

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE GLEN ELLYN LINDEN-HILL
SURVEY AREA

A Summary and Inventory



GRANACKI
HISTORIC CONSULTANTS

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A Summary and Inventory**

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INTRODUCTION

The Linden-Hill survey area is located in the western edge of the Village of Glen Ellyn, on both sides of Union Pacific/West railroad tracks, encompassing part of the commercial core of the village's downtown and some of its oldest and most architecturally distinctive residences. In 2009 and 2010 Granacki Historic Consultants (GHC) conducted a Reconnaissance survey of properties in an area roughly bounded by Linden Street on the north; the village limits on the west; Western Avenue north of the railroad and Main Street south of the railroad on the east; and Hill Avenue on the south. This project was the third reconnaissance survey conducted by GHC within the Village. The first, completed in 2007, included the Glen Ellyn, Glen Ellyn East, and Glen Ellyn West survey areas. The second, completed in 2009, included an area encompassing Main Street and the Central Business District north of the railroad.

The reconnaissance fieldwork consisted of viewing every primary structure in the survey area and assigning an architectural style, date of construction, and significance rating. After the reconnaissance fieldwork was completed, permit research was conducted for each property that had been rated significant or potentially significant. Each S or PS rated property was then fully documented and photographed. In addition to the significant and potentially-significant properties, all properties within the district (regardless of rating) that had received a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society, were Glen Ellyn local landmarks, or were built c. 1900 or earlier were also intensively surveyed. The final results identified a total of 85 significant or potentially significant properties that could be candidates for local landmarks.

GLEN ELLYN RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY AREA

The majority of the Linden-Hill survey area is residential in character, with only one exclusively commercial block-face along the west side of Main Street between Duane and Hillside. Pennsylvania Avenue also includes some freestanding commercial structures. The general street pattern for the north and east sections of the survey area is a typical grid pattern, with north-south and east-west streets; however, this pattern differs in the southwestern section of the survey area, which features curvilinear streets. Concrete sidewalks line most of these streets and are separated from the roadway by landscaped parkways. Detached garages are generally located to the rear of the house and are accessed by long side driveways, while houses with attached garages feature front drives.

The survey area contains a total of 838 properties, with 826 principal structures. At the time that field work was conducted, there were also eight vacant lots, two parking lots, and two parks in the survey area. These properties were rated non-contributing. Of the 826 surveyed structures, 54 or just over six percent were rated significant (that is, possessing architectural distinction) and 31 or approximately four percent were ranked potentially significant (distinctive, but with alterations). The majority of the structures within the area (488 or approximately 60%) were rated contributing, meaning that they would contribute to the character of a potential historic district within the survey area. Almost 31% (253) of the structures were rated non-contributing to the character of a potential historic district. Although some of these non-contributing properties were historic houses that had been extensively altered, the majority (201

of the 253) were constructed after 1960 and considered non-historic. Evaluation criteria and an explanation of the rating system can be found in an appendix.

Every principal structure visible from the public right-of-way on each street within this area has been viewed and evaluated by the field surveyor. A computerized address list from the Village of Glen Ellyn provided the basis for a Microsoft Access database. For buildings that did not have permit information, the field surveyor assigned an approximate date of construction. The information for each property rated significant or potentially significant is printed on an individual data form, with photographs included. The computerized database and individual data form for each intensively surveyed property include the following information: use, condition, integrity, architectural style, construction date, architect or builder when known, prominent owners, architectural features, alterations, and a significance rating. The original data forms are housed in the offices of the Village of Glen Ellyn. This report is a summary of that information.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

Historic preservation benefits the community as a whole, as well as the individuals who own and use historic properties. The following are the principal objectives of this survey:

To document architecturally and historically significant structures in Glen Ellyn

The purpose of an architectural resources survey is to identify, document, and evaluate historic structures for their architectural significance. This information can assist in making decisions that impact the long-term preservation of the village's architectural and historic resources.

To heighten public awareness of the architectural resources in Glen Ellyn

Residents can appreciate how their community has contributed to the overall development of the Village of Glen Ellyn and the Chicago metropolitan area when they are aware of local architecture and history. This can include knowledge of the architecturally and historically significant buildings around them—the architectural styles, prominent architects' work, dates of construction, prominent local historical figures residing in the area, and the general patterns of community growth. Documentation of the community's architectural and historic heritage can be used in a variety of ways. The material gathered in this survey can be a valuable resource when creating educational programming; books; articles; additional walking, bus, and bike tours; and exhibitions.

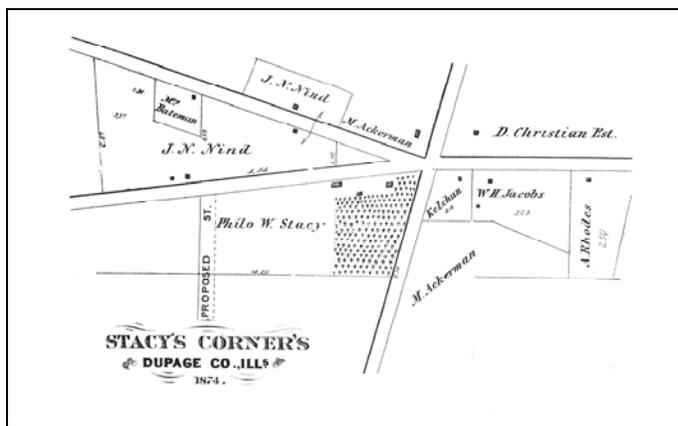
To assist individual property owners in maintaining and improving their properties and to provide economic incentives for preservation

Many owners of historic properties may not realize the historic features that make their buildings special. In some cases this has led to modernizations that remove or cover up character-defining features. This survey will assist property owners in identifying and preserving their building's critical features. With landmark designation, owners of landmark properties who rehabilitate their buildings may be eligible for tax incentives.

HISTORY OF THE LINDEN-HILL SURVEY AREA

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The earliest settlement of the area that is now known as Glen Ellyn occurred to the north of the Linden-Hill Survey area, around the intersection of what are now Main Street, St. Charles Road, and Geneva Road. This intersection was the westernmost edge of what was known as



Stacy's Corners

[from 1874 *Atlas & History of DuPage County, Illinois*]

soon joined by several other well-known pioneers, including Moses Stacy, William Dodge, and James McChesney.²

Through the 1830s and early 1840s, a small community began to coalesce around Main Street, St. Charles and Geneva Road. The area was called Five Corners or Fish's Corners, after Daniel Fish, a landowner who had built a cabin near the intersection in the mid-1830s. The first log schoolhouse for the inhabitants of the Five Corners area was built in 1836, near what is now Riford Road. The log building also served to house the community's first religious services, and for other community activities. St. Charles Road, which was originally called the State Road, was surveyed and improved in 1843, and soon after, Geneva Road west of Five Corners was also improved. A stagecoach began running along this route from Chicago to Galena three times a week, providing an important lifeline for the fledgling community. Taking advantage of this new route, local resident Moses Stacy, who had first come to the area in 1835, purchased 14 acres just north of his original claim on the south side of Geneva Road and built a tavern to accommodate the increasing number of travelers. Stacy's tavern, which Moses enlarged shortly after it was completed, also served as the residence for the Stacy family. Soon after the establishment of the tavern, Five Corners became known as Stacy's Corners.



William J. Johnson



William J. Johnson House
426 Hill Avenue

While Stacy's Corners thrived, the area south of this settlement was also being slowly settled. Among the largest landholders in the area that now includes the Linden-Hill survey area was Dr. Lewey Quitterfield Newton. Newton, a physician who came to Milton Township from Vermont in 1841, quickly acquired a large swath of land in the west end of what is now Glen Ellyn. Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales records show Newton purchasing 160 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 11 for \$200.00 in July of 1842. Two years later, Newton purchased an additional 80 acres from the Northeast 1/4 and Southeast 1/4 of Section 10, creating a

single 240-acre parcel that stretched from what is now Hillside Avenue north past Linden Avenue. Newton built his residence (no longer standing) at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Main Street. Another early resident in the Linden-Hill survey area was William J. Johnson. A native of Maine, Johnson was among the first residents in the area, arriving in 1836. Between 1843 and 1845, Johnson purchased three 40-acre parcels along Hill Avenue (which was then known as Gardner Bridge Road). Johnson built an L-Form farmhouse on his parcel in 1845, and the house remains as the oldest residence in the Linden-Hill survey area.³

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD AND THE MAKING OF DANBY

Although it seemed logical that the Galena and Chicago railroad (later known as the Chicago and Northwestern) should come through the thriving Stacy's Corners, Lewey Newton had other ideas. The charter for the railroad was granted in 1836 but construction did not begin until 1848, with the first section of track between Chicago to the Des Plaines River opening that year. When the president and chief engineer of the company began looking for land to purchase for right-of-way west of the river later that year, Newton convinced them to plan the right-of-way through his farm—approximately one mile south of Stacy's Corners. When the railroad opened through the area, with the nearest station in Wheaton, Newton convinced the company to stop on his land if he provided a depot at his own expense. The company agreed, and later that year the first train stopped at Newton Station.⁴ The center of business activity for the community shifted down Main Street to the present location of the Central Business District. Seeing the commercial potential of the area around the station, new stationmaster David Kelley built the Mansion House Hotel across the street from the station along Crescent Boulevard. In 1851, a few years after the station was constructed, Kelley renamed the station Danby, after his birthplace in Vermont. In 1855, the town of Danby was platted and recorded by Lewey Newton. The original plat included 13 blocks north and south of the railroad, including two blocks west of Main Street that are within the Linden-Hill survey area.⁵ With Stacy's Corners to the north, the area now had two separate communities that would continue to slowly grow together through the later decades of the 19th century. Throughout the 1850s, small businesses opened in Danby, including a general store, a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and several saloons. William H. Wagner,

who arrived from Pennsylvania in 1852, built a blacksmith shop and residence along what is now Pennsylvania Avenue. His brother Matthias followed the next year, building his own house and carriage shop adjacent to William's property. Two hotels were also erected in Danby during this time. The Mansion House and the Danby House were located across from each other on opposite corners of the intersection of Main and Delavan (now Crescent Boulevard). The hotels attracted travelers riding the Galena and Chicago line, and helped to cement Danby's position as one of the burgeoning communities in the county. By 1856, Danby's population had grown to between 300 and 400 people.⁶ Residential and commercial development continued through the 1860s at a slow pace, as the quiet community watched the growth of nearby Wheaton rise after it became the Du Page County seat in 1867.

PROSPECT PARK IN THE 1870s

In 1874, the residents of Danby changed the name of the railroad station to Prospect Park, and farmers slowly began to subdivide their acreage. The *1874 Atlas and History of Du Page County*, which includes separate maps of both Prospect Park and Stacy's Corners, shows only two subdivisions



1874 Map of Prospect Park

outside of the original Town of Danby plat, both of which are located within the Linden-Hill survey area. The earliest, called "Glenwood" (shown as "Elmwood" on the 1874 Atlas), was created from land owned by Charles A. Phillips. Phillips first came to Milton Township as a young boy, when his father Harris Washington Phillips relocated from Brandon, Vermont in 1864. H. W. Phillips purchased large parcels of land in the area, including part of the northwest quarter of Section 14 that had originally belonged to William J. Johnson. Phillips opened a store in Danby, and constructed a house for his family on Park Boulevard. After spending several years of his early adulthood as United States Deputy Marshall in Arizona, H. W. Phillips' son Charles returned to Danby in 1865, and became involved in real estate development.⁷ Charles acquired a portion of his father's landholdings and created the Glenwood Subdivision in 1873. The subdivision consisted of six blocks between Glenwood Avenue, the railroad tracks, what would later become Lorraine Avenue, and Hillside Avenue. Most of the blocks were laid out for dense development, with up to 60 lots crowded onto each block. The exception to this pattern is Block 6, which contains larger lots. Phillips continued his real estate speculation in the area, creating a second, larger subdivision south and east of Glenwood, called Prospect Park Addition.⁸ The subdivision contained seven blocks between Main Street, Hillside Avenue, and Hawthorne Avenue, and included parcels along the west side of Prospect Avenue. Larger lots meant for more impressive residences were concentrated close to Main Street and Hill Avenue, with more modest lots on the other blocks. The layouts of these two subdivisions, with the dense layout on many of the blocks, seem to indicate that Phillips was optimistic about the future growth of Prospect Park. The size of the lots in these two subdivisions is also telling—compared with the expansive lots in later subdivisions north of the

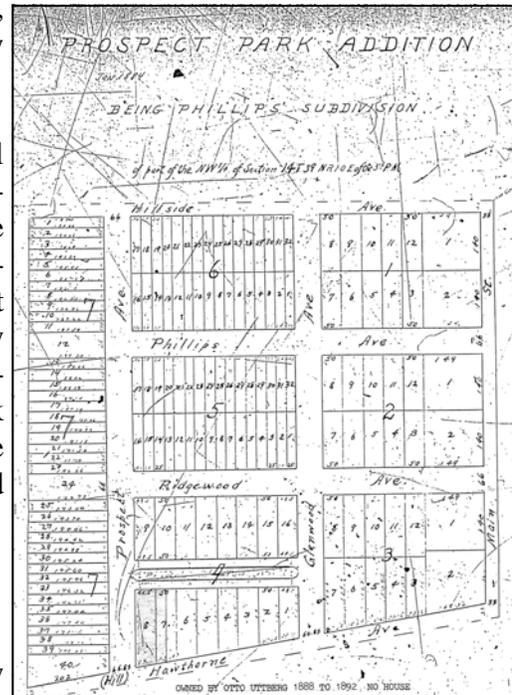
railroad, which were meant to attract wealthy residents, the smaller lots in Phillips' subdivisions were obviously meant to attract families of more modest means.

Despite the platting of these new subdivisions, actual building in the Linden-Hill survey area remained sporadic. The area around Danby was still considered more attractive for its farm land, although the number of businesses had been steadily increasing through the past decade. North of the railroad, development was mainly concentrated along Main Street. This northward development would eventually help to unite Prospect Park with Stacy's Corners. Land farther west, including the northern half of the Linden-Hill survey area, remained undeveloped during this period.

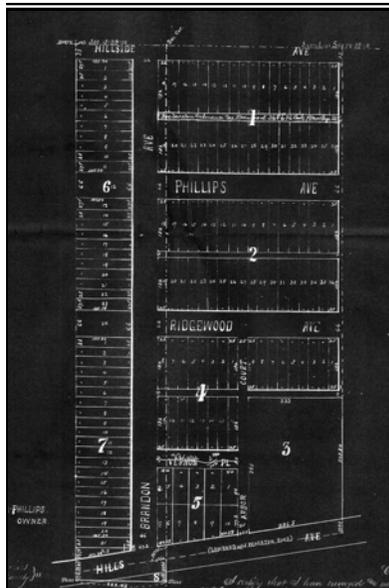
PROSPECT PARK TO GLEN ELLYN

The 1880s saw several major changes to what is now Glen Ellyn. On July 1, 1882, the village of Prospect Park was incorporated. Joseph McChesney was named as the first village president, and Board members included William H. Wagner, William C. Newton (son of Lewey Q. Newton), and P. G. Hubbard. The Village Board set about to implement several improvements, including the laying of gravel along some of the major streets.⁹ In 1885, Thomas E. Hill, a professor and former two-term mayor of Aurora, settled in the village, and quickly established himself as an influential member of the community. Hill devised a plan to create a 50-acre lake on the 600 acres of land on the west side of a marshy basin formed by several spring-fed streams. Hill and fellow land-holder Seth Baker, along with other local investors, created the Prospect Park Improvement Association to manage the development. By raising a dam across its northern outlet, Hill was able to create the picturesque Lake Ellyn (subsequently known as Lake Glen Ellyn), named after his wife and the centerpiece of his development. Hill's partners in the Prospect Park Improvement Association then formed the Glen Ellyn Hotel and Springs Company, and proceeded to build a spectacular hotel overlooking the lake. With the mineral springs nearby, a luxurious health resort was founded, and Prospect Park transformed from a sleepy village into a destination for vacationers from Chicago and the surrounding towns. To cement its associations with Hill's new resort, the residents of the village voted in September of 1891 to change its name to Glen Ellyn, after the lake that was the centerpiece of the new development.¹⁰

The location of Lake Ellyn and the Glen Ellyn Hotel helped to spur development in the north of the village. In 1890, much of the land immediately surrounding Main Street north of Cottage Avenue was subdivided into Glen Ellyn's Addition to Prospect Park, where many picturesque houses were built within Glen Ellyn's Addition in the last years of the 19th century. In contrast, development west and south, where the Linden-Hill survey area is located, remained slow. Charles Phillips continued to subdivide his holdings along Hill Avenue, creating Phillip's Third

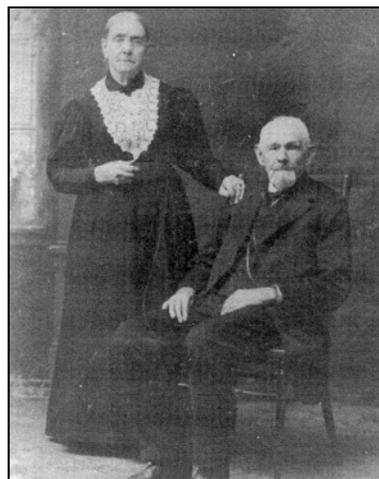


**Prospect Park Addition
(W. H. Phillips Subdivision)**



**Phillip's Third Addition
to Prospect Park (1887)**

Addition to Prospect Park in 1887.¹¹ New houses were built within subdivided areas south of the railroad. Queen Anne-style residences, like the Isaac & Angelina Churchill House and the Thomas Hoadley House, were built along major thoroughfares like Main Street and Prospect Avenue. A number of vernacular-style houses were also constructed on smaller lots on Duane Street and Hillside Avenue. North of the railroad and west of Western Avenue, the only remaining 19th-century residence is the Davis House, built in 1892 and located at 633 Davis Court.



Isaac & Angeline Churchill

EARLY 20th-CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

Glen Ellyn's era as a resort destination came to an end in 1906, when the grand Glen Ellyn Hotel was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. By that time, however, the village had begun to transition into a suburban community. During the first decades of the 20th century, Glen Ellyn added public improvements by paving roads, pouring concrete sidewalks, and running gas, electric, water, and telephone pipes and wires. Electric rail service provided by the Aurora, Elgin, and Chicago railroad opened in 1901 with a direct connection to Chicago's Metropolitan West Side Railroad and the downtown Loop. New commercial structures built in Glen Ellyn's business district were substantial masonry construction. Construction also began to pick up in the south end of the Linden-Hill survey area, which had long-established subdivisions and was closer to the railroad and central business district. As with earlier residential development in the area, most of the houses built during the first decades of the century were modest vernacular types like Gable Front and American Foursquare. A handful of houses also began to appear in the northern section of the survey area in the 1900s, on Newton, Cottage, and Western Avenues.



**Churchill House
404 Prospect Avenue**

Residential growth continued to increase in the 1910s, with several new subdivisions platted in both the north and south ends of the Linden-Hill survey area. In 1913, 21 individual owners joined together to create the Owners Home Subdivision between the railroad and the north side of Hawthorne Avenue, west of Western Avenue. Holdings within the subdivision varied from lots measuring 190 x 240 to the parcel held by Edward S. Hopping, which measured 660 x 634



Glen Terrace Subdivision (1913)

feet. South of the railroad, development continued to the west. The Glen Terrace Subdivision, located west of Lorraine between Hillside and the railroad, was platted in 1913 on land previously held by William H. Wagner. Two years later, another section of Wagner's holdings south of Glen Terrace called Chesterfield Highlands was subdivided. However, as with the first subdivisions in the area, the creation of Glen Terrace and Chesterfield Highlands preceded substantial construction in the area by decades.¹²



**Owner's Home Subdivision
(1913)**

In 1914, the Chesterfield Country Club opened its nine-hole golf course on vacant land south of Hillside and west of Lorraine. The course was meant to be followed by the construction of a club house on the south side of Hillside Avenue, but the building was never started, and the golf course was replaced with a subdivision by the mid-1920s.¹³

THE BUILDING BOOM OF THE 1920s TRANSFORMS LINDEN-HILL

The 1920s were a time of explosive growth in communities throughout the country, and Glen Ellyn was no exception. Between 1920 and 1928, the population of Glen Ellyn more than doubled, from 3,890 to 8,000. New subdivisions began popping up in previously untouched areas south and west of the center of the village, and housing construction accelerated. In an attempt to control this explosive new growth, Glen Ellyn's Village Board passed its first zoning ordinance in 1923, and Village President James Slawson appointed the village's first Plan Commission two years later. The building boom of the 1920s transformed the Linden-Hill survey area from clusters of houses around main thoroughfares interspersed with rows of vacant lots, to a nearly-mature residential area. Between 1920 and 1929, over 200 houses accounting for nearly 1/4 of the current housing stock were constructed in the area.¹⁴ In keeping with the past residential character of the neighborhood, most of these houses were simple bungalows or modest examples of the classically-inspired revival styles that were so popular in suburban communities around the country during this time.

New subdivisions within the Linden-Hill survey area were platted during this decade in anticipation of continued residential expansion. The largest of these was Chesterfield Heights, a rambling development located on the former grounds of the Chesterfield Country Club and Golf Course. The design of the subdivision is the only deviation from the rectilinear street grid of

the other developments in the survey area, and its curving streets are reminiscent of picturesque suburban developments first popularized in the 19th century.¹⁵

In addition to residential growth, the 1920s were a time of fast-paced commercial development in the central business district. Under the influence of the newly-established Glen Ellyn Plan Commission, many of the new or remodeled buildings in the village's central business district on both sides of the railroad were designed in the Tudor Revival style, creating a visually cohesive center to the village. In the Linden-Hill survey area, several modest One Part Commercial blocks were constructed along the west side of Main Street during this decade, along with a more substantial Two-Part Commercial Block at the southwest corner of Main and Duane



440 N. Main Street



**Main Street, looking northeast from
Hillside Avenue (1920s)**

Streets.

One of the most prominent new buildings constructed within the Linden-Hill survey area during the 1920s was the St. Petronille Catholic Church and School. The completion of this church in 1926 was the culmination of years of effort from Catholic residents within the village. In the early 1920s, there were approximately sixty Catholic families within the village, most of whom attended mass in either Wheaton or Lombard. In 1922, the Glen Ellyn Catholic Women's club was organized, and the group quickly began a campaign to bring a new parish to the village. The following year, the Catholic residents filed a petition with the Archdiocese of Chicago to establish a church and school in the village. Cardinal Mundelein granted the petition in 1925, and the newly-formed congregation celebrated their first Mass in the Glen Ellyn State Bank Building. The congregation purchased a large lot at the corner of Hillside and Prospect and began construction on the new building. Two existing residences already on the property were converted into a rectory and convent. The Classical Revival structure was



St. Petronille Church and School Building

dedicated in early 1926, and marked the beginning of what would become an extensive parish complex.

MID-20TH-CENTURY DEVELOPMENT IN LINDEN-HILL

The Linden-Hill survey area saw little residential construction during the 1930s and 1940s, due to the crippling economic effects of the Great Depression and the subsequent restrictions on building during World War II. What followed this lull was a second building boom that exceeded even the impressive growth of the 1920s. Nearly 275 residences were built during the 1950s and 1960s, accounting for over 35% of the housing stock. Most of these new residences were constructed in the western edges of the survey area, in already-platted subdivisions like Chesterfield Heights and Glen Terrace. The unassuming, nearly-identical ranches and split levels that line Chesterfield, Windsor, Dawn, and Emerald Avenues were almost surely speculative developments built quickly to meet the ever-rising demand for housing in the decade after the war.



St. Petronille Church Building (1956)

The post-war years also saw the construction of several non-residential buildings within the survey area, including several new church buildings, Geische shoe store, and a new junior high school. The Glen Ellyn Evangelical Covenant Church built its first church building at the southwest corner of Hawthorne Street and Kenilworth Avenue in 1946, on land that had previously been part of George Ball's greenhouse business. The congregation expanded so rapidly that a \$200,000 addition was built just eleven years later. Also built on Ball's former nursery grounds was Glen Ellyn Junior High School. Located just west and north of the Evangelical Covenant Church, the school—which was constructed in 1954—was one of several built during this time to absorb the growing school-age population in the village. The Glen Ellyn Bible Church, which had formed in 1943 as a merger between the First Evangelical Church and the Gospel Tabernacle congregation, also built a new church building at the southwest corner of Hillside and Main in the late 1950s. St. Petronille parish, which had recently become part of the newly-formed Archdiocese of Joliet, conducted an extensive expansion campaign during the post-war years, building an impressive new church building at the northwest corner of Glenwood and Hillside Avenues in 1956 and an eight-room school and chapel addition in 1964.¹⁷

By the early 1970s, the Linden-Hill survey area had reached residential maturity, with most of its lots occupied. As with most other areas within the historic center of the village, the survey area did see an uptick in new construction beginning in the 1990s and slowly increasing into the first decade of the 21st century. Almost all of these new buildings were teardowns that were built on lots that had been occupied by an older home.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE LINDEN-HILL SURVEY AREA

The architecture of the Linden-Hill survey area, which includes some of the earliest subdivisions within Glen Ellyn, exhibits a wide range of architectural high styles and vernacular types dating from the mid-1800s through to the present day. The survey area also includes a handful of early 20th-century commercial structures along the west side of Main Street, south of the railroad. Although the Linden-Hill survey area does not feature as many significant-rated buildings as were found within last year's North-Central survey, it does contain more PS- and S-rated structures than in combined Glen Ellyn, Glen Ellyn East, and Glen Ellyn West areas that were surveyed in 2006-2007. The Linden-Hill survey area also features the lowest number of non-contributing structures of any of the areas surveyed so far, and the lowest number of teardowns (indicated by the number of buildings within the survey areas constructed after 1990). The following table illustrates the comparative numbers among the three surveys:

Survey Areas	Total Structures	C	NC	PS	S	Built in or after 1990
Glen Ellyn Combined Survey Areas (2006-7)	898	394	427	30	47	123
North-Central Survey Area (2008-9)	826	388	256	91	91	141
Linden-Hill Survey Area (2009-10)	826	488	253	31	54	112

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE LINDEN-HILL SURVEY AREA

The Linden-Hill survey area contains buildings representing the entire span of Glen Ellyn's residential development, from early vernacular structures dating from the mid-1800s to just-built houses. This is due, in part, to the location of the survey area, which includes sections south of the railroad and east of Main Street that were subdivided in the 1870s, as well as areas along the western edge of the village that remained largely empty until after World War II. The survey area contains a total of 826 structures, of which 803 are residential. Of these residential buildings, 765 were historically single-family and 38 were historically multi-family residential. The single-family residential structures that have been surveyed can be placed into the following groups: high-style architecture, 19th-century vernacular types, and 20th-century popular house types.

High-style architecture includes buildings that are architect-designed or, if no professional architect was involved, display a conscious attempt to incorporate common architectural characteristics in fashion during the time they were built. These categories are based on the distinctive overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing that can be identified in a building.

Some architectural high styles are based on historic precedents. These may include buildings from the 19th century that were loosely based on styles from the past, such as Italianate, Greek Revival, and Queen Anne. It also includes the more literal historic revival styles that prevailed during the 1910s and 1920s, such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and others. Finally, it includes homes built during the last 30 years, from the 1970s through the present, which are mostly conscious interpretations of historic styles. They are sometimes referred to as Neo-Traditional because of a more literal use of historic inspired elements.

Other high-style buildings, those that were built during the 20th century, include some that generally make no reference to prior historic styles. Rather, they look to practical massing based on the function of the building, use of modern materials, and little, if any, ornament. The earliest of these is the Prairie style that Frank Lloyd Wright initiated in the early 1900s. Others date from the modern period, generally after 1930, and include Art Deco, International Style, and Contemporary styles.

Approximately 25% (192) of the single-family residences in the Linden-Hill survey area are historic high-style buildings from the late 19th- to mid 20th-century. The Colonial Revival style is the most represented high style, with 48 examples. There are also 41 examples of the closely-related Dutch Colonial Revival style, and 28 of the simpler Cape Cod style. The Tudor Revival style, which usually rivaled Colonial Revival in popularity in most Midwest towns, is also well-represented, with 20 examples in the survey area. Of those styles not based on historic precedent, the Craftsman style and related Craftsman Bungalow are most popular, with 31 combined examples. Other historic 20th-century high styles in the survey area include French Eclectic, Mediterranean Revival and Prairie, all of which are represented by single examples. Nineteenth-century high styles are less common within the survey area—there are only six examples of the Queen Anne style, and single examples of the related Queen Anne-Free Classic and Shingle styles. A large number of high-style residences in the survey area are non-historic, with Neo-Traditional alone representing over 15% (116) of the total housing stock. Other non-historic high styles include Neo-Prairie (one), Neo-Tudor (one), Mansard (three). Some 20th-century high styles can encompass both historic (older than 50 years) and non-historic (younger than 50 years) examples. Of the thirteen Contemporary houses in the survey area, one is historic, and the remaining twelve are non-historic. Eleven of the 24 Neo-Colonial residences are also historic, with the remaining thirteen considered non-historic; the sole example of Neo-Dutch Colonial Revival is also historic.

Vernacular and popular house types are generally non-stylistic and include 19th-century vernacular house types whose design depends on a builder's experience and knowledge, as well as later 20th-century popular house types that were typically constructed according to widely available published plans. In this survey, those buildings not defined as high style are considered either vernacular or popular in type. Nineteenth-century vernacular buildings were usually built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in vernacular buildings. Because of this, vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan. Occasionally, ornament characteristic of a high style such as Italianate or Queen Anne is applied to the

facade.

Just over six percent (48) of the residential structures in the Linden-Hill survey area can be classified as 19th-century vernacular types, with a few of them built into the early years of the 20th century. The largest number of these is the Gable Front and related Gable Front Cottage, which are represented by 35 combined examples. Also in the survey area are the Side Gable (two) and Side Gable Cottage (four), Gabled Ell (four), and L-Form (three).

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published and made available in books and catalogues. The earliest of these 20th-century popular house types was the American Foursquare, which some architectural historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie Style. The American Foursquare, with broad eaves and a hipped roof, was particularly popular between 1900 and 1920. Bungalows of various sorts were another type built throughout the country until 1930. After 1930, during the modern period, popular house types included the Ranch, Raised Ranch, and Minimal Traditional. The Split Level began to be built in the early 1950s through 1960s.

Nearly half (349 or 46%) of the single family residences within the Linden-Hill survey area are 20th-century popular types. Of the 349, 327 are historic examples. The ubiquitous Bungalow is the most-represented not only of the 20th-century popular types, but also of any architectural style, with 135 examples. There are also 90 examples of the Ranch type, which was to the post-war era what the Bungalow was to the 1920s. The sheer numbers of these two types should come as no surprise, considering that 55% of the houses in the survey area were constructed during either the 1920s or the 1950s. Minimal Traditional (33) and Split-Level (29) are also well-represented in the survey area.

The following sections describe the high-style architecture from the 19th and 20th centuries, 19th-century vernacular house types, and 20th-century popular house types. The examples of these styles and types chosen for illustration are, in most cases, those ranked locally significant. In some cases it was not possible to illustrate all the significant ranked buildings in a particular style because there were several. In a few other cases a building with less integrity had to be chosen because it was the only surviving example of a particular style or type.

MID- TO LATE-19TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

PROMINENT HIGH STYLE ARCHITECTURE

Although the Linden-Hill survey area features some of the earliest subdivided areas in the village of Glen Ellyn, the area does not exhibit the same large number of examples of high-style architecture from this period seen in the North-Central survey area. However, there are some fine examples of two of the most popular 19th-century high styles located within the present survey area—the Queen Anne (and its Free-Classic variant) and Shingle styles. Most of the significant—and potentially significant-rated examples of these styles are found in the southern half of the survey area, near Main Street.

QUEEN ANNE

The Queen Anne style is one of several styles popular in America from about 1880 to 1910. It was popularized by Richard Norman Shaw and other 19th-century English architects and has roots in styles prevalent during the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras in England. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in its overall shape, facade, and roof. It often has gables, dormers, towers, and wings, with a partial, full-width, or wraparound porch. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. The earlier homes have milled porch columns and balustrades, while those after 1893 (reflecting the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago) often have classical columns and simpler square balusters. These later examples are called Free Classic Queen Anne style houses.

There are six examples of the Queen Anne style in the survey area, all dating from the 1890s. Of these, two—the Edward H. Cleaver House at 490 Phillips Avenue, and the Isaac and Angeline Churchill House at 404 Prospect Avenue—were rated significant. The Thomas A. Hoadley House at 386 S. Main Street, and the house at 496 Phillips Avenue were rated potentially significant.



**Edward H. Cleaver House
490 Phillips Avenue**

The Edward H. Cleaver House at 490 Phillips Avenue is one of the most architecturally impressive residences within the Linden-Hill survey area. The house, constructed in 1894, was built for Cleaver by Amos Churchill, a well-known builder in Glen Ellyn around the turn of the century. An unusual example of the Queen Anne style, the house features a multi-hipped roof with gently flared eaves and decorative brackets, hipped and shed-roof dormers, and wood coursed and fishtale shingles. A round corner porch with a conical roof dominates the façade, and is echoed on the opposite corner of the façade by a second rounded bay. The house retains almost all of its historic fabric, and has undergone only minor alterations in the 106 years since it was built. The Cleaver House is one of six local landmarks within the Linden-Hill survey area. It has also received a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society. The house is the only building within the Linden-Hill survey area that is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



**Isaac & Angeline Churchill House
404 Prospect Avenue**

The Isaac and Angeline Churchill House, located at 404 Prospect Avenue, is a more traditional example of the Queen Anne style. Built in 1893, the house features an L-shaped massing, full-height projecting front bay with cutaway corners,

and a restored front entry porch. Like the Cleaver House, the Churchill House has received a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society, and has been designated as a local landmark.

There is also a single example of the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style located at 540 Newton Avenue. The house was rated contributing and was therefore not intensively surveyed.

SHINGLE STYLE

The Shingle Style, popular between 1880 and 1900, is a variable style that borrows characteristics from several other styles. Many are closely related to the Queen Anne style with a facade that is usually asymmetrical, with irregular, steeply pitched rooflines having cross-gables and multilevel eaves. Others have Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial Revival style features such as gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows. The distinguishing feature that sets this style apart is the use of continuous wood shingles cladding the roof and walls and wrapping the house like a skin. Shingled walls may curve into recessed windows, and even cover porch knee walls.

The sole example of the Shingle Style, located at 487 Duane Street, has been rated potentially significant. The house is a relatively modest example of the style, with its pent-flared side and front gables, shingled 2nd story, and slightly projecting square window bays on the front facade. Although altered, the structure of the entry porch located in the intersection between two bays is original. The coach house located at the south end of the property is also historic.



487 Duane Street

19th-CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES

The majority of the 19th-century residences within the Linden-Hill survey area are not high-style examples like those in the North-Central survey from 2008-2009, but are more modest vernacular types. Just over six percent (48) of the structures in the survey area can be defined as 19th-century vernacular types. The most common of these are Gable Front (including Gable Front Cottage), followed by Side Gable (including Side Gable Cottage), and L-Form.

Because 19th-century vernacular types are generally simple in plan and were originally built with little stylistic ornamentation, they are frequently underappreciated. Changes over the years tend to obscure their original character. Determining significance in a vernacular structure is usually based on integrity, that is, the presence of its original, historic configuration and materials, with few alterations. Fourteen of the 19th-century vernacular type houses in the survey have

been ranked locally significant or potentially significant.

GABLE FRONT HOUSES AND COTTAGES

The Gable Front house, which includes the more diminutive Gable Front cottage, dates from the 19th through the early 20th century, and is the most common type in the survey area, with 35 examples. Included in this group are some of the oldest houses in the survey area—one appears to date from the mid-1800s, and several date from the 1880s and 1890s. The majority date from around the turn of the 20th century. A Gable Front house or cottage is characterized by its



**Amos Churchill House
486 Phillips Avenue**

roof type. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front the gable end faces the street and is the front of the house. It is often a working-class house, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and the front entry on the open end of the gable. Often the porch extends the full width of the front of the house. Sometimes Gable Front houses display trim details in the architectural styles that were in favor at the time. Three Gable Front houses in the survey area were rated significant; two Gable Front houses and two Gable Front

cottages were also rated potentially significant.

A typical 19th-century example of the Gable Front type is the Amos Churchill House at 486 Phillips Avenue. Born in Glen Ellyn in 1842 to one of the early families to first settle in Babcock's Grove, Churchill was a prolific builder who constructed between 25 and 30 homes in the village during his career. He also owned a lumber mill in town with Louis Newton. Churchill was an active member of the community—elected Village Board President in 1895, he used his tenure to convince the Northwestern Railroad to construct a new station in the Village.¹⁸ Churchill built this simple Gable Front for himself in 1895. Although the house retains its historic massing, window openings, and porch structure, it has been rated potentially significant because of its alterations. The house was the second home in the Village to receive a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society.

The houses at 375 Anthony Avenue and 454 Hill Avenue—both of which have been rated significant—represent the types of Gable Front Cottages built in the village during the first decade of the 20th century. Built in 1900, the house at 454 Hill, with its stucco cladding and simple wood trim, was a slight departure from the Gable Front residences built in the previous decades, which were usually wood-clad and exhibited simplified Queen Anne-inspired decorative elements. The house has been well-preserved, and has only minor alterations. The house at 375 Anthony Avenue, built seven years later, features broader overall massing and a lower-pitched

**454 Hill Avenue****375 Anthony Avenue**

roofline than the earlier Gable Front examples, and could be viewed as an early prototype of the gabled Bungalow form that would become popular in the coming decades.

SIDE GABLE HOUSES AND COTTAGES

The Side Gable, also popular from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century, is the second most common 19th-century vernacular type in the survey area. The Side Gable house is very similar to the Gable Front house, the only difference being that the Side Gable has the gable roof ends at the sides of the structure rather than at the front as in a Gable Front. As with Gable Front, most Side Gable houses exhibit little ornamentation and are usually frame. There are two Side Gable houses and four Side Gable Cottages in the survey area. One of the Side Gable Cottages—the William A. Newell House at 366 Glenwood Avenue—is rated significant, and another—the Joseph Staddtler House at 392 Prospect Avenue—is rated potentially significant.

The William A. Newell House is a slightly more elaborate example of the typical Side Gable Cottage. Built in 1892, it features a symmetrical façade with a center entry flanked by two three-sided window bays with stained glass center windows. The small entry porch is a later alteration. The house was awarded a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society in 1983.

**William A. Newell House
366 Glenwood Avenue**

The house was awarded a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society in 1983.

L-FORM

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing, overall floor plan, and roof configuration. The most common of these can be described as L-Plan, Cross-Plan, or T-Plan. These houses and cottages do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L, Cross, or T configuration as one single integrated whole. The gable roofs intersect at a right angle and the roof ridges are usually, although not always, at the same height as a multiple gable roof. There are three L-Form structures in the Linden-Hill survey area, one



**William J. Johnson House
426 Hill Avenue**

of which—the William J. Johnson House at 426 Hill Avenue—is rated significant. Built in the mid-1840s, the house is the oldest standing in the Linden-Hill survey area, and one of the oldest in the village. Johnson, who came to Du Page County from Maine in 1836, served for a time as County Treasurer. The house, which is set far back from Hill Avenue on a large lot, features the two-story front gable bay and intersecting two-story side gable wing that make up the massing of the typical L-Form. Historic photographs of the house show that the only substantial alterations that have occurred are the enclosure of the hipped roof front porch with multi-light wood windows, and the addition of a one-story square bay onto the original two-story front gable bay. Both alterations appear historic. The house received a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society in 1977.

HISTORIC 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES

The survey area contains 184 historic high-style buildings dating from the early 1900s to 1960. Although this number is much higher than that for 19th-century high styles, it is still a relatively small percentage (four percent) of survey area's total residential stock. The majority (139 or 82%) of the 20th-century high styles are historic revival styles from the 1910s, 20s, and 30s. There are also 13 Craftsman-style houses, 18 Craftsman Bungalows, and 1 Prairie style house (which is rated contributing). Colonial Revival and the closely-related Dutch Colonial Revival styles were most popular, with 48 and 41 examples, respectively. Another classically-inspired style, the Cape Cod, is also well-represented, with 28 examples. Other historic high styles within the survey area include Tudor Revival (20); French Eclectic (1); and Mediterranean Revival (1). Non-historic high styles include the Neo-Traditional style, with 116 examples, along with other current interpretations of historic styles dating from the 1980s to the present. Some 20th-century high styles, like Contemporary and Neo-Colonial, contain both historic and non-historic examples.

EARLY 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES BREAK WITH HISTORIC PRECEDENT

As in many cities and towns across the county, development in Glen Ellyn's Linden-Hill survey area in the first decades of the 20th century followed design trends that broke with historic precedent. The simpler Prairie School and Craftsman styles were remarkable departures from the picturesque styles of the late 19th century. In these styles, the pure expression of materials, without unnecessary ornamentation, was the dominant design feature.

CRAFTSMAN

The best-represented style in the survey area from the early 20th century and not based on historic precedent is the Craftsman style. Often exhibiting low-pitched roofs with deep overhanging eaves, Craftsman homes have exposed rafter ends, decorative brackets or knee braces under shallow gable roofs, dormers, and a deep front porch. Windows are frequently double-hung sash with three panes in the upper sash and one in the lower.



418 Ridgewood Avenue

There are 13 examples of the Craftsman style in the survey area, of which three are rated locally significant: 320 Anthony Street; 491 Phillips Avenue; and 418 Ridgewood Avenue.

The house at 418 Ridgewood Avenue, constructed around 1915, is the finest example of the style in the survey area. The massing and roofline of the house are simple and straightforward, although the pitch of the roof is slightly steeper than usually seen on Craftsman houses, recalling the 19th-century vernacular types like Gable Front and Side Gable. The second story of the house is clad in wood shingles, with wood cladding on the first story. A one-story front gable bay stretches across the façade, incorporating an open entry porch with a square corner column and a front sun porch. The lower pitch of the gable roof on this bay is more in keeping with typical Craftsman designs.

The house at 320 Anthony Street is a less typical example of the Craftsman style. The rectangular massing and symmetrical façade with center entry are reminiscent of Colonial Revival-style houses that proliferated in the 1910s and 1920s, while the vertically-divided



320 Anthony Street

upper sash and simple window surrounds and simple wood-clad exterior with little ornamentation are in keeping with the Craftsman aesthetic.

Features of the Craftsman style are so frequently combined with the popular Bungalow form that there is a separate classification for these houses called “Craftsman Bungalow.” Craftsman Bungalows, inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman Bungalow became one of the country’s most popular house styles during the teens and twenties. Craftsman Bungalows by definition have more high-style features and can be quite remarkable despite their often modest size. There are 18 Craftsman Bungalows in the survey area, six of which are rated significant and three that are rated potentially significant.



340 Prospect Avenue

The house at 340 Prospect Avenue is a charming, modest example of a Craftsman Bungalow. Built in 1922, the house appears to be an example of the model 588 bungalow offered through the Gordon-Van Tine Company. The side jerkinhead roof, with its deeply overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, is a hallmark of this type of Bungalow. The centered front entry porch features a shed roof and simple, paired wood columns. The six over one and five over one wood windows are original.

Another well-preserved example of the style is the house at 350 Phillips Avenue, constructed around 1920. The house, which is one of several fine Bungalows and Craftsman Bungalows along Phillips Avenue, features a broad front jerkinhead roof with paired, horizontal windows tucked under the clipped gable. The inset corner porch is enclosed with historic 5-light storms windows.



350 Phillips Avenue

The Craftsman Bungalow was also a popular type available from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog. The introduction of plan book and pre-cut catalog homes brought new opportunities to homebuyers who wanted the latest home styles and trends but could not afford an architect to individually design their new home. Builders or owners could purchase designs from a number of mail-order companies that produced plans and designs, and pre-cut catalog companies provided the materials necessary for building the house. These houses were appealing to buyers: the houses could be



408 Phillips Avenue



**Illustration of “The Vallonia”
from Sears Roebuck Catalog**

chosen out of a catalog, were reasonably priced, and could be built on any site. Precut catalog houses could be constructed rapidly since the materials were produced and sized at the catalog company's mills and shipped to the site. Sears, operating out of Chicago from 1908 to 1940, was one of the most successful of the precut catalog companies, selling over 30,000 houses by 1925 and nearly 50,000 by 1930. At the sales office, customers selected a plan from the many designs offered in the catalog. After an order was placed, a service representative was assigned, a construction manual provided, and a shipping schedule set up. Soon after, the owners would either hire a local contractor to build the house or build it themselves.

There are a handful of Craftsman Bungalows within the survey area that have either been identified as Sears houses, or appear to be Sears houses but have not been researched. More research is recommended on these houses to confirm whether or not they are Sears houses. Two of these houses—408 and 466 Phillips Avenue—have been rated significant and potentially significant, respectively.

The house at 408 Phillips Avenue is a recently restored example of “the Vallonia,” a Sears kit home that was available in the 1920s. The Sears Roebuck catalog describes the Vallonia as “a prize Bungalow home” that “has been built in hundreds of localities.” Distinctive features of the house include its broad side gable roof with overhanging eaves, the inset front porch with three-part columns resting on battered brick piers, and a centered gable dormer. In 2007, a large addition was built onto the rear of the house. Although a gabled peak of



466 Phillips Avenue



**Illustration of “The Sunbeam”
from Sears Roebuck Catalog**

the addition is visible from the street, the addition does not obscure the original house.

The house at 466 Phillips Avenue appears to be an example of another Sears design called “The Sunbeam.”²⁰ The side gable roof of the house slopes down on the front façade to incorporate a full-width porch, distinctive for its oversized battered columns and lack of any railing. The large shed-roof front dormer was originally designed as a sleeping porch—the illustration of the design from the Sears Roebuck catalog shows the dormer with screens on three sides. Although the sleeping porch has been enclosed with three double hung windows, the rest of the house has been left essentially unaltered.

HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES PEAK IN THE 1920s

Although interest in Prairie, Craftsman, and their variations dominated popular taste in the early decades of the 20th century, some examples of historic styles were often built. But it was in the 1920s, a boom time for construction throughout the country, that architectural favor turned in full force to historic revival styles. These were influenced by classical, European, and other models in a trend that continued into the 1940s.

CLASSICAL THEMES:

COLONIAL REVIVAL, DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL, AND CAPE COD

COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style dates from the years following the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. It became the most popular historic revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II, as the country enjoyed a resurgence of patriotism. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18th-century homes. Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of the classicism that dominated the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical, temple-like entrances with projecting porticos topped by a pediment. Paneled



400 Hill Avenue

doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Colonial Revival style was among the most popular of the 1920s revival styles in the Midwest and throughout the country, so it is not surprising that it is the best represented of the historic revival styles within the Linden-Hill survey area. Of the 48 examples in the survey area, three—306 Anthony Street, 400 Hill Avenue, and 604 Western

Avenue—are rated significant. The sole potentially significant example is located at 471 Hill-side Avenue.

**604 Western Avenue**

front entry is encased in a handsome classically-inspired surround with square pilasters. The wide board siding and wood decorative quoins at the corners are unusual elements.

Inspired by the minimalism of the Prairie School and the later International Style and Art Moderne, many builders and architects began producing a stripped down, streamlined version of the Colonial Revival, creating a modernized style that was still recognizable to the average homebuyer. A typical example of this streamlined Colonial Revival can be found at 604 Western Avenue. The brick-clad residence features almost no ornamentation, with very simple window surrounds, an unadorned cornice, and a projecting entry bay in place of an elaborate entry surround. The attached garage bay is another popular feature of these later Colonials.

**306 Anthony Street**

Another example of the more restrained Colonial Revival houses that became popular during the 1930s and 1940s is located at 306 Anthony Street. The residence, constructed in 1940, exhibits many of the hallmark characteristics of earlier versions of the style, including the rectangular massing and symmetrical façade. The low-pitched hipped roof and wood shingle cladding, along with the simplified, almost stylized entry surround, are more common features of later Colonial Revivals.

**542 Kenilworth Avenue**

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof, with a double slope on each side of the building. Those with the gambrel facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and early

20th centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s.

There are 41 houses in the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the survey area, of which six are rated significant and three are rated potentially significant.

The house at 280 Hawthorne Boulevard is a quaint example of the Dutch Colonial style. Built in 1928, the house features a large three-sided front window bay just east of the entrance, and still retains its historic three over one and four over one wood windows.



280 Hawthorne Boulevard

A petite but pristine example of the style is 542 Kenilworth Avenue. The house, designed by D. T. Morgan and built in 1927, features brick cladding on the first story and wood shingles under the gambrels and on the dormer walls. The north end projecting entry bay is topped with a triangular pediment, but features no elaborate ornament.



331 Hillside Avenue

A more substantial Dutch Colonial can be found at 313 Hillside Avenue. The broad side gambrel roof features the typical shed roof dormer stretching across the front façade. The front entry porch roof is supported by delicate Ionic columns, and its elliptical arch is echoed in the fanlight above the front door. These classical details are tempered by three over one and four over one wood windows, which are more typically seen in Craftsman houses or Bungalows.

CAPE COD

The Cape Cod style house is another subtype, much smaller but a still traditional alternative to the typical two-story Colonial Revival style house. One- to 1½-stories, it is characterized by a rectangular plan with a side gable roof, a central front entrance, and generally two front-facing dormers. There is frequently some classical detailing such as multi-light windows and classical door and window surrounds. There are 28 Cape Cod houses in the survey area, two of which—272 and 420 Hill Avenue—are rated significant and two of which are rated potentially significant.

The house at 272 Hill Avenue appears to be an intact example of a kit house produced by Sears and Roebuck called “The Crescent.”²¹ One of the more popular Sears designs, “The Crescent”



272 Hill Avenue

Photograph of "The Crescent"
in Sears Roebuck Catalog

was often copied by local builders. Many other contemporary companies that sold kit houses, like Gordon Van Tine and Aladdin, also carried models that looked very similar to "the Crescent." The most distinctive element of the design is the relatively massive front entry porch, with its segmental arch tucked under a triangular pediment, oversized cornice returns, and grouped round columns. Two identical three-part window bays that are flush with the façade flank the center entry. 272 Hill was designated a local landmark in 1993.



311 Hillside Avenue

TUDOR REVIVAL

Perhaps the most popular revival style in

America during the 1920s based on European traditions was the Tudor Revival style. Its design source comes from a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16th-century Tudor England. Tudor Revival houses are typically brick, sometimes with stucco. Half timbering, with flat stucco panels outlined by wood boards, is common. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or diamond leading. The front door may have a rounded arch or flattened pointed (Tudor) arch. Many examples feature prominent exterior stone or brick chimneys.

Tudor Revival is the most popular historic revival



325 Hillside Avenue



626 Western Avenue

style in the Linden-Hill survey area that is not classically-inspired. Of the 20 examples, five are rated significant and five are rated potentially significant. Along the south side of Hillside Avenue, west of Lorraine Road, are several fine brick and stone Tudor Revival residences, all of which have been rated either significant or potentially-significant.

The best-preserved examples from the cluster of Tudor Revivals are 311 and 325 Hillside Avenue. The house at 311 Hillside is a restrained design, with less of the rustic architectural details so often seen on typical

examples. The house at 325 Hillside Avenue features the steeply pitched side and front gables and rusticated stone entry surround that are characteristic of the style. The broad, three-sided front gable bay is unusual, and is reminiscent of the front bays seen on Chicago Bungalows.

Perhaps the best example of the Tudor Style in the district is located at 626 Western Avenue. This handsome c. 1930 home features a stone-clad front façade, and a side gable roof that descends down to form a half-wall along the north end of the front elevation. A steeply-pitched front gable entry bay and prominent wall chimney further enliven the façade.

OTHER HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES

There are two other historic revival styles that are also represented in the survey area, although with fewer examples. These styles include French Eclectic (one example), and Mediterranean Revival (one example). Neither is rated architecturally significant.

POPULAR HOUSE TYPES OF THE 20th CENTURY

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published and made available in books and catalogues throughout the United States. These plans could be purchased and used by individual builders or homeowners on a site of their choosing, which explains the prevalence of some popular types in varied communities all across the country. The earliest of these types was the American Foursquare, which some art historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie School style. Also widely built in the early decades of the century was the Bungalow. After 1930, during the modern period, popular house types included the Ranch and the Split Level. During the post-World War II years in particular, Ranch houses were built all over the country by the hundreds of thousands.

In the Linden-Hill survey area, the vast majority of the residential building stock are 20th-century popular types. Of the 765 single-family houses in the survey area, 349 (nearly 46%) have been categorized as a 20th-century popular type. Early 20th-century types include the American Foursquare and Bungalow. Popular mid-century and post-World War II types like



Alfred & Emma Johnson House
490 Hill Avenue

two- to 2½-stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, dormers, and a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns.

There are eleven American Foursquare houses in the survey area, two of which—the Alfred and Emma Johnson House 490 Hill Avenue and the house at 378 Anthony Street—are rated significant, and two of which are rated potentially significant. The Alfred and Emma Johnson House, built in 1905, is an early example of the style, with the characteristic hipped roof with flared eaves, a hipped front dormer, and a generous front porch with square columns and solid knee walls. Historic alterations to the house include a two-story east side addition from the 1920s and wood cladding (the house was originally stucco-clad) from the 1930s.



378 Anthony Street

The house at 378 Anthony Street is a more typical example of the style, which retains its original massing. The broad hipped roof and dormer are ubiquitous features, and the stucco cladding on the second floor shows the influence of the Prairie School. The expansive front porch, although enclosed with one over one double-hung windows, still has its squat, battered square columns resting on the solid knee wall.

BUNGALOW

The Bungalow is 20th-century popular house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman heritage, Bungalows may incorporate various other stylistic features. It became so popular after 1905 that it was often built in quantity by contractors and builders. Plan books and architectural journals published plans that helped popularize the type for homeowners and builders. Bungalows are one- or 1½-

Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split-Level are also well-represented within the survey area, especially along the western edge of the Village.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

American Foursquare houses are simple, mostly symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the 20th century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms — an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen — in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. The Foursquare is usually



364 Main Street

any architectural type or style. There are 135 examples of this type represented in the survey area, which constitutes about 18% of its residential stock (the next most-represented type, the Ranch, has 90 examples). Of the 135, 12 are rated significant and two are rated potentially significant.

The house at 364 Main Street is unique as the only example of a concrete-block Bungalow in the Linden-Hill survey area. The house, which is also one of the earliest Bungalows built in the survey area, was probably constructed around 1910 or even a few years earlier. Although procedures for making concrete block or “artificial stone” were patented in the late 19th century, it was not until 1900, when Harmon S. Palmer obtained a US patent for a cast iron machine with adjustable plates,



354 Phillips Avenue

Phillips Avenue is home to a number of handsome, intact Bungalows from the 1920s. The example at 327 Phillips Avenue is stucco-clad,

story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Porches can be full across the front, small and recessed, or projecting. There are many roof variations found in bungalows, including front or side-facing jerkinhead (a gable roof with the peak clipped), front or side-facing gable, and hipped. Exterior materials can be brick with cut stone trim or can be frame.

In the Linden-Hill survey area, the Bungalow is far and away the most prevalent of



327 Phillips Avenue

that, along with improvements in the making of Portland cement, allowed for the easy production of hollow concrete block for construction.²² The popularity of concrete block residences (usually American Foursquares or Bungalows) peaked in the first two decades of the 20th century. The concrete block Bungalow at 364 Main was built using rusticated concrete blocks that were meant to mimic stone. The substantial window and door lintels and the classical columns on the front porch are reminiscent of earlier 19th-century house styles.

with its sweeping side gable roofline punctuated by an oversized hipped front dormer. An inset porch is tucked into the west corner of the front façade.

A charming, nearly unaltered frame Bungalow is just down the street, at 354 Phillips Avenue. The house features broad hipped roof with a slight flare at the eaves, a wood-shingle-clad exterior, and an inset, enclosed corner porch.

Another pristine shingle-clad Bungalow is located at 474 Ridgewood Avenue. A simplified Palladian window marks under the front gable adds a subtle classical touch to this otherwise archetypal example.



474 Ridgewood Avenue



313 Hillside Avenue

MID-20TH-CENTURY POPULAR TYPES

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

The mid-20th century saw a simplification of architectural styles that became reflected in popular types as well. One mid-century housing type that developed as a simplification of the Colonial Revival style is the Minimal Traditional.

Generally with a front-facing gable section integrated with a longer section, eaves are small and architectural detail is at a minimum. This type of house was built in great numbers in the years immediately before and after World War II, especially in large tract-housing developments. Thirty-nine Minimal Traditional houses are in the survey area, of which only one has been rated significant, and one rated potentially significant.

The house at 313 Hillside Avenue is a charming example of the Minimal Traditional type. The front façade features two stone-clad, slightly projecting front gable bays at its east and west ends; The east bay contains the front entry, which is offset and ornamented with a classical surround. A three-sided window bay is centered along the west gable bay. Aside from the entry surround and the variation of wall cladding, the house is not ornamented.



306 Chesterfield Avenue



364 Lorraine Road

RANCH

Ranch houses became popular in the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published, and were built nationwide in suburban communities. Because of the Midwest's close association with Prairie

School, many Chicago-area Ranch houses owe much to the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, especially his Usonian houses of the 1930s. Characteristics of a Ranch house include its wide, ground-hugging profile, low-pitched roof, and deep eaves. Due to the popularity of the car, the garage has a prominent position in the front of the house and is an integral part of the architecture of the Ranch house.

The Ranch type is the second most popular 20th-century housing type in the survey area, with 90 examples, 84 of which are historic and four of which have been rated significant. The two modern Ranch houses at 306 Chesterfield and 364 Lorraine Road were designed by architect Harry Quinn. Both houses, with their low-pitched gable roofs, ground-hugging massing, and clerestory windows, have been rated architecturally significant.

SPLIT LEVEL

The Split-Level began to emerge as a popular housing type in the 1950s. It is characterized by a two-story section met at mid-height by a one-story wing. The three levels of space created in this type could correspond to family need for quiet living areas, noisy living areas, and sleeping areas. Although the Split-Level type is well-represented in the Linden-Hill survey area, with 67 examples, none has been rated significant or potentially significant. Fifty-five of the 67 Split-Levels in the survey area date from 1960 or earlier and are considered historic; 53 have been rated contributing to a potential historic district.

Other mid-20th-century popular types represented in the survey area include Raised Ranch (one example) and Bi-Level (five examples). None of the examples of these two types has been rated significant or potentially significant.

There are 29 residential structures that cannot be readily classified according to any of the commonly accepted high styles or vernacular or popular types. In the case of older buildings, that is usually because they have been so altered that the original character of the structure is no longer distinguishable. In the case of newer structures, they may be of a design for which there simply is no accepted classification. Eight are rated contributing and the remaining 21 are rated non-contributing.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING TYPES

The majority of the multi-family residences within the survey area can be divided into two different types—apartments and duplexes. These classifications were used for buildings that were originally constructed for that purpose, not for single-family structures later converted to multi-family use. Most of these apartments and duplexes are located along Duane Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and date from the post-war period. None of these multi-family residences has been rated significant or potentially significant, and only a handful—13 of the 38 examples—are rated contributing.

NON-RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE SURVEY AREA

COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Although primarily residential in character, the Linden-Hill survey area does contain some commercial structures. Most of the historic commercial buildings are located along the single block of Main Street between Duane and Hillside at the eastern edge of the survey area. There are also a small number of structures around the intersection of Duane Street and Prospect Avenue that were historically single family residences but have been converted for commercial use. Those buildings are included in the residential discussion of this report, and are not included in this section.

The commercial building, as a distinct architectural form, did not develop until the 19th century, even though trading centers and market halls have been around since antiquity. From the end of the 19th century until the age of the automobile, most commercial buildings in the United States looked alike, although there might have been slight regional differences. Commercial buildings were typically joined by side party walls, with the commercial business on the first floor and offices or residences above. The commercial building, as a form, almost always fits on its entire lot and is built to the sidewalk. This very general type of commercial structure was built in Glen Ellyn from the late 19th century into the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to these standard commercial blocks, there is also a collection of buildings built for particular uses such as banks, gas stations, and public buildings that are also represented in the district.

Historic commercial buildings characteristically have a storefront on the first floor that has often been remodeled due to changes in architectural fashion, marketing, and technology through the years. Historic storefront configurations usually follow a three-part system of bulkhead at the base, display window, and transom above. Historic display windows are often flush or recessed, with single panes and some sort of subdivision. Entry doors are usually centrally placed, off-center, or at the corner and can be either flush or recessed. Historic storefront materials are generally limited to wood or metal, with supporting columns and piers. Decorative storefront elements include molded cornices, column capitals, brackets, canopies, ceramic tile entries, and fascia boards. When a commercial building has more than one story, the entry door to the upper stories of the building is also integrated into the design of the storefront. The upper stories of a commercial building usually reflect some high-style elements, notably found at the cornice, in window treatments, or as applied ornament.

There is limited scholarly work that classifies the various types of commercial buildings that have been constructed in American business districts in the last 150 years. In *The Buildings of*

Main Street, one of the few sources, Richard Longstreth has developed a classification system for historic commercial structures built within compact business districts prior to the 1950s. His system uses building mass as the determining factor. He classifies most commercial structures under four stories tall as either One- or Two-Part Commercial Blocks regardless of apparent architectural stylistic elements. The distinction between the two classifications is in whether there is a strong horizontal cornice, stringcourse, or other architectural feature that visually divides the facade into one or two stacked horizontal bands. A One-Part Commercial Block is almost always one story, while a Two-Part Commercial Block may be two or more stories tall. Most historic commercial buildings fall into one or the other of these two classifications. Generally these types were built before 1950, but occasionally a contemporary commercial structure may be built on an infill parcel on a traditional commercial street. Whether or not they share party walls with the adjacent building, generally only the front of a Commercial Block has any architectural detailing. The building is located at the front lot line, along a public sidewalk, and has display windows facing that sidewalk. There are usually no display windows, public entrances, or architectural treatment on the side facades, although occasionally a larger Commercial Block, located on a corner, may have part or the entire side facade treated similarly to the front.

Longstreth classifies newer commercial structures that sit apart from surrounding buildings as Freestanding, or Drive-in. This survey classifies all commercial building first by massing types defined by Longstreth and second by the architectural stylistic features.

ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

Historic one-story commercial buildings are almost always One-Part Commercial Blocks. Two or more story Commercial Blocks may be classified as One-Part Commercial Blocks if the facade can be read as a single design element, with no projecting cornice or other strong horizontal design element dividing the first floor from the upper floors. They can have one or more storefronts built to the sidewalk. Nine commercial buildings in the survey area have been classified as One-Part Commercial Blocks. In Glen Ellyn's downtown, one-part commercial blocks range from 1890s buildings to 1950s, buildings, with the vast majority dating from the 1920s. Historic One-Part Commercial Blocks can lack a great degree of integrity if they have been altered, since it is common to change the storefront details, configuration, and display windows of retail commercial structures. When commercial structures are two or more stories, an older historic character is often still evident on the upper floors. However, when the building is only one story, changing the first-floor storefront means substantially altering the entire front facade.

Within the survey area, there are three One-Part Commercial Blocks, all of which have been rated contributing.

TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

According to Longstreth, the Two-Part Commercial Block is considered the most common type of commercial building in America. Found principally in small and moderate-sized communities between the 1850s and 1950s, the building is always a two- to four-story building charac-

terized by a horizontal division into two clearly separated zones. These zones reflect differences of use on the interior, with the ground-floor level possessing public places such as a store or lobby and the upper stories having the more private spaces of the building, including offices, living spaces, or a meeting hall. The upper stories often reflect domestic high-style architecture in ornamentation.



440 Main Street

The sole Two-Part Commercial Block in the survey area, located at 440 Main Street, is rated potentially significant. The block was built during a period in the mid-1920s, when both residential and commercial construction skyrocketed in the village, and the newly-formed Glen Ellyn Plan Commission began to reshape the overall aesthetic of the central business district. Although partially obscured by paint, the Tudor Revival detailing of the building's upper floor—including the decorative quoin window surrounds and crenelated parapet—are still evident.

FREESTANDING COMMERCIAL

The automobile caused a dramatic change in commercial building types found in America's small commercial centers. Longstreth's typology does not work well with buildings constructed



1971 Addition to Geische Shoe Store



**Geische Shoe Store
400 Main Street**

at mid-century, as he states in his epilogue. Many of the commercial buildings constructed after that time are "freestanding." They are situated typically on larger parcels, usually not adjacent to any other buildings, and with parking in front, on the sides, or even surrounding the building. Entrances are oriented in a way to accommodate the automobile passenger. Longstreth suggests the terms Freestanding, Strip Mall, and Drive-in for some of these types. There are nine Freestanding commercial structures within the survey area—three have been rated contributing, and five are non-historic and thus rated non-contributing. One building—Geische Shoe Store at 400 Main Street—has been rated significant. Although built less than 50 years ago (1961), the store is an exceptional example of the use of the International Style in a commercial design. The

geometric massing, exposed structural columns, and window walls are all hallmarks of the style. The cantilevered metal entry canopy hangs suspended over the offset store entry, and a large metal sign stands at the south end of the building. The 1971 north side addition is compatible with the original design.

OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The Glen Ellyn's Linden-Hill survey area contains a number of other non-residential structures, including one library, one school, one historic garage and auto showroom that has been converted for commercial use, and six religious structures associated with three separate congregations. Of the six religious structures, three buildings that make up part of a complex of buildings associated with the parish of St. Petronille have been rated significant or potentially significant.



**St. Petronille's First Church &
School Building (1925)**

The original St. Petronille church and school building, constructed in 1925, is a fine example of the kind of classically-inspired religious architecture popular in the early 20th century. A full-height, projecting front portico dominates the front façade, and features a triangulated pediment supported by round columns. Three entrances are located on the first floor of the portico, and are also topped by triangular pediments. The red brick exterior is interrupted only by stone decorative corner quoins. The 1925 church building has been rated potentially significant.

St. Petronille's second church building, completed in 1956, is even more impressive than its first. The massive structure, located at the northwest corner of Glenwood and Hillside and diagonally facing the corner, features a portico that is similar



St. Petronille Convent Building

(although much larger) than that seen on the 1925 church building. The 1950s church building also features a towering steeple set upon a square tower. This building has been rated significant.



**St. Petronille's Church
(completed 1956)**

RECOMMENDATIONS

DESIGNATE BUILDINGS AS INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS

There are two choices for landmark designation: inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local Glen Ellyn landmark. Both types of designations, National Register and local, allow homeowners to participate in tax incentive programs. Owner-occupants of residential, one- to six-unit, designated landmark buildings or contributing buildings in a historic district may be eligible for a freeze on the assessed value of their property for up to 12 years. The freeze is available to any homeowner who spends 25% of the assessor's fair market value on a rehabilitation that meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. Additional information is available from the Tax Incentives Manager at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

The advantage of National Register listing is recognition and prestige for the community within the city itself and in the larger region. No protection against alteration or demolition is offered, however, with inclusion on the National Register.

The only structure within the Linden-Hill survey area considered eligible for individual listing to the National Register is the Edward H. Cleaver House at 490 Phillips Avenue. This unusual and striking Queen Anne residence has already been designated a local landmark, and has received a plaque from the Glen Ellyn Historical Society. The house would be eligible under criterion C for its architecture.

The advantage of local designation is that the city has control over future alterations to a designated property through the permit review process. This can ensure that the character of a historic neighborhood and of individual significant structures remains consistent. Adjacent property owners are not harmed by inappropriate alterations to landmark properties around them. Most importantly, local designation can prevent demolition of designated structures. These advantages apply whether properties are individually listed as landmarks or are contributing buildings within historic districts.

Within the combined survey area, 54 buildings were rated locally significant. All of the buildings ranked significant and not yet designated would be potential candidates for individual local landmark designation as fine local examples of architectural styles.

In addition to the significant-rated buildings, there are an additional 31 structures within the combined survey area that have been rated potentially significant. These buildings have been singled out because they are excellent examples of a building type or style that have been too altered to be rated significant, but retain a relatively high degree of physical integrity; are typical and intact examples of a building type or style; or have possible historic significance. Many of these structures may also be considered for local landmark designation. In each case, the importance of the building must be weighed against the extent to which it has been altered and the feasibility of restoring historic materials and configurations.

Alterations that warrant a PS rating can range from relatively minor modifications that are eas-

ily reversible, to more substantial changes. Minor or reversible alterations include:

- Replacement siding and other materials that are historically appropriate
- Aluminum or vinyl siding on façades, under eaves, or on dormers
- Enclosure of historic front or side porches
- Replacement windows with historically appropriate material and configuration

Owners of potentially significant houses should be encouraged to reverse minor alterations like porch enclosures, exterior siding, and inappropriate window types and materials. If historic documentation exists, owners should also be encouraged to restore architectural elements or details that have been removed or replaced. If such improvements are made to a potentially significant building, its local rating may be elevated to significant.

FURTHER SURVEY WORK

In order to fully assess the architectural resources of the Village of Glen Ellyn, further survey work is recommended. If the main objective of any future projects, as with the current survey project, remains to identify only individual properties that may be eligible for historic landmark designation, further reconnaissance survey would be the most efficient means of achieving that goal. As with the current survey, buildings that are rated significant or potentially significant could be more intensively surveyed and photographed.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Helen W. Ward and Robert Chambers. *Glen Ellyn, A Village Remembered* ,(Glen Ellyn, IL: Glen Ellyn Historical Society, 1999), p. 3.
- ² *Ibid*, p. 4-5.
- ³ Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database, available through the Illinois State Archives web site (http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/data_lan.html).
- ⁴ *Glen Ellyn: A Village Remembered*, p.
- ⁵ *1874 Atlas & History DuPage County, Illinois*, (Elgin, Illinois: 1874. Republished in 1975 by the DuPage County Historical Society), pp. 70, 74-75.
- ⁶ *Glen Ellyn: A Village Remembered*, pp. 25-26.
- ⁷ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Du Page and Cook Counties*, (Chicago: Lake County Publishing, 1894), pp.366-367.
- ⁸ Plat Map of Prospect Park Addition, 1874 (filed 1884), Du Page County Recorder. The 1874 Atlas shows the subdivision called H. W. Phillip’s Prospect Park Subdivision—the plat of the subdivision indicates that the subdivision was surveyed in the mid-1870s, but was not filed until 1884. C. A. Phillips and his mother Fanny are listed as the owners. It is possible that H. W. Phillips began the survey of the subdivision earlier, and his son Charles took it up after his death in 1882.
- ⁹ *Glen Ellyn: A Village Remembered*, p. 58-59.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 71.
- ¹¹ Plat of Phillip’s 3rd Addition to Prospect Park (filed 1887), DuPage County Recorder.
- ¹² Plat of Glen Terrace Addition (filed 1913) and Chesterfield Highlands (filed 1913), DuPage County Recorder.
- ¹³ *Glen Ellyn: A Village Remembered*, p. 148.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 168, 187.
- ¹⁵ Plat of Chesterfield Heights Subdivision (filed 1924), DuPage County Recorder.
- ¹⁶ *Glen Ellyn: A Village Remembered*, pp. 170-176.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid*, pp.246-287.
- ¹⁸ Plaque Application for 486 Phillips Avenue on file at the Glen Ellyn Historical Society.
- ¹⁹ Catalog page for “The Vallonial,” located on the Sears Archives website (<http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1927-1932.htm>).
- ²⁰ Catalog page for “The Sunbeam,” located on the Sears Archives website (<http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1921-1926.htm>).
- ²¹ Catalog page for “The Crescent,” located on the Sears Archives website (<http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1921-1926.htm>).
- ²² Pamela H. Simpson, “Substitute Gimcrackery: Ornamental Architectural Materials, 1870-1930,” article compiled from a lecture presented as part of the National Humanities Center’s Fall Lecture Series in 1997 (located on the National Humanities Center website—<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/ideasv51/simpson.htm>).

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CREDITS

This report was prepared by Granacki Historic Consultants, 1105 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60642, under contract for the Village of Glen Ellyn. The individual data forms for each building surveyed are in binders on file with the Glen Ellyn Historic Preservation Commission located at 535 Duane Street, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137.

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Washington, DC 20013-7127

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Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701

APPENDIX 1:
EVALUATION CRITERIA

EVALUATION CRITERIA

All principal buildings in the area surveyed were evaluated for local architectural significance using the following criteria. An "S" indicates that a building would be eligible for listing as an individual local landmark. A "PS" indicates a building that would be eligible for local landmark designation if inappropriate alterations were removed. "C" indicates that a building would be a contributing structure within any locally designated historic district and is generally more than 50 years old. The use of a significant (S) or potentially significant (PS) rating in this survey is a way of distinguishing from among historic buildings those that are exceptional. An "NC" is a building that would not contribute to the character of a local historic district because either it has been seriously altered from its original historic appearance or it was built after the time period of significance.

Integrity, that is, the degree of original design and historic material remaining in place, was factored into the evaluation. No building was considered locally significant if it had more than minor alterations. Similarly, buildings that might otherwise be considered contributing because of age and historic style, but that have been greatly altered, were ranked as non-contributing. Buildings were evaluated primarily for their architectural significance, with historical significance, known in only a few cases, being a secondary consideration. It is possible that a building could be elevated to a locally significant ranking and thus considered for individual local landmark designation by the Historic Preservation Commission if additional historic research identifies an association with important historical figures or events. For some buildings whose significant historic features have been concealed or altered, they might also be re-ranked as locally significant if unsympathetic alterations are removed and significant historic features restored.

All principal and secondary structures on a property were also analyzed for potential National Register listing. A "Y" (Yes) indicates that the surveyed building likely would be a good candidate for individual listing on the National Register (or, in some cases, has already been listed on the National Register). An "N" (No) indicates that it would not. "Criteria" refers to the National Register criteria that were considered. Only criterion "C," architectural significance, was used in evaluating potential National Register eligibility. Criteria "A" and "B," which refer to historical events and persons, were not considered. For the question of contributing to a National Register district, a "C" building would be a good contributing building in a National Register historic district. An "NC" building would not.

Architectural integrity is evaluated by assessing what alterations to the original historic structure have occurred. Structures were considered unaltered if all or almost all of their historic features and materials were in place. Minor alterations were those considered by the field surveyor to be reversible. Generally, aluminum, vinyl, or other siding installed over original wood clapboard siding is considered a reversible alteration. Moderate alterations are those alterations considered by the field surveyor to be reversible but, when looked at together, are enough to possibly affect historic integrity. Major alterations include irreversible changes and additions. These include porches and other architectural detailing that have been completely removed and for which there appears to be no actual physical evidence to accurately reproduce them; window changes in which the original window opening size has been altered and there is no evidence of

the original sash configuration and material; and large unsympathetic additions, visible from the street, that compromise the historic character of a house.

NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS

A. INDIVIDUAL LISTING

Must be a site, building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years old (unless it has achieved exceptional significance) and meets one of the following criteria: (a) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) be architecturally significant, that is, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. It must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association from the date of construction or period of significance.

Age. Must have been built or standing during the period of historic significance or be at least 50 years old (built before 1960)

Integrity. Any building that possesses enough integrity to still be identified with the period of historic significance.

B. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

Age. Any building or secondary structure built after the period of significance or less than 50 years old (built in 1960 or later).

Integrity. Any structure that has been so completely altered after the period of significance that it is no longer recognizable as historic.

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

A. SIGNIFICANT (S)

Age. There is no age limit, although if it is less than 50 years old (built in 1960 or later), it must be of exceptional importance.

Architectural Merit. Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following areas: embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape style; is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect; has elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are significant; has design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative; or is a fine example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity. Any structure ranked significant automatically contributes to the character of a historic district.

Integrity. Must have a high degree of integrity: most architectural detailing in place, no historic materials or details covered up, no modern siding materials, no unsympathetic and/or overpowering additions; only minor porch alterations permitted. In some rare cases, where a particular structure is one of the few examples of a particular style, more leniency in integrity was permitted.

B. POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT (PS)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1960) unless it has achieved exceptional importance.

Architectural Merit. Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style; work of a master builder or architect; exceptional craftsmanship; or architectural or structural innovation.

Integrity. Must have a moderate degree of integrity; if it has been altered, it should be in ways that can be reversed: some architectural detailing in place so that missing exceptional features could be recreated; porch alterations are minor; and window changes should be reversible; no large, unsympathetic additions permitted. If the alterations are reversed (for example, siding is removed, or architectural detail is restored based on remaining physical evidence), it may be elevated to significant. In some cases of exceptional architectural or historical merit, side additions or permanent alterations were considered acceptable and the PS rating was assigned.

C. CONTRIBUTING TO A HISTORIC DISTRICT (C)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1960).

Architectural Merit. May fall into one of two groups: (a) does not necessarily possess individual distinction, but is a historic building (over 50 years old) with the characteristic stylistic design and details of its period; or (b) possesses the architectural distinction of a significant structure but has been altered. If the alterations are reversed (for example, siding is removed or architectural detail is restored based on remaining physical evidence), it may be elevated to significant.

Integrity. May have a high degree of integrity, but be of a common design with no particular architectural distinction to set it apart from others of its type. May have moderate integrity: if it has been altered, it must be in some ways that can be reversed. Must possess at least one of the following: original wall treatment, original windows, interesting architectural detail, readily recognizable and distinctive historic massing.

D. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

Age. Most buildings less than 50 years old (built in 1960 or later).

Integrity. Any building at least 50 years old whose integrity is so poor that most historic materials and details are missing or completely covered up or any building at least 50 years old

that has unsympathetic alterations that greatly compromise its historic character. Poor integrity was present if most or all of these factors were missing: original shape, original wood siding, original windows (especially if window openings were also changed), and original architectural detail and trim.

APPENDIX 2:
SURVEY FORM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Village of GLEN ELLYN</h2>		<p style="margin: 0;">ILLINOIS URBAN ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY</p>
<p>STREET # <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>DIRECTION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>STREET: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>ABB <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>PIN <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATING <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>POTENTIAL IND NR? (Y or N) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>CRITERIA <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Contributing to a NR DISTRICT? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Contributing secondary structure? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Listed on existing SURVEY? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>		
GENERAL INFORMATION		
<p>CATEGORY <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>CONDITION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>INTEGRITY <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>SECONDARY STRUCTURE <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>SECONDARY STRUCTURE <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>CURRENT FUNCTION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>HISTORIC FUNCTION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>REASON for SIGNIFICANCE <input style="width: 100%; height: 50px;" type="text"/></p>	
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION		
<p>ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>DETAILS <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>DATE of construction <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER YEAR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>DATESOURCE <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WALL MATERIAL (current) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WALL MATERIAL 2 (current) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WALL MATERIAL (original) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WALL MATERIAL 2 (original) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>SIGNIFICANT FEATURES <input style="width: 100%; height: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>ALTERATIONS <input style="width: 100%; height: 30px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>PLAN <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>NO OF STORIES <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>ROOF TYPE <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>ROOF MATERIAL <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>FOUNDATION <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>PORCH <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WINDOW MATERIAL <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WINDOW MATERIAL <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WINDOW TYPE <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>WINDOW CONFIG <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>GRANACKI HISTORIC CONSULTANTS, 2006</p>		

<u>HISTORIC INFORMATION</u>		PERMITINFO:	
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PERMIT NO:	<input type="text"/>		
COST	<input type="text"/>		
ARCHITECT	<input type="text"/>		
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BUILDER	<input type="text"/>		
HISTORIC INFO	<input type="text"/>	LANDSCAPE	<input type="text"/>
<u>PHOTO INFORMATION</u>		<u>SURVEY INFORMATION</u>	
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FRAMES1	<input type="text"/>	PREPARER ORGANIZATION	<input type="text"/>
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ROLL3	<input type="text"/>		
FRAMES3	<input type="text"/>		
DIGITAL PHOTO ID	<input type="text"/>		
GRANACKI HISTORIC CONSULTANTS, 2006			

APPENDIX 3:
ILLUSTRATED LIST OF
INTENSIVELY-SURVEYED BUILDINGS



Street number: 306
 Direction:
 Street: COTTAGE
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance: 3343-4

Style: Side Gable Cottage
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 633
 Direction:
 Street: DAVIS
 Suffix: TERR
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
 Details:
 Date: 1892
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations: GE Local Landmark



Street number: 333
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1860
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 367
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: L-Form
 Details:
 Date: 1856
 Architect:
 Historic Name: Benjamin, Henry House
 Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque; GE Local Landmark (2003)



Street number: 435
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 450
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: L-Form
 Details:
 Date: c. 1880
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 451
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1880
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number: 463
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: No Style
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number: 342
 Direction:
 Street: HILL
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number: 406
 Direction:
 Street: HILLSIDE
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Side Gable Cottage (altered)
 Details:
 Date: c. 1880
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number: 425
 Direction:
 Street: HILLSIDE
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number: 479
 Direction:
 Street: HILLSIDE
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance: HOUSE WAS MOVED IN 1945

Style: Gabled Ell
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/ Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
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Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:
Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 412
 Direction:
 Street: PROSPECT
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 401
 Direction:
 Street: RIDGEWOOD
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: 1891
 Architect:
 Historic Name: Buhr, Henry House
 Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque (1981)



Street number: 421
 Direction:
 Street: RIDGEWOOD
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: C
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gabled Ell
 Details:
 Date: 1904
 Architect:
 Historic Name: Smith, Joseph R. House (spec)
 Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque; GE Local Landmark



Street number: 384
 Direction:
 Street: BRANDON
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: NC
 Reason for Significance:

Style: No Style (altered)
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 457
 Direction:
 Street: DUANE
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: NC
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: c. 1880
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 368
 Direction:
 Street: HAWTHORNE
 Suffix: BLVD
 Rating: NC
 Reason for Significance:

Style: Gabled Ell (altered)
 Details:
 Date: c. 1900
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 402
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: NC
Reason for Significance:

Style: Gable Front (altered)
Details:
Date: c. 1880
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 410
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: NC
Reason for Significance: 3425

Style: No Style (altered)
Details:
Date: c. 1900
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 253
Direction:
Street: ANTHONY
Suffix: ST
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this Gable Front Cottage would be rated significant.

Style: Gable Front Cottage
Details:
Date: c. 1910
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 389
Direction:
Street: ANTHONY
Suffix: ST
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Rare example of a Dutch Colonial Revival with cross-gambrel roof in survey area.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1915
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 348
Direction:
Street: BRANDON
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance:

Style: Gabled Ell
Details:
Date: c. 1900
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 358
Direction:
Street: BRANDON
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Excellent mid-century example of this modest style.

Style: Cape Cod
Details:
Date: c. 1950
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 487
Direction:
Street: DUANE
Suffix: ST
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for replacement windows, this late 19th-century Shingle-style house would be rated significant.

Style: Shingle
Details:
Date: c. 1890
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 420B
Direction:
Street: GLENWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: This mid-1920s Classical Revival church building was the first in what is now a complex of buildings for St. Petronille on this block.

Style: Classical Revival
Details:
Date: 1925
Architect:
Historic Name: St. Petronille Church
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 420C
Direction:
Street: GLENWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: One of several fine Classical Revival structures that make up the St. Petronille complex.

Style: Classical Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1955
Architect:
Historic Name: St. Petronille Convent
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 264
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: The broad, hipped roof with flared eaves and generous inset porch are distinguishing features of this Bungalow.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: 1913
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 368
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Fine post-war Cape Cod with steeply pitched side roof and paired gable dormers.

Style: Cape Cod
Details:
Date: 1952
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 303
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: One of a group of three handsome Tudor Revival residences along the south side of Hillside Avenue.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: One of three handsome Tudor Revival houses along the south side of Hillside Avenue.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: Simple mid-1920s Colonial Revival with Craftsman detailing.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: Modest, frame Tudor Revival with distinctive hipped through-the-corner dormer and brick end chimney.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: Fine Tudor residence with decorative half-timbering and steeply pitched entry bay with stone detailing.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: This modest Tudor Revival residence features a red ceramic tile roof and prominent brick end chimney.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance: Although altered, this Craftsman Bungalow still retains many historic features.

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 386
Direction:
Street: MAIN
Suffix: ST
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Fine late 1890s Queen Anne with broad polygonal corner tower and inset front dormer.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Date: 1898
Architect:
Historic Name: Hoadley, Thomas A. House
Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque (1979)



Street number: 440
Direction:
Street: MAIN
Suffix: ST
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Typical 1920s Tudor-Revival two-part commercial block; seen throughout Glen Ellyn's downtown.

Style: Two Part Commercial Block
Details: Tudor Revival
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 566
Direction:
Street: NEWTON
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: The broad side gable roof with narrow shed dormer give a horizontal emphasis to this '20s bungalow.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 639
Direction:
Street: NEWTON
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Fine example of Dutch Colonial style, with brick 1st story, wide 2nd story overhangs, and a 1-story north porch.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 486
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: This fine example of a modest 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular housing type was owned and constructed by local builder Amos Churchill.

Style: Gable Front
Details:
Date: 1895
Architect:
Historic Name: Churchill, Amos House
Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque (1993)



Street number: 496
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance:

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Date: c. 1895
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 479
Direction:
Street: RIDGEWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Well-preserved Craftsman Bungalow with jerkinhead roof and offset entry porch supported by battered columns.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 486
Direction:
Street: RIDGEWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Handsome early 20th-century American Foursquare, with a 1920s east side entry porch.

Style: American Foursquare
Details:
Date: c. 1910
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 499
Direction:
Street: RIDGEWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Best-preserved example of a number of nearly identical American Foursquares on this block.

Style: American Foursquare
Details:
Date: c. 1910
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 306
Direction:
Street: ANTHONY
Suffix: ST
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Restrained early 1940s Colonial Revival with symmetrical facade and classical entry surround.

Style: Colonial Revival
Details: Craftsman
Date: 1940
Architect: Maiwum, R. H.
Historic Name: Nelson House
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 320
Direction:
Street: ANTHONY
Suffix: ST
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome Colonial Revival with Craftsman features.

Style: Craftsman
Details: Colonial Revival
Date: c. 1915
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 356
Direction:
Street: ANTHONY
Suffix: ST
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Charming, well-preserved brick bungalow with sweeping side gable roof and front sunporch.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 375
 Direction:
 Street: ANTHONY
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Intact Gable Front Cottage with historic porch enclosure.

Style: Gable Front
 Details:
 Date: 1907
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 378
 Direction:
 Street: ANTHONY
 Suffix: ST
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Typical, intact example of this early 20th-century popular housing type.

Style: American Foursquare
 Details:
 Date: c. 1915
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 374
 Direction:
 Street: BRANDON
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Intact frame Bungalow with sweeping side gable roof and inset full front porch.

Style: Bungalow
 Details:
 Date: c. 1915
 Architect:
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 306
 Direction:
 Street: CHESTERFIELD
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Fine modernist Ranch designed by architect and builder Harry J. Quinn.

Style: Ranch
 Details: Contemporary
 Date: 1954
 Architect: Quinn, Harry J.
 Historic Name:
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 366
 Direction:
 Street: GLENWOOD
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Unusual 1890s Side Gable Cottage with Queen Anne detailing.

Style: Side Gable Cottage
 Details: Queen Anne
 Date: 1892
 Architect:
 Historic Name: Newell, William A. House
 Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque (1983)



Street number: 420
 Direction:
 Street: GLENWOOD
 Suffix: AVE
 Rating: S
 Reason for Significance: Impressive Classical Revival church built in the mid-1950s.

Style: Church - Classical Revival
 Details:
 Date: 1954
 Architect:
 Historic Name: Saint Petronille Catholic Church
 Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Date:

Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Date:

Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Date:

Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

Direction:

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Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

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Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Date:

Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Date:

Architect:

Historic Name:

Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 400
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Fine example of the Colonial Revival style, with symmetrical façade, decorative corner quoins, and classical entry surround.

Style: Colonial Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 412
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This stately late-1920s Tudor Revival residence features an expansive front porch that was added in the 1930s.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Date: 1927
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 420
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Charming post-war Cape Cod with characteristic symmetrical façade and inset front dormers.

Style: Cape Cod
Details:
Date: 1946
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 426
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This mid-19th-century vernacular residence is one of the oldest remaining houses in Glen Ellyn, and retains many of its historic features.

Style: L-Form
Details:
Date: 1845
Architect:
Historic Name: Johnson, William J. House
Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque (1977)



Street number: 454
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Modest Gable Front from the turn of the 20th century, with stucco cladding, full-width front porch and 3-sided window bays.

Style: Gable Front
Details:
Date: c. 1900
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 464
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome gabled Bungalow with many original features.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 490
Direction:
Street: HILL
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome American Foursquare, with original front porch and hipped dormer, and historic east addition.

Style: American Foursquare
Details:
Date: 1905
Architect:
Historic Name: Johnson, Alfred M. & Emma E. House
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 311
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: One of three handsome Tudor Revivals along this block of Hillside.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 313
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Quintessential example of mid-century Minimal Traditional design.

Style: Minimal Traditional
Details:
Date: c. 1950
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 325
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Fine mid-1930s example of Tudor Revival style, with steeply pitched gable roof and stone detailing.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Date: 1936
Architect: Waegerth?
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 331
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Excellent mid-1920s example of the Colonial Revival style, with broad, enclosed side gambrel roof, long shed dormers, and elliptical arch entry porch.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Details:
Date: 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 428
Direction:
Street: HILLSIDE
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome Gable Front with Craftsman-inspired porch.

Style: Gable Front
Details: Craftsman
Date: c. 1910
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 630
Direction:
Street: NEWTON
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Charming mid-1920s Bungalow with Craftsman detailing.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: 1926
Architect:
Historic Name: Mohr, Edward L. House
Other Surveys/Designations: GE Plaque



Street number: 327
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: The sweeping side gable roofline, oversized hipped dormer, and inset corner porch distinguish this bungalow.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect: Allison, Lyman J.
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 350
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: One of several well-preserved, finely detailed Bungalows on this block of Phillips Avenue.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 354
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: One of several well-preserved and finely detailed bungalows on this block of Phillips Avenue.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 408
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome, intact example of "the Vallonia," a Sears house design from the 1920s.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 450
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome bungalow with broad front gable roof and inset full-width porch.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 466
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Intact example of "the Sunbeam," a popular Sears Home design from the early 1920s.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: c. 1920
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 490
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Unusual and intact 1890s Queen Anne featuring a distinctive round corner porch with conical roof.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Date: 1894
Architect:
Historic Name: Clever, Edward H. House
Other Surveys/Designations: GEHS Plaque; GE Local Landmark (2006)



Street number: 491
Direction:
Street: PHILLIPS
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: The steep jerkinhead roof and full front porch with thick square columns are the distinctive features of this unadorned early 20th century residence.

Style: Craftsman
Details:
Date: c. 1910
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 340
Direction:
Street: PROSPECT
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Unaltered, diminutive Craftsman Bungalow from the 1920s.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Date: 1922
Architect:
Historic Name: Meyers, Fred W. House
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 404
Direction:
Street: PROSPECT
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This early 1890s Queen Anne-style residence was designated a local landmark in 2000.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Date: 1893
Architect:
Historic Name: Churchill, Isaac B. & Angeline B. House
Other Surveys/Designations: GE Local Landmark (2000)



Street number: 418
Direction:
Street: RIDGEWOOD
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome Craftsman residence featuring a shingle second story and broad front bay with inset corner entry porch.

Style: Craftsman
Details:
Date: c. 1915
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number:
Direction:
Street:
Suffix:
Rating:
Reason for Significance:

Style:
Details:
Date:
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 620
Direction:
Street: WESTERN
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Fine Dutch Colonial Revival with steeply pitched side gambrel roof and triangular pediment supported by L-brackets over door. Garage is an historic addition.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1925
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 626
Direction:
Street: WESTERN
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Unaltered 1930s Tudor Revival with front end chimney, stone veneer front façade, and steeply pitched entry bay.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Date: c. 1930
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:



Street number: 332
Direction:
Street: WINDSOR
Suffix: AVE
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This modernist variant of the popular mid-20th-century residential type is one of only a handful in the survey area.

Style: Ranch
Details: Contemporary
Date: c. 1955
Architect:
Historic Name:
Other Surveys/Designations:

APPENDIX 4:
INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES
IN THE SURVEY AREAS

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
289		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
236		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
240		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
244		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1965	Bi-Level		
248		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
252		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
253		ANTHONY	ST	PS	c. 1910	Gable Front Cottage		
256		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
260		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1980	Contemporary		
264		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
268		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1910	Colonial Revival		
275?		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2000	Park/Playground		
293		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
294		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
297		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
302		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1925	Craftsman (altered)		
303		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1940	Bungalow		
306		ANTHONY	ST	S	1940	Colonial Revival	Craftsman	Nelson House
307		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
310		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
311		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
315		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
316		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
320		ANTHONY	ST	S	c. 1915	Craftsman	Colonial Revival	
321		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
325		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1940	Colonial Revival		
326		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1945	Cape Cod		
327		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
330		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
333		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
344		ANTHONY	ST	NC	1946	Ranch (altered)		
355		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
356		ANTHONY	ST	S	c. 1920	Bungalow		
361		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
362		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1985	Neo-Traditional		
365		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
367		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
368		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
374		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
375		ANTHONY	ST	S	1907	Gable Front		
378		ANTHONY	ST	S	c. 1915	American Foursquare		
379		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
382		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
383		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
387		ANTHONY	ST	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
389		ANTHONY	ST	PS	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival		
393		ANTHONY	ST	NC	c. 1910	Gable Front (altered)		
399		ANTHONY	ST	C	1928	Colonial Revival		
310		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1915	Prairie		
316		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
318		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1930	Colonial Revival		
321		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
324		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
326		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
327		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1915	Colonial Revival		
330		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Tudor Revival (altered)		
331		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
335		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
340		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
348		BRANDON	AVE	PS	c. 1900	Gabled Ell		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
352		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
358		BRANDON	AVE	PS	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
362		BRANDON	AVE	NC	1975	No Style (altered)		
364		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
368		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1920	No Style (altered)		
374		BRANDON	AVE	S	c. 1915	Bungalow		
378		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
383		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1955	Cape Cod		
384		BRANDON	AVE	NC	c. 1900	No Style (altered)		
390		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
392		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
395		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
398		BRANDON	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
332		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
333		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional		
335		CENTER	ST	NC	c. 1950	Split-Level		
336		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
340		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
341		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
344		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
345		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
346		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
349		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
350		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1940	Bungalow		
354		CENTER	ST	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
355		CENTER	ST	NC	1956	Minimal Traditional		
358		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
362		CENTER	ST	C	c. 1950	Split-Level	Tudor Revival	
257		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	NC	1950	No Style		
260		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
261		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
264		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
267		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Cape Cod		
270		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
274		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
278		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
284		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
298		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
302		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
306		CHESTERFIELD	AVE	S	1954	Ranch	Contemporary	
385		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
289		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
290		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
295		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
298		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
299		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
306		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1900	Side Gable Cottage		
307		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
311		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
312		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
316		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
317		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	1962	Colonial Revival		Carlton, George House
320		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
323		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
332		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
335		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1920	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
338		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival		
339		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1915	Bungalow		
340		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
344		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
355		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
356		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
360		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Contemporary		
361		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
366		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
369		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
372		COTTAGE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
373		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
378		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival		
379		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front Cottage		
384		COTTAGE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
616		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
620		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
621		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
624		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1925	Colonial Revival		
625		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
627		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
628		DAVIS	TERR	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
633		DAVIS	TERR	C	1892	Dutch Colonial Revival		
404		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
405		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1915	Colonial Revival		
408		DAWN	AVE	NC	1957	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
409		DAWN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
412		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
413		DAWN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
416		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
417		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
419		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
420		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
423		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch	Contemporary	

