehle, Louis, House

## Statement of Significance (continued)

patio, but they did not affect the integrity of the original rear wall and only seemed to enhance the look of the stark elevation.

The Louis Jehle House fulfills National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture for being one of the few residential examples in the city of Pana that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style with classical details. It is the only residential example of a Queen Anne in the city of Pana that combines the decorative details of a first story of brick and second story of patterned shingles with a side gable on hip roof. Add to this combination a truncated tower and a curved, beveled, stained glass Palladian window and truly distinctive house is the result. The master architect of this design was George H. Miller of Bloomington, Illinois. The Louis Jehle House is architecturally significant as a fine example of George H. Miller's work; and as a well preserved example of a detailed custom designed Queen Anne house of 1895. It is locally significant and as far as can be determined, the only house in Pana designed by George H. Miller. His styling makes the Louis Jehle House a most important contribution to the architecture of Pana. This contribution to the city should be recognized and preserved.



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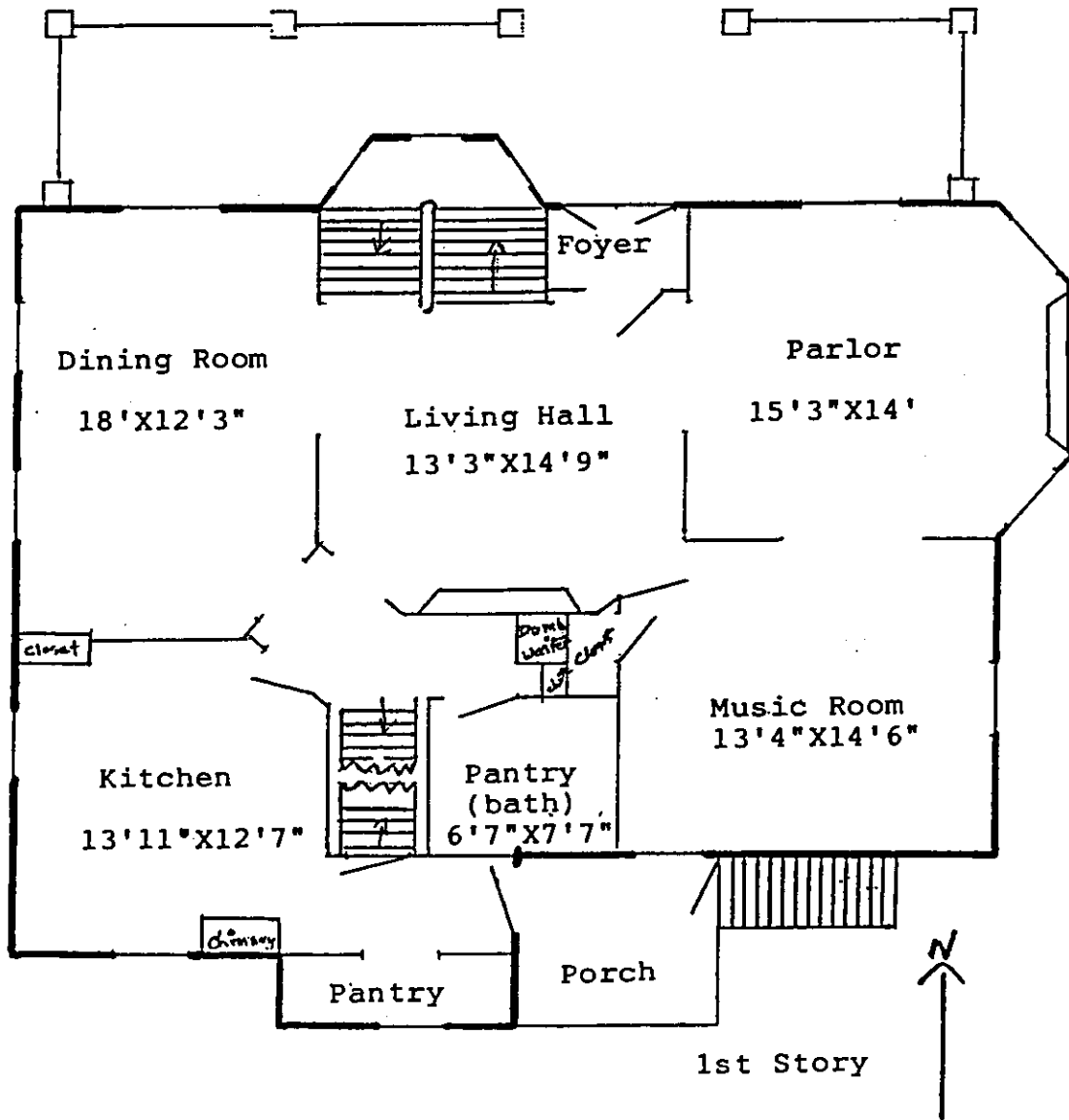
### Verbal Boundry Description

