

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

EVANSTON LANDMARKS

LAKE

THROUGH

MAPLE



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This residence, designed by an once active Evanston architect, is a straightforward but greatly simplified version of a period house which gains interest by avoiding explicit reference to any particular historical motifs. Instead, it strips down the architectural components to their basic architectonic shapes, using, for example, a simplified aedicule for the entrance and reduced Corinthian entablature at the eaves. The result is a composition that relies upon compact massing and clear proportions rather than decorative historical elements to give it its strength. The integrity of the building is basically good.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 204 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ernest Woodyatt

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: 1916

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:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This structure seems to be the result of various modifications, one of which was, records show, by Myron Hunt. The extent of his intervention make this quite a prominent and picturesque house.

207 Lake Street was also the long time address of Dean & Mrs. John H. Wigmore. Under John Wigmore's leadership as dean of the Northwestern University Law School from 1901 to 1929, it became one of the nation's leading law schools. Wigmore was an international authority on evidence, and was a famous lecturer at the time on the world's legal systems. He was noted as an authority on Japanese history, and had to his credit the ability to write and speak a dozen languages. A prolific writer, he was the author and editor of many books, including an important series on law.

He helped found, and was the first president of, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. International law was of long-standing concern to Wigmore, who was a forceful advocate for a more active role in foreign affairs on the part of the United States. In 1930, he was nominated to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague in Holland. There at the Hague in 1932 and 1937, he played a leading role in the first and second International Congresses of Comparative Law. One of the leading promoters for the establishment of the Inter-American Bar Association, Wigmore was a strong advocate of world-wide organization of members of the legal profession.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 207 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This structure, probably the oldest architect-designed residence in Evanston and he the first architect in the City, is a modified Italianate block. The central section of the front facade has been brought forward and a pediment lacking a horizontal cornice has been pushed above the eave line of the hipped roof. A porch with a central pediment has been added. It is supported by columns, the ones adjacent to the steps being coupled, above a low segmental arch. The aluminum siding, however, has emasculated the original surface and possibly, trim, at the openings.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 215 Lake  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1881  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Asa Lyon  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



Paul O'Connell  
Mrs. William Woolf

1981 Ev. Hist. Soc. Tour

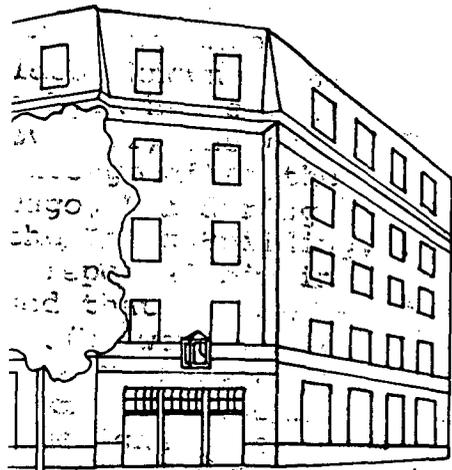
to be Part of  
n's History



(1)

2152 Lake Street

The home of Mr. & Mrs. John S. Chapman



Built 1881-82 for Michael and Mary Stockton Tiernan, this is Evanston's oldest known house designed by an architect. Asa Lyon had established a practice in Chicago by 1872, one of the many who came to rebuild Chicago after the fire; his offices were in Chicago, but during 1882-83 he also had space in the Index Building, 325 Davis. The Evanston Index reported him in "great demand" and he advertised that "in addition to making special designs, (he would) make selections for furnishing and decorating, and (would) try to study the interests of his clients in all cases." Lyon also designed the first Evanston Township High School, the Hinman Avenue School, and Simpson Market at Davis and Sherman. Plans preserved in the Historical Society reveal several changes to Lyon's design: the exterior was sheathed in narrow clapboards, the hipped roof terminated in elaborate cresting, and the "piazza" featured square columns, turned spindles, and bull's-eye motifs. Above the second story windows were incised floral and geometric motifs, similar to the fireplace decoration in the dining room (formerly the parlor). The house remained in the Tiernan family until 1945 when it was bought by Gordon Ewen, who had the wall between the library and living room removed to provide a larger living room.

Bank Evanston

Street  
Illinois 60204  
D.I.C.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large residence clearly presents many of the best features of the Italianate style. Its simple cubic block set under a truncated hipped roof is broken at the top by a triangular extension of the bracketed entablature to suggest a pediment above the entrance. Below that is a small half-round window which, with the Greek moulding around the entrance, suggests how closely related this style is to its predecessor, the Greek Revival. The triangular interruption in the entablature is echoed in the pediment in the middle window in the second floor. All the other windows have flat heads. The window frames are set neatly against the narrow clapboards to give the building a tight skin. A simple porch with four unevenly spaced posts crosses the entire front of the building. Deep shadows are created by this treatment and provide relief for the otherwise planar front facade. The integrity of the building is excellent.

During the period from the mid-1870's to 1895, this was the home of Alexander Hesler. Hesler came to Chicago in 1853, becoming a prominent early photographer in the city. After the Chicago Fire of 1871, he moved his studio to Evanston, where he photographed many Evanston notables.

The house also became the home of the L. C. Tallmadge family. Thomas Tallmadge spent his childhood years here, later to become a prominent Chicago area architect. Tallmadge involved himself with early city planning in Evanston, served on the first Art Commission, designed Evanston's present light fixtures, and was a noted architectural historian.

(continued on back of page)

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 216 Lake

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 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:

probably before 1879, 1870-73



From the mid-1950's to the mid-1960's the house was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Gale, during which time Mr. Gale was president of the Commonwealth Edison Company and a prominent Chicago business leader.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although this impressive Italianate residence is sheathed in metal siding of a width greater than that of the original clapboards, it still retains the essential characteristics of the style and of its own original excellent design. A steep gable in the middle third of the main block is edged with a continuation of the eave board. It is supported by a single bracket at each end, while the rest of the board has coupled brackets at each end. Each of the three second story windows is strongly vertical with two narrow double-hung windows, and the horizontality of the window heads is emphasized by a semicircular lift in the centers of the upper courses. The ground floor entrance is flanked by sidelights, and is set in a section of wall that projects slightly. The broad porch across the front extends westward beyond the original body of the building and has both posts and columns; above each is a coupled bracket recalling those in the eaves. The building's integrity is marred by later work, including the covering of the gable window with an ill-fitted storm window. Less damaging but more substantial additions include a two-story frame addition in 1911, improvements in 1934, and the enclosure of a porch in 1956.

Frank Cicero, Jr.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 222 Lake

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 checked="" 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:

Before 1879; probably 1869-74





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This design has good proportions and exhibits an interesting use of the corner site. The east facade is quite formal with four arched frames outlining windows and a columnar portico on the ground floor. Five linteled windows above are topped by a long hipped roof. The south facade is less formal. There, arched openings flanked by narrow side lights and a stone framed door are topped by a hood on the ground floor. Two double windows with lintels and an arched opening in the center appear on the second floor, and the short end of the hipped roof appears above. To the west a two-story wing with a garage projects; it is joined to the house by a one story reentrant block. The materials, brick, limestone, and glazed Spanish roof tile, work well together. The structure has excellent integrity.

This house was the home of Albert Marquis (1855-1943), founder and publisher of Who's Who in America, and all the biographical volumes which have been outgrowths of the first Who's Who.

Marquis, who came to Chicago in 1884 and issued the first business directory in Chicago (sold later to R. R. Donnelly), had the house built for himself. Having founded Who's Who in 1899 he remained the sole operator and publisher until the incorporation of the A. N. Marquis Co.

Later the house became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howes. Mr. Howes was a wealthy Lumber dealer in Chicago. He and his wife made many contributions to Garrett Biblical Institute, establishing a large scholarship and fellowship program there. (continued on back of page)

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 303 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: F. V. Prather

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

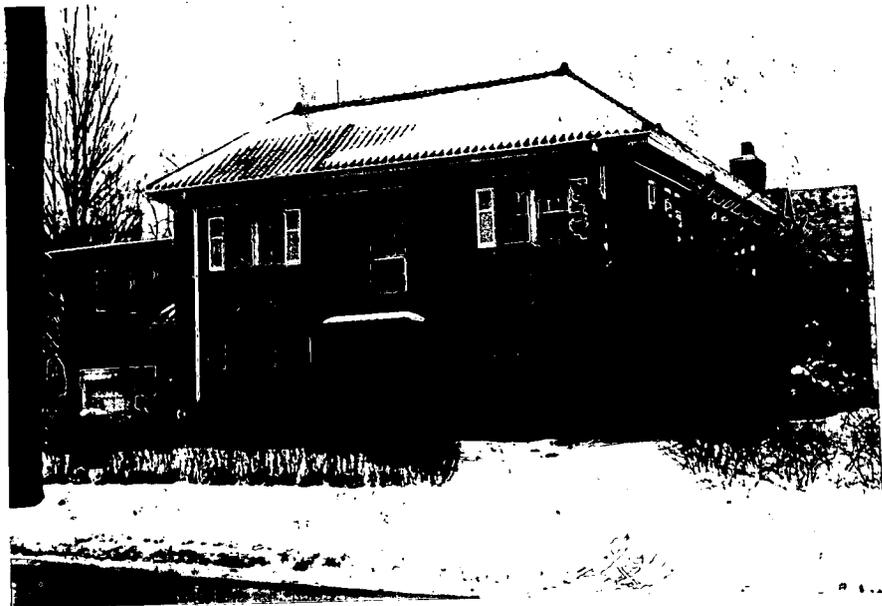


Both served as long time trustees. After the death of Mr. Howes in 1933, his wife had Howes Chapel built at the Institute in his memory.

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Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Brush

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A carefully studied recreation of the Greek revival style of the Western Reserve, this fairly recent structure presents with archaeological care a style that prevailed before Evanston was settled. Designed by an architect who worked for a short time in Evanston when closely associated with Evanston's Thomas Tallmadge, the size, proportions of the massing, relationship between openings and wall surface, and architectural details present the basic characteristics of the style. The addition to the east from 1950 maintains the character of the original design. The building's integrity is excellent.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 314 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1942

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William Alderman

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED 

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL  H  H2  H3ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

*J. H. + B. H. Blake*

*314 Lake*





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This rambling clapboard structure, apparently built in stages, has a variety of interesting elements. The principal facade, facing north, has three openings on each of its two floors. On the upper floor the window tops project slightly above the line of the eaves. The central window is set slightly to the east of center relative to the small round window centered near the top of the gable. An open porch with brackets connecting the round porch post with the lintel crosses this front and turns down the east side.

The east side has a cross wing set slightly to the north of the center of the principal wing. Large windows appear on each of its two floors, with smaller windows set in its splayed sides. The unsplayed gable is joined with the front face by brackets; its upper level has a fishtail-shingled skin. A small double hung window lights the attic. The peak here and on the north face has a short finial. Along the east side are three dormers set closely to the eaves and covering windows projecting from the wall into the roof plane.

Any possible additions, apparently ending with the alterations made in 1899, are difficult to distinguish. They were sensitive to the original stick style character of the house. The only recent intrusions, which are relatively minor, are in the rebuilding of the two large windows within the original frames on the east projection and the enlargement of a window south of that part.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 404 Lake  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c-1880-1899 c 1875  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

A6?

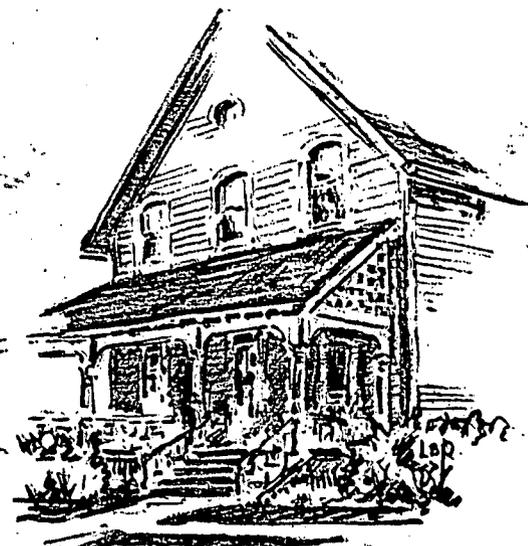
### OTHER COMMENTS; (Significance cont'd)

This is the best example in this section of Evanston of a stick style house. Its careful surface textures emphasize the placement of the gable and the projecting wings with their splayed corners, and they stress the rambling character of the massing, making it a pleasant, small-scale, picturesque composition typical of the period. Well maintained over the years, its original character remains nearly intact since the improvements of 1899 done by the early Evanstonian architect, Charles Ayars.



CITY OF EVANSTON, ILL.

1981 Ev. Hist. Soc. Tour



(2)  
404 Lake Street  
The home of  
Robert V. Hendershot

Said to have been moved from the lake shore, this house, whose main core is a balloon frame in the Chicago vernacular style, dates from the early 1870's. According to the 1879 directory, the earliest published in Evanston, Samuel H. McElwain lived here, but a notice in the Evanston Index in May 1874 stated that the McElwains had returned to their old home after living in Chicago for two years. The projecting wing on the west and the handsome porch that embraces the north and part of the east facades appear to be part of the original structure. Later owners, Ethel Gray and Robert L. Scott, began the series of changes that seem to dominate the picturesque composition. In 1899 Evanston architect Charles R. Ayars (1861-1934) designed a two-story house improvement, most probably the imposing bay on the east; five years later Ayars was the architect of a two-story frame addition of four rooms - the kitchen and family room on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs. The dormers on the east side may also date from this alteration, their repetition used to tie the addition to the main body of the house. Hidden from street view is the sleeping porch added at the southwest corner in 1918.

MES YOU HAVE VISITED TODAY  
of the Evanston Historical Society  
Evanston, and their husbands, for  
n these homes  
his drawings of houses 1 through 5  
rawing of house 6  
and Anne O. Earle for their  
criptions of the homes  
ry for producing the program  
blicity  
reception  
orations  
r entertaining the homeowners  
al Rug Co. for offering beautiful  
today  
free banking services  
the fruit punch  
for their famous Butter Wafers  
possible this expanded program  
s; we hope to see you next year!

THE 1981 HOUSE WALK COMMITTEE  
Jane Negronida  
Sharon Darling  
Joseph Blake, Chairman

of Evanston's history. . .

1890

JOHN J.  
HILL  
INC.

Church Street  
UN 4-5225

ng plumbing and heating  
for ninety-one years. . .

has supported us, and we  
live here.

continue.

How could this be  
considered a  
stick style house?







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This simple Victorian or Italianate cottage might be very early in date if the bull's eye window in the gable, a feature of the Greek revival, is taken as an indication of age. Otherwise, this clapboard building is a good example of a common building type, with segmental arched windows on the second and ground floor. Added interest comes from the addition, perhaps in about 1890, of a shingle style "stair hall" in the re-entrant angle on the west side of the building. The building has good integrity.

Jack Lynch

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 512 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1870?

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

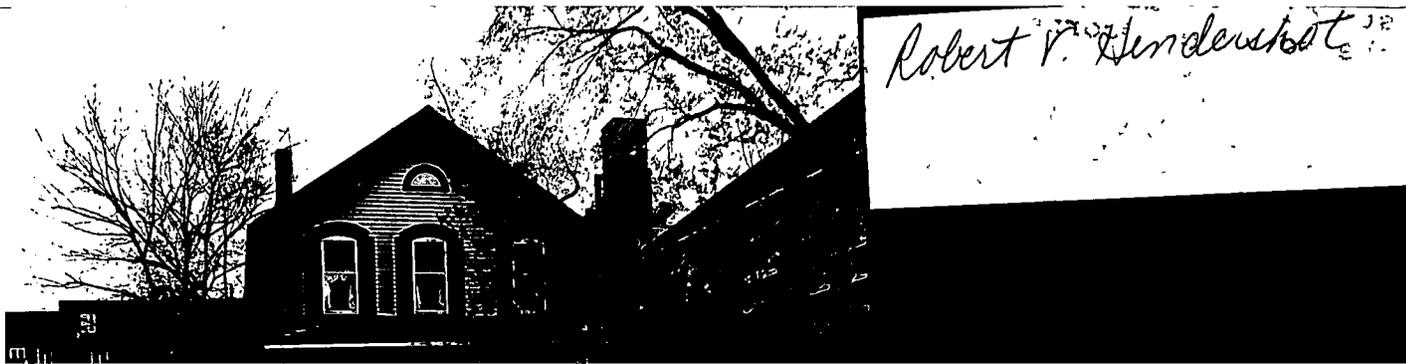
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED 

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<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:





Robert V. Henderson Jr.

WARRINGTON

c. 1870?

L.F.

Mr. J. W. Edwards Home

512 Lake

512 LAKE



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

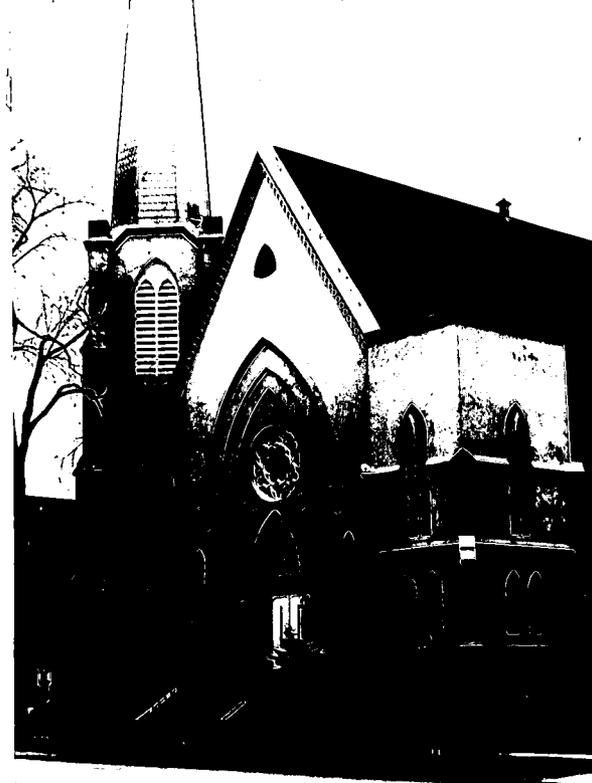
This early church is an excellent essay in the use of brick and Gothic form. The gables and the portals in the front and in the west structure have carefully designed brick work to add interesting details to the broad masses. Corbel friezes and pier buttresses line the edges and clarify the forms. The plan of the church is clearly revealed by the exterior's massing. The south tower, set at a 45 degree angle on the south east corner, is made even more prominent by its tall, thin polygonal tower. The building is a landmark in the popular sense, and an important member of the group of churches that define the space of Raymond Park. The building, despite restorations which are a result of its age, has good integrity.

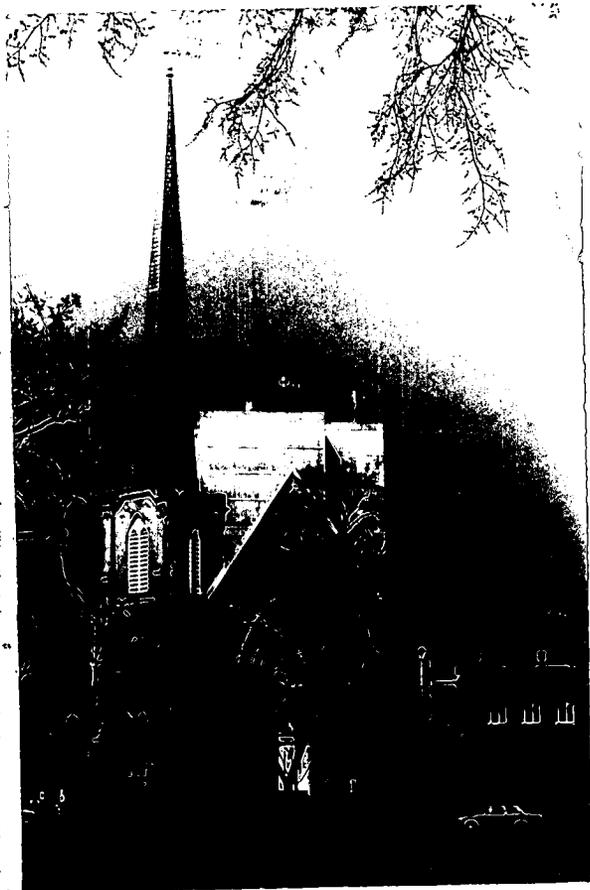
## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 607 Lake  
 COMMON NAME: First Baptist Church  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1875  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Cass Chapman  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This addition to a Gothic church by an important architectural partnership is carefully done, revising the Gothic interpretation to then current standards, but blending well with the older, higher structure. The creation of a yard to the north of the sanctuary and the studied relationship in scale between the openings, the projections, and the materials used is especially nice. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 607 Lake  
 COMMON NAME: First Baptist Church parish house  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1920  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL  H  H2  H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



George Stanislaus Smith

1012 Lake

G.S. Smith

1930

~~1012~~ A9

This long, low Mediterranean revival structure is topped by a tile hipped roof and its light brick walls are trimmed with limestone. The central section is set forward slightly and receives its own roof hip with a central, arch-topped, cooper roof ventilator. The ends project forward on the lower story as flat-roofed pavilions with pilaster-faced piers supporting the entablature and defining three bays. Two fully-rounded arched windows with blind tympana lead from each of these to the central projection. Between the two, slightly larger, similar windows in the central projection is a larger arched, slightly hooded entrance. A double hung window appears above each of these three openings, and another three appear in the second story on each flank, the sills of all these defining a belt course. The building has excellent integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large, conspicuous church by an important Evanston architect is built from a rusticated, irregular ashlar limestone of particularly appealing, warm buff tones. The front facade facing north originally had two Gothic windows flanking the portal set within broad, arched jambs. Now smaller doorways replace the pair of windows. A rose window and a sculpture niche stand above. On each end rises a three-story corner-buttressed tower topped by a tall, flared octagonal steeple, with a different arch form on each story below. Along the side facades are wall buttresses alternating with pointed arch windows. In the steeply pitched roof is a pair of gable dormers with pointed arches. On the south end are false, gabled transepts which house service spaces. The building has good integrity, and is listed on the State Survey.

Attached at the south is the rectory built of similar stone but with dressed limestone around the openings and at various structural locations. Its cubic three-story block is topped by a hipped roof and fronted by a two-story open porch, columnar on the ground floor and with piers on the second. It has good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

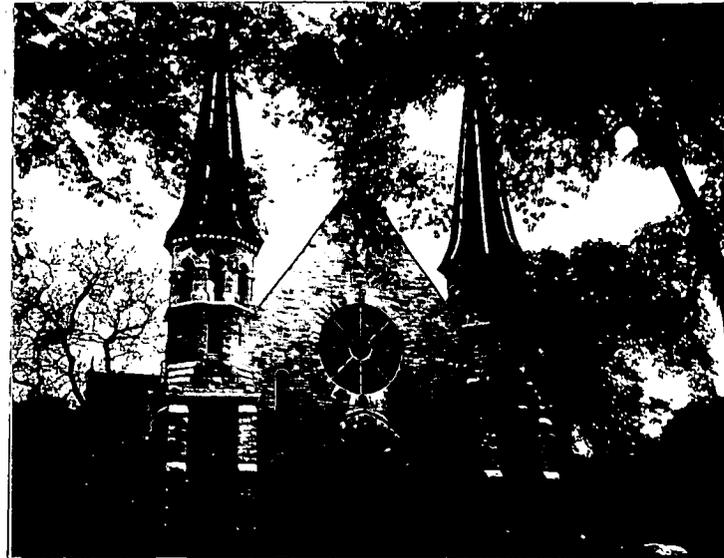
ADDRESS: 1032 Lake  
 COMMON NAME: St. Mary's Church  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1891  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S.A. Jennings  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

### SIGNIFICANCE:

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

### OTHER COMMENTS:

The Rectory is located at 1421 Oak Street and the builder was J.H. Murphy. It was built in 1904 and later had alterations.



**PLEASE ST. MARY'S CHURCH**

Please check this: My notes indicate that the church is A4, A5, A8, and A9, and that the rectory is to be done as a part of the complex but that its designation is A4, A5, and A9--i.e., no A8. The rectory is not to have a separate listing, and so it is encompassed within the A8 of the church--right?

*The rectory is within A4, A5, A9*

1032 Lake, St. Mary's Church S.A. Jennings

1891

#1421 Oak, Rectory

J.H. Murphy

1904 *and later alterations*

A4 A5 A8 A9

This large, conspicuous church by an important Evanston architect is built from a rusticated, irregular ashlar limestone of particularly appealing, warm buff tones. The front facade facing north <sup>originally had two Gothic windows flanking the</sup> ~~has a typical Gothic composition with a larger central~~ portal set within broad, arched jambs. <sup>Now smaller doorways replace the pair of windows.</sup> ~~and flanked by smaller entrances.~~ A rose window and ~~the~~ a sculpture niche stand above. On each end rises a three-story, corner-buttressed tower topped by a tall, flared octagonal steeple, with a different arch form on each story below. Along the side facades are wall buttresses alternating with pointed arch windows. In the steeply pitched roof is a pair of gable dormers with pointed arches. On the south end are false, gabled transepts which house service spaces. The building has <sup>good</sup> ~~excellent~~ integrity, and is listed on the State survey.

Attached at the south is the rectory built of similar stone but with dressed limestone around the openings and at various structural locations. Its cubic three-story block is topped by a hipped roof and fronted by a two-story open porch, columnar on the ground floor and with piers on the second. It has ~~very~~ good integrity.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the basic mass of this structure suggests that the core is thirty or more years older than the documented alterations, the result is a well designed structure covered with a hipped roof flanged at its widely projecting, thin eaves. In a wing that projects to the front the eaves break upward to form a low pedimental, stilted hood for the group of three windows that project into it. Below them, on the ground floor, is a wider bay window with thin, multi-light glazing. A wing projects to the west toward the back; and a two story entrance alcove has been placed in the reentrant angle. Here a prominent door is covered by a thin, segmental-arched hood carried on two Tuscan columns. Throughout the building the corners have been thickened to suggest pilasters or, because they lack capitals, corner buttresses. The building has very good integrity.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1319 Lake  
COMMON NAME: Same  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: see below  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: see below  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

### OTHER COMMENTS:

1870  
Original builder unknown (original date unknown)  
Ernest Mayo alterations 1912





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This simple L-shaped, two-story Italianate cottage retains its original massing, proportions, and windows and received its stucco coat when it was remodeled in 1925 or, more likely, when it was moved to this site from the southwest corner of Oak and Davis in 1916. The only additional alteration appears to have been the replacement of the original entrance (also from later date) with a Colonial fan light, double door with Colonial glass, and Italianate frame, all of which work very well with one another and with the original elements which dominate the appearance of the building. The north and east ends have gables with five pairs of brackets each. On the ground floor level of each gabled end is a projecting polygonal bay with segmental arched windows. A single biforme window appears above each of these, a pair of similar windows is on the second floor of the north face, a single one below them, and another one next to the entrance faces east. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1322 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1865

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

*Original builder unknown*

*(alterations Allen and Webster 1925)*



Thomas N. Muffett  
1322 Lake





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This typical Queen Anne house looks larger than it actually is due to its ample porch. Its plan is that of a T; the lower two floors are clapboard, the top floor has an intersecting pitched roof. The front gable is shingled; its base and attic have flared bases, and the mid-section wraps in to form a deep reveal for a pair of double-hung windows. The entrance is marked by a pediment that intersects the porch's sloping roof which is supported by thin Tuscan columns. The porch returns along the sides to meet the cross wings, turning with a square corner on the west and a curved one on the east. The building has very good integrity.

David G. Munson

1327 Lake

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1327 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1895-1883

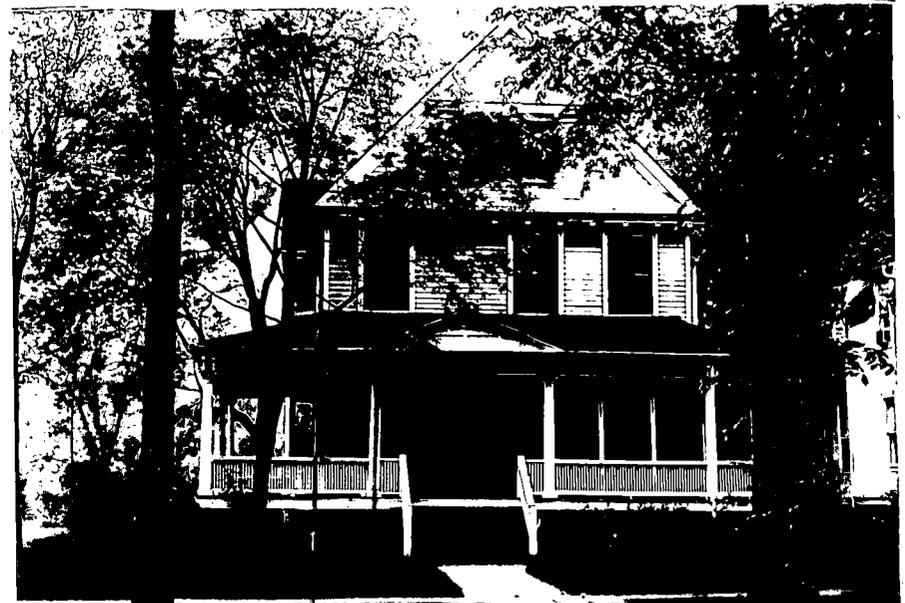
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This typical Italianate clapboard cottage has a T-Shaped plan and pitched roofs with the leg and its gable facing the street. In its gable is a pair of double hung windows with segmental heads under a single segmental-headed frame. The two floor-to-ceiling windows on the ground floor and the transom-headed entrance also have segmental heads. The entire front is crossed by a shed roofed porch with four square posts decorated with jig-saw cut-out haunches and a balustrade of single-bottle balusters. The east arm's end has a polygonal bay. The building has very good integrity.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1419 Lake

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1875-85

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This eye-catching Italianate house has a simple, cubic mass. Its hipped roof has wide eaves supported by pendant brackets set in a coffered frieze. Three regularly-spaced windows dominate the second floor; below are two windows and a door. The unusually wide surrounds around windows and door flare at the top to carry a shouldered arch with deep moldings. The porch, probably added later, has a roof carried by slim columns. The house has good integrity.

It was originally built for Daniel Bowdish on the north side of Lake Street at the head of Ashland Avenue. At that time Ashland Avenue was called Lincoln Avenue and ended at Lake Street, resuming for half a block at the rear of the lots on the north side of Lake Street and continuing as far north as Grove Street. In 1871, Thomas A. Cosgrove, who had laid out the subdivision shortly before the Chicago Fire, sold the lots that are now Ashland Avenue north of Lake Street to Daniel P. Bowdish, an Evanston horseshoer. By 1873 Evanston Index was bragging, "We venture that the house now put up by Mr. Bowdish on Lake Street will bear favorable comparison with any houses in the country for solidity of foundation, excellence of material and beauty of workmanship."

As early as 1889 the Village of Evanston filed suit to open Ashland Avenue. In 1906, more than sixteen years later, the condemnation proceedings were heard in court. Daniel P. Bowdish continued to live in the house until it was apparently moved to its present location sometime between August 1905 and June 1908. It is not known who bought the house and had it moved, but Sandy Trent, a policeman and watchman, and his wife Marie or Maria lived at 1613 Lake Street in 1909 and bought the property in 1911.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1613 Lake Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Probably 1873

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



AB

① AP 1

It <sup>for Daniel Bowdish</sup>  
 This ~~Italianate house~~ was originally built <sup>on</sup> the north side of Lake street at  
 the head of Ashland Avenue. At <sup>that</sup> the time Ashland Avenue was called Lincoln Avenue  
 and ended at Lake Street, resuming for half a block at the rear of the lots on the  
 north side of Lake street and continuing as far north as Grove <sup>Street</sup>. In 1871, Thomas  
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 surrounds around windows and door flare at  
 the top to carry a shouldered arch with deep  
 moldings. The porch, probably added later,  
 has a roof carried by slim columns. The house  
 has good integrity.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A good design by an important architectural partnership, this structure is a good example of Tudor motifs and decorative devices retaining their vertical emphasis while being transformed under the influence of the Prairie style. Of the four materials used--stucco, wood, slate, and brick--only the roof's slates are used without the high degree of stylization that gives the design a greater homogeneity than such a broad range of materials would otherwise allow. The variety of windows on the front, each based on a narrow-wide-narrow division, are obviously placed in response to interior requirements, but they are worked well into the exterior design. The integrity of the structure is quite good.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1000 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<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:

*Howard L. Gottlieb*





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The brick ground floor standing above a low freestone sill supports a half timber second story and a high pitched roof whose gable, also half timber, faces the front (east). Projecting to the north is a two-story entrance structure covered by a pitched roof.

The upper story and high attic project over a porch in the front and are sustained by carefully wrought timbers. On the second story, two broad, timber-framed polygonal bays project slightly from the surface. Above them, the sill of the attic's frame projects out to the plane of the front of the projecting bays below. The attic is lit by a strip of four double hung windows whose upper sashes have diagonal lights. The gable rafters are supported by projecting purlins that complement the ends of the projecting struts supporting the attic window's sill. Near the re-entrant angle of the northern projection is a tall chimney that carries up the brick of the ground floor. The brick in this section is laid to produce complex forms and openings.

Except for the placement of asphalt shingles on the roof, the structure appears to be unaltered.

Designed by a Chicago architectural firm that was closely allied to those who formed the Prairie School, this English Half Timber structure shows the concern for natural materials used structurally to form an impressive effect, an important consideration to that group. A large and well designed structure, it has a variety of decorative elements that reveal its proximity in time to the high point (locally) of the Queen Anne style. It is the oldest surviving

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1012 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1894

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Spencer and Kendall

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: (Significance cont'd)

structure overlooking the lake in this section of Evanston, and the first English Half Timber house built in Evanston.





521000 4 Kennell  
894  
A5 A9

894

Lakeshore Blvd.  
Lakeshore Blvd.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

City of Evanston

This masonry structure has a powerful presence which is derived from its simple massing.

The building is a cubic mass topped by a hipped roof. On the east (front) face in the roof's center is a hip roofed dormer with a copper facade holding three slim windows separated and framed by pilasters, with an additional pilaster at each end. A similar dormer appears on the south side. Centered like the dormer in the front facade is a large window in the second story, with another north of it. Across the first story runs a broad porch sustained by five simple Tuscan columns, two at each end and another slightly south of the center.

The symmetry of the cubic mass is broken by the large, three-story tower rising to a conical turret standing on the southeast corner. The balance broken by the corner tower is restored by a porte cochere in the middle of the north facade. The bottom of the tower's conical roof is slightly flared. The third floor windows have a central column with spiral flutes and soft carving in their capitals. They complement the elaborate forms of the dormer face. Similarly, the texture of the masonry on the tower's third story becomes close-grained, complementing the elaborately worked copper eaves of the roof.

All the roofs are slate, and the masonry and the entire structure is made of alternating courses of tall and short rough-hewn ashlar.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1040 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: John Turner Long

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: (Significance cont'd)

Designed by the Chicago architect John Turner Long, this simple but large residence is one of the earliest on this stretch of the lake front. Its simple massing and touches of decoration make it both representative of its period and a well integrated and effective example of a cross between the castellated and the Queen Anne styles.





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All the roofs are slate, and the masonry and the entire structure is made of alternating courses of tall and short rough-hewn ashlar.

Murray Clay

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1040 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: John Turner Long

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: (Significance cont'd)

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This highly formal design by an important architectural partnership has elements of the Tudor and also the discipline of the Prairie style. A simple, truncated hipped roof acts as a cap to the main building block which has a ground floor of slightly battered brick walls and an upper floor with vertical, pseudo half timbering. Slight irregularities enliven the design--the segmental-arched entrance is slightly south of the center of the building block, a one story porch enclosed by Prairie piers stands at the southeast corner, and the second story windows project slightly beyond the wall plane. Additional details such as the urns on the porch podia and the excellent window glass add elegance. The structure has excellent integrity.

This well designed structure was produced by an important architectural partnership that was a part of the Prairie school. One of its principals, Thomas Tallmadge, was important in Evanston's architectural and civic life. This building shows a clear understanding of English half-timber design principles, but has stripped them down to their essential qualities and subjected them to the rigid discipline of the Prairie style with its tendency to stress articulation and simple geometric masses. The result is a distinguished and formal design which lacks pretense.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1114 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<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:



Mr. / Mrs. Paul Brown  
1114 56



Knolly, v Watson

1909

A4, A5, A9

1114 Lake Shore Blvd.

1909



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This restrained brick Georgian house is two stories high with a third story hidden behind a balustraded parapet above the simple cornice. An open porch with a flat roof supported by thin columns projects to the south, and a full height entrance wing projects on the north wall behind the front (east) facade. The entrance is delicately scaled. Its side and transom lights are set within a shallow portico held by thin Ionic columns. Above it, behind the spindle parapet atop the entrance portico, is a thin Palladian window set within an elliptical arched reveal. A chimney rises through the silhouette on the north end of the main block near the entrance. On each floor of the main block are four multilight double hung windows with a flat arch of stone with triple, emphatic keystones providing ornament.

The simple structure is set on the north end of a large lot which descends in the direction of the lake across a parterre and a balustrade. There are no visible alterations.

Evidently the product of an important Boston firm that designed a number of important Chicago buildings, this dignified design shows the restrained elegance of the Georgian style that depends on the clear use of a few traditional materials and the careful proportioning of mass and decoration. A good design, it exemplifies a style important in American architecture that is not often found at this time in this region.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1130 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

Charles Hogdon with Charles Coolidge, hence, Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge





~~WINDMILL WINDMILL~~

CELESTIC

1911

A4 A9

1911

136 LAKE Shore Blvd



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This large house was designed by an important firm and is closely related to the Prairie style; the original architects added the central gable and the north porch in the 1920's. Subsequently, the south porch has been enclosed. The design remains a well integrated example of their work. A central vertical axis is played off against the broad horizontals established by the eave boards and by the balustraded wall at the sidewalk. Good brick work and high quality Prairie glass add important small-scale detail.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1136 Lake Shore Boulevard

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





— Marriage + Wages —

10

2-6

136 Lakeshore Blvd.

10-10-10



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This highly stylized design derived from Tudor precedents was designed by a west coast architect. The house presents a long, shallow frontage to the lake with only a broad chimney as an accent on the north end. Its English bond brick wall is touched up in several places with limestone. The two gables of unequal height and the chimney break up the long, pitched slate roof; between the gables is the formal stone-trimmed entrance. Each gable has a projecting copper bay with highly abstracted forms; the northern one reveals the presence of a high ceilinged, interior living space. The building has a high degree of integrity.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1140 Lake Shore Boulevard  
COMMON NAME: Same  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Harwood Hewitt  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL  H  H2  H3  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This yellow brick two-story structure is a substantial house of Spanish derivation similar to several found in northeast Evanston and south Wilmette. It is almost identical to 2770 Garrison Avenue, also by Benedict J. Bruns. Bruns is noteworthy for having designed several structures in northwest Evanston.

The building's most significant design feature is its elaborate stonework. Stone molding in a Baroque curve-counter curve pattern surrounds the recessed front door and the two multi-paned second-story windows, which repeat the curved pattern in their lintels. Over the doorway, on the second story, is a quatrefoil window, also surrounded by stone moldings. On the first floor, twisted stone pilasters with Cornithian capitals supporting a narrow horizontal band of foliate ornament separate three arched French doors linked by a shallow wrought iron balustrade. These form a shallow curved bay. Both the bay and the structure's hipped roof are sheathed in green tile.

79Y86  
H. Leeborg House  
2410 Lawndale Avenue

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2410 Lawndale Avenue  
COMMON NAME: H. Leeborg House  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Benedict J. Bruns  
ORIGINAL SITE: X MOVED; \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3  
ARCHITECTURAL \_\_\_\_\_ A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6  
                  X A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9

OTHER COMMENTS:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a very good example of a bungalow, a common house type of the period which has added importance because segmental-arched windows give it an added grace, and the art glass survives in the prominent openings. The yellow brick, one-story structure puts its narrow end with a hopped roof toward the street. Another hipped roof, slightly smaller, advances forward, broken into by a small dormer with a broad, arched gable board flattened by a roof descending as if a jerkin head. The front's north side is opened with an arch to a recessed porch. Most of the rest of the front is occupied by a broad, projecting polygonal bay with its own hipped roof centered on the dormer, its corners with battered buttresses and its faces opened with windows, the one on the front twice the breadth of the others. Restoring balance is a tall chimney rising on the south side of the main block. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2525 Lawndale Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: B. J. Bruns

ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	_____	II1	_____	II2	_____	II3	_____	II.0
ARCHITECTURAL	_____	A4	_____	A5	_____	A6	_____	
	<u>X</u>	A7	_____	A8	_____	A9	_____	
ENVIRONMENTAL	_____	GE11	_____		_____		_____	

OTHER COMMENTS:

Bungalow





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This restrained two-story brick four-flat is the well designed product of an early Evanston architect. Its rather spacious entry hall is reached through a simple Georgian portico. The subdued Palladian window above the entrance and the four pilasters rising from the high basement ledge continue the style. Extensive porches terminating in piers carry a parapet which continues around the entire visible portion of the building and helps to reduce the scale of the building to something appropriate to the residential neighborhood in which it was built. The integrity of the building is quite good.*



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 417-19 Lee

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Edgar Ovet Blake

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The removal of the original porch and its replacement with inappropriate steps and parapet has seriously compromised the integrity of the entrance area, but the bulk of the building provides a good illustration of a simply massed brick Italianate house with a projecting polygonal bay down the side. The hipped roof rises to a low peak above a relatively thin cornice with single brackets. On the east section of the front facade of each floor is a pair of double hung windows, the ground floor ones taller than those on the second floor. On the west section is another second floor window above the transomed, sidelighted door. These openings, like those on the other walls, have segmental-arched lintels with ears and key-stones all made from a single piece of Joliet limestone, except for the larger hipped one above the door, where three pieces were used. Their material matches the brick walls in color.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1021 Lee

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1870-80? 1875

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown Geo Bradley

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:

*Connie Fitzgerald*

*ALVIN GOLDMAN*







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The stylistic sources for this brick residence (which has had a thin brown wash applied) are Spanish as shown by the tight, vertical units from which it is composed, the french windows behind wrought iron balconies on the second floor, the arched openings, and the tile roofs. The building has excellent integrity.

*Logan Whitcomb  
1113 Lee*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1113 Lee  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: M. L. Bein  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL  H  H2  H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





# STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story gable-roofed cottage is noteworthy for its integrity and fine detailing. Typical of the period, its facade has not been altered and its woodwork is exemplary. A roof steeply sloping toward the street tops the front porch that stretches across the front of the house. Supporting it are handsome turned posts connected by broad arches with perforated circular ornament in the corners. Both are paired narrow windows in the second story and the two windows adjacent to the front door are topped by segmental arches.

79Y12  
1227 Leon Place

# EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1227 Leon Place

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1880

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL

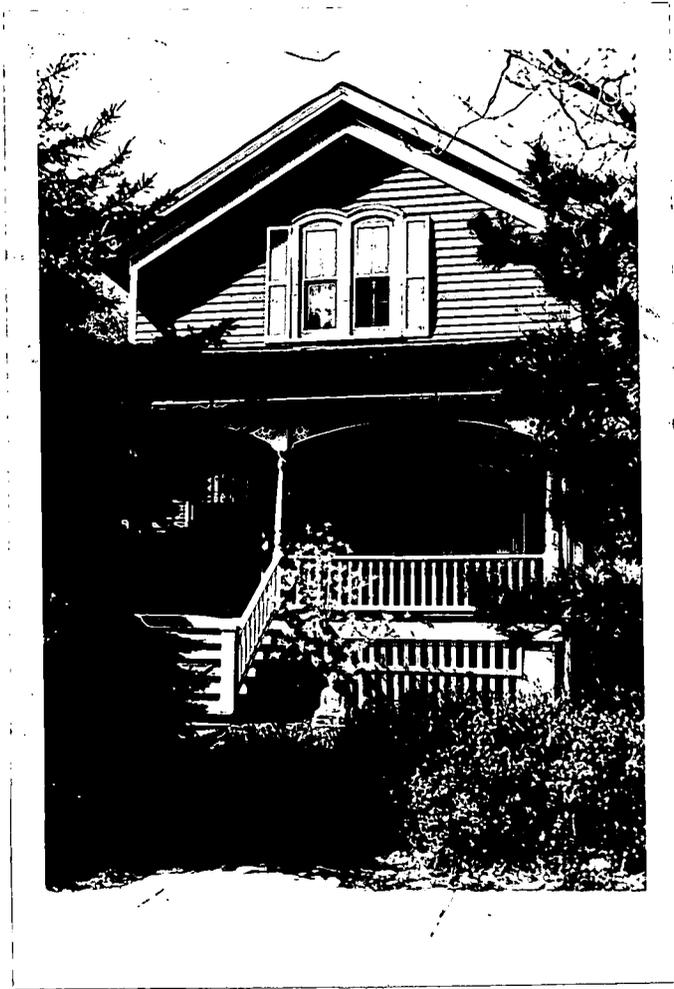
ARCHITECTURAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

<input type="checkbox"/>	H1	<input type="checkbox"/>	H2	<input type="checkbox"/>	H3	<input type="checkbox"/>	H10
<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"/>	
	GE11						

OTHER COMMENTS:





A5 A9

This small residence is a fine example of the shingle style work of this important architectural partnership. A soldier course provides a firm separation between the foundation and the ground floor, both in brick. The upper level is shingled beginning with a sawtoothed edge flare above a board belt. On the west the steeply pitched roof begins at the top of the brick wall while on the east side it starts at the top of the second floor level. A projecting pitch-roofed porch on the west side of the front, additional changes in the roof farther back, and flares at the tightly crooped eaves add interest, as do the three fields of diagonally-placed shingles, one in the porch gable, the other two between the pair of second story windows and the thin, coupled attic windows. On the east side is a brick polygonal projection topped by a flat fronted shingle one; on the west side is a projecting stair hall marked by ascending alternations of shingle fields and windows. Especially nice is the timber work at the porch. The porch's enclosure is the only disturbance to the otherwise very good integrity. The structure is listed in the State Survey.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small residence was built for Arthur Guy Terry, professor of history at Northwestern University for many years. It is an excellent example of the sophisticated, diluted Tudor-cottage style often used by this important architectural firm. The western third of the front is taken up by a slightly projecting gabled wing where a triplet of second story windows stands above a broad-fronted polygonal slate roofed bay. Here as elsewhere the windows are multilight leaded casements. Next to the reentrant angle is the entrance. A broad door is flanked by partial side lights and surmounted by a decorative semicircular lunette; all of these elements are contained within a modified Palladian motif of dressed limestone. A small wall dormer is above the entrance. A chimney penetrating the ridge on the west side encloses the composition there. Limestone reappears as simple corbels for the front gable's eaves. The roof ends at the gable plane which is an extension of the rough-laid brick of the lower story. The green slate roof provides a fine contrast in texture and color. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 625 Library Place

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1921

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Lowe and Bollenbacher

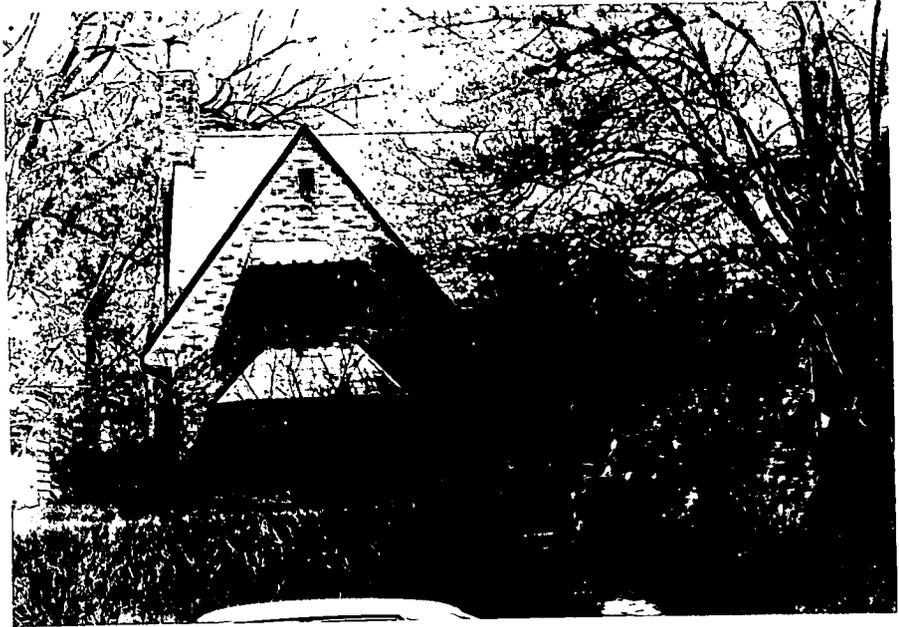
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





A5

⑤

~~This small residence~~ <sup>It</sup> is an excellent example of the sophisticated, diluted Tudor-cottage style often used by this important architectural firm. The western third of the front is taken up by a slightly projecting gabled wing where a triplet of second story windows stands above a broad-fronted polygonal slate roofed bay.

Here as elsewhere the windows are multilight leaded casements. Next to the reentrant angle is the entrance, ~~which was~~ <sup>is</sup> a broad door flanked by partial side lights, ~~enclosed~~ <sup>and surmounted by</sup> in a modified Palladian motif <sup>of</sup> dressed limestone, ~~with a decorative device in place~~ <sup>semicircular lunette;</sup>

~~of the window in the arch.~~ A small wall dormer <sup>is</sup> above the entrance, ~~is joined by~~ <sup>is</sup> another small window near the far west end tucked under the slightly projecting eaves, ~~to provide the only other opening in this wall.~~ A chimney penetrating the ridge on the west side encloses the composition there. Limestone reappears as simple corbels for the front gable's eaves. The roof ends at the gable plane which is an extension of the rough-laid brick of the lower story. The greenslate roof provides a fine contrast in texture and color. The building has excellent integrity.

\* This small residence was built for ~~Professor~~ Arthur Guy Terry, professor of history at Northwestern for many years.

Roycemore School

A4 A5 A8 A9

This well designed building by an important architectural form with strong Evanston connections occupies a conspicuous corner site. It opens toward the north with a U formed by parallel wings one of which extends south along Orrington. The wings are broken into a variety of units by gabled wings projecting slightly from the main stretch with its pitched roofs above two-story stucco walls. The main entrance in a projection facing Orrington is clearly marked by podia, three arches carried on columns, a highly stylized Palladian motif in the second story, and hipped-roof projections flanking the gable. The entrances facing north are more informal. No two of the projections are alike; some have pier buttresses at the corners, another has a projecting, half-timbered second story, another has brick arches above its linteled, ground floor windows. The landscaping is sparse, but the integrity of the structure is quite good. The building is listed on the State Survey.



## 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: 640 Lincoln Street

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1915

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge & Watson

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is an excellent representative of a bungalow, but its elements taken from the Craftsman and the Prairie styles provide it with a claim to special attention. Louis J. Stolle, a plasterer by profession, is listed as owner, architect, and mason of this stucco house. The pitched roof is supported by projecting, pointed purlins, the end ones supported by brackets that rise from battered, capped corners. The entrance is recessed on the west side. Projecting next to it and covered by an extension of the main roof with an independent western slope is a porch where the strip windows preserve the original muntins in the transom level. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 807 Lincoln Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1920

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: W.L. Boettcher

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:



807 Lincoln Street

W.L. Boettcher, builder

1920

<sup>A?</sup>  
This house is  
An excellent representative of a bungalow, <sup>but its</sup> The elements taken from the Craftsman and the Prairie styles provide <sup>it</sup> ~~this stucco covered house~~ <sup>a</sup> with claim to special attention. \* The pitched roof is supported by projecting, pointed purlins, the end ones supported by brackets <sup>that</sup> which rise from battered, capped corners. The entrance is recessed on the west side. Projecting next to it and covered by an extension of the main roof with an independent western slope is a porch where the strip windows preserve the original muntins in the transom level. The building has very good integrity.

\* Louis J. Stolle, a plasterer by profession, is listed as owner, architect, and mason of this stucco house.



## 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: 815 Lincoln Street  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL       H1       H2       H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL    A4       A5       A6  
                           A7       A8       A9

### OTHER COMMENTS:

J. A. Karkoun  
 815 Lincoln

A7 A9

This residence, by a local builder, is based on a simple box but is treated with additions and finishes which allow it to be a very good example of "contractor's prairie." The main box has a hipped roof with soffited eaves. The pair of second story windows sit in a stucco field which boards subdivide into panels. Beginning at their sill level is the shingle covered wall which extends beyond the box and has battered ends. On its west side is a small balcony. In front of most of the east section in front is a screened porch with a very low hipped roof supported by shingled posts and with battered ends for the wall below the window sill level. The entrance is on the west beyond an open porch defined by a shingled parapet. The building has very good integrity. It is listed on the State Survey.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in a predominantly residential neighborhood, this tall limestone church is noteworthy for the excellence of its design. It has walls of irregularly placed rectangular blocks of limestone supported by attached buttresses. Its sanctuary is topped by a gable roof with a small blind arch set in the point of the gable. Beneath this arch, a large stained glass window with ornamental tracery focuses attention on the center of the building. The arched entry, located just below the window, is flanked by narrow inset leaded windows, buttresses, ornamental wrought-iron lanterns, and wrought-iron railings. Inset double doors with elegant wrought iron hinges open into the sanctuary. A square bell tower with a double-arched bent opening and a crenellated parapet is set in the southwest corner just behind the plane of the gabled front wall of the sanctuary. Structures to the rear, also of limestone, complement this beautiful building.

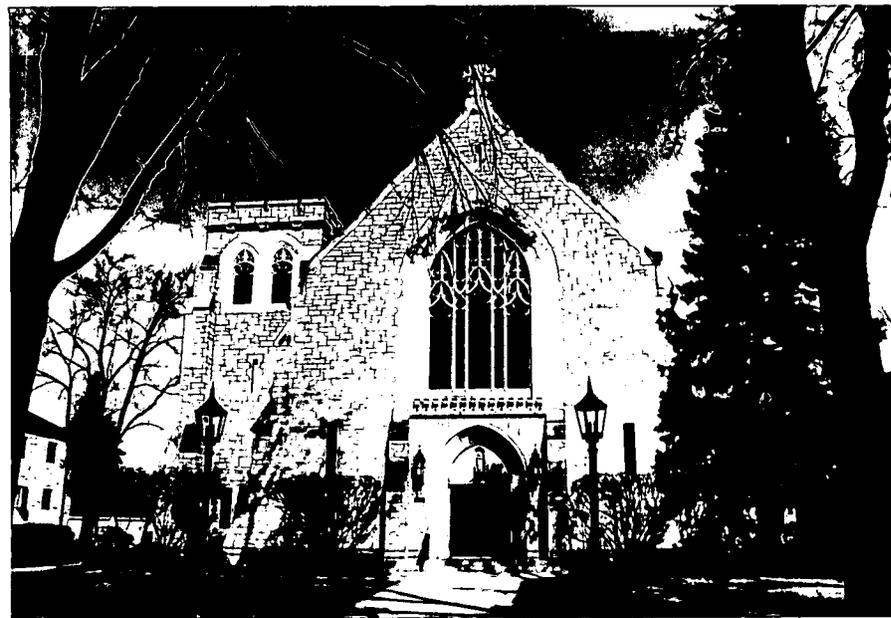
St. Athanasius Church  
1601-07 Lincoln Street  
79Y88

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

**ADDRESS:** 1601-07 Lincoln Street  
**COMMON NAME:** St. Athanasius Church Complex(church,rectory,  
**REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:** and school)  
**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1936 (church) 1956 (rectory)  
**ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:** Unknown (school)  
 McCarthy Smith and Eppig (church)  
**ORIGINAL SITE:**  X  **MOVED:** Thomas E. Cook (school)  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Unknown (rectory)

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

**OTHER COMMENTS:**





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### St. Athanasius Rectory Building

Complementing the adjacent church, the two-story rectory is also built of limestone with attached buttresses in several arched openings. The first floor front windows are leaded arched casements, while the rest of the building has multi-paned casements. The L-shaped structure is capped by a gable roof as is the entrance porch that faces the side of the church. A molded arched door opens into a porch that has sidewalls lighted by double, rectangular openings with stone tracery. Like the church next door, this prominent structure displays a high-degree of design excellence.

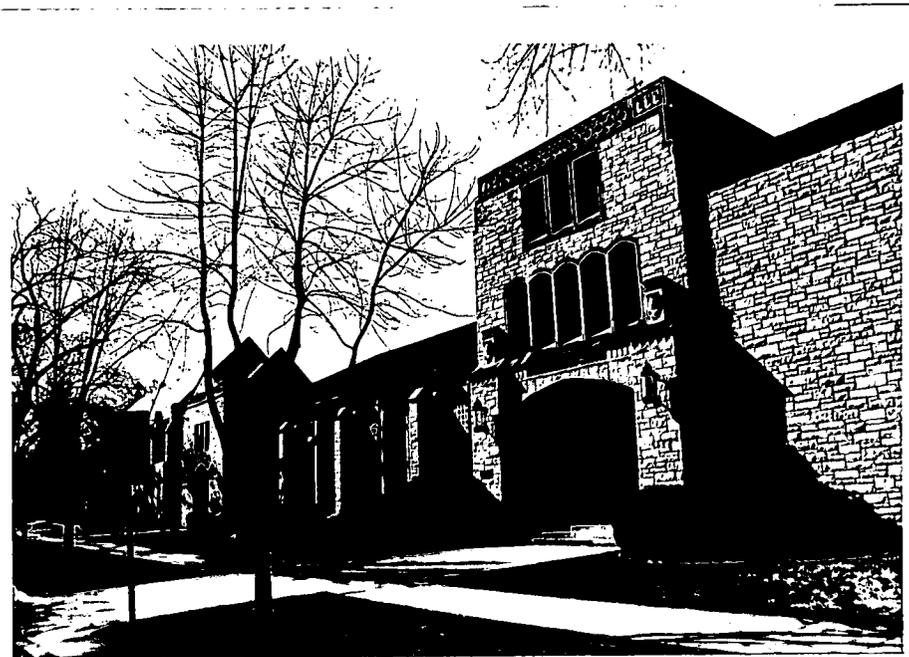
### St. Athanasius School Building

Part of the large church complex, its adjacent school also occupies a prominent place in the otherwise residential neighborhood surrounding the buildings. Like the church and rectory, it has handsome design features. Of particular note is the rectangular entrance tower. Here, an inset arched doorway is topped by a broad leaded window and flanked by engaged buttresses. Above the buttresses are stone shields separating a row of five arched leaded windows. Above, are three rectangular leaded windows and an ornamented stone parapet. Windows on the side of the structure, separated by engaged buttresses, have stone mullions. To the north of the entrance is a walled courtyard with an arcaded entry to the north. To the south of the entrance, glass bricks fill the arched openings separated by buttresses. A small cupola tops the gable roof of this section of the structure, which is the gymnasium. There is a second, smaller entrance tower to the south of this row large glass brick openings.

79Y89

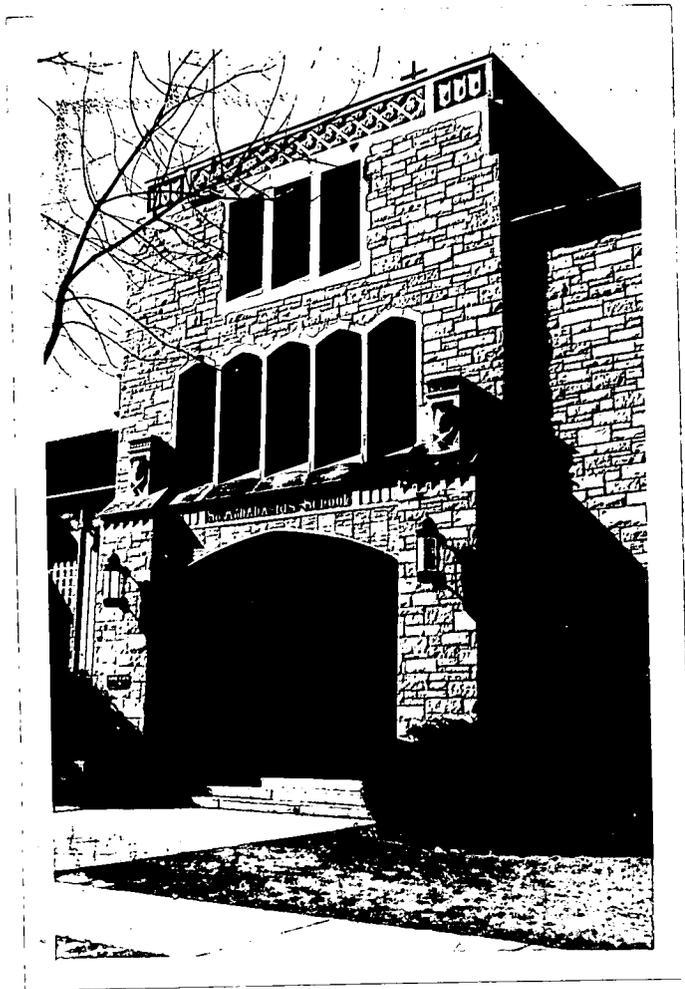


Rectory Building



School Building







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A careful blending of two, often disparate styles, this house has a unique unity and distinctive quality. A hip roof tops a two-story cube with a high cornice carrying a moulded pendant bracket between each bay. Across the front facade are three six-over-six windows above three six-over-nine windows. A similar pairing occurs in the first bay on the west facade but then changes when a framed doorway appears in the center, a thin window above it, and a different window form follows on each floor to the north. The walls are off-white brick except for raised strips of red brick describing quoins and occupying two courses below the cornice and three as a string course between floors. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2115 Lincoln Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1873

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles Browne (developer)

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 checked="" 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:

Remodeled, c. 1930, Lowe & Spear





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Making good use of its corner site, the design by an important architectural partnership with deep Evanston roots has a pleasing balance of forms along both streets. On the north facade a hipped roof rises above a projecting front, its peak only as high as the ridge of the truncated hips behind. The front is framed by piers containing the distinctive fenestration favored by the firm with a pair of thin windows flanking a larger opening. A similar but narrower projection with a narrower central window faces east immediately south of this facade. Beyond it is a recessed entrance marked next by another, larger but similar projection. Its roof extends southward as it rises to the highest hip on the house which then descends to run along a ridge to the southern hip where a series of windows is grouped to terminate the design. The brick walls meet the eaves by changing first to a thin stucco cornice which runs into the stucco of the eave soffits. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2200 Lincoln Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Tallmadge and Watson

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This frame, stuccoed residence was designed by an important architect and Evanstonian. Its pitched roof is opened with a central, broad, shingled dormer; the section above its triple windows is enriched with boards attached to its gable rafters. The front's second story is articulated into six bays with boards that support paired slat brackets rising to the eaves. Double-hung windows with multiple light upper sash, the standard window form in this face, appear in the penultimate bays. Centered below the eastern one is a bracketed, hipped roofed porch with trellis work above its shingled parapet. Below the other window is a fixed pane flanked by smaller double-hung windows, the balance of those bays taken up with trellis work that then is joined above the opening. On each end wall the central section projects, carrying the roof with it. The projection on the west end is an extensive, two story affair with a roof at each level, the lower one bracketed, and rows of casement windows. Those on the second story are later additions, but they do not detract from the original design. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

**ADDRESS:** 2319 Lincoln Street  
**COMMON NAME:** Dwight H. and Lucy Fitch Perkins House  
**REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:**  
**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1904  
**ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:** Dwight H. Perkins  
**ORIGINAL SITE**  **MOVED**

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

<b>HISTORICAL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> H1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> H2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> H3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> H4 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ARCHITECTURAL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> A7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A9 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> GE11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**OTHER COMMENTS:**





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by an important Evanston architect, this frame, cubic house is topped by a high hipped roof with long flares out to its boarded, soffited eaves. An extensive projection with its own similar roof takes up the western third. Here, where battered buttresses occupy the corners, is the side-lighted entrance beneath a shed roof and, above it, a pair of double-hung nine-over-one windows like the others on this floor. On this level, boards define the corners, the window sill level, and the window head level below a gap of stucco at the wall's top. Vertical boards cross the entire second floor and enclose two pairs of windows. Between those pairs, in the attic, is a shingled, hipped roofed dormer with a six-over-one window; another similar one appears in each end hip, and a much smaller one is centered above the entrance. In the center of the ground floor is an unequal tripartite ("Chicago") window, and to its east is a row of four small four-light windows. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2405 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1906  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Dwight H. Perkins  
ORIGINAL SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL: H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10 \_\_\_\_\_  
ARCHITECTURAL: A4 XX A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL: 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.

*Dr. James W. Crawford*  
2001

# EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2418 Lincoln Street  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert Seyforth  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL       H1     H2     H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL    A4     A5     A6  
                           A7     A8     A9

OTHER COMMENTS:

# ROBERT E. SEYFARTH, ARCHITECT

STUART B. COHEN, FAIA



FIGURE 1 ROBERT SEYFARTH, CA. 1935. PHOTOGRAPHER: HELEN MORRISON. SEYFARTH DESIGNED A HOUSE FOR HER IN 1935. COURTESY STUART COHEN.

Except for a cadre of homeowners and a few architectural historians, the work of Robert E. Seyfarth is virtually unknown. Primarily a residential architect, Seyfarth was a contemporary of David Adler and Howard Van Doren Shaw, who was nine years his senior. However, unlike the mansions for Chicago's elite designed by those architects, Seyfarth's houses were modest by comparison, designed for well-to-do merchants and businessmen. Seyfarth's talent as a designer of houses is evident in his handsome proportions, careful massing, elegant detailing, conscious manipulation of scale, and fine control of space and natural light.

Robert Edward Seyfarth (Figure 1) was born in Blue Island, Illinois, in 1878, the son of Edward Seyfarth, a prominent local businessman and hardware storeowner, and his wife, Clara. After attending primary school in Blue Island, Seyfarth enrolled in the Chicago Manual Training School, a vocational high school where he probably studied architectural drafting and construction. In 1898 after his graduation, Seyfarth went to work for the prominent Prairie School architect, George W. Maher, a position he may have obtained through William Weber, president of the First National Bank of Blue Island, who would have known Robert's father. Maher had just completed a house for Weber at 12956 S. Greenwood Ave. in Blue Island.

In 1903 while working for Maher, Seyfarth built his first house. He had married Nell Martin and constructed a small house for himself and his bride at 12852 S. Maple Avenue in

Blue Island. The house was even more Wrightian in its cubic form and details than Maher's work. During his apprenticeship, in addition to residential projects, Seyfarth worked on Maher's designs for Northwestern University's Patton Gymnasium and Swift Chemistry Building. He also supervised the construction of James A. Patton's house on Ridge Avenue in Evanston.

Seyfarth also began designing on his own. In 1908, his H.C. Dickinson House at 7150 S. Yale Ave. in Chicago was published in the February issue of *House Beautiful* magazine. A brick structure with a projecting full-width second-floor porch and low-hipped roof, it is similar to the Prairie-style house Seyfarth had built for himself in 1903.

By 1909 Seyfarth was ready to open his own private practice. In the process of supervising the construction of several Maher houses in Highland Park, he saw an opportunity for himself in the wealthy North Shore suburb. He sold his house in Blue Island and built a new home at 1498 Sheridan Road in Highland Park in 1911. Seyfarth's move to Highland Park was not unlike Frank Lloyd Wright's move to Oak Park, where the construction of his fashionable Shingle-style house served as an advertisement of his skill as a residential architect. It is interesting that Seyfarth's new house was unlike his earlier Prairie-style home in Blue Island. Instead, it was a modest, one-story, traditional-looking house with a gambrel roof and tall double-hung windows.

FIGURE 2 STEWART HOUSE,  
1442 FOREST, HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS,  
CA. 1913. COURTESY STUART COHEN.



His decision to move to Highland Park was a good one. By the mid 1920s he had built over a dozen houses within two blocks of his home. The best of these early houses is the Alexander Stewart house (Figure 2), built in 1913 at 1442 Forest. Volumetrically simple, the Stewart house has a hipped roof, overscaled double-hung windows with shutters, and an arched Georgian-style entry canopy supported on scrolled brackets. The most unusual feature is the pair of symmetrically-placed sun porches with floor-to-ceiling glass on three sides. These face south at either end of the main façade. The sun porches have pitched roofs, which slope up to join the main hipped roof, completely integrating them into the volume of the house. The studied asymmetries and private informality of the rear façade (Figure 3), with its centered stair window and paired inset dormers, should be compared to the public formality of the front façade.

The Stewart house was purchased in 1952 by Seyfarth's son Hugh, and Hugh's daughter Mary still lives there. Mary remembers her grandfather as a friendly, outgoing man who was always working, often missing family vacations. It was Neil Seyfarth who probably made many of the social contacts that led to residential commissions for her husband. Considered a civic leader, she was head of the Highland Park School Board for nine years, president of the PTA and president of the Highland Park Women's Club from 1925 to 1927.

Why did Robert Seyfarth abandon the Prairie Style when he began his career in Highland Park? Was it a personal decision involving ideology or a change in his own taste, or

was it an acknowledgement that his clients preferred more conservative-looking designs? Was Seyfarth simply separating himself from Maher, distinguishing his work from that of his mentor? Seyfarth's house was literally down the block from Frank Lloyd Wright's 1902 Prairie School masterpiece, the Ward Willits house. Did Seyfarth understand that the derivative Prairie-style work of Wright's followers would pale by comparison to the master's work? Could he have known that the Prairie School as an architectural style would almost completely disappear by the 1920s, a phenomenon of taste and circumstance about which Prairie School historian H. Allen Brooks speculates but cannot explain. One fact is clear: Wright built only two more houses in Highland Park while Seyfarth built over fifty.

Although Seyfarth served a predominately suburban clientele, he kept offices in downtown Chicago during the 1910s and 1920s. Upon leaving Maher's employ, he rented an office in the Corn Exchange Bank Building at the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. In 1925 he moved to the 21st floor of the Tribune Tower, Chicago's most prestigious new building. Seyfarth prepared his own drawings, aided by his secretary, a Miss Eldridge who typed his specifications. Affected by the Depression, he gave up his Chicago office in 1934 and moved his practice into his house, where he worked until his death in 1950.

During the 1940s, Seyfarth hired his first and only professional employee, Edward Humrich. Humrich recalled in an

FIGURE 3 STEWART HOUSE,  
REAR FACADE  
COURTESY STUART COMBS



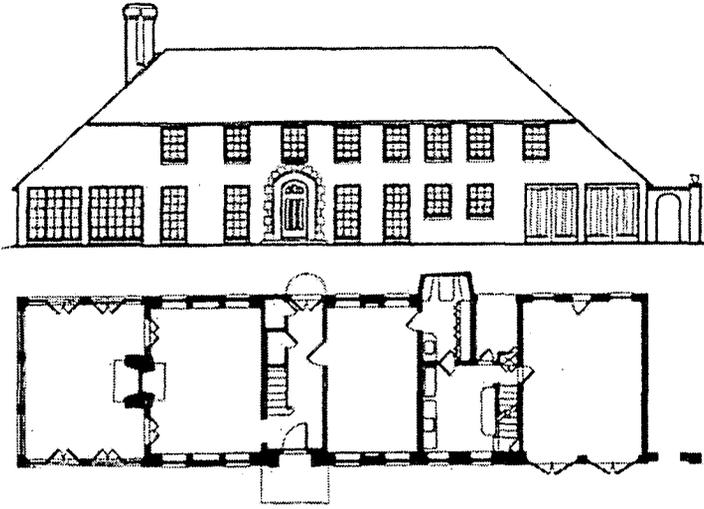
interview, conducted by the Department of Architecture of the Art Institute of Chicago, that Seyfarth had no car, never learned to drive and hired him because he did. Humrich drove him twice a week to visit the North Shore houses he had under construction. He also took over the typing of Seyfarth's specifications.

During the 1910s and the 1920s Seyfarth built houses in Chicago and many Chicago-area suburbs, including Evanston, Winnetka, Glencoe, Highland Park, Northbrook, Deerfield, Waukegan, Barrington, Libertyville, River Forest and Oak Park. He also built in his boyhood town of Blue Island, where he designed houses in 1926 for his brothers William and Ward and in 1929 for cousin Arthur Seyfarth. Seyfarth's work was published with some regularity in the pages of the *Western Architect*, and his houses also appeared in *Architectural Record*, *House Beautiful* and *House and Garden*.

His late son Hugh remembered that Seyfarth particularly admired the work of Howard Van Doren Shaw and was a good friend of Hugh Garden and Jens Jensen, who designed the landscaping for Seyfarth's Holmes house, built in Highland Park at 2693 Sheridan Road in 1928. Seyfarth lunched regularly to discuss questions of architectural practice with a group of North Shore architects that included Morgan Yost and John van Bergen. Yost remembered Seyfarth as "an excellent designer. His houses were not really colonial...they used colonial elements." He also noted that "they were beautifully put together."

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of Seyfarth's work might also account for the reason it has never really received serious critical attention. Almost all of Seyfarth's houses are typologically related, sharing similar organizational schema. These seem to be variants on several geometrically simple ideas about planning, building form and massing. Almost all of the houses from his forty years of practice are thin linear buildings, rectangular volumes with single or double wings projecting forward, or cubes. Roof forms and general massing combined with his consistent use of tall, (often) shuttered, double-hung windows and decorative entryways, are so similar for each of the house types that it might be easy to conclude that Seyfarth kept building the same house over and over again for different clients. While Seyfarth's work hardly constitutes the same kind of systematic typological exploration we see in the cruciform and pinwheel plans of Wright's Prairie houses, his work consistently looks at the spatial implication and volumetric development of each of his preferred plan types. Each of these formal plan types has a correspondence to the size and complexity of the individual commission. The simple cube houses are "center entry colonials" like the tiny house built in 1915 at 199 Central in Highland Park. Also in Highland Park but at the other end of the spectrum is the Adamson House with its single attached forward-projecting wing and a detached garage. Built in 1927 at 2219 Egandale, it is a grand mansion on Lake Michigan with elegantly simple brick work and Tudor detailing. Of particular interest are Seyfarth's linear plans, a type largely absent from the history

FIGURE 4. WAGSTAFF HOUSE,  
181 LAWYERHORN, GLENCOE,  
ILLINOIS, CA. 1927  
FRONT ELEVATION AND  
GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.  
COURTESY STUART COHEN.



of freestanding American houses. These are different from the "shot-gun" houses found in the South in both their internal planning and their orientation to the street.

The ability to produce recognizable works is usually acknowledged as a sign of talent, invention and ideological conviction. That these characteristics are not generally recognized in Seyfarth's work is a function of contemporary architectural sensibilities, an uneasiness about the seeming arbitrariness of eclecticism. However, for Seyfarth the eclecticism of his work is more like a "kit of parts" approach to the elements of architecture that may be seen in the variation of entry doors and the (sparse) application of trim to window openings. The buildings themselves are about the pure geometry of form. It is the contrast between the often-classical entryways and the utter simplicity of the rest of his houses that have led Seyfarth's work to be labeled as "Colonial" or "Georgian."

The original front elevation and ground-floor plan of the Wagstaff House (Figure 4), built in Glencoe ca. 1927, may serve to illustrate the linear "wall house" type referred to above. The scale of the house is manipulated by the manner in which the ends of the hipped roof of the two-story main section extend down to the one-story-high sunporch and garage at either end of the house. In addition, the overscaled windows miniaturize the house by diminishing the visual length of the front and rear facades. Inside, the principal ground-floor rooms are accessed *ensuite* from the entry and stair hall.

The living room and sun porch are spatially interconnected with a double fireplace and sets of French doors dividing them. The longitudinal character of the spaces is countered by the nearly floor-to-ceiling, double-hung windows which align on opposite walls and which form cross axes within the length of the rooms, flooding them with light.

Ultimately it is the livability, light-filled spaces, careful attention to interior and exterior details, beautiful proportions, and manipulation of architectural scale that made Seyfarth's houses so prized by their owners. These are the same qualities that should secure Seyfarth the place he deserves in the history of Chicago's residential architecture.

Stuart Cohen is professor of architecture at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

#### NOTES

General biographical information about Robert Seyfarth is to be found in the *Blue Island Trivia Sampler*, written by Joan Simon and published by the Blue Island Forum, July 25, 1989. There is a brief biography of Seyfarth in a pamphlet published by the Blue Island Historical Society to accompany the Robert Seyfarth House Walk, September 22, 1991. This reprints (unacknowledged) portions from Simon's work and from a brief biographical sketch of Seyfarth by David Van Zanten in *The Chicago Architectural Journal* 5 (1985), pp. 40-41. Van Zanten's information was based on an interview with Seyfarth's son Hugh. The Art Institute of Chicago's Department of Architecture also has a taped interview with Hugh Seyfarth made by Betty Blum in 1983.



MAYFIELD HOUSE,  
149 MONTGOMERY,  
GLENCOE, ILLINOIS,  
CA. 1926.  
COURTESY STUART COHEN

After Robert Seyfarth's death, the family donated his drawings to the Chicago Historical Society, which has seventy sets of drawings for houses and house additions done between 1932 and 1948. No drawings of his houses from the 1920s and earlier seem to have survived except those in the possession of individual homeowners. Mary Seyfarth believes her grandfather threw away drawings each time he moved his office. Partial building lists have been compiled by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks' Chicago Historic Resources Survey, the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey, and by Hugh Seyfarth shortly before his death.

My own interest in Robert Seyfarth stems from the opportunity to remodel two of his houses, one in Glencoe and one in Highland Park. Several years ago Susan Benjamin generously shared her materials on Seyfarth with me, including a copy of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. With addresses in hand, I began to realize that most of my favorite "anonymous" houses on the North Shore were Seyfarth designs. Since then, Mary Seyfarth and Marion Roberts have kindly allowed me access to their own material.

**PARTIAL BUILDING LIST BY LOCATION (CHICAGO AND SUBURBS)**

The following list, arranged by location and date of construction, is not complete, and the accuracy of many entries has not been verified. The list is based on the sources noted above and is provided as an indication of Seyfarth's extraordinary productivity as a sole practitioner and as a starting point for the study of Seyfarth's built work. Many of these houses, particularly the smaller ones, have been extensively altered by additions and modifications to the rooflines, including the addition of projecting dormers. Besides the towns and cities listed here, Seyfarth also built in Dwight, Illinois; Williams Bay and near Kenosha, Wisconsin; Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Flint, Battle Creek, Dowagiac and Sturgis, Michigan; Rossford, Ohio; Firthop, Alabama; and Randolph, Virginia.

**BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS**

- Stiffington House, 296 Duntun Rd., ca. 1933
- Jorjems House, 42 Brinker Rd., ca. 1935
- Dwyer House, 373 County Line Rd., ca. 1938

**BLUE ISLAND, ILLINOIS**

- Robert Seyfarth House, 12852 S. Maple Ave., 1903
- Ray E. Geyer House, 12850 S. Greenwood Ave., 1923
- Ward Seyfarth House, 2523 W. High St., 1926
- William Seyfarth House, 12904 S. Elm St., 1925
- Krueger Funeral Home, 13050 S. Greenwood Ave., 1927
- Arthur Seyfarth House, 12844 S. Greenwood Ave., 1929
- William Schreiber House, 12857 S. Maple Ave., 1950

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

- (Beverly neighborhood)
- 9357 S. Pleasant Ave., 1908
  - 9220 S. Pleasant Ave., 1909
  - 10400 S. Seelye Ave., 1909

(West Rogers Park neighborhood)

- 2050 W. Pratt Ave., 1912
- 2064 W. Pratt Ave., 1913
- 7114 N. Ridge Ave., 1913
- 2074 W. Pratt Ave., 1914

(Greater Grand Crossing neighborhood)

- 7150 S. Yale Ave., ca. 1908

**DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS**

- 1124 N. Waukegan Rd., ca. 1918

GAY HOUSE, 1264 LINDEN,  
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS,  
CA. 1921  
COURTESY STUART COHEN



EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

630 Central St., 1909  
2514 Sheridan Rd., 1909  
Commercial building, northeast corner of Sherman & Grove, ca. 1920  
2500 Lincoln St., ca. 1925  
Freeman House, 2418 Lincoln St., ca. 1935  
Page House, 2429 Lincoln St., ca. 1936  
2730 Broadway Ave., ca. 1937  
Mueller House, 2320 Lincolnwood, ca. 1938

GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

(Northeast)  
Stonehill House, 258 Maple Hill Rd., ca. 1911-12  
150 Maple Hill Rd., ca. 1913  
221 Franklin Rd., ca. 1920  
246 Franklin Rd., ca. 1920  
231 Franklin Rd., ca. 1924  
Aspley House, 20 Maple Hill Rd., ca. 1928  
31 Crescent Ct., date not known  
57 Crescent Ct., date not known

(East and Southeast)

233 Fairview, ca. 1914-15  
241 Fairview, ca. 1914-15  
520 Greentree, ca. 1915  
Taylor House, 92 Dell Pl., ca. 1916  
Aspley House, 230 Fairview, ca. 1920  
Rodgers House, 210 Park Ave., ca. 1924  
Abel Davis House, 600 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1925-26  
Mayfield House, 145 Montgomery, ca. 1926  
Wagstaff House, 181 Hawthorne, ca. 1927

David Mayer House, 611 Greenleaf, ca. 1928  
171 Greenbay, ca. 1950 (completed by Henrich)

(West and Northwest)

462 Adams, ca. 1911  
Coffin House, 463 Washington, ca. 1914  
445 Washington, ca. 1915  
400 Lincoln, ca. 1916-18  
944 Bluff, ca. 1924  
565 Washington, ca. 1924-25  
566 Washington, ca. 1924-25  
569 Washington, ca. 1924-25  
573 Grove, ca. 1925  
Milliken House, 1058 Skokie Ridge, ca. 1925  
Redfield House, 186 Oak Ridge Dr., ca. 1937  
Gewalt House, 1000 Old Elm Pl., ca. 1938  
Charles Rothermal House, 540 Lincoln, ca. 1938  
Powers House, 420 Sunset Ln., 1939  
Samuel Rothermal House, 609 Park Ave., ca. 1942

FAIRVIEW, ILLINOIS

Keller House, 830 Normandy Ln., 1938

HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

Seylarth House, 1498 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1910  
Giidden House, 1426 Waverly Rd., ca. 1910  
Thayer House, 325 Orchard Ln., ca. 1910  
Welcott Hall, Trinity Church, 425 Laurel Ave., ca. 1910  
Bourne Houses (4), 1955 to 1981 Linden, ca. 1912  
Oliver House, 246 Meiba Ln., ca. 1912  
Kosminski House, 521 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1913  
McBride House, 2130 Linden, ca. 1913  
Stewart House, 1442 Forest, ca. 1913



ROGERS HOUSE,  
210 PARK AVE., GLENCOE,  
ILLINOIS, CA. 1924.  
COURTESY STUART COHEN

Bunnell House I, 2144 Linden, ca. 1914  
 Williams House, 2200 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1914  
 Card House, 199 Central, ca. 1915  
 Herman House, 2180 Linden, ca. 1915  
 Montgomery Ward Garage & Servants House, 1371 Waverly Rd., ca. 1915  
 Store building, 1882 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1915  
 427 Woodland Pl., ca. 1915  
 1240 Forest, ca. 1916  
 Insul House, 2244 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1916  
 Jones House, 275 Linden Park Pl., ca. 1916  
 Purdy House, 1980 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1917 (demolished 1950s)  
 Goelitz House, 1441 Linden Ave., ca. 1918  
 McPherson House, 1506 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1918  
 Murray & Terry House, 1429 Linden Ave., ca. 1918  
 Schaffner House, 1349 Lincoln, ca. 1918  
 Chapin House, 1555 Hawthorn Ln., ca. 1919  
 Churchill House, 1376 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1919  
 Ruble House, 1304 Lincoln, ca. 1919  
 Mahler House, 1442 Waverly Rd., ca. 1920  
 Sanderson House, 1276 Linden, ca. 1920  
 Speculative house, 1338 Linden Ave., ca. 1920  
 Day House, 1264 Linden, ca. 1921  
 Sheridan House, 1304 Linden, ca. 1921  
 Young House, 1314 Forest, ca. 1921  
 Vaughn House, 1270 Forest, ca. 1922  
 Woodward House, 1182 St. Johns Ave., ca. 1922  
 Flewelling House, 1180 St. Johns Ave., ca. 1923  
 Speed House, 1502 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1923  
 Williams House, 1328 Linden Ave., ca. 1924  
 West Ridge School remodeling, Ridge Rd., 1925-26  
 Bunnell House II, 195 Maple Ave., ca. 1927

Adamsen House, 2219 Egandale, ca. 1927  
 Holmes House, 2693 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1928  
 McDonald House (remodeling (new facade), 1876 Linden Ave., ca. 1928  
 Kittermaster House, 1415 Waverly Rd., ca. 1936  
 Gottschall House, 91 Lakewood Pl., ca. 1937  
 Ferrell House, 1024 Sheridan Rd., ca. 1938  
 Kidd House, 471 Lakeside Pl., ca. 1938  
 Sienill House, 1590 Hawthorn Ln., ca. 1939  
 Howes House, 125 Maple Ave., ca. 1940  
 Lawyer House, 338 Woodland Pl., ca. 1940  
 Nelson House, 1267 Forest, ca. 1940  
 Mahler House, 90 Ridge Road, ca. 1942  
 Bournique House, 1509 Oakwood Ave., date not known  
 Vetter House, 650 Lincoln Ave. West, date not known

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LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

Townley House, 2021 Knollwood Dr., ca. 1926  
 Malcomb House, 1320 Elm Tree Rd., ca. 1930

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NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS

Gallagher House, 478 Pebblebrook Rd., 1936  
 Morrison House, 401 Leo Rd., ca. 1939  
 Robert Morrison House, Morrison Ln., ca. 1940

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DAK. PARK, ILLINOIS

William G. Oliver House, 403 N. East Ave., 1911  
 Ashley Smith House, 700 Augusta, ca. 1938

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RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS

Ryder House, 1231 Ashland, ca. 1935  
 McGrath House, 1408 Keystone, ca. 1938

MC PHERSON HOUSE,  
4500 SHERIDAN,  
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS,  
CA. 1918  
COURTESY STRAET COHEN.



WILMETTE, ILLINOIS  
700 Greenwood (at 7th Ave.), ca. 1926

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS  
Mrs. Charles Ross House, 206 Scott, ca. 1915  
175 Chestnut St., ca. 1920  
185 Chestnut St., ca. 1920  
32 Indian Hill Rd., ca. 1920  
648 Pine St., ca. 1920  
490 Cherry Street, 1922  
Chase House, 115 Meadow Ln., 1927  
McFarland House, 633 Ardsley Rd., 1927  
318 Sunset, ca. 1938  
Pichl House, 181 Birch St., 1939  
Vandercook House, 96 Woodlay Rd., 1939  
C. Bouton McDougal House, 682 Ardsley Rd., date not known  
1236 Ashbury, date not known  
790 Ash St., date not known  
Bagley House, 240 Chestnut St., date not known  
247 Church, date not known  
141 Euclid, date not known  
681 Garland, date not known  
258 Forest St., date not known  
315 Forest St., date not known  
330 Forest St., date not known  
1160 Oakley, date not known  
Brach House, 595 Sheridan Rd., date not known  
William C. Childs House, 594 Spruce St., date not known  
Walter Nadler House, 602 Spruce St., date not known  
Joseph Watley House, 620 Spruce St., date not known  
811 Sunset, date not known

708 Willow Rd., date not known  
Walling House, 808 Willow Rd., date not known

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS  
Stoile House I, 703 N. Sheridan Rd., 1912  
Beaubien House, 831 N. Sheridan Rd., ca. 1926  
Wetzel House, 915 N. Sheridan Rd., 1930  
Steele House II, 1101 N. Sheridan Rd., ca. 1938



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE  
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architect Charles Robert Ayars was born in Kentucky in 1861 and lived in Evanston from 1883 until his death in 1934. He was the son of James Ayars who was elected president of the Evanston board of trustees in 1886, when Evanston was still organized as a village. After a stint in the architectural office of Holabird & Roche, Charles Ayars started his own practice in 1893, the year he married Mary Vowell. A well-known residential architect, he also designed the W.C.T.U. Headquarters Building behind Rest Cottage as well as Annie May Swift Hall on the Northwestern campus. For his own family Ayars designed this house at 2419 Lincoln Street in 1904.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2419 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME: Charles R. Ayars house  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1904  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Charles R. Ayars  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED:

SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  H10  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6   
 A7  A8  A9  
ENVIRONMENTAL  GE11

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This compact, stuccoed residence is representative of the work of this architect who was active in Evanston. The main mass has a slate hipped roof with very slight overhangs. A wing projects from its western end before the mass steps back and moves to the west. A slight projection immediately east of the forward wing contains the segmental-arched, framed entrance which like the quoins and the belt course below the upper story windows, is dressed stone. On the projection's face is a pair of multilight windows on each floor, those above breaking into the slight roof flare with segmental arches, those below with boxed spandrels. The same fenestration pattern is repeated on the flank to the west of the entrance while a single window is above the entrance. A newer enclosed porch projecting from the east end is well integrated into the original structure which otherwise has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

**ADDRESS:** 2425 Lincoln Street

**COMMON NAME:**

**REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:**

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:**

1931

**ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:**

R. F. Houlihan

**ORIGINAL SITE** \_\_\_\_\_ **MOVED** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

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

**OTHER COMMENTS:**

Built for the builder/developer C.A. Hemphill





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Representative of the high quality that could come from the dense compaction of a few simple design elements during this period, this structure places a broad pitched roof above a rectangular ground floor. The roof has a jerkin head above the pair of double-casement windows set in the second story where tightly spaced broad boards rise from a broad header across the ground floor. The eastern third of the ground floor is occupied by a group of casements above half-timbering with diagonal brick nogging. The middle third carries a projecting series of four casements, and in the final third there is a blank brick wall. A tall chimney rises along the west face at this point; west of it is a flat-roofed entrance porch, and behind it is an extension with a low hipped roof. On each plane of the main roof is a shed-roofed dormer. The brick has been painted the same color as the wood, but otherwise the building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

**ADDRESS:** 2501 Lincoln Street  
**COMMON NAME:** George B. Eich house  
**REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:**  
**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1912  
**ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:** George B. Eich  
**ORIGINAL SITE**  **MOVED**

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

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

**OTHER COMMENTS:**





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by a prominent firm active locally, this impressive brick structure has a main mass covered with a hipped roof and a series of extensions from it subtly integrated to produce a high quality design. Centered slightly east of the mass's center is a broad gabled projection with a very tall chimney occupying its east side and a recessed entrance framed with dressed stone on its other side. A single window is on the second floor and a thin arched one is in the attic level. On the east side of the chimney the main roof comes forward to an interruption by a wall dormer with a half-timbered gable; below this is a strip of casement windows and the kitchen entrance. Beyond this, at the back, is a garage. On the opposite side, after a single broad window on the ground floor, a pair of narrower ones above it on the second story and a tall chimney at the end of the hip, is a porch projection with a pitched roof running back from above the ground floor. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2510 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Clark and Walcott  
ORIGINAL SITE X MOVED       
SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<u>    </u>	H1	<u>    </u>	H2	<u>    </u>	H3	<u>    </u>	H10
ARCHITECTURAL	<u>    </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	<u>    </u>		<u>    </u>		<u>    </u>	

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This brick walled and slate roofed structure designed by an important Chicago architectural firm has a high quality design derived from the close control of its massing and openings. The main block has a pitched roof broken only by a few small double-windowed dormers. Most of the front's eastern section is occupied by a slightly projecting wing roofed with a paired gable. A downspout descending from the high junction of the gables has a small window on each side in the second story level. On the ground floor west of the downspout are three grouped casement windows, and on the other side is a deeply recessed entrance entered through an arch made from bricks treated as flint voussoirs springing from cut stone sections of wall. Next to it, in the main flank, is a group of four casement windows, here as elsewhere with multiple leaded lights. The building has good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2516 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Lowe and Bollenbacher  
ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10  
ARCHITECTURAL \_\_\_\_\_ A4 XX \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL \_\_\_\_\_ GE11 \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This beautifully balanced building, in white painted brick, has a broad, pitched roof beginning above the ground floor but running so far across the ample breadth that a full story is gained in the central section. The upper story has two pairs of paired double-hung windows with a smaller one at each flank. A pair of tripartite windows below is offcenter to the east, the group balanced by the entrance which has a segmental pediment supported by thin Ionic columns. Beyond it to the west is another triplet of windows, here, as elsewhere, with multiple-light upper sash. At the opposite end is the front's only projection, a slight one with a pair of broad fixed windows and a return for the roof that creates a small gable paralleling the main one. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2522 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME: C. H. Brethold house  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1917  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:  
ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL \_\_\_\_\_ GE11 \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER COMMENTS:



Special Features of 2706 Lincoln Street, Evanston, IL 60201

This stately 2 story stucco and timber Evanston Landmark was built in 1913. The architects were Pond and Pond. A two story addition was added in 1928.

This large gracious home is on one of Evanston's most beautiful streets. Wonderful setback from the street allows for expansive landscape to frame this grand residence.

Enter vestibule to 10 x 8 Foyer with doorways to LR, DR, Stairs and Den.

First floor office/den has a powder room and huge closet.

Formal LR has wood burning fireplace, bookcases and a lovely arched doorway leading to the first floor library/study. The walnut stained paneled library has bookcases, cupboards, and a gas fireplace.....

Formal DR has lovely bay windows with yard views. Adjacent butler's pantry has under cabinet cupboard lights, pretty glass front cabinets for much storage and preparation areas.

1997 Kitchen has center island with sink. Double ovens, Ceramic tile floor, cook top and expansive Corain counter tops. Kitchen has easy access to back yard.

29 x 13 First floor family room has french doors leading to the 11 x 11 screened in porch with southern exposure. Screened porch over looks a Chalet designed patio and garden area for this huge back yard.

Beautiful oak floors throughout, excluding Nanny's room.

Second floor has charming Nanny suite with private bath and closet.

Skylights in Laundry room with stack-able washer and dryer.

4 more Bedrooms, one with its own fireplace. (The original master before the 1928 addition)

Master bedroom has many closet and attached bath room and adjacent sun room or nursery.

There is a rented studio apartment in the Coach House over the 2 car heated garage. New Hot Water Heater and boiler for Coach House.

Square Footage 4623 per appraisal.

Concrete Foundation

13 Rooms, 6 bedrooms and 3 and ½ baths.

Space Pak on Second Floor

Alarm System

2015 Taxes: \$24,369

New Boiler ~~2015~~ 2011

Tear Off Roof estimated 2008

Steam Radiators

Floored Attic for Storage.

Unfinished Basement.

Double Lot 190 x 100, 2 pin numbers

Lincolnwood School

Haven Middle School

Evanston Township High School

For more information please contact:

Cheryl Holm 847.921.7270 Koenig Rubloff Realty Group



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A masterful, restrained design by an important Chicago architectural partnership, this long, stucco-clad residence has a rectangular plan and is covered by a hipped roof ending in a slight overhanging gutter cornice. Divided into six bays, the upper floors are filled with pairs of four-over-one windows; except in the penultimate end bays, where a single one appears within an enlarged frame. The windows rest on a thin belt course with enlarged guttae. The same window pattern is repeated in the ground floor, except beneath the narrower bays. The western one is blank, the eastern one has the entrance which is a doorway protected by a triple-curve hood spanning from between piers set on wide pier buttresses reaching the belt course. Slightly west of this axis is the single dormer, shingled, hip-roofed and with a pair of four-light windows, while the similar position at the other end is occupied by a chimney. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2706 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1913  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Pond and Pond  
ORIGINAL SITE X MOVED     

SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL      H1      H2      H3      H10  
ARCHITECTURAL XX A4 XX A5      A6       
     A7      A8      A9       
ENVIRONMENTAL      GE11

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A strong design that well represents a typical approach to design of this period, this residence has a broadly extended pitched roof broken into by a large, pitch-roofed dormer with shoulders at the base of its gable rafters. A segmental-arched window is in the battered-edge dormer, and a pair of small windows is below it in the second floor. Projecting below them is a porch with the dormer's gable form repeated in larger size and supported on battered brick piers carrying a segmental arch. On each side in the brick ground floor is a strip of four tansomed casements. This wall ends in battered corner buttresses rising to a soldier course at the window head level. The brick ends at a stone coping at the sill level of the second story openings. These are paired six-over-one windows in line with the windows below and set in a rough stucco wall. Recessed at the east end is a projecting wing with buttressed ends, a lower pitched roof, and a pair of triple windows like those on the ground floor but now placed one above the other. A smaller projection is on the distant back of the west end. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2819 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1915  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDERS: Robert Rae  
ORIGINAL SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL: \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10  
ARCHITECTURAL: \_\_\_\_\_ A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ XX A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL: \_\_\_\_\_ GE11 \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This one-story structure is representative of a Spanish-based style of the period. Its rough-faced brown-brick walls support a hipped, Spanish-tile roof with only slight overhangs. The west side of the front dominates; its gabled front has a Palladian window cut from the wall and rising from the floor with multilight windows and Composite columns supporting the arch. Within the shallow reentrant angle and sliding out to the dominant section's face is a section of roof beginning as a peak and ending as a curl over an arched, slightly projecting porch with a recessed entrance. To its east is a wing with a pair of multi-light double-hung windows. Beyond a patio on the opposite side is a brief projection. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2905 Lincoln  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Frank H. Coney  
ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10 \_\_\_\_\_  
ARCHITECTURAL \_\_\_\_\_ A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
XX A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL \_\_\_\_\_ GE11 \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This brick, stylized Georgian Revival design shows the variety available within the strict confines of the type. The central section projects slightly and breaks the dentiled cornice with a gable continuing the main cornice. On its second story is a tall Palladian window with very thin sidelights. It rises from a flat-roofed porch supported by two Corinthian columns sheltering a sidelighted entrance and a blind fanlight. On each side of the projection is a pair of openings on each floor, the upper ones with eight-over-eight windows, the lower ones twelve-over-twelve. An open porch with a balustraded top on its flat roof projects from the central section of the west end, and a small flat-fronted bay extends from the east end. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2920 Lincoln Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1936  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: J. L. Kincaid  
ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10  
ARCHITECTURAL \_\_\_\_\_ A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_  
                                  XX A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_  
ENVIRONMENTAL \_\_\_\_\_ GE11

### OTHER COMMENTS:

House built for speculation for  
A. Percy Bradley.





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story brick residence by an active Chicago architectural firm represents the quality that this building type could produce. The steeply pitched roof above the second story is intersected by a two-story gable whose ridge peak begins slightly below the main roof's ridge and slightly north of the roof's center; it descends over a slightly projecting central section and has slight gable rafter returns at the level of the top of the central, framed entrance. Above the entrance is a wrought-iron rail, and above that, under a segmental arch, is a pair of eight-light casement windows. On the upper story in the center of each flank is an eight-over-eight window topped by an eyebrow in the soffited eaves; below the southern one is a triplet of windows (two, four-over-fours and a central six-over-six), and below the northern one is a pair of six-over-six windows. The wall extends northward to encompass a segmentally arched door under a shedroofed garage. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2300 Lincolnwood Drive  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Olsen and Urbain  
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:

1935 garage enlarged  
twin on Illinois Road, Wilmette





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This long, low frame structure is representative of the work of this active North Shore architect. Beneath a pitched roof with only slight overhangs is a second story with five evenly spaced six-over-six windows whose run begins at some distance in from the ends. This story overhangs the lower one, it ends marked by small pendant knobs. The openings below are not aligned with those above. The southern end has a pair of fixed-sash, fifteen-light windows. Next is the segmental arched opening of generous width for a recessed porch. The opening is framed with pseudo-masonry set onto the very wide lapped boards used for the building's walls. At either end of the next run of wall is a grouping into a square of four small square windows, and beyond that are two garage doors. At the southern end is a blocky, stone-faced chimney. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2320 Lincolnwood Drive  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1934  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert Seyfarth  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Typical of how a density of elements may contribute to the high quality of a standard cottage design, this frame structure has a high pitched roof rising from the midpoint of the second story level. On the south end a full gable contains a group of three six-light casement windows, the form of all the second story openings, above a polygonal bay with taller casements. Its hipped roof has hand-split shingles like those on the main roof. Next to the gable is a dormer with a pair of windows, and below it is the arched entrance with an accompanying small window. The upper corner of the remainder of the facade is taken up by a pair of small French doors behind a shallow balcony that extends southward across the facade. The walls are finished in sgraffito (pale patches of stucco over a darker intonaco), the survival of which is an index of the building's excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2409 Lincolnwood Drive  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Robert Manard  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  H10  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6   
 A7  A8  A9  
ENVIRONMENTAL  GE11

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In this well-executed design typical of the period, the north end is occupied by a two story wing with a half-timbered gable above a brick ground floor. The gable has a single window, the second story has a pair, and the ground floor has a group of three under a random stone flat arch. Slightly behind this wing is another lesser gable which the larger gable partially covers. It has a pair of windows on the second floor and an entrance beyond a random stone arch. Extending south is a one story random stone wing with a high pitched shingle roof. A tall chimney with sloping sides rises between its pair of tall, segmentally arched windows, multilights here, as elsewhere, fronted by wrought iron railings. The end of this wall is battered, and beyond it is a polygonal bay. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2412 Lincolnwood Drive  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: B. J. Bruns  
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	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This long brick residence with unstruck mortar beds is typical of the period's high quality in design. A pitched shingle roof begins at the level of the second story window heads and has only slight overhangs. A gabled projection appears to the north of the center where a stone-framed entrance and window appear below a pair of smaller windows with flintstone flat arches and a small similar window in the gable's peak. To the north is a smaller gable with a segmental arched window above a pair of ground floor windows, an element repeated to the south, now with a single lower window, beyond a pair of windows, the upper one tucked under the eaves. To the south is a pair of garage doors with a pair of windows close together above their center and, above that point, the beginning of a slightly lower roof ridge. The building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2423 Lincolnwood Drive  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1926  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Sloan and Johnson  
ORIGINAL SITE:  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Typical of the high quality design of the period, this compact el-plan residence has a steeply pitched roof rising above the ground floor which is built of irregularly laid brick with unstruck mortar beds. Most of the front is taken up by a half-timbered gable with two paired and two flanking windows in the second story and a single, larger one in the attic. Its ground floor has a group of three windows and, on the inner side of the wing, a random stone framed, arched entrance. The wall is extended to form the face of a chimney that rises with slopes and setbacks to the ridge height. Beyond it, a shed roof folds out from the high pitched roof. On the outer side of the chimney this roof holds a shingle-faced wall with a single window. The roof section at this wall's base extends beyond the main mass's end to cover a low extension. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2448 Lincolnwood Drive

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1929

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: B. H. Stephens

ORIGINAL SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	—	II1	—	II2	—	II3	—	II10
ARCHITECTURAL	—	A4	—	A5	—	A6	—	
	XX	A7	—	A8	—	A9	—	
ENVIRONMENTAL	—	GE11	—		—		—	

OTHER COMMENTS:

Built for Welland Real Estate  
Improvement Company.





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large Queen Anne residence, now unnoticeably containing apartments, is highly conspicuous because of its size and placement on a corner lot distant from the side street. A round turret with a conical top projects from within the re-entrant angle of its L-shaped plan. Two large pedimental gables with flared bottoms project from the fields below the end of each wing. On the north (front) end under the west half of the gable is a broad-fronted polygonal bay whose roof becomes a balcony at the gable level. The east half of the same facade is occupied by the pediment, carried by square posts that may be original, indicating the stairs and entrance to the porch which swings around the corner in a half circle. The sloping porch roof is carried by turned posts with a spindle lintel that is repeated in the porch balustrade. The frame structure's sheathing is, roughly, alternating zones of shingles and clapboards. The only break in the integrity is the multilight "Williamsburg" window on the front face of the front bay, but the impression left by the many other elements makes this a well designed building.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 802 Madison

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1890?

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large clapboard Queen Anne residence was designed by the fashionable Evanston architect S.A. Jennings for Nicholas Treff in 1893. Its steep gable roof is punctuated by a flared hipped roof dormer covered with shingles and containing two windows separated by a single freestanding column. A three-story octagonal tower graces the northwest corner of the facade; the tower is topped by a tent roof, its steeply pitched slopes rising to a tall peak. The third story of the tower is shingled, as is the gable of the west facade. The second story of the main facade contains only two windows, a plain double-hung window to the east and a smaller horizontal window is placed near the tower. Many of the windows on the upper levels contain decorative tracery. A broad porch crosses the first floor; square columns are grouped at the corners. On the west side is a two story polygonal projection. Recently restored, the building has excellent integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 732 Madison Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1893

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S.A. Jennings

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



732 Madison ~~Street~~ <sup>Street</sup> ~~Avenue~~

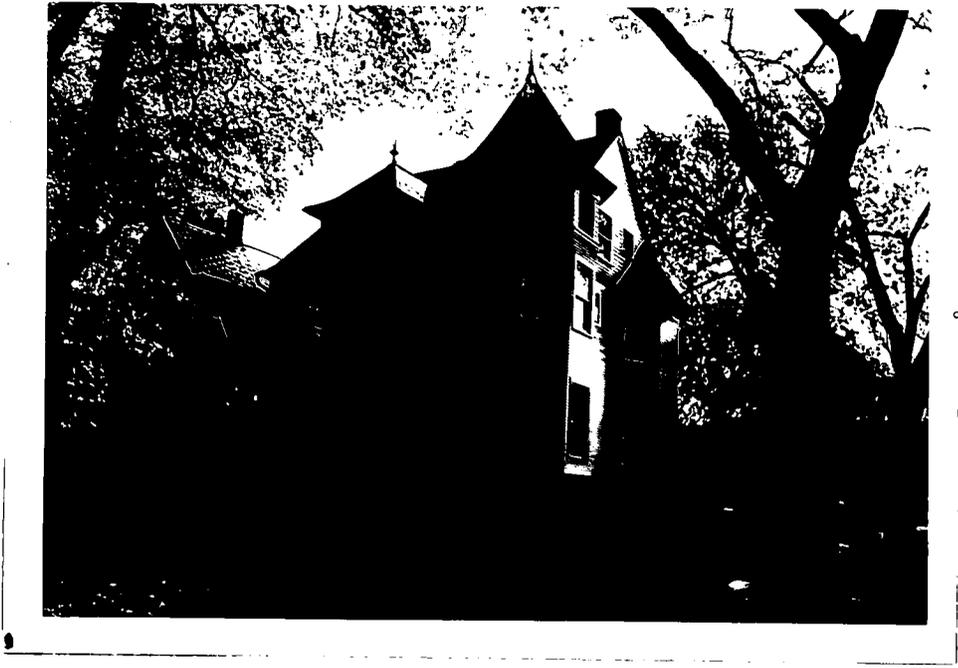
S. A. Jennings

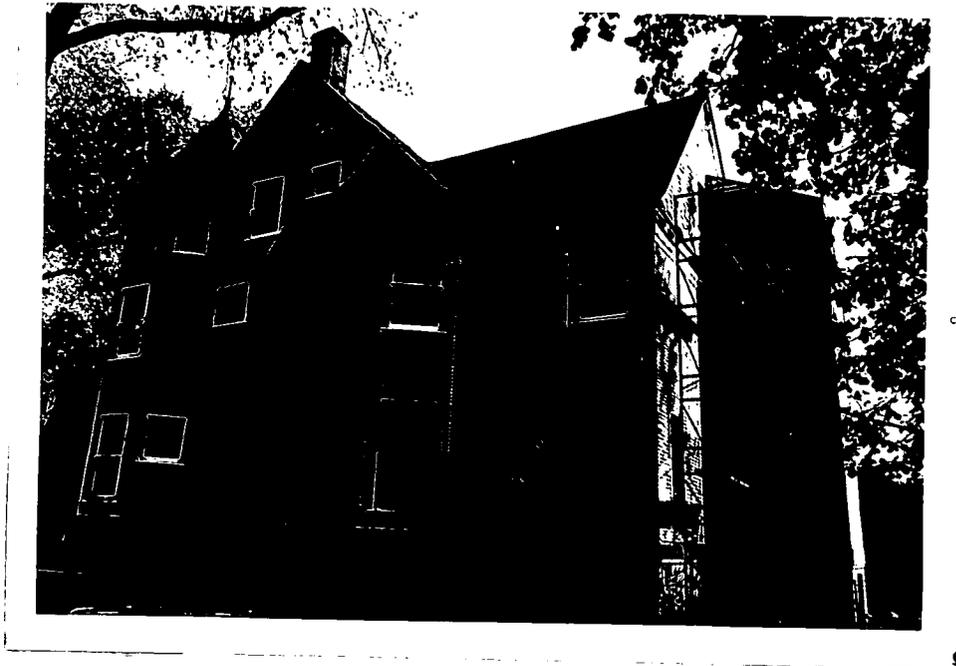
1893

A4, A5

This large <sup>clapboard</sup> Queen Anne residence was designed by architect <sup>(The fashionable Exerston)</sup> S. A. Jennings for Nicholas Greff in 1893. Its steep gabled roof is punctuated by a flared, hipped roof dormer, <sup>covered with shingles and</sup> containing two windows <sup>separated by a single freestanding column.</sup> A three-story octagonal tower graces the <sup>south</sup> west <sup>corner</sup> of the facade; the tower is topped by a tent roof <sup>the third story of the tower is shingled, as is the gable of the west facade.</sup> its steeply pitched slopes rising to a tall peak. <sup>The second story of the main facade</sup> contains only two windows, a plain double-hung window to the east and a <sup>smaller</sup> horizontal window <sup>is placed</sup> ~~with decorative~~ <sup>near the tower.</sup> <sup>many of the windows on the upper levels contain decorative</sup> ~~tracery~~ <sup>tracery.</sup> A broad porch crosses the first floor; square columns are grouped at the corners. On the west side is a two-story polygonal projection. ~~The porch which is dentilated~~ Recently restored, the building has excellent integrity.















## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This frame structure displays an assimilation of typical Prairie motifs and simplicity of massing into the vertical proportions which were typical of the previous vernacular style. The pitched roof has a single, shingled hipped-roof dormer with four multilight, double-hung windows. The second floor has two pairs of double-hung windows; above the level of their sills the cladding is lapped boards, and below that is rough stucco. Most of the front is covered by a porch. Its nearly flat, hipped roof is sustained by piers which are separated by a Prairie-style porch railing and decorated with Prairie-derived ornamental corbels. The porch is set slightly to the east of center, and on the east side is a slight, single story projection. The building has very good integrity.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: *815 Madison*

COMMON NAME: *Same*

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: *1910*

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: *Unknown*

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A handsome example of alterations typical of an early period, this structure, which is located on a corner site, began as a modest Queen Anne building. The front gable displays scalloped shingles with a flared base and, under the projecting upper half, a doublet of small double-hung windows. Toward the back on the side street is a broad-faced polygonal bay that rises through both stories to a hipped roof set onto the pitched roof. A porch was added across the entire width and projecting slightly on three Tuscan columns. The right half is enclosed with double-hung windows narrower than those in the original construction. Also apparent from this stage is the stucco covering over the entire two floors. The building has very good integrity.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 834 Madison

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: see below

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: see below

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

builder unknown c.1895?

additions and alterations c.1905?

*James Sensdorf*





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The ground floor of this building, which was designed by an important early Chicago architect, has painted clapboards; all above that are stained shingles. A great New England gambrel roof covers the second and attic stories; it overhangs the ground floor and is intersected on each end by dormers with similar roofs that remain below the main roof's ridge. Below each of these dormers, on the ground floor level, is a broad projecting polygonal bay with a hipped, pent roof. In the center at the bottom of the upper slope of the main roof is a small pitched roofed dormer above a pair of small, shielded, double hung windows that echo the pair of large ones in each of the main dormers. In the attic level of each main dormer is a shielded slit window. The entrance, protected by a pediment carried on two Tuscan columns, is set slightly east of the center; immediately west of it is an oval window. Projecting to the east of the main block is an open sun porch, and to the west and towards the back is a stubby gambrel roofed wing. Only the replacement of the original roof with asphalt shingles mars the building's integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 210 Main

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



demol



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A fine example of a large but modest Queen Anne house, this clapboard-covered, frame structure has an L-shaped plan and hipped roofs above a conspicuous, coffered cornice. On the north and east pitches are hipped-roof dormers. On the east half of the north (front) face is a slightly projecting polygonal bay; a gable with a flared-base shingle field and a small double-hung window overhangs it. Great interest is added by the porch which crosses the entire front and returns to the one story protuberance abutting the east wing. Tightly spaced, turned balusters form its railing. Its hipped roof is supported by coupled, turned posts, each with a bracket immediately above the small, elaborate, bracket-formed capital, connecting the post to the rope moulding at the top of the lintel. The building has very good integrity.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1126 Main

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1898

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: W. P. Cooley

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

Two features, the use of common brick on the entire exterior and the flat window and door lintels, distinguish this vernacular structure from those located throughout Evanston. In other ways, it is typical. The house stands two-and-a-half stories and is topped by a steep hipped roof; in the center is a dormer with diamond shingles. A broad front porch with Doric supports connected by a slatted balustrade stretches across the front.

79Y37  
1310 Main Street

# EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1310 Main Street  
COMMON NAME:  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Subtle detailing gives this vernacular house particular distinction. With clapboarding on the first floor, shingles on the second, and fish-scale shingles in the gables, the structure has a variety of surface textures. A flare at the bottom of each type of building material subtly delineates the floors. Like other similar Evanston buildings, it has a broad porch stretching across the front of the house, topped by a shed roof extending from the second-story sill line. Unusual, however, are the round posts supporting the porch roof; they have layered capitals different from the more typical Doric type.

Standing two-and-a-half stories with a gable roof, the structure has a more imposing scale than other houses on the block.

79Y38  
1311 Main Street

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1311 Main Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

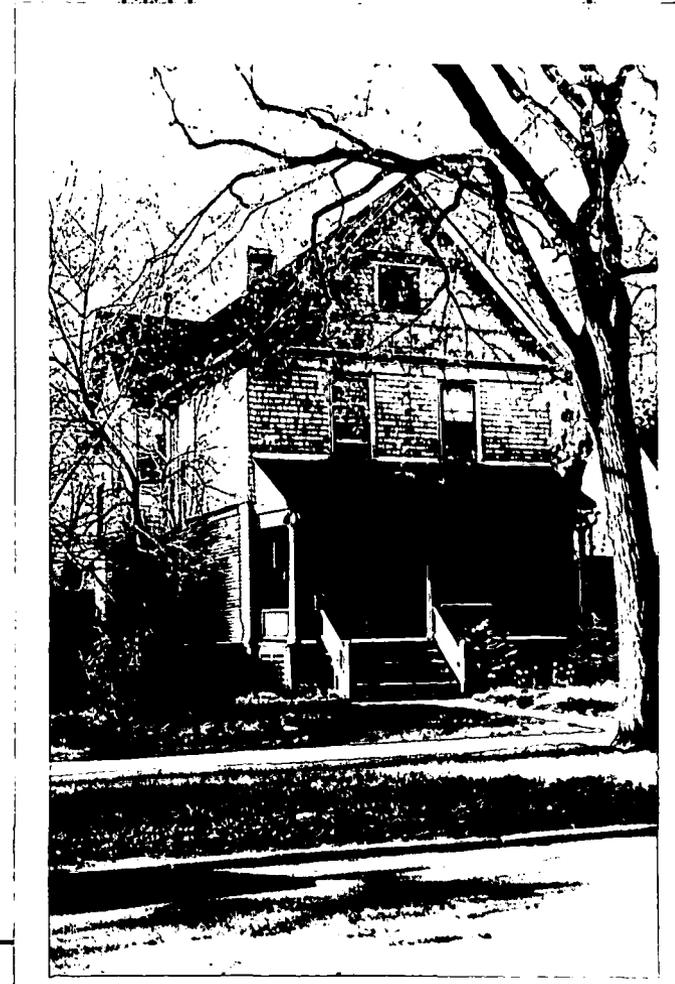
ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL

OTHER COMMENTS:





# STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This three-bay-wide Italianate structure is a handsome example of a very typical Victorian style. Although it once had a front porch, most of the Italianate details appear to be intact. It stands two stories with a shallow hipped roof supported by paired ornamental brackets. The windows with segmental arches are each topped by a triangular hood mold with a raised keystone. A double door at the front with bullet moldings and round-headed windows is characteristic and particularly attractive. This house is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

79Y39  
1408 Main Street

# EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1408 Main Street

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1875

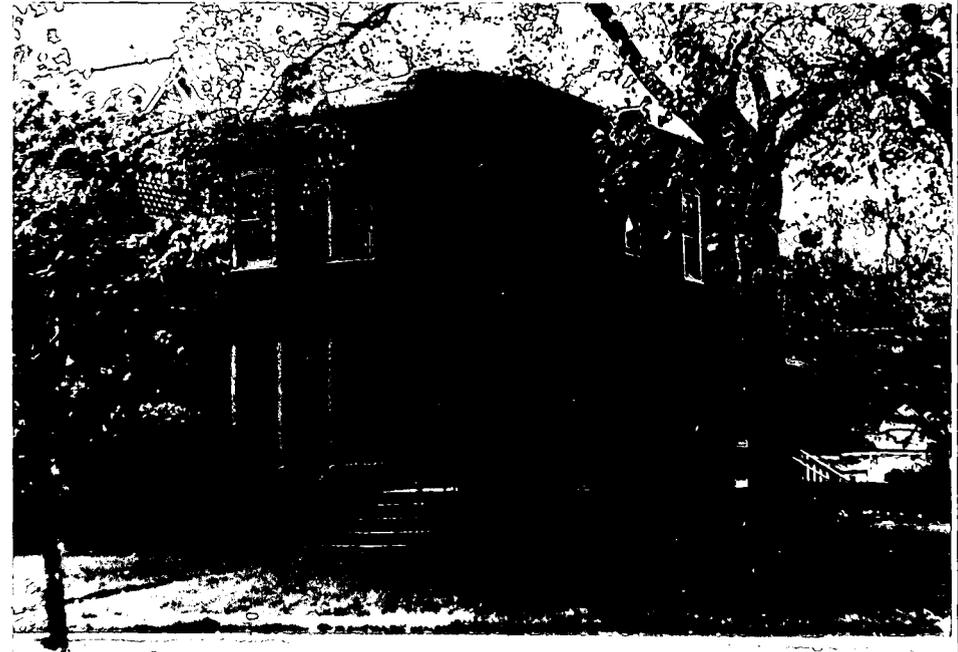
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large, clapboard clad Queen Anne house, typical of its style, has across its entire front a porch with a dentil and heavy rope moulding in the lintel which is supported by knee-braced posts. The longest stretch of the porch's balustraded front bows forward, while the shorter one receives the stairs. On the south side of the front face is a polygonal bay with a balustraded top above the second level. In the roof, which rises to a high hip above a cornice with curved brackets, is a dormer with a clipped hip roof; a similar but broader one appears in the center of both the north and south sides. On the north side is a two-story polygonal bay with a balustraded deck, and on the south side is a two-story glazed porch that may be a later but still early addition. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 930 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890-1900? - 1896

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: designer unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

W.C. Peckington  
L.D.

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:





Dr. Kenneth L. Moses



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This residence, designed by a once active Evanston architect, has a foreshore bulk, flat-topped hipped roof, and pair of dormers that suggest the Italianate and Queen Anne manners of earlier periods. The overtly classical character of the other elements belongs to the burgeoning classical revival, however. The full width porch, with its flat roof carried by six full and two half Tuscan columns, breaks forward in the center in a broad half circle to define the entrance. Beyond it is the door which, curiously, has a narrow polygonal projection immediately to the south. Above the door, emphasizing the central axis, is an arched window. On either side of the axis are openings that move closer together with each successive movement upward. The soffited, corbeled eaves, window and door surrounds, upper light divisions in the double hung windows, dormer pediments, and tight cladding of clapboards reinforce the classicism. The integrity is marred only by the loss of the porch roof's balustrade.

*Paul C. Dreiske*  
*935 Maple*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 935 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1899

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: P. G. Stewart

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

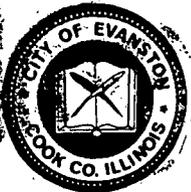
SIGNIFICANCE:

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, frame, cross-roofed house was designed by an important, early Evanston architect. Its three gables are shingled and treated like pediments; the front one is broader and contains a broad linteled reveal with two short columns standing in antis. The second floor has pilasters at each end which support a broad cornice atop the clapboard cladding. A broad polygonal bay projects on each side of a single, small, central window. The bay on the south end continues down into the first floor where a porch with tightly ranked square balusters forming a shouldered porch railing crosses the entire front. Its flat roof is carried on four fluted Tuscan columns and two pilasters of the same order which complete the classical references. The building has very good integrity.



## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1011 Maple  
COMMON NAME: Same  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1903  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: E. O. Blake  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

*Anne H. Fleischer*





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For forty years this was the home of Arne and Mary Oldberg. Oldberg taught forty-four years in the Music School at Northwestern (1897 to 1941) and was Professor of Music from 1899 to 1941. One of the country's leading composers of his era, he was a prolific composer of music for piano, violin cello. Among his better known works is his St. Francis of Assisi, written for performance at Ravinia, his Fifth Symphony and his Piano Concerto No. 2 in A Major (Opus 43) which won first prize in the Hollywood Bowl Contest in a large competition. He was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1915.

Mary Oldberg, his wife, was one of Evanston's most outstanding civic leaders for a period of half a century. For thirty-seven years she was a trustee of the Evanston Public Library and a vice-president of the Library Board during one of its most significant periods of growth. She also served on several important committees of the American Library Association. Considered a principal founder of the Evanston Council of Social Agencies (now United Community Services), she was also a leader in the Evanston Visiting Nurse Association and the Tuberculosis Institute. A member of the school board 76 (south Evanston) for some years, she served as its president, the first Evanston woman to serve as president of a local school board. Arne and Mary Oldberg Park is named for them.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1024 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown 1904

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown c. Carlson, Evanston

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:

Esther Klatz  
1024 Maple Ave



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This residence has a simple, pitched roof cottage as an armature, but it is transformed into a delightful design by elements added onto it, possibly the ones recorded in 1893. A shed roofed porch crosses the entire front and projects to the south, returning a bit to the west. Beyond this point is a polygonal projecting bay rising slightly above the eaves into a hipped roof. The six Tuscan columns that support the porch's dentilated lintel have capitals topped by a pair of simple corbels. Within the porch the south half of the facade projects as a polygonal bay which continues up into the upper story where a broad window like the one below pushes above the level of the roof plate to a pitched roof carried by scroll corbels. This roof's south slope is an extension of the main roof's slope. Its gable peak is the same size as that of the main gable and, like it, is carried by a corbel table and enriched with scroll and floriate appliqué. Below that level in the main gable is a cut shingle field; the rest of the structure is sheathed in board-trimmed clapboards. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1030 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: (see below)

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:

c. 1875-85? with additions, 1893



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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This tall, well-designed, clapboard-covered Queen Anne house has in the front a steep shingled gable with a tall, flat-topped slit window with an arch and tall keystone applied above it. Below it is a triplet of double-hung windows set within a curved-sided indentation below which runs a pent roof. On the second floor a polygonal bay erupts on the south side. A shed-roofed porch with four columnar posts covers the entire front and returns down the north side to meet the projection where the entrance is found. The building has good integrity.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: *1031 Maple*

COMMON NAME: *Same*

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: *c.1895?*

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: *Unknown*

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<input type="checkbox"/> H2	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> A9

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This frame structure is representative of a type common after the turn of the century. Broad and two stories high, it has a low attic within a pitched-roof that has a front gable with a triplet of narrow, multilight windows. Its cubic mass is enlivened with two projections on the front facade. The one on the north end is narrow and rises through the full two stories so that its southern pitched roof slope continues that of the main mass, and on both floors has extensive glazing to produce sun porches. The rest of the front is taken up by a single story, pitched roof porch that projects farther than the sun porches. Its side and broad front openings are cut out of the wall surfaces. Three additional elements add character to the basic design: wooden belt courses which cross the stucco surface at the level of the first and second floor window sills, knee brackets that meet the ridge and bottom plate of each of the three roofs, and six-light upper sashes which appear in the double-hung windows. Except for a thin post added to help support the porch lintel, the building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1045 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1905? 1909

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown, Geo W Fowler

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<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:

Thomas H. Varner

1982





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A row of five attached structures, this two-story building with a full attic illustrates an early approach to multi-family residential design. It is an element in the neighborhood that is both conspicuous and, in its scale and materials, appropriate to its neighbors. Its first, middle, and fifth units have a single entry in their porches and gambrel roofs with shingle gables intersecting the gambrel roof that runs continuously through the five units. The second and fourth units have double entries and shingled, hipped roof pavilions in their third floors. The second story of these two units has a broad, polygonal bay while the others have different treatments--an overhanging bay, a balcony next to a projection, etc. The gables and projecting bays and the oriel that turns the corner at the south end are covered with a variety of shingle patterns. The rest of the structure is brick with massive lintels of stone over the ground floor windows. The porch posts and railings have been replaced, and the shingle and brick surfaces have been painted white, but otherwise the building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1101-13 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1892

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: S. H. Warner

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED 

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This three-story red brick symmetrical courtyard building terminating in a flat roof has one of the broadest courts in Evanston. Two paths lead into the spacious court to the building's six entrances. Despite its large size, the building's geometrically articulated facade breaks up the building's mass, so that it doesn't appear overbearing in a neighborhood of apartments, town houses, and single-family dwellings.

Limestone is used sparingly to complement the building's geometrically patterned brickwork. It forms the sills and is used to cap each door and the third story window above it with a segmental arch. Not bowing to any historical style or to the Prairie School for inspiration, the design for this building takes its keynote strictly from geometry.

Displaying a sense of total design cohesiveness, the building's original simplicity and thoughtfully considered articulation give it quiet distinction. George S. Kingsley, architect for the Maple Court designed Chicago's Reebie Warehouse building, listed on the National Register.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1115-33 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME: Maple Court

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1915

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: George S. Kingsley

ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





Problem: About Oct. 15, 1985, Gwen Sommers Yant, Preservation Coordinator, Evanston Preservation Commission, received a call from the owner of 1207 Maple Avenue who said that her former neighbor Maurice Webster (architect, d. ca. 1983) had told her that Childs & Smith were architects of her house; that Childs worked for Jennings and lived at 1203 Maple Avenue when 1207 was being built.

Conclusions:

1) Frank A. Childs lived at 1203 Maple Avenue (old number 101) when 1207 Maple Avenue was built in 1893.

"This Queen Anne house (at 1207 Maple Avenue) was built for rental purposes for Mary Childs, who lived next door. The steeply pitched roof and polygonal corner tower dominate the composition while the decorative finial, palmette frieze, and Palladian windows add to its dramatic impact." --Evanston Ridge Historic District Nomination Form.

2) Neither Childs & Smith nor Frank A. Childs were the architects of 1207 Maple Avenue.

Frank A. Childs (1875-1965) was eighteen years old when 1207 Maple Avenue was built in 1893; William Jones Smith (1881-1958) was only fourteen. The two formed an architectural partnership in 1912.

--dates from Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green (compiler), Evanstoniana.

The 1893 Evanston Directory lists Frank A. Childs residing at 101 Maple Avenue without an occupation or place of business.

In 1895 and 1896, he resided at 1203 Maple Avenue and was a student at the Art Institute.

In 1899 and 1901, he resided at 1203 Maple Avenue and was an architect with George W. Maher, 218 LaSalle, Chicago.

In 1903 and 1904, he resided at 1203 Maple Avenue and was with (architect) James Gamble Rogers, Ashland Block, Chicago.

The 1912 Evanston Directory does not list Frank A. Childs.

3) Stephen A. Jennings was a locally prominent architect who practiced in Evanston from the 1880s until about 1896. While it is possible that Frank A. Childs worked in Jennings' office while or before Childs was a student at the Art Institute, he apparently was not so employed when the directory listings were obtained.

4) The architectural firm of Childs & Smith did not exist in 1893 when 1207 Maple Avenue was built.

Between 1888 and 1911, neither Childs nor Childs & Smith appear in the Chicago Classified Directory under Architects.

In the 1914 Chicago Classified Directory, Childs & Smith is listed under Architects.

5) The architect of 1207 Maple Avenue is at present unknown.

Anne O. Earle  
1580 Ashland Avenue  
Evanston, IL 60201  
328-1538  
October 16, 1985



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The steeply pitched roof of this frame residence is cut into from the north by a low, hipped-roof, shingled dormer and near the south by the pointed, polygonal roof of the bay that rises from the ground to cover most of the south half of the front facade. Beneath the roof of the bay is a palmette frieze. Projecting from the north side of the front and occupying one plane of the bay is a shed-roofed porch. On the south facade is an overhanging, shingled gable with a large, Queen Anne, Palladian window. Below that and tucked within the overhang is a polygonal bay. The roofs and gables, and the clapboard walls at the intersection with brick basement, have slight flares. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1207 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1893

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This row of five townhouses was designed by an important architectural partnership, and although its integrity has been disturbed (mainly by alterations to the porches and the addition of spurious siding materials to the original wooden surfaces), many of the impressive qualities of the original design survive and could easily be restored. The gables of pitched roofs mark the units at each end, that of a gambrel marks the middle one, and hipped roof dormers indicate the units in between. Below each gable a polygonal bay appears in the second floor, while windows opening to porch decks were placed in between. Originally each porch was the same, their wooden frameworks providing a contrast to the brick walls behind them.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1209-17 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1892

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Holabird and Roche

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:



1211 Maple (second from right)  
Inland Architect, January, 1893



-7b-

HOUSES FOR WILLIAM BLANCHARD, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

HOLBIRD & ROCHE ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

G.S.T

10-15-85

1207 Maple

Mr. Webster\*

neighbor of  
owner, friend of  
child

told owner -

Child & Smith

is architect;

child worked for  
plumber

lived @ 1203

Maple when

this house built

\* Partner of - Allen & Webster  
Architects



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The basic massing of this frame house, while somewhat large, is typical of the period, but the extraordinary quality of its wooden detailing makes it an excellent example of the best motifs of the period. The thin clapboard sheathing is interrupted by special carpentry between the floors, for the windows, and for the gable. Above each of the second floor windows and the entrance doors are different agricultural motifs. In the gable one finds a shingle field and small window above a corbel table and below a cove; the gable itself is edged with rafters which have stripes and stars echoing motifs found above the ground floor windows, and double entrance doors. A porch runs across the front with arched turnings below the lintel which is supported by turned posts separated by turned spindle balusters. On the south side a projecting bay with rich carpentry adds more interest. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1220 Maple

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1883

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: James C. Conner, <sup>Connor</sup>

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED  builder

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





# STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This broad, two-story frame, structure with finished attic has a broad, columnar, shed-roofed porch across its front which returns down both sides to projecting wings. A pediment at the porch front's north end marks the entrance which is down the north side. In the higher, main mass the north end moves forward. A gable is defined by a corbel table, and its window's frame is extended downward to frame the broad second story window. The recessed field south of that has a broader window, this one set into a slight, rounded-corner projection that interrupts the cornice and is then crowned by a corbel table and a hip set onto the hip of the roof above. This field is shingled, as is the projecting second story and gable of the southern wing as well as other areas on the second floor. The rest is clad in tight clapboards, those in the front gable set at 45° angles, while the area in the front gable's top is filled with scrollwork similar to that in the porch pediment. Except for the well-crafted enclosure of the middle section of the porch, dating from 1922, the building has very good integrity.

# EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1232 Maple  
 COMMON NAME: Same  
 REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
 DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c.1885-1887-88  
 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: designer unknown  
 ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
 SIGNIFICANCE:  
 HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  
 ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:









## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This handsome two-story brick Italianate residence exemplifies a once common building type. Standing above a high basement and rising through two high stories to a bracketed cornice and hipped roof, the building terminates with a flat top still surrounded by its cast iron cresting. Added to the basic cubic shape are flat-fronted projections on both the north and south sides and a single story, windowless, flat-fronted extension projecting from the front of the south face. On the front, three windows on the second floor, two taller ones and a doorway on the ground floor are each covered with three stone, incised, hipped-arch heads. The integrity is disturbed by the white paint over the bricks, but more so by the addition on the north roof plane of a shed-roofed dormer and by the replacement of the original front porch.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1236 Maple  
COMMON NAME: Same  
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1873? c 1876  
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: builder unknown  
ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED   
SIGNIFICANCE:  
HISTORICAL  H1  H2  H3  
ARCHITECTURAL  A4  A5  A6  
 A7  A8  A9

OTHER COMMENTS:



Frederick F. Brace  
1870





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The broad open court of this brick structure faces west along Maple with a wing stretching along Dempster as well. The courtyard has no barriers, and the cemented walk is lined with bushes. A stone string course divides the English basement from the first floor. The horizontal emphasis in the English basement is provided by a series of four grooved bands in brick extending around the facades. Although the structure lacks in stone trim and detail, the building gains design through its irregular roof line. Stone trim is found in the lintels, while stone geometric designs are found in the steeply pitched arcade of gables on the west facade. Stone design is also located on the east facade of the roof line. Two polygonal bays are present on the north and south facades of the courtyard, extending from the ground to the roof line. The roof line is crenelated and stone trim is present. Present on some of the windows are iron balcony railings. The entryways are nicely emphasized in stone. The roof line is low-hipped with gables and bays interspersed. The roof line on the east facade of the courtyard is decoratively shaped, with an arched middle and crenelated sides. The building has very good integrity.

79Y69

1305-11 Maple; 915-25 Dempster

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1305-11 Maple; 915-25 Dempster

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Andrew Sandegren

ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This well-designed apartment building built for Fred C. Stewart has finished walls along the sides as well as the front. A shallow U-plan faces a small garden on the south, the opposite side is studded with bay windows overlooking a side yard on the north, and the bay-flanked entrance faces the street to the east. Rising three stories above a high entrance floor, its walls are cream-colored smooth-faced brick trimmed with limestone around the steel casement windows, at the quoins, along the parapet, and for most of the ground floor. The design's Tudor sources are revealed by the door and window mouldings, sparse ornament, second-floor attached frontispiece, and metal work at the entrance with lanterns and fine wrought iron grills for the door, sidelights, and tympanum transom. The building has excellent integrity.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1316 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Edward N. Sieja

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	<input type="checkbox"/>	A6	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A7	<input type="checkbox"/>	A8	<input type="checkbox"/>	A9	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	GE11	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>

OTHER COMMENTS:



1316 Maple Avenue

Edward N.  
E. H. Sieja

1928

A4

built for Fred C. Stewart

This well-designed apartment building has finished walls along the sides of ~~its~~ <sup>as well as the front</sup>

<sup>faces</sup> U-plan, ~~with the open portion facing~~ a small garden on the south; the opposite side <sup>is</sup> studded with bay windows overlooking a <sup>side</sup> yard on the north, and the bay-flanked entrance facing <sup>the</sup> street to the east. Rising three stories above a high entrance floor, its walls are cream-colored smooth-faced brick trimmed with limestone around the steel casement windows, at the quoins, along the parapet, and for most of the ground floor. The design's Tudor sources are revealed by the door and window mouldings, sparse ornament, second-floor attached frontispiece, and metal work at the entrance with lanterns and fine wrought iron grills for the door, sidelights, and tympanum transom. The building has excellent integrity.

A shallow



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This large Queen Anne structure was built for Towner K. Webster. Covered with grooved, thin clapboards terminating at a board-decorated cornice, it has regular windows and takes full advantage of its corner lot by displaying interesting facades to both streets. The hipped roof is broken by gables and gabled dormers and, in the front, by an eyebrow dormer. A half-timbered gable tops a flat-fronted bay that projects only on the second story. On the side a polygonal bay extends the entire height to a flat top at the cornice level. A porch supported by Tuscan columns extends beyond both ends of the front. The building has good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1403 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1884-85

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:



1403 Maple Avenue

builder unknown

1884-85

c. 1890?

A7

was built for Towner K. Webster. Covered with grooved, thin clapboards <sup>terminating at a board-decorated cornice</sup> and <sup>it has</sup>

A large, ~~well-designed~~ Queen Anne structure, ~~with~~ regular windows, this building takes full advantage of its corner lot by displaying interesting facades to both streets.

INSERT

The hipped roof is broken by gables and gabled dormers and, in the front, by an eyebrow dormer. <sup>It sits next to the</sup> gable <sup>tops</sup> a flat-fronted bay that projects only on the second story. On the side a ~~flat projection projects again as a~~ polygonal bay, <sup>extends</sup> through the entire height to a flat top at the cornice level. A porch supported by Tuscan columns extends beyond both ends of the front. ~~The grooved, thin clapboards terminate at a board-decorated cornice, and the roof features have~~ half-timbering. The building has ~~very~~ good integrity.

This large Queen Anne structure was built for Towner K. Webster. Covered with grooved, thin clapboards terminating at a board-decorated cornice, it has regular windows and takes full advantage of its corner lot by displaying interesting facades to both streets.

(go back to "The hipped roof" above)

1411 Maple

JC Connor, b1  
builder unknown

1872<sup>3</sup>

A4 A9 H3

The typical cubic mass of this large, well designed clapboard Italianate house is covered by a hipped roof and broken only by the one story polygonal bay on the south side. The large scale of its elements reveals the robustness this style could achieve. On the front, over the segmental upper sash of the tall, two-over-two double hung windows, five on the second floor, four on the ground floor, are heavy, humped cornices with small brackets. On the double door entrance in the center have been placed larger brackets supporting its similarly shaped, deeply projecting roof, while even broader ones appear under the eaves. Here modillions have been placed except above the door where small, arched window lights the attic. The addition of broad, low dormers, the reworking of the original elements in the open, uncovered porch, and the addition of an extension at the back detract only slightly from the integrity of the original design. The building is listed on the State Survey.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



Very happy to have been selected to write this statement of significance for the house at 1411 Maple Street, New York City. The house is a fine example of the Italianate style and is one of the best preserved in the neighborhood. It is a two-story, two-and-a-half-story house with a hipped roof and a central bay window. The house is a fine example of the Italianate style and is one of the best preserved in the neighborhood. It is a two-story, two-and-a-half-story house with a hipped roof and a central bay window.

The house is a fine example of the Italianate style and is one of the best preserved in the neighborhood. It is a two-story, two-and-a-half-story house with a hipped roof and a central bay window. The house is a fine example of the Italianate style and is one of the best preserved in the neighborhood. It is a two-story, two-and-a-half-story house with a hipped roof and a central bay window.

Mrs. Myron Barker



## 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: 1411 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME: Same

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1872

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:

1415 Maple

builder unknown

~~1872~~ 1872

A4 A7 A9

This clapboard house, which forms an interesting comparison to its near neighbor, 1425 Maple, is a typical middle sized version of an Italianate, hip roofed residence with excellent detailing. Its simple, foursquare mass is supplemented by a flat-fronted ground story bay on the south side and a full height, stubby projecting wing towards the back on the north side. Its tall, two-over-two double hung windows, three on the upper floor, two on the lower, have humped, small-bracketed cornices as does the entrance with its sidelights and transom (this entrance may have replaced the original one) placed on the north end of the front. The openings' frames have rope mouldings for added richness. Paired brackets with pendant knobs appear in the dentilated cornice. These are repeated, enlarged, without the knobs but above consoles added above the capitals of the chamfered posts which support the shouldered lintel of the full width porch with its original balusters. The building has very good integrity, and is listed on the State Survey.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*This clapboard house, which forms an interesting comparison to its near neighbor, 1415 Maple, is a narrow, relatively tall Italianate residence with a pitched roof with Greek Revival proportions. A polygonal bay projects towards the back of the south side on the ground floor, and a full height, pitched roof wing extends towards the back on the north side. Its tall, two-over-two double hung windows, three on the upper floor, two on the lower, have humped, small-bracketed cornices as does the entrance with its narrow sidelights and transom. Rope mouldings enrich the openings' frames, a small window ventilates the attic, and paired brackets with pendant knobs appear in the dentilated gable cornice. The original design is complemented by the porch across the entire front and projecting to the north with its posts supporting a dentilated lintel and interspersed with balusters. The building has very good integrity.*

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1425 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1872.\*

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Unknown

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:

\*Alterations 1907 (porch) H.B. Wheelock



1425 Maple Avenue

builder unknown

1872

porch, H.B. Wheelock

1907

~~14~~ A71

This clapboard house, which forms an interesting comparison to its near neighbor, 1415 Maple, is a narrow, relatively tall Italianate residence with a pitched roof with Greek Revival proportions. A polygonal bay projects towards the back of the south side on the ground floor, and a full height, pitched roof wing extends towards the back on the north side. Its tall, two-over-two double hung windows, three on the upper floor, two on the lower, have humped, small-bracketed cornices as does the entrance with its narrow sidelights and transom. Rope mouldings enrich the openings' frames, a small window ventilates the attic, and paired brackets with pendant knobs appear in the dentilated gable cornice. The original design is complemented by the porch <sup>across</sup> ~~crossing~~ the entire front and projecting to the north with its posts supporting a dentilated lintel and interspersed with (~~probably original~~) balusters. The building has very good integrity.

A5 A9

Designed by an important Chicago architectural firm, this large limestone faced block has pilasters and tabernacle windows along the side facade and a distyle in antis porch on the front facade. The order is the Doric with tall shafts and bases indicating a Roman origin while the entablature and parapet carry a pitched block above the porch to refer to the Greek orders. The entablature projects slightly over the porch and carries wreaths in the frieze to mark the antae. The building has excellent integrity, and it is listed in the State survey.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story four-flat and its similar neighbor to the north represent two of Evanston's earliest multi-family dwellings. Identical in massing and materials, the buildings differ primarily in their use of wood trim and integrity.

Both buildings have two entrances raised several steps from the street under a porch with a bracketed wood cornice topped by two gables. Above the porch are two pairs of arched windows. Breaking the plane of each building's facade are projecting bays for light and ventilation. Both structures have red brick facades, common brick sides, limestone lintels separating the first and second floors, and handsome wood ornament that contributes to the architectural significance of the building, despite the unfortunate modernization of the porch. The wood trim is located above the second-floor bracketed cornice. Over the south bay is a balustrade and curved wood ornament projecting beyond the parapet; over the north bay is a partial slate roof extending into a stepped brick parapet. At the center, also set above the wall line is a small wood pinnacle.

79Y13  
1916-18 Maple Avenue

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1916-18 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1898

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:







## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story four-flat and its similar neighbor to the south are representative of Evanston's earliest multi-family dwellings. Like variations on a theme, they are identical in massing and materials, but different in their subtle handling of wood trim. An unfortunate modernization of the porches has marred both buildings. In addition, the doorway of 1920-22 Maple Avenue has been replaced by single doors and glass brick.

Both buildings have porched entrances raised several steps from the street. Topping the porch is a bracketed wood cornice and twin gables. Above the porch are two pairs of arched windows. Breaking the plane of each building's facade are projecting bays for light and ventilation. Both structures have red brick facades, common brick sides, limestone lintels separating the first and second floors, and handsome wood ornament. The wood trim is located above the second-floor bracketed cornice. Over the south bay is a blind balustrade with a large ornamental wood triangle projecting through it; over the north bay cornice is a pointed and flared hexagonal slate roof extending past the parapet. At the center, also set above the wall line, is a small wood pinnacle identical to that on the adjacent apartment.

79Y14

1920-22 Maple Avenue

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 1920-22 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1898

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This handsome late nineteenth century two-story cottage has been graciously restored and painted in a putty color with russet accenting the structure's fine detailing. Narrow clapboarding extends to the second-floor lintel line with square-cut shingles above. The symmetrical decorative wood trim set in the structure's front gable is particularly fine.

Stretching across the first floor and topped by a steeply-sloping roof supported by turned posts is the bracketed front porch, surrounded by a balustrade of narrow wood slats. Diagonal lattice work encloses a crawl space beneath the porch. Stained glass windows, one located in the transom of the large front window and one in the gable wall north of the door, enrich the house's decorative treatment.

79Y15  
2030 Maple Avenue

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2030 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER:

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed in 1894, this two-story frame house is the work of William C. Pocklington. Although without formal training, Pocklington was a cut above the other contractor-builders of the period, and he considered himself, because of his experience, an architect.

This house, with clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second, is a handsome example of his work. Integrating a tower into the front of the house's second story and a polygonal tower into the peak of the roof planes gives the basically frame cottage a Queen Anne facade. Enhancing the building's overall massing are the small medallions punctuating the sloping cornice under the roofline.

The excellent choice of paint colors accent the building's massing and trim. The front porch has unfortunately been altered by an out-of-scale balustrade.

79Y56  
2127 Maple Avenue

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2127 Maple Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1894

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: William C. Pocklington

ORIGINAL SITE  MOVED

SIGNIFICANCE:

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

OTHER COMMENTS:





## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Representative of the period's better designs, this brick structure has a pitched roof largely lacking overhangs rising on a square plan. The corners of its walls are treated as quoins, and its mortar beds are left unsmoothed. Projecting from the north end of the front face is a wing with a wood-sheathed gable within the steeply pitched roof which ends in flares. The flare in the reentrant angle protects the arched entrance, beyond which is a high, broad-faced chimney with an outer side that rises with two upward curves in its setbacks. Beyond it is a window with a slight brick pediment breaking the cornice line and a wrought iron pseudo balcony front, below which is a linteled window contrasting with the thin arched one topped by a decorative pointed, pinnacled pediment in the front gable end. The building has very good integrity.

## EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2521 Marcy Avenue

COMMON NAME:

REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1930

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: Carlson and Danielson

ORIGINAL SITE \_\_\_\_\_ MOVED \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL \_\_\_\_\_ H1 \_\_\_\_\_ H2 \_\_\_\_\_ H3 \_\_\_\_\_ H10

ARCHITECTURAL \_\_\_\_\_ A4 \_\_\_\_\_ A5 \_\_\_\_\_ A6 \_\_\_\_\_

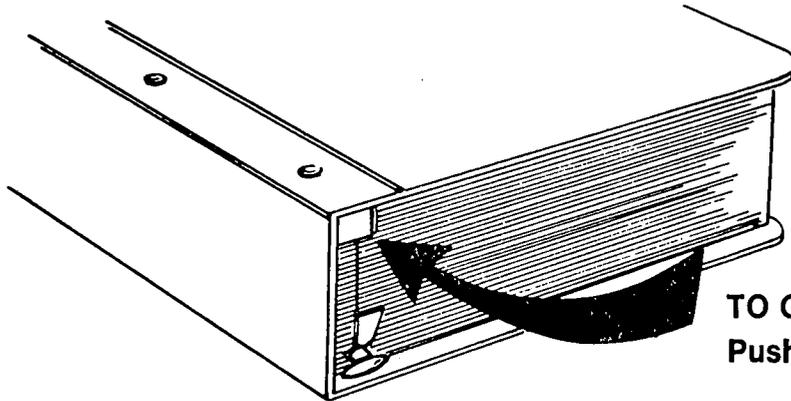
XX A7 \_\_\_\_\_ A8 \_\_\_\_\_ A9 \_\_\_\_\_

ENVIRONMENTAL \_\_\_\_\_ GE11 \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER COMMENTS:

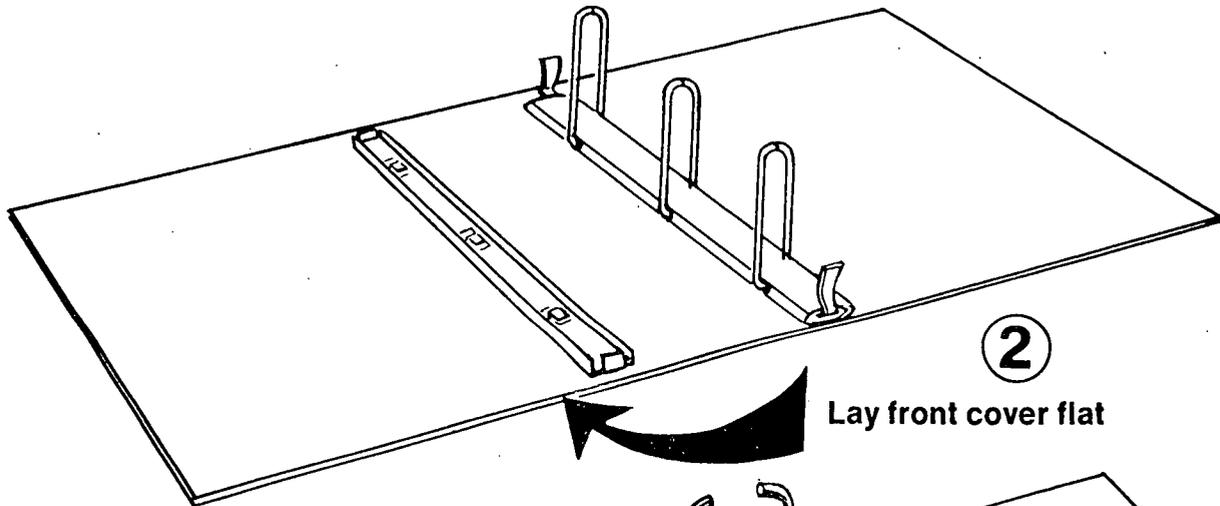


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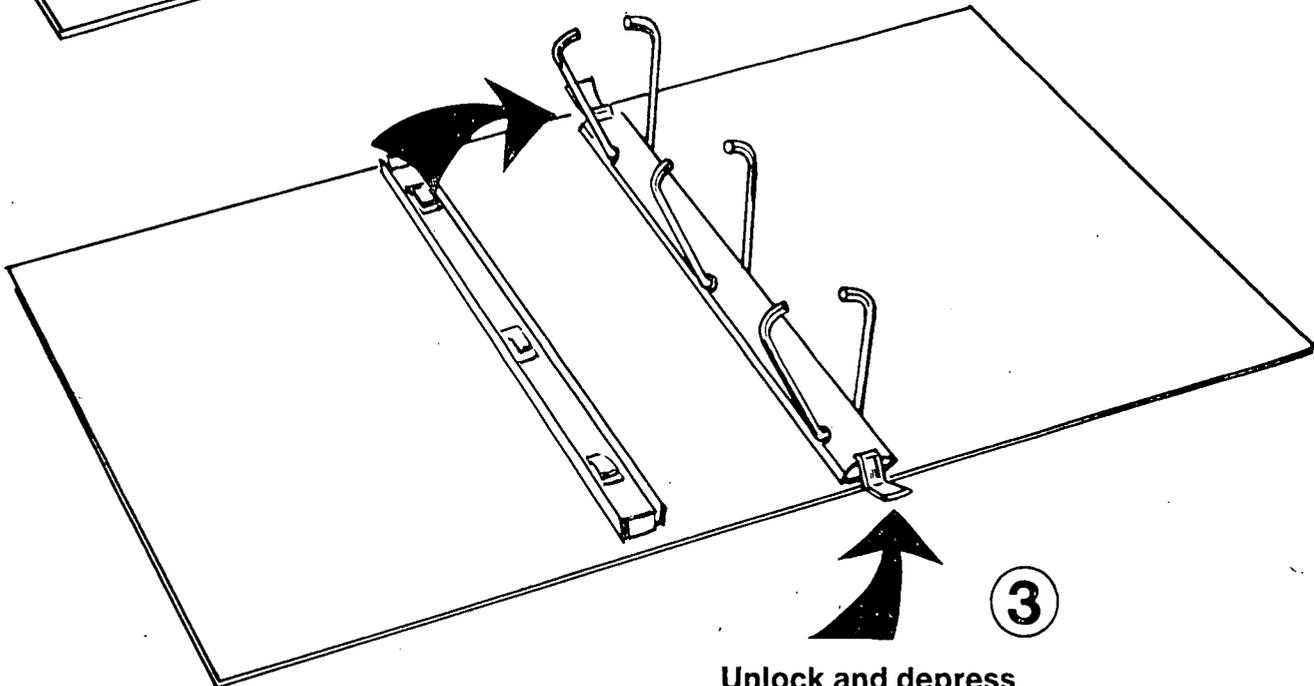
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2

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3

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and load or unload sheets

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