

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE
EVANSTON LANDMARKS

ASBURY AVE.
THROUGH
CENTRAL PARK AVE.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is an excellent example of a typical stick-shingle, gable front, two-story house with an elevated ground floor. Both first and second floors are sheathed with medium-width, lapped siding, and edged with boards. The gable has a fine, highly textured shingle field surrounding an Eastlake window with a large reel moulding across its base. Toward the back on the south side a projection extends a short distance. A shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with a spindle balustrade crosses the entire front and turns toward the back on the south side. The building has excellent integrity.

C. E. Burnett

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1025 Asbury
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1885-90
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is visible results from extensive alterations by an important Chicago architectural firm; they distributed beautifully detailed colonial motifs over a two-story frame mass that has its pitched roof placed parallel to the street. The clapboard siding terminates at a delicate, dentilated cornice tucked under the shallow eave projection. On the north end is a window. Like the others on the front it is shuttered, double hung, and six-over-six--and centered above the entrance. This window has fan and side lights and is sheltered under a half-circular columnar portico topped by a balustrade. On the south two-thirds a brick chimney with a broad story-and-a-half breast and narrow vent higher than the roof ridge rises between a single window hugging it on each side on each floor. Set close to the second floor window toward the entrance is a vertical oval window that forms an essential transition from the north to the south fields of the facade. The building has very good integrity.

Arthur W. Kent
 Dec 7, Kent II

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1314 Asbury
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown c1870
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: See Below
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Remodeled in 1916 by Holabird and Roche.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This hipped roof, painted brick Italianate has its typicality and integrity disturbed only by the turn-of-the-century porch added across its entire front. The original structure has sufficient clarity to overwhelm that addition, however. The cornice features pairs of brackets and oversized dentils. The windows have shouldered segmental arches with large keystones. Windows are also placed in the polygonal bay which pushes out near the back on the south side, on the north face, and across the front where three appear in the second story. Two more are on the ground floor with the large entrance, located at the end, in place of the third.

Ann + Jerald Shaff

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1038 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1870-75

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This pleasant pitched-roof frame house was designed by an important architectural partnership. It forms a simple cubic block with simple additions that lend it interest. Turning to the southeast corner is a strip of narrow casement windows set above a flower box and covered by a pent roof. The entrance is on the opposite side of the front; its porch has a large, timber frame, open gable, pitched roof carried by large piers covered, as is the entire house, with medium-width lapped siding. Two sets of double casement windows in the second story are covered by a pitch-up of the roof and purlins provide a rhythmic pattern. The building has very good integrity.

M. F. Wolnick

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1112 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1906
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A good example of the work of an active Evanston architect, this simple rectangular residence has a stuccoed ground floor, a second floor with a flared base and covered with shingles, and a pitched roof with enclosed soffits on all four sides. In the middle half of the front is a shed-roofed stucco porch with corner piers and attached parapet. Above that is a strip of five small casement windows; these are flanked by larger windows. Three more windows are on the ground floor, one under each of the large upper ones and the third within the porch next to the entrance door. These five windows have a multi-lighted transom above a double casement opening. The building has good integrity.

John McEvoy |

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1117 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1903
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles R. Ayers
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

'OTHER COMMENTS':





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This frame house with a rough stucco coat was designed by an important partnership with strong Evanston connections. Across the ground floor is a broad bay window with a hipped roof that, on the north end projects forward on curved braces to shelter the side-lighted entrance. In the floor above are four pairs of casement windows of two different sizes. Their heads join with a wooden belt course that surrounds the building immediately below the stucco soffits of the hipped roofs. Projecting to the north and towards the back is a porte-cochere with a pair of casement windows in its middle story; its attic story, equivalent in height to the second story of the main block, lighted by pointed-top lift in the roof fascia. A studdy wing projects beyond a broad, brick chimney from the south side. The building has very good integrity.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1120 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge and Watson
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A conspicuous feature on a large, well-landscaped corner site, this painted brick-faced, L-shaped structure is composed of clear cubic masses which derive from Italianate origins. The corners are marked by quoins, and the cornice below the hipped roof has thin, simple, pendant brackets. The three windows on the second floor and the side-lighted, transomed entrance on the north end of the ground floor feature incised arches with prominent keystones. The single ground floor window is a linteled, transomed type c.1890. The only visible alteration has been a minor reworking of the porch.

Fred A. Masterson

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1124 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1864-70

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This pleasant, unpretentious house derives its quality from the simplicity of the combination of its elements and the proportion of the mass to the openings. The structure is sheathed with stucco-washed brick. Lacking both a stoop and a porch, the central door is flanked by a row of windows; these three openings are tied together by a continuous header course at their common lintel level. Above each of the openings is a tall window protruding with a wall dormer. A massive chimney stands between the house and the set-back, attached garage, which has two different copper dormers in its pitched roof. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1141 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A. E. Nicolai

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



City of Evanston

A. M. & Louis Smith



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This symmetrical Italianate frame and clap-board residence exhibits a complementary relationship between its original and altered states. The building retains its basic original massing and much of its original detail, as reflected in the segmental arches over the second story windows and the original cornice brackets. It has lost its original porch and, probably, a cupola, however. Probably from before Hunt's intervention are transomed ground floor windows. Hunt's work appears in the pitched roof over the projecting bay on the north side, certainly in the impressive columnar entrance sheltering the arched portal, and in the pediment with its broken horizontal cornice that tops the original flat-fronted entrance hall, as well as some of the cornice brackets. The only visible alteration has been in the porch.

W. Busecombe

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1231 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895 or earlier
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:
 Remodeled by Myron Hunt in 1899 and 1900.

Built on Ridge in 1874(?). Moved 1895.







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Chicago architect, this house has a great crossed roof whose shingled gable-ends overhang the clapboard-covered lower story on the two sides facing the streets of this corner site. The roof encloses two stories within its gambrel pitch on the east and west, stunted gambrel on the north, and straight pitch with flared bottoms on the south. The entrance porch is tucked within the re-entrant angle and the massive roof is supported by thin Tuscan columns. The dormers in the south pitch add to the interest given by the eccentric massing, the variety of windows spread across the facades and gables, and the flares at the floor levels in the front-facing east gable. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1232 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Clement Knowles Pittman House
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1892
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William A. Otis
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This simple, well proportioned, and crisply detailed-two-and-a-half story frame house was designed by an important architectural partnership. Raised off the ground by a low brick foundation, the ground floor is stucco with a wooden sill and two wooden string courses. The second floor has horizontal board siding. The pitched roof has a gable with a triple, peaked window, a motif repeated in larger size in the gables. The triple window motif with a lintel is repeated twice on the second floor and once on the ground floor where a porch projects forward and to the south. Next to it is the entrance covered with a continuation of the porch's hipped roof. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1239 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge and Watson

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This conspicuous frame structure started as a tall, squarish house. Its present appearance is derived from extensive remodeling in this century when Tudor elements with Prairie school discipline, geometry, and rigidity were worked into the original structure. The tall, crossed-pitched roofs of the main block are repeated in smaller size at the end of the south wing and again at the entrance. A wooden band with quatrefoil cutouts across the front is anchored at each end by pylons, one north of the entrance and two at the south embracing the porches; one enclosed, the one above it open. The flat boards articulating stucco walls repeat the horizontal emphasis repeated by the boards in the top gable. Except for the loss of two of the three podium urns ascribed to Frank Lloyd Wright, the building has excellent integrity.

Steven Robbins
Nikki Smith

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1308 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: see below

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> #2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

alterations in 1897 and 1911







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building is a very good example of a typical house type, a story and a half, L-plan, clapboard-clad Gothic cottage. In the gable of the tall pitched roof is a biform window. Below that is a polygonal bay with rope mouldings, small decorative brackets, and arched windows. These windows match those in the double entrance doors. These doors are set under the single arch over the transom lighting a reception hall placed in the re-entrant angle. Although a low, sympathetic addition has been placed towards the rear on the south and its front steps have been rebuilt, the building has very good integrity.

F. K. Sinker

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1318 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1866-70?

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This L-plan Italianate house displays all the feature found in this formerly common house type, although there originally may have been a cupola also. In the front on each of the two floors are three openings: five very tall windows with feet and shoulders on their surrounds and the sixth, a door with very thin side lights and an arched transom. Large brackets hold the hipped roof. Towards the back on the south is a two story projecting wing connected to the front by a covered porch that crosses the entire front and is supported by coupled posts, replacements of the original supports. Cornice trim, thin clapboard cladding, and corbelled chimney tops survive to display characteristics of the style, and except for the porch ceiling that cuts into the heads of the ground floor openings (thereby indicating some sort of alteration), the building has very good integrity.

Ronald S. Mangum

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1326 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1870?
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The original core of this structure is a nearly cubic frame box with a cross-pitched roof and a polygonal bay on the north end of the front facade's second floor. The surviving original surface is in the shingled gable with its flare at the base and across the lintel level of the triple window. The elements added later were done with some respect for the character of the original design. These include the hip-roofed dormer on the south side (1908), the stucco coat on the walls, and the porch with its shed roof supported by stout columns and returning along the south side of the structure where it becomes two stories high. The major visible change since that porch was added in 1915 was the insertion of picture windows on the ground floor.

Terry K. Fryer

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1334 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S.A. Jennings
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Your house has been designated an Evanston Landmark because it was identified as architecturally significant in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The Evanston Preservation Commission began its own intensive survey in 1976. Because a thorough and accurate evaluation is a lengthy process, the Commission has completed study in six of ten designated areas.

Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1335 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Jack J. Moses
M. Stefani

1335 Asbury

original
1 designer unknown

original
1 date unknown

A5, A6

Tallmadge and Watson

1912

The core of this tall, frame structure dates from an earlier period but the extensive remodeling by an important architectural partnership gave it a distinctly new character. The basic cubic block covered by a flared hipped roof projects to the south and, most conspicuously, to the front. The ground floor of that front projection extends to the north to hold an entrance marked by a pair of columns supporting volutes touching to form a hood. The tall, thin, paired casement windows, prominent wooden belt courses under the primary windows on both the first and second floors, the use of boards and stucco, and the form of the north dormer suggest the Prairie Style, while the brackets in the front projection's pitched-roof's gable rafters show the alliance of the Prairie Style with the Tudor Revival. The building has good integrity.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A representative design, this frame structure was done by an important Evanston architect. Sheathed in thin clapboards, it has a basic, square plan and is two stories high. It is topped by a dentillated entablature and high attic story formed from a cross-pitched roof with shingled gables. The gable covering the entire front constitutes an important element in the design, which is reflected in rich edges around the tripartite window and flared base and crown. Side gables are treated similarly. Furthermore, the southern one projects beyond the block of the house to cover a two-story projecting bay. Across the front runs a shed-roofed porch supported by three clusters of columns. The building has excellent integrity.

Deuce N. Duff

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1404 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1892
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S. A. Jennings
 ORIGINAL SITE x MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 x A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large, typical frame house covered with clapboards rises two stories to a hipped roof with a lopped off top. On the front the south half projects slightly and is covered by a gable with a small window set into a vertical board field with a sawtooth base. A small, broad, low dormer appears on the south plane of the main roof to allow additional light into the attic. The south face looks across an ample yard onto Lake Street; toward its back is a gable that covers only half of a projecting, two-story bay. Across the entire front and projecting southward beyond the block of the house is a shed-roofed porch with a thin-dentil lintel supported by Tuscan columns. The window frames, except for those within the porch, have fluted shoulders and bosses in their upper coners. The building has excellent integrity.

D. B. Truppel

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1454 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1885 1882
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown Asu Lyon
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The traces of the original coach house, whose design matched that of the mansion facing Ridge Avenue, are evident in the general massing and in the decorated gable rafters and sill of the largest gable's attic level. The conversion to a residence accounts for the stucco, the fenestration, and the flat-roofed porch with its brick parapet and pylons characteristic of the period. The result is a handsome residence, not in the least barn-like, with interest arising from the general sense of coherence in the proportions and projecting from the pitched roof, and the fenestration with its curious irregularities. The building has good integrity.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1459 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: see below
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: see below
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Edbrooke and Burnham originally designed this two-story coach house for 1456 Ridge, probably in 1885. No architect known for conversion to residence, which occurred in 1908; additional work (not evident from front), 1923 (E. D. Blake); 1930.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This characteristic frame and clapboard house has a two story block topped by a hipped roof and a projecting wing on the north side of the front covered by a pitched roof; all the eaves are boxed. In both the north and south planes of the main roof are shed-roofed dormers. In the front plane is a pitched-roofed dormer. In the gable a bell-shaped pediment tops a window that sits in a unique basket-weave field. A porch that projects southward seems to enlarge considerably the mass of the house. It has a hipped roof supported by turned posts with haunched brackets. The building has excellent integrity.

C. A. Mathison

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1512 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1885

C 1882-83

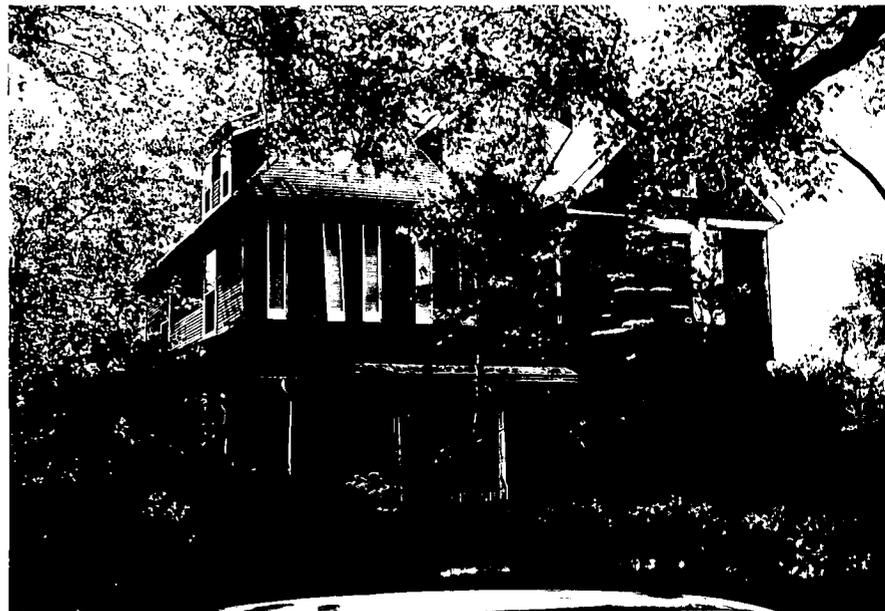
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This curious structure is the result of various "modernizations" undertaken at various times. The original structure was an Italianate design with a polygonal bay projecting to the north near the north east corner. Possibly in 1890 the building was given new siding, with decorative textures above the second story windows. The mansard roof also may date from this period. It would seem that the entrance is the visible element dating from the 1925 permit.

Marion E. Bucks

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1513 Asbury

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: 1882.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: various-dates; finally

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: 1925 EM Laveland

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED *various-people, final-ly Shattuck and Layer &*

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



1710 Asbury

Walter B Griffin

1908

A4 A5 A9

This narrow, frame, three-story stuccoed house by an important Chicago architect provides an excellent example of the Prairie School's exploitation of floating planes and abstract masses in domestic design. Pier-like corners anchor the outer edges of the central, internal cube. Two more, serving as chimneys, hold the topmost roof. Two more hold another roof below and in front of the central cube's roof. This lower roof shelters the second story. The second story spandrels push out between them at the front and sides. On the ground floor the spandrel, a simple rectangle in plan, confines those piers. The spandrels are trimmed by projecting, rectangular copings and sills, the windows are arranged as strips, the roof soffits are flat and stuccoed, and the roofs are low hips. The building has excellent integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

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gives the appearance of a single-family dwelling. Wide balconies with overhanging eaves and the side entrance bring to mind Wright's Mrs. Thomas H. Gale House, Oak Park, constructed, however, a year later (1909), but said to have been designed in 1904 (when Griffin was in Wright's office). In 1911 Griffin also designed a beach cottage at Ludington, Michigan, for Mary Bovee.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

64. EDWIN BALMER HOUSE, 1714 Asbury Avenue--George W. Maher, 1904. Although this house was designed by George W. Maher for Charles Richardson, it is of historical interest as the home of author Edwin Balmer (1883-1959). Editor of Red Book Magazine from 1927 to 1949 and its associate publisher from 1949 to 1953, Balmer was also author of short stories, plays, and movie and television scripts. Among his many books were Waylaid by Wireless (1909), The Science of Advertising (1909), A Wild Goose Chase (1919), Ruth of the U. S. A. (1919), Resurrection Rock (1920), The Breach of Scandal (1922), Keegan (1923), Fidelia (1924), That Roy Be Gorn! (1925), Dangerous Business (1927), Dragons Drive You! (1934), and In His Hands (1954). He also collaborated with William MacBurg on The Achievements of Luther Trant (1910), The Surakarta (1913), The Blind Man's Eyes (1916), The Indian Drum (1917).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. EDWIN F. BROWN HOUSE, 1720 Asbury Avenue--1885. This shingled house of the Queen Anne period has a cutwork gable and semi-detached round corner room that sets it apart from the ordinary. It was probably built as a gift when Edwin Franklin Brown (1862-1911) married Sarah B. Vowell. Brown later bought property on the lakeshore and built Windknope Castle, since destroyed and replaced by the Milburn Park development. Brown president and owner of Brown Bros. Manufacturing Company, president of Monroe National Bank, president of Brown Specialty Machinery Company, was also an art patron, inventor and boat builder, as well as the first owner of an automobile in Evanston and the first president of the Chicago Bicycle Club.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

67. HENRY W. HINSDALE HOUSE, 1723 Asbury Avenue--1890-91; rear addition, 1919. Shingled gable, a two-story polygonal bay, and a wrap-around porch lend dignity to this house built for Henry Walbridge Hinsdale (1825-1908). Arriving in Chicago at the age of seventeen Hinsdale entered the grocery business, eventually becoming the most extensive wholesale grocer of his day. When he retired for the first time in 1867 he moved from Chicago's Prairie Avenue to Evanston; in September 1871 he returned to his boyhood home of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he built a magnificent house. In 1880 he moved back to Evanston and bought property at the northeast corner of Asbury Avenue and Church Street. Of the four houses at this corner associated with the Hinsdale family, the one at 1723 Asbury Avenue on the exterior remains truest to its original design. The town of Hinsdale, a southwest suburb of Chicago, was named for Henry W. Hinsdale by his founders who were friends of his.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE











STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This frame, shingle-clad structure built for Edwin F. Brown is a fine example of a typical, modest Queen Anne design. The two-story cube is topped by an intersecting pitched roof with prominent gables. The front gable has a pent roof and a fillet top with attached scroll work and a strip of three windows. Added to the cube on the second floor on the north side and within the pent roof is a polygonal bay. Projecting from the corner on the ground floor of the opposite side is a flat-topped bay encompassing three-quarters of a circle with a strip of windows wrapping around it. The rest of the front is taken up by a broad porch with three posts holding a low pediment. The building has good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1720 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1884-1885

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:



1720 Asbury Avenue

designer unknown

1884-5
before 1892

A7

built for Edwin F. Brown

This frame, shingle-clad structure is a fine example of a typical, modest Queen Anne design. The two-story cube is topped by an intersecting pitched roof with prominent gables. The front gable has a pent roof and a fillet top with attached scroll work and a strip of three windows. Added to the cube on the second floor on the north side and within the pent roof is a polygonal bay. ^(ground floor of the) On the ^{opposite side} ~~side on the ground floor~~ Projecting from the corner is a flat-topped bay encompassing three-quarters of a circle with a strip of windows wrapping around it. The rest of the front is taken up by a broad porch with three posts holding a low pediment. The building has good integrity.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1723 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME:
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1886-7 1890-91
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:

Henry W
 This frame Queen Anne house was built in 1886 for Eliza J. Hinsdale. The house has a large gable facing the street; a decorative shingle field surrounds a group of three windows with heavy cornices. The center window is taller than those on either side. Below the gable, a flat-roofed-two-story polygonal bay projects on the right. The clapboard siding flares out to form the skirt at the second story floor line; the skirt is repeated on other sides of the house. Windows in the second floor are simple and double-hung. A broad porch dominates the ground floor, supported by eight Tuscan columns which interrupt a wood balustrade. On the south facade, a two-story polygonal bay is sheltered by another gable. The building has good integrity.



~~7157 SCS~~
~~Case 100~~
~~100-100~~

1723 Asbury ← unknown
A7

~~see below~~

1886-17
for Eliza J. Hinsdale

This frame Queen Anne house ~~was built~~ ^(Elizabeth?) was built in 1886 for Eliza J. Hinsdale. The house has a large gable facing the street; ~~with~~ ^a decorative single field surrounds a group of three windows with heavy cornices. The center window is taller than those on either side. Below the gable, a flat-roofed two-story ^{polygonal} bay ~~extends~~ ^{projects} on the right. The clapboard siding flares out to form a skirt at the second story floor line; ~~the~~ the skirt is repeated on other sides of the house. Windows in the second floor are simple and double-hung. A broad porch dominates the ground floor, supported by eight Tuscan columns ^{which} interrupt a wood balustrade. On the south facade a two-story polygonal bay is sheltered by another gable. The building has good integrity

786 from ERH D
1723 Adb for Henry W Hinsdale
1890-91
1719 Adb
for Eliza J Hinsdale
CR Ayars
not designated



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

Your house has been designated an Evanston Landmark because it was identified as architecturally significant in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The Evanston Preservation Commission began its own intensive survey in 1976. Because a thorough and accurate evaluation is a lengthy process, the Commission has completed study in six of ten designated areas.

Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

Michael Banks
Jill Wine-Volner

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1724 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1875
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H11 H12 H13
 ARCHITECTURAL A14 A15 A16
 A17 A18 A19

OTHER COMMENTS:

1724 Asbury

designer unknown

1872
c.1875

A4 A6 A8 A9

This conspicuous structure began life as a twin to its neighbor to the north, 1734 Asbury. Its identity as a large, brick Italianate structure, now painted, remains clear. Brick quoins edge the corners, and brick strips edge the windows, turning to form segmental arches over the broad lower windows and the narrower upper ones as well as the pair of very thin ones with fully rounded arches in the center. In 1900 the hip roofed cubic mass was given a broad, flat-fronted bay on the lower story of the south side; it was well integrated into the original design. The two story columnar portico added in front in 1908 changed the character of the design. Its extremely refined Corinthian columns and full entablature, which continues the original frieze, together with the new door frame with its swans neck pediment, converted the building into an august Colonial Revival structure. The building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.

Built for Joseph M. Lyons who owned brickyard just west of here.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house was the home from 1890 until his death in 1946 of Charles H. Chandler, pioneer merchant in Chicago until 1930, partner in Thayer & Chandler, artists materials and supply store in Chicago. After the death of his brother Henry, founder of Chandler's Store in Evanston, Charles Chandler became president of Chandler's. Henry Chandler also lived in this house from 1890 until his death. Henry was known as the "father of the Evanston public recreation system." He served as alderman from the Second Ward for some time and was a leader in the development of Evanston parks and recreation for all ages here. Chandler Park is named for Henry Chandler. Charles Chandler was a well known collector of Japanese prints, a collection now at the University of Hawaii. For the last forty years this house has been the residence of the Chandler's nephew Jared Johnson, head of Chandler's and Evanston civic leader. (His widow now lives here). The house has been in the continuous ownership of one family, all very active in the civic and cultural life of Evanston, for eighty-eight years.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1733 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown- 1890-91 *
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown Raeder, Coffin &
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED Cracker
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

front sleeping porch added 1907

Jared L. Johnson



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1734 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1875

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

David W. Horn Jr.
17345 ~~17345~~ ~~17345~~
~~Evanston~~
Kevin T. Linnor

1734 Asbury Avenue

An Evanston Landmark with Historical Significance

This home was built for Joseph M. Lyons in 1872. Then it was the home of commission merchant John J. Richards (1825-91), but after sustaining heavy losses in the 1871 Chicago Fire he was unable to retain ownership and sold in 1879. He did, however, continue to rent the house until 1881. From 1901 to 1919 it was the home of Charles H. Fuller (1843-1919), who came to Chicago in 1871 and founded his own advertising business in 1880. There was remodeling done in 1911 and an addition put on in 1912.

This home was designed by brothers Allen Bartlit Pond and Irving Kane Pond. This team, originally from Ann Arbor, Michigan settled in Chicago. Allen began practice in Chicago in 1886. He was an architect for the Hull House Association and the Gads Hill Center (social settlements). Irving settled in Chicago in 1879 and began practice with his brother in 1886. He was also an architect for the Hull House and Chicago Commons, Chicago Federal Building in Kankakee, the Michigan Union at University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Lorado Taft's studio at 60th Street and Ellis Avenue in Chicago, and numerous other important buildings. Irving served as president of the American Institute of Architects in 1908.

In many ways Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture was the most influential of the twentieth century, but Wright was not the only modern architect of his time. The Prairie School was made up of architects who shared Wright's ideas and included many who earned fine reputations in their own rights including Pond and Pond. Working primarily in the Chicago area, they brought considerable attention to the work of "Western" architects as they were also called. While most Prairie School architects followed Wright loyally, the diversity of their ideas reflected the optimism and imagination that characterized their time. Pond and Pond belonged to both the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society and the Chicago Architectural Club and were also members of a more informal group known as the "Eighteen". Although Allen and Irving were innovative designers, they are not

considered members of the Prairie School. The group of architects first came together in 1893 in Chicago, when many, including Wright, moved into studios in a new Loop office building, Steinway Hall on Van Buren Street. They were held together by a search for something modern. As they discussed architecture, their rejections of tired architectural forms hardened. Their new ideas began to take hold. Ultimately, a distinct Prairie style did emerge - much owing to Wright - but as the "Eighteen" started out, each applied new ideas in his own way, working hard to design simplified houses that needed most of all to be original.

No. 4193

Building Permit No. 4449

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT.

Evanston, Ill., *June 20* 1911

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

The undersigned herewith applies for a permit to build a *improvement* ^{Store}, *Basement and Attic*, and hereby agrees upon issuance of said permit to conform to and comply with the conditions of the same and the ordinances of the City of Evanston, so far as they may apply to any work set forth in this application.

Same to be located and built in strict accordance with accompanying description, plans and specifications, which are hereby submitted for your approval.

DESCRIPTION

<i>1734</i> <i>Asbury Ave</i>	LOT <i>18</i>	BLOCK <i>2</i>
<i>Lynn Gilbert + Woodford's add</i>		
On <i>Asbury</i> Avenue between <i>Lynn</i> Street and <i>Church</i> Street		

MATERIALS AND COST.	DIMENSIONS.	FURNISHINGS.	NO.	SERVICE.
No. Cu. yds. Stone . . .	Width or Front . . .	Water Closets . . .		Heated by . . .
No. ^{<i>100</i>} Thousands of Brick . . . <i>800</i>	Length or Depth . . .	Sinks . . .		Lighted by . . .
No. Cu. Yards Concrete . . .	Elevation or Height . . .	Bath Tubs . . .		Ventilated by . . .
No. Sq. Yards Plastering . . . <i>500</i>	Rooms . . .	Laundry Tubs . . .		
Total Cost of Building . . . <i>4000.</i>	Fire Escapes . . .	Urinals . . .		

C.H. Fuller Owner
 Mason
 Sewer Builder
 Plumber *The McCarum Co.* Carpenter
 Electrician
 Heating and Ventilation

Pond + Pond Architect. Signed by *The McCarum Co. J. P. [Signature]* Builder.

No. 1928

1915

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT.

TO THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER:

Evanston, Ill., June 21 1915 189

The undersigned herewith applies for a permit to build a Three Story and Basement To Add to Base. And agrees to faithfully conform to, and comply with the rules and regulations established, or that may hereafter be established, concerning the construction, heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage and water service of buildings. The same to be located and built in strict accordance with the accompanying description and plans, which are herewith submitted for your approval.

DESCRIPTION.

<u>17311 Asbury Ave.</u>	LOT <u>18</u>	BLOCK <u>2</u>	<u>Lyons, Gilbert and Woodford's Add.</u>
--------------------------	------------------	-------------------	---

On Asbury Avenue, Street, between Church Avenue, Street, and Lyons Avenue, Street.

MATERIALS AND COST.	No.	DIMENSIONS.	No. FEET.	FURNISHINGS.	No.	SERVICE.
No. Cords of Stone.....		Width or Front.....	<u>26</u>	Water Closets.....		Heated by.....
No. Thousands of Brick.....		Length or Depth.....	<u>13</u>	Sinks.....	<u>1</u>	Lighted by.....
No. Cu. Yards of Concrete.....		Elevation or Height.....	<u>26</u>	Bath Tubs.....		Ventilated by.....
No. Sq. Yards of Plastering.....		Rooms.....	<u>2</u>	Laundry Tubs.....		
Total Cost of Building.....	<u>4,500</u>	Fire Escapes.....		Urinals.....		

C. H. Taylor Owner. Mason. Sewer Builder. Plumber.

Devin Architect. Signed by W. B. Swanson, etc. Builder.

City of Evanston

By reason of its
Architectural Significance
the building located at

1734 ASBURY AVENUE

has been declared an

Evanston



Landmark

By the Evanston City Council upon the recommendation
of the Evanston Preservation Commission in
accordance with City of Evanston Ordinance 57-0-78.

Mayor James C. Lytle
City of Evanston, Illinois

Chairman James D. McWilliams
Evanston Preservation Commission



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1734 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME: *Same*

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: *c.1875*

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: *Unknown*

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS: *

David W. Horn Jr.
1734B Asbury Avenue
Evanston
Kevin T. Miller

1734 Asbury

designer unknown

1872
~~c. 1874~~

A4 A6 A9

This conspicuous structure began life as a twin to its neighbor to the south, 1724 Asbury. Its original appearance as a large, brick Italianate structure, now painted, remains clear. Brick quoins edge the corners, and brick strips edge the windows in the second story with segmental arches over the narrower ones that flank the segmentally-arched French window in the center, probably a modification of the two narrow, original central windows. A cornice with paired brackets trims the slated hip roof. The pair of flat-fronted, two-story bays with pilasters on the south face are perhaps in whole or in part original or perhaps from the improvements documented in 1902 and 1911 (this later one by Pond and Pond). One or the other of those improvements accounts for the dormer placed between them and two more dormers, also with hipped roofs, on the front, and the porch placed along the ground floor and extended to the north as a porte cochere with a low pyramidal roof. The addition's simple entablature is supported by piers that repeat the original corner quoin motif. The fence posts here and across the front of 1724 Asbury perhaps date from this same time. A stable to the west retains its cupola and simple brackets. The main building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.

Built for Joseph M. Lyons who owned a brickyard just west of here.

A4 A5 A9

This excellent design by an important early Chicago architect welds the Queen Anne with a prescient use of the Tudor Revival. Heavy, quarry face, irregular ashlar red stone forms fence posts along the front of the property and constitutes the building's lower section. Above rises actual timber construction with half timbering and shingling. On top, a steeply pitched hip roof stands above a continuous cornice decorated with rinceau, a motif repeated elsewhere on the walls. The central mass is a cube extended with a broad, full-height bow with a half-tented gable sporting a gabled dormer on the east and a fully-rounded projecting corner bay turning the south east corner. A wide, open porch runs below it on both faces. Below the dormered, hipped roof on the northern projection, part of which extends as a porte cochere, is a fine window wall. A coach house is found on the western edge of the property. Both structures have very good integrity; later work is not visible from the street fronts. The property is listed on the State Survey,



A4 A5 A9

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A4 A5 A9

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A4 A5 A9

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A4 A5 A9

This eccentric version of the Colonial Revival reveals the hand of the important Chicago architectural partnership that designed it. Pairs of windows under blind arches flank the center. The second story has only a single window above each pair. North of the center is a horizontal oval and, above, a tall, fully rounded arched window. South of the center is the entrance with swans necks joining to roof the porch which has thin Ionic columns and an elaborate fan light and side lights. Above it is a small, binned window. Above these central elements and the outer second story windows are dormers set in the metal roof, the outer ones pedimented, the central ones with half round broken pediments. An open porch projects toward the street on the south. In the pediment formed from the gable above it is a pair of windows separated by a blind arch that suggests a Palladian motif. All the windows are framed by very thin Ionic columns except that the dormers have pilasters. The mud sill, corner quoins, belt ^{course} ~~course~~ at the ground floor arches' spring line, and porch piers uses darker brick. It has excellent integrity, and is in the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house was the home of Charles J. Gilbert for about twenty years. At the time he built the mansion it was considered the largest and finest house in the village. It boasted the first ballroom and billiard room and the first burglar alarm.

Gilbert, one of Evanston's leading citizens for thirty years, was the first president of the village board of trustees after the re-organization of Evanston's government following the passage of the Cities and Villages Act. He was the primary leader in promotion of a municipal water works, one of the first municipal water works on Lake Michigan, and was also a leader in the development of the first sewer system in the village.

A member of the Chicago Board of Trade, he was considered one of the wealthiest men in the village. He laid out the Mont Joie subdivision, thirty acres in the vicinity of Emerson and Wesley and supervised the setting out of trees in the area. A park in the neighborhood has been named for him in recent years.

Harry L. Solomon

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1812 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown ~ 1874
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

Bronson

Cont.

SIGNIFICANCE:				
HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H4
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/> A7
	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/> A10	<input type="checkbox"/> A11

OTHER COMMENTS:

1905 porch added Harry B. Wheelock, architect



(class
of class
sheet)



also other sheet

1812 Asbury	Bronson, contractor builder unknown	1874
	H.B. Wheelock	1905

H3 A4 A6 A8 A9

The original section of this conspicuous house, still clearly visible, is a two story Second Empire design with a full mansard^d roof with heavily framed dormers. Along the south side the original slates, now painted, laid in various patterns, remain visible. Here one finds a polygonal bay rising through all three stories. The dormer frames, as in the two stories below, have shoulders and feet. The pedimented lintels below the roof have Eastlake incising and bosses, with volutes topping the keystones. The prominent masonry forms, including quoins and pilasters, all now painted, are typical of the style. Added in the front by an important Chicago architect was the majestic porch with fluted Corinthian columns, doubled one in front of another in the center to hold a pediment atop the heavy and classically correct entablature. Also new are the window heads on the ground floor within the porch, a change necessitated by the placement of the second story porch at that level. The building has very good integrity. It is listed in the State Survey.

A5 A9

This frame structure is a fine example of the work of this local architect. On the south side is a bow window rising to the flared, high, front-pitched roof with a shed roofed dormer set slightly north of the bow. The other half of the roof is occupied by a flared, gambrel roofed gable with flared base and protruding upper section with the segmental arches of the pair of windows pushing up into it; the gable and dormer are shingled, the rest has clapboards. A porch crosses most of the front, and in front of the flat projection under the gable is a broad pediment. The pediment's north posts are sustained by a high eruption of the limestone foundation. The building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This brick house, later unnoticeably converted to a double family residence, was designed by an important architectural partnership for Leroy C. Noble and presents an original interpretation of the Georgian Revival. The pitched roof in slate is broken by two wall dormers with pediments as steeply pitched as the main roof and, like it, edged by cornice returns. Between them is a small dormer with a segmental pediment carrying a finial. The front roof cornice is especially interesting with its interruptions marked by forward projections that either become collector heads for the downspouts or join the keystones of the segmental arches immediately below. The second story windows are unevenly distributed, but the balance is redressed by the prominent, flat-roofed porch in the central half of the front. It has corner piers of alternating stone and brick bands repeated as pilasters on the buildings face; between them is a single thin column, and above is a diamond-patterned railing. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1820 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1899

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Pond & Pond

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:



1820 Asbury Avenue

Pond ² Pond

1899

A5

This brick house, later unnoticeably converted to a double family residence, was designed by an important architectural partnership ^{for Leroy C. Nable} and presents an original interpretation of the Georgian Revival. The pitched roof in slate is broken by two wall dormers with pediments as steeply pitched as the main roof and, like it, edged by cornice returns. Between them is a small dormer with a segmental pediment carrying a finial. The front roof cornice is especially interesting with its interruptions marked by forward projections that either become collector heads for the downspouts or join the keystones of the segmental arches immediately below. The second story windows are unevenly distributed, but the balance is redressed by the ^{prominent,} ~~prominent~~ flat-roofed porch in the central half of the front. It has corner piers of alternating stone and brick bands repeated as pilasters on the building's face; between them is a single thin column, and above is a diamond-patterned railing. The building has excellent integrity.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Your house has been designated an Evanston Landmark because it was identified as architecturally significant in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The Evanston Preservation Commission began its own intensive survey in 1976. Because a thorough and accurate evaluation is a lengthy process, the Commission has completed study in six of ten designated areas.

Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1832 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1897
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: N. C. Fletcher
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

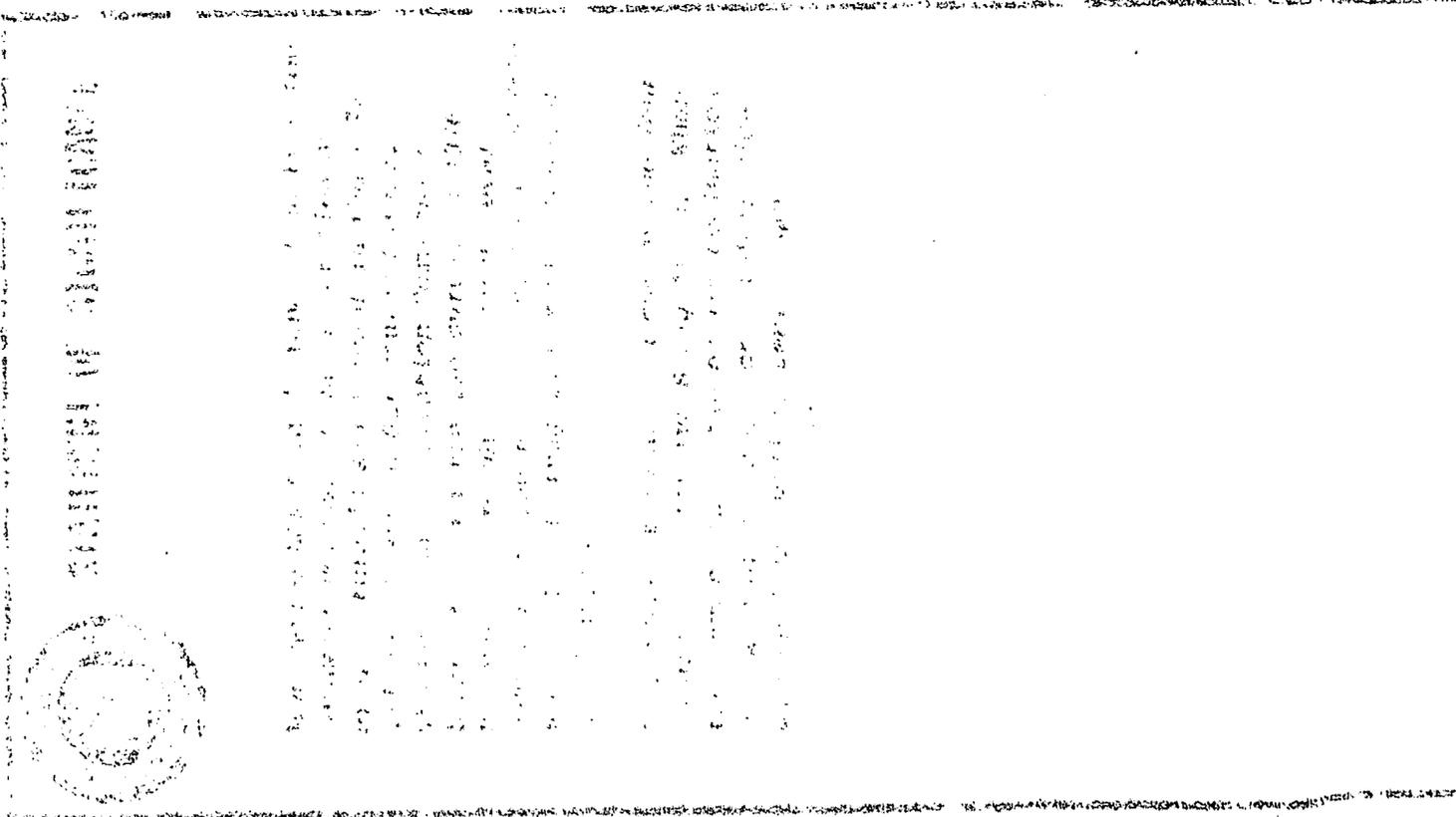
OTHER COMMENTS:

Joanne Masuet

A9

This cubic structure clad in clapboard is a fine example of a modest Colonial Revival structure. In its hipped roof are two pedimented dormers on the front and another one in each of its side pitches. Its cornice is sustained by pilasters at each corner. A Palladian window is in the center above a semicircular porch with a balustrade and four fluted Roman Doric columns. On each side on each floor is a broad, double hung window. On the south facade rises a tall chimney built of alternating thick and thin courses of rough-faced limestone. The building has very good integrity. It is listed in the State Survey.