Lot 1 in Block 1 in L. M. Vandewater's Addition to Pana except the South 130 feet of Lot 1, measured parallel with the south line of said lot. Part of the East  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 22, Township 11 North, Range 1 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

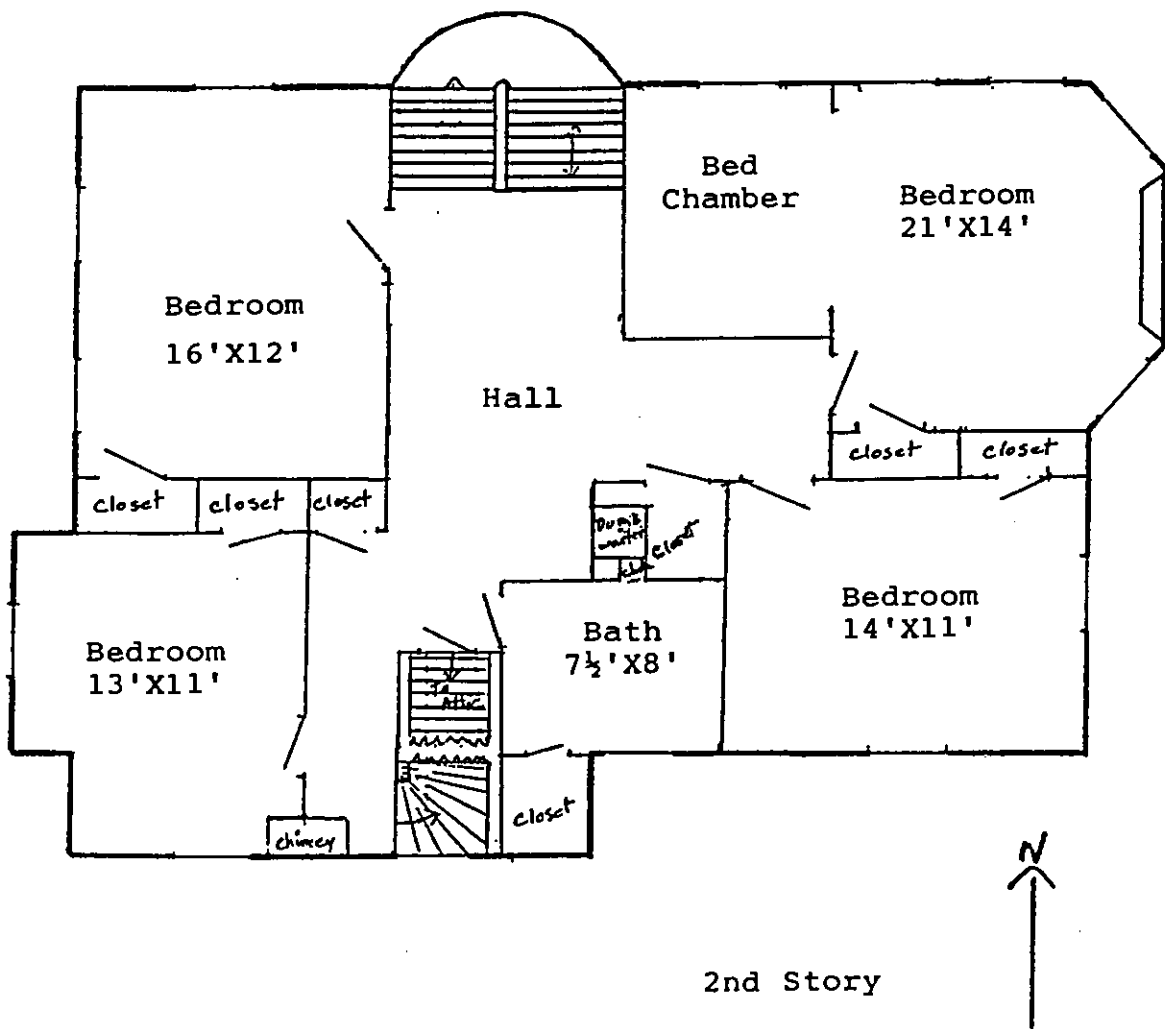
### Boundry Justification

The nominated property includes only that part of the original Louis Jehle property of 1895, owned by the present resident.

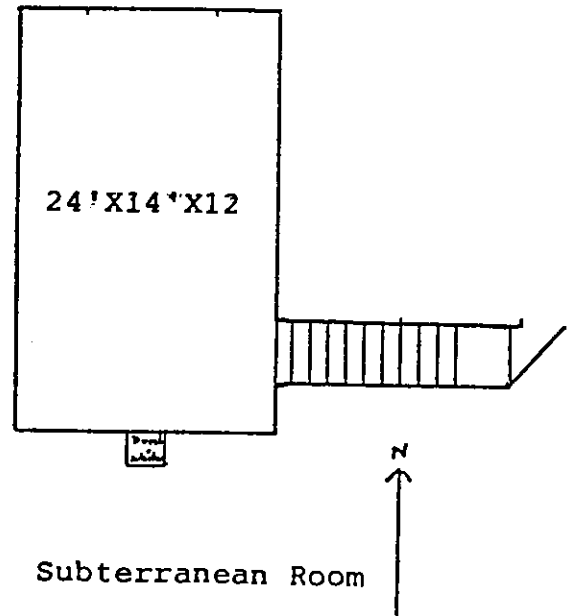
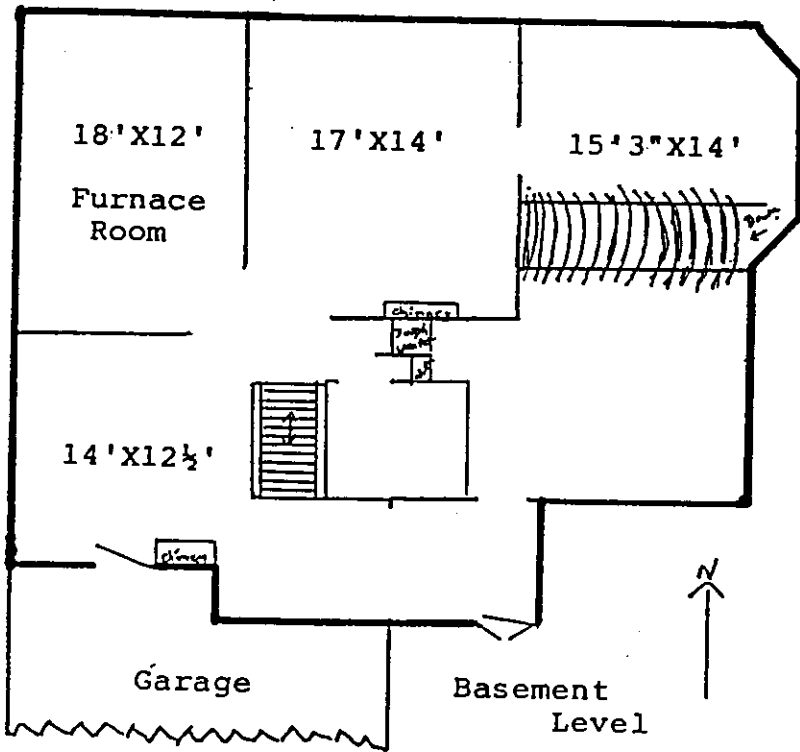
THE LOUIS JEHLE HOUSE



