

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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SEP 19 1989

SEP 19 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name William Whitney House
other names/site number "Hallmark House"

2. Location

street & number 142 East First Street not for publication
city, town Hinsdale vicinity
state Illinois code IL county DuPage code 043 zip code 60521-4202

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing:	Noncontributing:
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 9-13-89
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not-eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Entered in the National Register 10/19/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Health care/medical business/office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Wood/weather board

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Overview

The William Whitney House is located in the center of Hinsdale on the southwest corner of First Street and Park Avenue, one block east of the commercial area and one block south of the Burlington Railroad tracks. The Whitney House stands in its original location on a slight rise overlooking a quiet street of stately churches and traditional homes, surrounded by full grown American elms and other mature shade trees.

Built in 1869 as one of the first residences in Hinsdale, the Whitney House faces north from the highest part of a 177 x 170 corner lot. See Exhibit A for a plat of the site drawn in 1983. The Whitney House is shaded on three sides by six full grown American elms plus mature maple, ash, catalpa and other varieties.

The House is a wood, balloon frame structure about 80 feet deep and 35 feet wide built as an assymetric, front gabled L-shaped structure with Italianate trim. It has two full stories for two thirds of its length with one story in the rear. A one story porch covers the entire front of the house with partial porches wrapping around the west and east sides which lead to side entrances. The Italianate style is evident by segmental arch windows, paired eave brackets, cornice rope molding, chamfered porch posts and other details. All siding is wood, most of it original.

A two car garage is located in the southwest corner of the lot. It was built in 1988 in the style of a 19th century carriage house, replacing a nondescript one story garage erected in the 1950's. The new garage is connected to the house by an open covered walkway. Except for the rear of the structure, the exterior appearance of the Whitney House is almost unchanged from 100 years ago according to a photograph taken in 1886 (See Exhibit B).

Detailed Description

Starting with the front gable side that faces north, one first sees three double hung sash windows with segmental arches on the second story. The windows are evenly spaced across the front. Directly

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below and under the front porch roof are two floor length windows on the left and a double door entrance on the right, all three having segmental arches with an additional decorative crown over the recessed doorway. The doors are nine feet tall with rounded windows in the top panels. All five windows and the entrance are flanked by arched shutters. A porch runs the full front of the House with a low railing and classically shaped balusters. On either side of the front elevation, one can see a side entrance under the roof of each of the side porches. On the right side a louvered door shows the location of a former entrance (once used as the waiting room entrance to a doctor's office) which is now sealed off. On the left, or east side, a door opens to a side entrance enclosure which provides access to a curved driveway. At the attic level in the gable, a paired window is capped by a double arched hood. A brick chimney rises through the ridge of the roof.

The east facade shows the partial porch as it continues from the front porch. It ends at the side carriage entrance. By comparing Exhibit B with an earlier sketch of the house from an 1882 bird's eye view of Hinsdale (Exhibit C), we have concluded that the entrance and the side porch were added between 1882 and 1886. Above the side entrance roof on the second story is a bay window believed to have been directly below on the first floor until the side entrance was added. All four windows on the main wall have segmental arches. The three windows in the side entrance and the bay window have flat tops. Like the front gable, the east gable contains the same paired window capped with a double arched hood. The one story south end of the House was extended in the 1950's to enlarge the summer kitchen into a family room. It has two rectangular windows and a rear entrance door. A two story brick chimney was added at the same time to vent a new family room fireplace.

The south side of the house still shows the original roof line of the summer kitchen even though the side walls have been extended to the full width of the main structure. The original kitchen chimney remains near the rear wall although it is now sealed off from use. Sitting on top of the kitchen roof is a many windowed "cure porch" built in the World War I era for a child with tuberculosis. It is accessible from the rear of the second floor hallway.

The west side of the one story extension shows the extended summer kitchen wall with two windows and a sliding glass door, the latter with an entrance landing. The two story main structure has four paired windows, all capped by double arch tops and flanked by arched shutters. The west gable, as in the other two gables, contains a

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paired window capped with a double arched hood. A third chimney rising from the rear main roof is also visible. When built it vented a central hot air furnace. Today it is used for a modern gas-fired hot water furnace.

The entire area under the house contains a basement except for the space under the east entrance. Basement walls consist of limestone blocks and irregular stone shapes laid 16 inches thick with lime mortar except for a 25 foot poured concrete section under the southeast extension of the summer kitchen. The roof of the main structure was originally wood shingles but is now covered with asphalt shingles, as are the roofs of the summer kitchen/family room and "cure porch". All window sashes in the entire house are original and over 90% of the panes appear to be original glass.

In addition to a major exterior remodeling in the 1880's and the widening of the summer kitchen into a family room in the 1950's, the interior spaces have been changed several times. Based on extensive study of the structure by the author, the floor plan has undergone at least four major changes in the 120 year history of the House. See Exhibit D.

Description of the interior

Despite many interior changes, most details remain original. As one enters the front hall through the double door entrance, the eleven foot ceiling conveys a spaciousness not suspected from the outside. A curved stair with a walnut bannister reaches to the second floor hall. To the left of the front entrance the front parlor continues to be graced with the original marble fireplace. Original moldings frame most doorways and windows. Upstairs the spacious feeling continues with nine foot ceilings in all four bedrooms. The master bedroom was created in 1982 from two smaller bedrooms.

The basement remains unfinished. In fact, two areas remain with a dirt surface. The Attic contains two interesting features -- a water tank, now disconnected, and the parlor fireplace chimney which twists and shifts, by offset placement of several courses of brick, so that the chimney exits in the center of the roof even though it ascends through the floor off center and at a 90 degree angle. A rear stair connects the south end of the second floor with the family room in the summer kitchen area.

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Summary

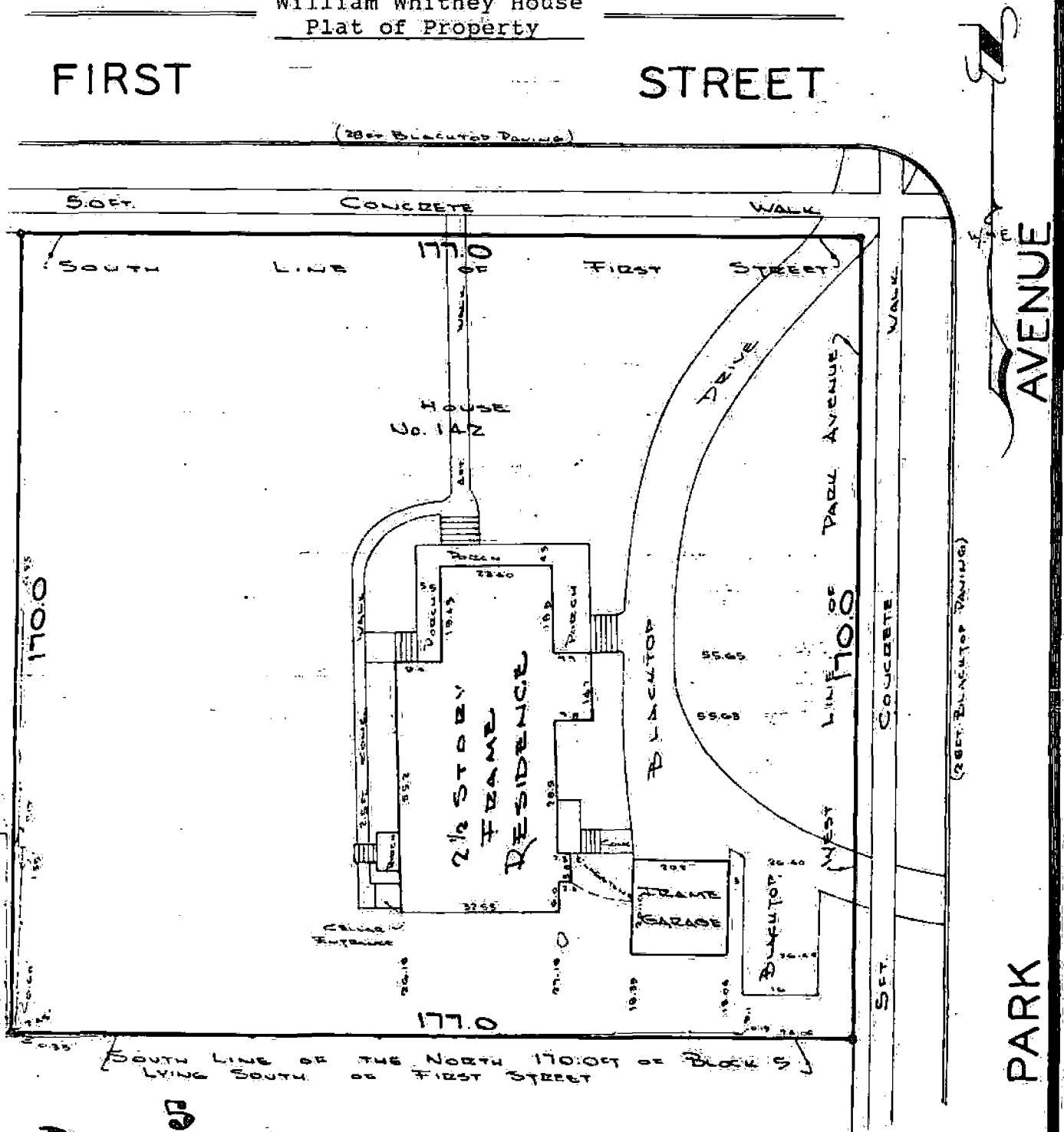
Despite remodeling of the summer kitchen area in the 1950's, the Whitney House has excellent exterior architectural integrity. It is by far the best preserved of five or six remaining Italianate structures in Hinsdale. Because of its architectural integrity and central location, it is one of the best known structures in Hinsdale and the surrounding area.

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EXHIBIT A
William Whitney House
Plat of Property



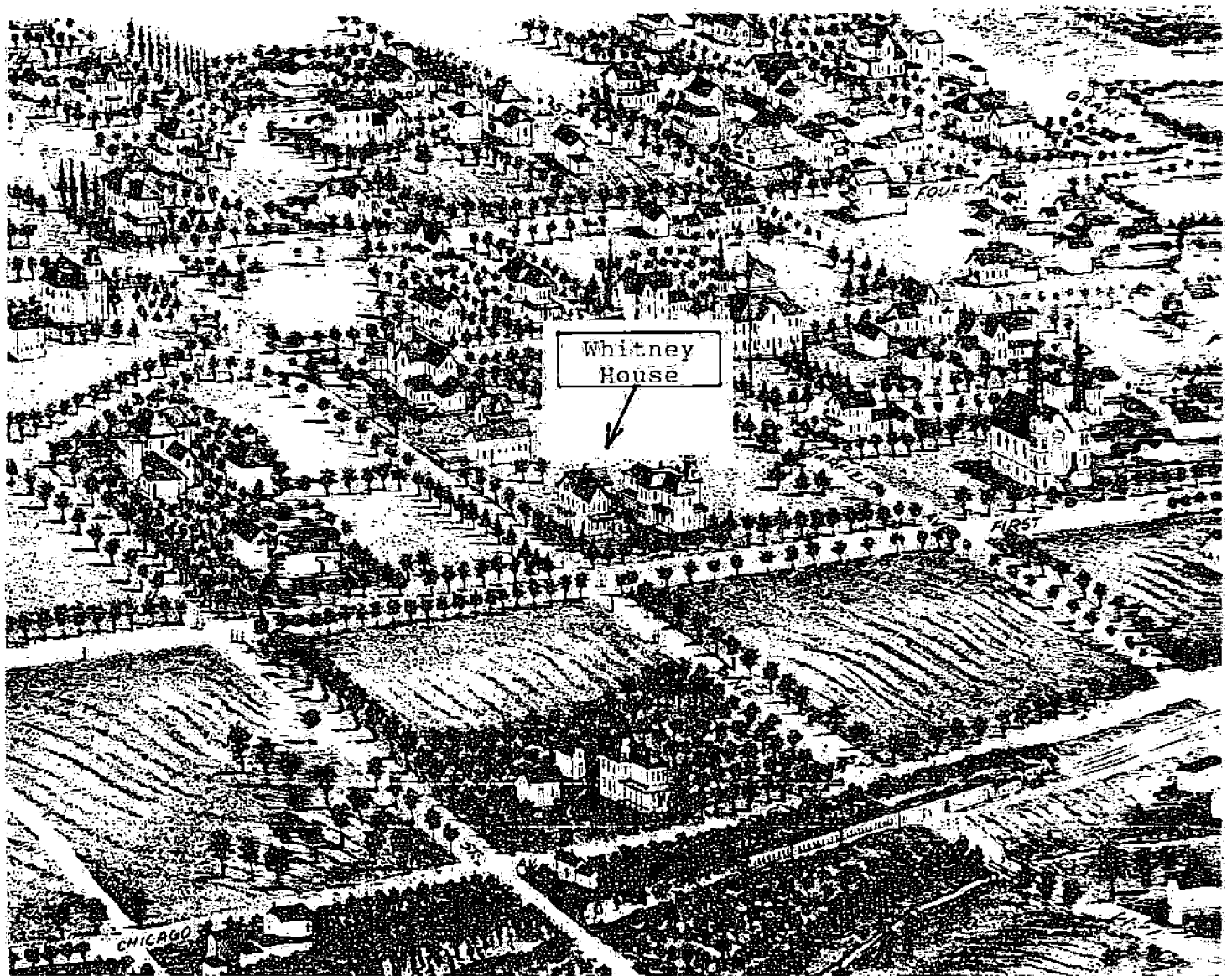
B E O E R

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EXHIBIT C
William Whitney House
Bird's Eye View of Hinsdale-1882



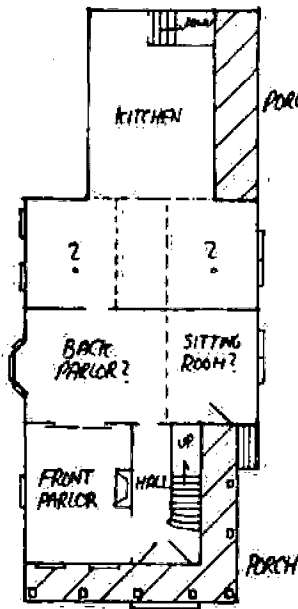
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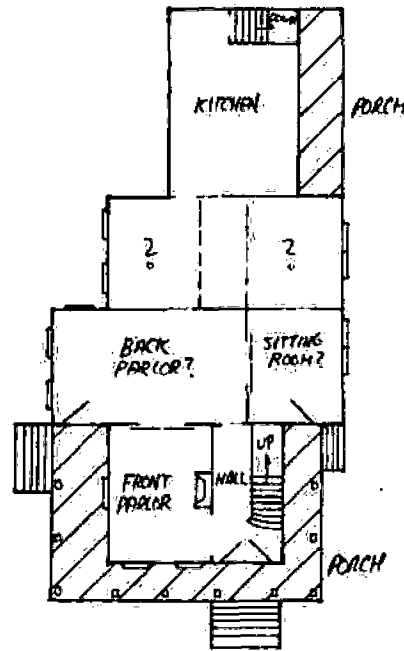
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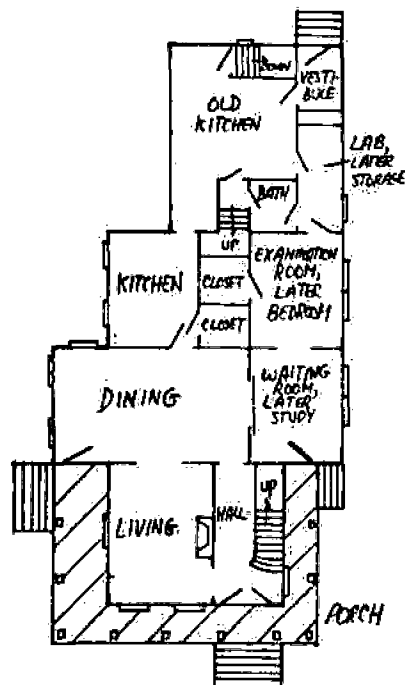
EXHIBIT D
William Whitney House
First Floor Plan



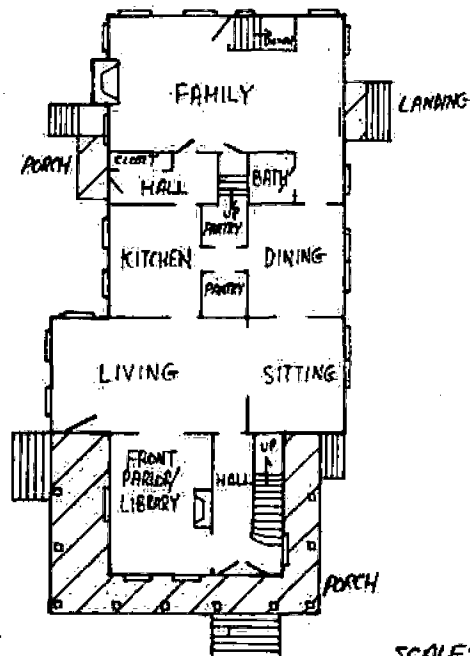
1869



1880's



1910-1950's



1982

SCALE:
1" = 25'

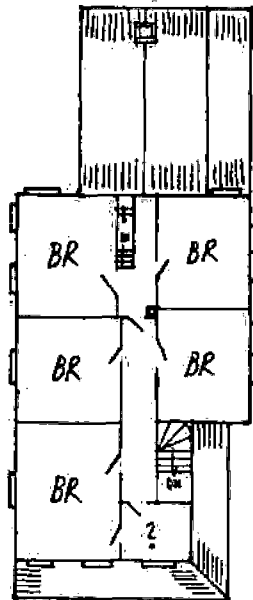
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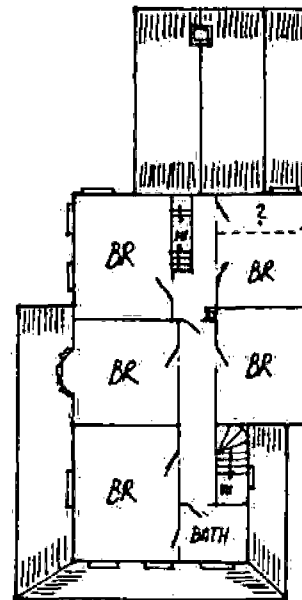
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William Whitney House

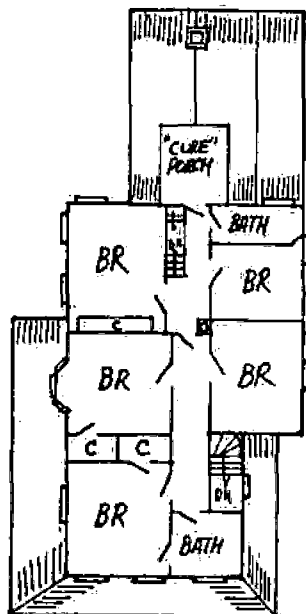
EXHIBIT D(continued)
William Whitney House
Second Floor Plan



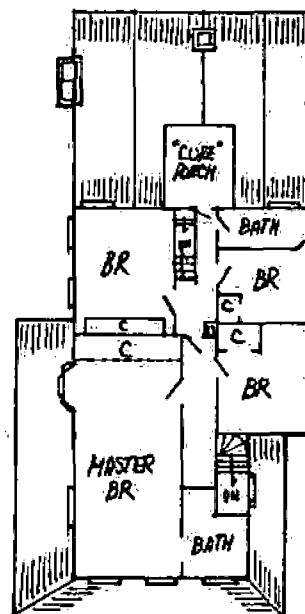
1869



1880's



1910-1981



1982

SCALE:
1" ≈ 25'

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Politics and government

Period of Significance
1872-1873

Significant Dates
1872, 1873

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
Whitney, William M.

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The William Whitney House meets Criterion B for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it is associated with William Whitney, the man who got Hinsdale incorporated as a village in 1873. Whitney, who resided in the house from 1870 to 1879, rose to prominence in DuPage County political and business affairs in the 1860's until misfortune caused him to drop from view in the mid 1870's. His subsequent obscurity led a historian 100 years later to aptly characterize Whitney's role in founding the village as "Forgotten man, memorable deed" (1).

Who was William Whitney?

In 1858 at the age of 28 William Whitney, his wife Sarah and five year old daughter Augusta came to Illinois from upstate New York and settled in Winfield, a small town in west central DuPage County (2). In 1860 the ambitious Whitney was elected county Circuit Clerk and Recorder and served until 1868 (3). In 1862 the Whitneys, the family now larger by two more daughters, moved to Naperville, probably to be closer to County offices which at that time were located there. In 1868 the county seat was transferred to Wheaton, a controversial event (4) which may have caused Whitney to serve his final term as Clerk. Another reason to leave this position may have been his growing real estate business activity. Beginning in 1865 Whitney became involved in numerous transactions in DuPage County real estate as an agent, developer and investor. In 1868 with partner Charles W. Richmond they platted one of the first subdivisions in Downer's Grove, the Whitney and Richmond addition (5). In the prior year Whitney bought his first property in Hinsdale, a half block for \$1,000 which he sold three years later for \$3,000 (6). In 1870 Whitney, his wife Sarah, now six daughters, a son and two servants moved to the just completed house in Hinsdale on First Street, the

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bakken, Timothy, Hinsdale, the Hinsdale Doings, 1976.

Bateman, Newton and Selby, Paul (eds.), Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of DuPage County, Volume II, Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913.

Boorstin, Daniel J., The Americans: The National Experience, Vintage Books Random House, New York, 1965.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A	16	423195	4627910
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The north 170.0 feet of the east 177.0 feet of the northeast quarter of block 5 lying south of the south line of First Street and west of the west line of Park Avenue, in William Robbins First Addition to Hinsdale, being a subdivision of part of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 38 north, Range 11, east of the Third Principal Meridian, according to See continuation sheet the plat thereof recorded on October 13, 1866 as document no. 7893 in DuPage County, Ill.

Boundary Justification

The William Whitney House has historically been associated with this property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frederick C. Cue date July 8, 1989
 organization _____ telephone (312) 440-6401 (w) 655-0549 (H)
 street & number 142 East First Street state Illinois zip code 60521-4202
 city or town Hinsdale

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subject of this nomination. The 1870 census shows that the Whitneys declared real and personal property worth \$17,000, an amount which marked them as one of the most well-to-do families in the village.

In the fall of 1870 Whitney was elected as DuPage County's sole Representative to the State Legislature where he served in the 27th General Assembly for two years. At the 1872 session the Assembly passed a new general incorporation law effective July 1, 1872 which empowered the Secretary of State under the newly adopted 1870 State Constitution to issue certificates of incorporation instead of the Legislature. It is possible that voting for this law spurred Whitney to seek incorporation for his newly adopted village later that year (7).

The Incorporation of Hinsdale

Whitney's role in the incorporation of Hinsdale was described by Timothy Bakken in his recent history of Hinsdale as follows:

"After the adjournment of the 27th General Assembly in April 1872, Whitney headed home for Hinsdale with the intention of getting his Village chartered, and that summer he drafted a petition to the County Judge asking for a referendum on the matter. He wrote out a faircopy of the petition, dating it August 1, 1872; affixed his signature as the first to the document; and during the next month persuaded various friends and neighbors to sign it also. It was then proudly presented to County Judge Myron C. Dudley . . . the petition was signed by 37 of the most prominent residents." (8)

Judge Dudley approved the petition and set the voting day for March 29, 1873. The referendum was overwhelmingly approved 60 to 2. Judge Dudley certified the results and declared that ". . . said proposed Village . . . shall from henceforth be deemed an organized village" (9). To again quote Bakken,

". . . it is probable that William Whitney, who had so far capably carried through the incorporation of the Village, was now the one who arranged Hinsdale's first election and buttonholed a few men to run for office." (10)

In the first election held on April 15, 1873, six trustees were selected who in turn elected two village clerks, a police magistrate and one of their own as village President. The village of Hinsdale now had a working government to guide its growth and improvement.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 William Whitney HouseSignificance of Incorporation

How does the incorporation fit into the context of early Hinsdale? Hinsdale is one of Chicago's oldest suburbs with its first streets being platted in 1865, the year the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad was completed to Aurora and trains began to run. A St. Louis banker, William Robbins, was the first to foresee the area's potential for development as a residential community because of the rolling terrain and its proximity to Chicago. In 1862 Robbins bought 800 acres where Hinsdale exists today for a cost of \$14 to \$20 per acre, and within a few years sold his holdings for 30 to 50 times that amount (11)!

The Whitney house, one of the first on land platted by Robbins, was initially built for Levi and Maria Stodder of Naperville for a cost of about \$3800. They moved to the new house in Hinsdale in the fall of 1869. A few months later, in February 1870, the Whitneys purchased the house for \$7500 thus giving the Stodders a substantial gain. By that time the population of Hinsdale had grown to about 500 (12). Other new residents included real estate developers, Chicago businessmen, lawyers and railroad officials. The latter may help explain the excellent rail service between Hinsdale and Chicago, with 24 trains a day for trips of 30 to 60 minutes duration according to an 1874 account (13).

While growth slowed for a time in the 1870's, as Chicago emerged as a center of transportation and manufacturing Hinsdale grew rapidly in population and reputation as a desirable suburban community. The newly incorporated village began a series of street improvements and gradually assumed additional municipal functions. By 1890 its population had grown to 1600 and the village was being touted as the "Gold Coast of DuPage". Hinsdale was the first community in DuPage County to establish a municipal water works and power plant. Palatial homes along County Line Road became known throughout the country as "Millionaires' Row". By the early 1900's ". . . Hinsdale was about as comfortable and prosperous a suburban town as any in America." (15). Today, 90 years later, Hinsdale's population is now 17,000 and the village continues to remain one of Chicago's most attractive and desirable suburbs. Village government remains at the center of community actions to maintain and improve Hinsdale.

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What Happened to Whitney?

In 1873 Whitney's business and political career seemed to be at a peak. In Chicago and its Suburbs, published in 1874, some three dozen leading citizens of Hinsdale were mentioned including the ". . . Honorable Wm. M. Whitney . . . and others (which) have pleasant and commodious homes"(16). But misfortune soon befell the Whitney family.

The Panic of 1873 greatly depressed real estate in the area which must have hurt Whitney's business. The death of his wife Sarah a few years later may have caused additional problems. In 1879 the Whitney House was sold for overdue property taxes going back to 1875. The selling price was 75% of the amount paid by Whitney in 1870 (17). Other real estate transactions of Whitney's showed similar results. Whitney dropped from view after serving as Hinsdale's police magistrate from 1878 to 1880, with no further record found about him in local histories, County property records or the U.S. census (18). It was not until the village's centennial in 1973 that the role of Whitney was rediscovered by Timothy Bakken, a local historian, as explained in his book Hinsdale in a chapter entitled "Forgotten Man, Memorable Deed".

While Whitney was ultimately unsuccessful in his real estate ventures, his influence in leading the local residents to incorporate certainly was, by definition, a seminal event in the history of the village. In a broader sense, he appeared to be typical of the new species of American businessman on the frontier so well described by Daniel Boorstin as

"Businessman Americanus . . . a peculiarly American type of community maker and community leader. His starting belief was in the interfusing of public and private prosperity . . . when he first appeared, his primary commodity was land and his secondary commodity transportation. This transformation of land rights and transport rights from political symbols and heirlooms into mere commodities was also an American phenomenon." (19)

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Subsequent to William Whitney 18 different families have owned his house and hundreds of people have called it home. Over the years the more noteworthy owners and residents included Adam and Emilie Glos who bought the house in 1879 for back taxes, probably as an investment. The Glos' were part of an Elmhurst family considered the richest in DuPage County at the time. Later the four offspring of the Hinckley family (1880 - 1912) became involved in law, street railways, mining and education activities across the U.S. Later residents made their mark in medicine, real estate, manufacturing and banking and three were listed in Who's Who of Chicago. In 1970 the Whitney House was featured in a national television commercial by the Hallmark Greeting Card Company (20). Because of this and its central location and excellent architectural integrity, it is now widely known locally as the "Hallmark House".

ENDNOTES

1. Bakken, Timothy, Hinsdale, the Hinsdale Doings, pp.24-26.
2. U.S. Census records on file at the Wheaton Public Library, Wheaton, Illinois.
3. Bateman, Newton and Selby, Paul(eds.), Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of DuPage County, Volume II, Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913, p.642.
4. Thompson, Richard A., DuPage Roots, DuPage County Historical Society, 1985, p.42.
5. DuPage County property and tax records, Recorder and Tax Collector offices, Wheaton, Illinois.
6. Ibid.
7. Bakken, op. cit. p.24.
8. Bakken, op. cit. pp.24-25.
9. Bakken, op. cit. p. 26.
10. Bakken, op. cit. p. 27.

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11. DuPage County records, op. cit.
12. U. S. Census, op. cit.
13. Chamberlin, Everett, Chicago and its Suburbs, T. A. Hungerford and Co., Chicago, 1874, p.419.
14. Thompson, op. cit. p. 52.
15. Grow, Lawrence, On the 8:02 - An Informal History of Commuting by Rail in America, Mayflower Books, New York, 1979, p.158.
16. Chamberlin, op. cit. p. 420.
17. DuPage County records, op. cit.
18. Bakken, op. cit. p. 26 as well as author's own extensive search.
19. Boorstin, Daniel J., The Americans: The National Experience, Vintage Books Random House, New York, 1965, pp.115-116.
20. Chicago Daily News, "A Glimmer of Stardom for a Quiet Suburb", November 13, 1970. Also Chicago Tribune, "Snowy Hinsdale Home Glistens", November 26, 1970.

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Chamberlin, Everett, Chicago and Its Suburbs, T. A. Hungerford and Co., Chicago, 1874.

DuPage County property and tax records, Recorder and Tax Collector offices, Wheaton, Illinois.

Grow, Lawrence, On the 8:02 - An Informal History of Commuting by Rail in America, Mayflower Books, New York, 1979.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, pp. 210-229.

Thompson, Richard A., DuPage Roots, DuPage County Historical Society, 1985.

U.S. Census records on file at the Wheaton Public Library, Wheaton, Illinois.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Whitney, William, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Du Page

DATE RECEIVED: 9/19/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: OCT 03 1989
DATE OF 16TH DAY: OCT 19 1989 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/03/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001731

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/19/89 DATE Entered in the National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederic C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

View of north (front) and east sides

Photo #1



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cve

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F.C. Cve

View of north (front) and west side
from sidewalk

Photo #2



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cve

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cve

View of north and east sides
from foot of driveway

Photo #3



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

View of east side

Photo #4



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

West and south (rear) view

Photo #6



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William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F.C. Cue

Front entrance (north)

Photo #7



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

View from east porch looking
north to First street

Photo #e



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

Front (north) gable details

Photo #9



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

View of front porch details

Photo #10



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

Rear view

Photo # 11



William Whitney House

Minsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cue

East rear view showing garage and

walkway connection to house

Photo #12



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cve

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F. C. Cve

View of front parlor

Photo #13



William Whitney House

Hinsdale, Illinois

Photo by Frederick C. Cue

June 19, 1989

Negative held by F.C. Cue

View of front hall & stairs

Photo #14



Residence of G.W. Hirkley - 1886

William Whitney House
Hinsdale, Illinois

Photographer unknown

Taken in summer of 1886

Negative held by Hinsdale
Historical Society

View of north (front) and east sides

Exhibit B

Missing Core Documentation

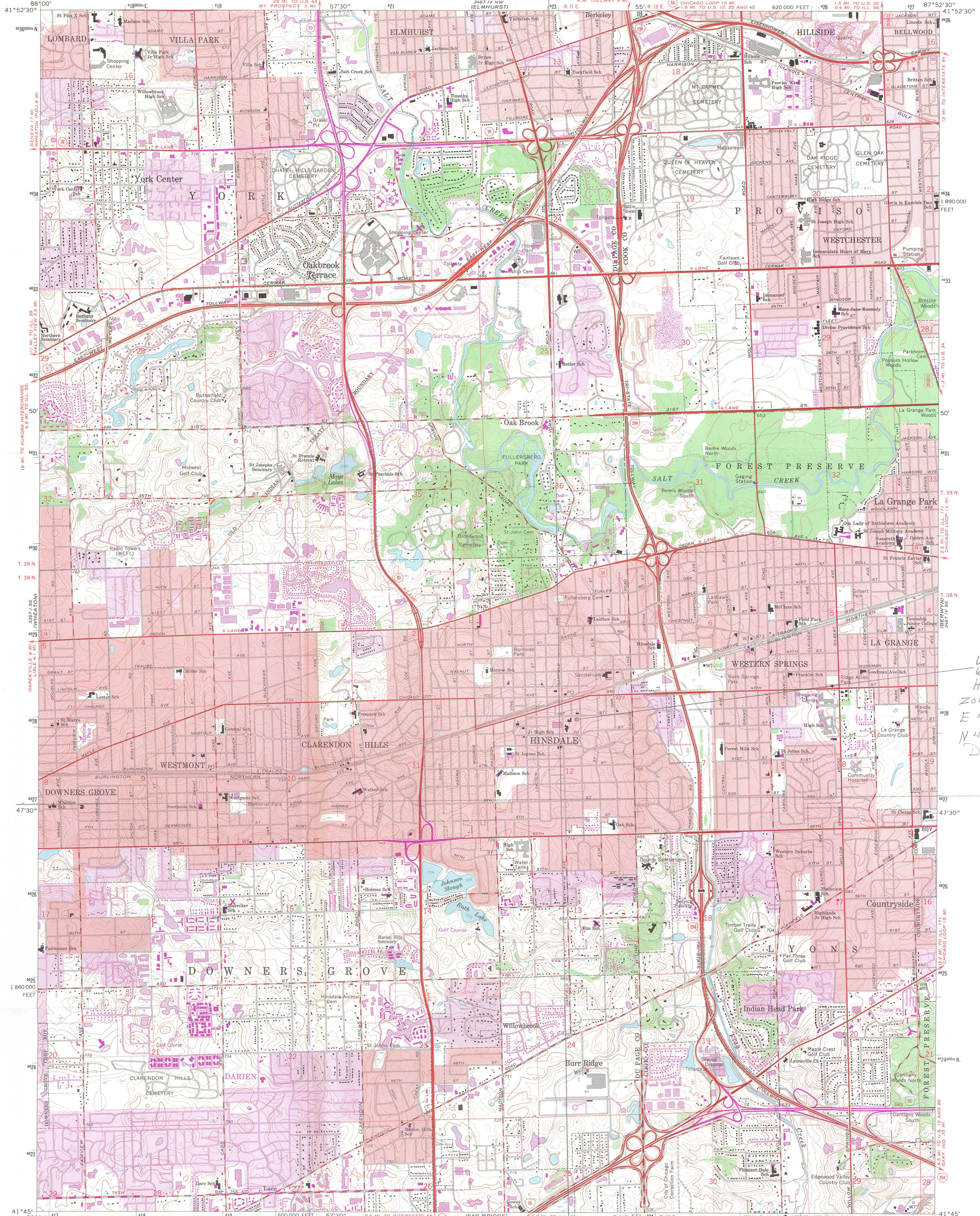
Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Whitney, William, House	DuPage, Illinois	89001731

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

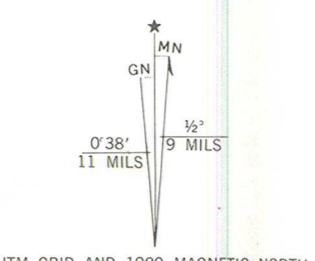
Photographs (Missing Photo 5)

USGS Map



William
Whitney
House
Zone 16
E 4133 195
N 4657 910
DuPage Co. IL

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Illinois Geological Survey Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Cook County Highway Department Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962-63. Topography by planetable surveys 1925 Revised 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters north and 5 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



SCALE 1:24,000
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

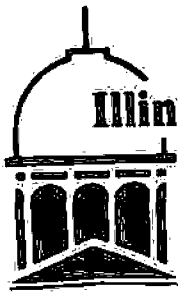
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1972 and 1978. Map edited 1980
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

HINSDALE, ILL.
N4145—W8752.57.5

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972 AND 1980
DMA 3467 IV SW—SERIES 1983



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

SEP 19 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

September 15, 1989

Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Dept. of the Interior
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the nomination materials and relevant documentation for the following properties that were recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and nominated by Dr. Devine, the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Stewart, Minnie, House, Monmouth
Whitney, William, House, Hinsdale
Inman Hotel, Champaign
Crow Island School, Winnetka
West Jackson Boulevard Historic District
Boundary Extension, Chicago
Farm House, University of Illinois, Urbana

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register Coordinator

AVS/ws

Enclosures