

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Old Town Triangle Historic District

and/or common

2. LocationBounded generally by North Avenue, Lincoln Park,
street & number and the extension of Ogden Ave, North to Armitage not for publication

city, town Chicago N/A vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Cook code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds - Cook County Courthouse

street & number 118 North Clark Street

city, town Chicago state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet REPRESENTATION

Item number 6

Page 1

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Lincoln Park
Chicago, Cook County, October 1972, Illinois
Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois
2. Old Town District Survey, September, 1977
Commission of Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks
320 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois
3. Historic American Buildings Survey through 1982
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page 2

Of the 523 structures encompassed by the Old Town Triangle Historic District, 198 have been evaluated as significant architecturally, significant historically, or both. When rear dwellings of the significant structures are included, the total becomes 213. 224 structures have been identified as contributing to the character of the District. These structures contain an additional 32 rear dwellings which brings the total to 256. 19 of the non-contributing structures built before 1930 have been so classified because of the structure being architecturally altered to a point where they are difficult to restore. 35 are identified as non-contributing because they are new construction built after 1960. The non-contributing category also includes those structures considered intrusive.

It appears that there was no new construction between 1928 and 1961. This was the period when imaginative new restoration began.

FURTHER DETAIL OF CRITERIA FOR SIGNIFICANCE, GROUPINGS, NUMBERS AND CODES: Except for the 19 built-before-1930 non-contributing and 34 new non-contributing structures, the whole area is of architectural and historic significance. Our criteria is based on buildings in pristine condition with most of their original parts. Code notes have been made for 1) a changed front door; 2) removal of steps to the second floor; 3) altered fenestration; 4) aluminum siding; and 5) buildings that are in original architectural shape regardless of current condition. Excluded from judgement and evaluation are paint, front fences, added shutters and, except for frame cottages, front steps. More than one change has not been allowed unless the historical significance outweighs the change (#40, #110).

A list accompanies each map showing structure number, building material used, followed by the alphabetical code representing other categories or comments. Explanation of the code appears in the map section.

Rowhouses have each been given a number. The R (Rowhouse) code has been given to all townhouses built together even if they are not alike. Buildings with two entrances which are basically one building have been assigned one number. Garages are numbered separately. Rear houses have been noted D (Dwellings with livable rear buildings), but not counted in the total except for #144. Existing horse stables are marked with an H.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page 3

In the significant category there are:

156 Brick
12 Frame
9 Brick and frame
21 Brick and stone
15 Rear dwellings

213 Total

In the Contributing category there are:

94 Brick
91 Frame
37 Brick and frame
2 Brick and stone
32 Rear dwellings

256 Total

Summary:

SIGNIFICANT	213
CONTRIBUTING	256
NON-CONTRIBUTING (Built before 1930)	19
NON-CONTRIBUTING (Built after 1960)	<u>35</u>
TOTAL	523

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY:

The Old Town Triangle Historic District is a distinctive area, a charming and cohesive District located within walking distance north of Chicago's Loop. Starting at State and Madison streets, the zero center of Chicago's modern street numbering, the District begins approximately 16 blocks north and two blocks west. The District's eastern borders look toward the south end of Lincoln Park. There is a pleasing variety of small-scale buildings of well-maintained integrity on tree-lined streets. It is overseen by the spire of a major functional church complex. Most of the architectural styles popular in Chicago from the 1871 fire through the 1980's are represented, with several recognized as excellent architectural examples.

Early beginnings of the district were as farmlands north of North Avenue, the northern border of the Chicago City Limits. The plat of streets originated as land of the District was subdivided, beginning in 1845. Chicago received its first geographical location in 1830, and twenty years later annexed the land in 1850-51. Two of the three boundaries of the District are based on the early grid plats. The third, or hypotenuse boundary of the Triangle, follows the extension of Ogden Avenue, a depression-era "make work" project, since vacated.

Considerations of the specific boundaries include concentration of architectural styles and the locations of intrusions.

Land uses within the District are primarily residential. Institutional land uses are composed of schools and churches: La Salle Language Academy, St. Michael's Church and the Hermon Baptist Church.

The street pattern in the Old Town Triangle District is a modified grid. Some streets begin and end within the District, some being only a block long. The heaviest traffic carriers are Wells Street, Sedgwick Street, and Lincoln Avenue. The remaining streets primarily carry local neighborhood traffic. The District contains abundant mature vegetation.

The average residential density is 17.4 structures per acre. The concentrations are primarily small houses on small lots with narrow setbacks. There is a mix of three- and four-story brick flats found in the District intermixed with brick, brick-and-frame, and frame cottages. The Old Town Triangle Historic District contains an early urban working class fabric.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	X	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law		science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature		sculpture
1600-1699	X architecture	education	military	X	social
1700-1799	art	engineering	music		humanitarian
X 1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy		theater
X 1900-	communications	industry	politics government		transportation
		invention			other (specify)

Specific dates 1872-1928 Builder Architect various - see narrative

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Old Town Triangle Historic District is reflective of the early growth and development of Chicago and represents the early urban character and fabric of the city of Chicago. Both architectural and historic significance are the common elements that unify the District. Our criteria is based on buildings in pristine condition representing architecture from the 1871 Chicago Fire to 1899 as well as architecture from 1900 on. Exceptional significance is attached to many buildings, including the churches which represent the social and humanitarian areas as well as the area of religion. The whole District is of Historic Significance. History, architecture and other related areas of significance will become apparent from the historical narrative and discussion of individual sites.

HISTORY:

The first white pioneer in the Old Town Triangle Historic District was French, just as to the French belongs credit for the first development of Chicago. Beginning in 1673 with Marquette and Joliet, then Robert Cavelier, sieur de la Salle in 1679. After the war of 1812 the French arrived in greater numbers and for many years they dominated the social and political life of Chicago and adjacent settlements. In 1825 nearly all of the names of Chicago's first fourteen taxpayers are those of Frenchmen.

In 1839 the Chicago City Directory listed Charles Canda, a Frenchman, farming in the future Old Town Triangle Historic District.

The next pioneers to settle in this area north of the then city limits of Chicago were immigrants from the southern states of Germany, in the mid-1800's. Mainly farmers and semi-skilled workers, they came to the city of Chicago first, then from 1846 for the next several years began to move north beyond the city limits to the meadows above North Avenue, and west of the swamp which was later drained and became Lincoln Park. Here they grew celery, cabbage and potatoes and kept cows and chickens.

Soon prominent Chicagoans bought tracts of land in this district. Stephen Gale, the first stationer in Chicago and the first Fire Chief, purchased land here which he subdivided in 1845. William B. Ogden, first Mayor of Chicago, bought property here in 1856. Charles J. Hull, attorney and real estate dealer, whose developments ranged from Savannah to Baltimore and Houston, subdivided a large

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 2

portion of the area. Hull was a socially conscious man who gave his home to what was to become the world-famous Hull House. Other prominent land owners were William Rand and Andrew MacNally, map publishers.

The city annexed the land in 1850-51, and the population grew, and became more varied. Irish truck farmers arrived and settled, as did Italians from Lombardy. Several more settlers of French origin purchased land close to the Germans around St. Michael's Church. By the 1860's, population of North Town (the appellation of Old Town began after World War II) was either truck farmers or the semi-skilled who made shoes, cut cloth, brewed beer, joined wood, loaded grain elevators on the Chicago River, or laid rails for the Chicago and Rock Island Lines.

The Great Chicago Fire of October, 1871 flattened the area.

It was quickly re-built. Lincoln Park was established, new residents were attracted and their homes gradually replaced truck farms. Several were well-to-do. In 1874 Frederick Wacker built his house here. Prominent restaurateur Phillip Henrici built his mansion, and Johann Tonk, with the help of a French architect, built the Angel Door house. Still, the neighborhood remained diversified as the working class artisans continued to live there.

Florimond Canda inherited some of his brother Charles' property. A French Colonel under Napoleon, Florimond settled here later. He sold the property in 1884 to developer Daniel F. Crilly who began the construction of Crilly Court. It was a place that would be home to many notables, including poet and journalist Eugene Field, and early movie producer George K. Spoor, noted for his Keystone Cops and Charlie Chaplin comedies.

New houses were interspersed with garages with living quarters for chauffeurs employed by wealthy homeowners who lived south of Lincoln Park in the Gold Coast. These were prominent Chicagoans: John G. Shedd, Chairman of Marshall Field & Co., Phillip and Watson Armour, Frederik Rawson, President of the Union Trust Co., Alfred E. Cowles, Chairman of the Rialto Trust, Edward A. Furst, head of the Miehle Printing Press Co., John Harding, restaurateur, and Mr. Sprague, of Sprague-Warner. Today, most of these garages have been converted to family residences.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 3

This was a time when residential construction was moving so rapidly that the aesthetic impact of the owners was so strong that the demand for individual expression was in constant conflict with the conformity thus far considered.

In the early 1900's, North Town stopped growing. However it retained most of its original character. The visual scale of the area was maintained, and only the spire of St. Michael's rose above the rooflines of North Town. The character and charm of the neighborhood was assured by the renewal of community spirit in the 1930's. Edgar Crilly, son of the original developer of Crilly Court, rejuvenated his buildings and his efforts inspired others.

After World War II, the name Old Town came into use and the Old Town Triangle Association, which has done much to promote community spirit, was formed in 1948. Early June two years later saw the first annual Old Town Art Fair. It is now a yearly event of national proportions, and is the oldest juried outdoor Art Fair in America.

In 1956 the Old Town Art Center was founded by the Old Town Traingle Association and opened its doors at 1714 North Wells Street. In 1959 using proceeds from the Art Fairs, a program of planting hundreds of flowering fruit trees along the streets and sidewalks began.

In 1964, the neighborhood agreed to become Project I of the Lincoln Park General Neighborhood Renewal Plan of the Department of Urban Renewal and the Federal Government.

Laudatory articles about the Old Town Triangle appeared over these years in the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times, Time magazine and many other national publications.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (1967) and the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (1972) resulted in many structures gaining a place on the permanent list in the Department of Conservation in Springfield and the Library of Congress, Washington/

On September 28, 1977, the Chicago City Council accepted the recommendation of the Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks, and unanimously voted to designate the Old Town Triangle as an Historical Chicago Landmark.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 4

SELECTED SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer only to the accompanying map and are not a ranking.

1. TRUMAN W. MILLER RESIDENCE AND ROWHOUSES
1760-66 North Clark Street
Built 1886

This brick and stone structure provides a gateway to the eastern entrance, from Lincoln Park, into the Old Town Triangle Historic District. Notable is a handsome corner turret, and slate Mansard roofs. There is a brick and stone base at the first floor of 1766. Stone lintels with headers over the entry doors. The stairway and bannisters are original. Dr. Miller was a physician with a practice at 1071 North Clark Street. (Nos. 1,2,3,4 on the map)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. JOHN H. LEHNER RESIDENCE
1808 North Clark Street
Built 1884

Brick construction, with eyebrow arched Joliet limestone and scrollwork. Ornamental brickwork below the sill. The stairway is original; railings have been replaced.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. RESIDENCE
1810 North Clark Street

A three-story brick structure, with elaborate cornice and carved brackets. Corbelled brickwork just below the cornice, and below second story windows. Incised hoods over the windows. The stairway has been altered.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. ADOLPH OLSEN RESIDENCE AND ROWHOUSES
1908-1914 North Clark Street
Built 1881

These three buildings are meant to give the appearance of one building. Each of the separate parts is indistinguishable.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 , Page 5

Late Queen Anne style. The gable ends to the street provide a symbolic reference of shelter. (Nos. 7,8,9 on the map).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. G. PARK KINNEY RESIDENCE
1918 North Clark Street
Built 1883

Good example of a four-story walkup. It is Italianate with Moorish elements. It was probably not built as a single family residence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. RESIDENCE AND SCHOOL
1615 North Cleveland Avenue
Built 1893

Part of the St. Michael's Church complex, discussion under No. 54.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

12. OFFICE
1633 North Cleveland Avenue
Built 1896

Part of the St. Michael's Church complex, discussion under No. 54.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. RESIDENCE
1636 North Cleveland Avenue
Built 1873

This is a fine example of masonry in a two-and one-half story brick cottage. It has a brick lintel arch, rather than stone. The keystone is a combination of stone and brick. The small attic window appears to be original. Has a livable rear dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 6

14. THERESA PROSSER RESIDENCE
 1640 North Cleveland Avenue
 Built 1873

A 2½ story brick cottage, with carved window hoods and gabled arches. There is Joliet banded limestone with flowered scrollwork. The door has been altered, but the significance outweighs the change.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. NICHOLAS BIRREN RESIDENCE
 305 West Concord Place
 Built 1882

Brick cottage of a form more typically implemented in wood frame. Very interesting example proving it can be done either way.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. PATRICK RIORDAN RESIDENCE
 324 West Concord Place
 Built 1900

Louis Sullivan type elaborate stonework. Fine brickwork. Mr. Riordan was an engineer. Notable feature of this building is the large second story projecting bay. It has the original cast iron fence across the front. The large arched opening contrasts well with the size of the projecting second story bay. Very austere building.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. HEINRICH FISHER RESIDENCE
 329 West Concord Place
 Built 1877

This two story raised cottage was completely restored to its original brick facade. Heinrich Fisher was a typical working class resident whose profession was Stonecutter.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 7

18. HEINRICH FISHER RESIDENCE
 331 West Concord Place
 Built 1875

Chicago workman's cottage with well-preserved cornices over segmentally arched windows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. RESIDENCE
 335 West Concord Place

Delicate carving in very strict lintels. Joliet stone. rear section is frame.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

20 through 32.