THE LOUIS JEHLE HOUSE



THE LOUIS JEHLE HOUSE





# United States Department of the Interior



## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

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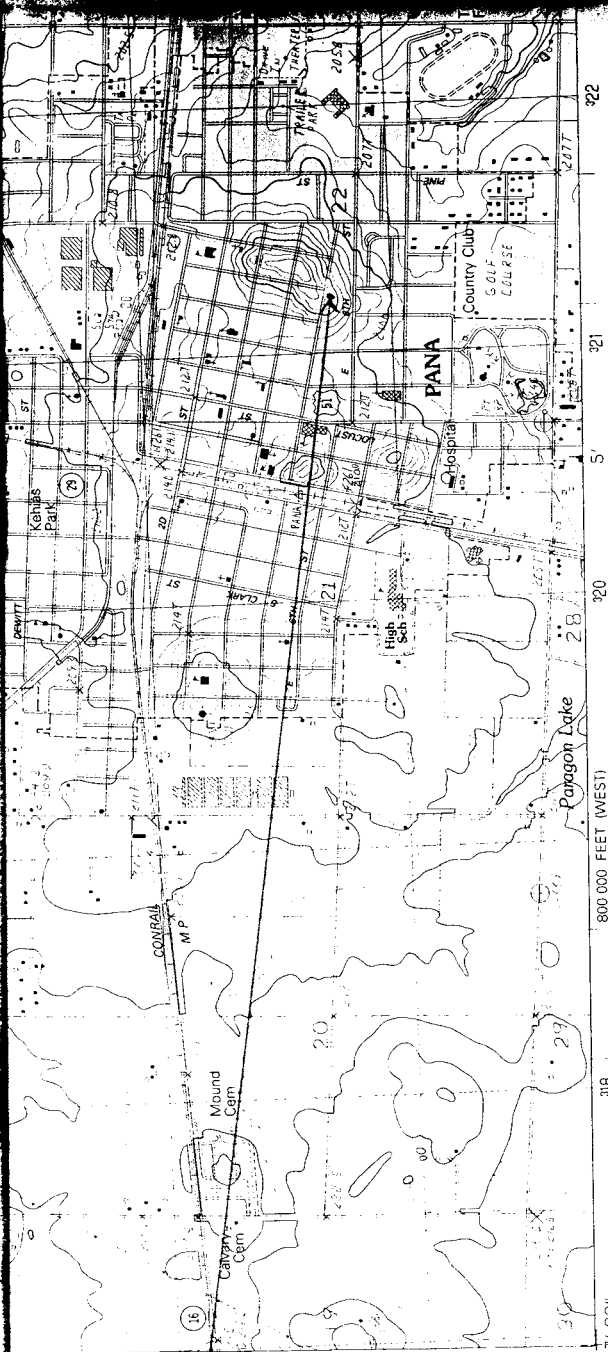
Preservation Services  
APR 28 1995

