

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

HISTORIC

Evanston Lakeshore Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

 Most of that part of southeast Evanston between North-  
 western University, Lake Michigan, Calvary Cemetery  
 and Chicago Avenue.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Evanston

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

10

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF

CODE 12

COUNTY Cook

CODE 031

**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"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERICAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Various - see attached property list

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**
 COURTHOUSE,  
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

- Illinois Historic Structures Survey: Evanston, Cook Co.
- Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey: Cook County
- Evanston Preservation Commission Surveys (unpublished)

DATE

- 10/72
- 6/75
- n.d.

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

 DEPOSITORY FOR  
 SURVEY RECORDS

- 1., 2. 405 E. Washington
3. 2100 Ridge Avenue

CITY, TOWN

- 1., 2. Springfield
3. Evanston

STATE

Illinois

# DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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 Evanston (1970 population: 80,119) is located on the western shore of Lake Michigan approximately twelve miles due north of the Chicago Loop. Evanston, the region's "patriarch of suburbs," itself ranks as the sixth largest city in Illinois. Only Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Springfield, and Decatur are larger. The terrain is virtually flat, with no prominent natural features save the glacial ridges underlying Ridge and Chicago Avenues, and a high bluff (today the site of the Northwestern University campus) overlooking Lake Michigan. The area was covered by a vast swamp until well into the nineteenth century, but few traces of this early landscape remain. Evanston today is almost completely built up, and competition for the few remaining parcels of vacant land is intense.

The proposed Lakeshore Historic District is located in the southeastern corner of Evanston and includes most of the area between Northwestern University to the north, Chicago Avenue to the west, Calvary Cemetery to the south, and Lake Michigan to the east. The precise boundary was determined largely on the basis of functional building type, with land use in the district overwhelmingly devoted to the detached, single-family dwelling unit and related structures (churches, schools, and miscellaneous outbuildings). Thus the apartment buildings and commercial structures which line Chicago and Hinman Avenues, and the concentration of apartment buildings between Lee and Kedzie Streets and at the extreme southeast corner of the city, have not been included in this proposed historic district (see Sections 8 and 10 for a detailed description and justification of district boundaries). There is no Federal property within the district.

The street pattern within the proposed district may best be described as a network of imperfectly-joined rectangular grids characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century. Heavily-traveled Sheridan Road is something of an exception, having been constructed in the early 1890s as a military highway connecting Chicago with Fort Sheridan. Other major traffic arteries include Clark, Church, Davis, Dempster and Main Streets and portions of Forest Avenue. Well-maintained parkways ten to twenty feet deep parallel the districts streets and boulevards. A canopy of mature shade trees (mostly elm and oak) has long been a distinguishing feature of Evanston in general and this neighborhood in particular. Ornamental lampposts (designed by noted Evanston architect Thomas Tallmadge in 1895) are another important visual element in the streetscape.

The area's image as a verdant oasis--the "gem suburb"--is enhanced by the many small ornamental parks which dot the district. Most of these were included in Philo Judson's original village plat of 1854

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and so possess historical as well as aesthetic significance. It is worth noting that Evanston resident Daniel Burnham's proposed plan for the lakefront parks (also included in the 1854 plat although augmented since) never materialized. Indeed, Burnham's genius as a landscape architect seems to have left no direct mark on the district.

Nearly all structures are oriented along the north-south thoroughfares. Building setbacks are for the most part generous and, on a block-by-block basis, uniform. Density within the proposed district ranges from four houses per acre along Hinman and Judson Avenues (and along Forest and Michigan Avenues south of Kedzie Street) to an average of fewer than two houses per acre along the lakefront and directly north of Burnham Place. Here, lots approaching two acres are not uncommon. Not surprisingly, a high correlation exists between lot size and house size. Palatial "country houses" overlook the lake, while the substantial homes of Evanston's wealthy middle class line the boulevards to the west. South of Kedzie Street stand more modest houses--"modest", perhaps, only in comparison with the grand edifices to the north and east. Frame construction is dominant in this area, while masonry construction prevails among more expensive houses. The district as a whole, however, displays a wide variety of building materials: brick, stone, wood, shingles, concrete. Indeed, the skillful combination of several materials characterizes much of the district's architectural fabric. Stucco and half-timbering in particular is encountered with notable frequency.

Stylistically, the district exhibits most of the architectural fashions in vogue between the Civil War and the Great Depression with no single style dominant. With one or two exceptions (a Greek Revival house, no. 163, for example), the oldest remaining houses in the district are relatively simple, balloon-frame cottages and villas with Gothic Revival or Italianate detailing. Evanston's transformation from a fledgling college town to a fashionable suburb--and its continued prestige as such--has resulted in the relocation and/or remodeling of most of these structures. This process of adaptation has produced numerous "architectural hybrids" of interest (nos. 1, 82, 91, 101, 115, 128, 139, 165, 166, 172). Relatively pure examples of the Gothic Revival vernacular (nos. 54, 60, 88, 98, 104) and Italianate vernacular (nos. 28, 107, 111, 190) remain as well. Evanston's first

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architect--one Asa Lyon--also worked in the Italianate tradition (no. 181), but the architects who followed him to the flourishing suburb preferred the newly-fashionable Queen Anne style and its close relative, the Stick Style. Among the locally prominent practitioners of these styles whose work is to be found in the district are John T. W. Jennings (no. 245), Stephen Jennings (nos. 48, 49, 116, 143, 149, 158), A. W. Buckley (no. 61), J. C. Lane (206, 215, 225), W. K. Johnson (no. 218), Beers, Clay and Dutton (41, 42), Handy and Cady (nos. 1, 70), and John M. Van Osdel and Company, Chicago's oldest architectural firm (no. 117). A residence by the firm of Holabird and Roche (whose world-wide reputation is based on their designs for commercial structures) may also be included in this category (no. 171).

As the 1880s waned, many of these architects--joined by Enoch Hill Turnock (no. 222), John Turner Long (nos. 62, 194), Charles Ayars (nos. 153, 238), and, most notably, Joseph Lyman Silsbee, Frank Lloyd Wright's first employer (nos. 81, 85)--began to employ elements not part of the Queen Anne vocabulary: simple yet dramatic massing; sweeping, unbroken expanses of shingles; great gambrel roofs; classical details. Variouslly termed "Shingle Style," "Richardsonian Romanesque," "Dutch Renaissance," or "New England Colonial," these structures as a group signaled a shift from the exuberant Queen Anne to a more formal restrained historical eclecticism, a trend reinforced by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

A full-fledged, mature eclecticism flourished in Evanston for the next fifty years. A Greek Revival residence, for example, was accurately recreated as late as 1942 (no. 185). The array of historical styles characterizing many of the district's structures includes several examples of the Greek and Late Gothic Revival, the Romanesque, the Chateausque, and the English Baroque styles. These are greatly outnumbered, however, by works in the Tudor and Georgian Revival (including Colonial Revival) modes. Within the district are works by traditionalists of nationwide repute such as Solon Beman (no. 92), Daniel Burnham (nos. 3, 22), Ralph Adams Cram (no. 119), and Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (no. 196), as well as locally prominent architects including Robert De Golyer (no. 247), Robert Rae (no. 251), and A. M. F. Colton (nos. 8, 200). Chief among the latter group was, perhaps, the prolific Ernest Mayo who, working in four distinct historic styles, designed (or remodeled) over two dozen houses in

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the district (including nos. 14, 15, 35, 45, 50, 65, 77, 80, 144, 209, 250, 254, 255).

Other architects avoided historical references or used them only sparingly. Their works are often dramatic compositions which rely upon simple massing, broad clean-cut planes, and a few crisp details to create an air of imposing directness. Residences by Howard Van Doren Shaw (no. 232), Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton (no. 256), Chatten and Hammond (nos. 16, 93), Myron Hunt (nos. 47, 141, 169, 213), Ernest Woodyat (nos. 179, 208), Chester Walcott (nos. 78, 248), Hill and Woltersdorf (no. 34), Barfield and Hubbell (no. 66) and White and Weber (no. 177) belong to this category. The Prairie School--perhaps the most celebrated attempt to develop an indigenous, distinctively American architecture--is well represented in southeast Evanston. Here are works by Walter Burley Griffen (no. 138), John Van Bergen (nos. 211, 231), George Washington Maher (no. 6), William Deknatel (no. 17), Spencer and Kendall (no. 193), Spencer and Powers (no. 253), and Tallmadge and Watson (nos. 33, 64, 192, 195, 197).