CRILLY COURT

Bounded by St. Paul Street (N), Wells Street (E), North North Park Avenue (W), and Eugenie Street (S).
Built 1885-1893
Developer: Daniel F. Crilly

To trace the history of Crilly Court, it is important to look at the history and origins of land ownership surrounding and including the property. Stephen F. Gale, Chicago's first stationer and first Fire Chief, owned forty acres of country farm and meadowland just north of the city limits. He subdivided the land in 1845. The forty acres spread east from Sedgwick Street to La Salle Street. From North Avenue, then the northern boundary of the city, the property stretched north to Menomonee Street. Five and six years after it was subdivided, Chicago annexed the land in 1850 and 1851. It was then that Charles Canda, a Frenchman, bought the inside lots at the heart of it all. Those lots were from Wells to Sedgwick, and from Eugenie to St. Paul.

Approximately where Crilly Court is now, Canda owned a home and a barn with a large number of fruit trees. After he died in 1854, Adele, his widow, took the west half and Florimond, his brother, took the east. (St. Paul Street was Florimond Street until 1936). Colonel Florimond Canda, who had fought at the battle of Waterloo under Napoleon Bonaparte, was awarded a medal by Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie, before coming to settle in Chicago in 1843.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 8

It was Colonel Florimond Canda (Ret.) who sold the property to developer Daniel F. Crilly in 1884. The Chicago Surface Lines Company, occupying the tract as a car barn for street cars, found barn requirements would be better served by moving further north as the city grew.

Daniel Crilly created a street through the middle of the block, from St. Paul to Eugenie, which he named Crilly Court. He built the four story buildings on the east side of North Park Avenue. He purchased the building material from the building that stood where the present Germania Club building stands at the northwest corner of Clark Street and Germania Place. He also moved a three-story brick building from that site to the southeast corner of St. Paul and North Park Avenue, where it stands today.

Crilly then erected 12 small houses on the west side of Crilly Court. Subsequently, in 1893, he built the Wells Street block of stores and apartments. Finally, he built the four-story building on the east side of Crilly Court. Above the doors of the apartment buildings are carved the names of Crilly's children: Isabelle, Oliver, Erminie, and Edgar. Two other doorways are marked Eugenie and Florimond.

The building that fronts on Wells street is characteristic of a building type in Chicago. In the Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks Guidelines, "Twelve Typical Building Types", this building is used as a model, and illustrated with a photograph, of the category STORE FRONTS WITH APARTMENTS ABOVE. The structure is particularly handsome as an example because of the bay windows and the iron columns. Picturesque and inviting, it truly livens up the street.

Over the years, much remodelling has taken place. The Crilly building originally contained 40 apartments. In about 1946, it was divided so that there are now 64 apartments. The houses have been extensively re-done by the individual owners who for the most part carefully preserve the exteriors

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 9

The Crilly estate through the years leased a number of units to well-known Chicagoans. Eugene Field, poet and journalist, was one, and Cy deVry, Lincoln Park Zoo Director for many years, was another. George K. Spoor occupied a Crilly Court apartment for many years. An early movie producer, Spoor was known for his one and two-reelers made in Chicago, featuring Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin wrote, directed and starred in 16 comedies for Spoor. Spoor was noted for his Keystone Cops, and movies with Ben Turpin and Francis X. Bushman, who gave our Zoo gorilla his name.

In order to preserve the films it was necessary for Spoor to keep them in his icebox in Crilly Court.

Commercial artist Haddon Sundbloom lived for many years in an apartment above the Wells Street stores. Sundbloom was the creator of the kindly man on the Quaker Oats box, as well as Aunt Jemima. For over thirty-five years his Coca-Cola Santa was an annual Christmas feature all over the world. His renderings of Santa were sometimes a self-portrait, and other times were drawn from another Crilly resident, the bakery wagon driver Boots Hansen. Children in the scene were modelled by the children of Crilly grocery store owner and proprietor Dick Slotten.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

33 through 37

ROWHOUSES

164, 166, 168, 170 and 172 West Eugenie Street
Architect: Harald Hansen
Built 1886

This is an extremely rare variegated row of five opulent Queen Anne style houses, heavily ornamented with a sheet metal frieze. There are three very individual chimneys coming out on the side of the terra cotta ornamentation. Numbers 164, 166, and 172 are the only houses in this area having bricks in Flemish bond. The Mansard on 172 is Vermont slate on three sides, with Flemish bond brick covering three sides. There are a variety of window shapes, including bays. Stained glass windows. Unusual porches.

Harald Hansen was a Norwegian-born architect who received his training in Heidelberg and later became head of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 10

department of architecture at the University of Illinois. He built 12 units; three on Wells Street and nine on Eugenie. Only these five listed above remain standing today. Hansen's own home was 164 West Eugenie. The houses were built on land previously owned by the Chicago City Railway Company, whose structures included a car barn and a blacksmith shop.