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/17/95 THROUGH 4/21/95

- KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name
- ARKANSAS, HOT SPRING COUNTY, Cabin No. 1, Cabin area access rd., Lake Catherine State Park, Shorewood Hills, 95000455, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Facilities Constructed by the CCC in Arkansas MPS)
  - ARKANSAS, PRAIRIE COUNTY, Prairie County Courthouse, Jct. of Magnolia and Prairie Sts., DeValls Bluff, 95000457, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - ARKANSAS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Chi Omega Chapter House, 940 Maple St., Fayetteville, 95000456, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, Calhan Rock Island Railroad Depot, 252 ft. W of Denver St. on Rock Island RR right-of-way, Calhan, 95000476, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - FLORIDA, PALM BEACH COUNTY, Milton--Myers American Legion Post No. 65, 263 NE. 5th Ave., Delray Beach, 95000471, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - FLORIDA, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, Frere, Jules, House, 2404 Sunrise Blvd., Fort Pierce, 95000467, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - FLORIDA, SUWANNEE COUNTY, Allison, George, House, 418 W. Duval St., Live Oak, 95000369, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - ILLINOIS, ADAMS COUNTY, South Side German Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by Jefferson, S. 12th, Jackson and S. 5th Sts., Quincy, 95000481, BOUNDARY INCREASE, 4/20/95
  - ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Moultrie County Courthouse, 10 S. Main St., Sullivan, 95000489, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Bryn Mawr Avenue Historic District, Bryn Mawr Ave. from Sheridan Rd. to Broadway, Chicago, 95000482, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Hamilton Park, 513 W. 72nd St., Chicago, 95000487, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Indian Boundary Park, 2500 W. Lunt, Chicago, 95000485, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Portage Park, 4100 N. Long Ave., Chicago, 95000484, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Riis, Jacob A., Park, 6100 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, 95000483, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Trumbull Park, 2400 E. 105th St., Chicago, 95000486, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
  - ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, John Lewis House, 511 E. Fifth St., Chicago, 95000490, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - ILLINOIS, WABASH COUNTY, Willits, Levi, House, 202 Main St., New Boston, 95000488, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, Schertz, Joseph, House, IL 116, 1 mi. W of city limits, Metamora vicinity, 95000491, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - IOWA, HANCOCK COUNTY, Pilot Knob State Park: Portals in Area 5b, Off IA 9 SE of Forest City, Pilot Knob State Park, Forest City vicinity, 95000362, NOMINATION, 4/17/95 (CCC Properties in Iowa State Parks MPS)
  - IOWA, JACKSON COUNTY, Squiers, J. E., House, 418 W. Pleasant St., Maquoketa, 95000385, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Maquoketa MPS)
  - KANSAS, PAWNEE COUNTY, Babbitt--Doery House, 423 W. 5th St., Larned, 95000477, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
  - MICHIGAN, MARQUETTE COUNTY, Negaunee State Bank Building, 331 Iron St., Negaunee, 95000295, NOMINATION, 4/13/95
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Alert--Hatcher Building, Jct. of Second Ave. and Main St., SE corner, Hillsboro, 95000460, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Bucher, William H., House, 300 W. Main St., Hillsboro, 95000461, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Meyers House, Main St. N side between 4th and 5th Aves., Hillsboro, 95000463, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Miller, George Tambling and Ninette Stocker, House, Elenora St. S side, W of Union Church, Hillsboro, 95000465, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Robins, Will M., House, Jct. of Main St. and Fifth Ave., SW corner, Hillsboro, 95000462, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Sullivan, Cornelius, House, Jct. of Elenora and First Ave., SW corner, Hillsboro, 95000459, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Webster, John M., House, Jct. of Main St. and Fifth Ave., SE corner, Hillsboro, 95000464, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
  - NEW YORK, CAYUGA COUNTY, House at 15 East Cayuga Street, 15 E. Cayuga St., Moravia, 95000472, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Moravia MPS)
  - NEW YORK, ESSEX COUNTY, Trudeau Sanatorium, Trudeau Rd., Saranac Lake vicinity, 95000479, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Saranac Lake MPS)
  - NEW YORK, NIAGARA COUNTY, Bond, Col. William M. and Nancy Ralston, House, 143 Ontario St., Lockport, 95000529, NOMINATION, 4/20/95

Continued on next page

Louis Tehle Houser  
 511 East Fifth Street  
 Pana, IL  
 Christian County  
 ZONE 16  
 E 321230  
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**CONTOUR INTERVAL**  
 CONTROL AND FIELD ESTABLISHED ELEVATIONS SHOWN  
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN  
 To convert meters to feet  
 To convert feet to meters

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
 Produced from original  
 manuscript drawings. Information  
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 field check.

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 CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS NOAA  
 COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1979  
 FIELD CHECKED 1981 MAP EDITED 1982  
 PROJECTION TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
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 10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ILLINOIS, WEST AND EAST ZONES  
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 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 1°30' EAST  
 VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983  
 move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 (1 meter south and 6 meters east)  
 Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown  
 Hydrography compiled from information furnished by  
 Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources