

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC RED BUD HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

An irregular area largely defined by Main and Market streets and their intersection

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Red Bud

___ VICINITY OF

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

24th

STATE

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY

Randolph

CODE

077

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple - see accompanying list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Randolph County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Randolph County

DATE

October 1972

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE

Illinois

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The City of Red Bud (1970 population: 2,559) lies in extreme northern Randolph County, just below the Monroe County line, about 40 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo. Situated on a rising eminence in Horse Prairie, the surface of the town site, like that of the surrounding Prairie, is undulating and generally devoid of prominent topographical features. The region, as its name implies, was originally prairie, but has been under cultivation since the last years of the 18th Century.

The Red Bud Historic District embraces much of the built-up portion of the city, but is generally confined to Main and Market streets, the old roads which were probably responsible for Red Bud's being where it is and the roads along which most of the city's earlier development took place. The main criterion for the specific delineation of the boundary was visual cohesion, i.e. those contiguous areas contributing visually to the historic character of the town or visibly deriving their character from its development as a 19th Century crossroads commercial town were included while all others were excluded. A secondary, yet still major consideration in determining the boundary was to provide a sufficient residential framework for the appreciation of Red Bud's significant commercial core. On the north, along Main, the district boundary virtually coincides with the limit of the built-up part of the city. Northeast of Main and Market, areas marked by unsympathetic industrial uses or characterized by a preponderance of newer and/or minor older structures have been excluded. On Market itself, the eastward extent of the district is terminated by modern structures that replaced Red Bud's old school on the north side of the street and by the actual limit of older fabric on the south side. Southeast of Main and Market, the area north of 2nd is of mixed character but sufficiently new or minor as to warrant exclusion, while those areas excluded south of 2nd are almost completely new. South of roughly 6th Street, no older fabric exists. Southwest of Main and Market, the gap on the west side of Locust south of 4th represents a new parsonage and addition to St. John the Baptist Church, while the remainder of the boundary here reflects a clear break between older and newer development. The westward extent on Market is wholly determined by the high incidence of modern structures beyond the district boundary. Northwest of Main and Market there is another mixed area with no consistent historic character. Several seeming irregularities in the boundary are occasioned by the fact that Red Bud, Bloom, and particularly Oak are streets almost in the nature of alleys, with very few structures fronting on them -- boundary segments on or near these streets, therefore, are most often determined by conditions on Main, Market, Olive, Locust, etc.

Land use within the district is almost entirely commercial or residential, with the former increasing in concentration as one approaches the intersection of Main and Market. Since Red Bud only recently adopted zoning ordinances, commercial uses are also scattered in mainly residential areas, particularly along Main Street. Mixed commercial/residential uses are encountered with relative frequency on both Main and Market, which in most cases reflects the fact that upper stories of many commercial structures are still used for residential purposes. The only federal property in the district is the disasterously intrusive Federal Building and U.S. Post Office at Main and First.

Structural density in the Red Bud Historic District is directly related to use, with residential density generally very low and commercial density quite high. In the central commercial area -- specifically on Market from Oak to Lincoln and on Main from Red Bud to First -- the structures form a virtually closed wall at the building line, in which all of the older elements are between two and three stories high and all but two are of masonry construction. Residences are almost all single-family detached and about equally divided between frame and masonry construction. Most are placed relatively close to the street with little set-back from the building line. No residence is more than two stories

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high, with the majority being one or 1½ stories, and larger and smaller houses are most often disposed in a rather random juxtaposition, although there is a higher concentration of larger houses along S.Main than along other streets. The tallest structures in the district are the spires of the two churches at 4th and Bloom and 4th and Locust, respectively,

Red Bud's street pattern is that of an imperfectly expressed rectangular grid aligned along major compass points. The historic district, however, is dominated by the simple cross formed by Main and Market streets, both of which are state highways and both of which bear moderately heavy non-local traffic. Most structures in the district front on these same thoroughfares, with the remainder generally fronting on the other north-south streets.

Of 195 structures encompassed within the Red Bud Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 62 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 13 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Of the remaining older structures (99), 12 are of better than average background quality and about 10 commercial structures must be considered of special importance since they are elements in the closed commercial wall. Over half of the other background structures have been covered with modern siding materials and at least three have been intrusively remodeled. Most - 15 - recent structures are at least acceptable in terms of scale, material, and use. Seven intrusions have been identified, six of them structures (3.0% of all extant structures). The seven are: an unsightly area of agricultural implement storage on the west side of Main between 4th and 5th; a group of four house trailers at Pine and Lincoln and a group of two on the east side of Main north of Olive; a one-story commercial structure on the east side of Main north of Olive, intrusive in terms of scale and massing; another commercial structure at Main and Red Bud, intrusive on the same grounds as the preceding; a one-story commercial structure on Main south of First, intrusive in terms of scale, siting, and material; and the Federal Building and U.S.Post Office at 134 S.Main, intrusive in terms of material, scale, design, siting, etc. The last two, above all the Federal Building, are the only major intrusions.

The oldest known structure in the district (v.No.12 below) dates from 1855 and is cast in a modified Greek Revival Style. Far more prevalent are late examples of the Federal Style, often executed with surprising purity despite their late date (incl.Nos.1, 5,5a,7,10,16a-b). Buildings with strong Italianate leanings are also quite common (incl.Nos.4,5b,6,8,14-15), particularly among the commercial structures. Several examples of a cottage type that was popular until about 1900, known commonly as a "German Street House," are encountered (incl.No.13), but neither in the numbers, significance, nor stylistic purity as in nearby towns such as Belleville and Waterloo. There are also good examples of non-archaeological ecclesiastical Gothic Revival (incl.No.2), as well as of Second Empire (incl.Nos.9,11). Although a few structures betray a Romanesque Revival inspiration (incl.No.3 below), styles that generally became popular after ca.1880 are poorly represented, both in terms of quantity and quality.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Red Bud Historic District represents an excellent example of the small crossroads commercial town that sprang up during the 19th Century to serve the needs of Illinois' increasingly prosperous rural population. Not a town of particularly early date, Red Bud is of note for the rapidity with which it reached a high degree of maturity and for the stability it has enjoyed since reaching that maturity. The speed of Red Bud's development, though, is certainly no freak, since the rich adjacent agricultural region -- Horse Prairie -- was under cultivation well before the town was founded and the period of its most rapid growth (1848-59) coincides almost exactly with the decade during which Illinois as a whole was transformed from a frontier community to a mature State. But that Red Bud should have retained so much of even its earliest fabric, let alone virtually all of its later, post-Civil War development, is remarkable and lends it a significance that almost transcends its importance as an example of a vanishing type.

As may be expected, the greatest interest lies in the commercial center of the city, defined by the intersection of Main and Market streets. Aside from the superb qualities of individual buildings (Nos. 1, 3-8, 12, 14 below), the ensemble now extant presents such a complete picture of a 19th Century rural commercial crossroads as to make even its least important member significant. That only a few of the roughly 35 buildings comprising "downtown" Red Bud have been recently modernized, even at street level, is a clear indication that its significance is present and actual, not merely potential.

Though a major consideration for including areas beyond the commercial core within the district was to provide a proper framework for the appreciation and protection of its significance, these largely residential parts of the city, too, are not without real interest, particularly in regard to individual structures. Though they rarely achieve the center's concentrated excellence, they are as much part and parcel of the city's development as is that center and preserve Red Bud's history just as surely: it is a question of one area -- the center -- reflecting time, place and function brilliantly, while others do it only well.

HISTORY

The beginnings of Red Bud, considering the city's proximity to Kaskaskia and the other French settlements on the American Bottom, are of relatively recent date, the first known settler on the town site, Preston Brickey, not having arrived until 1820. And even then, Brickey's improvement was hardly the start of the town, as nearly two decades were to pass before anything remotely resembling a settlement was to spring up.

The first stirrings in that direction took place in 1838, when the town of Prairieville was laid out a mile or two south of the present city. Prairieville, though, was more of a paper town than a reality and soon disappeared, partially because more active entrepreneurs were locating in what was to become Red Bud. The first of these

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was James Pollock, who held a small stock of goods for sale at various points from 1839 until about 1843. Other early settlers included Henry Simmons, John and Samuel Crozier, and R.D. Durfee. Above all, it was Durfee who seems to have given the future growth of the town a firm foundation and direction. The first permanent merchant of Red Bud, he arrived in 1840 and two years later erected the town's first frame houses, one for use as a store and the other as a residence. That these first developments at Red Bud were of a mainly mercantile nature is an interesting indicator of the town's entire history: beginning as a store, Red Bud became and has remained the commercial center of the surrounding agricultural area, particularly Horse Prairie to the east.

Red Bud was laid off and platted by William Simmons on 19 January 1848 and was named (by Durfee) for a native species of prairie flora. The new village grew and prospered extremely well, attracting a large number of German immigrants from the mid-1850's on (the first Germans in the area had settled on Horse Prairie as early as 1838). Red Bud was organized as a village on 19 April 1866 and incorporated as a city in January, 1875.

Many of Red Bud's "firsts" fall in the early 1850's -- first hotel (1850), first school (1854), first brick store (1855, v.No.12 below), etc. -- and that same decade did much to establish the pattern of Red Bud's future growth, leaving a profound imprint on the streetscape, particularly in the commercial center. By 1857, Red Bud had grown to be a place of about 100 inhabitants and on 10 December of that year the local correspondent of Chester's Randolph County Democrat reported that "some thirty or forty (brick) buildings have been erected the past summer." (Of the extant buildings in Red Bud, Nos. 1, 5, 5a, 7, 10, 16a-b, and 209, 203, and 129 E. Market and 200 and 413 N. Main may well be some of those 1857 buildings.) In 1859, The Randolph County directory listed 201 persons in Red Bud other than farmers and with that same directory enumerating 54 commercial establishments -- including 4 hotels, 2 brick yards, and 6 merchant tailors -- Red Bud's early and quick development as a commercial center is patent. Though the town continued to grow throughout the 19th Century -- aided no doubt by the arrival of the railroad in 1872 -- that growth had very little effect on the underlying character of the place. In 1883, with a population estimated at 1,700, business, too, had increased to embrace 91 tradesmen and merchants and an astonishing 16 taverns -- in both cases still far more than needed to service a population of under 2,000.

There has been very little change in Red Bud since about 1890 and virtually none since World War I. In terms of both function and population, the city has been remarkably stable for the better part of a century, the former having witnessed no change at all and the latter having increased only slightly (to 1,942 in 1960). Lying just southeast of the St. Louis metropolitan area, that city's continuing suburban sprawl has not yet had a serious impact on Red Bud, although a population increase of 617 in the 1960-70 decade is a clear signal that such an impact may be imminent.

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SELECTED SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer only to the corresponding map. When both architectural and historical significance apply to an entry, the greater is cited first.

1. STORE

124 N.Main

Date unknown; probably ca.1857

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. ST.JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Southeast corner of Bloom and 4th

1867

The congregation was organized in 1855 with about ten members, all of them originally from northern Germany.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. RED BUD CITY HALL

200 E.Market

1894; L.Hormann, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. STORE

126 W.Market

Date unknown; probably post-Civil War

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. STORE

125 W.Market

Date unknown; probably ca.1857

5a STORE

ca.119 W.Market

Date unknown

5b STORE

ca.113 W.Market

Date unknown

6. STORE

109 W.Market

Date unknown; probably post-Civil War

The four buildings, which form a closed wall, were unified by a common street level front sometime during the last third of the 19th Century, possibly at the time the most recent (109 W.Market) was erected. All four are occupied by

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5-6. Continued

H.Schrieber and Sons Drygoods, quite possibly the most important retail establishment in Red Bud for over a century. The firm dates back to at least 1864, when Charles Schrieber bought out a store in company with F.Penningroth and Matthias Huber, and was known for several years as Penningroth, Schrieber and Company.

ARCHITECTURAL (BOTH INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY) AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. STORE

123 S.Main

Date unknown; probably ca.1857

The building was once a part of the Buettner Hotel immediately adjacent on the north, but whether or not it was originally a hostelry has not been ascertained.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. AMAND STREICHER BUILDING

122 S.Main

1879

Amand Streicher was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. KAFFENBERGER BUILDING

204 S.Main

1890

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. RESIDENCE

302 S.Main

Date unknown; probably ca.1857

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. HERMAN LOESCHE HOUSE

Northeast corner of Bloom and 4th

Date unknown

Mr.Loesche was a brickmason.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. DURFEE AND CROZIER STORE

Northeast Corner of Main and Market

1855

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12. Continued

R.D.Durfee was the first merchant to settle permanently in Red Bud and has, together with J.C.Crozier and the Brickey family, a very strong claim to being the city's founder. He established himself at Red Bud in 1840 and built a frame store on the southeast corner of Market and Main two years later.

John C.Crozier was a son of one of Randolph County's earlier American settlers, Samuel Crozier, who arrived in 1806. John settled just north of the present city in 1820 and about 1826 taught the first school in the preceinct.

Both Durfee and Crozier made important early additions to Red Bud after it was platted (with only 2 blocks) in 1848 and their store -- the first brick store to be built in the town -- is most probably the oldest surviving building.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. RESIDENCE

718 E.Market
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. STORE

118 E.Market
Date unknown; cast-iron street level front by Christopher & Simpson, St.Louis

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. JOHN STÖHR HOUSE

Southeast corner of Vine and Second
1875

John Stöhr was active in local politics and a prominent community leader. A native of Württemberg, he settled at Red Bud in 1857. In 1865, he entered into the brewing business in partnership with John Meyer. A major landowner, he served as justice of the peace from 1860 until 1893 and was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore (1864).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

16a-b WILLIAM (A) AND JOHN (B) BRICKEY HOUSES

218 (A) and 226 (B), E.Pine

Dates uncertain; both before 1875 and probably pre-Civil War

William and John Brickey are the two sons of Jarrot Brickey, an early settler at New Design, who took the most active role in the early development of Red Bud. Jarrot Brickey, a native Virginian, had arrived at

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16a-b Continued

New Design in the 1790's and removed to Horse Prairie about 1800. While Jarrot played no direct part in Red Bud, his eldest son, Preston, was the first settler (in 1820) on the site of the future town and his younger sons, William and John, became leading businessmen in the city. Their major involvement was with the Red Bud Flouring Mills, the city's most important industrial establishment, which they purchased shortly after it was founded (in 1857) and then operated until 1880. A further indication of the brothers' significance, details of which have not yet been reassembled, is the fact that John was the first president of the village board when Red Bud was organized in 1866.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Portrait and Biographical Record of Randolph, Jackson, Perry, and Monroe Counties, Ill., Chicago, 1894.
 Montague, E.J., A Directory...of Randolph County, Alton, 1859.
Illustrated Historical Atlas of Randolph County, Ill., W.R.Brink & Co., 1875.
Combined History of Randolph, Monroe, and Perry Counties, Ill., Philadelphia, 1883.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx.64

UTM REFERENCES

A	1.6	23791.0	42338.0	B	1.6	23709.0	42335.0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1.6	23791.0	42335.0	D	1.6	23837.0	42333.0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Spring and Market, the boundary extends S on Spring to the interior property lines S of Market, E on these to Locust, S on Locust to the S line of 118 S.Locust, E on this to the interior property lines E of Locust, N on these to the interior property lines S of Market, E on these to Oak, S on Oak to First, W on First to Locust, S on Locust to the S line of 203 S.Oak, E on this to Oak, S on Oak to the N line of 225 S.Oak, W on this to the interior property lines W of Oak, S on these to Second, E on Second to Oak, S on Oak to the interior property lines N of 4th, W on these to the

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

2 March 1978

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312-779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David Perry

TITLE

DATE 7/5/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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interior property lines W of Oak, N on these to the N line of 408 S.Locust, W on this to Locust, S on Locust to 4th, W on 4th to Hazel, S on Hazel to a line just S of and parallel to the S wall of St. John the Baptist Church, E on this line to Locust, S on Locust to 5th, W on 5th to Hazel, S on Hazel to the short street just N of 6th, E on this to Locust, S on Locust to the S line of 704 S.Locust, E on this to Oak, N on Oak to the S line of 619 S.Main, E on this to Main, S on Main to 6th, E on 6th to Bloom, N on Bloom to the S line of 609 S.Bloom, W on this to the interior property lines W of Bloom, N on these to the N line of 511 S.Bloom, E on this and the S line of 516 S.Bloom to the line of Vine, N on this and Vine itself to the N line of 320 S.Bloom, W on this to the interior property lines W of Vine, N on these to the interior property lines S of Second, E on these to the first property line E of Vine, N on this and the E line of 218 S.Vine to the first property line N of Second, W on these to the interior property lines E of Main, N on these to First, E on First to Bloom, N on Bloom to the interior property lines S of Market, E on these to the E line of 718 E.Market, N on this to Market, W on Market to Folk, N on Polk to the interior property lines N of Market, W on these to Pierce, N on Pierce to the interior property lines N of Red Bud, W on these to Grant, S on Grant to Red Bud, W on Red Bud to the interior property lines E of Main, N on these to the line of High, E on this line and High itself to Grant, N on Grant to Pine, W on Pine to the interior property lines E of Main, N on these to the S line of the G.M. & O. RR r-o-w, W on this to Main, N on Main to a line ten feet N of and parallel to the N wall of the Red Bud depot, W on this to a line twenty feet W of and parallel to the W wall of the same structure, S on this and the interior property lines W of Main to the N line of 119 W.Pine, W on this to Washington, S on Washington to Pine, E on Pine to the interior property lines W of Main, S on these to Red Bud, W on Red Bud to Oak, S on Oak to Market and then W on Market to the point of beginning.

N.B.: Unless otherwise indicated, all boundary segments along streets and alleys follow the mid-line of those streets and alleys.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered DEC 29 1978

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Wayne Village Historic District	Wayne DuPage County
Red Bud Historic District	Red Bud Randolph County

Also Notified

Honorable Charles H. Percy
Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
Honorable John N. Erlenborn
Honorable Paul M. Simon

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.