STATE SURVEY
 LISTED BUILDINGS
 1832 ASBURY
 R.C. FLETCHER
 1895



A4 A5 A9

This is a well designed early building by an important architect. Its ground floor has motifs that will later find their way into the Prairie Style, namely, the broad horizontality of the clapboard zone and the ridged treatment below the window sills. The late Queen Anne may be seen in the high hipped roof, in the hipped roofed dormers on the south roof pitch, in the polygonal bays below them, and in the semicircular bay with its conical roof on the north side of the front. The incipient Tudor Revival is evident in the heavy timbered porches and in the hood mouldings ending in carved knob pendants on the bay's windows. The building has very good integrity. It is listed in the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Noteworthy for having been designed by the highly regarded Evanston architect Stephen A. Jennings, this brick two-flat stands apart from the other similarly scaled structures on the street because of its graceful flared roofline, its picturesque massing, and its original composition.

Although built of common brick, care obviously went into the building's detailing. The structure is not quite symmetrical, but has a strong central emphasis with a projecting two-story bay topped by a steep flared front gable. An inset double window is found in the center of the gable. Windows throughout have flat arches. Brick headers at the lintel line of the windows give visual interest to the building and breaks up its mass.

A few unfortunate alterations could be easily remedied. The front gable, now sheathed in asphalt, undoubtedly was shingled like the side gables. Modern wrought iron replaces the original porch detailing.

79Y23
1910-12 Asbury Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1910-12 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1894

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Stephen A. Jennings

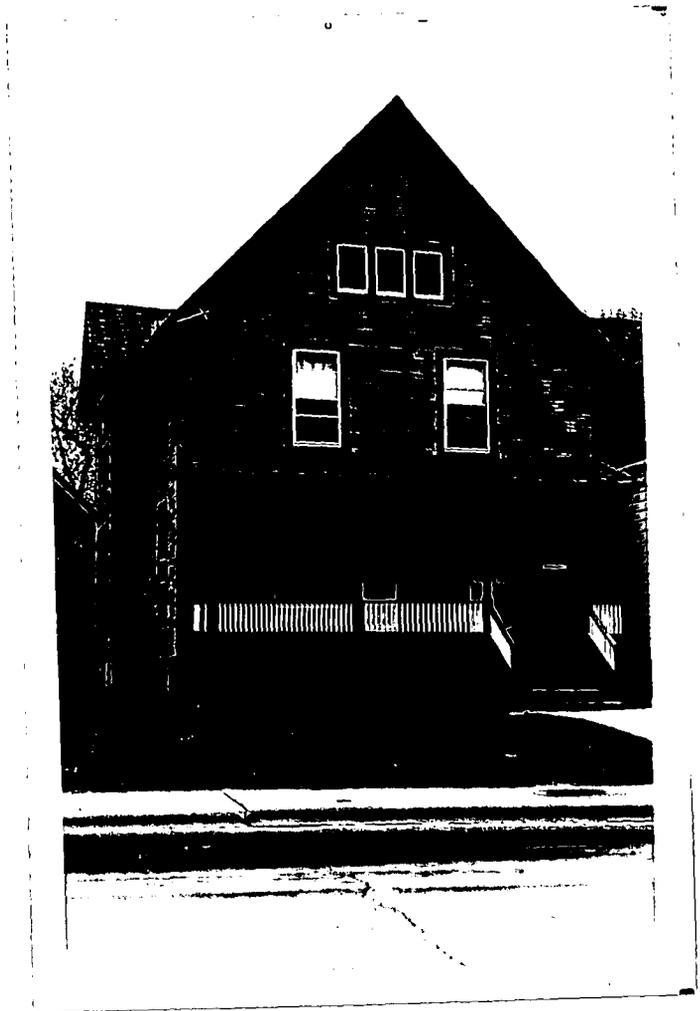
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

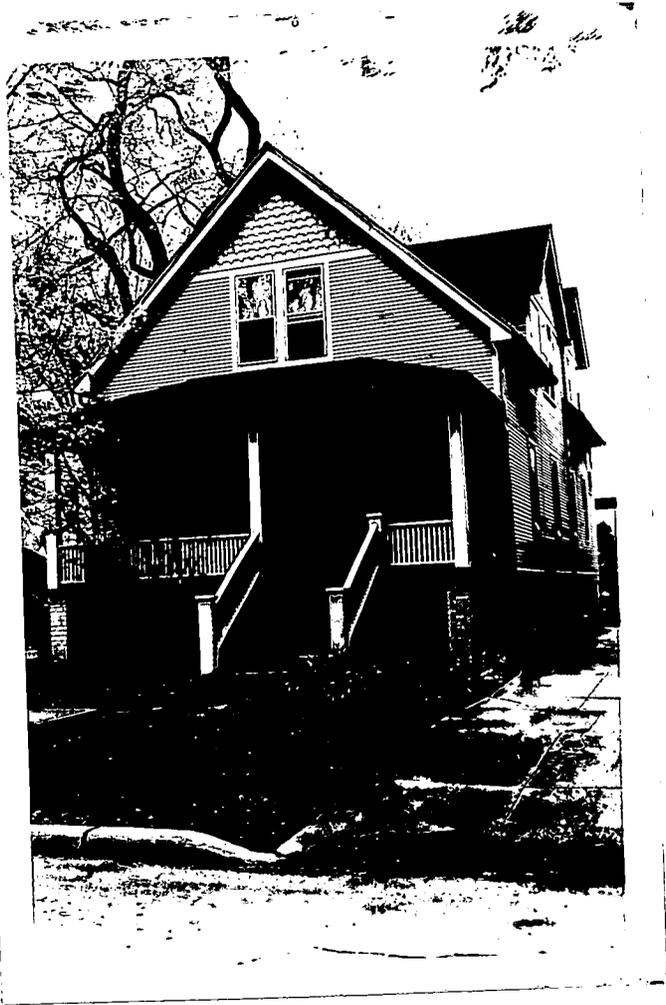
HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:











STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rarely are two identical late nineteenth century vernacular cottages with excellent integrity found in close proximity to one another. Both this structure and the one located two houses to the south at 2142 Asbury Avenue are distinguished for their simplicity, fine proportions, and expression of a building type prevalent throughout Evanston. Each is a one-and-a-half story house with a gable roof intersected by twin gables having simple unornamented bargeboards framing the gable. Both buildings are sided with narrow clapboards and have square-cut shingles between the lintels of paired second floor windows and the gable peaks. As is typical, a raised front porch with a sloping roof (here hipped) supported by square Doris posts connected by two slatted balustrades, stretches across the entire front of each house. The exterior of this house differs from 2142 Asbury Avenue only in paint color; its bargeboard and window frames are painted to contrast with the white clapboard.

79Y5
2146 Asbury Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2146 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-and-a-half story red brick and stucco house lends particular visual appeal to the surrounding neighborhood because of some interesting architectural features that, when taken together, create an unusual design. Its most pronounced feature is a steeply sloping two-story gable roof punctuated by dormer windows on Asbury Avenue and a balconied window with ribbon windows beneath it on Noyes Street. The roof's slope is repeated in the roof of the adjacent garage. A sense of crisp geometry dominates the house. This is best expressed in the various sets of window groupings, with each window of a given group divided by four mullions into nine sections. The house shows design consistency in window treatment yet is unique in its overall design. Precisely because of its unusual character, the house has a commanding presence at this intersection.

79Y45
2231 Asbury Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2231 Asbury Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George Grant Elmslie

ORIGINAL SITE: X MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<u> </u>	H1	<u> </u>	H2	<u> </u>	H3	<u> </u>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<u>X</u>	A4	<u>X</u>	A5	<u> </u>	A6	<u> </u>	
	<u> </u>	A7	<u>X</u>	A8	<u> </u>	A9	<u> </u>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<u> </u>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-and-a-half story red brick and stucco house lends particular visual appeal to the surrounding neighborhood because of some interesting architectural features that, when taken together, create an unusual design. Its most pronounced feature is a steeply sloping two-story gable roof punctuated by dormer windows on Asbury Avenue and a balconied window with ribbon windows beneath it on Noyes Street. The roof's slope is repeated in the roof of the adjacent garage. A sense of crisp geometry dominates the house. This is best expressed in the various sets of window groupings, with each window of a given group divided by four mullions into nine sections. The house shows design consistency in window treatment yet is unique in its overall design. Precisely because of its unusual character, the house has a commanding presence at this intersection.

79Y45
2231 Asbury Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2231 Asbury Avenue
 COMMON NAME:
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George Grant Elmslie
 ORIGINAL SITE: X MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<u> </u>	H1	<u> </u>	H2	<u> </u>	H3	<u> </u>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<u>X</u>	A4	<u>X</u>	A5	<u> </u>	A6	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	A7	<u>X</u>	A8	<u> </u>	A9	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<u> </u>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story brown shingled house is noteworthy for having been designed by G. C. Nimmons, Co. Best known for specializing in commercial and industrial work, George Nimmon's most important buildings include the large Sears plant on Chicago's west side (1906, Nimmons and Fellows), the Reid Murdoch Buildings (1913, George C. Nimmons), and the American Furniture Mart Building (1923, Henry Raeder, N. Max Dunning, and George C. Nimmons, associate architects; 1926, George C. Nimmons and N. Max Dunning).

Typically utilizing both historical and Prairie School sources, Nimmons in this house relied on his own ingenuity, creating a simple house composed of interlocking volumes. Its most unusual feature is the repetition of truncated gables found on each side of the house.

79Y7
2319 Asbury Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2319 Asbury Avenue
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: G. C. Nimmons Co.
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	—	H1	—	H2	—	H3	—	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	—	A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A5	—	A6	—	
	—	A7	—	A8	—	A9	—	
ENVIRONMENTAL	—	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:



A9

Although quite a late example of the Colonial revival style, the clarity of this design and the obvious high quality of its detailing and finishing show why the style retained its popularity as sustained tradition assisted its designer. The brick block of this two-story house is topped by a simple cornice and pitched roof. The block's central section is set forward and has a pediment holding a coat-of-arms. The projection's corners, like those of the main block, are quoined with the same brick used for the body of the building. In each bay on the upper floor is a double hung, eight-over-eight window. Below the outer ones is an eight-over-twelve window, while below the middle one and dominating the central bay's lower story is a sidelighted entrance beneath a large but still simple cornice. The building sits a bit too directly on the ground, and abutting the side opposite the chimney is a garage which appears to be an awkward addition. The building has very good integrity, and it is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 914 Ashland Avenue Washington
 COMMON NAME: Same School
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1900
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Patton, Fisher & Miller
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Washington School



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story vernacular cottage is noteworthy for its excellent integrity and fine detailing. Over the years there have been few, if any exterior alterations. Like many other Evanston homes of the period, it has a gable roof intersected by side gables, a front porch, and a raised brick foundation. What sets it apart is the structure's unusual ornamentation. Although the house is predominantly clapboard, shingles laid in an octagonal pattern fill the gables above the second-floor windows. Another interesting feature is the flat-sawn ornamental trim between the shingles and clapboarding. The porch roof is supported by turned posts that are connected not just by a slatter balustrade but a cornice perforated with geometric openings. Interrupting the roofline is a gable containing a sunburst pattern. Thoughtful details as these give the cottage particular distinction.

79Y34
943 Ashland Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 943 Ashland Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1890

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:



Rev. James Newman

371/121



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ascension of Our Lord Church was founded by immigrants from Poland, wishing to hear mass said in their own language. For a short while the pastor of St. Nicholas Church arranged for a Polish-speaking priest to conduct services every other Sunday at St. Nicholas. In 1912, the Rev. Felix Feldheim became pastor of the newly-formed parish. Rev. Feldheim immediately set about raising money to buy land in the block bounded by Florence and Ashland Avenues and Wilder Street and to construct a church and school. The first mass was said in the new sanctuary on February 9, 1913. To this day, Ascension has remained the hub of the religious life of many of Evanston's Polish people and still conducts mass in Polish.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1208 Ashland

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Henry Schlacks

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	—	H1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H2	—	H3	—	H10
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ARCHITECTURAL	—	A4	—	A5	—	A6	—	
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	—	A7	—	A8	—	A9	—	
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ENVIRONMENTAL	—	GE11	—		—		—	
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OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The newest of three neighboring buildings (see also 1321 and 1323 Ashland) which exemplify the high quality of the period's vernacular construction. This structure retains Queen Anne elements while revealing the shift towards classicism that occurred about the turn of the century.

This structure is the only single-family residence of the three. It is clapboard covered and a story and a half high; its gable level contains two widely spaced double-hung windows above which is a field of scalloped shingles. Toward the center of the south side is a projection--a bay on the ground floor, a flat front above--covered by a pitched roof. On the front of the house is a full width porch with a hip roof carried on three thin Tuscan columns and retaining tightly ranked square railing balusters. Within it on the south half is a wide double-hung window, and on the north, above relatively narrow stairs, is the entrance with a small square window between it and the corner. The building has very good integrity.

Paul J. Spector

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1319 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1906

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Fred Vorbeck, owner
and architect

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of three neighboring buildings (see also 1319 and 1323 Ashland) reflecting the high quality of the period's vernacular construction, this two-flat reveals the shift toward classicism that occurred around the turn of the century.

Clapboard-covered, narrow, and tall, its height is mitigated by the hipped roof with a hipped-roof dormer that contains a pair of small double-hung windows. Towards the middle of the south side is a cantilevered two-story bay that extends only as far as the overhang of the shingled gable. On the front of the second story are two double-hung windows, the north one smaller than the south. Below them is a full-width porch with a hipped roof supported by three thin Tuscan columns retaining tightly ranked square railing balusters. Within the porch is a window the same size as the larger one in the second story. Relatively wide stairs ascend above a high brick basement. The building has very good integrity.

M.M. Schleker

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1321 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: J. P. McCann, owner

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED and architect

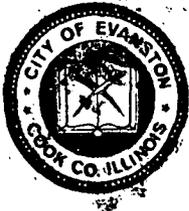
SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



CITY OF EVANSTON



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The oldest of three neighboring buildings (see also 1319 and 1321 Ashland) that show the high quality of the period's vernacular construction, this two-flat exemplifies the simplification of the then current Queen Anne style.

Clapboard-covered, narrow, and tall, its gable holds small double-hung windows above which is a decorative shingle field. On the second floor, where on the north side a flat-front projection protrudes into the second floor level, are two more double-hung windows, the north one smaller than the south. Below them is a full-width porch with a hipped roof carried on three turned posts, retaining its original tightly ranked square railing balusters. Within the porch is another window which is the same size as the larger one in the second story. Relatively narrow stairs ascend above the high brick basement. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1323 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1894

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small house was built about 1854 to serve as the first store and community meeting place in the new village of Evanston. Its builder was Philo Judson, who platted the village for the new university and was the university's first business agent. It stood originally at Orrington and Davis on the present site of Fountain Square Plaza. First known as Colvin's Store, it later became a tin shop and tin store, still later a grocery store and later still a book store.

The second story has a large meeting room in which early church meetings were held in the new village. Here also Northwestern Female College held its first classes until its own building was completed on Chicago Avenue. In the first days of the village the little building served as a general gathering place.

The building has been moved twice, first back on Orrington Avenue, and later to this location on Ashland, where it continued to be used as a neighborhood store until it was turned into a residence.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1417 Ashland Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1854
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Philo Judson
 ORIGINAL SITE — MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 — H2 — H3
 ARCHITECTURAL — A4 — A5 — A6
 — A7 — A8 — A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Moved to this location in 1891.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small house was built about 1854 to serve as the first store and community meeting place in the new village of Evanston. Its builder was Philo Judson, who platted the village for the new university and was the university's first business agent. It stood originally at Orrington and Davis on the present site of Fountain Square Plaza. First known as Colvin's Store, it later became a tin shop and tin store, still later a grocery store and later still a book store.

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The building has been moved twice, first back on Orrington Avenue, and later to this location on Ashland, where it continued to be used as a neighborhood store until it was turned into a residence.

A.M. Halmitrom

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1417 Ashland Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1854

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Philo Judson

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although only a tiny amount of the original surface of this small structure is visible, its rarity makes it an important example of a once common building style characterized by the mansard roof. Furthermore, its diminutive size, almost a shortened "shotgun" house, is especially interesting since the mansard roof was most commonly found on larger, more pretentious structures. One story high and much deeper than wide, it has double windows and a door in the front, and a roof featuring a central pitched roof dormer. The overhang's soffit with its rope moulding and the top coping of the roof are original, giving a hint about the original character of the whole.

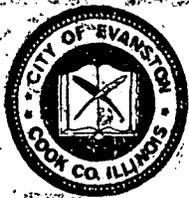
M. P. Guinther

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1500 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1870?
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small structure is an excellent example of the characteristic reduction of high-style Greek Revival to the pervasive vernacular of a common, two-story, balloon-frame, clapboard cottage. The three windows on the second floor have pronounced cornices, the entrance nicely detailed with a multipane transom and side-lights. The only disruption to the integrity is the addition of a flat-roofed porch built about 1916, but with its slight mass and three square posts it hardly detracts from the original clarity of the design and evocation of its prototype. Aside from that and the inconspicuous addition at the rear, the building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1505 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: prob. 1877
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: shortly after 1870
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An important architectural partnership designed this three-story frame structure. The house is covered with broad horizontal boards that have a groove cut into their bottom edges. The top two floors are contained within a pitched roof, and at the top of the front-facing gable is a triplet of windows. The floor below exhibits two broad windows set near the ends of the facade. At each end of the ground floor, between which is a strip of four narrow windows, is a pent roof return of the flared overhangs of the main roof. On the south end, the return shelters a triplet of narrow windows, and on the north end it indicates an entrance porch set into the corner. Each side facade has small-scale fenestration and a third floor gable. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1550 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Perkins, Fellows, and

ORIGINAL SITE X MOVED Hamilton

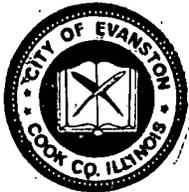
SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	—	H1	—	H2	—	H3
ARCHITECTURAL	—	A4	<u>X</u>	A5	—	A6
	—	A7	—	A8	—	A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Willard M. Cramer





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Evanston architect, this frame residence covered with lapped siding is primarily a central block covered by a hipped, truncated roof. A massive chimney rising at the center and pairs of smaller windows on each of the two stories establish a strict center line, making it clear that it is a double house. Identical elements appear on each side: in the roof, a single, pitched-roof dormer; on the second story, a large, double-hung window; on the ground floor, a broad, polygonal projecting bay the roof of which extends across to join that of the porch. The flat roof of the porch is supported on each side by thin Tuscan columns; each porch extends back into the re-entrant angle formed by a two-story wing projecting enough to contain the broad entrance door. A pair of dormers like those on the front are conspicuous on each side. At each corner is a pilaster, but rather than an entablature, it sustains only a board with dentils tucked under the eaves. A subsequent (1909) and sympathetic addition somewhat disrupts the symmetry; otherwise, the building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1570-74 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1898

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Myron Hunt

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

(70) Lee R. Lane
(74) R.E. Dougherty
James Dieberson



Cynthia Lynch

XXXXXXXXXXXX

PLANNING DEPARTMENT



TO: CINDY GAUDIN

DATE 8-25-80

Please send a Landmark Packet and Certificate for the house at 1574 Ashland to the lady listed below. Seems the house is a double and the neighbor got one, and the former owner got one but this lady didn't.

She's a friend and neighbor of Anne Earle's and I told her we would get this out today, if possible.

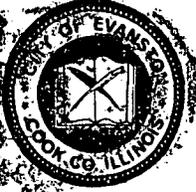
Thanks.

Mary Dickerson
1574 Ashland
Evanston IL. 60201

|||

Stephan T. Yandle





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a distinctly idiosyncratic version of the Georgian Revival designed by an important architect once active in Evanston. The two story, rough, red-brick residence has corners marked by quoins. It is topped by a tall pitched slate roof with three large slate clad dormers set higher than usual above its base. The three second-story windows are moved up to the flat entablature that tops the wall. A strip of three small double-hung windows above the entrance porch compose the central window arrangement. The porch has a flat balustraded roof held by two panelled piers that have replaced the original columns. The door it shelters is set above a fairly high stoop and is flanked by multilight sidelights that stop short of the floor level; like the two double-hung windows on each side, it is topped by a flat arch with a prominent stone keystone. Projecting to the south is a brick-edged stucco porch, and above it, a sleeping porch with a balustraded flat roof. These have vertical casement windows, each successively set back from the front face, as is the stubby, balustrade-topped projection on the north and the much lower garage which was added in 1936. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1575 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George W. Maher
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large, frame, double house covered with lapped clapboards rambles around the corner to present a separate entrance to each of the two streets. The ridge of its hipped roof runs parallel to Davis on the north. At the top of the east and west roof planes is a broad, shingled dormer pierced by a chimney. A string course runs around the second floor at the level of the window sills. Also at that level is the peak of the hipped roof which wraps around the northwest corner. At the south end, it terminates in a single story polygonal bay; to the east it terminates in a two-story wing that projects half the depth of the porch. The porch roof is carried by three broad posts; between them are tightly spaced square balusters. The entrance from Davis is within the porch; that from Ashland is within a hipped roof porch tucked into the reentrant angle formed by the two-story pitched roof wing projecting to the south. The building has good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1580 Ashland-1502 Davis

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1897

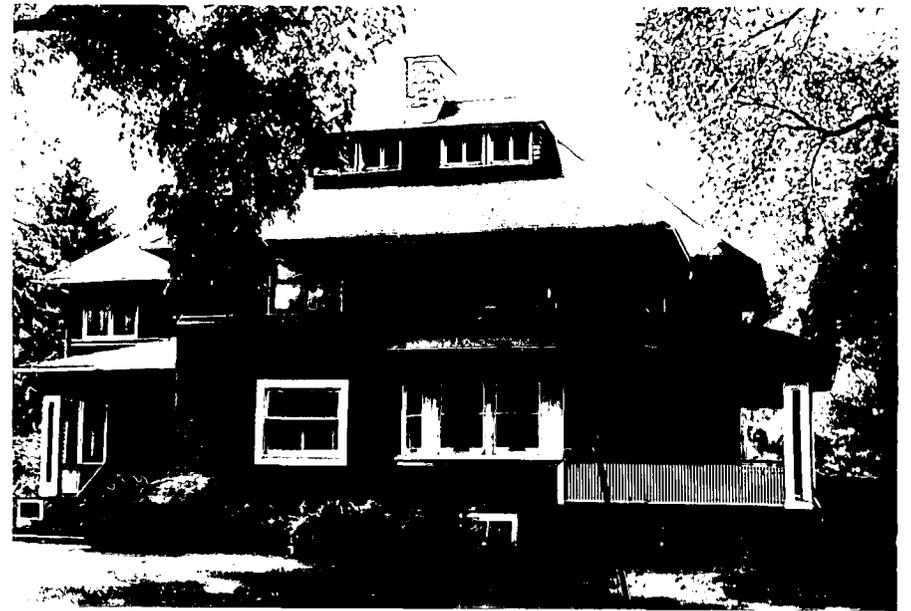
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Myron Hunt

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A decorous design by a distinguished architect, this frame and stucco house is covered by a broad, hipped, ridged roof. The second floor of the front facade has a pair of casement windows in the outer field and four, nearly square, smaller ones within a thin frame in the central field. An entrance porch with a flat roof carried by two piers appears between triplets of casement windows. On the Davis street facade is a single triplet of casement windows on the ground floor and a pair of smaller ones above. Above that is a small hipped roof dormer. A continuous string course runs at the sill level of the ground floor windows. On the south end towards the back is a two-story projection, originally open, with a flat roof. On the north and south ends the corners project at the base and ascend as battered buttresses. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1583 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George W. Maher
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This double house, designed by an important Evanston architect, was originally completely shingled. Of particular interest is its gambrel roof running parallel to Davis and intersected at its mid point on each side by another, equally high gambrel. From the south-east re-entrant angle, the porch's shed roof, which is supported by three relatively stout square posts with plain capitals, runs out to the south. Another entry porch projects to the north, but is covered with a long, flared continuation of the lower gambrel pitch. The second story ends with a flared base trimmed with a board moulding. Below it, on the north half of the east face, is a projecting polygonal bay with a high baluster railing on its roof; this feature acts to separate the two dwelling units, giving each its distinct identity. A variety of windows completes the design. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1600-02 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Myron Hunt
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story, frame house has a full attic within its crossed, pitched roof. The front gable has a Palladian window within a deep reveal and a shingle field defined by a returning cornice and a flared base held by four simple corbels. The full porch has a shed roof. The clapboard covers the ground floor while the second story has regular and scalloped shingles. A projection to the south has a beveled corner and an arched sun porch in the gable. To the north is a smaller, pitched roof projection. This structure reflects elaboration of a basic design and has very good integrity.

Lawrence A. Lavengood

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1615 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Townsend Mix & Co.
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL — H1 — H2 — H3
ARCHITECTURAL — A4 — A5 — A6
 x A7 — A8 — A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by a very important early Chicago architect, this frame building is covered primarily with clapboards. It has a steeply pitched roof, the front-facing gable of which is completely enclosed by a cornice with small dentils. In its top is a vertical oval window; below it is a pair of double-hung windows. The gable field is sheathed with octagonal shingles set in alternating rows. On the second floor of the north side of the front a polygonal bay has been set into the block of the building; at its outer corner is a turned post. The lower square of its front window has a moulded, floral pattern. A full-width porch has a shed roof and thin, French-Tuscan columns standing on high brick pedestals. Within the porch on the north end the inner wall is set in slightly. Toward the center of the north face is a projecting shed-roofed, shingled stair hall. The plain south side has two large hipped roof dormers. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1618 Ashland
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1889
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William W. Boyington
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Martin Mueller





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This crisply designed frame house well represents the work of its Evanstonian designer. Its broad, pitched roof has a front facing gable with a pair of double-hung windows and braced purlins supporting rafters that rise to a post finial. On the second story are two large, double-hung windows. At their sill level is the top of a shed roof crossing the entire front supported by wood-sheathed piers at each end. Above the level of the porch lintel the house is shingled, with each fifth or sixth course doubled to produce shadowing. Below that, the sheathing is formed by broad boards with a groove for lapping and shadowing. On the south side of the house is a dormer and farther back a projecting wing with a pitched roof. To the north toward the back is a low, pitched-roof side porch. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1619 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles Ayars

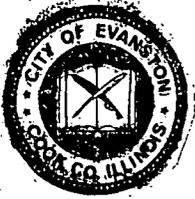
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This was the home of Franklyn Bliss Snyder and his family, built for them. Snyder was a long-time professor of English at Northwestern, Dean of the Graduate School from 1934 to 1937, the University's first Dean of Faculties in 1937, and from 1939 to 1949 president of the University.

He served as president during the critical war years. During his administration the university's assets almost doubled, its endowment more than doubled. The Technological Institute, a major development, came during these years and the medical center was greatly enlarged. "Snyder's chief contribution to the development of Northwestern," the university's historians have written, "was as an academic leader. The very strength of his personality and his ability to move vigorously toward his goals enabled him to make Northwestern a far more impressive intellectual center than it had been." His principal work as a scholar concerned itself with the life and writings of the poet, Robert Burns.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1624 Ashland Avenue
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert DeGolyer
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This shingle-clad frame house was designed by an important Chicago architect. The back section has a broadly pitched roof which is intersected by another that presents a gable to the front. The base of this front gable is flared, and within its field are two windows flanking a moulded, floriated field. Immediately below it and near each corner is a larger window.

Spanning the ground floor is an unroofed porch with a shingled parapet. A large window is at the south end of the ground floor, while at its north end is a square one-story projection upon the re-entrant angle of the structure's two wings. On the south side towards the back is a large overhanging gable with an arched porch tucked into it. On the north side is an entry porch topped by a flat roof with an x-braced parapet with small urns on its posts. An addition projects beyond this porch, two stories high and covered with a pitched roof. It is well integrated with the original structure, and does not unduly disrupt the building's very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1625 Ashland Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890, 1925 addition

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: J. L. Silsbee

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED Tallmadge & Watson

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This shingle-clad frame house was designed by an important Chicago architect. The back section has a broadly pitched roof which is intersected by another that presents a gable to the front. The base of this front gable is flared, and within its field are two windows flanking a moulded, floriated field. Immediately below it and near each corner is a larger window. Spanning the ground floor is an unroofed porch with a shingled parapet. A large window is at the south end of the ground floor, while at its north end is a square one-story projection upon the re-entrant angle of the structure's two wings. On the south side towards the back is a large overhanging gable with an arched porch tucked into it. On the north side is an entry porch topped by a flat roof with an x-braced parapet with small urns on its posts. An addition projects beyond this porch, two stories high and covered with a pitched roof. It is well integrated with the original structure, and does not unduly disrupt the building's very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1625 Ashland Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890, 1925 addition

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: J. L. Silsbee

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED Tallmadge & Watson

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This complex but compact design was done by one of Chicago's important early architects. Above its brick base is a frame structure; its shingled second floor has battered walls, and its full pitched roof lacks projecting eaves or rafters. In the front, the first two floors on the south half project in a polygonal plan into a hipped roof, while on the north is a pitched-roofed, gabled porch. Towards the rear and projecting to the north is a wing with an arcaded loggia under a full gable on the second story. The simple south side has a crossed, pitched roof, the gable of which contains an arched window. The low garage added on the north is neatly tucked into the design. The building has very good integrity.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1630 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: *probably, 1889*

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: *William W. Boyington*

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This highly conspicuous Prairie School building designed by an important architect has a frame structure covered by stucco. The broadly pitched roof on the second floor projects beyond a similar roof on the first floor, and in each, the peaks project beyond feet. These feet rest on horizontal ledges that project outward from large pylons that support them. Enclosures begin deep within the sheltered areas on each floor. The second floor enclosure has rugged Prairie glazing in the central three fields of five centered within the peaked area, while that on the ground floor is deep within a screened porch. The entrance, indicated by a slightly projecting flat roof, is far back on the south side. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1631 Ashland

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Walter Burley Griffin

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



1631 Ashland

Walter Burley Griffin

1911

A4 A5 A8 A9

This highly conspicuous Prairie school building designed by an important architect has a frame structure covered by stucco. The broad pitched roof on the second floor is projected beyond a similar roof on the first floor, and in each, the peak projects beyond the feet. These feet rest on horizontal ledges that project outward from the large pylons that support them. The enclosures begin deep within the sheltered areas on each floor; the second floor one has rugged Prairie glazing in the central three fields of the five within the peaked area within the pylons, while that on the ground floor is deep within a screened porch. The entrance, indicated by a slightly projecting flat roof, is far back on the south side. The building has excellent integrity, and it is listed on the State survey.



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. ILL-1089

HURD COMSTOCK RESIDENCE II

HABS
ILL,
16-EVAN,
3-

Location: 1416 Church Street (I) and 1631 Ashland Avenue (II),
Evanston, Cook County, Illinois.

Present Owners
and Occupants: Comstock House I: Sigmund and Mildred Purwin,
1416 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Comstock House II: Victor and Gladys Lebow,
1631 Ashland Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Present Use: Residences.

Statement of
Significance: This pair of houses done by Walter Burley Griffin
just before leaving the United States for Canberra,
is a sample of his handling of groups of buildings
whose stylistic characteristics were developed
along Wrightian lines.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: Legal description: the
far northern end of lot 20, measuring 125 feet 6 inches
along Ashland Avenue from the intersection with Church
Street, in Block 58 of the original village of Evanston,
in the south half of Section 13, Township 41, Range 13.

Chain of title, from the Chicago Title and Trust Company,
tract book 25-5, pages 43-45: The parcel laying at the
intersection of Church and Ashland Avenues, being 176 feet
long on the Church Street side and 125.5 feet long on the
Ashland Avenue side, was originally the property of Harvey
B. Hurd, and was recorded with his estate, March 30, 1906.
The entire parcel was deeded to Nellie H. Comstock; this
transaction was settled and recorded Sept. 4, 1909
(Document 4432377). The deed was then placed in trust
with William S. Young, Sept. 21, 1909 (Document 4440505),
but was never released to Nellie Comstock. On her death,
the property deed passed to Hurd Comstock on June 20,
1914 (Document 5446785).

North half of the lot: 176 feet by 63.5 feet, site of
Comstock House I: Hurd Comstock sold the north half of
the lot to Walter H. Munroe, July 25, 1925 (Document
8986505). After the death of her husband, Walter, Nan
Brower Munroe sold the property to Paul M. Ohnemus, March
12, 1929 (Document 10307711). Ohnemus sold the property

to Marion J. Slaughter, Feb. 21, 1930 (Document 10601116). The Slaughters sold the lot to Bertram Morris, July 1, 1940 (Document 12518698), who then sold it to John H. Wright, Sept. 12, 1947 (Document 14152063). Wright sold the lot to Sigmund F. Purwin and his wife, the present owners, Feb. 11, 1958 (Document 17144761).

South half of the lot: 160 feet by 62 feet along Ashland Avenue, site of Comstock House II: Hurd Comstock sold the south half of the parcel to Judith de Borig Gill, July 18, 1930 (Document 10722428). The Gills sold the lot to R. Hampton Ripley, Oct. 26, 1938 (Document 12229821). Ripley gave up the lot to Richard C. Johnston, April 16, 1941 (Document 12797488). Johnston split his interest in the lot between Ernest Doring, April 9, 1942 (Document 12881831) and John Sonneman, April 9, 1942 (Document 12881832). Doring sold his half interest to Sonneman on May 2, 1952 (Document 15335363). Sonneman sold the entire lot to Richard Jager, Oct. 29, 1952 (Document 15483730). Jager sold the lot to Sol L. Garfield, June 3, 1955 (Document 16259905). Garfield sold the lot to Victor Lebow and his wife, the present owners, on Sept. 30, 1957 (Document 17031584).

2. Date of erection: Designed in 1912, construction begun late in that year or very early in 1913. The houses were completed by April 5, 1913, when they were published in Construction News. The garage was finished later.
3. Architect: Walter Burley Griffin. The following is an outline of the major events of Mr. Griffin's life at the time of the design and construction of the Comstock houses:
 - c. 1901-c. 1910--Worked in Frank Lloyd Wright's studio
 - 1910--Griffin entered the Canberra competition
 - 1911, June 29--Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Lucy Mahoney are married
 - 1912, May 23--Griffin is notified that his entry has won the Canberra competition
 - 1912, Summer (?)--the Comstock houses are designed
 - 1913, March 12--construction is begun at Canberra
 - 1913, April 5--Comstock houses are completed
 - 1913, August--Griffin travels to Australia to settle construction and design disputes
 - 1913, November--Griffin returns to the United States to settle his office affairs in Chicago
 - 1914, June--Griffin returns to Australia.

4. Original plan and construction: James Birrell, Walter Burley Griffin (Brisbane: University of Queensland, 1964), an Australian, comments on the Comstock design:

"Elements of far reaching consequence which not only remained with Griffin throughout his life but also affected Australian architecture can be found in the Hurd Comstock houses. These houses were built on adjoining allotments at Evanston, Illinois. They were planned to complement each other in form and detail about a common garden. Their roof form....with raking overhanging gables and horizontal eaves, is the pattern which, through various houses Griffin built in Melbourne, became one of the startling points of modern (architecture in that area).... The diamond window under the gabled ridge of the Comstock houses was later taken over by Wright and developed not only in his kindergartens in Japan, but also...as late as 1950 in the Mossberg House, South Bend, Indiana. It also appears in the gable ends of the Ralph Griffin House and again and again in many of Griffin's incinerators in Australia. The textured walls and base of the two Comstock Houses became a favourite motif around Sydney and Melbourne." pp. 63-67.

These two dwellings were apparently a speculative venture for Mr. Comstock. House I, the larger of the two buildings was not built according to the ink on cloth drawing now in the possession of the Art Department, Northwestern University. In its final form the house more closely resembles a second, untitled, ink on cloth drawing also at Northwestern. This second drawing is of a single house and, due to the similarity to the finished building in Evanston, is probably some sort of revised plan for the Comstock House I.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Unpublished sources:

Brooks, H. Allen. The Prairie School. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Art Department, Northwestern University, 1957.

Drawings, ink on paper and cloth by Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahoney Griffin, now in the possession of the Art Department, Northwestern University.

2. Published sources:

Birrell, James. Walter Burley Griffin. Brisbane: University of Queensland, 1964.

Condit, Carl W. The Chicago School of Architecture. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964. p. 210, Figs. 177, 178.

Construction News, "Two Residences of Modern Design."
Vol. 35, April 5, 1913. pp. 6, 7.

Peisch, Mark L. The Chicago School of Architecture. New
York: Random House, 1964. pp. 60-61. Fig. 7, 8, 9.

Western Architect. Vol. 19, August 1913.

An extensive survey of Griffin's work. Many
photographs and drawings.

C. Supplemental Material:

"In his design of two houses for a Mr. Hurd Comstock at Evanston, Illinois, in 1912¹⁴, Griffin demonstrated his interest in obtaining maximum privacy on a comparatively narrow site. The corner site was divided into two lots, each measuring 60 feet by 140 feet (Fig. 7). The houses were separated by a sunken garden, which was to be used jointly by the residents of both houses. At the rear of the lot a double garage was screened from view by a hedge of trees and shrubs (Fig. 8). Throughout the plan Griffin pays careful attention to economical construction. The buildings are of the same general construction Shingled roofs and frame and stucco exteriors give these houses a similar appearance, yet in plan they are differentiated by conforming to their respective positions on the plot. The corner house, House A (Fig. 9), of more extensive proportions, faces Church Street, a busy thoroughfare. The neighboring house looks out on Ashland Avenue, a more secluded road. Griffin, therefore, placed a spacious veranda on the sheltered, garden side of House A, giving its occupants silence and privacy from the busy street. The neighboring House B, on the other hand, has veranda and living room facing the less congested Ashland Avenue. The massive pylons that Griffin had used earlier in the Emery House are again salient features, especially of the corner dwelling. They give a dramatic firmness to the design. As in many designs by the Chicago School, the pitched roofs with their boldly projecting eaves are used to unify the design, rather than as protection against the sun. The corner house shows Griffin attempting an economical use of space. Instead of connecting the main rooms with hallways, he used different levels connected by short flights of stairs, a design feature he had used in a more prominent way in the Emery House, and which was to become a part of the contemporary architectural idiom. The large story-and-one-half living room, a particularly attractive feature of this house, is reached by

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"Two Residences of Modern Design," Construction News,
XXXV (April 5, 1913), pp. 6-7.

a flight of stairs between hall and living room, thus eliminating wasteful separate hallways. In the neighboring house, Griffin kept his rooms on one level in a more open relationship to each other. The principle rooms of this house pivot around a large fireplace in the Wrightian manner. Dining room, living room, and veranda are all treated as a single unit with only french doors separating the veranda from the living room. Open-air sleeping porches on the second story of each house are a further example of Griffin's interest in open plans.... (The) interest in modular design, seen for the first time in the Comstock Houses, is characteristic of much of Griffin's later work. At first sight these houses, because of their pitched roofs, seem more traditional than they are. At second sight the complexity of spatial organization, compactness of plan, and variety of elements become quite apparent. An important feature from the point of view of planning is the relationship of the houses to each other, combining a common site and joint facilities with individual privacy. This is a problem every architect of suburban houses had to face more and more frequently. Griffin's solutions were arrived at independently, without precedent in Wright's work... /and are/ a milestone in the domestic architecture of the Chicago School." /Mark L. Peisch, The Chicago School of Architecture (New York: Random House, 1964), pp. 60-61/.

Prepared by Leland M. Roth
Historian
National Park Service
Summer 1967

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: An example of Prairie School architectural principles applied to the design of a suburban house of about 2,000 square feet and to the planning of its site.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, good; however, the porch has settled about six inches at its west wall and all of the cantilevered level eaves have sagged noticeably.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Rectangular; 51'-3" x 31'-0"; two stories.
2. Foundations: Concrete. The exterior face above grade is battered and is carried to a height of two feet above the first floor, which is in turn about two feet above grade.

3. Wall construction: The walls above the raised foundation wall are of wood frame construction. Both the foundation wall and the wood frame wall above it are finished in a very heavily textured stucco, which is painted an off-white.
4. Structural system, framing: The second floor above the entrance hall, living room and dining room is framed with beams at approximately 3'-4" on centers. The beams are exposed. The framing otherwise is typical balloon framing.
5. Porches and stoops: The first floor porch is screened and connects with the living room by means of three glazed doors. The present owners use the porch often in summer as an outdoor living space. The stoop at the main entrance door is of concrete. A cantilevered roof protects the entrance to the house. The second floor porch is open.
6. Chimney: Brick, serving fireplace and furnace.
7. Openings: The exterior doors and windows are laid out on a 3'-4" plan module. The windows are grouped and their mullion trim, its exterior face flush with that of the stucco, is in many places extended vertically to divide the stucco wall surface into panels. The windows and the exterior doors have wooden stiles and rails, and glazing is clear glass held in place with wooden stops of rectangular cross section. On the second floor the window muntins form a distinctive pattern involving some diagonals. The muntins are wood, also with wooden stops. Sash, stiles, rails, and muntins are heavier than generally found and, along with the trim and the door stiles and rails, have rough-sawn exposed exterior surfaces that are stained a dark brown color. The sash are casements, butt hinged to swing outward. The insect screens and storm sash are of conventional weight and design and are installed on the interior of the house. They are top hinged and may be interchanged by removing and replacing the hinge pins.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The roofs are gabled, sloping 6-1/2 in 12, were originally roofed with wood shingles, as can be seen in the attic, and are now covered by composition shingles. At the three gables the barge boards are not parallel to the end walls of the building, but are angled to them so that the roof overhangs these walls at the ridge much more than at the eaves.

- b. Eaves: The eaves are in effect a cantilevered strip of level roof covered with built-up roofing. Eave fascias and gable barge boards are of wood with a rough-sawn exposed surface stained to match the rest of the exterior trim. All soffits are stuccoed to match the walls.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor plan: The entrance hall, living room, and dining room follow the open plan of the prairie house. A narrow dropped ceiling plane serving to provide indirect lighting also defines the places where living and dining room, and where living room and entrance hall merge. At the west and east corner windows of the dining room a cabinet has been built in the extra plan module enclosed at each place. Deep drawers are provided below window sill height; and above, a cabinet formed by one wall, two windows, and a third sash giving access from the room itself. This box of light has a glass shelf and is used by the present owners of the house for the display of china.

The kitchen is small. An early drawing of the house (the original of which is at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois) shows a kitchen planned in a "U" according to principles still considered good. The original kitchen cabinet work has been replaced. A small lavatory has been added by taking space from the corner of what was originally the maid's room, and the rest of the maid's room has been remodeled to serve as an office.

- b. Second floor plan: Four bedrooms and a bathroom are arranged along an "L" shaped hallway. A hinged and counterweight staircase in the hallway ceiling provides access to the attic. The ceiling in the west (master) bedroom follows the slope of the roof, allowing the windows to rise on the west wall to the ceiling line. These windows also connect this bedroom with a small porch cut from a portion of the volume of the porch roof below.
2. Stairway: The stairway is centrally placed and functions as a design element of the open-planned first floor.
 3. Flooring: Hardwood, in general. Resilient flooring has been installed in the dining room and is present in the kitchen.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Sand-finished plaster has been used, and it is painted a creamy white in the principal rooms. The exposed beams of the living room, entrance hall, and dining room are boxed with finished boards of hardwood stained a dark reddish brown. This wood appears to be gum.
5. Doorways and doors: Door trim is rectangular in cross section. Doors are single paneled, and the panel is joined to the stiles and rails by moldings with pane surfaces only. Trim and doors in general are the same hardwood as the finished wood of the exposed beams.
6. Decorative features and trim: Trim is made up of flat members of rectangular cross section. A four inch high horizontal member is continuous on the walls and is placed at a uniform height, that of door and window heads and of the dropped ceiling plane that provides indirect lighting in the principal spaces. The trim at window jambs runs from window head to the baseboard of the room, although most windows are not of floor length. The fireplace and the chimney are of hard-surfaced yellow brick with a concrete mantelpiece and built-in concrete andirons. The mantelpiece is now painted black, but the andirons are unpainted. The brick of the chimney is exposed on all sides.
7. Hardware: A bronze window operator at ground-floor sash allows one to open the casements without opening the insect-screens.
8. Lighting: Indirect lighting, as described under first floor plan.
9. Heating: The house is centrally heated with a system of hot water radiators. Ventilation through an opening in the wall below the first floor landing of the stairway allows warm air to rise from the cellar to heat the entrance hall. Small openings high on the east wall of the master bedroom allow the air to pass from the upper portion of this room across into the attic and out through the attic windows in the east wall.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The front of the house faces Ashland Avenue to the west, and the porch is on this side of the house. The house has been located close to the southern boundary of the site. Hurd Comstock House I to the north, has been placed close to the north boundary of its site, thus allowing a maximum of open space between

the two Comstock Houses. The previously mentioned drawing at Northwestern University shows a site plan for these houses in which both appear to share a sunken garden located in the open space thus created between them.

The site is suburban residential in character with single family houses of comparable size in the vicinity, and of comparable age. In general neither the houses nor the gardens are well maintained.

2. Outbuildings: A two-car garage is placed almost directly in back of the house and at the rear of the lot next to the public alley from which the automobiles enter.
3. Landscaping: Concrete paving and a raised planting bed in an L-shape around the northwest corner of the house, benches, and a fence dividing the lot of this Comstock house from that of the other--all are recent additions probably dating from the 1950's. There is no evidence of the sunken garden shown on the early drawings, although a planting plan at the Burnham Library, Chicago, (Micro-film Roll 8, Frame 35) shows that its design was at least carried out that far.

Prepared by Wesley Shank
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
July 1967

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

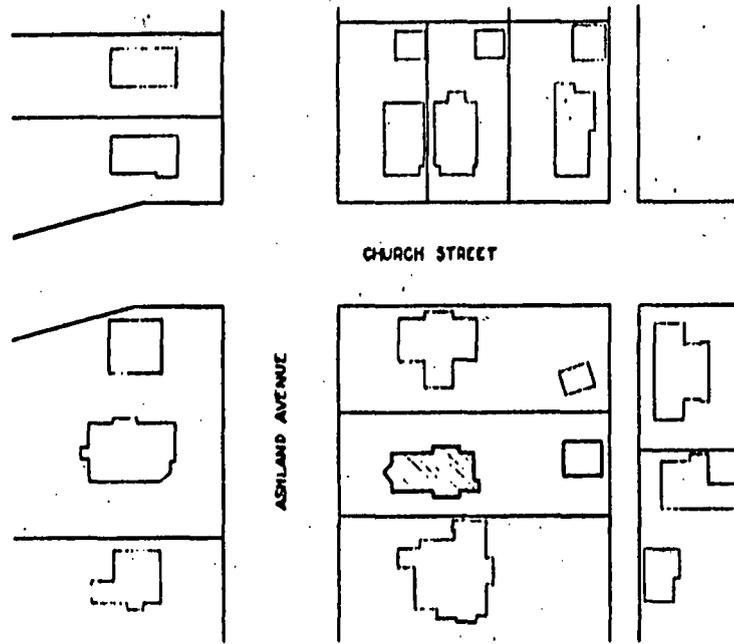
The records of this structure were made during the 1967 Chicago IV Project. This was the fourth in a series of summer projects designed to record the significant architecture of the Chicago area. The project was sponsored by the late Mr. Earl J. Reed, FAIA. He was assisted by John R. Fugard, FAIA, Treasurer, and Miss Agnes E. Hodges of the Chicago Chapter Foundation, and a Selection Committee consisting of James Arkin, AIA; Ruth Schoneman, Art Institute of Chicago; and J. Carson Webster, Northwestern University. Organizations cooperating with HABS in this project were: The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; the Chicago Chapter Foundation; the Chicago Community Trust; the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies; the Illinois Arts Council; and the Chicago Heritage Committee. The Council also made funds available for a Statewide Inventory Project with out-of-Chicago architects cooperating. Quarters were provided at Glessner House through the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation.

Mr. James C. Massey, Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey, was in over-all charge of HABS summer programs. The Project Supervisor was Wesley Shank, Iowa State University. Other members of the summer team were: Historian, Leland Roth, University of Illinois, Urbana; Photographer, Philip Turner; Secretary, Mrs. Burt Schloss; and Student Assistant Architects: Keleal Hassin, Tulane University; Maurice Griffin, Illinois Institute of Technology; Allan Steenhusen and David Vyverberg, Iowa State University.

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II

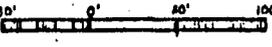
1631 ASHLAND AVENUE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS



THE SECOND HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE IS AN EXAMPLE OF A MODERATE-SIZE SUBURBAN HOUSE AND SITE DESIGNED ACCORDING TO PRAIRIE-SCHOOL PRINCIPLES. THIS HOUSE, ITS NEIGHBOR TO THE NORTH, THE FIRST HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE, AND THE SITE PLANS FOR BOTH ARE THE WORK OF CHICAGO ARCHITECT WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN. THE HOUSES WERE BOTH BUILT IN 1911-12 IN EVANSTON, THE FIRST CITY IN THE LAKESHORE CONURBATION THAT EXTENDS NORTH OF CHICAGO.

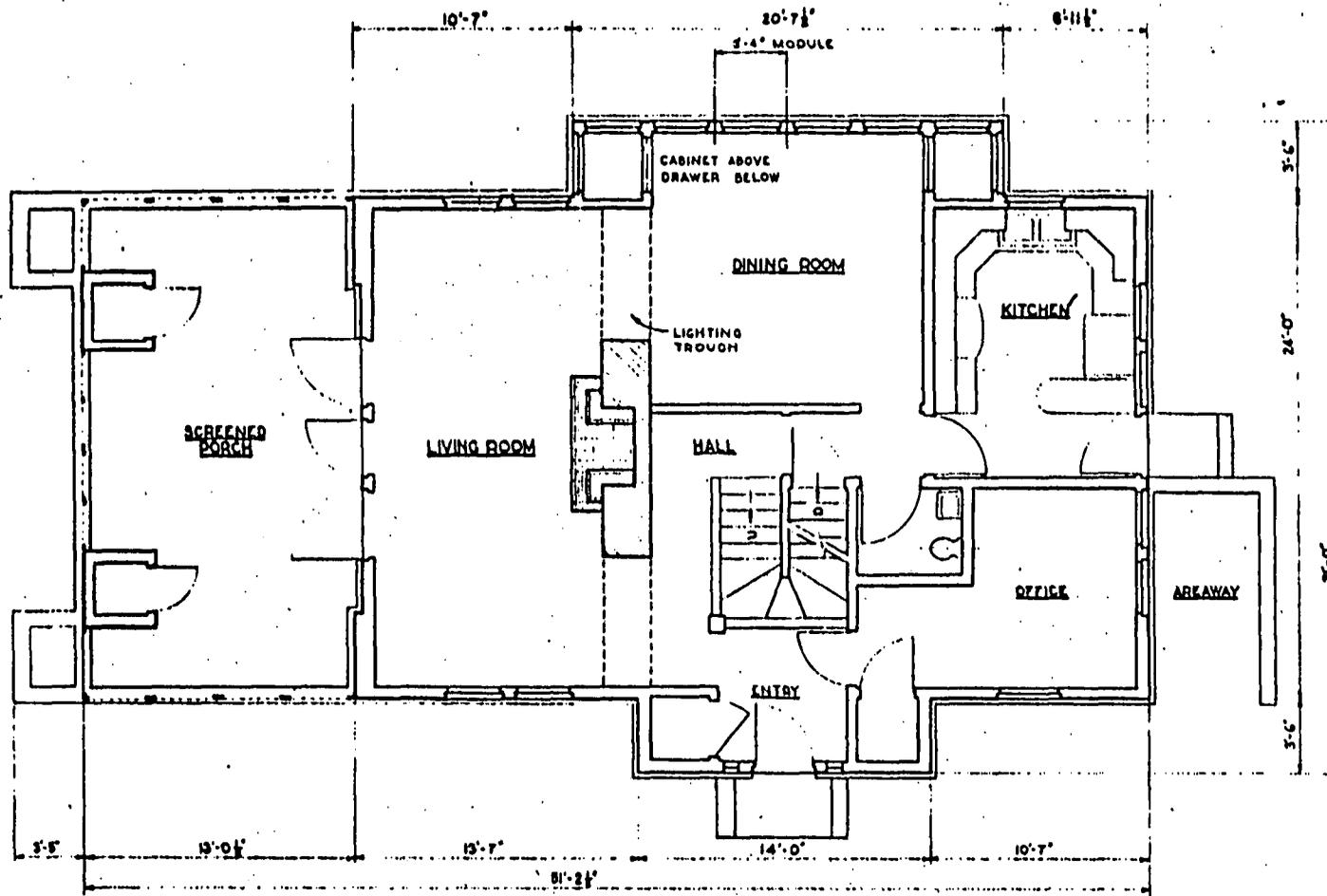
THE CHICAGO PROJECT IX, 1967, WAS FINANCED JOINTLY BY THE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND FUNDS OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. MEASURED AND DRAWN DURING JUNE AND JULY 1967 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES C. MASSEY, CHIEF OF HABS, AND EARL H. REED, FAIA, PROJECT SPONSOR, BY WESLEY I. SHANK (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY), PROJECT SUPERVISOR AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS WHAYNE GRIFFIN (ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KELEAL HASSIN (TULANE UNIVERSITY), ALLAN STEENHUSEN (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY) AND DAVID VYVERBERG (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY) AT THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE.


 SANBORN MAP CO. INC., MAPS OF EVANSTON, ILL., VOL. 1 PLATES 11, 12, & 20. REVISED 1966.
 
 SCALE - 1" = 50'

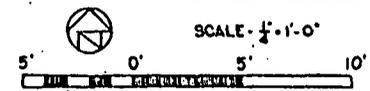
WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN ARCHITECT

HABS ILL, 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL.

DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IX 1967 OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE & HISTORIC PRESERVATION UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS	SURVEY NO. ILL. 1069	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	100000 of 100000 100000 of 100000
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT # 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

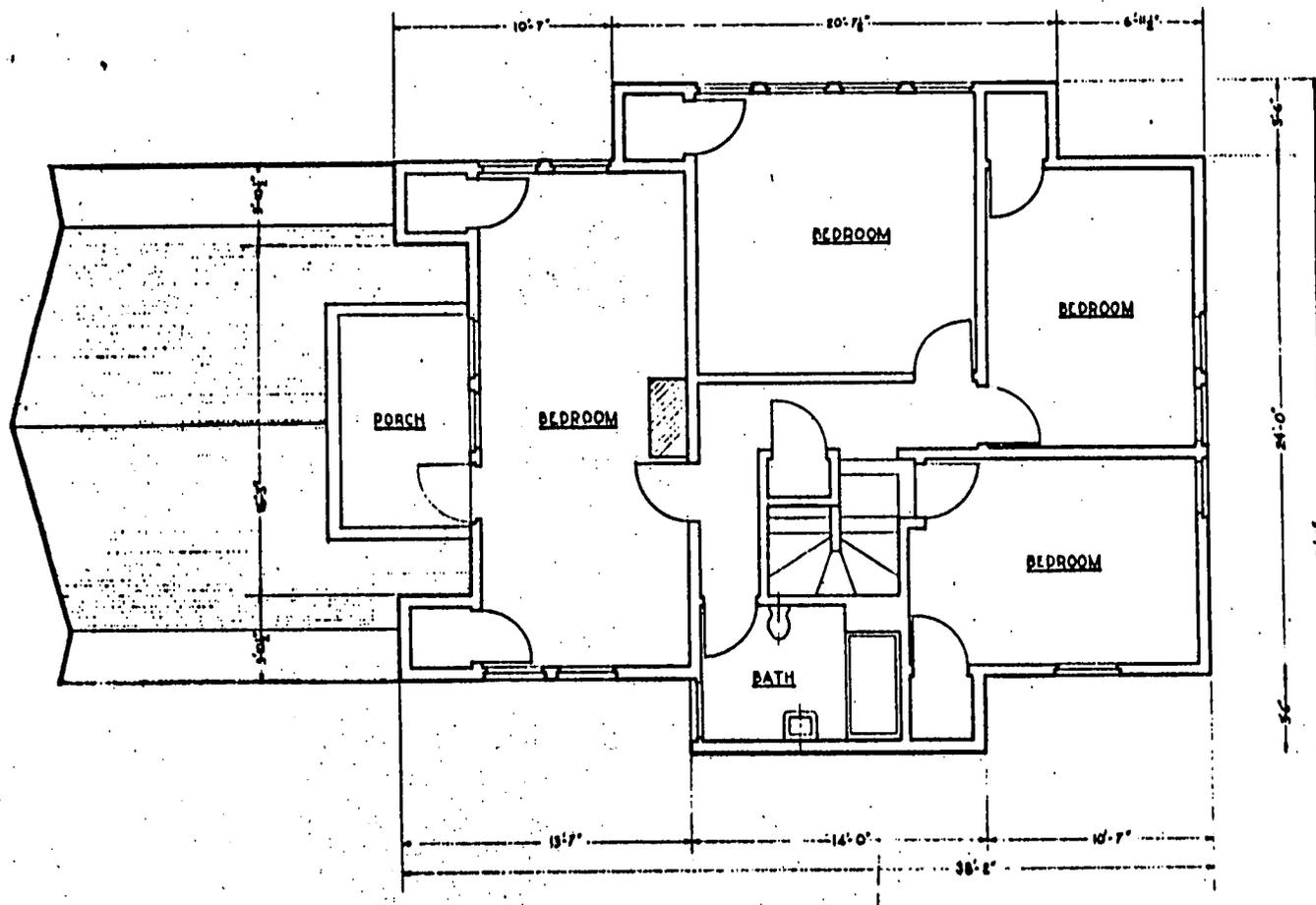
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
 ILL 1009

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY
 (Blank)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: KEELAL MASSIN

11AB3 CHICAGO PROJECT # 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

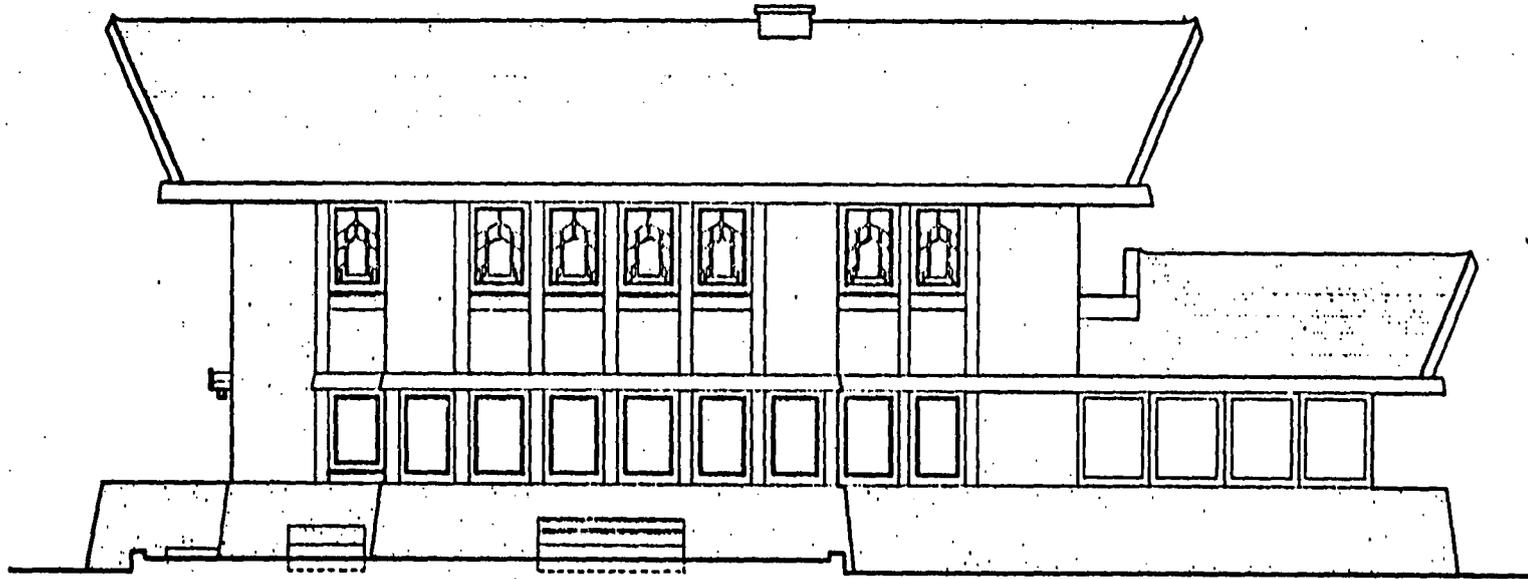
HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
 ILL 10A)

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY
 1967

YEAR LINE



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT # 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

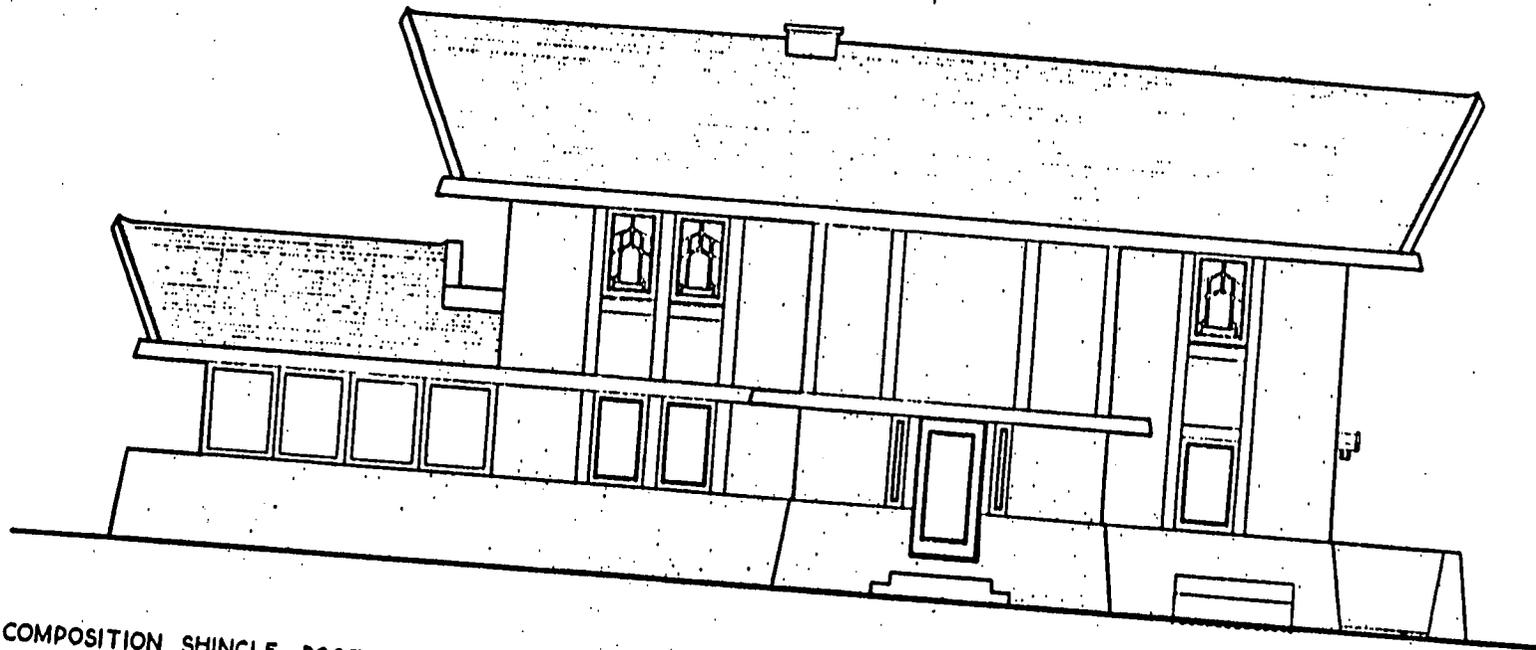
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1831 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
 ILL. 1069

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS

1970-01-01
 DATE DRAWN



COMPOSITION SHINGLE ROOF
 ROUGH-SAWN WOOD BARGE BOARDS, FASCIAS,
 AND WINDOW SASH, MULLIONS AND TRIM
 HEAVILY TEXTURED STUCCO WALL SURFACES
 INSECT SCREENS AT WEST PORCH

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG
 HAB5 CHICAGO PROJECT # 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DISPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
 HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1831 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

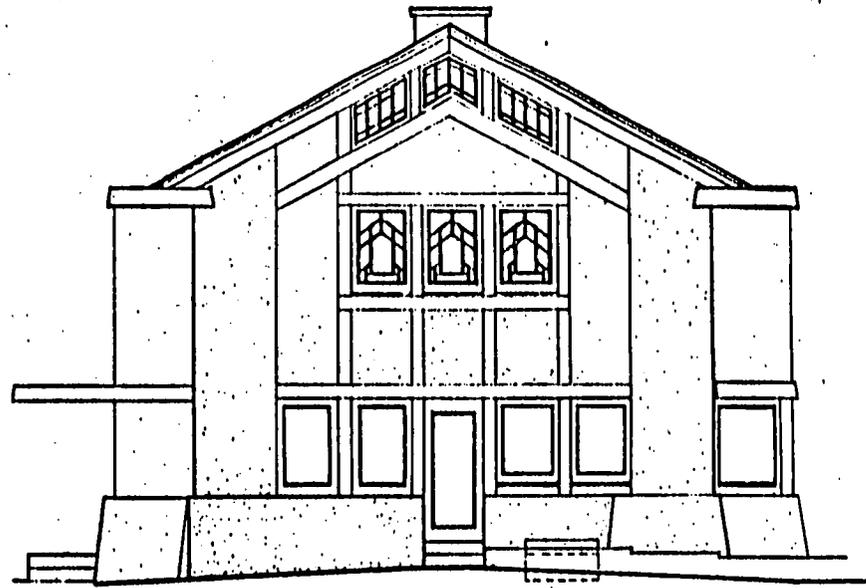
SURVEY NO.
 ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF PHOTO
 (SEE REVERSE)



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: KELEAL HASSIN

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

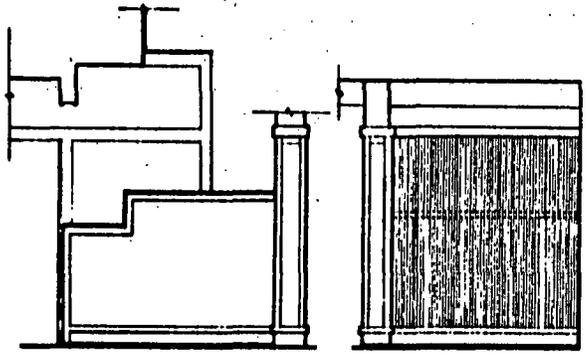
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HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
 ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 4 OF 7 SHEETS

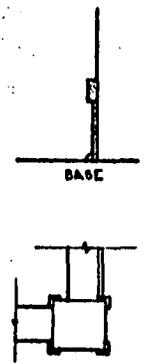
MADE BY
 H. H. BULL



SIDE ELEVATION

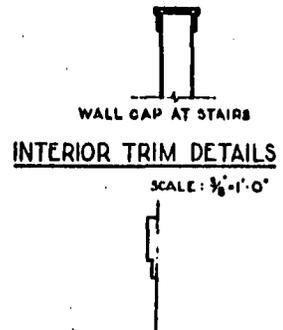
ENTRY ELEVATION

STAIRCASE
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



BASE

COLUMN AT STAIRS

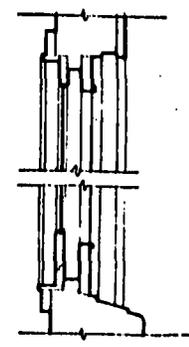


WALL GAP AT STAIRS

INTERIOR TRIM DETAILS

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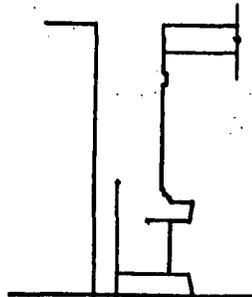
CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL TRIM



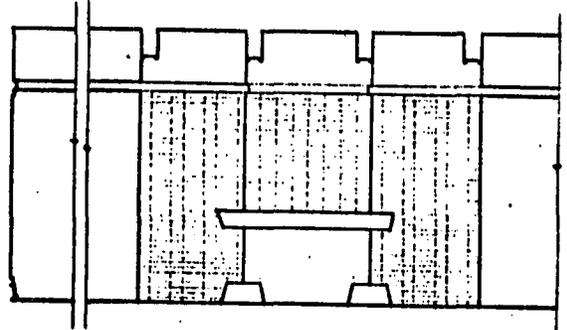
SECTION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

INTERIOR WINDOW



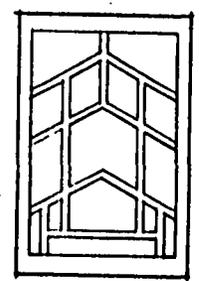
FIREPLACE SECTION



ELEVATION

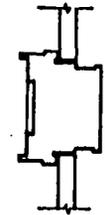
FIREPLACE

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



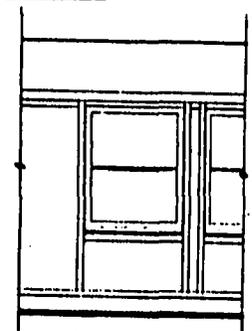
SECOND FLOOR SASH

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



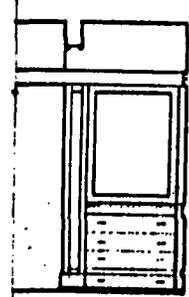
SECTION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



ELEVATION

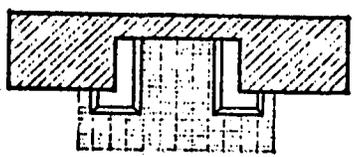
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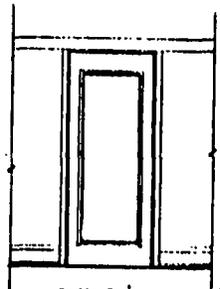
ELEVATION

DINING ROOM CABINET

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

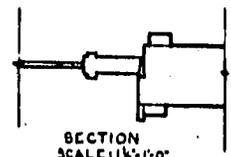


PLAN



ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

INTERIOR DOOR



DRAWN BY: KELEAL MASSIN

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT # 1967
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
ILL. 1089

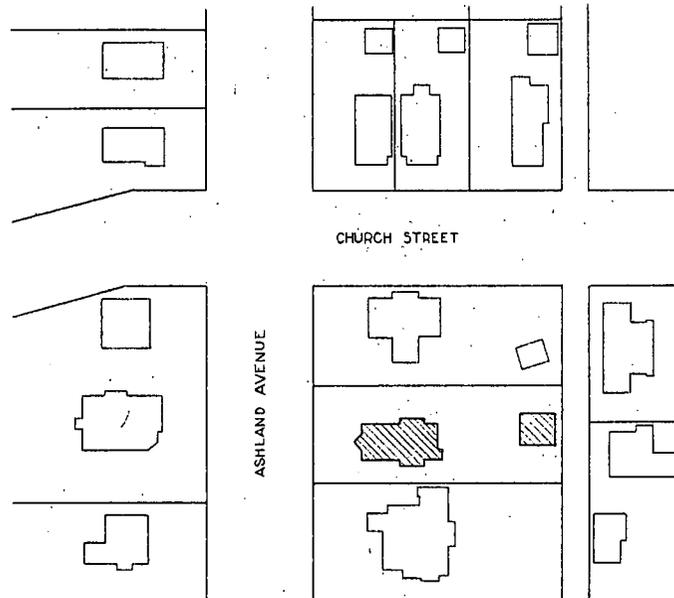
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 7 SHEETS

TABLE OF SYMBOLS
1958 EDITION

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II

1631 ASHLAND AVENUE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

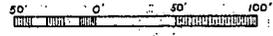


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THE CHICAGO PROJECT IV, 1967, WAS FINANCED JOINTLY BY THE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND FUNDS OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. MEASURED AND DRAWN DURING JUNE AND JULY 1967 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES C. MASSEY, CHIEF OF HABS, AND EARL H. REED, FAIA, PROJECT SPONSOR, BY WESLEY I. SHANK (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY), PROJECT SUPERVISOR AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS WHAYNE GRIFFIN (ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KELEAL HASSIN (TULANE UNIVERSITY), ALLAN STEENHUSEN (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY) AND DAVID VYVERBERG (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY) AT THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE.



SANBORN MAP CO. INC., MAPS OF EVANSTON, ILL., VOL. I, PLATES 11, 12, & 20, REVISED 1966.



WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN ARCHITECT

DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

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1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.

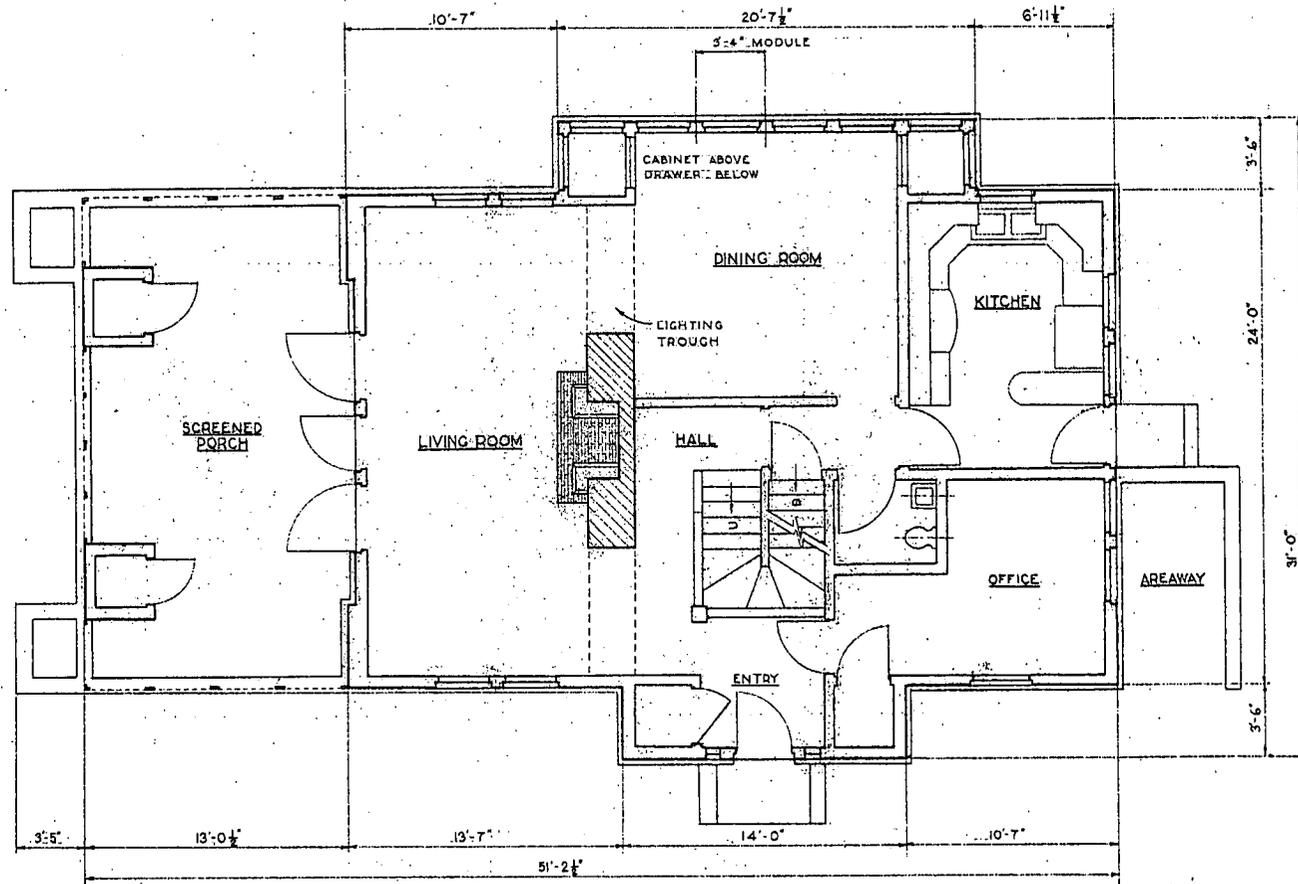
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 7 SHEETS

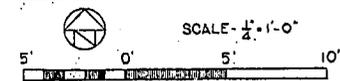
LEGEND BY ARCHITECTS

FIELD OFFICE

TRIM LINE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

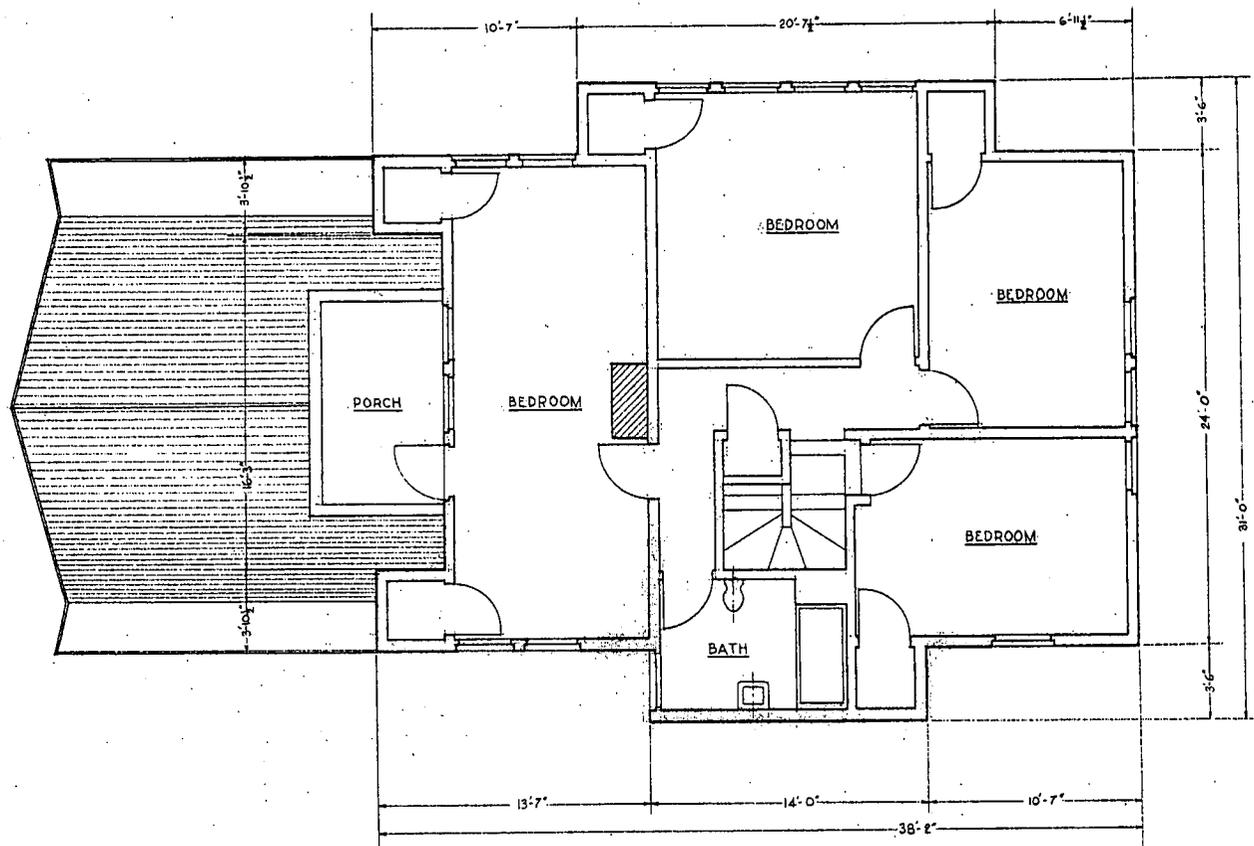
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 ILL 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
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 SHEET 2 OF 7 SHEETS

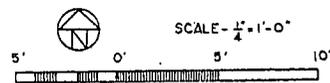
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: KELEAL HASSIN

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

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 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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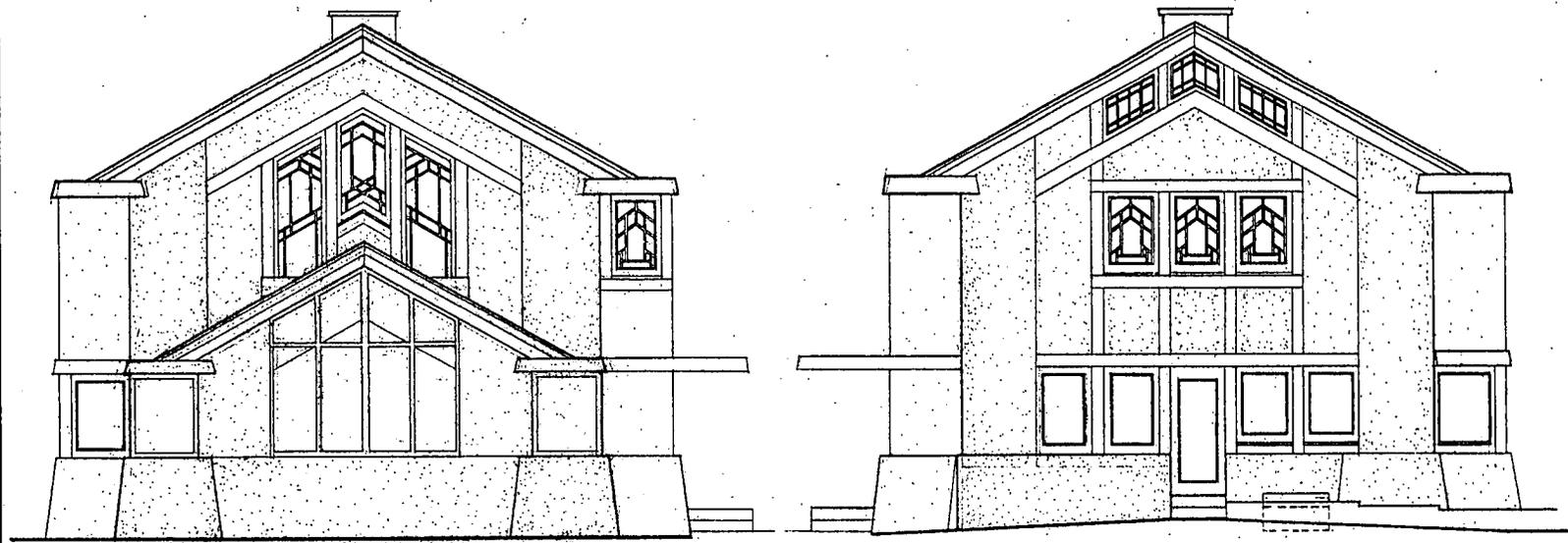
HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: KELEAL HASSIN

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
 ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 4 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



COMPOSITION SHINGLE ROOF

ROUGH-SAWN WOOD BARGE BOARDS, FASCIAS,
AND WINDOW SASH, MULLIONS AND TRIM

HEAVILY TEXTURED STUCCO WALL SURFACES

INSECT SCREENS AT WEST PORCH

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: DAVID V.Y. VERBERG

HABS CHICAGO PROJECT II 1967
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

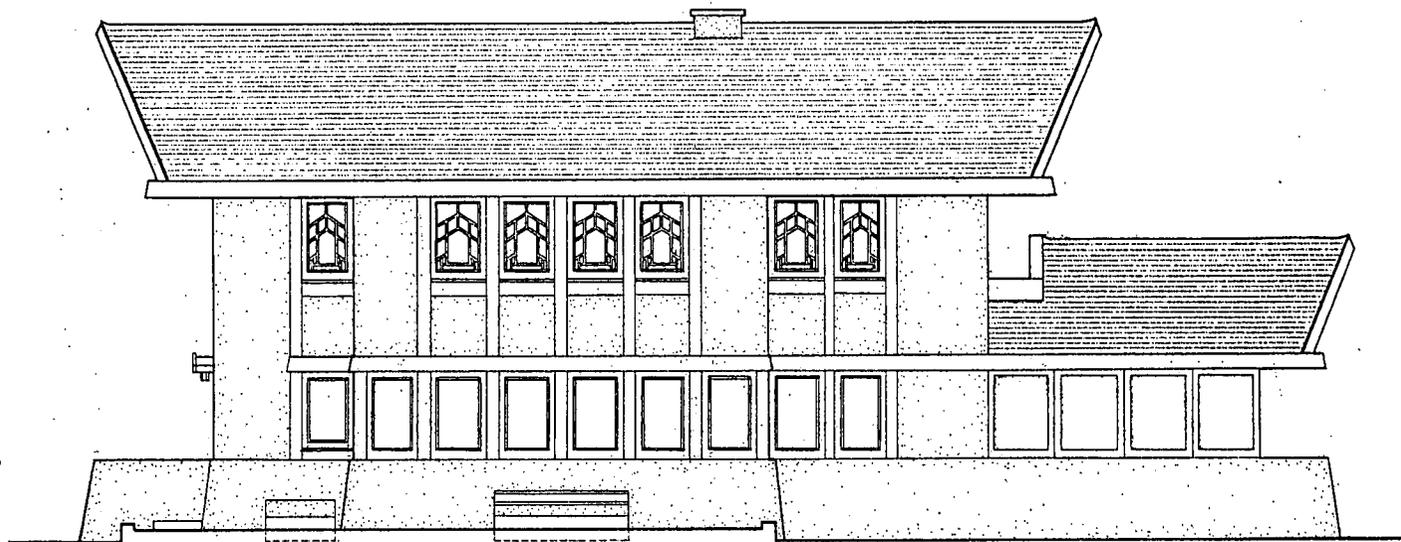
SURVEY NO.
ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 7 SHEETS

UNITS OF DIMENSIONS
USED METERS

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: DAVID VYVERBERG

RAB'S CHICAGO PROJECT, II, 1967
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
 1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.

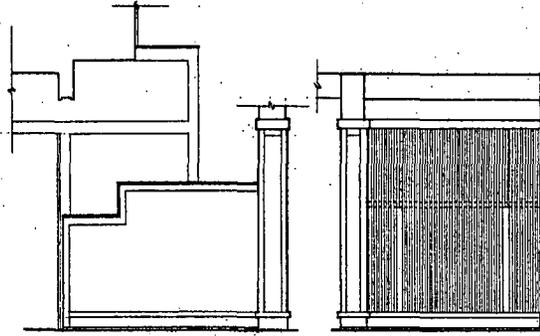
ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING

1968

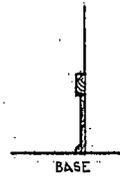
TRIM LINE



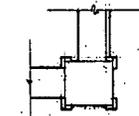
SIDE ELEVATION

ENTRY ELEVATION

STAIRCASE
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



BASE



COLUMN AT STAIRS



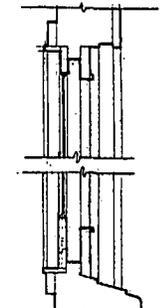
WALL CAP AT STAIRS

INTERIOR TRIM DETAILS

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

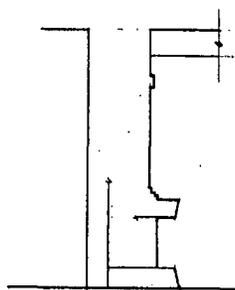


CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL TRIM

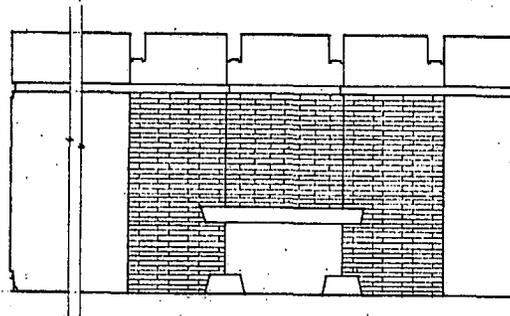


SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

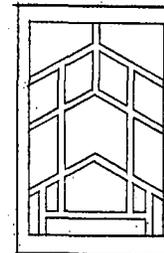
INTERIOR WINDOW



FIREPLACE SECTION



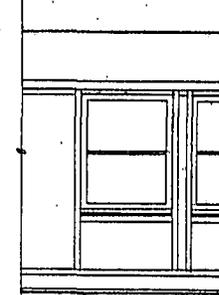
ELEVATION
FIREPLACE
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



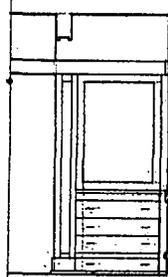
SECOND FLOOR SASH
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

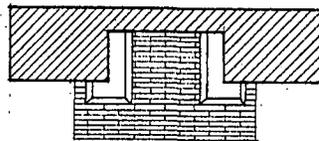


ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

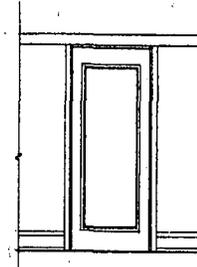


ELEVATION

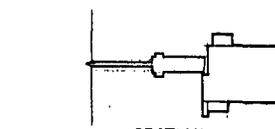
DINING ROOM CABINET
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



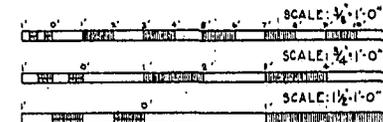
PLAN



ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"
INTERIOR DOOR



DRAWN BY: KELEAL HASSIN
HABS CHICAGO PROJECT IV 1967
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE II
1631 ASHLAND AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
ILL. 1089

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 7 SHEETS

DATE OF RECORD
1967

ILL, 16-EVAN, 3-		EVANSTON CHICAGO	75 2p 10a
ILLINOIS	Cook		
State	County	Town or Vicinity	
Hurd Comstock House II (ILL-1089)			
Structure			
1631 Ashland Avenue. Wood frame and stucco; 51'-3" x 31'-0"; two stories; gabled roof. Built 1911-12 in conjunction with Hurd Comstock House I, 1415 Church Street. Walter Burley Griffin, architect. 7 sheets (1967, plot plan, plans, elevations, sections, details); 2 photocopies (1913) of houses I and II; 10 data pages (1967) including historical data on House I.			
PENCIL; PRINTS; INK; NEG. + NEGS			
Card prepared December 1968 No COVER			
Form 10-444 (2/62) Ex. 123		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This representative work of an architect active along the north shore presents a U-shaped block to the streets. The lower floor is brick and slightly battered; the upper story is stuccoed except for brick quoins, window surrounds and a lintel course, all of which are a single brick thick. This latter motif is picked up in the gables by boards, with the boards providing the material for the boxed ends of the gable rafters. Above the eaves, which are stuccoed and covered, rises a green Spanish tile roof. In each gable is a pair of paired casement windows; elsewhere on the front all openings occur in triplets. On each wing, the upper windows are double-hung; below them they are arched, reach the floor level, have stuccoed tympana bearing a relief of a bowl of flowers, and have the central opening larger than its flanking mates. In the recessed center, the upper central window is broader, the lower arched windows smaller, and the entrance centered in a larger arch. The building is absolutely symmetrical except for a low, hardly noticeable recessed projection on the south end. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 305 (307) Barton Avenue
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles Markel
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Typical in scale, massing, and materials of the many bungalows built throughout the Chicago area in the 1920's, this red brick residence is distinguished for its subtle design detailing and unity. Gothic elements used sparingly provide the design keynote. Stone, forming a segmental arch, surrounds the door and is used decoratively in a small rectangular panel containing a trefoil arch over the doorway. It also is used as quoining around the first-floor front windows and ground-story corners. Tying the design together is a broad overhang that unifies the variety of roof shapes.

79Y40
600 Barton Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 600 Barton Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William Charles Presto

ORIGINAL SITE ___ **MOVED** ___

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	___	H1	___	H2	___	H3	___	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	___	A4	___	A5	___	A6	___	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	___	A8	___	A9	___	
ENVIRONMENTAL	___	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

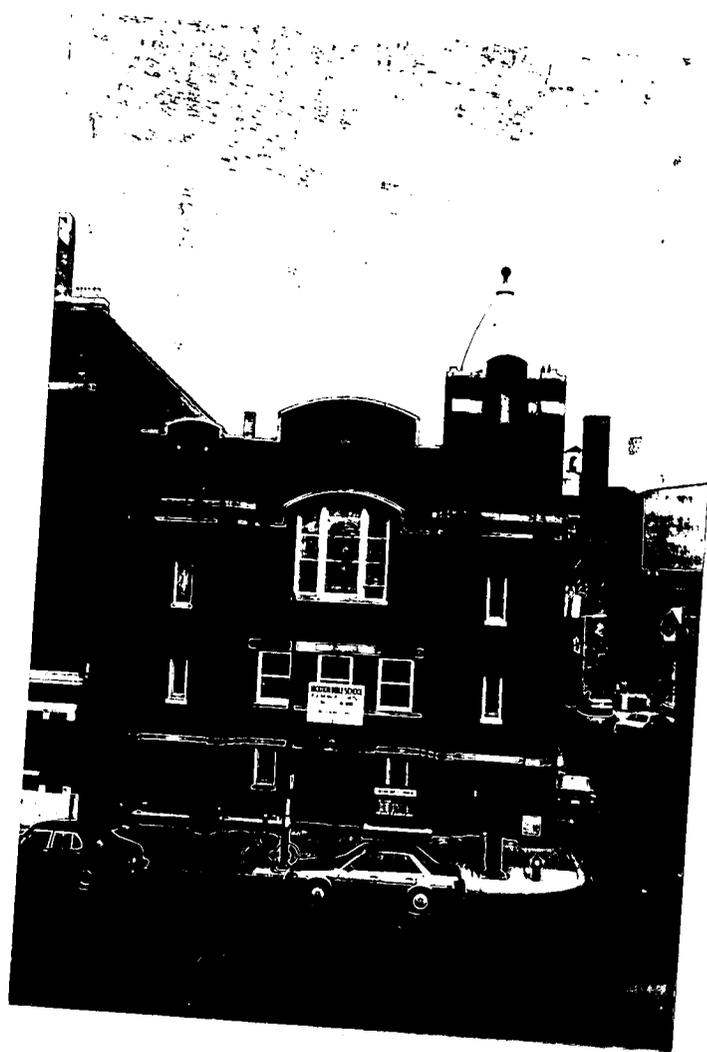
The Second Baptist Church is the oldest black congregation in Evanston. Eight black members of the First Baptist Church met here in November 1870 in the home of pioneer Evanstonian Daniel Garnett to form this church. Northwestern University donated the land for the church site in the young village. Deacon Nathaniel Branch, a pioneer black leader, worked with the University to arrange the gift.

The first small church meeting house burned to the ground. In 1881 the first Dempster Street school building (predecessor of Miller School), which had been outgrown, was moved to this site for church services. A fire in 1889 also destroyed this building. The congregation undertook the building of the present edifice in 1911, at the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. I.A. Thomas, who was minister here for many decades.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1717 Benson Avenue
COMMON NAME: Second Baptist Church
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles P. Rawson
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Second Baptist Church is the oldest black congregation in Evanston. Eight black members of the First Baptist Church met here in November 1870 in the home of pioneer Evanstonian Daniel Garnett to form this church. Northwestern University donated the land for the church site in the young village. Deacon Nathaniel Branch, a pioneer black leader, worked with the University to arrange the gift.

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Second Baptist Church

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1717 Benson Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Second Baptist Church
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles P. Rawson
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Your house has been designated an Evanston Landmark because it was identified as architecturally significant in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The Evanston Preservation Commission began its own intensive survey in 1976. Because a thorough and accurate evaluation is a lengthy process, the Commission has completed study in six of ten designated areas.

Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2750 Broadway Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1918 1913 Hybrid
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Walter B. Griffin
 ORIGINAL SITE INCLUDED: MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A1 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building permit for this unusual brick residence, issued in December, 1908, lists as owner Margaret M. Fisher, who was book-keeper for Henry Butler's livery service through his career. Miss Fisher apparently never lived here. Henry Butler, who signed the permit, and his wife lived in this house from 1912 through 1937. It is said that he originally moved to this house following a severe injury by a horse. Taking his doctor's advice, he temporarily retired here to raise chickens. But he soon recuperated and returned to the livery business.

Henry Butler began his career in Evanston as a coachman in the early 1880s, but in 1892 began his own livery business which blossomed into one of the most successful early Black businesses. At the height of his career he is said to have owned more than two hundred vehicles and to have employed some fifty drivers. His livery stable still stands at 1024 Emerson Street.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2305 Brown Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:



2305 Brown Avenue

unknown

1908

A3

The building permit for this unusual brick residence, ~~was~~ issued in December 1908, lists as owner ~~Miss~~ Margaret M. Fisher, who throughout his career was bookkeeper for Henry Butler's livery service. Miss Fisher apparently never lived here. Henry Butler, who signed the permit, and his wife lived in this house from 1912 through 1937. It is said that he originally moved to ^this house following a severe injury by a horse. Taking his doctor's advice, he temporarily retired here to raise chickens. But he soon recuperated and returned to the livery business.

Henry Butler began his career ^{as a coachman} as a coachman in the early 1880s, but in 1892 began his own livery business, ^{which blossomed into one of the most successful} At the height of his career he is said to have owned more than ~~200~~ two hundred vehicles and to have employed some fifty drivers. His livery stable still stands at 1024 Emerson Street.

early Black business,
in ~~Franklin~~

see other sheet

This unusual brick residence was constructed in 1908.
 Although the ~~building~~ building permit lists Marguerite M. [unclear] as the owner, Henry Butler actually signed the ^{building} permit and he lived in this house from 1912 through 1937.

~~Henry Butler was an Exonshire resident for over eighty years and was one of its most prominent citizens. He began his career about 1880 as a coachman for the John B. Knott family, but left after some years to go to his own livery business. His livery blossomed into one of the largest enterprises operated by a Black Exonshireman. At the height of Butler's success he ^{is said to have} had over two hundred vehicles and employed some fifty drivers. His livery stable still stands at 1024 Emerson Street.~~

1912

Emerson St.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This simple frame structure is a good representative of a typical, modest residence of the period. It was apparently moved to this site in 1927. Its pitched roof contains a second floor and full attic enlarged by a gable-topped rise occupying most of the front face. On the second floor, the vertical lights in the pair of half-size windows flanking the pair of central windows, and in the attic the upper sash of a pair of windows add texture to complement the shingle sheathing in those two zones. A polygonal bay with a gable roof on the right side of the house brings additional light into the upper floors. The ground floor is clapboard rising to a slight flair of the upper floors' base. Across its front is a porch with three square posts supporting a roof formed by the outward sweep of the main roof. It shelters an off-center entrance flanked by a pair of dissimilar windows. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2326 Brown Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1900

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This six-flat built for V.C. Carlson in 1924 is noteworthy for the high quality of its design. It was designed by a major apartment architect, Anthony Quitsow, whose distinguished buildings include the "Tower Court" at 554-602 Sheridan Square and the "Sheridan Square Apartments" at 620-38 Sheridan Square.

Faced in yellow brick this building's handsome detailing is articulated in stone and is Gothic in inspiration. The recessed central entrance is the building's focus and most distinctive feature. Topped by a Tudor arch, its glass-paneled door is flanked by sidelights and surrounded by beautiful stonework, including ornamental carvings that fill the spandrels and canopied trefoil-topped blind openings. The entry's Tudor arch motif is repeated in the ground floor lintels and in blind arches with ornamental stonework topping the third-floor windows. A broad ornamental stone band separates the ground level service area from the apartments above. Crowning the building is a second band forming a row of blind trefoil-topped arches. Enlivening the building's form are symmetrical four-story bays projecting beyond the wall plane and vertical moldings balancing the building's general horizontally. Such details capture the eye, creating a fine overall design.