Nor should this roster of distinguished architects obscure the contribution of contractor-developers to the architectural fabric of the district. Men such as Luther Greenleaf, T. B. Carson, and C. H. Thompson were well aware of the latest architectural styles and skillfully adapted them to houses built for speculation (nos. 54, 60, 104, 134, 211, 234, 235, 243). Some--such as W. C. Pocklington (nos. 152, 173) and Thomas Telfer (no. 134)--developed competence as designers in their own right. Their works constitute not only an important background for the many high-style residences in southeast Evanston but, too, make up a significant proportion of the architecturally distinguished structures here.

The fashionable variety which characterizes the district's architecture is in a very real sense tempered by the orderly geometry of its streets and parkways. As a whole, the neighborhood achieves a tranquil dignity rare among American suburbs. In this, the proposed Lakeshore Historic District remains virtually unchanged since the 1920s.

Of approximately 765 structures included within the boundaries of the

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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proposed Lakeshore Historic District (excluding garages and other ancillary buildings), 140 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historic significance. An additional 118 structures make a major contribution to the architectural fabric of the district. Background structures are generally of very good quality. The sole major intrusion--a modern 5-story apartment building--occupies a prominent site at the southeast corner of Raymond Park. A small number of intrusively-remodeled older structure scattered throughout the district account for most of the minor intrusions. Recent construction (which constitutes approximately 5 per cent of the total number of structures) is, in general, of a type and style consistent with that of the district. It is concentrated at the eastern end of Greenwood and Dempster Streets, Burnham Place, and Edgemere Court.

# SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" 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

As the elite residential section of a fashionable North Shore suburb, Evanston's proposed Lakeshore Historic District contains excellent examples of domestic architecture of every decade from the Civil War to the Great Depression. Behind the imposing facades dwelt many of that era's most distinguished Midwestern business executives, financiers, and jurists. Too, the neighborhood shared Evanston's reputation as the home of noted reformers, academics, clergymen and literary figures. In these respects, the proposed district's architectural and historical significance is comparable to historic districts in Peoria, Decatur, Waukegan and River Forest as well as the Ridge and Hyde Park-Kenwood districts in Chicago. But the proposed Lakeshore Historic District is uniquely significant as the product of Evanston's municipal zoning ordinance of 1921, the first in Illinois and one of the first in the nation. As Chicago's inner ring of suburbs grew to resemble the central city itself, this neighborhood remained virtually unchanged from its heyday in the 1920s--a signal accomplishment of community planning in Illinois.

## History

A swamp once covered most of the region between the high glacial ridge underlying the Green Bay Indian Trail (now Ridge Avenue) and the edge of Lake Michigan. Only a low ridge to the east along what is now Chicago Avenue broke through the marshy expanse--and it, too, was at times under water. Water lilies, cattails and an occasional elm or ash tree adorned what was otherwise a bleak picture; the first English-speaking visitors to the area named it the "Dismal Swamp" and did not tarry.

Nevertheless, members of the Potawatomi tribe made use of several sites within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. A roving band of Potawatomi fishermen periodically occupied a village at what is now the foot of Dempster Street. Another village and "chipping station" or workshop was located just south of present day Greenleaf Street and east of Sheridan Road. By 1835, most of the Indians had gone from the area in accordance with the Treaty of Chicago, signed in 1833. What was

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perhaps the last tangible evidence of their occupation of the area, an oak tree bent to serve as a trail marker, stood at the corner of Davis and Hinman Streets (just west of the district boundary) until its destruction sometime before 1928.

One Abraham Hathaway--a squatter and notorious counterfeiter--was very likely the first white man to make his home within the boundaries of the district. His log cabin (built in 1834 at what is now the northeast corner of Raymond Park) and a few others strung along the low east ridge were for many years the only dwellings in the area, Evanston's more respectable "pioneer families" preferring the higher ground to the west.

The founding of Northwestern University in 1851, the arrival of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad in 1854, and the establishment of a Drainage Commission in 1855 wrought the first transformation of what is now southeast Evanston. Three and four masted schooners called at the new Davis and Dempster Street piers with cargoes of coal and lumber. Dirt roads, plank bridges, and open wooden drainage ditches soon criss-crossed the area south of the new University buildings. Within this rudimentary framework, University officials and a sprinkling of wealthy Chicago businessmen built a hundred or so villas and cottages. Interestingly enough, John Pearsons, who built in 1854 what was very likely the first frame dwelling in the district, utilized the Hathaway cabin as a stable. In the 1850s and 1860s, most of these houses were surrounded by acres of fruit trees, berry bushes, and flowers. The Burnham homesite, for example, extended from the edge of the lake to Forest Avenue, while the Vane estate (noted for its gardens) extended from the foot of Davis Street all the way to Judson Avenue. Truck gardens covered hundreds of acres of land between Chicago Avenue and the lake. And, as oak and ash trees succumbed to the village's ambitious drainage program, Evanstonians (lead by William Kimball) planted thousands of elms along their streets and avenues. By 1870, the population of Evanston and its environs (the area south of Hamilton Street was not in fact annexed until 1892) approached 3000.

Local legend notwithstanding, only a tiny percentage of the 100,000 made homeless by the great Chicago Fire of 1871 can have relocated in Evanston, for its population had grown to only 4400 by 1880. Nevertheless the Fire initiated a series of changes which ultimately transformed southeast Evanston from a pastoral landscape to a suburban one. In the

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early 1870s, hopeful real estate speculators subdivided almost all of the land between the University and Calvary Cemetery. While their dreams were not immediately realized (two, at least, were bankrupted by premature development schemes), Evanston's growth accelerated in the 1880s and 1890s as Chicago expanded northwards. The establishment of the Chicago and North Shore Street Railway Company (an electrified street railway system which connected with the cable cars in Chicago) in 1892 reduced travel time between Evanston and the Loop to thirty minutes. The opening of Sheridan Road that same year and the extension of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad line north to Central Street in 1907 tied Evanston even closer to the burgeoning metropolis. By 1920 (when its population approached 40,000) little remained of the rustic village of the 1860s save the street system with its elm-lined parkways, and a dwindling number of frame structures (many of which had been relocated to make room for "better" houses). The spacious grounds of the Burnham and Vane estates among others were soon (in the words of a local historian) "improved with modern dwellings", as was most of the property within the district.

Signs of change were apparent, however, well before the district reached maturity in the years following the First World War as an affluent neighborhood of single-family homes. The first building permit for a multi-family residential structure was issued in 1893. Within ten years, some twenty apartment buildings--some containing as many as thirty individual dwelling units--were scattered throughout the city. A half dozen of these were located within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. The multi-family dwelling unit met with great resistance in Evanston. While many of the early two-family (nos. 57, 169), three-family (no. 95), and four-family (nos. 162, 199) units were designed with careful attention to their setting, this was seldom true of the growing number of "flat buildings" (~~Myron Hunt's "Hereford Apartments" at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Church Street no. 4--being a noteworthy exception~~).<sup>\*</sup> Such structures represented a radical departure from suburban norms in terms of ground coverage, building height, architectural form and detail (see, for example, nos. 160, 224). Architect Thomas Tallmadge, a native of Evanston, expressed the views of many when he wrote, "Slowly at first, and then with the rapidity of a contagion, these buildings sprang up, most of them designed by contractors and built by promoters from the nearby metropolis, perfectly willing to exploit and defile the peaceful and beautiful village whose greatest treasures were its sunlit lawns, its arching elms, and its

\* DEMOLISHED.

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hospitable homes."

A variety of measures, formal and informal, were taken to keep Evanston a "city of homes"--which meant a city of one-family homes. Anxious neighbors purchased corner lots to forestall the construction of apartment houses. Police ordinances and building laws were made more stringent. In 1914, the city actually disannexed the strip of land between Calvary Cemetery and Howard Street because it had become filled with apartment buildings. Unable to stem the tide, Evanston resolved to control it. In 1921 it became the first city in Illinois to adopt a municipal zoning ordinance. While city fathers overestimated the magnitude of Evanston's future growth (the original ordinance anticipated a population of 400,000), they nevertheless foresaw the general trend accurately enough. The city's greatest period of growth, in fact, took place in the 1920s--its population in that decade grew 70 per cent to top 60,000. More to the point, 7200 (or 65 per cent) of the new dwelling units constructed between 1921 and 1929 were of the apartment type; the total number of multi-family dwelling units provided for by building permits during the entire period 1893-1921 was only 1530. By 1930, fewer than half of Evanston's families lived in single family dwellings. While construction of all sorts declined markedly in the Great Depression, five decades of steady if undramatic growth have resulted in a population estimated to be 80,000 in 1979. Today, fewer than one-third of Evanston's dwelling units are of the detached, single-family type.

The markedly early date of Evanston's municipal zoning ordinance played the cardinal role in determining the subsequent character of the proposed historic district--a pristine, suburban enclave on the very edge of the metropolis (despite revisions in 1927, 1947, and 1960, the single-family residential zone boundaries remain virtually unchanged). In the absence of this pioneering effort to channel growth, southeast Evanston in its entirety might well have come to resemble neighborhoods to the south, where high-rise apartment buildings dwarf the few remaining Queen Anne and Neo-Georgian mansions.

To provide National Register benefits for the maximum feasible number of structures, district boundaries have been drawn to encompass all contiguous structures which contribute to--or at least are compatible

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with--the architectural and historical significance of the district. Not surprisingly (in view of the neighborhood's significance in the history of community planning in Illinois), the district conforms closely to the area zoned for single-family detached residences (virtually unchanged in extent since the 1921 ordinance, as noted). However, on-site, structure-by-structure surveys of the district periphery have resulted in several additions to this core area. Although the area north of Clark Street has been rezoned for "university" use (this being the only change since 1921), almost all of the sixteen structures here retain the appearance of single-family dwellings. Half are of better than background quality--two, in fact, are of major significance (nos. 9, 256). At the northwest corner of the block stands an imposing Gothic structure, the Levere Memorial Chapel, one of a number of church buildings including the First Methodist Church (no. 119), St. Luke's Episcopal Church (no. 96), and the important ensemble surrounding Raymond Park (including nos. 3, 92, 114, 191) encompassed within the district boundaries. Most of these possess major architectural significance; all of them help to define the western edge of this neighborhood. The Hereford Apartments at 1637 Chicago Avenue have been included as the most successful attempt to adapt the large apartment building to a suburban setting (it is now flanked by commercial structures and a municipal parking lot). At the southeast corner of Chicago Avenue and Greenwood Street, and again at the corner of Chicago and Hamilton, the boundary has been extended to include relict houses embedded in the commercial strip. Finally, a number of buildings at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Main Street have been included to represent a range of dwelling types: three fine architect-designed houses (including nos. 200, 207), a row of frame houses typical of contractor construction in the 1880s; three detached row houses dating from ca. 1910 and a small brick apartment house from the same period, and a large Neo-Georgian apartment building constructed in the late 1920s.

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the accompanying map. For entries to which more than one area of significance applies, the greater is mentioned first.

1. RESIDENCE

200 Burnham Place  
1893; Handy and Cady, architects

The house was originally built for William Hudson Harper, a prominent Chicago newspaperman and exchange editor of the Chicago Inter-ocean newspaper. In 1917, Hubert Burnham, son of Daniel Burnham, purchased the house. A graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, he became a member of his father's firm in 1910, two years before the elder Burnham's death. Among the buildings with which Hubert Burnham was associated as a principal partner in the firm are the Carbide and Carbon Building, the Bankers Building, the Engineering Building, and the Burnham Building, all in Chicago. Later, his firm Burnham Bros. and Hammond, designed the present building for Community Hospital in Evanston.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. ALICE BUNKER STOCKHAM HOUSE

222 Burnham Place  
1899-90; Baumann and Cady, architects

Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham graduated from medical school in 1854 and was a pioneer reformer in the field of sex education. This was her home until her death in 1912.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1425-35 Chicago Avenue  
1894 (sanctuary); D. H. Burnham, architect. 1925 (parish hall and sanctuary narthex); Harry Bergen Wheelock

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3. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (continued)

Daniel Burnham's design for this impressive building is derived from the style of the stark Romanesque churches of the Appennines. Wheelock's Gothic addition utilizes the same materials--yellow random ashlar and tile roofing--and works well.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. THE HEREFORD APARTMENTS  
1637 Chicago Avenue  
1899; Myron Hunt, architect

**DEMOLISHED**

This apartment building by an important Evanston architect has pitched slate roofs, gables, and a variety of porches, balconies, and other projections that break up its form and give it a scale consistent with that of the suburban environment which once surrounded it. Despite alterations to some windows and balconies, the building has good integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. CHURCH HOUSE  
300 Church Street  
ca. 1885; Baumann and Cady, architects

For many years this house was the home of Ralph and Marguerite Stitt Church. Between them, they represented Evanston in the Illinois legislature and in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1917 to 1962.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. RESIDENCE  
310 Church Street  
1910; George W. Maher, architect

This house was built for one A. D. Sheridan.

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6. RESIDENCE (continued)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. NORTHWESTERN TRAFFIC INSTITUTE

405 Church Street  
ca. 1889; A. M. F. Colton, architect

This massive rubble structure was built for Charles Congdon, a prominent grain merchant and civic leader. It has been the home of the Northwestern Traffic Institute since the 1940s; the integrity is quite good despite the structure's adaptation to non-residential use.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

8. RESIDENCE

411 Clark Street = 1800 Sheridan Rd.  
1916; E. A. Mayo, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. RESIDENCE

404 Church Street  
1919; E. A. Mayo, architect

A handsome Georgian structure, this house is representative of the work of Ernest Mayo.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. RESIDENCE

210 Davis Street  
1902; E. A. Mayo, architect. 1907 (alterations); Thomas Tallmadge. 1925;  
(alterations); Russell Walcott

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10. RESIDENCE (continued)

Subjected to a number of alterations by important architects, this structure nevertheless retains an homogenous character.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. ALLEN VANE HOUSE

305 Davis Street

1890; original architect unknown. 1913 (alterations); Tallmage and Watson, architects

This house was built for Allen Vane, a commission merchant in Chicago and prominent resident of Evanston from its earliest days. It was his second house on the site. Alterations by an important architectural partnership transformed the Queen Anne house but the result is a modification of the original design rather than an incoherent mixture of styles.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. CHESTER COOK HOUSE

115 Dempster Street

1911; E. A. Mayo, architect

Chester Cook was prominent in Chicago real estate.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. IRA BARTON COOK HOUSE

133 Dempster Street

1911; E. A. Mayo, architect

Ira Barton Cook was also prominent in Chicago real estate.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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16. GEORGE HASKELL HOUSE  
147 Dempster Street  
1914; Chatten and Hammond, architects

This house is an excellent example of a house type derived from English country houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but the historical references here are not overt. Haskell was president of the Reatrice Cream Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. WILLIAM LISTON BROWN HOUSE  
217 Dempster Street  
1890; D. H. Burnham, architect

William Liston Brown was one of the leading businessmen of the late nineteenth century. Starting out in the iron business right after he was mustered out at the end of the Civil War, Brown later organized the Chicago Ship Building Company, the Federal Furnace Company, and the Calumet Transit Company as well as numerous mining companies. A member of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University, he was also a trustee of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

20. MARIA ROBINSON HOUSE  
325 Dempster Street  
ca. 1860

One of three small houses clustered here, this was the home of Maria Robinson, first black resident of Evanston. She came as a child with the Allen Vane family (who had purchased her freedom) when they moved to Evanston in the 1850s.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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23. RESIDENCE

904 Edgemere Court  
1927; Mayo and Mayo, architects

Built for Harold N. Silling, this was the home for many years of Henry Crown, industrialist and philanthropist.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

28. RESIDENCE

701 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1872; built for James F. Keeney, developer

This monumental Italianate frame structure possesses excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. F. S. KRETSINGER HOUSE

1000 Forest Avenue  
1908; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

An excellent design by a firm noted for its domestic work in the Prairie style. The original metal and glass entrance drive canopy has been removed. Kretsinger was founder and owner of the American Fork and Hoe Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. RESIDENCE

1021 Forest Avenue  
1910; Hill and Woltersdorf, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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35. EDWIN HURLBUT HOUSE  
1025 Forest Avenue  
1910; E. A. Mayo, architect

This house is an excellent example of Mayo's Tudor style. It was built for Edwin Hurlbut, an important figure in the field of canal construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. OSCAR MAYER HOUSE  
1030 Forest Avenue  
1901; Hallberg and Sturm, architects

An imposing Chateausque house, this was the home for many years of meat packer Oscar Mayer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. RESIDENCE  
1039 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1890; architect unknown

This Queen Anne house was built for insurance company executive Charles Roger. Leroy Thoman, appointed by Rutherford B. Hayes to the first U. S. Civil Service Commission (1883-1886) also lived here.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

38. RESIDENCE  
1043 Forest Avenue  
1894; S. A. or J. T. W. Jennings, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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39. C. E. GRAVES HOUSE  
1047 Forest Avenue  
1897; Harvey L. Page and Co., architects

This finely-detailed "colonial" residence was the home of C. E. Graves, a wealthy jeweler.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. COVE SCHOOL AND COACH HOUSE  
1100 Forest Avenue  
1896; Beers, Clay and Dutton, architects. 1930 (alterations); Mayo and Mayo, architects.

This mansion, now the Cove School, was once the home of Milton Wilson, president and chairman of the board of Wilson Brothers, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of men's furnishings. He was one of Northwestern University's most important benefactors; the south end of the campus is named for him. The building has good integrity despite its conversion to educational use.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

42. RESIDENCE AND COACH HOUSE  
1101 Forest Avenue  
1896; Beers, Clay and Dutton, architects

This work in the Dutch Renaissance style has excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. RESIDENCE  
1120 Forest  
1909; E. A. Mayo, architect

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45. RESIDENCE (continued)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

46. NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS HOUSE  
1134 Forest Avenue  
1903; H. R. Wilson, architect

The house was built for one Thomas Cahill, but is noted for its association with Professor Norman Dwight Harris. Dr. Harris was a nationally known historian, author of Intervention and Colonization in Africa. Together with his father Norman W. Harris (founder of the Harris Bank in Chicago) Harris founded the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University, and served as its chairman until 1928. He died in 1958.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. EUGENE BUFFINGTON HOUSE  
1140 Forest Avenue  
1899; Myron Hunt, architect. 1908 (alterations); F. A. Mayo, architect

Built by a wealthy merchant, one James Lawrence, the house is today primarily associated with Eugene Buffington, a key figure in the development of the American iron and steel industry in the decades between 1890 and 1930. Buffington served as president of the Illinois Steel Company from 1899 to 1933 and as a director of the United States Steel Company as well. Mayo's work on the structure is unidentifiable; the building retains a high degree of integrity.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. RESIDENCE  
1143 Forest Avenue  
1893; S. A. Jennings, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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50. GEORGE M. LUDLOW HOUSE  
1203 Forest Avenue  
1905; E. A. Mayo, architect

Ludlow was president of the Moneyweight Scale Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

54. RESIDENCE  
1218 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1870; Luther Greenleaf, builder

This Gothic cottage was built by Luther Greenleaf, one of the most important developers in Fvanston in the 1870s.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

56. RESIDENCE  
1228 Forest Avenue  
1897; Franklyn Burnham and Co., architects

Charles Gates Dawes lived here before moving to the "Dawes Home" in 1909.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

57. DOUBLE HOUSE  
1230-32 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1890; architect unknown

A well-designed double house, exemplary of its type.

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58. RESIDENCE  
1236 Forest Avenue  
1909; H. J. Schlacks, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

60. RESIDENCE  
1244 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1870; Luther Greenleaf, builder. Ca. 1900 (alterations); Charles Ayars,  
architect

The minor alterations made by Charles Ayars (who lived here at the time) do not significantly alter this house's appearance as a simple Gothic cottage.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

61. WILLIAM J. YOUNG HOUSE  
1246 Forest Avenue  
1895; A. W. Buckley, architect

Young was an executive with the Illinois Central Railroad and an alderman in Evanston. The basic design and variety of materials in this Queen Anne house survive, but metal siding has been applied to portions of the original wooden sheathing.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

62. JARED BASSETT HOUSE  
1304 Forest Avenue  
1893; John Turner Long, architect

This building by an early Evanston architect displays the transition from the Queen Anne style to the Neo-Colonial. Bassett made a fortune in Chicago real estate.

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64. CHARLES LINTHICUM HOUSE  
1315 Forest Avenue  
1907-09; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

A broad, two-story Prairie bungalow, this house was the home of patent attorney Charles C. Linthicum.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

65. FRANK S. CUNNINGHAM HOUSE  
1318 Forest Avenue  
1911; E. A. Mayo, architect

The house was built for Frank S. Cunningham and was his home for thirty years until his death in 1941. President of Rutler Brothers, a large wholesale general merchandise concern, Cunningham also organized the Ben Franklin variety store chain, the Federated Stores chain, and the Scott-Burr Stores Corporation. Cunningham was a noted philanthropist, and a trustee of Northwestern University for many years.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. WILLIAM T. RICKARDS HOUSE  
1324 Forest Avenue  
1898; Barfield and Hubbell, architects

William Rickards was a banker.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

67. RESIDENCE  
1332 Forest Avenue  
ca. 1866; builder unknown. 1941 (alterations); H. Ring Clauson, architect

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67. RESIDENCE (continued)

Clauson's inconspicuous alterations do not significantly alter the original character of this prominently-sited Italianate cottage.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

68. RESIDENCE

1404 Forest Avenue

Before 1879; original architect unknown. 1910; Rogers and Woodyat, architects

Virtually complete remodeling in 1910 has produced a sensitive design based on traditional forms.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

69. RESIDENCE

1414 Forest Avenue

Before 1879; original architect or builder unknown. 1922 (alterations);  
E. A. Mayo, architect

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crandon lived here from the 1870s to 1919; both were civic leaders in Evanston. Crandon, an executive with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, served as a village trustee for many years and was also a trustee of Northwestern University. Mrs. Crandon was one of the most prominent women of her time in promoting the work of foreign missionaries. After Crandon's death in 1919 the house was purchased by James W. Good, a national leader in the Republican party and Secretary of War in Herbert Hoover's cabinet.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

71. RESIDENCE

1509 Forest Avenue

ca. 1890; original architect or builder unknown

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71. RESIDENCE (continued)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

72. ISAAC TAYLOR HENRY HOUSE

1513 Forest Avenue

ca. 1870; original architect or builder unknown. 1929, 1944 (alterations); architect or builder unknown.

Taylor was one of Evanston's earliest residents, an associate of Luther Greenleaf. This house began as a large Italianate clapboard residence; later work has produced a picturesque and coherent structure.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

76. BURTON C. COOK HOUSE

1632 Forest Place

1884; architect or builder unknown

This house was the home for the last ten years of his life of Burton C. Cook, one of Evanston's most distinguished citizens. State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District (1846-1852), State Senator, and Congressman from the Sixth District (1864-1870), Cook later became general counsel for the Chicago and Rock Island Railway. As a member of the State Senate, he drafted the bill to establish the state system of free, tax-supported schools; Cook also prepared and secured passage of the first legislative act in Illinois to guarantee women property rights. Cook was active in the anti-slavery movement and instrumental in the creation of the Republican party. Cook, in fact, placed Abraham Lincoln's name in nomination for the presidency at the Baltimore convention in 1864. He died in 1894.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

77. HENRY DAWES HOUSE

101 Greenleaf Street

1913; E. A. Mayo, architect

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77. HENRY DAWES HOUSE (continued)

Dawes, the brother of Vice President Charles Gates Dawes, was the president for many years of the Pure Oil Company and a director of a number of important corporations. In 1923 President Warren Harding appointed Dawes Comptroller of the Currency and a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The house has excellent integrity.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

79. GEORGE CLEMENT NOYES HOUSE  
414 Greenleaf Street  
ca. 1870; architect or builder unknown

This Italianate house was the home for many years of the Rev. George Clement Noyes (1833-1889), a nationally prominent Presbyterian clergyman. Noyes won national prominence by serving as counsel for the Rev. David Swinn in his famous trial for heresy by the Chicago Presbytery in 1874.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

80. ROBERT LINDSAY SCOTT HOUSE  
144 Greenwood Street  
1915; E. A. Mayo, architect

Scott was vice president of Carson, Pirie and Scott.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

81. ARTHUR ORR HOUSE  
202 Greenwood Street  
1889; Joseph Lyman Silsbee, architect. 1897 (alterations); Silsbee

This is the best example of Silsbee's work surviving in Evanston. The 1897 addition is in harmony with the original design (a dramatic composition



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85. HAMMOND HOUSE  
235 Greenwood Street  
1892; Joseph Lyman Silsbee, architect

This house was built for well-to-do banker William Hammond, two of whose children achieved national renown. Daughter Funicie Tietgens was a prominent figure in the Chicago "literary renaissance" in the early decades of the twentieth century; she was one of the founders of Poetry magazine. Son Laurens Hammond was a nationally-known inventor. He was granted one hundred and fifteen patents in his lifetime including one for the electric organ. Both were born and raised in the house, which retains excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE EQUALLY

- 302? → 87. JAMES SYNG MURRAY HOUSE  
320 Greenwood Street  
ca. 1855; builder unknown. Several alterations since that time.

One of the oldest structures in the area, this small frame house was relocated to its present site about 1889 to make way for the imposing colonnaded residence overlooking the lake at 1616 Forest Place. It was remodeled at that time by W. C. Pocklington, an important developer-contractor in Evanston, and again in 1941 by architect H. Ring Clauson. Its story is typical of many houses dating from Evanston's village days. The house retains the appearance of a modest, clapboard-sided cottage. It was the home for many years of prominent nineteenth century jurist James Syng Murray, counsel for the Chicago Title and Trust Co., Evanston village attorney, and one of the founders of the Chicago Bar Association.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

88. RESIDENCE  
404 Greenwood Street  
ca. 1870; architect or builder unknown

One of two remaining board-and-batten balloon frame structures remaining in Evanston.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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90. RESIDENCE  
526 Greenwood Street  
Before 1879; architect or builder unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

91. RESIDENCE  
405 Grove Street  
Before 1879; architect or builder unknown. 1908 (alterations); Tallmadge  
and Watson, architects. 1940 (alterations); H. Ring Clauson, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

92. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST  
610 Grove Street  
1912; Solon Beman, architect

Beman's excellent adaptation of a Greek temple to modern ecclesiastical  
use is a prominent part of the Raymond Park landscape.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

94. JUDGE ELLIOT ANTHONY HOUSE  
225 Hamilton Street  
1894; Pond and Pond, architects

This excellent shingle style house was done by an important Chicago  
architectural firm. Anthony was City Attorney for Chicago in the 1850s,  
helped to found the Republican Party, served as a member of the state  
constitutional conventions of 1862 and 1870, and was elected Judge of  
the Superior Court of the City of Chicago in 1880. He was a noted  
author in the fields of law and history and was one of the founders of  
the Chicago Public Library. The house has excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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98. RESIDENCE

✓ 1024 Hinman Avenue  
ca. 1870; architect or builder unknown

This and the following two balloon frame Gothic cottages exemplify once common building types in Evanston.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

101. RESIDENCE

✓ 1114 Hinman Avenue  
ca. 1870; architect or builder unknown. 1909 (alterations); builder or architect unknown.

This began as a simple, bay-window cottage and was subsequently modified to take on its present appearance--a narrow, rambling structure with five gables. It has good integrity, revealing its stages of construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

104. RESIDENCE

✓ 1133 Hinman Avenue  
ca. 1870; Luther Greenleaf, builder

This cottage once stood on the site of the First Presbyterian Church. Its elaborate barge board is intact and the overall integrity is good.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

106. STANWOOD HOUSE

✓ 1221 Hinman Avenue  
ca. 1880; architect or builder unknown

This early, simple Queen Anne style house was built for Thaddeus Stanwood, a wealthy boots-and-shoes wholesaler. His wife Louise was one of Evanston's

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106. STANWOOD HOUSE (continued)

most prominent women leaders during the many years she lived here (1883-1935). Her lobbying efforts were instrumental in the passage of state laws protecting working women and establishing the creation of public kindergartens. She also played a leading role in the organization of the Illinois Congress of Mothers, predecessor of today's Parent Teacher Organization.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

109. RESIDENCE

2241 Hinman Avenue  
Before 1890; architect or builder unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

111. RESIDENCE

1302 Hinman Avenue  
ca. 1870-80; architect or builder unknown

This Italianate house has very good integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

112. RESIDENCE

1314 Hinman Avenue  
1882; Asa Lyon, architect

This small residence, characterized by motifs drawn from the Eastlake and Stick Style vocabulary, was the work of Evanston's first architect. It was built for Mrs. A. D. Reed, widow of the founder of the First National Bank of Evanston.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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114. PARISH HOUSE, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
1409-17 Hinman Avenue  
1927; Thomas Tallmadge, architect

Tallmadge, an Evanston native, was well-known for his domestic work in the Prairie School idiom. This structure reveals his special knowledge of, and affection for, English Georgian architecture and its American colonial equivalent.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

115. RESIDENCE  
1423 Hinman Avenue  
1874; architect or builder unknown. Ca. 1890 (alterations); builder or architect unknown

This structure began as a Gothic cottage, and the original design is still evident. It retains its elaborate barge boards and center finial along with polygonal projecting bays with bracketed cornices. Porches added to either side in about 1890 added horizontality to what was formerly a typical narrow cottage. The first Christian Science Church in Evanston was organized here in the 1890s; in the 1940s it was the home of Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board under Lyndon Johnson.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

117. STEPHEN FARWELL HOUSE  
1433 Hinman Avenue  
1890; John M. Van Osdel and Co., architects

This well-designed Queen Anne house was the product of Chicago's first architectural firm. It is an important anchor for the southeast corner of Raymond Park. Farwell was an important merchant in early Chicago; men such as Marshall Field and Levi Leiter received their training in

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117. SIMEON FARWELL HOUSE (continued)

merchandising under him. Later the house became the home of Farwell's daughter Ruth and her husband Judge Martin Gridley who served as Judge of the Superior Court from 1910 to 1940 and was a trustee of Northwestern University.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

118. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

1445 Hinman Avenue  
1927; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

Noted practitioners of the Prairie School style, Tallmadge and Watson were equally skilled in the use of historical modes. This church is an adaptation of a New England (and ultimately English) church type, and is an important part of the Raymond Park landscape.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

119. FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

1630 Hinman Avenue  
1911; Tallmadge and Watson with Ralph Adams Cram, architects.  
1930 (chapel); Tallmadge and Watson with Ralph Adams Cram, architects

Both the original structure and the later chapel addition are the results of the collaboration of the noted architectural firm of Tallmadge and Watson and the nationally known consultant on the Gothic style, Ralph Adams Cram.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

121. HUMPHRYS H. C. MILLER HOUSE

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121. HUMPHRYS H. C. MILLER HOUSE (continued)  
1707 Hinman Avenue  
1894; William A. Otis, architect

Miller, a prominent lawyer, served as Corporation Counsel, President of the Village Board of Trustees, and President of the School Board in Evanston in the 1880s and 1890s. Miller School is named for him. This unusual house (the work of an early Evanston architect) uses the Swiss chalet as its point of departure and has excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

122. RESIDENCE  
1719 Hinman Avenue  
1882-83; architect or builder unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

123. CHARLES BRADLEY HOUSE  
1745 Hinman Avenue  
1893; William Chase, architect

This house, the work of a Boston architect, is perhaps the earliest example in Evanston of the very popular Tudor half-timbered style. Bradley was a well-known professor at Northwestern University.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

128. RESIDENCE  
540 Judson Avenue  
ca. 1875; builder or architect unknown. 1916 (alterations);  
builder or architect unknown



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134. RESIDENCE  
720 Judson Avenue  
1912; C. H. Thompson, builder

This frame structure exemplifies the Prairie style as interpreted by a prominent builder. It has excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

135. RESIDENCE  
730 Judson Avenue  
ca. 1875; architect or builder unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

138. CARTER HOUSE  
1024 Judson Avenue  
1910; Walter Burley Griffin, architect

This masterpiece of the Prairie School was added to the National Register in 1974.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

139. RESIDENCE  
1028 Judson Avenue  
ca. 1859; architect or builder unknown. Several alterations since that time.

This building is perhaps the best example in Evanston of the variety of forms and locations that older structures have assumed. At its core is a balloon-frame tannery originally located at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Davis Street.

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139. RESIDENCE (continued)

Alterations were made to the building in 1859, 1873 (when it was moved to the present site), 1904, 1915, 1921, and 1923. As alterations have either honored its design ca. 1873 or been removed, the result is an homogenous Italianate structure of some distinction. No visible changes have been made to it for more than a half century. It has served as the home of John Clough, member of the first village board of trustees; Julius White, Civil War general and first president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners; prominent Chicago attorney George Kelly (Mrs. Kelly was the daughter of Daniel Burnham); and Thomas Furlong, editor of the Chicago Tribune for a half century.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

141. GEORGE CRAIG STEWART HOUSE  
1045 Judson Avenue  
1897; Myron Hunt, architect

The Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart was for many years head of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago. A preacher of great renown and a national leader in the Episcopal church, Bishop Stewart was also the author of numerous books. He served as a trustee of Northwestern University.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

142. RESIDENCE  
1118 Judson Avenue  
1868; architect or builder unknown

This house was built for Bishop Edward Thomson, a well-known and prolific writer of his day. After his death in 1870, it was occupied by Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago Evening Journal. In 1876 Shuman was elected lieutenant governor of

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142. RESIDENCE (continued)

Illinois. The house was moved to its present location from the southeast corner of Forest Avenue and Greenwood Street sometime after 1890.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

144. CLARA INGRAM JUDSON HOUSE  
1122 Judson Avenue  
1894; E. A. Mayo, architect

During her lifetime Clara Ingram Judson wrote more than seventy books for young people and won many literary awards including the prestigious Laura Ingalls Wilder Award from the American Library Association. The Tudor-style house typical of Mayo's work in Evanston has very good integrity.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

150. RESIDENCE  
1208 Judson Avenue  
ca. 1893; architect or builder unknown

Classical details enrich the basic cubic shape of this structure. It was the home of A. T. Merriman, inventor of the gang saw.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

154. LOUISE AYRES GARNETT HOUSE  
1226 Judson Avenue  
Before 1894; architect or builder unknown

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154. LOUISE AYRES GARNETT HOUSE (continued)

Louis Ayres Garnett was one of a number of children's writers active in Evanston in the 1920s and 1930s. Among her best known works are Master Will of Stratford, The Muffin Shop, and The Merry Makers.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

162. FOUR-FLAT RESIDENCES (TWO)  
1301-03; 1305-07 Judson Avenue  
1894; Sidney Smith, architect

These multiple-family residences exhibit the variety of shapes, materials and forms characteristic of Queen Anne houses of the period. They are very likely the first apartment houses built in Evanston.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

163. RESIDENCE  
1308 Judson Avenue  
Before 1862; architect or builder unknown

This very early house retains traces of the Greek Revival in its proportions and detailing. It has been moved twice. An early resident was George Foster, an early trustee of Northwestern University and one of the founders of the Chicago Board of Trade. It was next occupied by Professor Oliver Marcy, President of Northwestern from 1876 to 1881. His wife Elizabeth was active in the temperance movement. Local historian J. Seymour Currey lived here at the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

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169. W. M. SCOTT HOUSE  
1400-04 Judson Avenue  
1899; Myron Hunt, architect

Scott was affiliated with the Carson, Pirie Scott Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

170. HARBERT HOUSE  
1412 Judson Avenue  
Before 1879; builder or architect unknown. Ca. 1920 (alterations); Maurice Webster, architect

This house was built by Mr. and Mrs. William Boynton Harbert and served as the cultural center and leading literary salon of Evanston for at least a quarter century. Elizabeth Harbert was a leader in the women's suffrage movement and spoke on the same platforms with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. For many years she was a write for the Chicago Inter Ocean newspaper and was one of the founders of the Illinois Women's Press Association. In 1889 Mrs. Harbert founded the Woman's Club of Evanston.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

171. RESIDENCE  
1422 Judson Avenue  
1890; Holabird and Roche, architects

There appear to be no alterations to the original design by this well-known firm of architects.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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172. RESIDENCE  
1427 Judson Avenue  
ca. 1875; builder or architect unknown. 1901 (alterations);  
builder or architect unknown

This house was built for Ela Clapp, the second homeopathic surgeon in Illinois. It was moved to the present location by Charles Congdon to make room for his stone mansion at 405 Church Street. Congdon himself lived in this modest house after meeting financial reverses. It has also served as the home of William Donald Maxwell, chief editor of the Chicago Tribune in the 1950s and 1960s and a director of the Associated Press. The two-story porch added in 1901 has given this brick Italianate structure an antebellum Southern character.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

180. JOHN WIGMORE HOUSE  
207 Lake Street  
Before 1900; architect or builder unknown.

This was the home of John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University Law School from 1901 to 1929. He was a founder and the first president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and one of the leading promoters of the Inter-American Bar Association. In 1930 Wigmore was appointed to the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

181. RESIDENCE  
215 Lake Street  
1881; Asa Lyon, architect

This is the first residence in Evanston designed by an architect.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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182. RESIDENCE  
216 Lake Street  
ca. 1870; original architect or builder unknown

This Italianate house was from the mid-1870s until his death in 1895 the home of Alexander Hesler, most prominent of early Chicago photographers. It was later the boyhood home of Thomas Tallmadge, nationally known architect and architectural historian. The house itself is one of the best and least altered examples of the Italianate style in this section of Evanston.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

184. ALBERT MARQUIS HOUSE  
303 Lake Street  
1928; E. V. Prather, architect

Albert Marquis (1855-1943) was founder and publisher of Who's Who in America.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

185. RESIDENCE  
314 Lake Street  
1942; William Alderman, architect

This house is a carefully studied recreation of the Greek Revival style.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

188. RESIDENCE  
404 Lake Street  
ca. 1885; architect or builder unknown. 1899 (alterations);  
C. R. Ayars, architect

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188. RESIDENCE (continued)

This is the best example in this section of Evanston of a Stick Style house. Ayars' alterations in 1899 were sensitive to the original character of the house and are difficult to distinguish.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

191. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

607 Lake Street  
1875 (sanctuary); Cass Chapman, architect. 1920 (parish house); Tallmadge and Watson, architects

This brick church was built in the Gothic style. Tallmadge and Watson's Late Gothic addition blends well with it. The structure as a whole is an important element in the group of churches which define the space of Raymond Park.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

192. RESIDENCE

1000 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1911; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

193. RESIDENCE

1012 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1894; Spencer and Kendall, architects

This structure, the oldest in the block, was built for John Stanley Grepe, owner of a brass and copper foundry.

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194. RESIDENCE  
1040 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1895; John Turner Long, architect

This structure represents a cross between the castellated and the Queen Anne styles.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

195. ROBERT MARSHALL ROLOSON HOUSE  
1114 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1909; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

Robert Roloson made a fortune in the investment and security business.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

196. RESIDENCE  
1130 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1911; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge

Ambiguous documentation strongly suggests that this design is by Charles Hogdon with Charles Coolidge, known in Boston as the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. It is an excellent example of restrained Georgian Revival with very good integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

197. WALLACE CONDICT HOUSE  
1136 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1909; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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198. RESIDENCE  
1140 Lake Shore Boulevard  
1925; Harwood Hewitt
- California architect Harwood Hewitt based this design on Tudor precedents.
- ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
203. RESIDENCE  
715 Michigan Avenue  
1896; Fred Peterson, architect
- ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
207. S. E. CHILDS HOUSE  
915 Michigan Avenue  
1897; Pridmore and Stanhope, architects
- ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
209. ANSON MARK HOUSE  
1010 Michigan Avenue  
1911; E. A. Mayo, architect
- Mark was founder of the Mark Manufacturing Company.
- ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
210. RESIDENCE  
1022 Michigan Avenue  
1909; T. B. Carson, builder
- ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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211. GEORGE S. BALLARD HOUSE  
1026 Michigan Avenue  
1915; John Van Bergen, architect

Ballard was head of the real estate firm Ballard, Rowe and Whitman and was a close associate of Charles Gates Dawes. The house itself is an important example of the work of one of the central figures in the Prairie School.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

212. RESIDENCE  
1030 Michigan Avenue  
1915; L. F. Urbain, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

213. DOUBLE HOUSE  
1032-34 Michigan Avenue  
1899; Myron Hunt, architect

In this work, Evanston architect Myron Hunt achieved a design that indicated the structure's character as a double house but also allowed it to stand in harmony with its neighboring single-family houses.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

218. JOHN M. SMYTH HOUSE  
1104 Michigan Avenue  
1895; W. K. Johnson, architect

This excellent Queen Anne house was occupied for many years by John M. Smyth, founder of the furniture company of the

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218. JOHN M. SMYTH HOUSE (continued)

same name.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

220. CHARLES PAJEAU HOUSE  
1119 Michigan Avenue  
1913; J. J. Johnson, architect

This Dutch Colonial residence has a high degree of integrity. It was the home of Charles Pajeau, inventor of "Tinker Toys."

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

222. RESIDENCE  
1144 Michigan Avenue  
1890; Enoch H. Turnock, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

223. APARTMENT BUILDING  
1201-13 Michigan Avenue; 205-207 Hamilton Street  
1901; Wilmore Alloway

This early apartment building features classical motifs.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

225. RESIDENCE  
1217 Michigan Avenue  
1894; J. C. Lane, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



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227. RESIDENCE  
714 Sheridan Road  
ca. 1890; architect or builder unknown. Ca. 1920 (alterations);  
architect or builder unknown

Like many houses in Evanston, this handsome stucco residence is  
the result of several remodelings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

228. RESIDENCE  
715 Sheridan Road  
1910; Elmo C. Lowe, architect

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

231. HAROLD R. WHITE HOUSE  
741 Sheridan Road  
1915; John Van Bergen, architect

This two-story stucco Prairie box with hipped roof was built  
for Harold White, a well-to-do businessman.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

234. RESIDENCE  
824 Sheridan Road  
1911; Charles H. Thompson, builder

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

235. RESIDENCE  
850 Sheridan Road  
1912; Charles H. Thompson, builder

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235. RESIDENCE (continued)

This large, well-proportioned work on a corner site is yet another example of the work of this important Evanston developer. It has excellent integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

236. DR. AUGUSTUS NIGHTINGALE HOUSE  
916 Sheridan Road  
1912; John A. Rogers, architect

This chalet-type house was built for a retired physician.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

238. RESIDENCE  
936 Sheridan Road  
1898; Charles Ayars, architect

This house displays the transition from the Queen Anne style to the classical revival. It has very good integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

239. E. J. SCHAFFER HOUSE  
950 Sheridan Road  
1922; either Emory Jackson or Ralph Stoetzel, architect

This neatly done brick Neo-Colonial residence was built for an insurance company executive. It has excellent integrity.

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248. RESIDENCE  
1103 Sheridan Road  
1912; Brown and Walcott, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

250. FRANK PARKER DAVIS HOUSE  
1117 Sheridan Road  
1912; E. A. Mayo, architect

This large, well-designed Tudor house was built for a prominent Chicago patent attorney.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

252. RESIDENCE  
1145 Sheridan Road  
1913; Tallmadge and Watson, architects

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

253. NATHAN WILBUR WILLIAMS HOUSE  
1201 Sheridan Road  
1912; Spencer and Powers, architects

The horizontality of this house combined with its scale and traditional detailing make it appropriate to term it a "Prairie country house." It was designed for Nathan Williams, heir to a real estate fortune.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

254. RESIDENCE  
1218 Sheridan Road  
1901; E. A. Mayo, architect

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254. RESIDENCE (continued)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

255. RESIDENCE  
1225 Sheridan Road  
1902; E. A. Mayo, architect

This is yet another excellent example of Ernest Mayo's Tudor half-timber style, one of four standard styles that he employed. It was built for Mrs. Wallace Condict.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

256. DENNIS HALL (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY)  
1822 Sheridan Road *Demolished*  
1911; Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, architects

This office building retains its original appearance as a substantial single-family residence. It was designed for Harrison B. Riley.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

OTHER STRUCTURES MAKING A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARCHITECTURAL  
FABRIC OF THE DISTRICT:

12. RESIDENCE - 325 Davis Street  
13. RESIDENCE - 331 Davis Street - 1883; Asa Lyon, architect  
17. RESIDENCE - 200 Dempster Street - 1941; William Deknatel,  
architect  
19. RESIDENCE - 231 Dempster Street - ca. 1875  
21. DOUBLE HOUSE - 413-415 Dempster Street - 1896; S. A. Jennings,  
architect  
22. MILLER SCHOOL - 425 Dempster Street - 1898; D. H. Burnham and  
Co., architects

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24. RESIDENCE - 911 Edgemere Court - 1948; Walton and Kegley, architects
25. RESIDENCE - 919 Edgemere Court - 1912; C. H. Thompson, builder
26. RESIDENCE - 932 Edgemere Court - 1913; C. H. Thompson, builder
27. RESIDENCE - 534 Forest Avenue - ca. 1875
29. RESIDENCE - 703 Forest Avenue - ca. 1890
30. RESIDENCE - 707 Forest Avenue - ca. 1890
31. RESIDENCE - 731 Forest Avenue - 1925; C. D. Faulkner, architect
32. RESIDENCE - 736 Forest Avenue - ca. 1885
40. RESIDENCE - 1048 Forest (J. P. Marsh House) - 1887
43. RESIDENCE - 1111 Forest Avenue
44. RESIDENCE - 1117 Forest Avenue
49. RESIDENCE - 1200 Forest Avenue - 1913; A. C. Clas, architect
51. RESIDENCE - 1210 Forest Avenue - 1910; E. A. Mayo, architect
52. RESIDENCE - 1215 Forest Avenue - 1902; E. A. Mayo, architect
53. RESIDENCE - 1217 Forest Avenue - 1907; E. A. Mayo, architect
55. RESIDENCE - 1225 Forest Avenue - 1899; E. A. Mayo, architect
59. RESIDENCE - 1243 Forest Avenue - 1937; H. Ring Clausen, architect
63. RESIDENCE - 1314 Forest Avenue (A. R. Barnes House) - 1899; Handy and Cady, architects
70. RESIDENCE - 1501 Forest Avenue - 1887; Handy and Cady, architects
73. FLAG POLE AND BASE - 1605 Forest Place (Patriots' Park) - 1929; Stephen Beames, sculptor
74. RESIDENCE - 1616 Forest Place - 1902; George L. Harvey, architect
75. RESIDENCE - 1622 Forest Place - 1882-83. 1910 (alterations); E. A. Mayo, architect
78. RESIDENCE - 124 Greenleaf Street - 1919; Chester Walcott, architect
86. RESIDENCE - 239 Greenwood Street (Mrs. Charles Rowe House) - ca. 1890
89. RESIDENCE - 416 Greenwood Street - 1894; Stephen A. Jennings, architect
93. RESIDENCE - 208 Hamilton Street - 1913; Chatten and Hammond, architects
95. THREE FAMILY HOUSE - 425 Hamilton Street (1203-05 Hinman Avenue) - ca. 1895
96. ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH - 935-37 Hinman Avenue - 1906; John Sutcliffe, architect. 1919; Tallmadge and Watson, architects
97. RESIDENCE - 1013 Hinman Avenue
99. RESIDENCE - 1025 Hinman Avenue

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100. RESIDENCE - 1109-11 Hinman Avenue (Ed Taylor House) - 1892;  
Stephen A. Jennings, architect
102. RESIDENCE - 1127 Hinman Avenue
103. RESIDENCE - 1228 Hinman Avenue
105. RESIDENCE - 1220 Hinman Avenue - ca. 1880
107. RESIDENCE - 1224 Hinman Avenue - ca. 1870
108. RESIDENCE - 1231 Hinman Avenue - ca. 1870
110. RESIDENCE - 1246 Hinman Avenue
113. RESIDENCE - 1328 Hinman Avenue
116. RESIDENCE - 1426 Hinman Avenue - 1890; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect
120. UNIVERSITY CLUB - 1704 Hinman Avenue - 1909; William A. Otis,  
architect
124. RESIDENCE - 1810 Hinman Avenue (Gamble House) - ca. 1860
125. RESIDENCE - 1823 Hinman Avenue
126. RESIDENCE - 1829 Hinman Avenue
127. RESIDENCE - 534 Judson Avenue - ca. 1870
129. RESIDENCE - 550 Judson Avenue - 1922; Harvey J. Ross, builder
130. RESIDENCE - 634 Judson Avenue - ca. 1885
136. RESIDENCE - 735-37 Judson Avenue - 1910; Edgar O. Blake,  
architect
137. RESIDENCE - 736 Judson Avenue
140. RESIDENCE - 1041 Judson Avenue - 1897; Myron Hunt, architect
143. RESIDENCE - 1114 Judson Avenue - 1892; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect
145. RESIDENCE - 1130 Judson Avenue - ca. 1890
146. RESIDENCE - 1135 Judson Avenue (Carl Jefferson House) - 1912;  
Tallmadge and Watson, architects
147. RESIDENCE - 1138 Judson Avenue - 1893; F. M. Whitehouse,  
architect
148. RESIDENCE - 1142 Judson Avenue (F. A. Warner House) - 1896;  
J. T. W. Jennings, architect
149. RESIDENCE - 1207 Judson Avenue - ca. 1892; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect
151. RESIDENCE - 1212 Judson Avenue
152. RESIDENCE - 1216 Judson Avenue - 1890; W. C. Pocklington,  
builder
153. RESIDENCE - 1220 Judson Avenue - 1899; Charles Ayars, architect
155. RESIDENCE - 1228 Judson Avenue
156. RESIDENCE - 1232 Judson Avenue - 1889; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect

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157. DOUBLE HOUSE - 1235-37 Judson Avenue - 1893; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect
158. RESIDENCE - 1236 Judson Avenue - 1894; Stephen A. Jennings,  
architect
159. DOUBLE HOUSE - 1239-41 Judson Avenue - 1898; James R. Willett,  
architect
160. APARTMENT HOUSE - 1243-49 Judson Avenue ("The Judson") - 1911;  
Francis M. Barton, architect
161. RESIDENCE - 1246 Judson Avenue - ca. 1885
164. DOUBLE HOUSE - 1316-18 Judson Avenue - 1893; A. G. Ferree,  
architect
165. RESIDENCE - 1317 Judson Avenue - ca. 1870
166. RESIDENCE - 1322 Judson Avenue - ca. 1870
167. RESIDENCE - 1424 Judson Avenue - 1902; William A. Otis,  
architect
168. RESIDENCE - 1325 Judson Avenue - 1872
173. RESIDENCE - 1512 Judson Avenue - 1896; W. C. Pocklington,  
builder
174. RESIDENCE - 1514 Judson Avenue - 1873
175. RESIDENCE - 1615 Judson Avenue - ca. 1890
176. RESIDENCE - 1624 Judson Avenue - ca. 1925
177. RESIDENCE - 1630 Judson Avenue - ca. 1928; White and Weber,  
architects
178. RESIDENCE - 1722 Judson Avenue - 1922; E. H. Fromman, architect
179. RESIDENCE - 204 Lake Street - 1916; Ernest Woodyat, architect
183. RESIDENCE - 222 Lake Street - ca. 1870
186. RESIDENCE - 320 Lake Street
187. RESIDENCE - 329 Lake Street (Howard Grey House) - 1884
189. RESIDENCE - 412 Lake Street
190. RESIDENCE - 512 Lake Street - ca. 1870
199. FOUR FLAT - 417-19 Lee Street - 1902; Edgar Ovet Blake,  
architect
200. RESIDENCE - 210 Main Street - 1895; A. M. F. Colton, architect
201. RESIDENCE - 633 Main Street - 1911; possibly John Reed Fugard,  
architect
202. RESIDENCE - 641 Michigan Avenue - ca. 1890-1900
204. RESIDENCE - 716 Michigan Avenue - ca. 1895
205. RESIDENCE - 720 Michigan Avenue - ca. 1895
206. RESIDENCE - 840 Michigan Avenue - 1896; J. C. Lane, architect
208. RESIDENCE - 1005 Michigan Avenue - 1913
214. RESIDENCE - 1042 Michigan Avenue - 1895; J. C. Lane, architect

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215. RESIDENCE - 1046 Michigan Avenue - 1895; J. C. Lane, architect  
216. RESIDENCE - 1047 Michigan Avenue  
217. RESIDENCE - 1049 Michigan Avenue - 1910; C. H. Thompson, builder  
219. RESIDENCE - 1107 Michigan Avenue - 1891  
221. RESIDENCE - 1122 Michigan Avenue - ca. 1890-95  
224. RESIDENCE - 1210 Michigan Avenue - ca. 1885  
226. RESIDENCE - 707 Sheridan Road - ca. 1890-95  
229. RESIDENCE - 727 Sheridan Road  
230. RESIDENCE - 732 Sheridan Road - 1920; Arthur Knox, architect  
232. RESIDENCE - 747 Sheridan Road - 1915; Howard Van Doren Shaw,  
architect  
233. RESIDENCE - 808 Sheridan Road  
237. RESIDENCE - 929 Sheridan Road  
240. RESIDENCE - 1000 Sheridan Road - 1919; E. A. Mayo, architect  
241. RESIDENCE - 1001 Sheridan Road - 1915; Lawrence G. Hallberg,  
architect  
242. RESIDENCE - 1005 Sheridan Road - 1916; Lawrence G. Hallberg,  
architect  
244. RESIDENCE - 1028-30 Sheridan Road - 1911; E. A. Mayo, architect  
249. RESIDENCE - 1110 Sheridan Road - 1912; E. A. Mayo, architect  
251. RESIDENCE - 1130 Sheridan Road - 1916; Robert Rae, architect  
~~257. ROOMING HOUSE (MEN'S RESIDENCE HALL, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY -  
formerly NORWEGIAN-DANISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY) -  
1889 NOT IN DISTRICT.~~  
258. RESIDENCE - 1834 Sheridan Road (Laurence Lawson House) - 1886-89

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. DICKINSON DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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This Is Evanston Evanston, League of Women Voters of Evanston, 1970

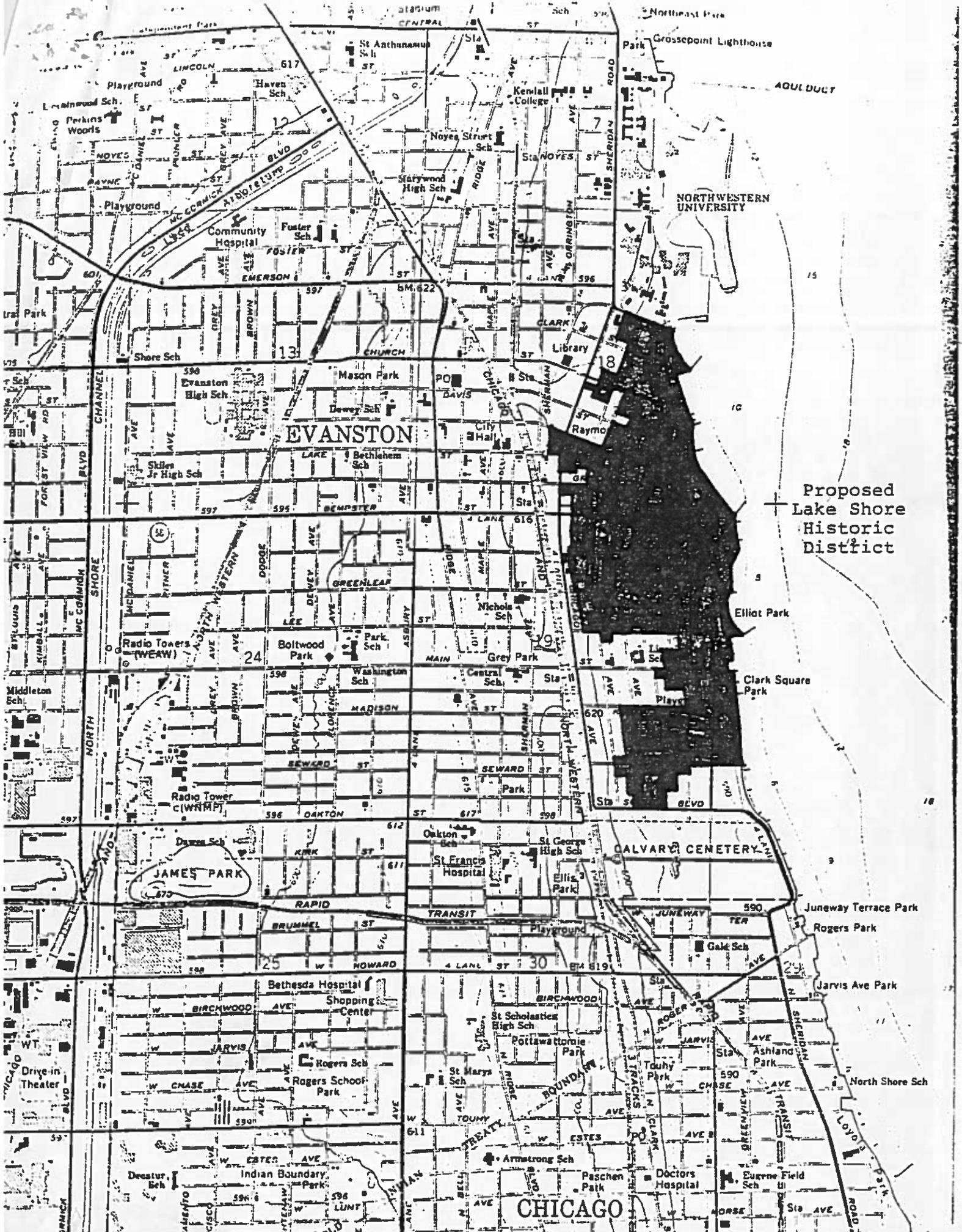




L A K E  
M I C H I G A N

Street Numbers 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000





Proposed  
Lake Shore  
Historic  
District

EVANSTON

CHICAGO

CALVARY CENETARY

JAMES PARK

NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY

Elliot Park

Clark Square  
Park

Juneway Terrace Park

Rogers Park

Jarvis Ave Park

Ashland  
Park

North Shore Sch

Armstrong Sch

Paschen  
Park

Doctors  
Hospital

Eugene Field  
Sch

Deatur Sch

Indian Boundary  
Park

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