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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

other names/site number Ravine Place

#### 2. Location

street & number 637 North Batavia Avenue  not for publication

city or town Batavia  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Kane code 089 zip code 60510

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William C. Gandy, SHP 012-21-92  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

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

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

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper **Entered in the National Register**

Almond Byne

Date of Action

2/3/93

Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House  
Name of Property

Kane, IL  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

Wood

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

The 1906, Mrs. A. W. Gridley House was designed by American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. The house was designed for Mrs. A. W. Gridley, and Mr. Wright named it "Ravine Place," for the gently sloping wildflower ravine on the south side of the property. The house sits on a 2.3 acre wooded lot at 637 North Batavia Avenue, Batavia, Illinois. The surrounding neighborhood is a mixture of old and new homes, many of which were built on property once part of the Gridley estate. The house was constructed of earth tone-tinted stucco and light brown stained cedar trim. The original shake cedar roof is gone and has been replaced with asphalt shingles that have a shake appearance.

The cruciform plan which Wright often used in his Prairie School houses is the basic form for the Gridley House. Although the main block of the house appears square, the house is actually a cross plan of considerable extension. Wright's cubic form is also evident in the thickness of the main block, the continuous band of mullioned windows that are brought out to the eaves' edge in the front, and the cantilevered slab that extends over the front terrace doors in the center of the lower story. The main block of the house faces east and sits forward. The left arm of the cross extends south from the center of the house. This arm is a very long projecting one-story porch with the usual hip roof and terrace walls. The porch is balanced by the narrow two-story closed wing on the north side creating the right arm of the cross.

The north view of the house has the two-story wing sitting forward in the center of the house, with a band of windows on both stories. The front door is tucked into the northeast corner where the two-story main block connects to the north wing on the east. Tucked into the northwest corner, made by the connection of the two-story back wing to the north wing, is the one-story kitchen addition, with the two-story back wing rising above.

The west view of the house has the two-story back wing sitting forward at the center of the house. This is the only surface of the house that has no windows. Set back on the north is the one-story kitchen addition with the two-story north wing rising above. Set back on the south side of the back wing is a small section of the two-story main block of the house and extending from that is the long one-story covered porch.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

The south view of the house has the one-story porch sitting forward at the center with a wood slat screen at the end. Set back to the west is the two-story back wing that includes the back entrance. Set back to the east is the two-story front wing of the house.

The earth-toned plaster surfaces are a continuous skin over the architectural structure. The surface is broken by cedar trimmed multipaned windows and a cedar band that runs below the second story windows. The band flows continuously around the main structure emphasizing the horizontality of Prairie School architecture. This elongated feeling is reinforced in the length of the side porch. The wide overhanging eaves and the low-pitched hipped roof seem to hug the ground.

The exterior of the house has had very few changes. The most apparent is the absence of the stucco terrace walls that surrounded the front wing. These walls were attached to the front of the house by an above ground terrace. Sometime in the 1940s, considerable water damage was incurred, possibly due to the failure of the interior gutter, and required part of the concrete foundation to be repaired using cement block. The terrace was removed and replaced with a dirt terrace. Today, large yews planted between the pillars form a natural wall. A new wood deck covering the earthen mound was added in 1992, to recreate the terrace effect around the wing.

In 1987, some repairs were made to water-damaged areas of the house at that time the house was restuccoed. The stucco had a great deal of cracking that allowed water to penetrate the surface. A tinted stucco was used that matched what had previously been on the house.

The only other exterior change is in the back northwest corner, which is not visible from either of the two roads that border the property. This again is another area of the house that sustained severe water damage to the foundation. In 1992, the basement entrance was removed, the foundation was reinforced and a 12' x 15' kitchen addition was added. All appointments and materials were carefully made in keeping with the design of the house. The architect for the renovations was Bob Shemanski.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

In 1988, the non-contributing carriage barn was purchased from a neighbor and moved to the northwest corner of the property. The circa 1880 two-story wood frame carriage barn is used for storage and as a garage.

Wright's Prairie School design is just as evident inside the house. The walls are a light natural toned textured plaster, and the wood trim encircles the entire house just above the windows and doorways. Hardwood floors meld into layers of molding, and the plaster walls are geometrically framed in wood. White oak floors and trim were used throughout the formal rooms of the house. The oak floors continue up the front staircase and through the family living quarters. The wall and doors upstairs are all done in pine, as well as the floors of the servants' quarters. The kitchen and butler's pantry floors are maple, but the doors and trim remain pine.

As you enter the front door of the house on the north, you are immediately pulled into the openness of Wright's design. Both sides of the front hall flow into the next rooms creating an uninterrupted seventy-five foot interior expanse running north and south.

A large living room to the east, opens off the hall at the center of the house. The room was designed with the distinctive Roman brick fireplace as its focal point. Light fills the room from the side windows and glass terrace doors. Oak and plaster counter-balanced radiator covers were designed to blend into the woodwork beneath the side windows. The trim line continues into the built-in oak bookcases. Two open doorways on either side of the fireplace allow entrance to the dining room and hall.

The elongated dining room to the south, once again accentuates the horizontal. The built-in oak buffet with leaded glass lights at the top is another Wright trademark. Glass terrace doors that comprise the south wall of the room open to a long covered porch with half walls and a wooden slat screen at the end. Nestled in the dining room corner is a swinging door that gives east access to the butler's pantry with built-in cabinets and copper sink.

The study sits at the north end of the hall. The room is centered with another Roman brick fireplace. Wright also included an oak built-in gun and trophy case and a built-in wood

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

box next to the fireplace. The den, like so many other rooms in the house, has a wall banded with windows that wrap around the corners to allow a full day of light.

Off the hall and sandwiched between the dining room and the front staircase is a narrow hall that serves as a coat room with large hooks in the upper molding. This hall connects to the back wing of the house. A small refrigerator room, off the back hall, was turned into a powder room at an earlier date.

The back wing of the house was designed as a servant's work and living quarters. The floors change from oak to maple and pine, as does the trim. The 1992, 12' x 15' addition to the small working kitchen now allows room for an informal eating area. The kitchen remodeling was done with careful attention to original details.

A very simple room with only two windows served as the servant's sitting room. This room at the back of the house, has convenient access to the kitchen, butler's pantry, basement, and a servant's staircase.

The broad front oak staircase sits in the center of the house off the main hall. The staircase is beautifully ornamented with layers of oak molding. The stairs lead to a large landing where three steps reverse and continue to the main upper hall and five bedrooms. The stairway rail and balustrades create a half wall in the upper hall. The wide hall receives natural light from the glass doors that lead to a small covered porch over the front door.

The north bedroom, over the study is the site of the third Roman brick fireplace and has the same wraparound windows tucked under the eaves. There is also a walk-in closet that has its own window.

The west bedroom, over the kitchen has a full wall of windows. In this room, as well as the rest of the bedrooms, Wright lowered the ceiling in front of the wall of windows, creating an intimate space within the room.

The two east bedrooms both have the wraparound windows that fill the rooms with the morning light. These two rooms were severely affected by the early water damage to the front

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

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foundation. Engineers felt that the water sitting around the front foundation weakened the structure, putting stress on the king trusses in the roof. These trusses are what supported the entire second floor wing. The damaged foundation caused the bedroom and bathroom floors to separate from the wall and sink almost four inches. This created a ram affect into the rooms. During the 1992 renovations, the floor was supported with a new truss, the plumbing was replaced, and a closet in the southeast bedroom was removed to enlarge the bathroom. That bedroom is now serving as a sitting room. Due to the replacement of the new support system, the living room ceiling and wall separating the two upstairs bedrooms were dry walled. Plaster was repaired where the plumbing was replaced.

The second upstairs bath sits off the hall. None of the bathroom fixtures were original. They appear to have been remodeled in the thirties. In 1992, a large portion of the plumbing was replaced and the bathrooms were carefully updated, but in keeping with the style of the house.

Off the large stair landing is a door that leads to the servant's staircase, a storage room converted into a laundry room in 1992, and a few more steps lead to a small servant's sleeping room.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1906

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Wright, Frank Lloyd

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	390960	4634850
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jerry and Joan Rumps

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date October 22, 1992

street & number 637 North Batavia Avenue telephone 708-879-8368

city or town Batavia state Illinois zip code 60510

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Jerry and Joan Rumps

street & number 637 North Batavia Avenue telephone 708-879-8368

city or town Batavia state Illinois zip code 60510

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

The 1906, Mrs. A. W. Gridley House is significant under Criterion C both as a work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright and also as an example of Prairie School architecture that began around the turn of the century.

Frank Lloyd Wright's career spanned seventy years, during which time he designed a variety of architectural structures. The 1906, Gridley House was designed nineteen years after Wright moved to Chicago and started working for architect, Joseph Lyman Silsbee in 1887. A year later he joined the staff of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, where he remained until 1893. At that point, Wright began his own practice, keeping an office in Chicago, but doing much of his designing at his Oak Park home and studio. Many of Wright's designs reflect Sullivan's influence in harmony of form to function.

Prairie School houses of the early 1900s became Wright's first distinctive style, and have been considered one of his greatest achievements.<sup>1</sup> Wright's Prairie School houses were primarily built between 1900 and 1913, with Wright advancing his style but still retaining some of the Prairie elements beyond 1913. The Gridley House was built in the middle of this period. Prairie School houses expanded the inside to the outdoors through windows, porches, and terraces. The low horizontal form of the houses seem to grow out of the ground. This effect was expanded by the use of natural materials, such as wood, brick, and stucco.

The Gridley House was designed at the height of Wright's Prairie School period and stands as an excellent example of Wright's Prairie School houses. The building incorporates one of Wright's major innovations, where the design of the interior space was not enclosed in the traditional sense.<sup>2</sup> The rooms within the house flow easily into one another. The house was designed for the property, with the southern porch extending out to the ravine, and with ample windows in the living and dining rooms to allow natural surroundings to become part of the house.<sup>3</sup> Art glass windows, used in many of his in-town Prairie School houses for privacy, were not needed.<sup>4</sup> The large expanse of property provided the necessary privacy and the mullioned windows provided the frame for the natural landscape.

As with his other Prairie School houses, Wright brought the house down to the horizontal in a pleasing relationship to the ground.<sup>5</sup> The horizontal lines of the exterior are accentuated by

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

the low, cantilevered roof with its huge overhang, and the continuous cedar trim and banded windows. The house becomes part of the surroundings by his use of earth-toned colors and materials.

Wright carries his theme into the house with the use of natural materials and colors. The distinctive wraparound windows were designed to bring the outside in. The running lines of the floors, trim, brick, and windows reinforce the horizontal.

The floor plan of the Gridley House shows a great deal of similarity to the 1901 Ladies' Home Journal "A Home in a Prairie Town" by Wright,<sup>6</sup> the 1903 Francis W. Little House in Peoria, Illinois,<sup>7</sup> and also to the 1902, Ward W. Willits House in Highland Park, Illinois.<sup>8</sup> The exterior of the Willits House shares the long horizontal lines of the side porch, the stucco and cedar trimmed exterior, and the walled front wing. All three houses share a similar cruciform design.

Wright went on to create more affordable housing in the Prairie School design, such as the project for the Ladies' Home Journal of 1907, "A Fireproof House for \$5000." As Wright became increasingly confident in his abilities, his architecture became bolder and more daring. In 1915 he began designing partial prefabs called "American System Ready-Cut." As his work continued he increasingly put an emphasis on abstract forms, cantilevered planes, and geometric masses.<sup>9</sup>

In 1906, the northwest corner of Batavia was owned by large landholders. Most owned property on both sides of Batavia Avenue (now route 31), down to the Fox River on the east and to the old Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks to the west.<sup>10</sup> The Kane County Atlas of 1892, showed Mrs. A. W. Gridley (widow) to own 15.65 acres, including the 2.3 acres where the house still stands. The Batavia and Geneva Township line runs through the property, and in 1906, it was not within the city limits. The absence of records makes it hard to know the exact dates of construction of homes along Batavia Avenue, but it appears that there were only a few in 1906. In the following years more large homes were built, making Batavia Avenue an impressive neighborhood.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

One-half mile to the north is Fabyan Villa, which is in the National Register of Historic Places, and was renovated by Frank Lloyd Wright at about the same time the Gridley House was built.<sup>11</sup> In neighboring Geneva, the P. D. Hoyt House was built in 1906. Many of the same Prairie School elements can be found in the three houses, but each retains its individuality.

The Fabyan Villa, being a renovation, was adapted to the original foundation and frame of the house, putting constraints on Wright's design. Unlike the Gridley House, the Villa has a gable roof with peaked windows. Wright used these windows to echo the roof line of the house.

The P. D. Hoyt House has the same stuccoed and cedar trimmed exterior as the Gridley House, but is much smaller. The house is a small self-contained cubic form.<sup>12</sup>

Copies of the house plans show clearly that the house and barn were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for Mrs. A. W. Gridley in September, 1906. Local historical society records and newspaper articles state the Mr. A. W. Gridley died in 1895, before the house was built. It is unknown if Mrs. Gridley commissioned the house to be built or if her son, Logan, commissioned it for his mother. In 1912, Mrs. Gridley sold the house and moved in with her daughter after her son, Logan married and moved out.

In 1912, Mr. Frank Snow bought the house. The Snow family were large land owners in Kane County and owned the Challenge Windmill Company in Batavia. Frank Snow later became President of the Challenge Windmill Company.

During the years the Snow family owned the house, much of the back land was sold off to developers. The area west of the property is now a quiet residential neighborhood. A road was put in along the south edge of the property. At that time the barn being in disrepair and sitting where the road was to run, was removed and destroyed. When the house was sold in 1981, there were just over three acres left.

The house remained in the Snow family until 1981, when daughters Mary and Francis Moran decided to sell the house and move to California. At that time they sold only the house and the lot behind the house with the tennis courts to an investor,

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

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Mrs. Sara Grace. Mrs. Grace rented out the house and in 1985, sold the back lots with the tennis court to Mrs. Ruth Burnham. Mrs. Burnham removed the tennis court and built a house on the property. The Snow family then sold the land on the east side of Batavia Avenue. That left Mrs. Grace with the present 2.3 acres.

In 1987, due to large cracks in the stucco, Mrs. Grace had the entire house restuccoed. She also had some of the ceiling in the downstairs repaired. In 1988, Mrs. Grace purchased the Smith Barn that sat across the street from the house to the south and had it moved to the property where it sits today as a noncontributing building. The two-story wood frame barn is thought to have been built around 1880, and now serves as a garage. After Mrs. Grace's death, the family decided to sell the house. The house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Rumps of Batavia, in 1992.

The 1992 renovations have been very much in keeping with the style of the house, but most importantly have addressed many of the critical areas that were jeopardizing its condition. The house remains an excellent example of Wright's Prairie School homes and now will be able to remain so for many more years.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

Notes

1. Hitchcock, Henry-Russell. The Nature of Materials: The Buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright, 1887-1941. N.Y., DaCapo Press, 1942. p. 49.
2. Twombly, Robert C. Frank Lloyd Wright His Life and His Architecture. N.Y., Wiley-Interscience Publication, 1979. p. 86.
3. Ibid. p. 66.
4. Pfeiffer, Bruce Brooks. Frank Lloyd Wright Monograph 1902-1906. Tokyo, A.D.A. Edita, 1987. p. 366.
5. Twombly, Robert C. Frank Lloyd Wright His Life and His Architecture. N.Y., Wiley-Interscience Publication, 1979. p. 67.
6. Hitchcock, Henry-Russell. The Nature of Materials: The Buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright, 1887-1941. N.Y., DaCapo Press, 1941. p. 44.
7. Storrer, William Allin. The Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1982. p. 70.
8. Brooks, Harold Allen. Frank Lloyd Wright and The Prairie School. N.Y., George Braziller, Inc., 1984. p. 18.
9. Hitchcock, Henry-Russell. The Nature of Materials: The Buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright, 1887-1941. N.Y., DaCapo Press, 1941. p. 49-50.
10. Mair, Thomas A. Batavia Revisited. Batavia, A. & N. Enterprises, LTD, 1990. p. 145, 149, 150.
11. Storrer, William Allin. The Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1982. p. 121.
12. Twombly, Robert C. Frank Lloyd Wright His Life and His Architecture. N.Y., Wiley-Interscience Publication, 1979. p. 77.

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

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Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House

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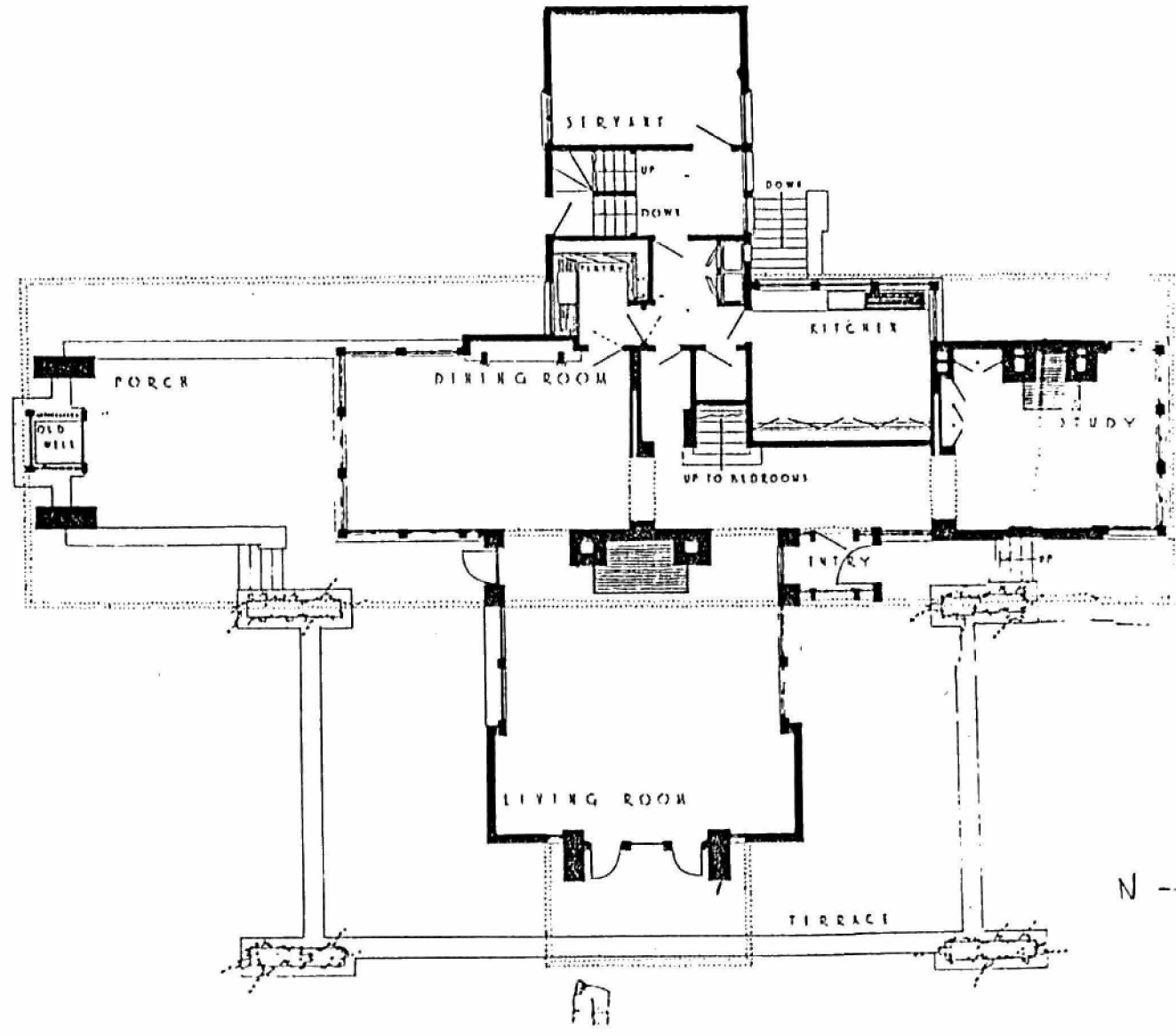
Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 3 of Ravine Place, Batavia, Kane County, Illinois. P.I.N.:  
12-15-301-052, 12-51-301-055.

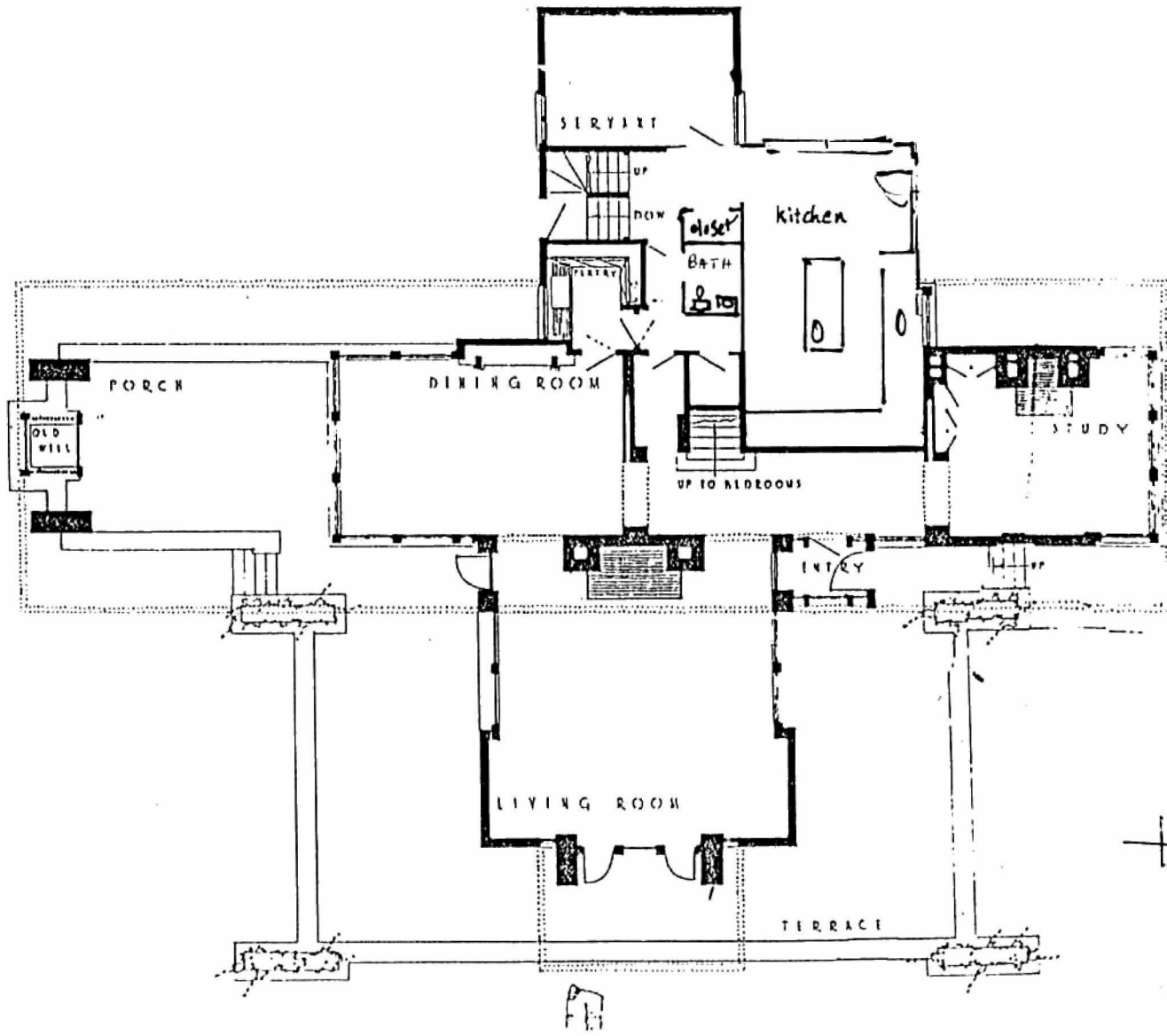
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and lot that has historically been part of the Mrs. A. W. Gridley House and that maintain historic integrity. The parcels of the original estate west of the house have been excluded because it has been subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood.

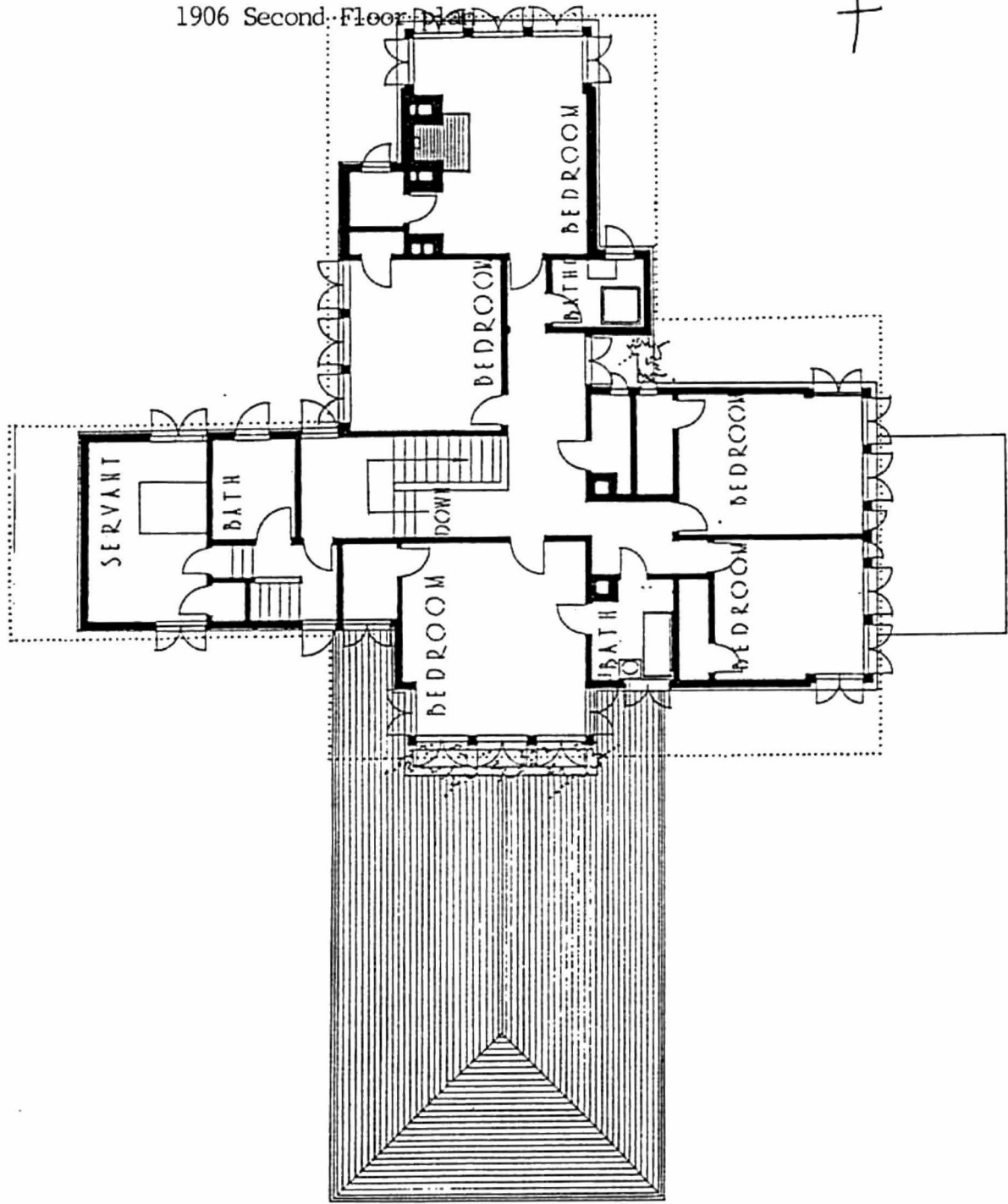
Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House  
1906 First Floor Plan



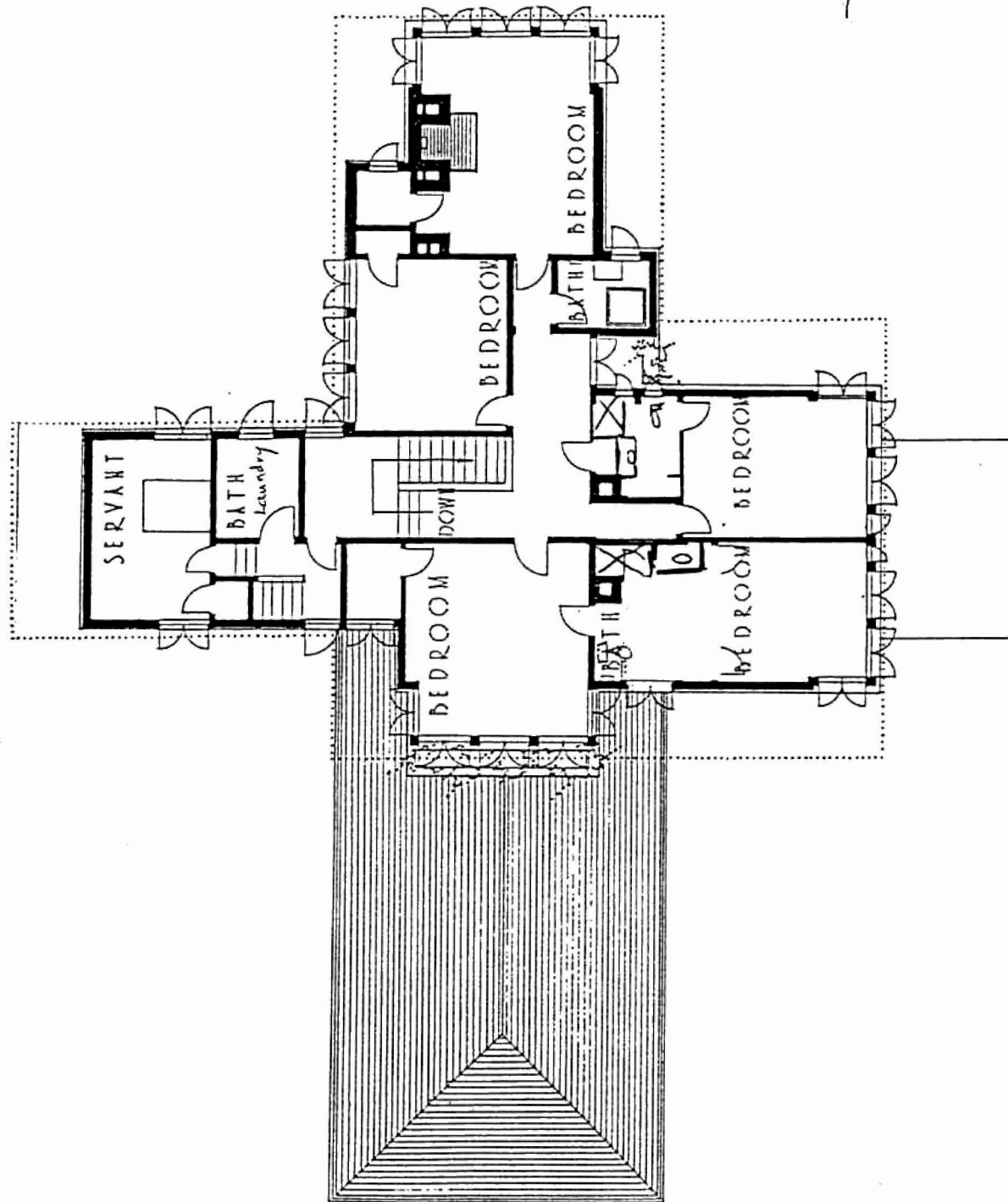
Gridley, Mrs. A. W. House  
1992 First Floor Plan



Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House  
1906 Second Floor Plan



Gridley, Mrs. A. W., House  
1992 Second Floor Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Gridley, Mrs., A. W., House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Kane

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/92                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/12/93  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/28/93                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/11/93  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92001850

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    2/3/93 DATE

Entered in ~~TBM~~  
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

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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 \_\_\_\_\_



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W., HOUSE  
KANE, IL

KAZ AYUKAWA STUDIO

1992

BATAVIA, IL

CAMERA FACING WEST

VIEW OF FRONT OF HOUSE FACING EAST

MAIN BLOCK OF HOUSE FORWARD

NORTH WING TO THE RIGHT

PORCH ROOF TO THE LEFT



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W. HOUSE

KANE, IL

JOAN TRUMPS

1992

BATAVIA, IL

CAMERA FACING SOUTH

VIEW OF NORTH SIDE OF HOUSE

NORTH WING FORWARD

FRONT DOOR AND FRONT WING ON THE LEFT

KITCHEN POSITION AND BACK WING TO THE RIGHT



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W. HOUSE  
KANE, IL  
JOAN TRUMPS  
1992  
BATAVIA, IL

CAMERA FACING EAST  
VIEW OF THE WEST (BACK) SIDE OF HOUSE  
BACK WING FORWARD  
MAIN BLOCK AND PORCH ON THE RIGHT  
KITCHEN ADDITION AND NORTH WING ON THE LEFT



GRIOLLEY, MRS. A.W., HOUSE  
KANE, IL  
JOAN RUMPS  
1992  
BATAVIA, IL

CAMERA FACING NORTH  
VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE  
ONE STORY PORCH IN THE FRONT  
MAIN BLOCK OF HOUSE IN THE BACK



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W., HOUSE

637 N. BATAVIA AVE

BATAVIA, IL, HANE COUNTY

JOAN RUMPS

10/15/1992

637 N. BATAVIA AVE., BATAVIA, ILL.

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST, LIVING ROOM

Joan Rump



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W., HOUSE

637 N. BATAVIA AVE

BATAVIA, ILL, HANE COUNTY

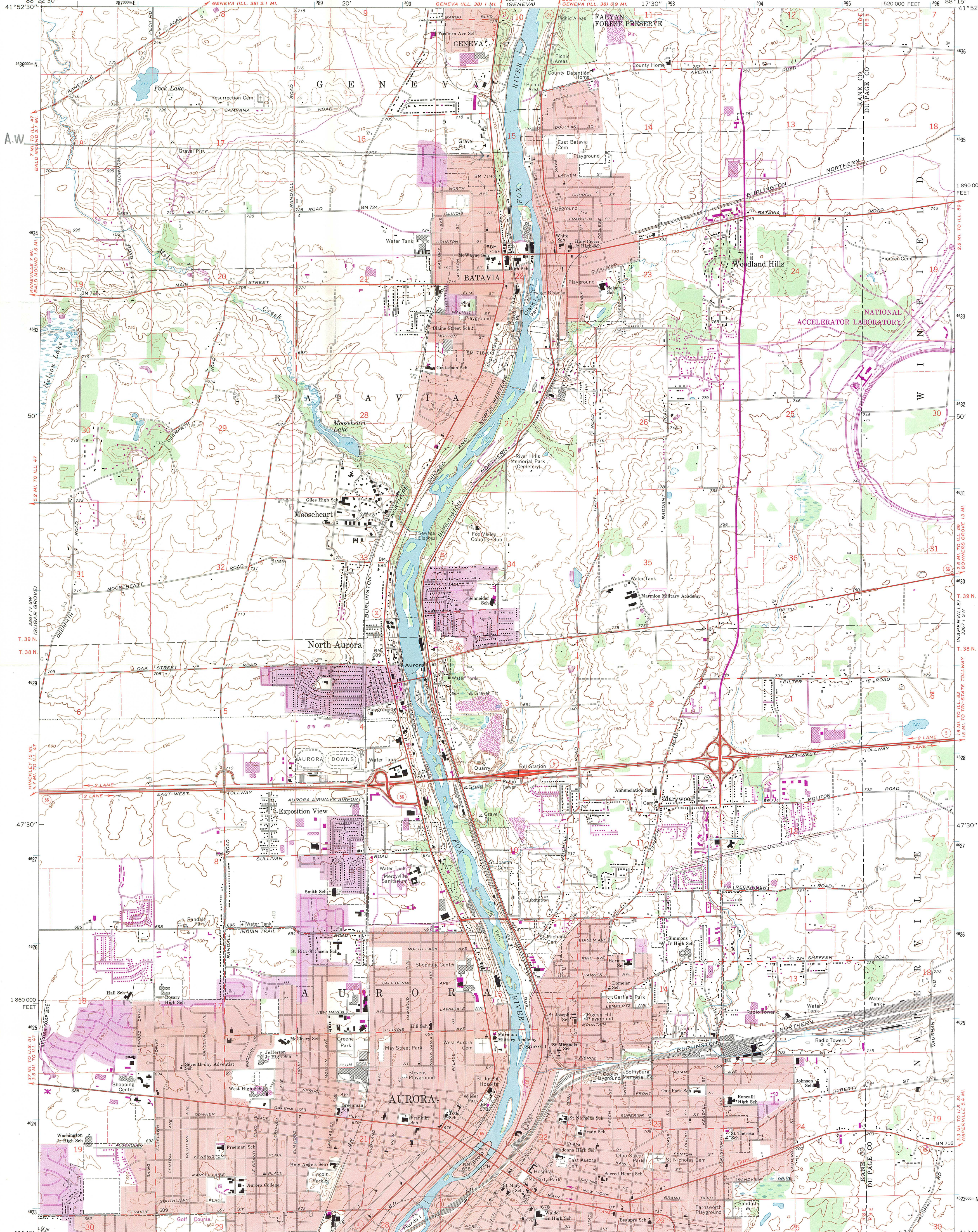
JOAN RUMPS

10/15/1992

637 N. BATAVIA AVENUE, BATAVIA, ILL

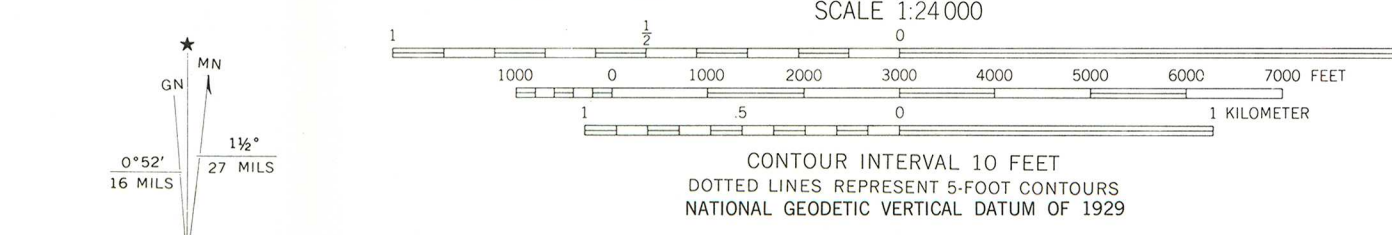
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST. DINING ROOM

Dining Room



GRIDLEY, MRS. A.W.  
HOUSE  
ZONE 16  
E 390960  
N 4634850

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1963. Topography by planetable surveys 1948. Revised 1964  
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  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1972. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Map photoinspected 1978  
No major culture or drainage changes observed

Place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 2 meters north and  
6 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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

AURORA NORTH, ILL.

N4145-W8815/7.5  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1978  
1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1972  
AMS 3367 IV SE-SERIES V863



**Illinois Historic  
Preservation Agency**

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

RECEIVED  
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NATIONAL  
REGISTER

December 22, 1992

Ms. Beth Boland  
National Register Program  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
800 N. Capitol Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination forms and accompanying documentation for the following properties that were nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Abraham Groesbeck House, Chicago  
Cornelius Flagg Farmstead, Sherman vicinity  
Bryant H. and Lucie Barber House, Polo  
Mrs. A. W. Gridley House, Batavia  
E. B. Colwell and Company Department Store, Monmouth  
White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase), White Hall

Please note that no USGS map was submitted with the White Hall Historic District (Boundary Increase). It was not necessary to amend the UTM references for the boundary increase. Apparently the UTMs for the original district boundaries were drawn to include the U.S. Post Office, and therefore the UTMs remain exactly the same for this boundary increase. Also, the U.S. Postal Service was officially notified of this nomination as per the federal regulations

The Mayor of Chicago did not comment on the Abraham Groesbeck House, therefore only the comment letter from the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is attached to the nomination form (along with my preliminary opinion.)

Beth Boland  
December 22, 1992  
Page 2

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ann", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ann V. Swallow  
Survey & National Register  
Coordinator

encl.