79Y41
716 Brummel Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 716 Brummel Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Anthony H. Quitsow

ORIGINAL SITE _____ MOVED _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	N10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This red brick half-courtyard "L"-shaped building is a mirror image of 819-21 Brummel Street. Separated by a narrow walkway, these buildings have the character of a single courtyard building. They are red brick with limestone trim, and stand three stories above an English basement. The design treatment is simplified Tudor. Doorways have molded limestone Tudor arches surrounding arched wooden doors with glass sidelights. Crenelations on the courtyard side and steel double gables at the front are other Tudor influences. The first floor window treatment, with four arched floor-to-ceiling windows topped by fanlights, distinguishes both buildings. Brickwork is richly patterned with some bricks set vertically and some a darker red or black creating a tapestry effect. Dark bricks form a diamond pattern in each gable. Roofs are slate.

79Y61
815-17 Brummel Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 815-17 Brummel Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: E. L. Kline

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This red brick half-courtyard "L"-shaped building is a mirror image of 815-17 Brummel Street. Separated by a narrow walkway, these buildings have the character of a single courtyard building. They are red brick with limestone trim, and stand three stories above an English basement. The design treatment is simplified Tudor. Doorways have molded limestone Tudor arches surrounding arched wooden doors with glass sidelights. Crenelations on the courtyard side and steel double gables at the front are other Tudor influences. The first floor window treatment, with four arched floor-to-ceiling windows topped by fanlights, distinguishes both buildings. Brickwork is richly patterned with some bricks set vertically and some a darker red or black creating a tapestry effect. Dark bricks form a diamond pattern in each gable. Roofs are slate.

79Y62
819-21 Brummel Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 819-21 Brummel Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

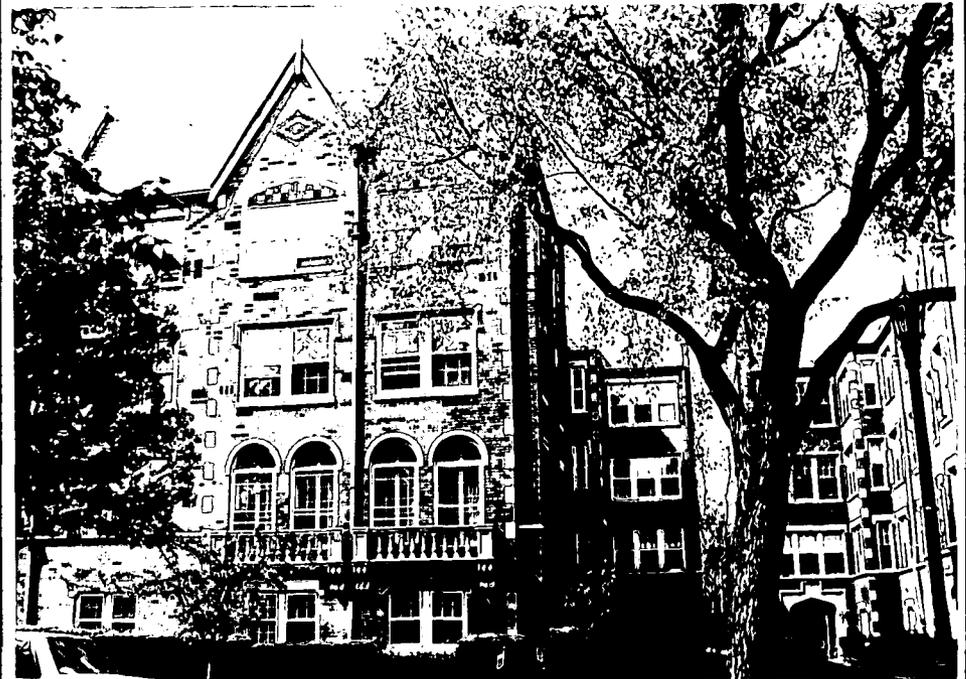
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Kocher & Larson

ORIGINAL SITE _____ MOVED _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	_____ H1 _____	H2 _____	H3 _____	H10 _____
ARCHITECTURAL	_____ A4 _____	A5 _____	A6 _____	_____
	<u>X</u> A7 _____	A8 _____	A9 _____	_____
ENVIRONMENTAL	_____ GE11 _____			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A handsome Colonial Revival building, this two-and-a-half story red brick structure combines historical Colonial features with original design features as was typical of the eclecticism of the Twenties. Colonial features include a fanlight and sidelights surrounding the house's centrally-located entrance, shutters, and double-hung multipane windows. Design ingenuity produced an eyebrow dormer in the roof echoing the broad curve of the fanlight and blind arches topping the first floor windows. With its classical symmetry and steep roofline, the house commands a strong presence. It stands tall, set up a few steps from street level and set back from the sidewalk by stone coping.

79Y8
2332 Bryant

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2332 Bryant Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SIDE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE14			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This English cottage is noteworthy for having been designed by Spencer S. Beman, the son of Solon S. Beman, architect for Chicago's Fine Arts Building, Grand Central Station, and the company town of Pullman. Spencer Solon Beman was born in Chicago and later became a Winnetka, Illinois, resident. Beman enjoyed a nation-wide practice founded on his reputation as a premier designer of Christian Science churches. In addition to forty-odd churches, his oeuvre included numerous residences, several of which were executed for North Shore clients.

Standing two stories, the brown shingle cottage is "L"-shaped and composed of steep gables with a prominent two-story brick chimney at the junction of the "L". Rows of tall narrow casements form the window treatment. A bracketed overhang caps the arched doorway. Built in the picturesque tradition, the English cottage style of this building was one popular facet of the eclecticism of the Twenties.

J. H. Bristle designed an addition at the rear in 1941. The rear porch was enlarged in 1948.

79Y 9
2338 Bryant Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2338 Bryant Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Spencer Solon Beman

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This residence, primarily noted for its historical importance, began as a design by the important architectural firm of Handy & Cady. The basic massing of the original structure is perhaps most visible in the two great intersecting roofs, one an overhanging gambrel that carries a stretched-out Palladian window, and the other a conical round corner turret, as well as in the disposition of most of the windows. Subsequent alterations constantly stylized the design so that it now contains an ensemble of elements and motifs from a number of periods.

The house was originally built for William Hudson Harper, a prominent Chicago newspaperman and exchange editor of the Chicago InterOcean.

In 1917, Hubert Burnham, son of Daniel Hudson Burnham, purchased the house. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, he became a member of his father's architectural firm in 1910, two years before his father's death. Among the buildings with which Hubert was associated as a principal partner in his father's firm are the Carbide and Carbon Building, the Bankers Building, the Engineering Building, and the Burnham Building in Chicago. Burnham also served as a member on the Architectural Commission for the Chicago 1933 World's Fair. While he was a resident of Evanston, he designed the Evanston War Memorial (recently Moved). His successor firm, Burnham and Hammond, designed the present Community Hospital.

Robert A. Fustler

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 200 Burnham Place
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1893
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Handy & Cady
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This relatively small corner house exemplifies the work of the Evanston firm of Baumann and Cady. Special interest is added to the Queen Anne design by the compactness of the massing (in part given by alterations to the porch in 1911), by the restrained projections of the bays, and by the limitation in the use of stone in the dormer gables. Except for the porch alterations and the paint applied to the stone, the building survives with a high degree of integrity.

The house was built for Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham, who graduated from medical school in 1854 and was a pioneer reformer in the field of social hygiene and sex education. Her career took her throughout the United States where she was widely known for her writing and for her talks to women on the subject of sex. At the time of her death an Evanston newspaper wrote that she was "always a little outside the breastworks, always a little suspect," but that she was no quack for "quacks don't make the thankless sacrifices which she with the other American pioneers in the field have to make."

As a result of her pioneering efforts, the federal government had her arrested, and charged her with the misuse of the mails. She was convicted and fined for her activities. The experience, coming in the later years of her life, broke her spirit. The city had named the street she was living on in her honor, Stockham Place. However, when she and her neighbor, Daniel Burnham, both died in 1912, the city re-named the street to honor Burnham.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 222 Burnham Place
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1899-90
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Baumann and Cady
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

1890-96

OTHER COMMENTS:

Brady Jugensen
 Larry TerMolen





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Detailing that is intact distinguishes this vernacular structure even though it has been sided in asphalt. Standing one story over a raised brick foundation, this cottage has a gable roof supported by brackets and lintels that have a shallow pointed arch that is classical in inspiration. The front door has its original rectangular transom.

79Y42
610 Callan Avenue

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 610 Callan Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a representative work by a well-known North Shore architect. Like many others in this area, it was built by Betsy Bridge. Stucco clad, it has an uneven pitched roof that terminates on the west side slightly below the ridge at the broad, projecting stucco chimney standing at the corner. On the other side the roof descends quite low to cover the square-cut entrance recess. The windows, arranged in strips, are centered below the roof peak with a pair in the attic, three on the second story, and four on the ground floor where the strip is fronted by a window box. The building has very good integrity marred only by the addition of spurious iron work at the entrance.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 630 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert E. Seyfarth

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:



630 Central Street

E.
Robert Seyfarth

1909

A5

This is a representative work by a well-known North Shore architect. ^{Like many others in this area, it was built for Betsy} Stucco clad, ^{Bridge}
it has an uneven pitched roof ^{that} ~~which~~ terminates on the west side slightly below the ridge at the broad, projecting stucco chimney standing at the corner. On the other side ^{the roof} ~~it~~ descends quite low to cover the square-cut entrance recess. The windows, arranged in strips, are centered below the roof peak with a pair in the attic, three on the second story, and four on the ground floor where the strip is fronted by a window box. The building has very good integrity marred only by the addition of spurious iron work at the entrance.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Your house has been designated an Evanston Landmark because it was identified as architecturally significant in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The Evanston Preservation Commission began its own intensive survey in 1976. Because a thorough and accurate evaluation is a lengthy process, the Commission has completed study in six of ten designated areas.

Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 639 Central Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1919

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Schmidt & Co.

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Robert H. Strotz
6/29/76

639 Central	Schmid and Company	1919
	E.A. Mayo, major work	1923
	Mayo and Mayo, improvements	1928
	Walton and Walton, window changes	1954

A8 A9

A conspicuous feature in the city because it is a large structure set on an ample, extensively landscaped site, this structure resulted from three early building campaigns which nevertheless produced a coherent design. Effectively L shaped in plan, the broader south wing ends in a double gable with a projecting porch on the ground floor while the west end has a single gable above a two story polygonal projecting bay. Both gables have excellent half timbering. The entrance is at the reentrant angle on the west side and is marked by a wall gable and a projecting bay above the recessed entrance. A dormer, a tall chimney, and a broad, open, parapet-edged porch complete the major features of this brick building with limestone trim and slate roof derived from the Tudor style. It has good integrity, and is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Your house is located in one of the four unsurveyed Intensive Study Areas. When the Commission completes its evaluation of these areas, additional information on your house will be sent to you.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 720 Central Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Edgar O. Blake

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

John B. Sadler

A5 A9

Designed by an important Evanston architect, this house has a ground floor of deep tan brick and a second story and attic in lapped siding which begins with a flared base at the level of the ground floor window heads. Its cross pitched roof extends to the east and west over sections projecting beyond the edges of the north facade. That front facade has a saw tooth gable with a pair of double hung attic windows below each peak. The second story windows, also paired, are set farther toward the edge and are covered by a continuous pent roof which also harbors a small, central window. Below it is the entrance recess protected by a larger but less broad roof. Here, on the east side is a pair of ground floor windows and on the other side a triplet occupying the same breadth, an asymmetry redressed by the greater projection of the second story on the east side. The building has very good integrity, and it is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The facade of the CTA Station on Central Street, despite insensitively placed signage, is noteworthy architecturally. Sheathed in buff-colored terra cotta, Classicism is the keynote of the design. The entrance is flanked by fluted Doric columns supporting a shallow cornice that shelters the doorways on either side of the "Rapid Transit" entry. Swags mark the corners, which are joined by a narrow ornamental frieze set just under the structure's cornice. The elevated platform reaches over the "E1" entrance. It is similar to the South Boulevard CTA Station

79Y91
Central Street CTA Station

MANASTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: Central Street CTA Station

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1928-31

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE: X

MOVED:

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This elaborately designed small-scale courtyard apartment building sits 3 stories above an English basement and faces north. The courtyard is proportionate to the scale of the building. An iron fence with brick and stone piers provides the barrier between public and private domain. Along with its highly ornate surface, the building also gains design through its shallow wall projections. The wings (north facade) are flanked with a wall projection extending from the first floor to the roof. The edges are quined, while the roof line has steeply pitched gables emphasized in stone trim. A small stone empty niche is also present in the roof line of the gable. The windows in this building are identical on the first and third floors - both double hung with stone trim. Oriel windows appear at the second floor of each wing's facade. Above and below brick work and stone are used in a decorative manner to either side of these two projections on the wings. The corners are quined, and the roof line of the north facade has psuedo-balustrades. The east and west facades of the inner courtyard are similar in design to the north facade, except they do not contain the second floor oriel. The roof line is gables and balustraded symmetrically on the inner courtyard facades. The north facade of the two wings are not identical. Entrances are located on the east, west, and south facades. They are simple and emphasized in stone. The English basement is made up of rusticated stone as opposed to red brick. The roof line is irregular. The building has excellent integrity.

79Y68

1400-06 Central Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1400-06 Central Street

COMMON NAME: Mary-Land

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Meyer J. Sturm

ORIGINAL SITE _____ MOVED _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	_____	H1	_____	H2	_____	H3	_____	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	_____	A4	_____	A5	_____	A6	_____	
	<u> X </u>	A7	_____	A8	_____	A9	_____	
ENVIRONMENTAL	_____	GE11	_____					

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Typical of the high quality design that an outstanding architect could bring to a simple and routine commission, this store has a broad limestone frame around three sides of its front. Set within the frame is a pair of shopfronts, each entered by a single entrance at the outer side. A thin, octagonal column with a blocky Doric capital stands within each end of the frame supporting a simple entablature that turns downward to run uninterruptedly to the midsill which extends as a plinth for the column. Across the frame's top is a cornice supporting a plain parapet terminating in a thin, flat-faced coping. The shopfronts have been altered somewhat as would be expected, but the substance of the design, that is, the limestone frame and columns, has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1926-28 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1907

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George W. Maher

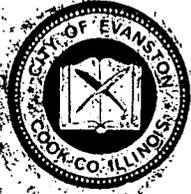
ORIGINAL SITE: MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A conspicuous feature on a corner of a well-traveled street, this small brick structure is set back on broad, well-landscaped grounds. The original building has a high pitched shingled roof which flares out to the non-projecting eaves. A pair of connected gables rising nearly to the ridge dominates the north facade which has a formal fenestration pattern involving three sizes of windows. The entrance dominates the eastern, side-street facade. An addition built in 1959 on the side away from the main street is set back from the side street. Its general massing was kept low and subdued so that it does not detract from the main force of the original building's design. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2200 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1926

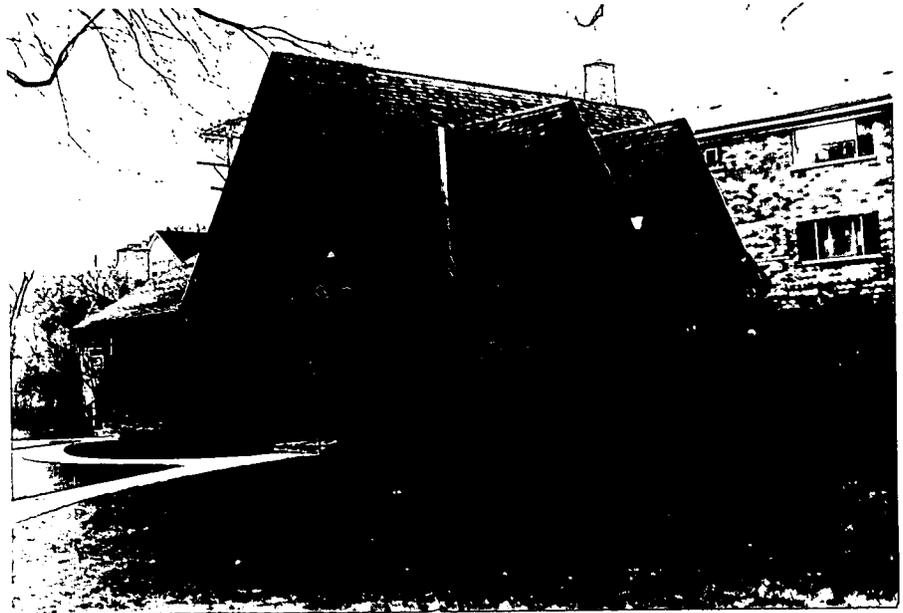
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Jos. H. Bristle

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11							

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of three two-flats built at the same time which together form a complementary group. Individually each building presents a front facade which offers a fine example of freedoms commonly taken at that time with various period styles. This one, the eastern-most of the group, has a broad, polygonal bay projecting from its flat front and stretching through its two stories, topped by a green tile hipped roof with extensive eaves. Beyond it a gable follows the roof's rise, its haunches marked by stone pinnacles and its peak rising into a central crown. The buff brick walls are enlivened with estucheon blocks, the bay's forward corners are given pier buttresses, the openings are lined with dressed stone, and the windows have extensive, Tudor-derived leaded glazing. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2517 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A. Jacobs

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of three two-flats built at the same time which together form a complementary group. This one, the central one of the group, has three distinct bays across the central section and a single identical bay on each end which splays back on the side walls. The corners rise as piers, the front two topped by stone, draped pots; a green tile roof with extensive eaves spills outward between the piers. The bays are defined by continuous, diamond-profiled ribs. These are tied together by a moulding at the spring point of the arched, second story casement windows. The ground floor windows are linteled and have more extensive leading including, for example, an escutcheon in the transome above the casement windows. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2519 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A. Jacobs

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of three two-flats built at the same time which together form a complementary group. This one, the westernmost of the group, is in orange brick and has three distinct bays across the central section and a single identical bay on each end which displays back to the side walls. Each of the four front corners rises as a battered buttress to a stone coping at the spring point of the second floor windows' blind pointed arch heads; from there, the corners rise with ribs to pinnacles projecting above the silhouette. A green tile roof with ample eaves spills down from a gap in the parapet above the central three windows. The windows are casements with transoms and ample leading; their spandrels have raised brick panels and a central limestone block, an ornament recalled in the form of a carved diagonal square in the parapet of the splays above which is a single crenel. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2523 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A. Jacob

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An excellent and very rare survivor of an important phase in the design of service stations which traditionally have attempted to reflect the dominant popular styles of the moments in which they were built, this one presents itself as a village cottage. The steeply pitched roof of the office section is extended with a lower ridge across the two bays of the recessed service wing running to the west. The farther bay of the wing projects slightly and has a high gable, an element repeated in smaller size over the office's entrance. Here the gable's upper section is given horizontal boards which contrast with the vertical ones in the other gable's upper section. The office's end gables also have horizontal boards, while the eaves are boards and the nearer bay's lintel is a beam. The rest of the structure is brick, now painted white, and the roof is glazed blue tile. The very high level of integrity is extremely rare for a building of this type.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2949 Central Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Designer Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This modest, stucco-covered residence is representative of the high quality in design that could be achieved with very simple means. The northern third is topped by a gable with a small window in its peak; a pair of six-over-six windows appears on the second floor, and a pair of six-over-nine windows lights the ground floor. A downspout leading from a gutter at the eaves of the pitched roof extending to the south separates the one expanse from the other. Next to it is an arched door lined with random stone. Beyond it, next to the southern end, is a broad, multilight window set under a wood lintel. Between these two openings, placed so high that the eaves must curve upward and the roof produce an eyebrow, is a small, double casement window with diamond leaded glass. Facing the open land to the north is a small dormer. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2236 Central Park Avenue
COMMON NAME: Ralph W. Burton House
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS: Built for Ralph W. Burton,
Treasurer of Toy Tinkers Company.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Evanston architect, this frame house is clad in wide, lapped boards and has a broad pitched roof rising from the ground floor on the south and from below the top of the second story on the north. The peak is marked with a jerkin head below which are two sets of triple casement windows, one above the other. The peak's eccentric location is emphasized by the recession of the northern section of the front which begins beside the tiers of windows. The entrance, set on the face of the recession, is protected by a small roof which extends south as a pent recalling the jerkin. The entrance wall is completed with a pair of double casements. The facade's fenestration is completed by another triplet of casements set at the far south end of the ground floor. Projecting from the south facade is a flat-fronted bay. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2518 Central Park Avenue
COMMON NAME: Edgar Ovet Blake house
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: E. O. Blake
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H3	<input type="checkbox"/> H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11			

OTHER COMMENTS:

