

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
4-5-2000

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 Childs, Robert A. and Mary, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 318 South Garfield Avenue not for publication

city or town Hinsdale vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Du Page code 043 zip code 60521

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. Wheel 5/4/00 4-3-00
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 commenting 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

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>1</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>1</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 limestone

walls wood

roof wood shingle

other brick
asphalt

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888

Significant Dates

N / A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

Cultural Affiliation

N / A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Hinsdale Historical Society

Childs House
Name of Property

Du Page, IL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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4	2	2	9	3	0
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4	6	2	7	6	5	0
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Zone

Easting

Northing

2

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3

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Zone

Easting

Northing

4

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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 Betsy Gurlacz, House History Writer

organization _____ date Dec. 14, 1999

street & number 4365 Central Ave. telephone 708 / 784 - 1274

city or town Western Springs state IL zip code 60558

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 Stephen and Julie McGue

street & number 318 S. Garfield telephone 630 / 655 - 8954

city or town Hinsdale state IL zip code 60521

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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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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ROBERT A. AND MARY CHILDS HOUSE

SECTION 7

SUMMARY

The Robert A. and Mary Childs House is an expansive and elaborate Queen Anne style home at 318 South Garfield Avenue in Hinsdale (Du Page County). Hinsdale is 18 miles southwest of Chicago. The village of Hinsdale developed around a train station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad which was completed in 1864. After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, many Chicagoans fled to suburban towns such as Hinsdale. In 1873, Hinsdale was incorporated. Located on higher ground than its eastern neighbors, the village attracted numerous settlers, many of whom were well-to-do. The village developed into one of the wealthiest suburbs along the CB&Q Railroad.

The home was built in 1888 on one of the village's main residential streets, just three blocks south of the train station. (The street was originally called Main Street.) The upscale residential neighborhood features large homes on spacious lots. The home sits in its original location, although the size of the property has diminished over the decades as land values have risen. Originally a corner lot measuring 175' wide and 275' deep, the property was subdivided in the 1960s and a brick house was built on the corner. The property was originally 100' deeper. However, the home still sits on a generously sized piece of property measuring about 86' wide by 175' deep. A 60-foot-long concrete and brick walk, bordered by flowers, leads from the sidewalk, through the lawn, to the home. The lawn and parkway contain several large trees, and there are flower gardens on all sides of the home. Gothic picket fences, from 4' to 6' high, surround the western half of the property. There is no fence in front of the house. A concrete driveway stretches from the street to the 1954 two-car garage on the northwest corner of the property.

The home on the property to the north was designed in 1900 by Prairie School architect George Washington Maher. To the south is the brick home built in the 1960s when the property was subdivided.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the 2-1/2-story home looks much the same as it did 111 years ago. This 2-1/2-story house is approximately 43' wide and 65' deep, and is among the largest of the 19th-century homes in Hinsdale. The home -- with its steeply pitched hipped roof, large gabled dormers, and wrap-around porch -- is dominated by a

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massive 2-1/2-story tower on its southeast corner.

The house has integrity -- most of the home's original massing and details remain intact. One of the most eye-catching features of this home is its wealth of highly detailed exterior trim. Every side of the building contains rows of distinctive bull's-eye molding on the cornices and under some gable peaks. There are hundreds of these wooden bull's eyes (also known as turned rosettes). Their round shape is echoed in the circular cut-outs in the porch balustrade, and in the leaded glass transoms in the front and back parlor windows. Even the wood shingles on the second and top floors of the house form a semi-circle at their bottom edge. On all four elevations of the house, the second and top floor surfaces are covered with wood shingles, and narrow beaded clapboard covers the first floor. The clapboard curves around the tower's walls. There are three large brick chimneys, and one modern metal chimney (in the rear). The roof is covered with new cedar shingles similar to the home's original shingles.

Windows are 1/1 double-hung, unless otherwise noted. Some of the lights are more than 5' square. Because these appear in 1890's photos, it is assumed that all are original to the house. The windows in the tower also appear to be original -- they are not bowed. Nearly all of the home's windows are covered with aluminum storm windows. These have the same sash pattern as the original windows behind them and are not distracting when viewed from the street.

The foundation is rough-faced random-coursed limestone. This has been painted to match the body of the house. The body of the house is painted in two shades of olive. Trim colors are cream, dark green, purple, and dark pink.

Changes to the home include: replacement of asbestos roof shingles with cedar shingles, a dormer window on the front of the home (east side) was removed and a three-part vertical window was replaced with a single pane. On the south side of the home, one window was added on the second floor, and a circa 1930 greenhouse replaced a two-story porch near the back of the home. On the west (back) side of the house, the kitchen was expanded 7'6" to the west. The greenhouse and kitchen addition are not visible from the street. In 1954, a two-car garage was built at the back of the property. This is not a contributing structure. The effect of the changes are minimal when the overall size and complexity of the house and its exterior details are considered.

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EAST ELEVATION

This elevation of the house is dominated by a 2-1/2-story tower at the home's southeast corner and the gable and wrap-around porch at the northeast corner. The central chimney is visible above the steeply pitched hipped roof. The house is topped with a hipped roof that is flat in the center, and flanked by smaller gable roofs on all four sides. The brick chimney is corbelled. Cedar shingles cover the roof. These date to the 1990s when the original wood shingle roof and its covering of asbestos shingles was removed. A circa 1890 photo shows that the original roof was shingled with wood. Cresting that was shown along the roof ridges in vintage photos is no longer on the roof.

Directly under the eaves of the tower roof is a bull's-eye cornice. Most of the top-floor of the tower contains five 1/1 double-hung windows. The main gable at the top-floor level contains two side-by-side double-hung 1/1 windows. Above the windows, under the gable peak, is one of the more unusual features of the home -- a wooden carving of a sinuous vine on a deeply chiseled background. This striking design is repeated in the eyebrow gable above the front porch.

The bull's-eye cornice is repeated under the roofline above the second floor. There are three windows on the second floor, two under the gable, and a larger one next to the tower. (This larger window is not original. Vintage photos show that there was a set of three side-by-side windows here topped with a small gabled dormer.) All windows have decorative aprons under the sill. Each of these windows is flanked by a pair of decorative brackets that extend to the eave. Each bracket contains an Eastlake style incised-flower design. The tower contains three windows, only two are visible on this elevation, however.

On the first floor, there is a small area of vertical bead board beneath the front windows. There are two windows -- one large one under the porch and one next to the tower. The latter is a stationary window with a large single light topped with a transom of leaded glass in a simple geometric design with circles. There are three windows in the tower, the third is not visible from this elevation. The main door to the home is under the south end of the wrap-around porch. A plain glass transom tops the massive double doors. The raised-panel oak doors contain reed molding -- a design feature that is repeated on the doors and molding inside the home.

The wrap-around porch begins in the center of the east elevation and extends northward and wraps around the northeast corner of the home. It is 7'10" wide and is 3'8" above grade. Its low-pitched wood-shingle roof contains an eyebrow gable with a

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carving identical to the one within the gable peak. The square porch posts contain reed molding that is found elsewhere in the home. The cornice is decorated with Eastlake-style incised designs and holds square balustrades cut on two sides to form a wavy pattern. The balustrade along the porch and down the steps consists of turned spindles and molding with circular cutouts. (The handrail was replaced in the 1990s, but the rest of the porch is original.) This circular cutout design is repeated in the trim that reaches from the porch floor to the ground. The floor has wood planks 3-1/4" wide that are painted. There are three basement windows under the porch, one next to the tower, and three in the tower foundation.

NORTH ELEVATION

Like the east elevation, the north elevation contains a variety of projections and wall coverings. Three main portions of the house project from this elevation: on the east end of the facade is the wrap-around porch, next is a three-sided canted bay with a door on the first floor, at the west end of this elevation is a larger three-sided bay with right-angle corners. There is only one chimney visible -- a modern metal chimney on the western end of this elevation.

The canted bay has a steep-pitched hexagonal pointed roof which replaced an original dormer window. This bay projects through the main roof. There are three windows in the bay on the top floor. On the east side of the gabled roof above the square bay, there is a shed-roof dormer containing a modern horizontal awning window. Within the gable of this bay are two windows side by side that are double-hung with 2/2 windows.

At the second floor level looking from east to west, there is a window above the porch, three windows in the canted bay, two side-by-side windows on the main body of the house, a small window in the east side of the right-angled bay, and two double-hung 2/2 windows in the bay.

On the first floor of the north elevation going from east to west is the wrap-around porch with stairs on its western end. There is a large window under the porch. The canted bay ends in a right-angle bay that contains a powder room and outside door. Past this are the three dining room windows -- a stained-glass transom flanked by two windows. In the right-angled bay there are two more 2/2 double-hung windows. There are four windows in the foundation.

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At the extreme west end of the north elevation is the 7'6" addition at the back of the house. This is set back more than 6 feet from the north elevation, and cannot be seen from the street. The 1990s addition has a brick foundation with one window.

WEST ELEVATION

The west end of the house is topped by a gable roof. There are two chimneys visible on this elevation: one on the north side is the modern metal one that can also be seen from the north elevation, the other is a brick corbelled chimney that rises from the ridge line of this gable. On the top floor, there are two small 2/2 double-hung windows. On the second floor, there are two identical windows, with a smaller one between them. The first floor, with a shed roof, contains the addition. There is a modern sash door with nine lights on the northern end. South of this are three large 1/1 side-by-side modern windows. A 5'-foot-high modern wood porch connects the kitchen addition with the greenhouse on the southwestern corner of the house. The trim on the porch matches the trim on the front porch.

The greenhouse (circa 1930) replaced an older two-story porch. It sits on a brick foundation, and its metal frame contains wood-framed windows. There is a French door on the west side of the greenhouse.

SOUTH ELEVATION

There are three corbelled brick chimneys visible on this elevation. From west to east -- there is one on the ridge of the west end of the gable roof over the back end of the house, one rises from the flat part of the roof in the center of the house, and one is just west of the tower. This chimney contains two blind arcades, and does not project from the side of the house. The parts of the south elevation, from west to east, are: the one-story kitchen addition, the main body of the house with the one-story greenhouse, a three-sided canted bay containing three stories and a gable roof, the main body of the house with the chimney, and the tower.

On the top floor level, from west to east, the only windows are a pair in the canted bay, and those visible in the tower. On the second floor, toward the western end of the house, there are two 2/2 double-hung windows and one small 1/1 window above the greenhouse. There is a small window just west of the bay, three in the bay, and two windows between the bay and the chimney. (The window just east of the bay is not original to the house.) Again, the tower windows are visible on this floor. On the first floor, there are two modern casement windows between the greenhouse and the bay.

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The bay contains three windows, the center one is a stationary window with a leaded-glass transom above it. The only other windows on this level are those in the tower. There are two windows in the foundation under the bay, and windows in the tower foundation. The greenhouse contains awning windows on this elevation. There are three air conditioner compressor units next to the foundation of the bay. The fence shields these from the street.

GARAGE

There is a one-story two-stall garage on the northwest corner of the property that dates to 1954. This is not a contributing building. A concrete driveway runs from the garage, past the north side of the home to the street.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTIONS

FIRST FLOOR -- GENERAL REMARKS

All ceilings on the first floor are 10'4" high and are plaster, unless otherwise noted. Most walls are also plaster, and most floors are oak with a 2'-foot border of fir/walnut parquet around the perimeter. The molding at the baseboard and around the doors and windows is reeded oak. Plinths are decorated with an Eastlake-inspired incised spiral. The door and window corner blocks contain a four-petal flower. This corner block is found in the foyer, parlors, and dining room. Some of the rooms on the first floor (and most of the rooms on the second and top floors) have corner blocks that contain an Eastlake-style incised floral design and a saw-tooth top. It is assumed that this was the original style of doorway trim in the house. Doors are paneled oak with reeded molding and most have detailed decorations on the brass hardware. Windows have oak panels beneath them. Baseboards are 11" high.

ENTRY AND FOYER

The main doors, on the east side of the home, open into a small entry room. A pair of oak doors, each with a large pane of beveled glass, opens into the foyer. There is an elaborate stained glass transom above these doors.

The foyer ceiling contains an original oval plaster medallion in the ceiling. The high-relief plaster medallion is ornamented with shell shapes, floral garlands, and knob-

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like projections. An angled wall on the southwest corner of the foyer originally contained a fireplace -- the parquet in front of this space is oak. A tall pier glass mirror occupies the space now. This mirror came from the "Hamilton House" in Ottawa, Illinois shortly before it was demolished. Richard H. and Barbara J. Sampson, owners of the home from 1952 to 1966, removed the mirror and other items from the house in Ottawa and installed them in the Childs House.

There are five openings in the walls of the foyer, in addition to the doors leading to the entry. On the south side is a pair of large panelled-oak pocket doors that lead to the front parlor. A paneled oak door on the west side leads to the dining room. There are three openings on the north wall. The westernmost one leads to a set of steps that access a small powder room and an outside door that opens onto the driveway. There was once a door in this doorway. The middle opening on the north wall leads to the main staircase up to the second floor. The easternmost opening on the north wall of the foyer is on an angle and opens onto the music room. This opening is bordered by two elaborately decorated oak columns. Above them is a double row of vertical oak spindles.

The main staircase is paneled oak with applied diamond shape ornaments alternating with turned rosettes. The thick balusters are ornate turned spindles. There are three identical oak newel posts -- one on the landing between the first and second floors, one on the second floor, and one on the landing between the second and third floors. The square posts are decorated on four sides with carved four-petal flowers. The large round knobs on the tops of the newel posts rest in more carved flower petals.

MUSIC ROOM

In the northeast corner of the first floor is the music room. The ceiling has an original plaster medallion with acanthus leaf detailing. It is different from the medallion in the foyer. This medallion is flatter and is square. It contains floral and acanthus leaf shapes. There is a large window centered on the east wall, and one on the north wall. The west wall of this room backs onto the main staircase. The lower 5' of this wall is oak with raised panels accented with some simple turned rosettes. Above this is a spindled panel, hinged on the top, and backed with glass, that opens up to provide ventilation.

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POWDER ROOM

This small room is under the main staircase and is accessed by the small stairway that leads down from the foyer. It was a closet until the 1960s. The ceiling and walls are wallboard, bathroom fixtures are modern. The floor is carpeted. There is a 2/2 double-hung window on its north side. A modern wood panelled door opens to the small stairway. The trim around the doorway of this room, the doorway that leads to the driveway, and the doorway at the top of the steps all contain corner blocks with saw-tooth tops and Eastlake-style incised flower decorations.

FRONT PARLOR

This room is in the southeast corner of the house and contains a 9'6"-diameter tower area. A boxed beam running north-south in the ceiling separates the front parlor from the back parlor. The only door in this room is the set of original pocket doors leading to the foyer. These doors are finished in oak on the foyer side and maple on the parlor side. On the east side is a stationary window with leaded glass on the upper light in a simple geometric pattern. There is a single light on the bottom. There are three windows in the tower. A projection on the south wall accommodates the chimney. There is a 7'9"-wide fireplace on the north side of this room, and the boxed beam appears to run through its chimney. The mantel is made of elaborately carved mahogany. It is not original to the house -- former owners replaced the original mantel in the 1960s.

BACK PARLOR

This is on the south side of the house, between the front parlor and the greenhouse. It is open to the front parlor now, but there may have been some kind of room divider here originally. There is a large canted bay on the south side. There are two sets of double doors in this room. A pair of large pocket doors on the north wall, identical to those in the front parlor, leads to the dining room. On the west wall, is a pair of metal and glass French doors leading to the greenhouse. These are surrounded by glass lights above and on either side. These do not have oak panels below them. The only other windows are the three large ones in the bay. The center one is a stationary window identical to the one on the east wall of the front parlor.

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DINING ROOM

This is centered on the north side of the house. There is a plaster medallion on the ceiling (a 1960's replacement of the original). There are two windows on the north wall with a stained-glass window between them. There is a fireplace on an angled wall in the southeast corner of the room. It has a shallow firebox and its opening is surrounded by light brown glazed tiles embossed with floral designs. The tiles are original to the house. A simple oak mantel surrounds this. An oak chair rail surrounds the entire room. The floor is oak with a 2'-parquet border of maple, walnut, and fir.

There are four doorways in the dining room. On the east side is a raised-panel oak door leading to the foyer. On the south side is the set of pocket doors opening onto the back parlor. On the west side, near the southwest corner, is a swinging door of raised-panel oak that leads to the pantry. Near the northwest corner of the west wall is a raised-panel oak door that leads to the side porch (enclosed).

BUTLER'S PANTRY

This is between the dining room and the kitchen. The floor is 2-1/4" oak planks without the parquet border found in the above-mentioned rooms. There are three doors, and no windows. The trim around the doorways in this room is original to the house -- the corner blocks each contain an Eastlake-style incised flower design topped with a sawtooth trim. The doors on the east and west sides of the room are both oak swinging doors, the one on the east wall opens to the dining room, and the one on the west opens to the kitchen. The door leading to the kitchen is maple, the other two are oak. The sash door on the south side of the room leads to the greenhouse. This was originally an outside door. It is panelled on the bottom, and has eight lights above.

Built-in cabinets, cupboards, and drawers made of maple line the east, north, and west sides of the room. Most of these are original to the house. There is a large white early 1900's porcelain sink.

