

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE
EVANSTON LANDMARKS

CHICAGO AVE.
THROUGH
DAVIS



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: 1425-35 Chicago Avenue
COMMON NAME: *First Presbyterian Church*
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: *1425-35*
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925 *k 5,9*
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: H. B. Wheelock
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

*church 1894 DH Duraborn Co
1, 3, 8, 9*





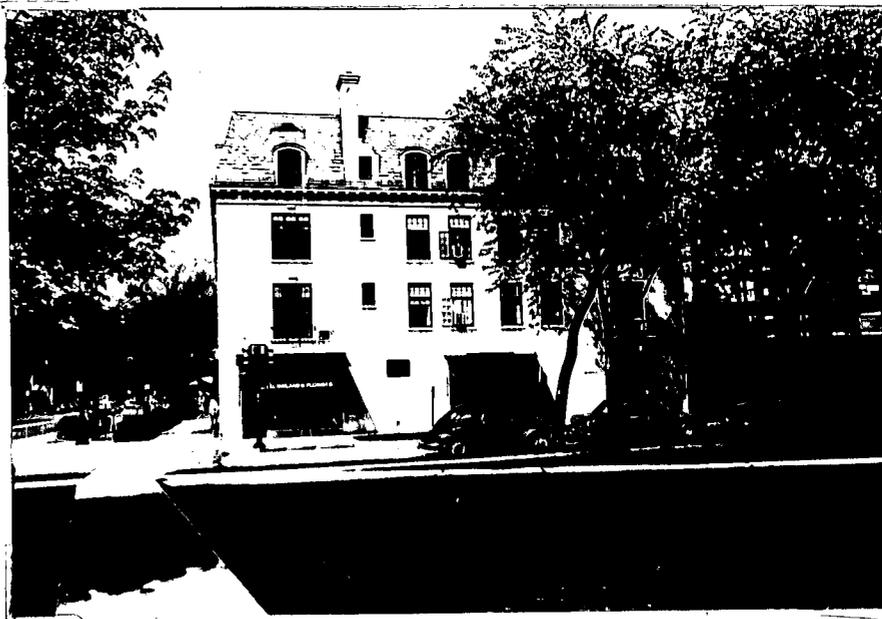
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nicely scaled and detailed structure, designed by a firm active in the Chicago area, has shops on the ground floor and apartments on the three upper ones, the top one set in a mansard roof. Its high quality materials (finely cut limestone and slate) are handled with an appropriate finesse, producing an elegance proper to its placement on the edge of a business district, next to churches, and across from a suburban park. Placing shop windows in only about half of its south facade but along the entire length of the west, helps define the edge of Raymond Park and provides a transition from the park to the downtown. The building has excellent integrity with relatively unspoiled shop fronts.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1501-11 Chicago Avenue, 531 Grove
COMMON NAME: The Chaumont
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Theilbar and Fugard
ORIGINAL SITE: MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL: H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL: A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This outstanding building represents George W. Maher's successful application of Prairie School architectural principals to a commercial structure in an early 1900's suburban setting. It is a creative combination of classical balance and Prairie School individuality. The two facades on Davis Street and Chicago Avenue are enclosed in clear frames, meeting at the corner, topped by a slim cornice and a low parapet. The Chicago Avenue facade has a one-story entrance defined by a similar frame. The two columns on the Davis Street facade that rise through both stories, and the two columns framing the Chicago Avenue entrance have capitals of inventive, whimsical design based on vegetable forms. Large Chicago windows are found on the second story. This important building has been recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

George Washington Maher (1864-1916) was a prominent member of the group of architects who developed the indigenous American architecture in the first two decades of the 20th century known as the Prairie School. Trained in various architectural offices, Maher had a distinguished practice in Chicago, Oak Park, Evanston, and Kenilworth, where he lived for many years. Interested also in community planning, he designed plans for Glencoe, Kenilworth, Hinsdale, and Northwestern University. He also designed the Swift Engineering Building and Patten Gymnasium (razed) for Northwestern University.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1604-08 Chicago Ave., 601-03 Davis St.

COMMON NAME: University Building

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1906

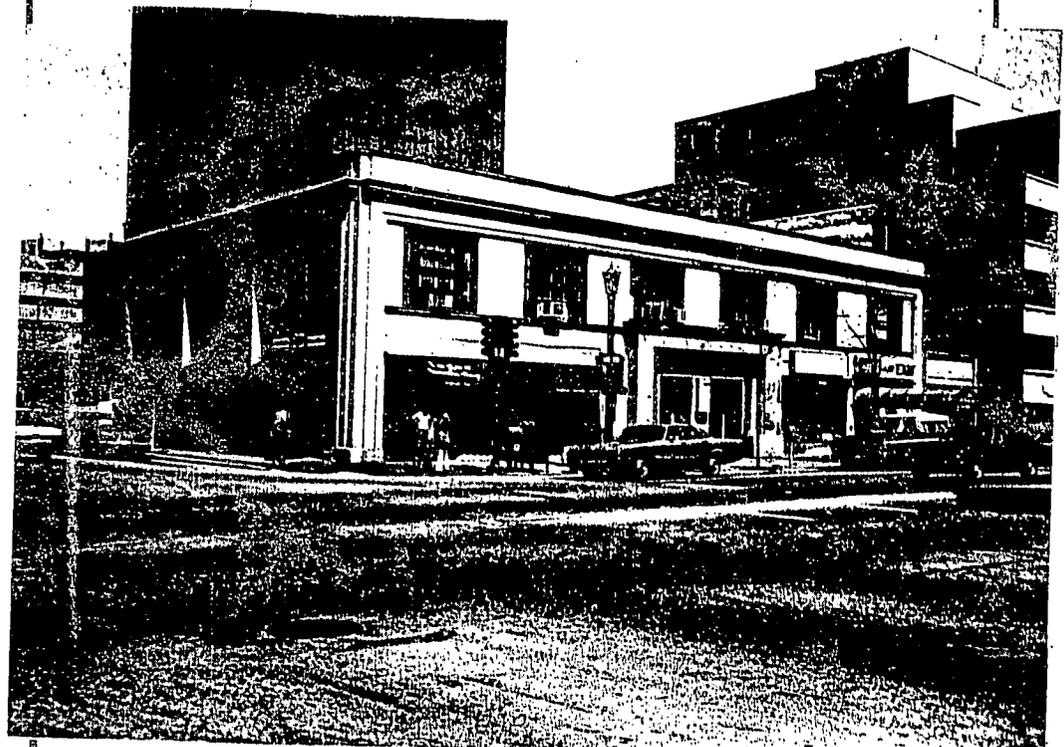
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George W. Maher

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

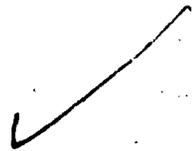
OTHER COMMENTS:



1604-08 Chicago Avenue, 601-03 Davis St.
University Building

01C

TK



BUILDING TYPE _____

ARCHITECT/BUILDER _____

DATE BUILT 1906

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED _____

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT

ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Evanston architect, this structure has two parallel sections that are separated at some distance from one another and connected by a longer section, all with gambrel roofs with strong cornices and eaves. On the south face of the connecting section is a long, two story columnar porch, now enclosed. On the east facade, three dormers appear in the lower gambrel pitch while a portico, rebuilt in 1967, dominates that front. The brick building with quoins at its corners, a slate roof, large columns, and generous bulk provides a firm anchor to an important downtown intersection. Despite the alterations, the building has good overall integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1702 Chicago Avenue
COMMON NAME: Woman's Club of Evanston
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Ernest Mayo
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



2. A HOME OF OUR OWN

The first lot for a clubhouse was purchased in 1910 and was located on Chicago Avenue, just north of Davis Street. A few months later this lot was exchanged for a more attractive one on the northwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Church Street. A Building Committee and an Advisory Building Committee began the actual plans for a clubhouse. And in 1911 an intensive campaign was started to secure funds from members, from townspeople and friends. Many money-raising projects were held, including a Kermess at Ravinia Park.

Through the tactful solicitations of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Building Committee Chairman, Mr. James A. Patten promised to give one-third the cost of the building, if the women could raise the balance. This was accomplished, with the securing of a bank loan, and in February, 1912 excavators threw their first shovelfuls of dirt.

The cornerstone was laid in May, 1912, with an impressive ceremony in which two ministers and President Harris of Northwestern University participated. Judge William S. Harbert attended this event, bringing a message from his wife, the Woman's Club Founder, who remained in their California home because of poor health.

While the clubhouse was being constructed club meetings were held regularly in churches, the First Presbyterian, the First Methodist and the First Baptist, and in rooms of Northwestern University.

One year later the Woman's Club of Evanston moved into its new home. On March 11, 1913, a large reception and house-warming was attended by hundreds of townspeople, members and their husbands. The Clubhouse became a cultural and civic center of Evanston, used by many groups as well as by club members in their activities.

In 1911 Mr. Frederick W. Webster painted a portrait of Mrs. Harbert and presented it to the club. It was the first painting to be hung in the new clubhouse, and was the beginning of the fine and valuable collection of paintings which now adorn the clubhouse.

The Philanthropy and Sociology Department became the Social Service Department in 1911, and about this time *The Bulletin* was born, composed of five pages to inform the members of forthcoming dates and events. In 1914 a souvenir number of *The Bulletin* was sent out, with pictures of the clubhouse and bound in green and gold. The next publication appeared in 1916 and *The Bulletin* has been published continuously to the present time, recording the progress of the club and indicating the broadening scope of women's activities and accomplishments.

The club settled into its new home and learned, for the first time, the many problems to be faced. The House Committee was formed to establish rental policies of the rooms. It was decided to reserve 15% of the gross

rentals for repairs and equipment. It was decided that the Board of Managers must be consulted before the club was committed to any policy, and that all statements issued to the newspapers must go through the hands of the Press Committee. Gifts to the Red Cross and to the Associated Charities, along with the regular club projects, were continued.

The club was instrumental in securing passage of a Pure Food Law in Evanston in 1912, and paid the salary of the first food inspector. At this time also the club requested the city to pass an ordinance governing the height and position of all new buildings to be erected in Evanston, asked for the employment of a policewoman, and a more stringent milk ordinance. The club entered upon a period of increased and enthusiastic activity. Old projects continued, new ones were undertaken. Membership limits were increased to 600. There were 350 women working on committees and programs drew a large attendance. Initiation fee was raised to \$10.00 and annual dues were \$10.00 in 1913. The Woman's Suffrage Bill in Congress was making rapid progress, and the club women of Evanston backed it strongly.

In November, 1913, the Evanston club was host to the Illinois Federation, and a brilliant reception was held, with 3,300 in attendance. It also took an active part in District and State Federation projects.

The first twenty-five years of the Woman's Club of Evanston had passed. The clubhouse was a reality and the club was a power for good in the community. The Silver Anniversary was celebrated in 1914.

During the years 1913 to 1915 mutual respect and cooperation between the city and club were outstanding. At a time when club programs might have been whistling solos or stereoptican slides, the Woman's Club of Evanston was devoting its energy to serious projects.

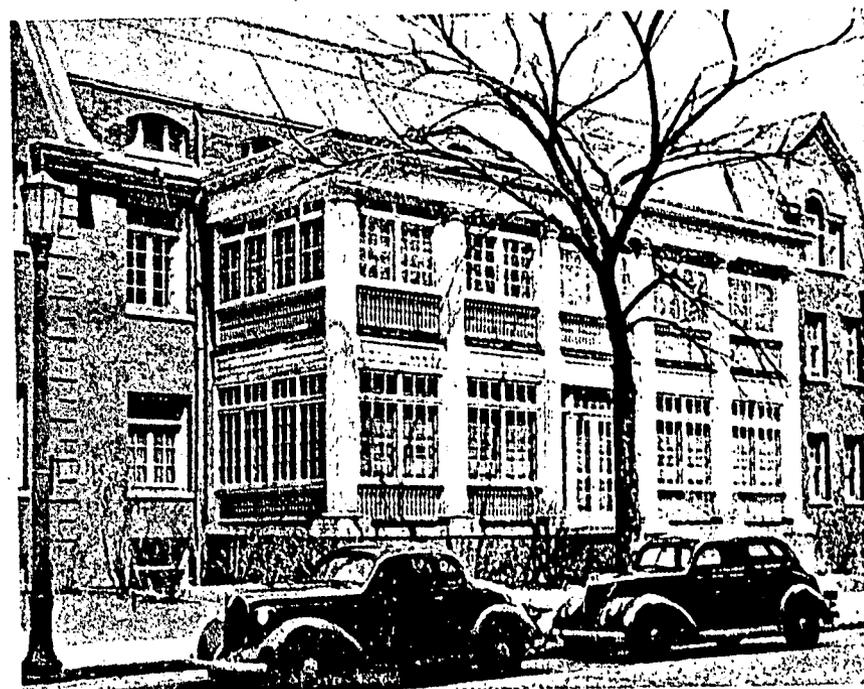
Still in debt for the clubhouse, the members voted in February, 1915, to borrow more money to purchase the lot to the north. Housing conditions were studied. Classes in Domestic Science were well attended. When funds were needed to prevent the disbanding of the Boy Scouts of Evanston, the club president called a meeting of men and women of various organizations and urged that the necessary financial support be given. The money was raised and the Boy Scout Council was formed. The national head of the Boy Scout movement wrote a letter crediting the success of this, in large measure, to the efforts of the women in the club. Within two years there were twelve active Boy Scout troops in Evanston.

The new lot to the north was leveled and seeded, trees were planted and plans for the garden adopted. Summer meetings were held each Tuesday, with the "ladies bringing fancy work." Improvements were made to the clubhouse from club funds. When new lights were needed, the members of the Luncheon Committee earned the money by serving the luncheons themselves.



The Clubhouse in 1912, and the President's Car

The Clubhouse - 1939



The work and interests of the club were varied. There were classes in cooking, sewing and English for foreigners provided by School District 75. The club printed and distributed folders on "Fighting the Fly" to all school children and homes in Evanston. The club joined the city in distributing a summary of all ordinances to the members of the health department and the department of streets. The Red Cross asked endorsement of the sale of tuberculosis seals, and a thousand letters were sent out by the club and the money given to the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago.

The University Guild was invited to join a meeting with the Art and Literature Department of the club in the clubhouse in February, 1916. This annual combined meeting of the two organizations still continues the friendly relationship.

Although in February, 1917, the United States had not yet entered World War I, the President of the United States asked all federated clubs to cooperate in mobilizing women for war work. The club president assured the Red Cross of its full cooperation and offered the use of the clubhouse rooms for Red Cross work three mornings each week.

It soon became evident that working together towards a worthy goal had significant value in the lives of the women, strengthening the ties of friendship and bringing out qualities of generosity and self-denial.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This structure is a modest balloon frame house covered with narrow clapboards. It has three openings on each of its two floors and is topped with a rather low pitched roof. Typical of modest housing of the period, it survives in excellent condition. Especially attractive is the porch with four round posts and spindle across the top. The board under the gable rafters and the form of the window surrounds recall the Greek revival rather than the Gothic and reflect its early prototypes. The building has excellent integrity.

This is probably the oldest remaining house standing in its original location dating back to the early days of the village platted by Philo Judson for Northwestern University. (It probably antedates the Willard House by a year or two.) For some years the house was the home of Julian and Louisa Bragdon Fitch. Julian Fitch, who came to Evanston in 1873, was one of the first superintendents of the Evanston Water Works, serving from 1875 to 1882; later he served as city engineer and commissioner of public works from 1890 to 1892. He built many of Evanston's streets and put in all the main sewers running into the lake and many of the smaller branches.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1724 Chicago Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Before 1865

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

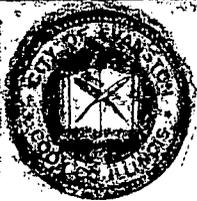
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ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> A4	<input type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





A. M. Wheeler



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Victorian Gothic cottage is one of two examples of a formerly common building type in Evanston to survive complete with its board and batten siding. This one was always rather more elaborate than the typical examples, however. It has three gables across the front, each with decorative barge boards and finials, and two porches and bay windows that add interest to the basic design. Especially charming is the little window nestled on edge between the two larger gables and above the larger porch's gable. The porch on the south end of the front facade also has fine and typical detail. The tall windows on the ground floor are consistent with its Gothic stylistic origins. The building has excellent integrity.

The home from 1865 to her death in 1898 of Frances Willard, internationally famous in the struggle for temperance, women's rights, and social reform. National Historic Landmark.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1730 Chicago

COMMON NAME: "Willard Rest Cottage"

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1865

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: architect unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED:

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H3
ARCHITECTURAL	<input checked="" 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:





17







Willard Rest Cottage

PROGRAM

EDUCATION: To teach the scientific facts about the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the body and in society.

Promoted laws for such teaching in all states

Vermont, first state — 1882

Georgia, final state — 1902

Produces films, filmstrips, other teaching aids for use in the classroom and the church.

Provides special narcotic education courses each summer for teachers and church leaders. One at National WCTU Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois and one at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Youth Temperance Council (YTC) for ages 12 to 23 years

Loyal Temperance Legion (LTL) for ages 6 to 11 years

Education program for total abstinence, Christian living and leadership stressed in both groups.

LEGISLATION

The WCTU was a leading factor in bringing about the 18th Amendment for National Prohibition, and in securing the vote for women.

Supports protective legislation for women and children.

Takes an active roll on moral and social issues such as prostitution, abortion, gambling and crime.

Supports legislative bills at local, state and national levels that affect the home and community.

Promotes studies in government, urges participation of citizens in seeking better law enforcement and stresses the importance of rightful use of the ballot.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The WCTU continues to give generously of time and effort in relief projects, in social welfare work for the protection of the home and to promote Christian ideals by precept and example.

Provides programs, cheer packages to hospitals, shut-ins and the armed services. Shares in many relief programs at home and overseas.

Promotes the hour of "Social Freedom" from the use of beverage alcohol at social affairs or business contacts.

A CHALLENGE TO YOU!

Adopt total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages and harmful drugs.

Unite with the WCTU in building homes dedicated to Godly principles and the Golden Rule.

Catalog Number 420

Organization

Gentlemen may become Honorary members.

City

State

Zip

Street Address

Name

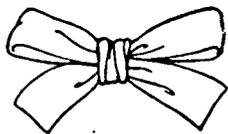
Date

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented, and malt liquors, including wine, beer, and hard cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

Conditions of membership:
Sign the total abstinence pledge; pay annual dues (\$3.65),
support the educational program.

Membership Pledge Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The White Ribbon Story



National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

non-partisan non-sectarian non-profit

Founded **November 18, 1874** in Cleveland, Ohio

- Motto:** *"For God and Home and Everyland"*
- Emblem:** A bow of white ribbon symbolizing purity and other social reforms
- Objectives:**
- The protection of the home and community
 - To build public sentiment for sobriety
 - To promote good citizenship
 - To build Christian temperance principles into the character of our children
 - To inform society re the value of total abstinence through providing scientific facts concerning the nature and effects of alcohol and other narcotics
 - To promote just laws





FRANCES E. WILLARD
FOUNDER WORLD'S W.C.T.U.
PRESIDENT 1879-1898



REST COTTAGE



ANNA A. GORDON
PRESIDENT WORLD AND
NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

Frances E. Willard

has had more memorials erected in her honor, it is said, than any other woman.

Dozens of schoolhouses
Endowed scholarships
Sorority house
College dormitories
Hospital rooms
A hotel
A settlement house
Homes for Girls
Endowed rooms
Memorial Church
Stained glass windows
Columbaria
Placques—Busts—Statues
Fountains—Trees—Streets

Buildings and halls in many parts of the world

She became

First President of the National Council of Women
1888

National president, Alpha Phi 1888-89

One of the first five women lay members to be elected
to the General Conference of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church. 1887

National President WCTU 1879-1898

Founder, World's WCTU 1883
(*First international organization of women*)

Member of the Board of Trustees, Northwestern Uni-
versity 1892-1896

Member, Board of Lady Commissioners, World's
Columbian Exposition 1893

1898, Seventh Continental Congress of the DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
mourned "the death of one of its most distin-
guished members."

FRANCES E. WILLARD

A name that "stands for a cause not bounded
by state or country but one that appeals to
the human interest of the civilized world."

Frances E. Willard

Statuary Hall,
U.S. Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

The first woman
so honored

"She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood."

—John Greenleaf Whittier



"I knew her for a period of about twenty-five years, having met her shortly after her return from her first trip abroad. She was a most remarkable, a most extra-ordinary woman in every respect. She was a bunch of magnetism, possessing that occult force which all leaders must have. I never approached her but what I felt my nerves tingle from this magnetism. She had a great depth of understanding. Her brain was developed in a wonderful manner. She seemed to have the power, so seldom possessed, to take in everything at once."

—Susan B. Anthony

"Frances E. Willard was the greatest woman philanthropist of our generation. I do not hesitate at the use of this word 'greatest'. I am persuaded that when the annals of the nineteenth century are written her name will stand pre-eminent as the one who saw with a keen prophetic eye ahead of her time, and who furnished the women, not only of a great continent but the world over, with a just realization of their rightful position, by her safe-guarding gospel: 'Womanliness first — afterward, what you will.'"

—Lady Henry Somerset

FRANCES E. WILLARD

was chosen one of twelve famous women
of the century 1833-1933

LADIES HOME JOURNAL Poll

Catalog No. 720

Historical & Biographical

100 for \$5.85; 50 for \$3.30; 10 cents singly

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Frances E. Willard

A woman of Culture

A Suffragist

An Educator

The Master Organizer

A Woman of Culture

M.S., Northwestern Female College, 1859

Le Petit Sorbonne, 1868

University of Paris, 1868

Two and a half years of foreign travel, 1868-1870

M.A., Syracuse University, 1871

LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan, 1894

A Woman Suffragist

Frances Willard was co-founder with Susan B. Anthony and May Wright Sewall of the National Council of Women, 1888

More than 100 years ago she advocated:
an eight hour day
courts of conciliation and arbitration
justice as opposed to greed of gain

An Educator

Frances Willard was the first woman college president to confer degrees upon women, 1872, Evanston College for Ladies

First Dean of Women,
Northwestern University

Professor of Esthetics,
Northwestern University

Preceptress,
Pittsburgh Female College

Genesee Wesleyan, Lima, New York

President, Northwestern Female College

Kankakee Academy



While Dean of Women at Northwestern University, Frances Willard initiated the honor system in school government, thus anticipating by an entire generation the self-government now popular in American educational institutions.

A

National Historic Landmark . . .



WILLARD HOUSE

1865-1965

A National Historic Landmark . . .

This landmark, better known to WCTU women as "Rest Cottage" is located in the city of Evanston, Illinois, about 20 miles north of the metropolis of Chicago. Here is established the shrine which commemorates the life and work of our "Master Organizer". Frances Willard records this item in "GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS", "Father built Rest Cottage three blocks from our first home in Evanston, on some new lots reclaimed from the swamp and embellished by him with as much enthusiasm as he had felt in the creation of Forest Home. My parents moved into this house in December 1865". To see it now in its beauty one cannot realize that the location and surrounding area had come from swamp and mire. The house was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1965 by the Department of the Interior of the United States.

The House now is really a double dwelling. From a single cottage house a commodious addition was built by Mrs. Mary B. Willard widowed sister-in-law of Miss Willard. When Mrs. Willard no longer had need of the home, as she was living in Germany, and conducting a school for girls there; Miss Willard purchased it and it became a part of Frances' estate. Miss Willard never occupied this part but she did rent it to friends and members of the cause. It was here in the north half of the double cottage where the headquarters of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION was located. The spaciousness of the rooms lent themselves to this need when offices were moved to Evanston.

National WCTU purchased from Mrs. Mary B. Willard and her daughters their life interest, (under Miss Willard's will) in one half of the Willard property. One half of the property was willed for her life time to Miss Anna A. Gordon, and Miss Gordon held a life tenancy to the original Rest Cottage. Here she spent many delightful hours and years with Miss Willard and her mother. At Miss Gordon's death the entire property, 1728 and 1730 Chicago Avenue, became the property of the National WCTU in accordance with the provisions in Miss Willard's will.

The rooms are sacredly preserved, in Rest Cottage, with their furnishings, just as they were used by Miss Willard and her mother. The north side of the house is operated as a museum for national and world WCTU personalities and temperance mementos. The entire place is open to the public, and it is visited by many people throughout the year. Children come in groups from their schools or clubs, church groups make arrange-

ments for tours of the property, service clubs, students, and individuals avail themselves of the opportunity to visit. National spares no expense to keep the place in good repair both inside and out. The landscaping of the property makes it look much like a well kept garden or park. The border of red geraniums adds color to the border around the house. Visitors are admitted through the north door and requested to sign the register. Upon examination of these registers or guest books, we find throughout the years the names and addresses of prominent persons from "all 'round the world". Pictures of Miss Willard, and other world presidents of the WCTU, the "Circus Poster", the Multiplex containing pictures of Miss Willard and her associates in the work, as well as many stained glass windows placed in her honor, buildings named for her, etc., and other objects of interest claim the attention of the visitor for a little time. One could stay longer but time often does not permit. Now the door opens into the real Rest Cottage or Willard residence. There is a charm about the entire complex but one now feels keenly the intimate home-life, and strength of character of her in whose foot-steps we now follow.



DINING ROOM

Here is the dining area, the table and chairs used by the Willard family. Often a bowl of flowers centers the table, but just now a beautiful ginger jar, a gift of a Chinese friend, graces it. Those of the staff in residence at the Home often enjoy a delightful repast in the room, especially someone having a birthday or, on some other special occasion, we from "the house next door" (to the south) and from the house to the north, gather round the table for a time of refreshment and fellowship. On the sideboard is the individual tea-set of daintiest china, given to Madam Willard on her eightieth birthday by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gough; and the "Tee Total" plate, made in the days of the Washingtonians is on

display. The "Old Oaken Bucket" Water pitcher used by the Willard Family can now be seen on the shelf over the radiator. The lunch basket used by Miss Willard and Miss Gordon on their many travels, is also in plain view. The lovely silver tea and coffee service has its special place in the dining room, many a cup of tea and coffee has been poured, and continues to be poured, from these vessels. On the walls of this room is the beautiful set of Japanese pictures, one for each month of the year. These were the gift of Mrs. Hannah Whittall Smith to Miss Willard. A banjo clock hangs on the wall, this having been made by a Willard. The long windows or French doors open on to a porch with steps leading into the garden. Winter or summer this area is the playground for squirrels, rabbits and birds. Cardinals are in evidence, goldfinches fly about giving their bit of sunshine, robins are legion, and the sparrow is ever present.

The next room we shall visit is the one known as "The Gordon Room". Here we view the handsome Wooten Desk, presented by the White Ribboners of the nation to Miss Willard. For a time Miss Willard used the desk in her "Den", but later preferred that it should be placed for Miss Gordon's use. It has 99 compartments, including a secret one. Here plans were made especially for the children's work, the Loyal Temperance Legion. On one wall of this room hangs a picture of Anna Gordon and a modern photograph of the house. On the same wall hangs the framed copy of the proclamation for YOUTH TEMPERANCE EDUCATION WEEK issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967. In a bookcase one can see some things which were Suzanna Wesley's. One does not think of her as having time for personal adornment, but there are a pair of earrings and bits of lace and ribbon also belonging to her. These souvenirs were given to Miss Willard by a descendant of the Wesley family, on the occasion of her address in John Wesley's church in London. A cup and saucer that once were John Wesley's are also on display in the house, as is a copy of the Wesley teapot.

In another room known to us now as the Polyglot Room are displayed the great rolls of the Polyglot petition, on which are inscribed nearly eight million signatures. This petition was written by Frances Willard and carried by the White Ribbon missionaries around the world. The petition, addressed to the rulers of the world, sought to do away with alcohol and other narcotics. A beautiful French cabinet is also in this room where dolls are displayed depicting the Willard family, Father Willard, Mother Willard, Oliver (the brother) and Frances and her sister Mary. A set of tiny pewter dishes, and a toy village—Miss Willard's childhood toys are shown. The Willard family pew from Evanston's First Methodist Church is in this room. A cabinet close by holds some of the stones from historic places sent by persons of worldwide fame at the time of the celebration of Miss Willard's fiftieth birthday. This is of interest to many of the guests.

Moving into the parlor we see an excellent portrait of Madam Willard. Over the fireplace we see the likeness of Mary, the beloved sister. Other



THE PARLOR

members of the family, Father Willard, and Oliver are in the family group. In the corner is the organ, purchased by Frances from her teaching money, and always used for family prayers in preference to the piano. The shelves in this room are lined with books and books, many of them gifts of the authors. On the top of the bookcases we see the pictures of Forest Home, the farmhouse near Janesville, Wisconsin, where Miss Willard's childhood was "invested, not spent," as she declared. Here too, on top of a marble top table is the family Bible, in which is the pledge signed by all members of the family. As we listen we hear some familiar music coming from a handsome inlaid music box given to Miss Willard by Lady Henry Somerset in 1894. When this music box was to be made, Miss Willard was asked what the music should be and her reply was, "The hymns that Mother loved best." So the visitor hears "How Firm A Foundation", "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "While the Days Are Going By," "There is a land of Pure Delight", "Home Sweet Home," and "In Heavenly Love Abiding."

Before climbing the stairs to "The Den" we would have you stop for a look at the samplers on the walls in the hall, one made by Frances, at 14 years of age, and the other made by her sister, Mary age 11. This is the only piece of finished needlework done by Frances so it was quite an accomplishment. In this hall one can see the bicycle owned by Miss Willard and the picture where she is learning to ride. A cabinet at the end of the hall holds some of the Willard china which is admired by all as they pass through this area.



THE DEN

The heart of the house is "The Den". In this room is her desk where she wrote and planned, as the Master Organizer. Above the desk is the copy of the painting "Diana or Christ," a gift of Lady Henry Sommerset. On the desk are her glasses, her gavel, her Bible bound with a white ribbon. We keep it in a plastic box now as the pages are brittle and the binding loose. Many are the marginal notes which she made in her study and meditation. These have been taken off so that we have access to them. The sign which she used to put on the door when she was particularly busy, "This is my busy day", is also on the desk. The revolving book-stand for her working books is where she left it. In this room stands the tall old clock made by Simon Willard of New Haven, Connecticut. On the table we see the beautifully bound volume inscribed "1893, England's Welcome to Frances E. Willard. Founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Within are an illuminated address of welcome, and letters of greeting signed with many illustrious names. "Let something good be said" is the motto over the fireplace. Here by the fireplace is the wood basket with the wood, just as she left it.

In a plastic case we see "Old Faithful," the traveling bag that carried Miss Willard's papers on so many long and arduous journeys. In THE UNION SIGNAL of January 25, 1883, is this delightful bit about this faithful companion, from Miss Willard's own pen: "It is without form, but nothing on the earth beneath is less void than my beloved traveling bag. It has 'leanings in its old age, but 'e'en its errors lean to virtue's side.' Nature doesn't abhor a vacuum half so teetotally as does that same heavy, topping, non-descript nugget of a bag. It has been evilly and despitefully entreated, used as a footstool, a writing desk, a pillow; it has

patiently disgorged thousands of letters, postals and documents; but it survives, and I deem it the fittest of all survivals to me personally known."

On the divan or couch which finds its place in this room are three quilts, the center one of which is known as **THE MYSTERY QUILT**. In recording the story of the quilt Mrs. Hays writes, "The quilt has 77 nine-inch square blocks with a 19-inch square center block; it was made by the women of Ohio in 1876 to commemorate the Women's Temperance Crusade. History records that they sewed "a prophecy for the future into the lining of the center block and decreed that it should remain unrevealed for 100 years." We are coming near the time now when shall be revealed this prophecy, and such revelation will surely be a feature of the 1976 National convention, Mrs. H. C. McCabe, President of Ohio WCTU (In 1876) conceived the idea and announced to the women that they "piece up a quilt". She invited the original crusaders to engage in this project to help in the state's finances. The women readily accepted the challenge, and 30 or 40 names are inscribed on the back of each block most of them still legible today. Each name was to bring so much per signature, the individual amount subscribed is not known, nor is the total amount known, but it is recorded that it was to be raised "to help the exchequer", and this it did. Going over to the window looking toward Chicago Avenue, you will see the old spinning wheel, with a bit of flax still in the tray, ready to be spun into thread or cloth. A picture of Lucy Webb Hayes, copy of the portrait of Mrs. Hayes which hangs in The White House, graces one of the walls of The Den. Mrs. Hayes will be remembered as "Lemonade Lucy" so called because she would not have in the **WHITE HOUSE**, or serve at state or private functions, any alcoholic beverages.

I trust you are not tiring with this visit. There is one more room yet to be seen. This, too, is on the second floor of the house and is Miss Willard's bedroom. Here you will see the beautiful bedstead, and the desk she used when she served as the first Dean of Women at Northwestern University. The old fashioned pen-wiper is on the desk, which she used to wipe her pen. The cane bottom executive's chair is also seen at the desk. The antique dresser with its secret drawer, is intriguing to the children and adults alike. Then the commode complete with its furnishings, china wash bowl, soap dish, and tooth brush holder. Also the sliding towel rack which was part of the needed equipment of the day.

We've come now to the end of our tour of **REST COTTAGE** which was the name given to it by Frances and her mother. Here she would come after many weary traveling miles to rest, obeying the injunction of her Lord when He said, "Come ye yourselves apart and **REST** a while". Now in quiet meditation she would renew her strength ready to go out for further service. We trust that as you come to see, you too will be rested and refreshed.



Photographs by Gerry Swart

SOLUTIONS DATABASE

Exterior Restoration of the Willard House (NHL). Evanston, Illinois. 1992

Willard House, a National Historic Landmark, was the home of Frances Willard, noted author, educator, suffragist, temperance worker, and founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (NWCTU). The house is now part of the national headquarters of the NWCTU, and serves as a museum housing a collection of Miss Willard's belongings, writings, and historical memorabilia of the NWCTU.

Constructed in the mid-1860s by Josiah Willard for his family, Willard House is a Neo-Gothic cottage, designed in the style popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing. The house has steeply pitched roofs, vertical wood board-and-batten siding, tall narrow windows, decorative wood trim at the gables and porches, and large porches, all characteristic of this style.

The first phase in the restoration of Willard House was the preparation of an Historic Structure Report and condition evaluation of the house and site. The study involved extensive historical research and evaluation of visual evidence, and documentation of the history of the structure and its occupants, a materials conservation analysis, and recommendations for conservation and repair. The restoration period was selected to represent Frances Willard's adult life in the house. The second phase of the project included the preparation of detailed plans and specifications and the repair and restoration of the exterior of the house. This work entailed carpentry, masonry, concrete, and foundations repairs, roofing repair and replacement, structural repairs, and restoration and reconstruction of exterior building elements. The NWCTU photographic archives and physical evidence were used as references to recreate missing or deteriorated elements in kind. The majority of the work entailed repair and replacement of severely deteriorated wood elements, including porches, porch stairs, balustrades, and porch skirting; crown moldings; eaves, siding and battens; and window sills. Special millwork was created, including the refabrication of the four finials at gabled

roof ends, which were reconstructed using physical evidence and historic photographs. New exterior wood storm windows were designed, fabricated and installed to reduce heat loss and air infiltration, and to help protect the interior finishes and collections. The perimeter of the foundation was exposed to install a foundation drain tile, due to basement water leakage problems. During this work, a portion of the original foundation, was found to be severely deteriorated. The house was shored, the deteriorated portion was removed, and a new foundation was constructed to match the appearance of the original. The existing roofing, which consisted of up to nine layers, was removed and a new cedar shingle roofing was installed to match the original. The deteriorated masonry chimneys were reconstructed with specially fabricated brick units to match the original in size, color and texture. New gutters and downspouts were installed to match the original shapes. The paint consultant determined the colors of the house during the target restoration period. The two adjacent residences, which are also owned by the NWCTU, were painted in historic period exterior colors to preserve this historic residential enclave in the surrounding urban environment.

The exterior restoration project was completed in fall of 1992. The project team was honored with the Evanston Preservation Commission's Margery B. Perkins Preservation Award for Outstanding Achievement, the City's highest annual preservation award. The exterior restoration is the realization of the NWCTU and project team's special commitment to the preservation of this historic structure, and to the spirit of cooperation between the owner and the members of the restoration team.

For more information: Clinton DeWolf 512-833-5314



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: 1810-12 Chicago Avenue
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S. A. Jennings
 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:



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For many years this house has been the home of Ralph and Marguerite Stitt Church, a couple that represented Evanston in the Illinois legislature and in Congress for a span of 42 years. Ralph Church served in the State Legislature from 1917-32, and in Congress from 1934-40 and 1943-50. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Church received the Republican Party's nomination and served in Congress from 1950 until her retirement in 1962. She is one of a small handful of women to serve in the House of Representatives from Illinois, and the only Evanston woman so far to serve in the position.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 300 Church Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown

1890

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Baumann & Cady

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" 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

This beautifully proportioned residence is by an important architect and exemplifies his desire to avoid any historical styles in his domestic work. A simple hipped roof sits above a two-story brick mass, anchored at each end by a chimney. The recessed central section contains the entrance. The central and end bays contain Chicago windows, except on the ground floor where the central opening forms an arched entrance framed in wood and glass. The arch is contained within a rectangle described by a change in the brick pattern and forming the kind of arched opening used by Root and Sullivan for portals to commercial structures in the later 1880's and early 1890's. Urns on the porch podia define the outward reach of the terrace that spreads across the entire front. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 310 Church Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George W. Maher

ORIGINAL SITE X2 MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This handsome Georgian structure is representative of the work of this important Evanston architect. A well-designed cornice trims its simple brick mass. Three dormer windows break the plane of the pitched roof, while the center is emphasized by a trabeated columnar portico with a Palladian window above. The garage and kitchen wing on the west are balanced by a broad porch supported by columns on the east side. The structure has very good integrity.

Rufus D. Beach
Gene H. Maycola

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 404 Church
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1919
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Ernest Mayo
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 massive rubble structure was designed by a Chicago architect and exemplifies a style now rather rare. It is very well done. The basic mass of the house is contained within several projecting wings, some with gables, others with polygonal hipped roofs. The slate roofs are trimmed with copper. Picturesque massing is amplified by the porte cochere on the east and the entrance porch on the south. Additional interest is lent to the design by the selection of stones for some openings to make voussoirs and by the carving in some of the dressed stone mouldings of other openings, and by the elaborate treatment of wood and bronze at the front door. The integrity of the exterior is quite good despite the structure's adaptation to non-residential use.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 405 Church

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1889

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A.M.F. Colton

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:



*Use longer
description* ^{OK}

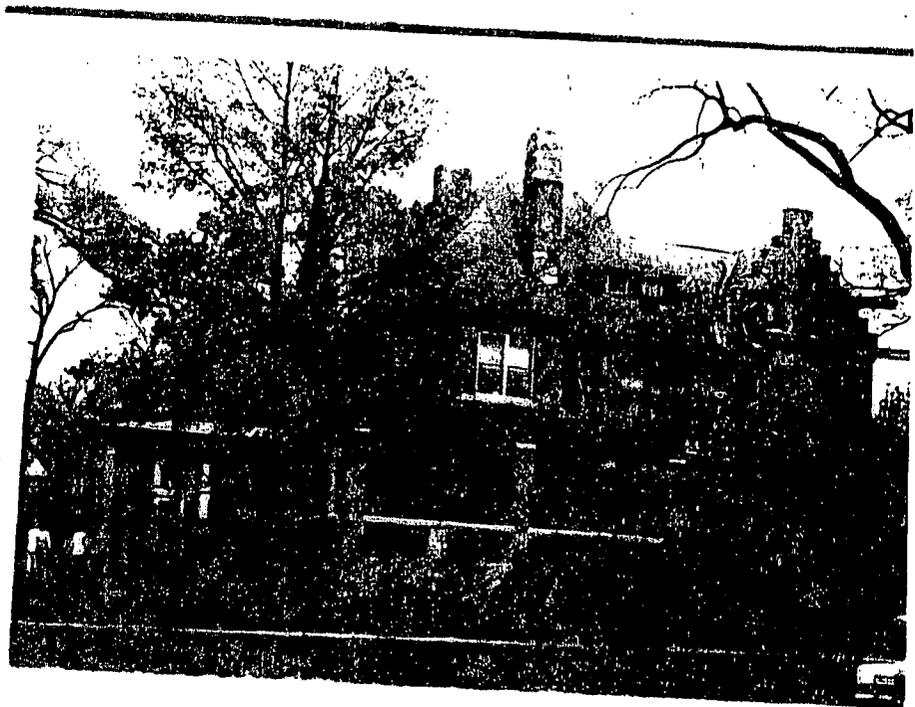
405 Church

A.M.F. Colton

c.1889

A4 A5

This massive rubble structure by a Chicago architect exemplifies a style now rather rare. It is very well done. The basic mass of the house is contained within several projecting wings, some with gables, others with polygonal hipped roofs. The slate roofs are trimmed with copper. The picturesque massing is amplified by the porte cochere on the east and the entrance porch on the south. Interest is added to the design by the selection of stones for some openings to make voussoirs and by the ^vcarving in some of the dressed stone mouldings of other openings, and by the elaborate treatment of the wood and bronze at the front door. The integrity of the exterior is quite good despite the structure's adaptation to non-residential use that necessitated adding fire escapes and other devices.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This massive rubble structure was designed by a Chicago architect and exemplifies a style now rather rare. It is very well done. The basic mass of the house is contained within several projecting wings, some with gables, others with polygonal hipped roofs. The slate roofs are trimmed with copper. Picturesque massing is amplified by the porte cochere on the east and the entrance porch on the south. Additional interest is lent to the design by the selection of stones for some openings to make voussoirs and by the carving in some of the dressed stone mouldings of other openings, and by the elaborate treatment of wood and bronze at the front door. The integrity of the exterior is quite good despite the structure's adaptation to non-residential use.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 405 Church
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1889
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A.M.F. Colton
 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

The most conspicuous of the many developments by Victor C. Carlson in downtown Evanston, the Carlson Building housed not only the office of Carlson's various companies but also has served as medical center since completion in 1925. Stanley M. Peterson and Howard Irwin gave Evanston their version of a Gothicized set-back skyscraper popular at this time, by designing a nine-story central section flanked by two seven story wings. Only changes in some of the windows and shop fronts and the addition of signs mar the original integrity of the building.

Architects Peterson and Irwin, together with structural engineer Scanlan, were associated with a number of projects developed by builder Victor Carlson in Evanston during the 1920's. Little is known about Peterson. Howard Irwin, a long time resident of Evanston has designed many residences and apartment houses in Evanston and along the North Shore. The Carlson Building was one of the first buildings in whose design he played a significant role. Jack A. Scanlan, also an Evanston resident for many years, worked with Carlson from 1921 to 1929 in charge of design and construction for several buildings Carlson developed here, including the Orrington Hotel. Among others for which he made the structural design are the LaFayette Hotel, Washington, D.C., the Detroit Evening News Building, many warehouses and factory buildings for the Brach Candy Company and as an engineer in the firm of Ralph Burke, the Grant Park Underground Garage in Chicago.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

633-49

ADDRESS: 630-40 Church, 1645 Orrington

COMMON NAME: Carlson Building

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A5	<input type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input type="checkbox"/> A8	<input type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Stanley M. Peterson, Howard E. Irwin





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This commercial structure is the most conspicuous of the many commercial developments undertaken by Carlson in downtown Evanston, occasionally using Peterson as his architect. It is also the best. The detailing is vaguely Gothic, while it and the massing, which features a projection of the central section two stories above the seven-story flanking bays, betrays the skyscraper style of the 1920s. The integrity is basically good except for the replacements of shop fronts, the addition of signs, and the reconstruction of some windows on the east end of the top floor of the north facade.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 636 Church

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Stanley M. Peterson

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 large, frame and stucco house suggests that its designer, an important Chicago architect, was seeking a simplicity in design without following the Prairie School suggestions. The result is a massive, almost Mycenaean design with a pitched roof covering the upper two stories. A porch with an arch on each face is supported by a battered pier and small-scale tile decoration on the west and is balanced on the east by an open porch that is set in somewhat and yet partially projecting, and is supported by massive, cylindrical columns. The balcony is topped by a hip roofed dormer with a massive, doubled triple chimney projecting through it. Domestic scale is asserted by the fenestration; there is a group of four thin, vertical windows on the ground floor, a bunched pair above, and a single, thinner, arched one in the top floor. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1316 Church
COMMON NAME: Same *builder unknown*
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: ?
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911 *c/1869 approx 1911*
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles Sumner Frost
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large, simple, Queen Anne clapboard house rises two stories to a high, hipped roof with slightly flared bases. Indeed, all the roofs emulate this one except that the porch's is flatter. In the front plane is a dormer with two double-hung windows. The west side of the second story contains a polygonal bay; to the east is a double-hung window. A three-story polygonal projection rises above the eave line to its own roof on the east facade also. A dormer, a stubby projecting wing, and projecting windows provide similar interest on the west side. Across the front and sweeping in a large curve around the east side is a deep porch supported by coupled columns. Its balustrade has thin, elaborately turned spindles. The porch's extension to the west as a porte cochere is an addition from 1924, but it is thoroughly in character with the original style and design. The building has very good integrity.

Ralph & Marquette Church

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1312 Church

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: R. C. Fletcher

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:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In this large frame designed by an important Evanston architect a central, two-story mass pushes up above the roofs of the ground floor. The ground floor projects to the east toward a 1915 garage addition which nicely complements the design. The ground floor then stretches west along Church Street, and rises into a pitched roof for the entrance. It turns the corner to form another pitched roof for the west-facing open porch and continues as a pent roof across the many windows of the west elevation. The upper cross-pitched roof is anchored by a massive chimney. Throughout, the windows are detailed with variations of diamond leaded themes. The shingles form excellent complements to the window arrangement and to the directions of visible framing members. The building has very good integrity.

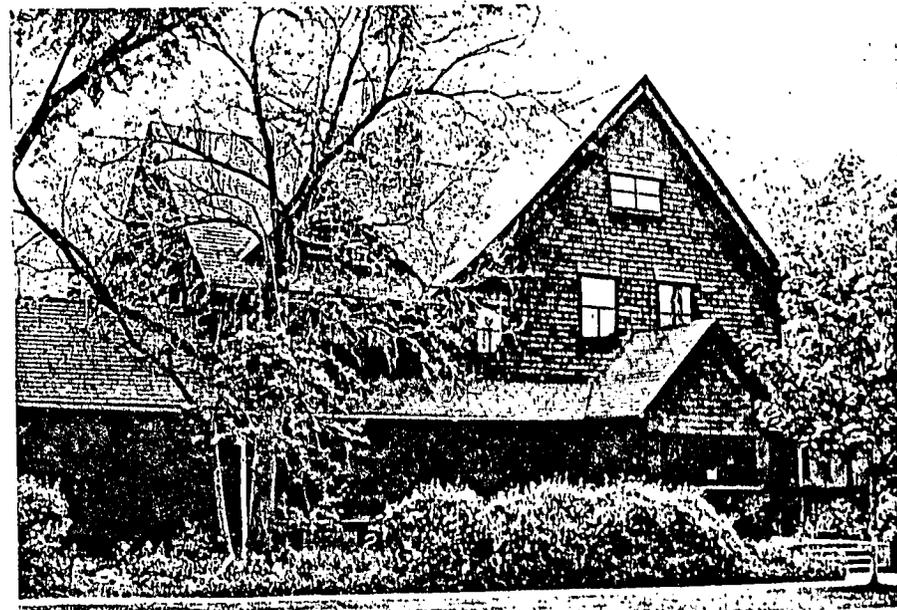
EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1330 Church
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



1920

RICHARD BURRILL. 491-6208

1317 ROSELYN PLACE

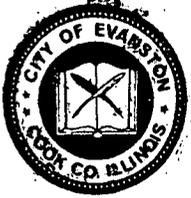


Election

Pete Meyer

att credit ac

(617)-544-5600



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large Queen Anne house depends on both surface pattern and a variety in massing for its excellent effect. The front gable has four shingle textures. The broad fronted polygonal bay on the second floor has board bands. Clapboards on the remaining surfaces are edged at the corners, and windows are framed so as to enrich the texture. Even the window arrangement adds to this textural effect because the upper sashes have a variety of pane patterns. The polygonal projection on the side, the posted porch across the front, the intersecting pitched roofs, the half sunray plaque on the second floor, and the multi-vented, tall, brick chimney all add richness. The building has very good integrity.

1333 Church

Janet Boyd
(owner)

formerly
Janet Hayashi

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1333 Church

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1885?

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Designer 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

The noted architect who designed this well-known Prairie School house carefully adapted its design to its corner site. Each of its three visible corners is anchored by a massive concrete pylon rising from a continuous concrete sill. Running east and west between them is a low pitched roof with prow-like projections at each end. On the north, facing Ashland, the area below the roof contains planes of broad, Prairie-style glass. Towards the back on the south side is a projecting wing. The structure forms an L-shaped configuration with a carport which was designed in 1963. The north facade has a central entrance under a second story projection covered by an intersecting pitched roof. Here as elsewhere the lower surfaces are stucco articulated with boards and the areas above are filled with casement windows. The building has good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1416 Church
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Walter Burley Griffin
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:









STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a very good example of a typical cottage--one story, with an attic-pitched roof, frame structure covered with clapboards with a front gable, a porch across the entire front, and set on a brick basement. A single window appears in the gable; two are beside the transomed door of the first floor. All are double hung with a double light upper sash. The gable eaves as well as the corners are edged with boards. The porch, possibly a later reconstruction, has three simple posts and tightly ranged square balusters. The building has very good integrity.

Faye Warren

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1427 Church

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1865?

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: 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

Because of its distinguished design, this brick and limestone store building with apartments above makes a particular contribution to the architectural interest of the neighborhood. In an area of small vernacular homes and low storefronts, its sophisticated detailing sets it apart as special.

Standing two-and-a-half stories, the structure's design is French in derivation. Its formal symmetrical facade is capped by a slate mansard roof with tall arched dormer windows framed in stone and shallow ornamental wrought iron balustrade. The stonework, set against a rich tapestry brick, is governed by a strict sense of geometry. Limestone forms the base and cornice, frames the edges of the building, and divides the first and second floors above the first floor lintels and the second floor sills. It further caps the windows with wide lintels having raised keystone and visually extends the second-story windows in a rectangular pattern to give the impression they are as tall as those on the first floor. On the first-floor windows, the stone is incised to suggest blocks. All of these subtle details, combined with a well throughout formal design executed in high-quality materials contribute to the building's overall architectural excellence.

M. G. Rippetau

79Y24

1817 Church Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1817 Church Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Benedict J. Bruns

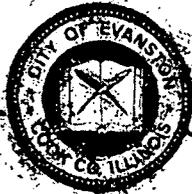
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





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79Y24
1817 Church Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1817 Church Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Benedict J. Bruns

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	—	H1	—	H2	—	H3	—	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	—	A4	—	A5	—	A6	—	
	—	A7	X	A8	—	A9	—	
ENVIRONMENTAL	—	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 411 Clark

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1881-2 Original

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:

1800
Sheridan Rd

1800 Sheridan Road Edward Baumann
411 Clark St. Ernest Mayo

1882-83

1916

A4 A5 A6 A9

This imposing structure set beyond broad lawns is the product of successive building campaigns, both by important architects, which produced a coherent assemblage with distinctive Tudor characteristics including a variety of massing which very nicely exploits its prominent site. A terrace across most of the south front extends to the enclosed porch projecting toward the lake at the east. The central entrance on the south front is marked by a gable above the second story bow window. The gable's half timbering is repeated lower down, on each side, at the second floor level; elsewhere most of the other walls are pale brick with stone-dressed openings. A gable gazes east; a polygonal tower rises at the southeast corner; the west end projects and has a hipped roof to continue the carefully worked massing. The building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.



1800 Sheridan Road Edward Baumann
411 Clark St. Ernest Mayo

1882-83

1916

A4 A5 A6 A9

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Evanston architect this apartment building was designed to adapt a standard six-flat apartment type to its suburban setting by grafting Georgian motifs onto a brick box. The columnar portico, two story windows, smaller projecting windows, and square-framed, double hung windows attempt to introduce a balanced scale relationship in the front facade's openings. The porches in the back are treated with a formality perhaps unique for this type of building. The integrity of the structure is quite good.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 614 Clark
COMMON NAME: "The Boylston"
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1899
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Myron Hunt
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

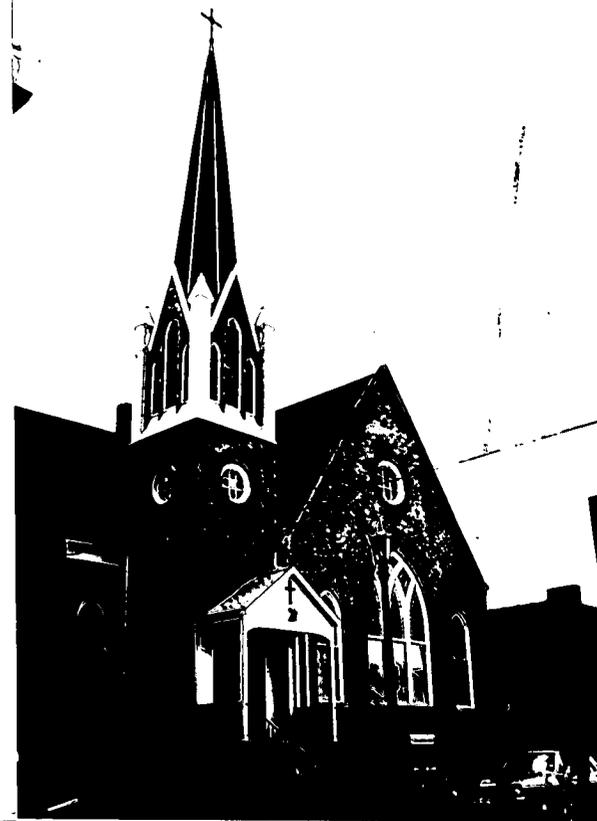
A simple, small structure, this church was designed by its pastor who emigrated from Norway. It has clear, tan brick massing in which a well proportioned steeple at the northeast corner fills the reentrant angle between two great intersecting pitched roofs. The front is dominated by the steeple, below which is the entrance, and by a gable. Interesting detail is added by the use of terra cotta at the base of the gable coping to form a small scroll. The integrity is basically good; however, small change is evident in the replacement of brick at the top of the front gable, by the addition of asphalt shingles to the roofs, and by the rebuilding of the wooden entrance porch, probably following the original design.

The architect's name on the building permit remains as ambiguous as ever and in no way looks like "Pastor", but the building was designed by the Rev. Paul Haugan who was pastor of the church in 1896-97. The permit was issued Dec. 12, 1896 and signed by Haugan who is supposed to have supervised the construction, but by the time the church was dedicated Nov. 14, 1897 he was no longer pastor. In fact, his name is not mentioned in a fairly extensive article about the dedication in Ev. Index 11/13/97. According to an article in News-Index 12/4/37, Haugan's "architectural training secured in a technical school in Norway prior to his entry into the ministry proved very helpful, for Mr. Haugan drew the plans and supervised the construction of the new edifice." At that time (1937) the Old First Pulpit from which Abraham Lincoln, Frances Willard and others spoke was still in use in this building.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 816 Clark
 COMMON NAME: St. James Armenian Church (also
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: see below)
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Rev. Paul Haugan
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:
 originally, Our Saviours Norwegian and Danish
 Methodist Episcopal Church
 (excluding the 1956 assembly hall addition to
 the south)





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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1028 Clark Street
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown
 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 extraordinary two-story house commands a presence because of design elements that are decidedly unusual. It is constructed of 4X4 redwood boards that extend in 4X8 pairs over a foot beyond the edges of the house at each corner. All windows are rectangular and the width of a single board. At the corners they are approximately 1-1/2 feet long, alternating with a board, set in vertical rows. There are wider bands of windows over the front door, which is set back from the front plane of the building and approached by a deck. A slightly-projecting wood parapet with narrow boards set on end to suggest rafters caps this distinctive flat-roofed house. It forms a deep overhang over the door and a still deeper one, with exposed rafters, over the south facade.

79Y94

Calvin Roy House
3433 Clifford Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 3433 Clifford Street

COMMON NAME: Calvin Roy House

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1951

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Barry Byrne & Parks

ORIGINAL SITE: X MOVED: _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



A4 A5 A9 .

Originally a service building for 639 Central, this building set in heavy foliage contains all the Tudor references of the ^{building} ~~building~~ it served but it is smaller and simpler in its massing. The brick lower story with some openings framed with stone extends into the second story in some places; in others it is half timbered, for example at the west end which projects over the ground floor and has a prominent gable with terra cotta plaques and bracket-borne rafters which extend to a pinnacle. The pitched roofs are slate. Projecting to the north is a smaller wing; east of and beyond it is a recent garage addition which may easily be overlooked and thus does not unduely disturb the original integrity which otherwise is excellent. The structure is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house was built for George A. Paddock, who later served one term as Congressman. It is representative of the high quality the Georgian revival could attain at the time of its construction. The brick building has a pitched roof above a simple cornice which returns on each end. Pairs of nine-over-nine windows on each floor flank the center, those on the lower floor with stone keystones. The center has, in the upper story, a window like those flanking it and, in the lower, a flat roofed porch with a wrought iron balcony railing above its canonic entablature and pair of fluted Ionic columns and pair of fluted Ionic half columns. Within is a fan-lighted, side-lighted entrance. The building is marked by excellent proportions. It has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 724 Clinton Place
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Lyman J. Allison
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:



A7
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~~This building~~ is representative of the high quality the Georgian revival could
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above a simple cornice which returns on each end. Pairs of nine-over-nine
windows on each floor flank the center, those on the lower floor with stone
keystones. ~~The center has~~ ^{The center has} in the upper story, ^{the} a window like those flanking
it and, in the lower, ^{story} a flat roofed porch with a wrought iron balcony railing
above its canonic entablature and pair of fluted Ionic columns and pair of
fluted Ionic half columns. Within is a fan-lighted, side-lighted entrance. The
building is marked by excellent proportions. It has very good integrity.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

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William H. Thebus

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 726 Clinton Place

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"/> 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:

Before 1901 (1st addition in 1901)

726 Clinton Place

builder unknown

before 1898

A9

An early house in this area, it is typical of the period's modest designs. A gambrel roof, still shingled in its lower slope, has a pair of dormers with high, pointed, peaked roofs and sharp flairs. In the east and west gables are small Palladian windows; below the one on the west is a projecting stairhall. Across the front is a low-roofed porch carried at each corner by a rough-faced limestone pier and by a dentilated entablature which also crosses the inner porch wall. Set in this wall, clad in thin clapboards, is a transomed window below one dormer and a small, double window below the other with the entrance beyond it. Across the porch's front is a spindle balustrade. The building has very good integrity and is listed on the State Survey.



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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 802 Clinton Place
 COMMON NAME: Unknown
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Bruce Erenbach
 802 Clinton

A5 A9

An early work by an important architectural firm, this modest stucco-clad house is covered by a pitched roof with thin rafters and eaves. Its second story windows are tucked up under the eaves and within bays defined by boards representing abstracted half timbering which has horizontal elements at the sill level of the larger windows and at the division between the two floors. On the ground floor a pair of windows stands on either side of the slightly projecting entrance which is covered by a steeply pitched roof with a large, king post truss at its top. Projecting to the east beyond the front facade is a slightly lower wing with a treatment based on that of the front facade. The building has very good integrity and is listed on the State Survey.

City of Evanston

Civic Center

2100 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, Illinois
60204

Telephone
312/328-2100

Cynthia D. Lynch
Preservation Coordinator
Planning Department

significant in the 1970s
structure for the
operative commission
sensitive period in 1976
gh and accurate eval-
thy process, the Commission
ed in six of ten years
ated in four
study when
pl. location
information
will be sent

To: Date:

Call Dorothy 2480
when packet
ready

1971
HISTORICAL
ARCHIVES

PLANNING DEPARTMENT



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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 806 Clinton Place
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1920
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Fugard & Knapp
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Dr. John Lloyd-Still

A5 A9

This small structure is representative of the skill of its architect who designed a number of important Chicago buildings including some of the large apartment buildings along East Lake Shore Drive. It is carefully set up on a grass parterre. Appearing as if a stucco covered cube, it has a ridged hipped roof with thin eave fascia. A belt course crosses at the level of the second story window sills. Below, in the center, is the narrow, arched entrance with an ornamented tympanum. On each side is a thin buttress which ends in a half-urn atop the belt course. The central window has shouldered surrounds; the single one on each side is left plain. Linteled surrounds are found on the two windows on the ground floor which, like the three above, are twelve over one. The building has excellent integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 811 Clinton Place
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1920
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Joseph Miller
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

A9

This simple, rough-stucco residence receives its appeal from good proportions and a simple elaboration of its basic massing. Its cubic block is topped with a low hipped roof with deep, stuccoed soffits which have ornamental strut-like brackets and, across the front, escutheons in the three fields alternating with the pair of windows. On the ground floor in the front is a hipped roofed, enclosed projection with strips of windows set between its corner piers which are battered. Projecting to the west in the center of the side facade is a hip-roofed entrance porch supported by tapered stucco piers rising from a brick parapet which itself rises above the level of the brick muddsill. The building has excellent integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.

M/M Robert Teska 811 Clinton



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house was built in 1847 by Joseph Daggett for William F. "Uncle Billy" Foster (1799-1886) at what would become 2332 Ridge Avenue. One of the pioneer settlers on the north shore, "Uncle Billy" was a cooper who was best remembered for his spirited encouragement at the house raisings of early settlers.

Born in Ireland in 1799, "Uncle Billy" Foster came with his family to New York and was a drummer boy in the War of 1812. He arrived in Chicago with his wife and five children in 1839, but soon moved to the north shore, first settling north of here. In 1847 "Uncle Billy" bought about eight acres of land on the west side of Ridge Avenue north of present-day Grant Street and had this house built shortly thereafter. In 1862 he sold the property to Laura N. Kline, second wife of his deceased daughter Mary's husband. Her husband Simon established the Kline Dairy here, which he turned over to his son Frank about 1880 in order to run a grocery and feed store in downtown Evanston.

In 1922 Frank J. Kline had this house moved to its present location and had new houses built on the Ridge frontage. In 1926, this house was remodelled to approximately its present appearance by its owner Lewis C. Clarke, an architect who lived in the house until his death in 1943. Clarke's widow, Alice, continued to live here until 1951.

79Y46
1016 Colfax Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1016 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1847

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown. *Joseph Daggett?*

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The core of this structure is an excellent late example of the basic Greek Revival house which proliferated in the earliest settlements of the northern midwest. The front's gable returns suggest a pediment which contains a miniature bullseye window. Three openings on each floor are aligned with one another, five of them filled with six-over-six double-hung windows, the sixth, on the east end, containing the recessed entrance with sidelights and transom and framed with modest mouldings. On the west side a slight pediment rises to accommodate a small projection at the midpoint of that flank. The broad clapboard siding and the basic form of the original structure directed the design of the additions. These are discernible by having a different but complementary fenestration; by being set back from the original structure, the original section is allowed to dominate. The building has excellent integrity and is on the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey. The house was built at Ridge Avenue and Grant Street by one of Evanston's pioneers and moved to its present site in 1922.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1016 Colfax Street
COMMON NAME: Uncle Billy Foster House
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1843 1847
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William Foster
ORIGINAL SITE ___ MOVED XX
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL ___ H1 ___ H2 XX H3 XX H10
ARCHITECTURAL ___ A4 ___ A5 XX A6 ___
___ A7 ___ A8 ___ A9 ___
ENVIRONMENTAL ___ GE11

OTHER COMMENTS: Remodeled by Louis Clarke, 1928

Spry 120-Year-Old City's Oldest Home

Built in 1843, Troy Chapin House Dates from Old Ridge Trail Days

By Joanna Cook 12/26/63

Evanston's oldest house is a neat, white frame home that stands today at 1016 Colfax street. Built in 1843, it was already 20 years old when voters of the lakeside community officially incorporated Evanston as a town Dec. 29, 1863.

It's the home of Mr. and Mrs. Troy Chapin, Jr., and their two daughters. The quiet residential street where it stands now is around the corner from its original location—but the 120 years that have passed since its building make a more dramatic removal from its original surroundings.

In the 1830s a few pioneer settlers had cleared farm sites along the old Ridge trail (now Ridge avenue), the one-time Indian path that led through Evanston and was part of the Green Bay trail to Milwaukee. The first stage service on the Green Bay trail was established in 1836, just two years before young William Foster—the "Uncle Billy" Foster who was one of early Evanston's best-known citizens and who built the Chapin house—came to the little settlement in a Conestoga wagon and opened a cooperage shop.

Was Drummer Boy

Uncle Billy Foster had been a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and he married his captain's daughter. In 1843, he built a home for his family on the Ridge trail near what is now Colfax street.

While a similar farming settlement in south Evanston was growing up, the cluster of farmhouses in north Evanston, where William Foster settled, also was growing, and in 1848 the Buckeye Tavern was built as a stage stop nearby, where the present-day Noyes street crosses the old Ridge trail. The north and south settlements joined in 1850 to incorporate as Ridgeville Township, but the township then had little in common with the Evanston that was to be.

Far from being a teetotaling group, the early settlers centered their community life around the taverns, where merry parties included drinking and dancing—sometimes so gaily that the guests danced the floor down. (More than one early recollection cites parties that ended with the floor collapsing into the basement.)

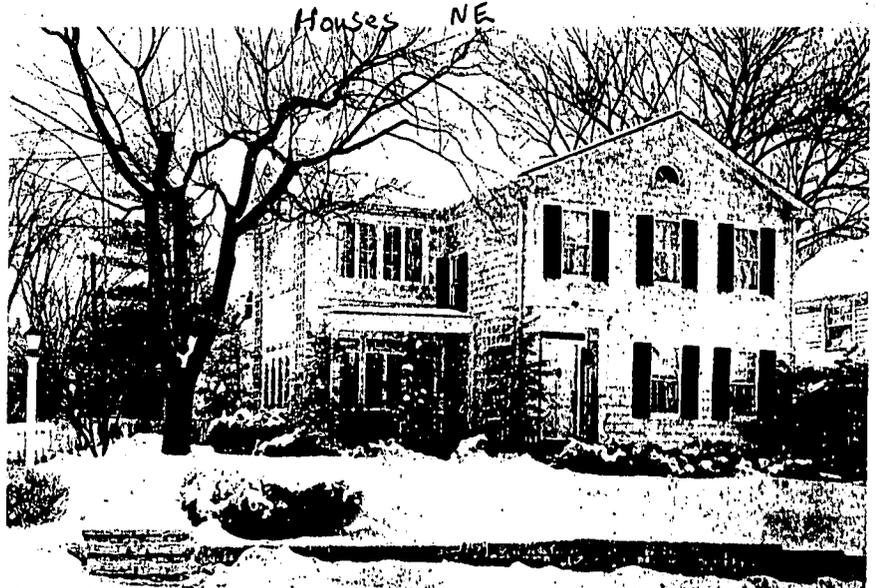
Already of the Past

When the prohibition-minded founders of Northwestern incorporated Evanston in 1863, the gay tavern life was already in the past, and the community was a sober, hard-working one. William Foster expanded his cooperage business into house building; his house bears witness to his skill, for five generations later the original front door is the same one that he hung; the walls are straight and true, and the oak flooring that he laid remains in all the upstairs rooms. The house has had only five dif-

ferent owners in its 120 years. Simon V. Kline bought it from the Fosters, and it was inherited in turn by Simon Kline's son, Frank, and his grandson, Simon Kline II. In 1924 the architect and designer Lewis C. Clarke, who served at one time as state architect, bought the house; the Chapins bought it in 1952 from Mr. Clarke's widow.

It was Mr. Clarke who moved it to its present site. Foot-square oak timbers sunk 8 feet deep originally anchored the house, and Mr.

(Continued on next page)



Evanston's oldest house, built in 1843, is the Troy A. Chapin, Jr., home at 1016 Colfax street. The house has been moved around the corner from its original location on the old Ridge trail; remodeling has not only retained but enhanced its Classic Revival style.



The low-ceilinged rooms of the old home are furnished with antiques of the period, all of them inherited by Mr. or Mrs. Chapin. Antique Oriental rugs are used on the random oak floor, and white ruffled curtains hang at the windows.

Photos by Evanston Photographic Service

'An Atmosphere of Plenty' Is '64 Outlook, Says Kahn

By Herbert E. Kahn

President, Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors

As we are about to greet a new year, we allow ourselves the privilege of looking ahead and prognosticating. All guesswork about the future rests on the immediate past. So, the immediate outlook is that 1964 will arrive in an atmosphere of plenty—plenty for sale, plenty of buyers, plenty of mortgage money. There is plenty for sale—a tremendous amount of offerings in the Evanston-north shore area, a great deal of local moving around, trading up, trading down, transfers of business people in and out.



Mr. Kahn

Buyers Numerous
There are plenty of buyers. Many of the buyers of real estate are certain to be sellers of real estate, also. Realtors are increasingly concerned with the coordinated timing of a sale and a purchase to avoid a client's owning two houses. The transferred executive is still likely to be in 1964 a tremendous source of buyers. There is plenty of mortgage money. There is increasing pressure for lenders to build mortgage

outlets for the tremendous sums of money that have been pouring into savings institutions.

High interest rates paid to savers and the effect of some disenchantment with the stock market as an investment outlet has accounted for the growth of mortgage funds. No let-up is seen in the early months of 1964.

Sees Plenty of Activity

The result? Plenty of activity in real estate but with no foreseeable lessening of a buyers' market.

The seller of 1964 will have to realize that for over 18 months the price trend in pre-owned houses has been downward—steadily, not precipitously, but downward.

Supply has exceeded the demand even in new construction, so the buyer is likely to be increasingly selective and price conscious.

New Packaging Firm Incorporated Here

A packaging firm, Apollo Containers, has been incorporated by Shel Newberger, 1800 Cleveland street, for the brokerage sale, manufacture and distribution of boxes and packaging materials.

According to incorporation papers filed with the Illinois secretary of state, the firm is issuing 25,000 shares of common stock.

Real Estate Review

Devoted to the Upbuilding of Evanston

3 Projects Boost Building Volume

Evanston Hospital Gets Permit for \$900,000, Six-Story Addition

Permits granted for three big projects—an apartment house, an office building and a six-story addition to Evanston Hospital—will make December the biggest building month of the year.

The dollar valuation of these three projects alone is \$1,500,000.

This month continues an end-of-the-year building spurt that began in November, when the dollar total of new projects came close to 1½ million dollars. The two year-end months show marked contrast to the rest of 1963, a generally slack year with new construction running at less than half the \$1,000,000-a-month pace established in post-war years.

Buell Dutton, city building director, said that "coincidence" probably was the explanation for the sudden upswing in new construction projects. "It's not so unusual to get a lot of new projects in November, as builders get in a hurry to start work before cold weather begins," he said.

Permits Granted

The projects for which permits were granted during the past month include:

—At 2650 Ridge avenue, a \$900,000, six-story addition to Evanston Hospital. Architects Mittelbusher and Tourtelot have designed the addition, to be known as the Louis Memorial Building.

—At 990 Grove street, a \$440,000, five-story office building, by John O. Todd and Myron Holmgren. Last month a permit was granted for the \$7,000 foundations of the building, designed by architects Barancik, Conte and Associates.

—At 928-30 Washington street, a \$200,000, four-story, 20-unit apartment building by builders Mathies and Daly. The architect is A. R. Belrose. A permit for the building's \$4,500 foundation was granted last month.

—At 2839 Sheridan place, a single-family, two-story brick veneer home, with attached garage, by Parker Thorne. The architect is

John F. Kausal.

—At 1571 Sherman avenue, \$10,000 alterations to its offices by the real estate firm of Quinlan and Tyson. The project includes modernizing and redecorating.

—At 1621 Chicago avenue, \$4,500 interior alterations to a one-story commercial building by Scribner and Company. The store is being remodeled for a new tenant, a beauty shop.

—At 1819 Oakton street, a \$3,000 room addition to a home by Stanley Rosenthal.

To Build Garage

—At 1625 Ashland avenue, a \$2,600 two-car garage and tool shed by Cameron A. Whitsett.

—At 3316 Colfax street, a \$2,000 two-car garage addition to a home by R. R. Twitchell.

—At 2530 Ridge avenue, a \$1,000 metal storage shed by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Projects planned for the near future, as evidenced by applications made but permits not yet granted, include an additional \$40,000 in first-floor alterations by the Georgian Methodist Home at 422 Davis street and two single-family brick homes to be erected at 933 and 937 Brown avenue by builder Marion Chapelski.

Traugott Rohner plans a \$2,000 facade and interior alterations at 821 Foster street, for the Mumm Print Shop, and Sheldon Epstein plans \$3,000 attic remodeling in the home at 1017 Dobson street.

HOTEL IS SOLD

The Hotel Moraine in Highland Park has been sold by a trust held by the Exchange National Bank of Chicago to Richard S. Wright, who has operated the hotel under a lease arrangement since 1952. The reported price exceeded \$1,000,000.

Publish New History of Women in Reality

A new book, "Women in Real Estate: A History of the Women's Council, National Association of Real Estate Boards," published this fall by the Women's Council, includes mention of an Evanston realtor who has long been active in the organization.

She is Miss Helen Nixon, 812 Gaffield place. She has served as secretary and vice president of the Women's Council. The history commends her work in the elections of 1952 in organizing real estate women to help get out the vote.



The 120-year-old home of Mr. and Mrs. Troy Chapin, Jr., at 1016 Colfax street, Evanston's oldest house, has white-painted paneling on the living room's fireplace wall. The family's dachshund, Rudolph, urges Mrs. Chapin to play with him.

They Own City's Oldest Home

(Continued from preceding page) Clarke kept some of these original beams to support the building in its new location. His careful and sensitive remodeling preserved the simple lines of the farmhouse's Classic Revival style, and the additions he made to the building enhanced it. Mr. Chapin brought stones from an old church that was being razed in Joliet to make the front yard terrace wall and planted evergreens in the back yard to give a year-long view of greenery from the dining room he made by enclosing the back porch and adding it to the original kitchen.

Use Country Antiques

Three downstairs rooms were made into one, and the fireplace's location was changed to make the pleasant, gracious living room the Chapins enjoy today. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have furnished their house with a collection of country antiques they inherited from their families.

Both of them are from Jacksonville in downstate Illinois—an even older community than Evanston—and the simple, early Victorian furniture which they have used perfectly matches the style of the low-ceilinged rooms in their 120-year-old Evanston home.

The living room's fireplace wall is paneled in white-painted wood; other walls are hung in paper with a gray and black geometric design on white. Antique oriental rugs add mellow color to the random oak floor, and crisp, white ruffled curtains hang at the windows.

Cradle From 1830

A special prize among the heirloom furnishings is a cradle made in 1830; Mrs. Chapin has placed it beside an easy chair, where it serves as a marvelously capacious magazine holder. A Victorian plant stand, which holds a leafy Boston fern, is an appropriate touch near a pair of red velvet parlor chairs which flank a cherry hutch cabinet.

"The house is perfect for us," says Mrs. Chapin. "It's just like old houses in Jacksonville—we walked in the door, saw the living room, and said 'We'll buy it.'" Mrs. Chapin's husband, who is chief cost accountant for the Celotex Corporation, paid the house its ultimate compliment on this occasion; he didn't even look at the basement, says Mrs. Chapin, before deciding to buy.

For the Chapins, the house is a continuing delight; it offers ideal space for a family. The Chapins' two daughters, Cathy, a 6th grader



The Chapins' two daughters, Cathy, a 6th grader at Noyes School, and Louise, in the 4th grade, sit on a sofa beneath a painting of their great-grandmother, the dark-haired little girl on the left in the 19th century family portrait.

Photos by Evanston Photographic Service

at Noyes School, and Louise, in 4th grade, have an upstairs playroom of their own. A spare bedroom, with dormer windows, doubles as a home office, and the master bedroom has its own fireplace. "It's the kind of house all its owners

have spent their lives in," says Mrs. Chapin.

The Chapin house, already well into its second hundred years as a loved family home, probably will still be standing when Evanston celebrates its 200th anniversary.

the Estates

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Elegant.

Easy...

EVANSTON

Apartment

Living



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- 2 large bedrooms
- 1 or 1 1/2 ceramic tile baths, de luxe vanities
- 2 giant closets in each bedroom
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Real Estate Ramblings

Rambler Masters Language in Hawaii—With a Little Help

By William A. Sadler

President, Sadler & Hultman, Inc.

The inveterate real estate man is a hopeless optimist. Hence, a two-week pleasure trip under the tropic sun of Hawaii can provide at least some superficial impressions and observations concerning our beautiful, 50th, island state.

In spite of the universal friendliness, I found that Hawaiian spelling placed an unexpected limitation on the desires for research. A brighter observer might have been less elated at mastering "King Kamehameha" by the end of the second week without seeing the natives wince.

For this and other accomplishments, I am indebted to Cliff Krueger, a former north shore realtor who now heads up one of the fastest-growing savings and loan institutions in the Waikiki area of Honolulu.

Heads Savings, Loan

Mr. Krueger, the former boss of Homefinders, Inc., in Wilmette, is president of the Island Federal Savings and Loan Association on Kalakaua avenue and is active in civic and business affairs. One of the most encouraging aspects in the tourist business, states Cliff, is a new record of economy flights from the mainland in November.

While it is generally conceded that the benefactions of statehood fell short of expectation, the long-term Hawaiian picture cannot fail to impress the trained real estate observer.

A State of Youth

It's a state of remarkable youth and energy—the average population age is in the middle 20s. Expansion and development is noted at all levels, and the inter-island communication and growth is noteworthy.

Even the hurdle of distance is yielding to the wonders of the jet age. Only one shadow mars the picture—the possibility of exploitation by the conscienceless direct-mail subdividers who have plagued legitimate operations in Arizona, New Mexico, Florida and other states. "The enchanting beauty of the islands makes a sure-fire trap

for the suckers who buy from pictures.

On the islands, it is deceptively easy to sell "ocean views" that are five to 10 miles from the water's edge and infinitely farther from everything else. There is evidence, however, that responsible business and civic leaders are taking steps to prevent these real estate termites from gaining a foothold.