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
424		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
427		DAWN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
428		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
431		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
432		DAWN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-level		
435		DAWN	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
270?		DUANE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Park/Playground		
314		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment	Neo-Colonial	
350		DUANE	ST	C	1953	Warehouse		United Parcel Service Glen Ellyn
383		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
399		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
400		DUANE	ST	NC	1995	Library - Neo-Prairie		
427		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1955	Duplex		
433		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1955	Duplex		
230		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1970	Apartment	Mansard	
250		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1965	Apartment		
256		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1985	Townhouses		
300		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1965	Townhouses		
310		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1965	Townhouses		
318		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
322		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
326		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
330		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
333		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1860	Gable Front		
334		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
337		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
338		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Apartment		
339		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
345		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
351		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
353		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
355		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1930	Cape Cod		
359		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1970	Split-Level		
363		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1970	Split-Level		
364		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
367		DUANE	ST	C	1856	L-Form		Benjamin, Henry House
384		DUANE	ST	NC		Parking Lot		
385-389		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1980	Apartment	Mansard	
393-395		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1980	Apartment	Mansard	
403		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
407		DUANE	ST	NC		Vacant Lot		
435		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1900	Gable Front		
443		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1955	Freestanding Commercial	International Style	
450		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1880	L-Form		
451		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1880	Gable Front		
454		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1905	No Style		
457		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 1880	Gable Front		
463		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1900	No Style		
465-467		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 2000	Duplex		
468		DUANE	ST	NC		Vacant Lot		
469-471		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 2000	Duplex		
475		DUANE	ST	NC	c. 2005	Freestanding Commercial	Neo-Traditional	
482		DUANE	ST	NC		Parking Lot		
487		DUANE	ST	PS	c. 1890	Shingle		
493		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1960	Freestanding Commercial	Contemporary	
503		DUANE	ST	C	c. 1925	Two Part Commercial Block		
404		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
408		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
410		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
416		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
418		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
422		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level	Tudor Revival	
426		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
430		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
434		EVERGREEN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
436		EVERGREEN	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional	Colonial Revival	
420B		GLENWOOD	AVE	PS	1925	Classical Revival		St. Petronille Church
420C		GLENWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1955	Classical Revival		St. Petronille Convent
366		GLENWOOD	AVE	S	1892	Side Gable Cottage	Queen Anne	Newell, William A. House
420		GLENWOOD	AVE	S	1954	Church - Classical Revival		Saint Petronille Catholic Church
240		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	1954	School		
243		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC		Vacant Lot		
249		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
253		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
254		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
257		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
258		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
262		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
266		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
270		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
276		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1960	Ranch		
277		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
280		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	S	1928	Dutch Colonial Revival		
288		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
292		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
295		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
296		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
299		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
302		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
303		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
307		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1930	Bungalow	Tudor	
308		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC		Vacant Lot		
310		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
311		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
315		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
316		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
319		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Cape Cod		
323		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	S	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
324		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
327		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Colonial Revival		
333		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1930	Cape Cod		
334		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
335		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1970	Neo-Colonial		
337		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
338		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
341		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	S	c. 1925	Bungalow		
342		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
343		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950*	Ranch		
346		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
354		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
359		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1965	Contemporary		
362		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
368		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1900	Gabled Ell (altered)		
369		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
374		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1920	No style (altered)		
375		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
379		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
380		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
382		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1925	Craftsman		
383		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
387		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
400		HAWTHORNE	BLVD	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
474		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
190		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
192		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
196		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
200		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
206		HILL	AVE	S	1928	Bungalow		
210		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
216		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
222		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
228		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
232		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-level		
240		HILL	AVE	S	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
246		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Traditional		
264		HILL	AVE	PS	1913	Bungalow		
268		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1955	Dutch Colonial Revival		
272		HILL	AVE	S	c. 1925*	Cape Cod	Craftsman	
280		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1945	Colonial Revival		
286		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
290		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
294		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
298		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1920	No Style (altered)		
300		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
310		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
314		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
324		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
330		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1920	Craftsman		
334		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
338		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
342		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1900	Gable Front		
346		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1910	No Style		
348		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Craftsman		
356		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
358		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
364		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1925	No Style		
368		HILL	AVE	PS	1952	Cape Cod		
370		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
376		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
382		HILL	AVE	NC		Vacant Lot		
388		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
400		HILL	AVE	S	c. 1925	Colonial Revival		
406		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1920	Craftsman		
412		HILL	AVE	S	1927	Tudor Revival		
418		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
420		HILL	AVE	S	1946	Cape Cod		
426		HILL	AVE	S	1845	L-Form		Johnson, William J. House
436		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Traditional		
438		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Colonial		
454		HILL	AVE	S	c. 1900	Gable Front		
460		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
464		HILL	AVE	S	c. 1920	Bungalow		
468		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
478		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival		
486		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1960	Colonial Revival		
490		HILL	AVE	S	1905	American Foursquare		Johnson, Alfred M. & Emma E. House
494		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
500		HILL	AVE	C	c. 1910	Dutch Colonial Revival		
502		HILL	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Neo-Colonial		
243		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
249		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
253		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1955	Ranch (altered)		
259		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
263		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
267		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
271		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
272		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
275		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level	Colonial Revival	
279		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
283		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
288		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
303		HILLSIDE	AVE	PS	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
307		HILLSIDE	AVE	PS	1928	Tudor Revival		
311		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
313		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
317		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
321		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
325		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	1936	Tudor Revival		
330		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	1927	Colonial Revival		
331		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
335		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Bi-Level		
336		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Colonial Revival		
338		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
342		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
351		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
355		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1910	No Style		
356		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
357		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
363		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
364		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
367		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1925	No Style		
368		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1920	No Style		
374		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1930	No Style		
375		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
378		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Split-Level		
379		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
382		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1910	Gable Front		
383		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
390		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
392		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1920	Craftsman (altered)		
402		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1880	Gable Front (altered)		
406		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1880	Side Gable Cottage (altered)		
407		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
410		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1900	No Style (altered)		
411		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
415		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
417		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
421		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
425		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1900	Gable Front		
426		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1910	Gable Front		
428		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	c. 1910	Gable Front	Craftsman	
429		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
432		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
457		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
459		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
465		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1945	Cape Cod		
467		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional		
471		HILLSIDE	AVE	PS	1925	Colonial Revival	Craftsman	
475		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
479		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1900	Gabled Ell		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
494		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1890	Queen Anne		
498		HILLSIDE	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Freestanding Commercial		
501		HILLSIDE	AVE	C	c. 1960	Church	Classical Revival	Glen Ellyn Bible Church
504		HILLSIDE	AVE	S	c. 1920	Bungalow		
300		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
453-463		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Townhouses	Neo-Traditional	
500		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1930	Tudor Revival		
515		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
637		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
249		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
254		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Split-Level		
260		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
266		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
270		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
280		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Neo-Tudor		
290		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Ranch		
296		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
299		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
303		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
305		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
306		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
310		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
315		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
316		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
318		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
321		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
327		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Ranch		
329		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch	Contemporary	
333		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
334		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1930	Minimal Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
336		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
337		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
345		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1930	Tudor Revival	French Eclectic	
353		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
401		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
412		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Bi-Level		
415		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Split-Level		
416		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Bi-Level		
419		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-level		
420		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
423		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
424		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Split-Level		
429		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
470		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Apartment		
505		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Apartment	Contemporary	
507		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
511		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
518		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
524		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
528		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
532		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
536		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1950	No Style		
538		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
541		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
542		KENILWORTH	AVE	S	1927	Dutch Colonial Revival		
547		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
551		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Cape Cod		
553		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1955	Cape Cod		
566		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
591		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
609		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
613		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
614		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
617		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
621		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
625		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
629		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
632		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
633		KENILWORTH	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
638		KENILWORTH	AVE	PS	c. 1930	Tudor Revival		
641		KENILWORTH	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
404		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
405		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
408		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
409		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Raised Ranch		
412-416		LAWRENCE	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Duplex		
413		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
417		LAWRENCE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
239		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
245		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
249		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
255		LINDEN	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
259		LINDEN	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
265		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
269		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional		
303		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1960	Contemporary		
309		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1960	Split-Level		
313		LINDEN	ST	S	1955	Ranch		Brown, William House
319		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
323		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
327		LINDEN	ST	NC	1951	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
331		LINDEN	ST	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
335		LINDEN	ST	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
369		LINDEN	ST	C	1945	Colonial Revival		
385		LINDEN	ST	C	c. 1960	Dutch Colonial Revival		
423		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	No Style		
280		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1985	Neo-Traditional		
283		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
290		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
293		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
297		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional		
300		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
305		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
311		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
319		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
320		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
324		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
325		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1970	Ranch		
328		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
331		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1960	Ranch		
332		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
334		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
337		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
338		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
342		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
343		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1920	No Style (altered)		
344		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Dutch Colonial Revival		
345		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
347		LORRAINE	RD	PS	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
350		LORRAINE	RD	PS	c. 1930	Tudor Revival		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY							
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	HISTNAME
352		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Dutch Colonial Revival	
356		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	
361		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	
364		LORRAINE	RD	S	1954	Ranch	Wiedner, Frank House
367		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1985	Neo-Traditional	
368		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Ranch	
372		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	
373		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1965	Bi-Level	
376		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Split-Level	
382		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival	
384		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1950	Split-Level	
397		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Colonial Revival	
415		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1925	Bungalow	
427		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1955	Split-Level (altered)	
428		LORRAINE	RD	C	c. 1955	Split-Level	
440		LORRAINE	RD	NC	c. 1970	Apartment	
328		MAIN	ST	NC	c. 1910	No Style (altered)	
330		MAIN	ST	PS	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow	
336		MAIN	ST	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	
344		MAIN	ST	C	1906	American Foursquare	Hunter, Joel G. House
350		MAIN	ST	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival	
364		MAIN	ST	S	c. 1910	Bungalow	
370		MAIN	ST	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)	
378		MAIN	ST	C	1891	Gable Front	Hubbard, Laura House
386		MAIN	ST	PS	1898	Queen Anne	Hoadley, Thomas A. House
426		MAIN	ST	C	c. 1930	One Part Commercial Block	Tudor Revival
428		MAIN	ST	C	c. 1930	One Part Commercial Block	
444		MAIN	ST	NC	c. 2000	Freestanding Commercial	Neo-Traditional
340		MAIN	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional	
360		MAIN	ST	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional	

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
400		MAIN	ST	S	1961	Freestanding Commercial	International Style	Geische Shoe Store
430		MAIN	ST	C	c. 1930	One Part Commercial Block		
440		MAIN	ST	PS	c. 1925	Two Part Commercial Block	Tudor Revival	
425		MELROSE	AVE	NC	c. 1920	Bungalow (altered)		
404-410		MELROSE	AVE	NC	c. 1980	Apartment	Mansard	
412-416		MELROSE	AVE	NC	c. 1980	Apartment	Mansard	
413		MELROSE	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
415		MELROSE	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
417		MELROSE	AVE	C	c. 1905	Dutch Colonial Revival		
431-435		MELROSE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Duplex		
432		MELROSE	AVE	C	c. 1955	Apartment		
322		MILLER	CT	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
327		MILLER	CT	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
328		MILLER	CT	C	c. 1920	Side Gable		
331		MILLER	CT	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
334		MILLER	CT	C	c. 1910	No Style		
335		MILLER	CT	NC	c. 1965	Ranch		
491		NEWTON	AVE	NC		Vacant Lot		
505		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
609		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Neo-Traditional		
490		NEWTON	AVE	NC		Vacant Lot		
495		NEWTON	AVE	NC		Vacant Lot		
500		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
501		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
503		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1940	Bungalow	Tudor Revival	
504		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
506		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
508		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
515		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
520		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
526		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
540		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1905	Queen Anne - Free Classic		
546		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
550		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
556		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional	Craftsman	
562		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
566		NEWTON	AVE	PS	c. 1920	Bungalow		
575		NEWTON	AVE	NC	1945	No Style		
579		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1920	No Style (altered)		
591		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
608		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
612		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1910	Craftsman		
615		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1930	Bungalow (altered)		
616		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
621		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Contemporary		
622		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Colonial		
625		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
626		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Traditional		
629		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1910	Colonial Revival		
630		NEWTON	AVE	S	1926	Craftsman Bungalow		Mohr, Edward L. House
635		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Mansard		
636		NEWTON	AVE	C	c. 1900	Dutch Colonial Revival		
639		NEWTON	AVE	PS	c. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
640		NEWTON	AVE	NC	c. 1930	Bungalow (altered)	Tudor Revival	
332-336		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Apartment		
340		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	NC	c. 1985	Duplex		
344		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
360		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	C	c. 1955	Freestanding Commercial	Late Art Moderne	
364		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	NC	c. 1980	Freestanding Commercial	Brutalist	
382		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Apartment		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
386		PENNSYLVANIA	AVE	NC	c. 1990	Freestanding Commercial/Office	Neo-Traditional	
327		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1925	Bungalow		
331		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
332		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1930	Cape Cod		
333		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
337		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
338		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
342		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
343		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
346		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
347		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
350		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
351		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
354		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1920	Bungalow		
357		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
401		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
405		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
406		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
408		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
411		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
414		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
415		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
419		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1900	Gable Front		
420		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Craftsman		
421		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
422		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
423		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
427		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
428		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
430		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
431		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1955	Split-Level		
445		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Prairie		
450		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1920	Bungalow		
455		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
456		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
461		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
462		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
466		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
467		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	1925	Mediterranean Revival		
470		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1910	Gable Front	Prairie	
471		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
474		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
478		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1905	American Foursquare		
486		PHILLIPS	AVE	PS	1895	Gable Front		Churchill, Amos House
487		PHILLIPS	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
490		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	1894	Queen Anne		Cleaver, Edward H. House
491		PHILLIPS	AVE	S	c. 1910	Craftsman		
495		PHILLIPS	AVE	C	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
496		PHILLIPS	AVE	PS	c. 1895	Queen Anne		
499		PHILLIPS	AVE	PS	1912	Gable Front		Wimdress, Charles & Hattie House
501		PHILLIPS	AVE	PS	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional		
425		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	1963	Classical Revival		
326		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1915	Craftsman		
330		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
333		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
336		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1910	Craftsman		
340		PROSPECT	AVE	S	1922	Craftsman Bungalow		Meyers, Fred W. House
344		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
354		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
356		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	c. 1920	No Style (Altered)		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY							
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	HISTNAME
364		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional	
384		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional	
388		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional	
392		PROSPECT	AVE	PS	1888	Side Gable Cottage	Stadtler, Joseph House
395		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod	
396		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1905	Dutch Colonial Revival	
404		PROSPECT	AVE	S	1893	Queen Anne	Churchill, Isaac B. & Angeline B. House
410		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1890	Queen Anne	
412		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1900	Gable Front	
420		PROSPECT	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional	
424		PROSPECT	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow	
321		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1930	Tudor Revival	
330		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	
331		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1965	No Style	
333		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	unknown	No Style	
334		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow	
336		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch	
337		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch	
341		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod	
342		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow	
344		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1940	Cape Cod	
345		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1940	Cape Cod	
349		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1940	No Style	
350		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch	
356		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	
357		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional	
363		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional	
365		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional	
369		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow	
373		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1995	Neo-Traditional	

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
374		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1960	Colonial Revival		
377		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
378		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
382		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
383		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
400		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
401		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	1891	Gable Front		Buhr, Henry House
404		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Cape Cod		
405		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
410		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
413		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
414		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
418		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	S	c. 1915	Craftsman		
420		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
421		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	1904	Gabled Ell		Smith, Joseph R. House (spec)
423		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
424		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
426		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1960	Ranch		
427		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1920	Bungalow		
431		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1920	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
432		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
450		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	S	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
451		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
453		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
456		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
459		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1900	Gable Front Cottage		
462		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
463		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
466		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front Cottage		
467		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
470		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front Cottage		
471		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
474		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	S	c. 1925	Bungalow		
475		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
478		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
479		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
486		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
487		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
490		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
491		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
494		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
495		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	C	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
499		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	PS	c. 1910	American Foursquare		
501		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 1950	Neo-Traditional (altered)		
502		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	S	c. 1905	Four Over Four		
503		RIDGEWOOD	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
229		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
232		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
235		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
239		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
243		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
247		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
252		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional		
255		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
256		SAWYER	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
260		SAWYER	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
238		SHEFFIELD	LN	C	c. 1960	Neo-Colonial		
244		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Classical Revival		
245		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
250		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
251		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	No Style		
256		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
257		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Ranch		
262		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1970	Ranch		
263		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1970	Mansard		
268		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1970	Contemporary		
274		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Mansard		
279		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Neo-Colonial		
285		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Contemporary		
291		SHEFFIELD	LN	NC	c. 1965	Contemporary		
470		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment		
475		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment		
480		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment	Contemporary	
485		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment	Contemporary	
490		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment	Contemporary	
495		ST MORITZ	DR	NC	c. 1965	Apartment	Contemporary	
382		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
350		VINE	ST	NC	c. 1975	Neo-Traditional		
356		VINE	ST	C	c. 1970	Neo-Dutch Colonial Revival		
360		VINE	ST	C	c. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		
361		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
363		VINE	ST	C	c. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		
365		VINE	ST	C	c. 1930	Tudor Revival		
366		VINE	ST	S	c. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		
368		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
376		VINE	ST	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
377		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
379		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
381		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
385		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
386		VINE	ST	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
488		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
480		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
484		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Apartment		
492		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1905	Gable Front		
496		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
498		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
504		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1930	Bungalow		
510		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1910	Side Gable		
512		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
518		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
534		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
540		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
546		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 1925	No Style (altered)		
552		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
562		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Dutch colonial Revival		
568		WESTERN	AVE	S	c. 1925	Bungalow		
574		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 1925	Bungalow (altered)		
580		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Tudor Revival		
584		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Craftsman Bungalow		
590		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1955	Colonial Revival		
604		WESTERN	AVE	S	c. 1930	Colonial Revival		
610		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
618		WESTERN	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
620		WESTERN	AVE	S	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival		
626		WESTERN	AVE	S	c. 1930	Tudor Revival		
634		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
638		WESTERN	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
320		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	French Eclectic		
325		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		

LINDEN-HILL INVENTORY								
NUMBER	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	RATING	DATE	ARCHCLASS	DETAILS	HISTNAME
330		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
332		WINDSOR	AVE	S	c. 1955	Ranch	Contemporary	
336		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
337		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	Colonial Revival	
340		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
341		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
343		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 1955	Ranch (altered)		
344		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
346		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
347		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
349		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
351		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
352		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Split-Level		
355		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
356		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
357		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch		
361		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
363		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 1950	No Style (altered)		
365		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional		
366		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
375		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Ranch (altered)		
379		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		
380		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1950	Colonial Revival		
385		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
386		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 2000	Neo-Traditional		
392		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1955	Ranch		
396		WINDSOR	AVE	C	c. 1925	Bungalow		
400		WINDSOR	AVE	NC	c. 2005	Neo-Traditional		