GREENHOUSE

This was added to the house circa 1930 replacing a one-story porch with railing. The northern wall of this room is the clapboard found elsewhere on the home's exterior. The east, south, and west sides are windows. A pair of French doors on the east side leads to the back parlor, and a wooden sash door with eight lights leads to the pantry. A single French door on the west side leads to the back porch. There are two sets of awning windows, one on the top of the greenhouse and one on the south side,

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operated by a crank. A brass plaque identifies the builder as Lord & Burnham of Chicago. A June 1905 issue of "The Western Architect" magazine identified this firm as "horticultural architects."

KITCHEN

Located on the west side of the house, the kitchen has experienced the most recent structural change. In the 1980s, the kitchen was extended 7'6" to the west. The walls and ceiling of the addition are wallboard, the rest of the kitchen is plaster. There are two recessed skylights in the new ceiling. The floor is 2-1/4" oak. Baseboard molding is simple style; the wide molded doorway and window surrounds also date to the kitchen remodeling in the 1980s. There is an island in the center of the kitchen, and modern cabinets and appliances line the south and west walls. There are three windows in the west wall. These windows are not original to the house. There are three doors and one arched opening in the kitchen. The door on the north half of the east wall is a modern louvered door opening to a staircase leading up to the servants' corridor on the second floor. The door on the south half of the east wall is the swinging door leading to the pantry. In the northwest corner of the kitchen, is a wooden sash and glass door with nine lights opening to the mud room. This also dates to the kitchen remodeling. The arched opening on the north wall leads to the side porch that is now enclosed. This archway is cased in walnut panels that were taken from an Ottawa, Illinois mansion (the "Hamilton House") in the 1960s.

SIDE PORCH (ENCLOSED)

This is on the northwest corner of the house, and runs along the north side of the kitchen. It was a screened porch until it was enclosed in the 1960s. All its walls are encased in raised walnut, maple, and oak panels that were taken from the Ottawa mansion. The ceiling is plaster. The baseboard is simple-style pine. Flooring is 2-1/4" oak. This room holds a circa 1909 5'6" tall built-in McCray-brand ice box measuring 2'3" deep and 5'1" wide and lined with porcelain tiles. It is now used as a cabinet.

There are two 2/2 double-hung windows on the north wall. In addition to the arched opening leading to the kitchen, there are three doors in this room. An oak panel door in the southeast corner leads to the basement steps. Another on the east wall leads to the dining room. The door on the west wall leads to the mud room. This is an elaborate stained glass sash door. This replaced an earlier stained glass door removed by a previous owner.

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MUD ROOM

This small room is on the west side of the house and acts as the buffer area between the kitchen and old porch and the back door of the house. It is part of the 1980's addition. Its floor is carpeted, trim is simple, the back door is painted wood with nine lights. The north wall contains a closet and cabinets.

SECOND FLOOR -- GENERAL REMARKS

The second floor is slightly smaller than the first because it does not cover the greenhouse or the kitchen addition. All of the rooms are accessed by a U-shaped corridor. There are five bathrooms on this floor. The master bathroom dates to the 1990s. Most walls and ceilings are plaster. All windows, unless otherwise noted, are 1/1 double-hung. Most doors contain five panels. Many of the floors are carpeted over hardwood flooring. Most ceilings are 9'8" high, and most of the trim around the doors and windows has saw-tooth corner blocks with an Eastlake-style incised-flower design. There are raised panels beneath all windows. The baseboard trim is 10" high in most of the rooms.

Two staircases lead up from the first floor -- one is the main staircase in the foyer, and the other is the servants' staircase in the kitchen. The main staircase also leads up to the home's top floor. In addition, there is a "secret staircase" that was discovered by a plumber in 1998. This staircase leads from the second floor to the top floor. It is behind a bathroom that appears to date to 1917, and the staircase was probably walled off at that time.

MAIN CORRIDOR

This U-shaped corridor runs through the middle of the second floor and leads to the main staircase on its east side, and the servants' staircase on its west side. A door separates the northwest portion of the corridor from the servants' area. There are three windows (in the canted bay) on the staircase landing between the first floor and the second. The corridor also contains some built-in cabinets and two closets. These occupy space originally used as the landing area for the "secret staircase".

NORTHEAST BEDROOM AND POWDER ROOM

The bedroom contains three doors -- one on the west wall with a transom above it leads to the corridor, one on the south wall opens to a closet, and another on the south opens to a small powder room. There are three windows, two on the east side,

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and one on the north. The powder room has no windows and contains a circa 1910 sink and a modern toilet. Originally there was a door to the master bedroom on the south wall of the powder room.

NORTH BEDROOM AND BATHROOM

Located in the center of the north side of the house, this room contains three doors -- one with a transom leads to the corridor, one opens to a closet, and one leads to the bathroom. The room's two side-by-side windows are on the north wall. There is a chair rail all around the room. The floor is oak with an inlaid border of maple and walnut. The bathroom contains a circa 1910 sink, toilet, and shower. There is ceramic tile on the floor and on the walls up to 5' high. The "secret staircase" is located north of this bathroom and can be seen from the plumbing access panel in the bathroom. (This panel is a square piece of wood surrounded by molding. It can be removed to allow a plumber to reach the shower water pipes.) The "secret staircase" leads from the second floor to the west end of the third floor. The existence of the stairs was not known until a plumber removed the access panel for repair work in 1998. The wooden staircase remains walled off and can only be glimpsed through the panel in the bathroom and a hole that was recently cut in the back of a hall closet.

MASTER BEDROOM SUITE

The master bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the house and includes the tower. The master bathroom, walk-in closet, and corridor are all west of the bedroom. A pair of antique doors (not original to the house) accesses this area from the main corridor. These are west of the original location of the door to this bedroom. In the center of the ceiling of the master bedroom is an original square plaster medallion. This medallion is similar to the one in the music room, but is smaller and simpler. It is also low-relief and is decorated with floral and acanthus leaf shapes. The floor is oak with a border of walnut, maple, and oak inlay. On the south wall is a fireplace whose small firebox is surrounded by original gray glazed tiles. The simple wood mantel has three built-in mirrors above it. There are five windows. The large one on the east wall replaced three side-by-side windows visible in vintage photographs. There are three windows in the tower, and one on the south wall. This last one does not have wood paneling beneath it, and does not appear in 19th-century photos of the home. There is a doorway on the west side of the room, without a door, that leads to the master suite corridor. This corridor has five doors that open to the main corridor on the north, the

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doorway (sans door) that leads to the master bedroom, the master bath, a linen closet, and a walk-in closet. These doors are all six-paneled and are not original to the house. A chimney occupies part of the north wall of this corridor. There is a fireplace inside this wall. The floor is oak with maple and walnut inlay, and is part of the 1990's change to the master bedroom area.

The master bath contains a shower, toilet, sink, and tub. Walls and ceiling are wallboard, the modern flooring is marble tiles. All the bathroom fixtures are modern. There are four windows -- three of them are in the bay, one is east of this above the toilet. There are two doors in the bathroom. One leads to the master bedroom corridor and one leads to a walk-in closet to the west of the bathroom. This closet has one small window on the south wall.

SOUTH BATHROOM

This is located west of the master suite's walk-in closet. It has one door that leads to the main corridor. There is a small window in the south wall above the greenhouse. The floor is covered with modern hexagonal tiles. Walls and ceiling are plaster. This area was originally a bedroom that was joined to the southwest bedroom. There is a modern sink, toilet, and bathtub. Glazed ceramic tiles line the walls up to the 5' foot mark.

SOUTHWEST BEDROOM

This room has a door that leads to the main corridor. There are three windows -- two in the south wall, and one in the west wall. This last is surrounded by floor-to-ceiling built-in shelves. The southeast corner of the room contains an acute-angled corner.

WEST BATHROOM

This room contains a modern sink and toilet, and a circa 1910 tub. The baseboard trim is simple style. There is a small window on the west wall over the tub. The five-panel door on the east wall leads to the corridor. There was formerly a door on the north wall that led to the servants' bedroom / laundry.

SERVANTS' BEDROOM / LAUNDRY

Located in the northwest corner of the house, this room was originally the servants' bedroom and is now the laundry room. There is a angled closet in the

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southeast corner of the room. The ceiling is covered with acoustic tiles, some of the walls contain modern wood paneling and some are covered with cork tiles. The floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The baseboard is simple. There are two windows, neither has wood panels beneath it. These are 2/2 double-hung. The door on the east wall leads to the end of the main corridor that is separated by a door from the remainder of the corridor. The sawtooth tops on the doorway's corner blocks are cut off -- this was probably done when the paneling was put on the walls.

In the corridor outside this room is a small closet with a door, and the stairway that leads down to the kitchen.

THIRD FLOOR -- GENERAL REMARKS

Although the top floor has the same floor area as the second, there is less usable area because of the lack of headroom. There are two staircases leading from the second floor to the top -- the main staircase located in the canted bay on the north side of the house, and the "secret staircase". There are three windows on the landing of the main staircase between the second and top floors. From this landing looking up toward the top floor, a window is visible. This window, was apparently placed to allow light to enter the north side of the top floor. It has saw-tooth corner blocks with Eastlake-style incised-flowers. This is the only window on this floor with this style of trim. In the center of the attic is a hipped ceiling. The doorways and windows on this floor all have mitered trim. There are only three rooms on this floor -- the family room, tower room, and the west bedroom. The family room occupies most of the space in the eastern two-third's of this floor.

FAMILY ROOM

This U-shaped room has an 8'8" ceiling except for the skylight in the center. The ceiling is sloped around the edges of the room where the roof slopes. The ceiling and walls are wallboard. This room was unfinished until the 1960s except for some built-in bookcases. The floor is carpeted. The baseboard is simple style. A large closet (containing air conditioning equipment, electrical equipment, and a chimney breast) in the center of the south wall gives the room its U shape. There is a circa 1960's non-functioning fireplace in an angle on the south wall. Apart from the window on the north wall, mentioned in the general remarks section above, there are two windows on the east wall, five in the tower area, and three windows on the southern bay (two of which have a small single pane). There are several storage areas in the peripheral areas of

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the room under the roof slope. There is a door at the top of the stairs, and a four-panel wood door on the west side that leads to the west bedroom.

WEST BEDROOM AND BATHROOM

This room was unfinished until the 1960s. The walls and ceiling (7'2" maximum height) are wallboard. The ceiling slopes around the edges of the room. The floor is carpeted. The baseboard is simple style. A chimney breast projects into the center of the west wall. There is no fireplace. On either side of this are two 2/2 double-hung windows. Two identical windows are located side by side on the north wall. In the closet in the northeast corner of the room is a small single pane dormer window. (The floor of this closet covers the opening to the "secret staircase.") There is another closet in the southeast corner of the room. The bathroom is on the east side of this room. It contains a sink, toilet, and shower.

CONCLUSION

The Childs House is the only large Queen Anne style house in Hinsdale with a hipped roof and cross gables that still retains its distinctive original spindlework on the front porch. In addition, no other house in the village contains such a wealth of bull's-eye moldings on the exterior. The home appears much as it did when it was built in 1888.

Only a few alterations have been made to the home's exterior in its 11 decades of existence. The kitchen addition, greenhouse, and garage are located toward the back of the home, and of the home's more than 60 windows, only one was changed and just one new window was added. The storm windows maintain the same fenestration as the windows. These changes are relatively minor parts of the home's overall appearance when viewed from the street.

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SECTION 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Robert A. and Mary Childs House at 318 S. Garfield Avenue in Hinsdale is locally significant for Criterion C -- architecture. It is an excellent example of a large Queen Anne style home distinguished by a wealth of exterior decorations, most of which are original to the home. Belonging to the hipped roof with lower gables and spindlework subtypes, the Childs House is the only one of its kind in Hinsdale to retain its original spindlework. Its period of significance is 1888 -- the year it was completed.

True to the Queen Anne style, the house is asymmetrical and varied in both its overall massing and exterior details. Roofs are hipped and gabled, fenestration is irregular; bays, porches, and a tower project from the walls; and wall surfaces are covered with shingles, clapboard, and an astonishing myriad of bull's eyes. Its wrap-around front porch retains its original turned spindles. Interior surfaces are embellished with stained glass windows, plaster ceiling medallions, and inlaid wood floors.

The home was commissioned by Robert Childs, a successful self-made attorney and his wife Mary. The architect is unknown. The builder was Adolph Froscher of Hinsdale, according to his granddaughter who spoke to Kenneth and Jane Grossman, owners of the home from 1989 to 1994.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE ARCHITECTURE

"The Queen Anne [style] came from England, where it had first appeared in the 1860s and 1870s, invented by a group of architects who catered to the upper-middle classes. They created large, comfortable, luxurious houses that were an instant success with London's merchant and artistic classes and that quickly became popular on this side of the Atlantic. American architects added their special interpretation of the Queen Anne [style] when they recreated it in wood, building large, clapboard-covered houses."¹

Henry Hobson Richardson's 1874 design for the William Watts Richardson house in Newport, Rhode Island is said to be the first "true" Queen Anne style house in the United States.² Soon after, Queen Anne style designs began appearing in plan books, and influenced architects and builders throughout the country. George F. Barber & Co., one of the more successful mail-order architectural firms of the late 1800s, helped popularized "flamboyantly Queen Anne" style homes.³ Between 1880 and 1900,

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the Queen Anne style was the dominant style of domestic architecture in the United States.

"The Queen Anne . . . style is the most eclectic of the nineteenth century styles, the most varied, colorful, and light-hearted. The historical details are taken principally from fifteenth-century English architecture, which was a blend of medieval and classical motifs. The medieval motifs include Tudor windows, corner towers, bay and oriel windows, and some medieval carving. The classical features are columns and pilaster, pediments, sash windows, Palladian windows, and stringcourses. All of these motifs are combined on facades that are usually asymmetrical in elevation, with high, irregular rooflines punctuated with many dormers, gables, and ornamented chimney stacks. Projecting wings, porches, and balconies enliven the facade even more. As if this dizzying variety were not enough, the architects of Queen Anne [style] buildings executed these designs in virtually every material available."⁴

"The greatest number of Queen Anne [style] buildings are houses, although the style was also used for some hotels, hospitals, apartment buildings, and commercial properties."

"The interiors of these houses are usually designed around a central stair hall. This is a largish hall containing the stairs, seating, and a fireplace; often the principal rooms of the ground floor lead off from this central circulatory space. Queen Anne . . . style interiors feature luxurious appointments, including beautiful plasterwork and woodworking; a variety of window types; built-in bookshelves, buffets, and cabinets; glazed tile, and terra cotta; and stained and bevelled glass."⁵

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, authors of A Field Guide to American Houses, Queen Anne style homes can be divided into four subtypes based on the overall shape: (1) hipped roof with lower cross gables, (2) cross-gable roof, (3) front-gabled roof, and (4) town home. The Childs home is an example of the first subtype -- hipped roof with lower cross gables. More than half of all Queen Anne style homes belong to this subtype. The Childs home's tower at the front corner of the home is also typical of this subtype.

The McAlesters also categorize Queen Anne style homes by decorative detailing. The four subtypes are: (1) spindlework, (2) free classic, (3) half-timbered, and (4) patterned masonry. The 318 S. Garfield Ave. home is an example of the spindlework subtype. This is the most common subtype based on decorative detailing. The spindles are found on the porch balusters and cornice. This spindlework is

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sometimes called Eastlake detailing, and is consistent with Eastlake detailing on the molding inside the home.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE FEATURES OF THE HOME

The Robert A. and Mary Childs home is a wonderfully exuberant example of a Queen Anne style frame home belonging to the subtype characterized by a hipped roof with lower cross gables and spindlework. The home's unknown architect obviously fully embraced the philosophy of a fellow architect who advised in 1886, "Don't be afraid to introduce breaks, jogs and angles, the more the better . . ." ⁶

The home's main roof, which is hipped, is overlaid with four gabled roofs, one above each of the home's four elevations. A bell roof on the tower as well as a hexagonal roof over a bay add to the overall asymmetry. The three bays on the home project through the surface of the walls, as do the tower and the wrap-around porch.

The home's exterior details (many of which contain rounded or circular shapes) are probably the finest in Hinsdale on a house of this size. Around all four sides of the home are the first-floor's narrow beaded clapboard, and the second-floor's semi-circular cove butt shingles, both of which are tied together by literally hundreds of bull's-eye trim elements. Many of the windows also have curved apron trim beneath the sills. Even the chimney stacks are ornamented with corbelling and blind arcades.

Inside the home, the layout of the first floor conforms to the Queen Anne style formula of a large center stair hall that accesses the public rooms. The floors in these rooms contain inlaid borders, a stained glass transom tops the entry to the foyer, and there are numerous ceiling medallions. Room sizes are generous, and pocket doors separate the parlors from the rest of the home.

COMPARISON HOMES

There is a significant number of large Queen Anne style homes in Hinsdale, however, only seven belong to the same Queen Anne style subtype as the Childs House – hipped roof with lower cross gables – as identified in the McAlester book. ⁷ Of the four that were built as spindlework subtypes, none retains its original appearance. The Childs House is the only example in Hinsdale of a large Queen Anne house characterized by hipped roof with lower cross gables and spindlework that retains its original appearance. The following homes were identified by Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) staff as comparison homes based on a reprint of an 1897 publication called "Hinsdale the Beautiful" (HTB). Note that some of these were also

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included in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (IHSS) and were also identified by IHPA staff as comparisons.

202 E. Fifth St. -- This home also has a tower, scalloped shingles and clapboard. It is not listed in the IHSS or HTB. This belongs to the free classic subtype.

33 E. Fifth St. (HTB, p. 15, Crossette House) -- This home is about the same size as the Childs House and also has some fine exterior detailing, however the house has been "re-Victorianized" in recent years with much exterior decoration added to the home. This belongs to the free classic subtype.

16 W. Fifth St. (HTB, p. 26, Cushing House) -- This home is smaller than the Childs House, and is now covered with aluminum siding. This was originally of the spindlework subtype judging by the photo in HTB, however subsequent remodeling removed the porch detailing.

122 N. Grant St. (HTB, p. 20, Pearsons House) -- This home looks considerably different today. Its narrow clapboard is now stucco, and its corner tower is gone. This was also a spindlework subtype in its photo in HTB, it also has lost its porch detail.

333 S. Park Ave. - (also in HTB, p. 27, Knight House) -- Also listed in the IHSS. This house is about the same size as the Childs House, and is covered with shingles. It is distinguished by four intricately carved panels on the second floor. This is a free classic subtype. This home was listed in the IHSS.

222 E. Third St. (HTB, p. 18, Cable House) -- This free classic subtype home is similar in size to the Childs House and has not changed much since 1897. It is covered with shingles.

206 N. Washington St. (HTB, p. 13, Fox House) -- This home is similar to the Childs home, but is made of brick. Its photo in HTB, shows that it was originally of the spindlework subtype, but lost its porch detailing in later remodeling.

314 S. Washington St. (HTB, p. 19, Froscher House) -- This is smaller than the Childs House, some of the original details still exist, but a full-width front porch has been added. The HTB book shows that this home was originally a spindlework subtype, but remodeling has removed the spindlework.

HISTORY OF HINSDALE AND THE HOME

The Hinsdale area contained scattered farms until 1864 when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad linked the area to Chicago. In 1862, William

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Robbins, the founder of Hinsdale, bought much of the land in this area and subdivided it. About 1867, Robbins sold lot 4 in block 10 to John Ohls, an investor.

The Great Chicago Fire of 1871 prompted many people to look to suburban railroad towns for a safer place to live. Hinsdale is one of the highest towns on the CB&Q line and began to attract successful businessmen. Robert A. and Mary Childs moved to Hinsdale in 1873, but lived in another home first. Mary bought lot 4 in block 10 in 1881. Taxes on the property rose more than 600% in 1889, so it is assumed that the house was built in 1888. At that time, Hinsdale lacked a water or sewage system, electricity, paved roads, sidewalks, and piped gas.

The Childs were both deeply involved in community work and made great contributions to improving the quality of life in the village. The family continued to own the home until 1919.

From 1919 until 1952, the home was owned by Lewis A. and Lewis E. Ingalls. The next owners were Richard H. and Barbara J. Sampson (1952 - 1966). Sometime in the early 1960s, the Sampsons sold the western 75 feet of the property. In 1966, Alexander and Bette B. Palmros II bought the home. In 1967, the Palmroses subdivided the property and created two lots. The house is located on lot 1 (86' wide) of this re-subdivision. A house was built on lot 2 soon after this. In 1986, William R. and Marcia A. Strickland bought the home. Just three years later, in 1989, they sold it to Kenneth and Jane Grossman. The Hinsdale Historical Society gave the home an Historic Preservation Award in 1994. In 1995, the Grossmans sold the 318 S. Garfield Ave. home to its present owners, Stephen and Julie McGue.

(This information about the property owners was researched by members of the Hinsdale Historical Society's Historic Sites Research Committee. Their findings were based on information from deeds and tax records.)

THE CHILDS FAMILY

Robert and his wife Mary (1849 - 1911) were influential residents of the village of Hinsdale in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Robert Childs, who spent his teen years working as a farmhand in Belvidere, Illinois, saw four years of combat in the Civil War, and graduated from Illinois State Normal University in 1870. In 1873, he was admitted to the bar and married Mary Elizabeth Coffeen of Hinsdale. They settled in Hinsdale and had five sons. In 1888, when their home at 318 S. Garfield Avenue was completed, they moved in. Mary's

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mother, brother, and sister-in-law also lived in the home, along the Childs' five children, and a servant and coachman.

Childs practiced law for 42 years. In 1906, he won a trust-busting case against Standard Oil. He also served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1893 to 1895. Childs was equally active in the growing community of Hinsdale. From 1879 to 1894, he was the president of the Hinsdale School Board. In 1889, he was one of the founders of the Hinsdale Club, and from 1891 to 1893, Childs served as the club's president. In the early 1890s, Childs was one of the leading advocates of improvements to Hinsdale's streets, and water and sewage systems. He was one of the founders of the Hinsdale Trust & Savings Bank. He also served as president of the Du Page County Bar Association in 1913, just two years before his death in 1915.

His wife, Mary Childs was also very active. She raised five sons to adulthood, and presided over the day-to-day activities of an extended family. Mary was a founding member and the first director of the Hinsdale Library Association in 1886. She was the director of the library for 15 years. Mary also served as a member of the board of the Presbyterian Hospital in Hinsdale for many years. In the early 1890s, Mary Childs helped found the Hinsdale Women's Club.

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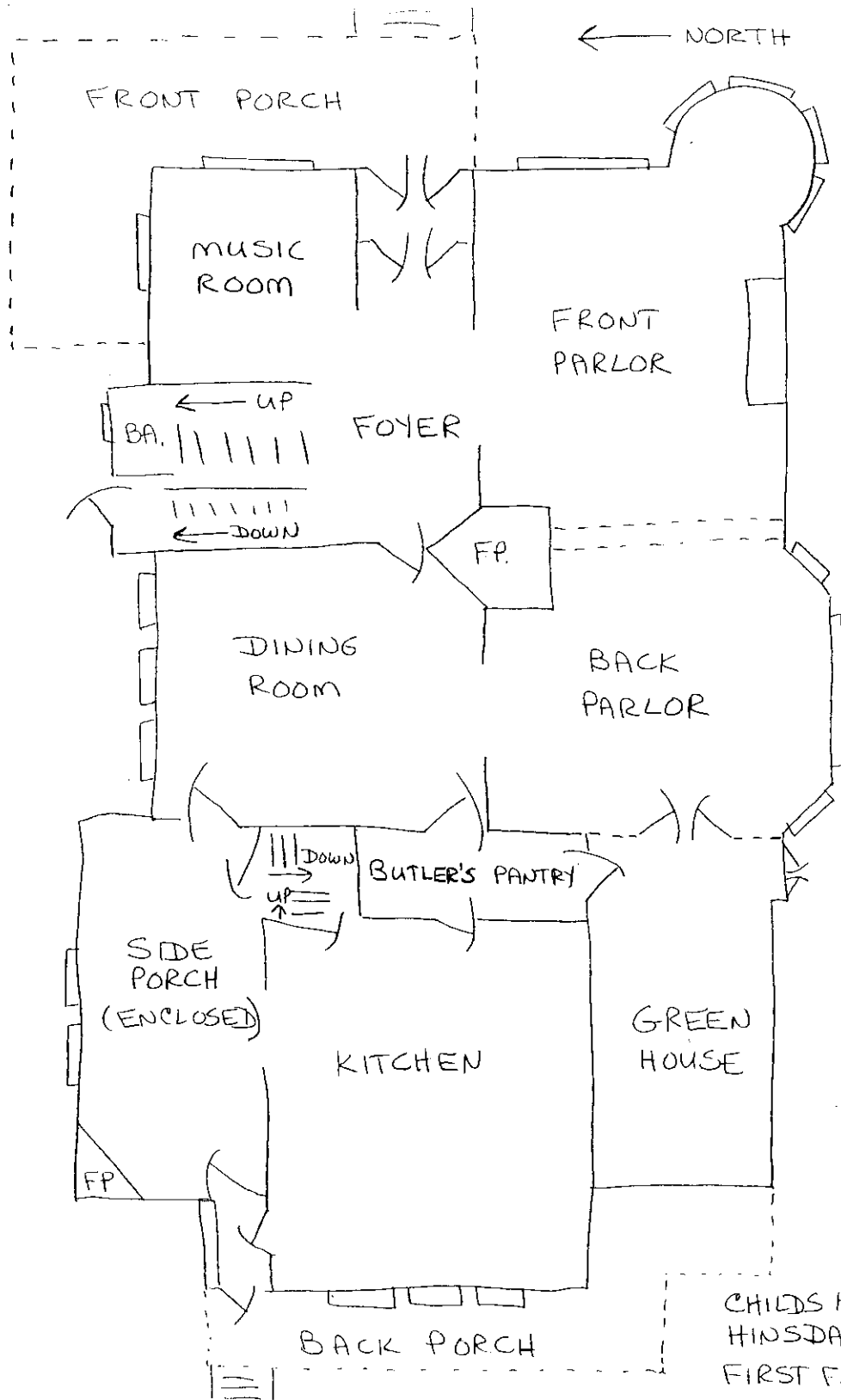
SECTION 10

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 1 re-subdivision of part of lot 4 in block 10 of the Original Town of Hinsdale subdivision, located in the NE 1/4 12 - 38 - 11.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

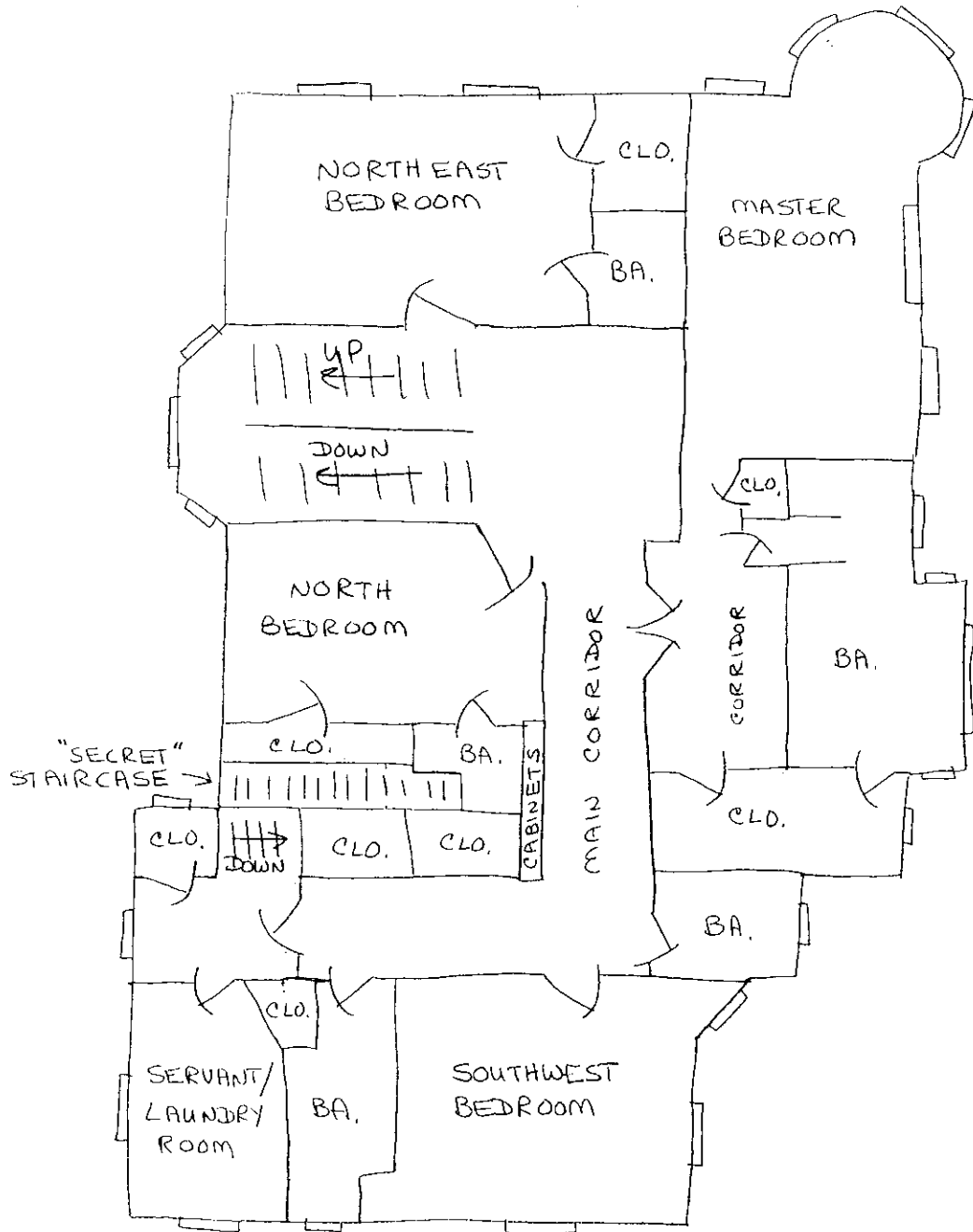
The boundary includes the entire parcel containing the 318 S. Garfield Avenue home. The garage on the northwest corner is not a contributing structure.



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CHILDS HOUSE
 HINSDALE
 FIRST FLOOR

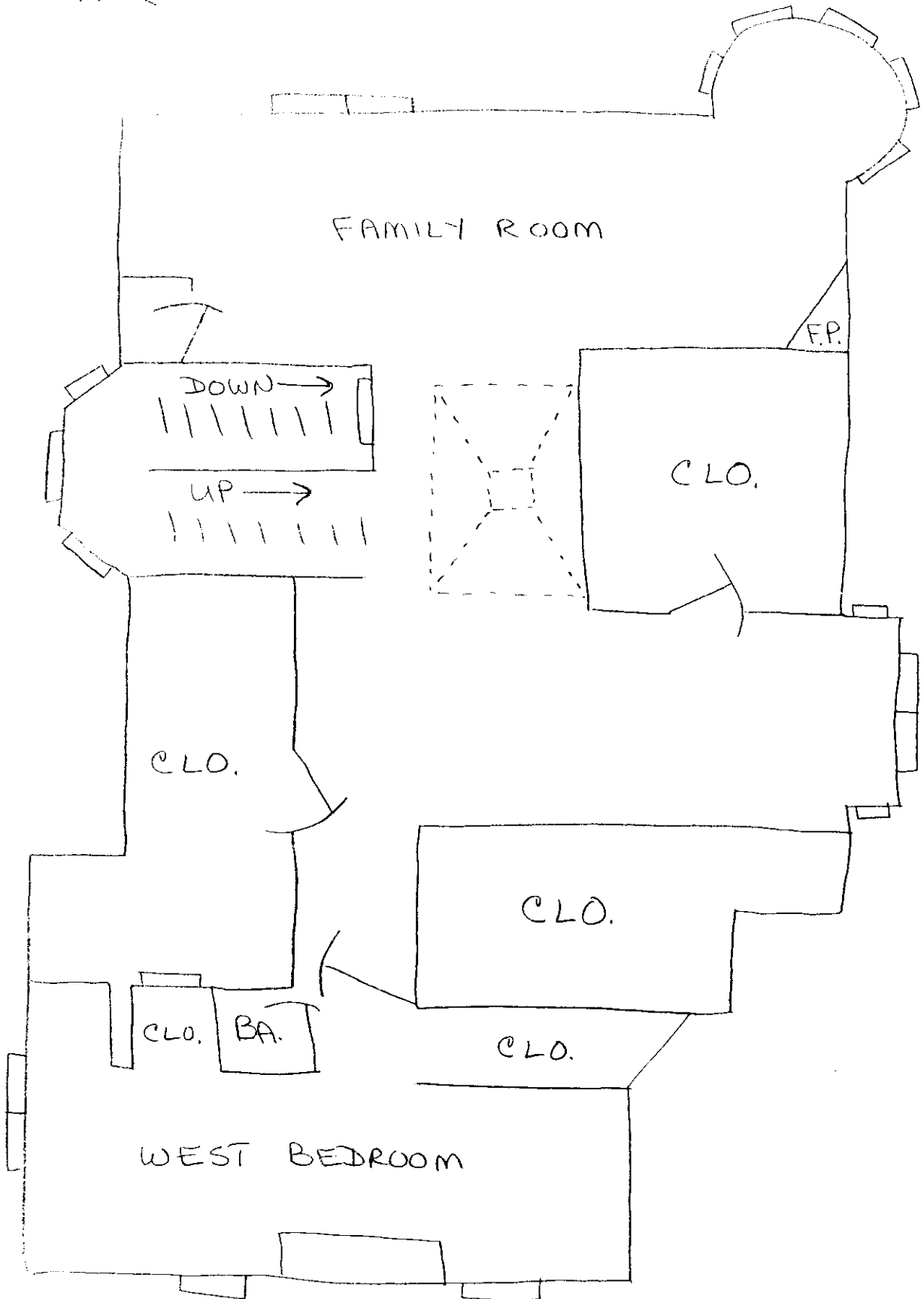
N ←



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CHILDS HOUSE
HINSDALE
SECOND FLOOR

N ←



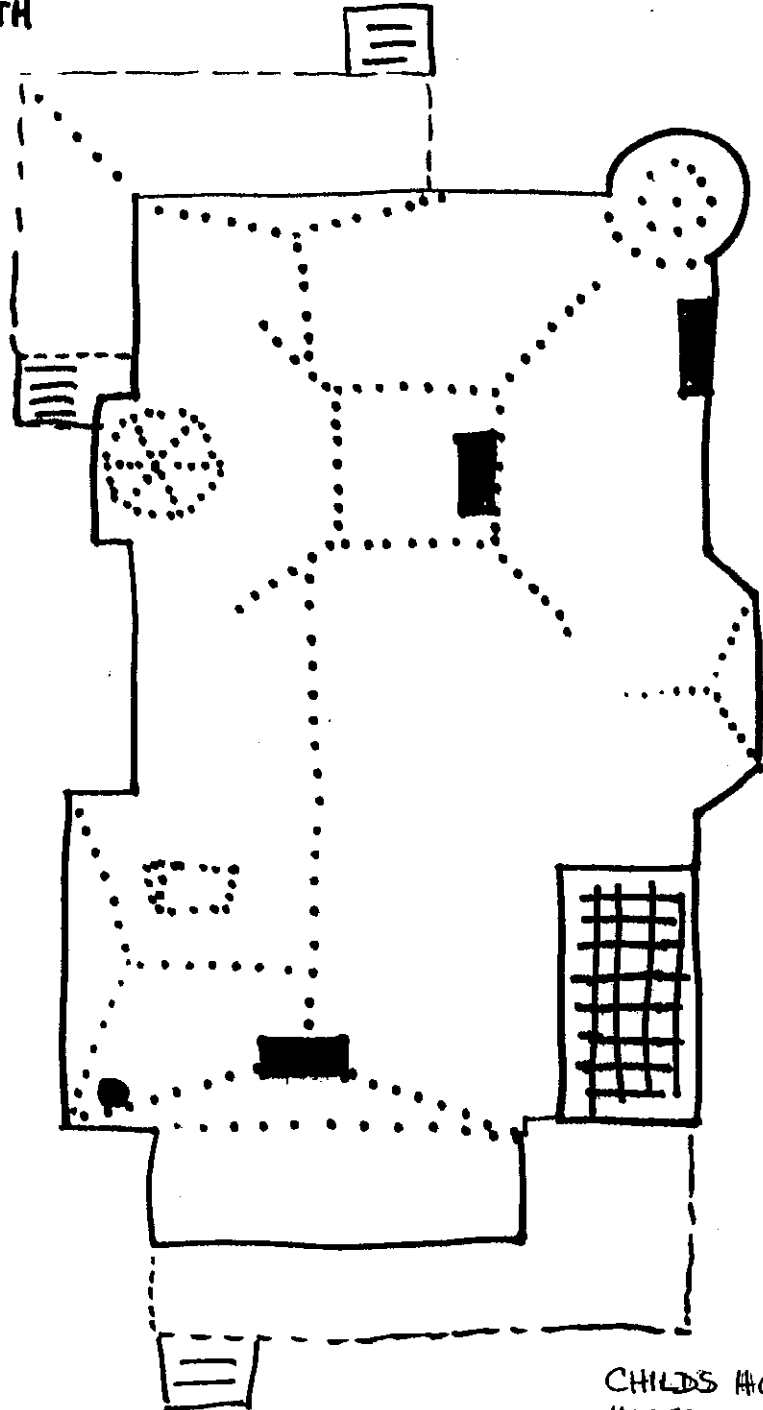
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CHILD'S HOUSE
HINSDALE
THIRD FLOOR

GARFIELD AVENUE

ROOF PLAN W. CHIMNEYS

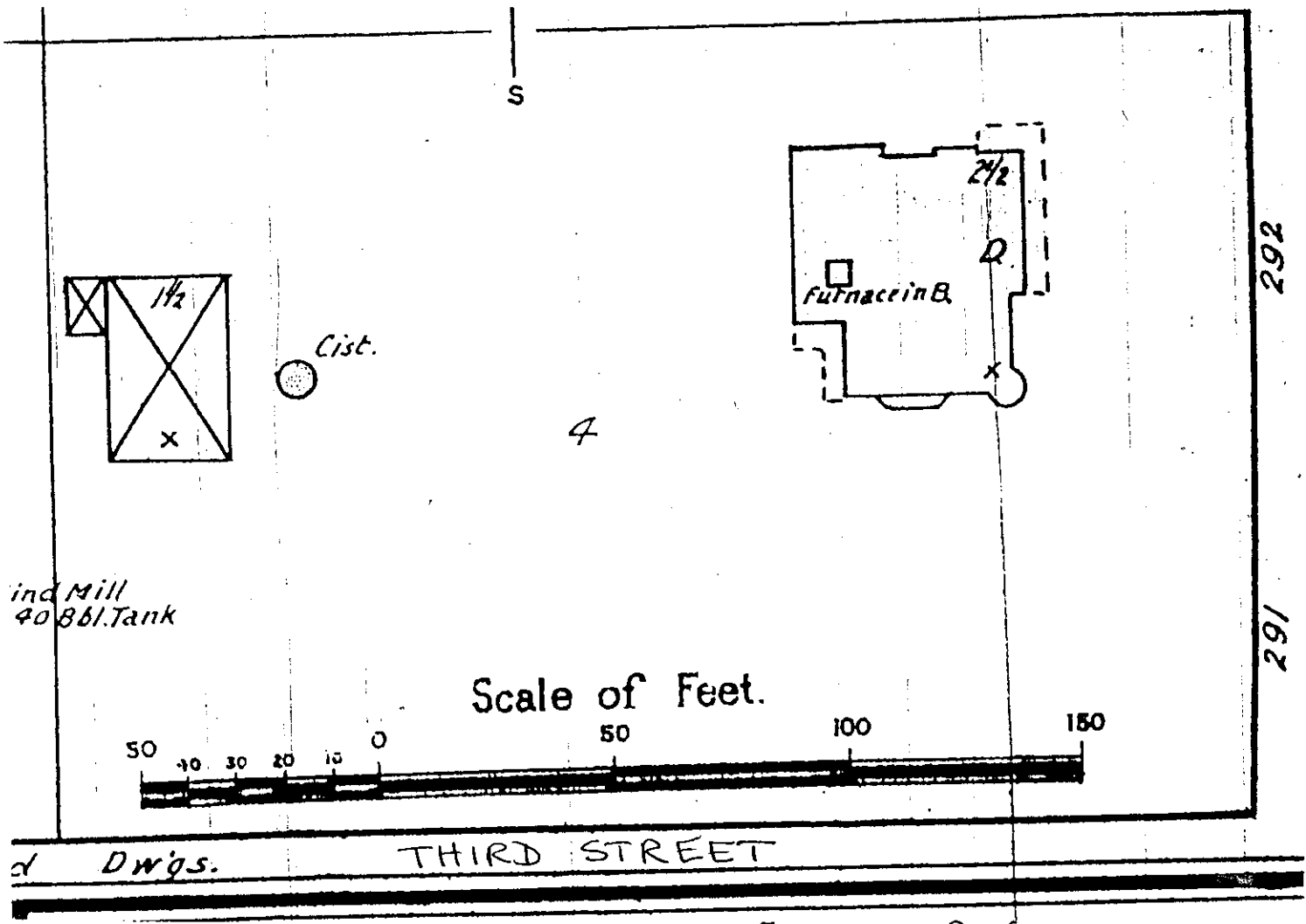
← NORTH



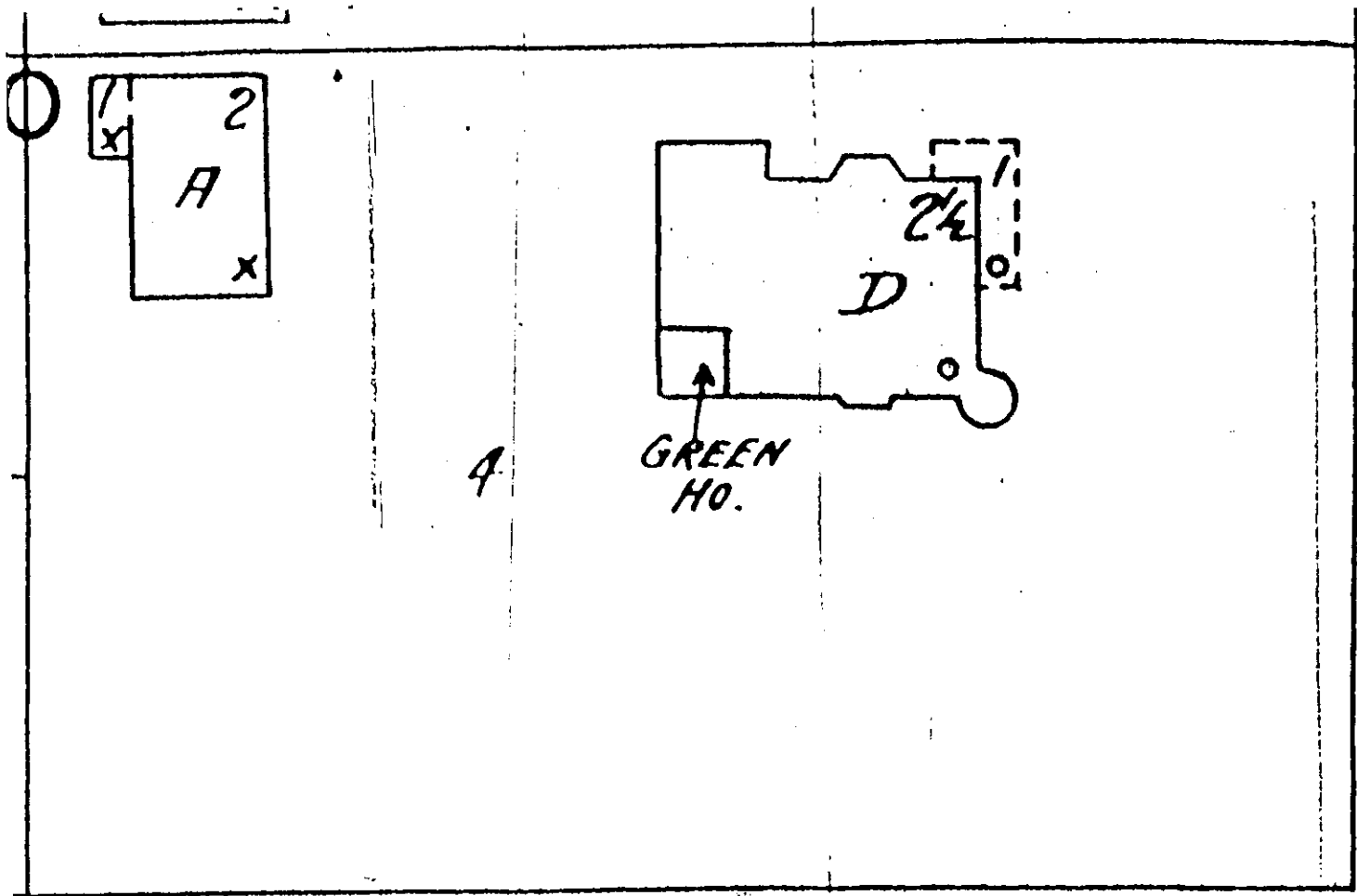
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CHILDS HOUSE
HINSDALE

NORTH
↑



1888 SANBORN MAP
ROBERT A. & MARY CHILDS HOUSE
HINSDALE, ILL



1933 SANBORN MAP
ROBERT A. + MARY CHILDS HOUSE
HINSDALE, ILL



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT A. CHILDS.

1897 PHOTO OF HOME IN "HINSDALE
THE BEAUTIFUL"

CHILDS HOUSE
HINSDALE, ILL



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice

(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

MAY 19 2000

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 5/08/00 THROUGH 5/12/00

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, GILA COUNTY, Soderman Building, 55 Chisholm, Miami, 00000465, LISTED, 5/11/00
ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Tempe Woman's Club, 1290 S. Mill Ave., Tempe, 00000461, LISTED, 5/11/00
ARIZONA, YAVAPAI COUNTY, Pecan Lane Rural Historic Landscape, 537 to 867 Montezuma Castle Hwy, Camp Verde, 00000463, LISTED, 5/11/00
CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Capewell Horse Nail Company, 60-70 Popieluszko St., Hartford, 99000927, LISTED, 3/01/00
FLORIDA, COLLIER COUNTY, Monroe Station, Jct. of Tamiami Trail and Loop Rd., Ochopee vicinity, 00000427, LISTED, 5/11/00
FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, Ribault Inn Club, Ft. George Rd., Jacksonville vicinity, 00000470, LISTED, 5/11/00
FLORIDA, VOLUSIA COUNTY, Thursby, Louis P., House, Located inside Blue Spring State Park, Orange City, 00000468, LISTED, 5/11/00
GEORGIA, NEWTON COUNTY, Burge Farm, Roughly bounded by GA 142, Cook Rd., Morehouse Rd. and Sewell Rd., Newborn vicinity, 00000467, LISTED, 5/11/00
IDAHO, VALLEY COUNTY, Big Creek Commissary, Yellow Pine, Payette National Forest, Big Creek vicinity, 00000327, LISTED, 4/21/00
ILLINOIS, ADAMS COUNTY, Quincy Northwest Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broadway, N. Secod, Locust, and N. Twelfth Sts., Quincy, 00000414, LISTED, 5/11/00
ILLINOIS, BOONE COUNTY, United States Post Office--Belvidere, 200 S. State St., Belvidere, 00000473, LISTED, 5/11/00
ILLINOIS, CASS COUNTY, Heardstown Grand Opera House, 121 State St., Beardstown, 00000471, LISTED, 5/11/00
ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Childs, Robert A. and Mary, House, 318 S. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, 00000476, LISTED, 5/11/00
ILLINOIS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Draser, George, Jr., House, 48 and 52 W. Main St., Mascoutah, 00000474, LISTED, 5/11/00
ILLINOIS, STANBORD COUNTY, Union House, 207 W. High St., Orangeville, 00000472, LISTED, 5/11/00
IOWA, IOWA COUNTY, Harvat, Emma J., and Mary E. Stach House, 332 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, 00000478, LISTED, 5/11/00
MASSACHUSETTS, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, Fairview Cemetery, Curtis Ave., Dalton, 00000483, LISTED, 5/11/00
MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY, Greenlawn Cemetery, 195 Nahant Rd., Nahant, 00000481, LISTED, 5/11/00
MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, Georgen, John and Adele, House, 933 S. Main St., Independence, 00000486, LISTED, 5/11/00
NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Knickerbocker Press Building, 50-52 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, 00000487, LISTED, 5/11/00
NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, East Raleigh Street Historic District, 300-400 blks. of E. Second St., and 300-600 blks of E. Raleigh St., Siler City, 00000488, LISTED, 5/11/00
NORTH CAROLINA, DURHAM COUNTY, City Garage Yard and Fire Drill Tower, 501 Washington St., Durham, 00000394, LISTED, 5/03/00 (Durham MRA)
NORTH CAROLINA, LENOIR COUNTY, LaGrange Historic District, Roughly bounded by N. Caswell, E. James, N. Carey, E. Washington, S. Caswell, W. Washington, and Forbes Sts., LaGrange, 00000458, LISTED, 5/11/00
NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY, Johnson Building, 102--104 E. Main St., Clinton, 00000459, LISTED, 5/11/00
PUERTO RICO, HORMIGUEROS MUNICIPALITY, Torrens Bridge, PR 319., Hormigueros vicinity, 00000423, LISTED, 5/11/00 (Spanish-American War in Puerto Rico MPS)
VIRGINIA, DANVILLE INDEPENDENT CITY, Dan River Inc. Riverside Division Historic District, Both sides of Dan River roughly bounded by Union St. Dam, Main St. Bridge, and Riverside and Memorial Drs., Danville, 00000480, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, FREDERICKSBURG INDEPENDENT CITY, Braehead, 123 Lee Dr., Fredericksburg, 00000484, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURG INDEPENDENT CITY, Rivermont, 205 F St., Lynchburg, 00000496, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Chase City High School, 132 Endly St., Chase City vicinity, 00000482, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, RADFORD INDEPENDENT CITY, East Radford Historic District, Norwood, Stockton, and Downey Sts., and Grove Ave., Radford, 00000491, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, RICHMOND INDEPENDENT CITY, Davis, Decatur O., House, 1001 E. Clay St., Richmond, 00000490, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, SMYTH COUNTY, Bonham, H.L., House, 408 White Top Rd., Chilhowie, 00000485, LISTED, 5/11/00
VIRGINIA, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, Bloomsbury Farm, 9736 Courthouse Rd., Spotsylvania Court House vicinity, 00000479, LISTED, 5/08/00
WISCONSIN, DOOR COUNTY, Zahn, Albert, House, 8223 WI trunk Hwy. 57, Baileys Harbor, 00000492, LISTED, 5/11/00
WISCONSIN, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY, Garton Toy Company, 746, 810, 830 N. Water St., 1104 Wisconsin Ave., Sheboygan, 00000493, LISTED, 5/11/00