Impelled by Habit

One night, when the tropic moon lit up the waters of Kahulu Bay on the beautiful island of Maui, I glanced aimlessly through the columns of a local newspaper and turned by habit to the real estate section.

There it was—4,500 miles from home—the startling but nevertheless familiar caption, "Realty Ramblings" over the firm name, Maui Realty Company. Somehow it looked like Evanston was just across the bay.

Aloha — and a Merry Christmas.

3 Board Officers Will Attend State, National Meetings

Three officials of the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors will attend meetings of state and national real estate organizations in January.

Those to take part in the convention of the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards Jan. 18 to 17 in Chicago are Herbert E. Kahn, president of the local board; Samuel J. O'Connell, Jr., vice president, and Mrs. Marguerite W. Johnson, executive secretary.

The state meetings, scheduled for the Pick-Congress Hotel, will include working sessions as well as a reception and banquet the evening of Jan. 18.

Mr. Kahn, Mr. O'Connell and Mrs. Johnson will represent the Evanston-North Shore Board at the meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards Jan. 31 to Feb. 4 in Washington, D.C.

Here's How to Enjoy

New Floors In Your Home

KITCHEN — FAMILY ROOMS — STAIRS — ENTRY

• Select from Beautiful

Colors and Patterns In

Quality TILE and ROLL Materials

FLOOR TILE

by Armstrong — Robbins —

Amico — Johns Mansville

• Correct Installation by

Our Courteous, Experienced Men,

for Floors That Endure and Are Secure

Dallia Floors

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"The Proper Tile for Every Floor and Room"

Open Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. — Thurs. 11:30 p.m. — Sat. 11:40 a.m.



1016 Colfax Street,
Evanston, Illinois.

1963 Photo.

with Hobart & Roche on design of hotels Sherman and LaSalle. Study at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris - Came back to Chicago - Assoc. with Marshall & Fox in designing lobby and ballroom of DRAKE HOTEL with SchmiDT, Gardner & Martin & later with McCall & Quinn, member North East Park Bd, Its president at time of death.

Bulletin, ILLinois Society of Architectural Monthly - Bulletin - Feb - Mar. 1914

1920 - not listed
1922 - not listed

Moving permit #417 June 2, 1922

1016 COLFAX STREET

~~Colfax~~ (3)

Built in 1843 by William Foster, first of the Fosters to move into the area. At present (1964) it is thought to be the oldest house in Evanston. Formerly stood ~~at 2332~~ Ridge Avenue. Was moved around the corner. Still has many of the original features, including old doors, iron hinges, etc. Remodeled by the architect Lewis Clark for himself. William Foster came west in 1838 with his wife and 6 children in a houseboat and came down the Ohio River to Havana Illinois. Here his boat lodged in ice, so he sold it and moved on to LaSalle, Ill and from there to Chicago. Manufactured casks and barrels. Had been in the salt business in Geddis, N.Y. Bought a large acreage in area of Gross Point Rd. and established a cooper shop and did a flourishing business. In 1843 sold his property on Gross Point Rd. and moved to this area. Bought several acres, bounded by Ridge, Grant St., Asbury Ave. and the Frank Merrill house on north about 8 acres. House built by Mr. Joseph Daggett. Anchored to one foot square oak timbers sunk 8 feet in ground and primed with oak sills. When Colfax cut through between this property and the Merrills this old home was sold to Lewis Clark, who had it turned around to face Colfax. In 1850 "Uncle Billy" Foster with son John went west to gold fields, starting from Buck-eye Hotel. William Foster sold this house to Simon V. Kline, who married Mary Foster, William's daughter. Mary died young, and he married again. Had one son, James by first marriage. Material from Pioneer Days of Mary and William Foster by Olive Corlett.

"Uncle Billy" born in Lishun, Ireland, Sept 12, 1799. Died Dec. 17, 1886

⊕

1964 Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Troy Chapin, jr. Two daughters.
Mrs. Chapin member of District 65 School Board, D.A.R., president of
Lincolnwood Garden Club, Evanston Garden Fair.a
House was shown on the first House and Garden Tour of the Garden Council
("Historic House Tour")

1920 not listed

1922 not listed

~~1960's - ON HIS~~

1980 - 4/17 - HISTORIC IMPORTANCE - EHS + PRES. COMM. OF CITY COUNCIL

1975 - Ill. Hist. landmarks Survey # CK-H-108

1976 ASSESSED VAL. | LAND \$2230 IMPR. \$7101

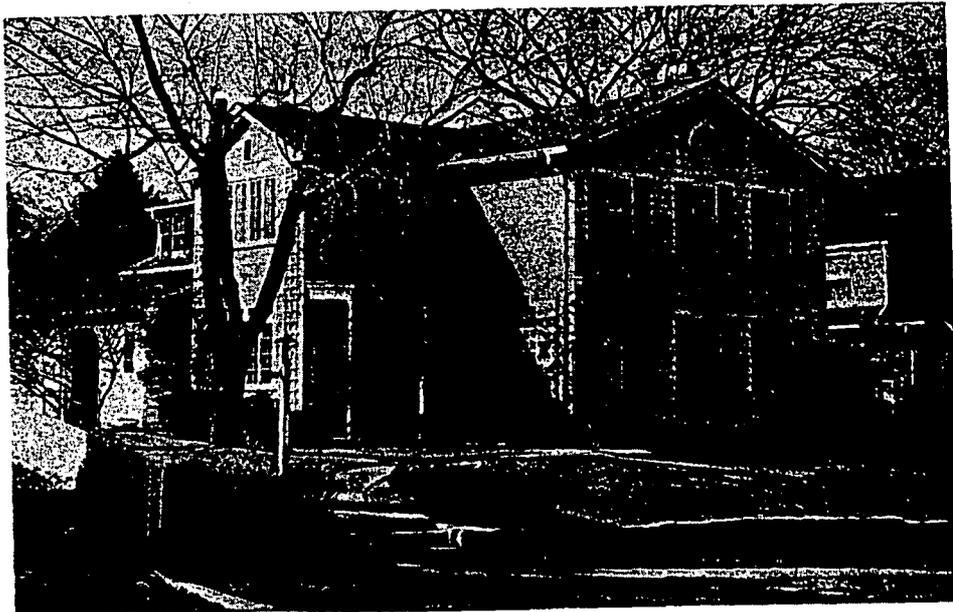
(17% OF MKT. VAL.)

SINGLE FAMILY HOME | OWNER T. S. EVERETT

SEE EV. CLIPPING FILE: HOUSES BY STREET - COLFAX

HOUSES, HIST.

NE



Evanston's oldest house, the Troy Chapin home at 1016 Colfax street, was built in 1843 by William ("Uncle Billy") Foster. It has the simple lines and good proportion of the Classic Revival style popular from 1800 to 1850.

Excl. Agents	Address of House 1016 Colfax St., Evanston	Size of Lot 66x150	Rooms 7-4	Baths 1	Porches	Price 29,500
--------------	--	------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------	------------------------

Situated between
How house may be seen
Garage **1**
State exactly how we came to have this listing
Living quarters **BB**

11/8/51 Acqd 18899
Fronts
ft. alley at
When available **Immed.**
How heated
Date **10/17/51** Listed by **JAP**

Owner
Whom to notify regarding prospective purchaser
Tenant
Assessed valuation
Terms
1st Mortgage **Comm. 14,000** Rate **4 1/2%** Maturity **15 yrs.**
Prepayment privileges
2nd Mortgage
Prepayment privileges
Restrictions
Insurance { Fire Tornado
Construction **New England Farm House frame**
Heating **HW Gas 200** Hot water
Remarks

Address
Ph: Res.
Address
Ph: Res.
Lease expires
Taxes **288**
Abstract or Guaranty policy
Ofc.
Ofc. **Gr-5-3900**
J.B. B.
P.W.
J.A.P.
H.K. B.W.
L.G.
E.H.
M.W.
D.S.
Zoning
Architect
Lighting
Hardwood Floors

Sign Privileges

Basement	Stories
1st floor Large Liv., Din, kit, Den	
2nd floor 4-1 tile	
3rd floor	

Address of House 1016 Colfax St. Evan.	Size of Lot 66.7x147	Rooms 8-4	Baths 1	Porches 1	Price 30,000
--	--------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	------------------------

x 23.8 rear

Continuance of Listing Confirmed

Construction **frame** Roof
Style **farm hse.** When built **old** Date **10-22-51**
Owner **Est. of Alice P. Clarke** Res. Address
Agent **John B. Happ** Sub. Address
Possession: - **vacant** Phone
Phone
Da 8 8100

1st Floor LR X DRX Kit X Sun rm. Bedrooms Baths Fireplace X Brk. Rm.	2nd Floor Bedrooms Extra Lav. Sun rm. fpl. M BR	3rd Floor Bedrooms Baths
--	---	--------------------------------

Basement Full X Half Rec. Rm.

Tenant
Guarantee Policy or Torrens
Terms: **cash**
Existing Mortgage
Heating **hw gas** Heat Cost
Additional Information: -

Lease Expires
Taxes **abt. 290. (50)**
Special Assessments
Rate
Maturity
Loan Com't.

W.A.S.
NOV 12 1951
A.V.M.
J.A.B.
G.L.H.
O.H.A.
M.E.T.
H.J.Q.
A.L.V.L.

very good conditions and very smart looking.

Att'd. 1	No. Garages
Const.	Det.
Living Qtrs.	
Heated	

Approved by Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors

Application No. 14030

Building Permit

No. 13935

OWNER'S COPY

BUILDING PERMIT

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS 6/11/25
Evanston, Illinois.....192.....

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO

L. L. Clarke

to erect, add, alter, or improve }
to prepare building site for } a 2 story

Frame Ice Improvement

.....feet front by.....feet deep by.....feet high
being No. 1916 Carpenter St
Lot..... Block.....

This permit is granted upon the express condition that the above said
owner will expend a sum not to exceed \$ 8000

Permit Fee.....	<u>1300</u>	
Fees for use of Water		
.....brick @ 10 cents per 1000.....		
.....cord } stone, tile, or cement block { per cu. yd.		
.....cu. yds. } @ 5 cents { per cu. yd.		
.....cu. yds. of concrete @ 7 cents per cu. yd.		
.....sq. yds. plastering @ 20 cents per 100 sq. yds.		
Total	<u>1300</u>	

This permit is issued subject to all provisions of the Building Ordinances of the City of Evanston

Signed J. Anderson
Building Commissioner.

This permit expires.....192..... AMC



1016 COLFAX STREET

~~307~~ (3)

Built in 1843 by William Foster, first of the Fosters to move into the area. At present (1964) it is thought to be the oldest house in Evanston. Formerly stood ^{at 2332} Ridge Avenue. Was moved around the corner. Still has many of the original features, including old doors, iron hinges, etc. Remodeled by the architect Lewis Clark for himself. William Foster came west in 1838 with his wife and 6 children in a houseboat and came down the Ohio River to Havana Illinois. Here his boat lodged in ice, so he sold it and moved on to LaSalle, Ill and from there to Chicago. Manufactured casks and barrels. Had been in the salt business in Geddis, N.Y. Bought a large acreage in area of Gross Point Rd. and established a cooper shop and did a flourishing business. In 1843 sold his property on Gross Point Rd. and moved to this area. Bought several acres, bounded by Ridge, Grant St., Asbury Ave. and the Frank Merrill house on north-about 8 acres. House built by Mr. Joseph Daggett. Anchored to one foot square oak timbers sunk 8 feet in ground and primed with oak sills. When Colfax cut through between this property and the Merrills this old home was sold to Lewis Clark, who had it turned around to face Colfax. In 1850 "Uncle Billy" Foster with son John went west to gold fields, starting from Buck-eye Hotel. William Foster sold this house to Simon V. Kline, who married Mary Foster, William's daughter. Mary died young, and he married again. Had one son, James by first marriage. Material from Pioneer Days of Mary and William Foster by Olive Corlett.

"Uncle Billy" born in Lisham, Ireland, Sept 12, 1799. Died Dec. 17, 1886



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The second story of this frame house, typical of the period and designed by an active Chicago architect, is enclosed within a steeply pitched roof with eave returns at the sill level of the second story windows. Above that pair of windows the gable is shingled and has a small round window; the rest of the structure is clad in thin clapboards. A hipped roof sustained by three Tuscan columns crosses the entire front. Thin square balusters form the rail of the high porch which is open through most of the western half to lead to the entrance with its very broad frame. Toward the back on the west side is a dormer; on the east side a splayed-sided full-height projection reaches up to a gable. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2207 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1900

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Minard L. Beers

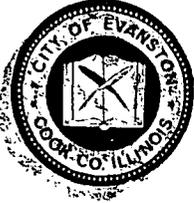
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11							

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large residence, designed by an important Chicago architect, takes full advantage of its generous site by carefully manipulating the three dimensions of its massing. The main mass has a pitched roof with a large, gabled wall dormer near the center of the main section. The rest of that section is dominated by a full-height, gabled forward projection. The roofs have only very slight overhangs. The entrance is set in the west face of the forward projection at right angles to the street. The location of the entrance is suggested by a polygonal, hipped-roofed ground floor bay below the west side of the wall dormer, and is further marked by a small recessed dormer in the main roof, a small porch roof and by a flintstone arched opening. On the east end of the building are a triplet of wall dormers elaborated with downspouts between them and a pair of bay windows. On the west end the roof slopes down over the ground floor and has a deep dormer cut into it. A final element in the design's quality is seen in the scale contrast between the undersized, deep-red, pressed brick of the walls and the oversized roof slates. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2525 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1926

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: E. C. Lowe

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	ILFO
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 well designed frame residence features a pair of cubic blocks topped by hipped roofs, one larger than the other, both clad in broad single-groove boards. The main one presents a face to the street with three bays defined by paired, stylized pilasters stretching from the concrete sill of the foundation to the sill of the second floor windows. Each bay contains a pair of French doors above which is a pair of casement windows, multilights here as in the other openings. Projecting to the west toward the back of the side facade is a flat-fronted, extensively glazed, shallow porch. The smaller cubic block is set back on the east side. It contains an arched entrance facing the street and a double-hung window resting on the distinct sill of the second floor level. The eaves and ridge here are decidedly lower than those of the main block. The building has good integrity.

*Edgar Parmalee, owner,
is listed as
architect.*

Was he a builder?

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2603 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1917

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Egbert Parmalee, builder

ORIGINAL SITE X MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The long rectangular plan of this residence, designed by an active North Shore architect, is covered by an unbroken pitched roof. On the ground floor, each end bay is opened with a broad, triple-radius arch lined with brick, the one at the west serving as the entrance, the eastern one fitted with French doors. Here, as is the case with other openings, multiple lights are used. The three bays in between have French doors cut from the stucco walls and supplied with small cornices. The five openings above have casement windows, the central three with window boxes. The composition is completed with thin pier buttresses at each end of the front facade and a cornice below the eave gutter. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2733 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME: /

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1915

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert E. Seyfarth

ORIGINAL SITE X MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

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: 2819 Colfax Street
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: N. Buck
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:

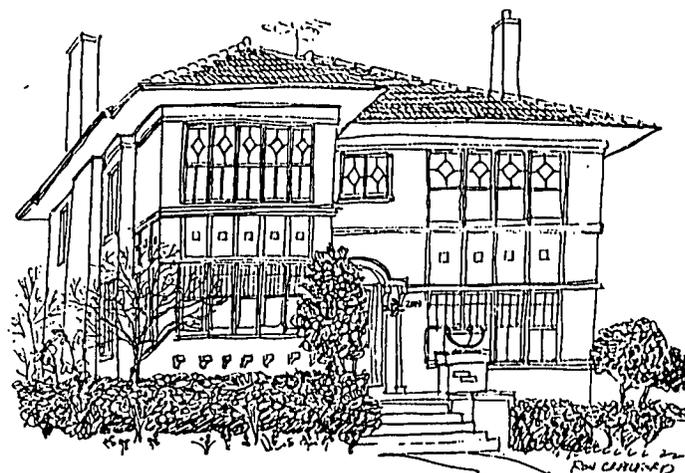
Evanston, designed a harbor that he advocated building between Hamilton and Greenleaf streets, and worked on the 1924 committee to build a war memorial. Mayor Charles H. Bartlett named him to both the Plan Commission and the Art Commission in 1926. Returning from a vacation in New Orleans, he was crushed to death in a train wreck on the Illinois Central near Arcola, Illinois, on New Year's Day 1940.

Harold G. and Susan Peterson bought this property from the estate of John D. Quinlan, one of the owners of the Avenue House. Peterson, who was in the wholesale poultry business, had offices at 212 W. South Water Street in Chicago. William C. and Maud C. Dyer, who bought the house in 1948, sold it to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in 1960. The current owners are Judith M. and Edward "Ted" Copland, who has been rector of St. Matthew's since 1980. Judy works part-time as secretary of the Evanston Historical Society and also for Rainbow Adventures.

The six-room, one-and-a-half story brick house rests on a high concrete foundation. The design gains its strength from the strong corner piers that flank groups of art glass windows that define each of the major spaces of the house. The windows are separated by small piers decorated with three squares below the capital and one above the base. The front door with its art glass lights and sidelights leads into the reception hall. Heavy piers outline its central space, which includes a built-in bench on the left and a shallow closet on the right, with pierced openings in the style of Limbert furniture.

To the right of the reception hall is the living room, graced by a fireplace faced with iridescent gold, green, and purple tiles in the pattern of a wisteria vine in the style of Giannini & Hilgart. The corner cabinet was made by Ted's maternal grandfather, Mark Parsons, who moved his family from Newfoundland to Stamford, Connecticut. Parsons, who was a house builder in Stamford, once owned the *Garland*, a fishing schooner, a photograph of which is in the den at the west end of the reception hall. Over the east window in the dining room is a chime board that held the ropes for the carillon at General Theological Seminary in New York City, where Ted was once the head chimer.

BJB-G



7

Henry T. and Mollie M. Stolley Residence
2819 Colfax Street
Niels Buck
1924

The exterior of this house is a late manifestation of the Prairie Style and shows how long interest in it persevered. For the real estate dealer Henry T. Stolley and his wife Mollie, Niels Buck (1866-1928) produced a crisply designed yellow brick house of generous proportions. Niels Buck was born in Denmark, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker. He came to Chicago at the age of 17 and went to work for A. H. Andrews & Co., a furniture manufacturer. After studying architecture, he became a member of the firm of Wheatley, Buck & Co. In 1893 he started his own architectural practice.

The Stolleys remained here for ten years; when they sold the house in 1935 to the widow Minnie V. Kreis, they moved to 1005 Mulford Street. Ten years later the Kreis family sold the house to Robert B. and Florence Phillips, whose stewardship lasted only two years. From 1947 to 1958, 2819 Colfax Street belonged to Dr. Noel G. and Teresa Shaw. Dr.

Shaw (1902-1981) received his M. D. from the University of Chicago in 1928 and joined the faculty of Rush Medical School in 1930. A member of the St. Francis Hospital staff from 1932 to 1973, Shaw also served as head of the Children's Syphilis Clinic for twenty-five years and as trustee of the Chicago and Cook County Tuberculosis Institutes and the Orchard School for Exceptional Children. President of the Chicago Medical Society in 1965 and 1966, he was elected chairman of the Illinois Interagency Council on Smoking and Disease in 1969. The present owners, A. Allen and Nancy Morr, have lived here since 1980. Nancy is the sales manager for CMCE Company, a manufacturer of women's sportswear in Lake Bluff, and her husband, who is a third generation Evanstonian, owns a Northfield company that designs and builds industrial pollution control equipment.

A tile hipped roof and bands of windows define the massing of both wings of the L-shaped house. The windows on the first floor have rectilinear patterned muntins, while in those on the second, a diamond pattern, which reiterates the diamond shape over the entrance. On the main faade limestone stringcourses demarcate the sill and lintel levels on both the first and second stories. At the front door the stringcourse varies to produce a segmental pediment. In the field between the first and second story windows squares of limestone add a decorative accent between vertical bands.

Surprisingly, the interior has overtones of the Colonial Revival rather than the Prairie Style that one would expect from the exterior: from the fixtures to the moldings to the graceful stair. In the living room is a fireplace whose mantel features a scene from Roman history; over the fireplace is a watercolor by Southwestern artist Charles Burke, while throughout the house are photographs by Allen Morr. The Morrs took out the wall between the kitchen and breakfast room to create a more open feeling; they also added the door between the breakfast room and the reception hall. The dining table, a Sheraton reproduction, is surrounded by two sets of four English chairs. Over the sideboard is a painting by Gregory Hawthorne. On the way out, be sure to notice the beautiful cordial glass collection in the secretary in the reception hall, as well as the skylight over the stair.

BJB-G

**Evanston Historical Society
Charles Gates Dawes House
225 Greenwood Street
Henry Edwards-Ficken
1894-95**

This imposing twenty-eight room mansion was originally built for \$40,000 for Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, treasurer and business manager of Northwestern University. Designed in the Chateausque style by Henry Edwards-Ficken, the house contains nine bedrooms, seven bathrooms, and fourteen fireplaces. The interior features an Adamesque reception salon; a late Renaissance library with cherry paneling; a Tudor dining room with oak paneling and a musician's gallery; and a Jacobean great hall with an ornamental plaster ceiling and an impressive oak staircase.

Charles Gates Dawes (1865-1951) bought the house for \$75,000 in 1909. In 1896 he had organized William McKinley's presidential campaign in Illinois, and from 1897 to 1902 he served as Comptroller of the Currency under President McKinley. In 1902 he organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois and served as its president until 1921, when he became chairman of the board. During World War I he served as a major in the Corps of Army Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force and in 1918 became a brigadier general. Under President Warren G. Harding, Dawes served as the first director of the United States Bureau of the Budget. In 1923 he was appointed to the Reparations Commission and prepared the Dawes Plan for European economic recovery. During his term as Vice President under Calvin Coolidge, Dawes received the 1925 Nobel Peace Prize, which he shared with Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary. From 1929 to 1932 he served as the



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: 3040 Colfax Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: W. J. Bech Beck

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:

Maurice Tausky
3/24/61



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This structure, apparently built quite early, is an excellent example of a workingman's cottage that survives with very good integrity. Stnading on a relatively low brick basement the one-story body is covered with horizontal lapped siding. A low pitched roof with a louvered vent in the gable covers the structure. Across the entire front is a slightly hipped porch roof supported by a single square pier at each end. These piers receive the original porch railing composed of tightly ranked square balusters. In the center, beyond the porch steps, is the entrance which is flanked by a single four-over-four double hung window.

This cottage, typical of its time, was built in 1865 for Andrew Scott, one of the pioneer black residents of Evanston. He and his wife Susan were both born in Virginia, sold as slaves to a man in Atlanta, Ga. in 1863, then brought to Chicago and set free. He served in the Union Army. He built this house after his return from the war. Here five of his six children were born. Here Scott lived until his death in 1924. At one time he operated a small dairy here, selling milk to families in the area. On an acre of land lying to the east of the house he also had a greenhouse and nursery. Later he also farmed several acres on the banks of the North Shore Channel and was a wholesale seller of vegetables.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 822 Crain Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1865

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H1	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input checked="" 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 simple, pleasantly proportioned box shows the early adaptation of an older Evanston architect to the new Prairie style. The frame box is covered by a pitched roof, has three hipped roof dormers, a second story of smooth stucco with Prairie board articulation, and rough stucco surrounding bunched windows on the ground floor. The pitched roof entrance porch has suggestions of Tudor, Japanese, and Prairie details. The residence has very good integrity.

Dr. Robert C. Busch

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1220 Crain

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



City of Evanston



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Originally a playhouse for the mansion located elsewhere on the site, this frame and stucco structure was later adapted for use as a residence. Both the original and the modifying architects were important in Evanston building. The hipped roof includes two separate sections, two peak gables, and a broken eave line. The fenestration reveals the split levels of the interior. Under the indented eaves of the eastern section a series of tall openings with standard-sized double-hung windows appears, while the area under the western section has two rows of smaller windows. At the east is a columnar pergola that originally connected the north. Now it serves as an entrance porch for the residence. The building has very good integrity.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1319 Crain

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

Construction of the original structure was begun in 1914 under architect E. Woodyatt, and in 1933, the architects Mayo and Mayo, began modifications.

Ferry Washburn







STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although a typical five-bay-wide brick three-flat, this structure stands out from the ordinary because of its richness of architectural detailing. The simple bowed front is deceptive. Sheathing the facade is a tapestry of yellow brick and red brick surfaced with a rough-faced aggregate creating a "checkerboard" effect. The curve of the bow is repeated often in the building's details. Set behind a recessed front porch with twisted stone columns, the front door is arched with a circular beveled window and flanked by two round windows. A stone rondel is located on the ground floor at each side of the entrance. Semi-circular blind arches top the second-story windows. Other details include canted side walls, ornamental ironwork on the first and third story windows, raised brickwork, and stone urns projecting above the roofline. The building has excellent integrity.

79Y52
139 Custer Avenue

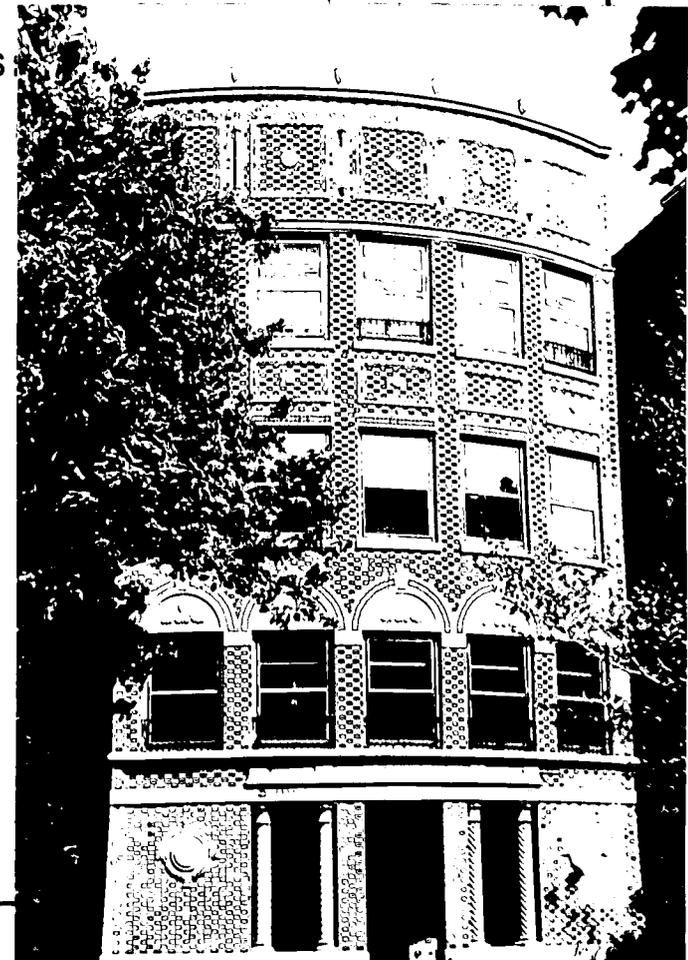
EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 139 Custer Avenue
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Joseph H. Klafter
ORIGINAL SITE _____ MOVED _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

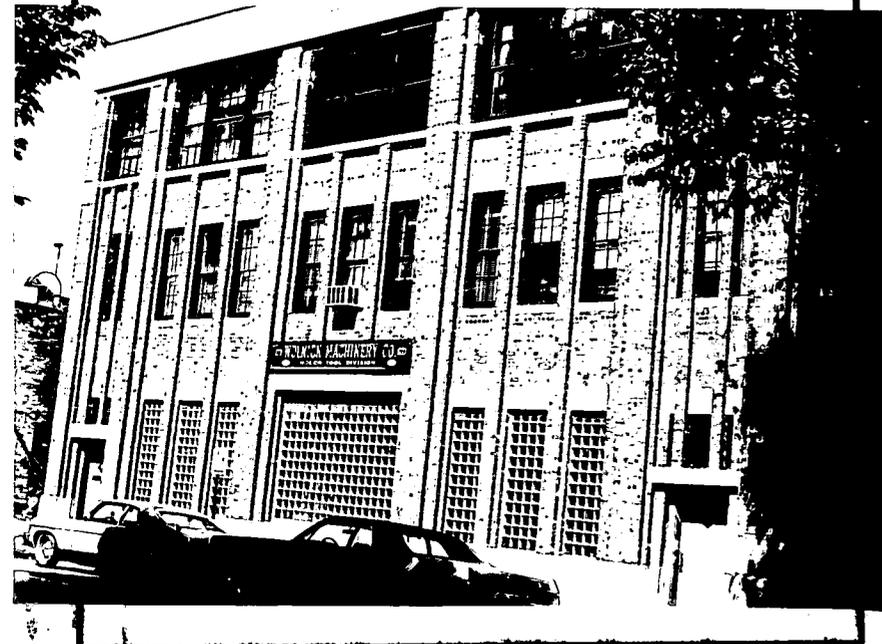
OTHER COMMENTS:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This three-story industrial structure has common brick piers and spandrels and concrete sills, lintels, and cornices. On each end is a narrow bay with a ground floor entrance. Between these are three bays which, like the outer two, are divided into three sub-bays by small piers that run only to the window sill of the third floor. This top floor, therefore, has very broad bays, which are filled with a triplet of double hung windows. On the ground floor the three central sub-bays are replaced by a loading dock with a lintel slightly higher than those of its flanking bays. Now it and the bays flanking it have glass blocks, the only disturbance to its very good integrity.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 721-25 Custer
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER: 1910
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911
 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

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: 619 Dartmouth Place
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: H. B. Wheelock
ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
SIGNIFICANCE:
HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

A4 A5 A9

This simple cubic block was designed by an important Chicago architect and displays a high quality of masterful design recalling the discipline found in the Prairie School buildings of the period. The two story brick block is set up on a concrete mudsill and is topped by a low hipped roof with a broad, central dormer. The entrance, placed on the far right side, is marked by a slightly projecting, flat-fronted balcony above it; to stress its location, the fenestration on the second story is shifted slightly to the right of center. Throughout, the windows are carefully subdivided into multiple lights and placed in openings which are simply cut from the brick walls; on the ground floor, the limestone sills are extended across the wall as a belt course; on the second story they rest only below the windows but the same material is found at the same height serving as the coping for the balcony. The building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Alterations: 1907, Thomas Tallmadge; 1925, Russell Walcott. Because this structure was subjected to a number of alterations by important architects, it fails to betray a single source for its design, though it still retains a certain homogeneous character.

Charles S. Kelly

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 210 Davis

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Ernest Mayo

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 large, three-story structure started as a Queen Anne design, a style characterized by its broken silhouette, projecting bays, and Palladian window in the south gable. An important architectural partnership altered it by adding a stucco coat, new cornices and string courses, a new portal to the south entrance, and, most conspicuous, a columnar porch on the southeast corner. The result is a modification of the original design rather than an incoherent mixture of styles. The integrity of this composite design is quite good.

Barry Bowen

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 305 Davis

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

original architect unknown 1890

alterations: Tallmadge & Watson 1913





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

This ensemble of shops and a service station represents the high quality of design possible when good materials and great care are exercised in providing needed commercial development in suburban downtowns. The forms are vaguely reminiscent of past styles. Notable is the excellent handling of stone and tile, and the careful siting of two disparate building masses in a complementary relationship to one another and to other structures in the immediate vicinity. The buildings were demolished in June 1978.

The architectural firm of Olsen and Urbain was well-recognized during the 1920's, known especially for the commercial and industrial buildings that they designed.



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 506-16 Davis, 1522 Hinman

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1934

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Olsen & Urbain

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:

demol





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

This is a good but rare representative of a type of shop formerly common in the central areas of smaller towns. The shop fronts, installed in an early renovation, are also typical of something now extremely rare. A cast and wrought iron structure makes possible the large openings on the ground floor while supporting the brick second story. Its windows and cornice have the forms, the manner of brick laying, and the incising typical of the Eastlake style of decoration. The structure has excellent integrity, with the only visible alterations being in the painting of the brick and the 1948 replacement of the glass and glazing strips on the ground floor.

*Historically Handmade
Orchard Fruit & Flower Shop!
Berkeley's Cycle Center (1948)*



EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 610-12th Davis Street
 COMMON NAME: Orchard Fruit & Flower Shop/
 Berkeley's Cycle Center
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: see below
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: see below
 ORIGINAL SITE x MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL — H1 — H2 — H3
 ARCHITECTURAL — A4 — A5 — A6
 x A7 — A8 — A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

no architect known
probably c.1885;
new shop fronts added 1901



A4 A5 A9

This Beaux Arts discipline of this design is appropriate for a public building, while its stripped down clarity marks the period in which its important Chicago architect designed it. A pseudo colonnade set slightly behind end pylons stands before the blank wall; a simpler version of it forms the longer facade along the side street to the east, also faced in limestone. In the front, a full relief statue by Armin Scheler from 1940 (and representing Labor on the east end and Education on the west end?) stands above the entrance centered in each terminal pylon. Inside is a gilded representation of a mailman with a loaded mail/sack at each end of the lobby. The lobby's original terrazzo, marble, and plaster surfaces and the bronze fittings survive as do the exterior bronze handrails, entrance fixtures, and central flag pole. Only an automatic mail station at the west, narrow end of the lobby, the lighting fixtures projecting across the parapet, and the carefully designed ramp for the handicapped disturb the otherwise excellent integrity. The structure is listed in the State Survey.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The result of work by two important architects working in succession, perhaps with the intervention of a third one in the second phase is this large, conspicuous corner structure. Originally a double house, and then a highclass boarding house, its most recent reconstruction rendered it a three-unit residence (Now Condominium). The latest phase produced the primary visual impact, but the original armature and some of its surface is still clearly evident. The front facing the north is perhaps the most dramatic with its original random ashlar foundation holding a broad, recessed entrance arch flanked by unequal projections. These rise with flat fronts through three floors into prow-like gables; another appears on the east side. The roofs have stucco with boards articulating the fenestration, corners, and spandrels. The hefty eaves of the newest work contrast nicely with the small, almost delicate hipped roof dormers on the west side where top and bottom surfaces are original. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1300-02 Davis

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1887

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A.M.F. Colton

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A6
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Additional work by Walter Burley Griffin - 1909



1886



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This early L-shaped Gothic cottage grew gracefully from its original fabric. The original gable has an arched, bifore window above a projecting bay window that retains its original bracketed ornament and segmental arched windows. A large dormer and a one story addition nearly as wide as the original front was added to the east. Its roof runs from the original steeply pitched roof eastward through a curve to a tangent at a cornice that returns westward across the addition to the original east corner. Below it is a broad, horizontal window; a similar one exists on the east face of the addition. The shingles above the cornice and the width of the clapboards on the addition do not quite match the original surfaces, making the addition clear yet complementary with the original. Beyond this addition is later work which is hardly visible or disruptive. The building has very good integrity.

John C. Heller

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1306 Davis
 COMMON NAME: Same
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: (see below)
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: no known designers no
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL — H1 — H2 — H3
 ARCHITECTURAL — A4 — A5 A6
 — A7 — A8 — A9

prob. John H. Wesley, builder

OTHER COMMENTS:
 apparently 1864
 addition 1901 (minor one 1912)



1315 Davis

Original Designer – unknown

c.1875?

A4 A6 A9

Addition: E. Woodyatt

1916

This house combines an Italianate body exhibiting excellent integrity with a porch and entrance from 1916, also with excellent integrity. The original frame structure clad in wood siding rises to a low hipped roof. Across the front of the second floor are three windows with a fourth on the setback bay on the east side. This window placement is repeated below except that the fan - and side - lighted entrance substitutes for the window next to the setback. The windows are floor to ceiling and have broad surrounds with segmental arches, keystones, shoulders, and feet. Additional interest is supplied by the polygonal bay window on each side façade and from the cornice with very large dentils and moulding-framed panels with a central boss set between coupled scroll brackets. The added porch has Tuscan columns supporting a dentilated lintel; it crosses the entire front and turns into the setback with a broad curve.



J. M. Head





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is an excellent example of a chalet-type Queen Anne house designed by an important early architect and comes complete with textbook examples of that style's elements. The basic framed structure is quite simple; on the front one sees a broad, two-story base with a third floor in a full shingled gable of the pitched roof. Toward the back on the east side are a projecting second story and shingled gable with double peak dormers and on the ground floor, a greater projection covered by a hipped roof. Added to this are elements from the Queen Anne catalogue. In the front and slightly east of center, a pitched-roof porch with turnings in the gable define an arch; on the second floor a polygonal bay stands on each side of a circular window, each with a different form of multi light central window; in the projecting gable a recessed porch with turnings at its porch railing and raised lintel; and, on the ground floor at the north end of the east face, a circular projection with a hemidome. Additional interest comes from boards and window frames trimming the clapboard and shingle skin and from the gable's peak and rafters. Also warranting special notice is the excellent wrought iron fence across the front. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1316 Davis
COMMON NAME: Same
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1886
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: A.M.F. Colton
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 large stucco house with a high hipped roof gains character from its chaste Prairie School suggestions. The center of the main portion is marked by a shed-roofed dormer, by a pair of small windows below that, and by a hipped-roofed projecting porch with a peaked lintel. Triplets of double-hung windows flank the center portion on both floors. An east section is defined by a slightly lower roof and by a change in fenestration; here are casement windows in one widely peaked opening below and a pair of smaller arched ones above. Horizontality is stressed by a continuous stucco string course below the sills of the second floor windows. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1322 Davis

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Chas. Hancox

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:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This tall, stuccoed frame house has a front facing gable with rafters supported by braced purlins. A pair of double hung windows appear in the attic, and also at each extreme side of the second floor, while four more are bunched in the center of the ground floor. Toward the back on the east side a pitched roof projects, its ridge lower than that of the main roof. The entrance is in the angle of the two wings. The building has very good integrity.

Wolfgang M. W. Roth

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1326 Davis

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Chas Hancox

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:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This church, designed by an important Chicago architectural partnership, has a classic Greek Cross plan; the arched entrance is located in the Romanesque-derived tower. Built of red brick with a slate roof, the building's high design quality derives from its fine proportions and excellent use of brick as a substantive building material. The cross arms' corners are thickened to form pilaster buttresses; the tower's corners are treated as quoins; the cross arms' gables have brick laid as dentils; the tower's tip has an arched corbel table below the low pyramidal roof. The windows--three in each arm's end, single ones elsewhere--and the entrance, have brick arches with projecting extrados. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1332 Davis
 COMMON NAME: Church of God
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1904
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Atchison and Edbrooke
 ORIGINAL SITE MOVED
 SIGNIFICANCE:
 HISTORICAL H1 H2 H3
 ARCHITECTURAL A4 A5 A6
 A7 A8 A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

Church of God





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nice frame structure was done by an important Evanston architect. Running parallel to Davis Street is its pitched roof which, like those for the projection and the dormer, has a slightly flared lower section. The ground floor is shingled, and the second floor and gables are half timbered as is the polygonal bay at the center which ties the two floors together.

Immediately west, an arched canopy porch covers the entrance, and west of that is a one story, half-timber, polygonal bay above which is a dormer. On the ground floor of both the east and west ends is a deep, rectangular projection; above it is the gable which projects slightly on a heavy, corbel-supported sill. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1401 Davis (also, 1602 Wesley)

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:



City of Evanston



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nice frame structure was done by an important Evanston architect. Running parallel to Davis Street is its pitched roof which, like those for the projection and the dormer, has a slightly flared lower section. The ground floor is shingled, and the second floor and gables are half timbered as is the polygonal bay at the center which ties the two floors together.

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EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1401 Davis (also, 1602 Wesley)

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:



City of Evanston



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nice frame structure was done by an important Evanston architect. Running parallel to Davis Street is its pitched roof which, like those for the projection and the dormer, has a slightly flared lower section. The ground floor is shingled, and the second floor and gables are half timbered as is the polygonal bay at the center which ties the two floors together. Immediately west, an arched canopy porch covers the entrance, and west of that is a one story, half-timber, polygonal bay above which is a dormer. On the ground floor of both the east and west ends is a deep, rectangular projection; above it is the gable which projects slightly on a heavy, corbel-supported sill. The building has very good integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1401 Davis (also, 1602 Wesley)

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:





STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completely different from its neighbors to the east, also built in 1910 for Eda Hurd Lord, this two-story shingled house shows a design consistency, ingenuity, and a particularly interesting front door treatment. It is entirely sheathed in grey shingles and topped by a low gabled roof supported by brackets. Although of various sizes, all windows are shuttered and have 6/6 double-hung sash. The doorway of the house is its most significant visual feature. Located at the northeast corner, it is recessed behind the plane of the front wall, has brackets similar to those supporting the roof, and has a front porch resembling the design of a pergola..

79T27
1522 Davis Street

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1522 Davis Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

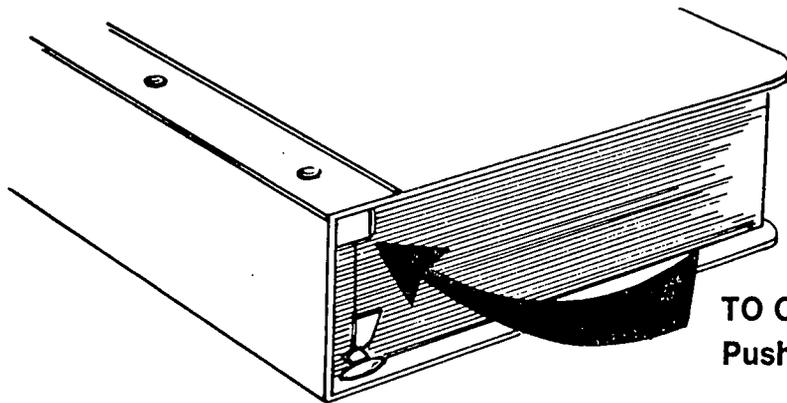
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
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OTHER COMMENTS:



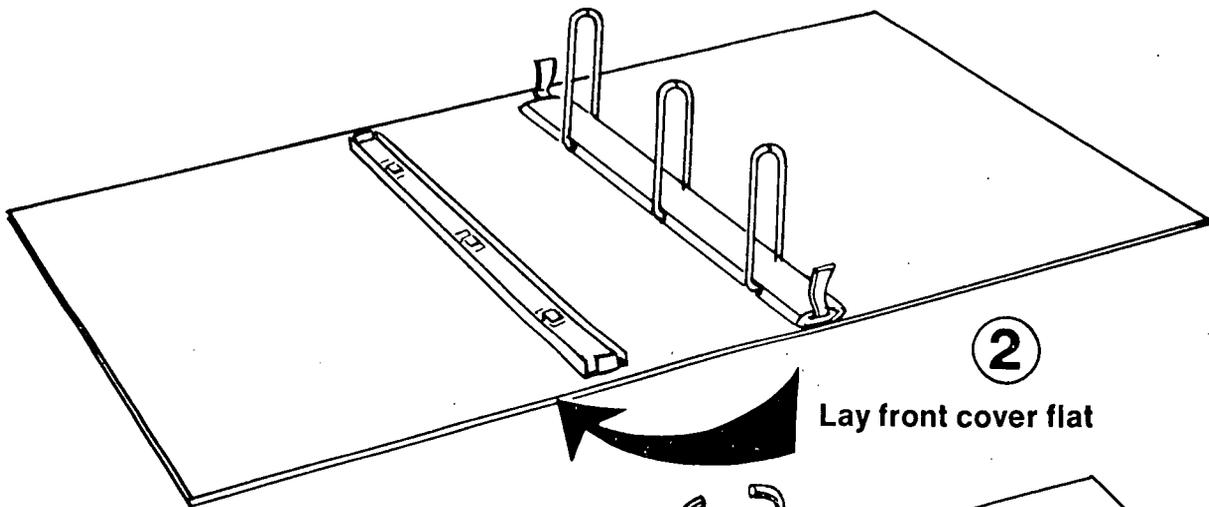


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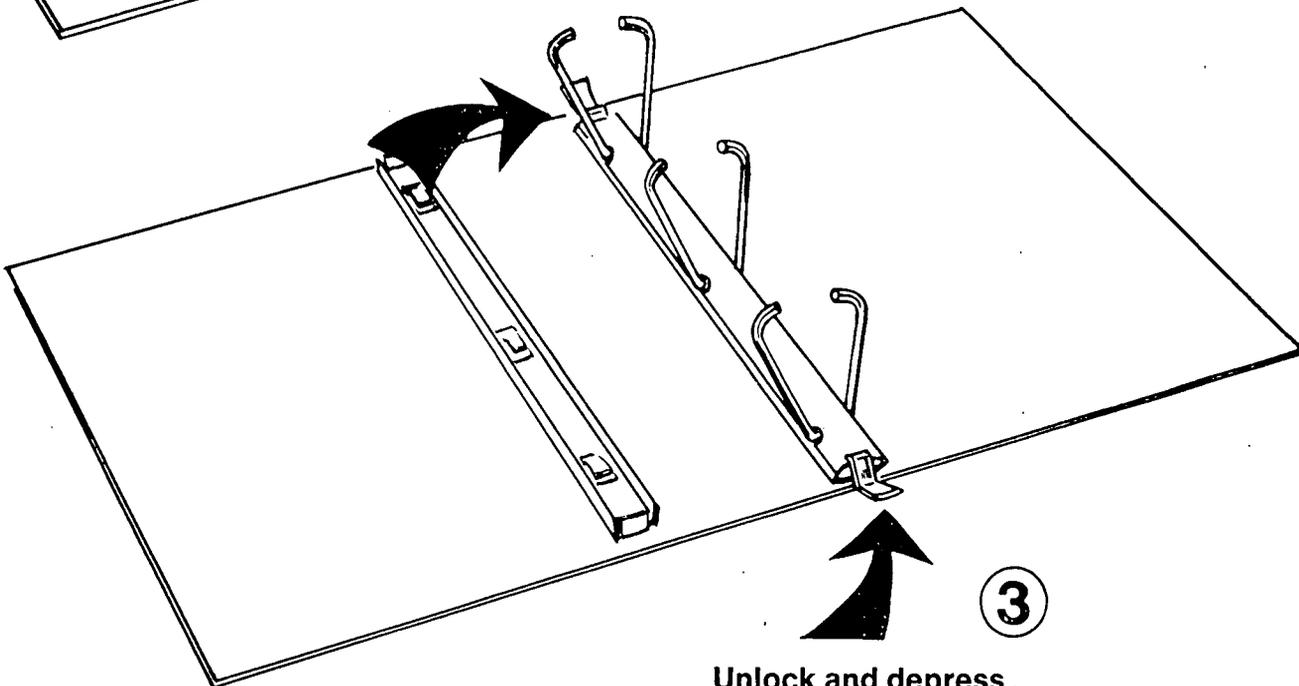
1

TO OPEN
Push in locking channel



2

Lay front cover flat



3

Unlock and depress
Lock Boosters® at top and
bottom to open arches
and load or unload sheets

Reverse procedure to
close and lock binder



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