Mr. Hansen's two daughters, Carrie and Goldie, resided at 164 Eugenie most of their lives. Carrie, a schoolteacher at Nettlehorst Public School, observed her father never made any money on his houses because "He constructed them too well". In a letter from Carrie to her friend Helen Degenhardt she relates how poet and journalist Eugene Field and his lively sons rented one of her father's buildings (1707 N. Wells Street). Field's sons were having a Wild West Show in the basement when Carrie's father arrived to check his building. He discovered one boy tied to a post with a bonfire at his feet. Hansen arrived just as another boy was about to touch a match to the sticks. The boy --and the house--were rescued in the nick of time.

Other notable people lived in the Hansen buildings. Dr. Gradle, a world-famous eye surgeon, had his house and office at 160 Eugenie. At one time Eugenie Street between Clark and Wells was called "Pill Row" since many of its residents were doctors.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, a renowned turn-of-the-century opera singer, lived at 162 Eugenie with her husband Will Davis. They owned the Iriquois Theatre, which was destroyed by fire in 1903. Over 600 people were burned or trampled to death in that disaster.

Harald Hansen died in 1922. His daughter Carrie lived until 1966. A copper bust of Carrie is seen on the roof of 172 West Eugenie. The bust was modelled and erected by current owner Charles Hughes in November, 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 11

38. MATTHEW BUSCHWAH RESIDENCE
 215 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1874

Wooden cottage, with original wood frame and ornament
at corners and doors. Matthew Buschwah was a scroll
sawyer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. RESIDENCE
 217 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1874

Wood cottage with original high stairs and rail to the
second floor. Especially noteworthy is the bracketed
cornice with dentils.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. RESIDENCE
 219 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1874

A one and one-half story frame cottage over a high
brick foundation. There are fine carved brackets.
Miscellaneous alterations to front facade.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. JOHN BOLAND RESIDENCE
 221 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1884

This three-story building is built to the street.
Notable features are the segmentally arched windows
and the projecting bay crowned with a terra cotta
pediment.

John Boland was a plasterer who was in charge of the
plasterwork projects for the Shedd Aquarium, the
Adler Planetarium, the Mexican Opera House and the
Palace of Justice in Guatemala. He was involved in the
plasterwork for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 12

42. RESIDENCE
225 West Eugenie Street
Built 1874

A well-preserved example of a wood frame cottage. The windows are crowned with keystone pediments and surrounded by rope moldings. Denticulated bracketed cornice under the eaves. Has a livable rear dwelling that might have survived the fire.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. JACOB AND NICHOLAS SCHNUR RESIDENCE
227 West Eugenie Street
Built 1889: rear building may have been built in 1875

Typical example of a two and one-half story brick building. Notable, a fanciful jig-sawed, spindle-turned front porch. Nicholas Schnur's occupation is listed as "cutter".

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

44. CHARLES WEYER RESIDENCE
229 West Eugenie Street
Built 1874

Three-story walk-up wood cottage. Handsome coupled segmental arched windows in which the bay is the prominent feature. Charles Weyer was a milkman.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. JOHN H. BIRREN RESIDENCE
303 West Eugenie Street
Built 1886

A three-story structure with projecting square bay at the second and third floors. The ornament is terra-cotta. Has a livable rear dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 13

46. HENRY BIRREN RESIDENCE
 307 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1886

A three-story brick structure having shallow brick arches with brick keystone. Terra cotta ornament below lower windows. At the third story is corbelled brickwork. A lively porch of turned spindles.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. GEORGE J. ALLES RESIDENCE
 315 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1874

A frame cottage with all its original doors, woodwork and ornament. Carved dentilled band at top of first story. George Alles was a plumber.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. PETER JUNG RESIDENCE
 319 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1874

Excellent job of restoration; very colorful; beautiful trim. Mr. Jung was a carpenter.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

49. AUGUST JAHNELL RESIDENCE
 323 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1882

Two-story brick, rectangular, three-bay front home with Joliet limestone banding. Flat roof and original ornamental cornice with brackets. HABS form (1958).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

50. AUGUST JAHNELL RESIDENCE
 329 West Eugenie Street
 Built 1895

An Italianate three-story walk-up which was never meant to be a single family residence. Two preserved

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 14

finials on the bay and original cast iron hand rails including newel posts.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

51. BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNELL RESIDENCE
405-07 West Eugenie
Built 1880, 1888

Wood frame workman's cottage with a brick basement. Well-preserved cast iron railing on the front at the street. 405 was built in 1880; it is joined with 407 which was built in 1888.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. JACOB LAUER RESIDENCE
411 West Eugenie Street
Built 1880

Unique feature of this house is the three windows on the facade. Two are continuous. To the south is a later entrance.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

53. SODALITY HALL
443 West Eugenie Street
Built 1899

Part of the St. Michael's Church complex. Discussion under No. 54.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

54. SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic)
447 West Eugenie Street
Built in 1866-69 and 1871-72
First builder: Waldbaum. Architect: Herman J. Gaul

In 1852 the German emigrant population in what was then called North Town had increased markedly. In July of that year Reverend Anthony Kopp presided over a meeting of prospective parishioners concerned with their status. Present was Michael Diversey, part owner of Diversey and Lill brewery at Chicago and Michigan Avenues, and owner of a great deal of farm land in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 15

North Town. He offered to deed a plot of ground at North and Hudson Avenues for a church. In four months a frame church, forty by sixty feet, was built at a cost of \$730 and dedicated to St. Michael, in honor of Diversey. In 1854 a school was built and the modest church and parochial school became integral parts of the community.

The members of St. Michaels were from forty-nine different German states. They were businessmen, small shopkeepers, tradespeople and artisans who formed here a solid middle-class sector. They had left Germany after unsuccessful attempts to gain power for the middle classes during the aborted revolution of 1848.

Reverend Joseph Mueller, a Redemptorist Father, took charge of St. Michael's in 1860. He encouraged the parishioners toward a unity and solidarity which overcame their diversity of customs. Energies were channelled into building much needed community facilities. A new school, a home for priests, and a convent were soon put up. The cornerstone of a new, larger church was laid in 1866 at the corner of Eugenie Street and Hudson Avenue, diagonally across the block from the old church. This new church, predecessor to the existing structure, was completed in 1869. A year later, a new rectory for the priests was built to the south of the church, facing Cleveland Avenue.

St. Michael's was firmly established as the central institution of the area before the Chicago Fire of 1871.

The Church was built of locally produced red brick. The parishioners would have preferred stone, but at that time the working class people could not afford it. Still, the Church was of grand proportions. The gable-roofed entrance facade contained three doors with elaborate windows above. Limestone trip accented the windows and the niches between them, and simplified versions of the same motifs were used on the other walls of the Church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 16

Flames from the fire of October 8, 1871, fanned by high winds, reached the Church late the next afternoon. The new school, rectory, convent and church were gutted. Only the solid brick double walls on the south, east and west of the church remained. Even the new church bells lay melted on the ground. The disaster did not dampen the community spirit of the parishioners, for they gathered and began to clean up and reconstruct immediately. The industrious plain people recreated the Church themselves. One year and three days after the fire, St. Michael's was restored to its original form, complete to the 190 foot long nave. That's a long way for a bride to walk.

Repeated redecorations, embellishments and alterations reveal the German heritage of the parish. In 1881 the interior was decorated by Karl Lambrecht, an artist from New York. The current color scheme of off-white, light blue and gold is reminiscent of Bavarian Baroque, popular throughout Austria and parts of Germany. The panels of the ceiling are painted with gilded interlacing designs. Gilt accents the ribs of the vaulting and the supporting columns.

In 1902 the church acquired five altars. The Romanesque style high altar, fifty-six feet tall and unique in design, contains a representation of St. Michael in his glorious victory over Satan and the infernal legions. The extraordinarily tall stained glass windows were brought from Munich, from the Mayer Windown Wart Institute. In 1925 the rose window was obtained from the same Institute and placed over the Choir and organ loft. It depicts St. Cecelia, patron saint of music.

The exterior was re-done in 1888 by Chicago Architect Herman T. Gaul, who also added a steeple to the tower. The gilded cross on top is 24 feet 4 inches high; the cross beam is 9 feet 2 inches long. It stands 290 feet above the street and weighs just over a ton. (2,235 pounds). At the dedication, acrobats from a circus in town performed breathtaking stunts, electrifying the crowds below by hanging by their heels from the cross beam.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 17

The steeple clock, a Schwalbach installed in 1889, is sometimes called "Chicago's Clock". It is visible to high rise residents throughout the city's central area, to the north, and to the west as well as to Old Town Triangle residents, and sailors on Lake Michigan.

St. Michael's parishioners have gone on to make their marks in all walks of life. Norman MacLeish, for one. Fred Hillenbrand, Rector of the American College in Rome; Ambassador Hillenbrand to Germany; Harold Hillenbrand, head of the Loyola School of Dentistry; as well as Nick Castiglione, the prize fighter. Johnny Weismuller was an altar boy, and James Rochford became Captain of the Chicago Police, just to name a few. I.H.S.S. 1972 N-740/7a; N-740/8a; HABS form (1957) O.T.D.S. (1977).

**ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORIC, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
SIGNIFICANCE**

55. CONVENT
458 West Eugenie Street
Built 1892

Part of St. Michael's Church complex. Discussed under No. 54.

ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORIC AND RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

56. HIGH SCHOOL
1640 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1928

Part of St. Michael's Church complex. Discussed under No. 54.

HISTORIC AND RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

57. MARGARETHA HURTER RESIDENCE
1714 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1895

Romanesque arches with columnettes that are similar to a squat column often found under a Romanesque arch. Elegant two-story bay windows. Mirror of 1713 St. Michael's Avenue. Has a livable rear dwelling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 18

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

58. WILLIAM STOLL RESIDENCE
1718 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1883

Well preserved Italianate three-family home. String course in Lemont limestone. Bracketed cornice. Each story linked by spandrels. Original doors. Directory lists Mr. Stoll under Express.

59. MARIA BERNERT RESIDENCE
1720 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1897

Two beautifully done brick arches. Brick columnettes by the front door. Elegant bay window and classical ornament. Has livable rear building on Meyer Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

60. ANTON FRANZEN RESIDENCE
1726 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1880

The integrity of the facade, which is largely intact, could easily be restored with only the removal of the awning. Nice string course linking the heads of the windows and doors for unifying the facade.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

61. ANTON FRANZEN / CHARLES HAHN RESIDENCE
1727 North Hudson Avenue
Built 1874/1881

Handsome raised brick cottage for two families. Has a paired bracketed cornice. First built in '74; brick added in 1881.

62. STOREFRONT WITH LIVING QUARTERS ABOVE
1816 North Lincoln Avenue
Built 1876

The second story windows have the original cottage stone lintels. Notable is the bracketed cornice. This was Mr. Purtill's store (Purtill Brothers and Bonfig). Sadly, the lower story is completely

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 19

altered. The Store front has disappeared.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

63 through 67

ROWHOUSES

1818-1826 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1879 by Ben V. Page

Rowhouses with simple squared-off bay fronts. This Italianate ensemble with its projecting bays has a well-proportioned bracketed cornice, the frieze of which is decorated with diamonds. The window heads are carved in Eastlake style.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

68. THEKLA KOCHS RESIDENCE

1830 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1878

A generation after this building was constructed, it was embellished in the then popular Italianate style. This includes the brackets under the eaves and dentils and the projecting Chicago bay. These subsequent accretions are significant in themselves to us today.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

69. THEKLA KOCHS RESIDENCE

1832 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1880

A fine example of Second Empire style three-family residence. The Mansard has preserved the original fishscale slate. The large paned glass is technologically progressive.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

70 through 72

JOHN B. MALLERS ROWHOUSES

1834, 36, 38 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1876

Unified stone fronts with decorative elements above the windows. An example of three row houses whose

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 20

facade displays projecting triangular shaped bays.
It has a fully bracketed cornice and a broad frieze.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

73. AUGUST HIRSCHFELD RESIDENCE
 1840 North Lincoln Avenue
 Built 1878

Italianate townhouse, probably single family. The foliated headed lintels are punctuated with carved rosettes. Unfortunately, the front stoop has disappeared. Mr. Hirschfeld had a tailor shop at 133 N. Clark Street.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

74. through 78.
 EDWIN H. SHELDON ROWHOUSES
 1841, 43, 45, 47, 49 North Lincoln Avenue
 Built 1881

Well preserved example of Second Empire style row houses. Distinguishing elements include preserved Mansards, with turned sunburst pediments, dormers and the high proportion of the windows. Corbelled brick cornice. The frieze is punctuated with terra cotta rosettes. It has fluted Corinthian balusters supporting the roof of each bay.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

79. RESIDENCE
 1851 North Lincoln Avenue
 Built 1881

Well preserved example of an Italianate townhouse with limestone string course. Well maintained cornice. Center bay is punctuated with a pediment at the second story.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 21

80 through 83

ROWHOUSES

1850-1856 North Lincoln Avenue

1850: John Gittelsohn; 1852, 54, 56: Charles W. Lasher

Built 1878

Urbanistically, the cornice of this collection of townhouses is punctuated with a Second Empire style Mansard. The third story windows break the denticulated and bracketed cornice. Cornice is the unifying element for these four houses.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

84. SILVESTER WILKINS APARTMENT BUILDING

1909 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1899

Austere apartment building of brick with embellished exterior with a limestone base and straightforward cornice. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Lincoln Park, 1972.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

85. MISCH FAMILY RESIDENCE

1917 North Lincoln Avenue

Built 1879

Wonderful Romanesque home with a restricted base. Bricks with thin mortar joints and cast iron balustrade at the roof. Roughly textured frieze of carved stone. Horse stables in rear. I.H.S.S. 1972.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

86. HENRY MEYER RESIDENCE

1802 Lincoln Park West

Built 1874

Rare: one of the few farmhouses extant. Keystones in a carved wood arch, a light decorative element put in to gentrify the house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 22

87. MAY E. H. SMITH RESIDENCE
 1808 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1882

Limestone banding; very elaborate cornice. Corner composts in the brick which makes them appear as a column. Same treatment around the door.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

88. SAMUEL ANDERSON APARTMENT BUILDING
 1814 Lincoln Park West
 Built 1878 (rear 1/3 section), 1886 (front 2/3 section).

The facade of this four-story walk-up is appointed with the plastic artistry of terra cotta. These include the lunette at the top of the bay and the window spandrels. Samuel Anderson was a commercial merchant.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

89. TONK/GERSTENBERG RESIDENCE
 1817 Lincoln Park West
 Built 1874

Johann Tonk arrived in Chicago in 1857. After the 1871 Chicago fire he built a frame cottage on the back of the lot at 1817 Lincoln Park West, then began the building of the main house under the direction of a French architect, name unknown. Tonk's son Max, a master wood carver, created two hand carved doors with angels in heavy relief. Thus, the Angel Door House".

Erich Gerstenberg purchased the house in 1881. The top floor laundry of the Tonks was converted into a ballroom, the scene of gala parties.

The Gerstenberg Commission House is still operating in the Chicago Board of Trade. Gerstenberg's desk remains there, holding memorabilia of his days trading in gold, grain and malt. The Gerstenbergs were one of the original 290 customers of the Chicago Telephone Exchange in 1878.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 23

90. THEODORE SCHRADER RESIDENCE
1823 North Lincoln Park West
Built 1883

Good example of a three-story single family residence, typical of the community. Limestone with geometric lines. Has a livable rear dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

91. through 95.

- ANN HALSTEAD TOWNHOUSES (THE SULLIVAN ROW)
1826 to 1834 Lincoln Park West
Built 1884 (1826, 1828 & 1830) and 1885 (1832 & 1834)
Architect: Louis Henry Sullivan

A group of five brick row houses, these are among the few surviving examples of Sullivan's early (he was in his late 20's) architectural design and planning. Close observation will show that the terra cotta ornament on the facade is not quite the same on the North and the South halves. The corbel brackets on the North two have a more vegetative origin and are less geometric than the three to the South, the first houses to be built. In the ornament to the South, the debt is more pronounced to Sullivan's early mentor, the eloquently original Philadelphia architect Frank Furness.

HABS NO. ILL-1096, HABS ILL, 16-CHIG,-85-(1957)
Sheets of measured drawings, photographs, data pages
IHSS W-744/8a (1972)
O.T.D.S. September, 1977

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

96. RUDOLPH RUHBAUM/CHRIST MITZUCKER RESIDENCE
1829 North Lincoln Park West
Built 1875 and 1882

Example of a masonry style, delicately arched in wood, with the decorative scroll; keystones. Handsome original windows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 24

97. ELIZABETH HAEN RESIDENCE
 1831 Lincoln Park West
 Built 1880

Straightforward masonry building. Three-story apartment residence. The flat headed windows are punctuated with simply carved rosettes.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

98. HENRY VOIGHT RESIDENCE
 1835 Lincoln Park West
 Built 1874

Delicate wood framing with masonry style, delicately arched in wood with decorative keystone. Original moldings, cornice and brackets. Stained glass over entrance door showing original Franklin Street number.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

99. CHARLES WACKER HOUSE
 1836 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1884

Wood frame house with small eave brackets, intricate turned columns and wood fretwork for entrance canopy in floral motif with delicate metal filigree on canopy roof. The large front bay window with incised fluted exterior casings in the classic manner on a base with capitals extends out in a plan at the ground floor which is sympathetically emulated by the sloping fascia of the entrance canopy.

Charles Wacker (1856-1929) was the son of Frederick Wacker (#100). The youngest director of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, he was a brewer, a building association man, active in German musical affairs, and a supporter of the Chicago Symphony. Mayor Fred Busse appointed him Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, where he served for 17 years. Obtaining massive public support for the "Plan" he was instrumental in implementing the Burnham Plan. He was an important figure in the molding of the City of Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 25

100. FREDERICK WACKER RESIDENCE
 1838 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1874

The unusual house that Frederick Wacker built has a fairy tale quality about it. It has all the characteristics of a Swiss Chalet, combined with an Italianate feeling. There is a wide over-hanging veranda supported by curved brackets, openwork hoods above the windows, and carved wooden spindle railings flanking the broad stairway. There is a coachhouse in back.

Although other houses in the area utilize interesting carved wooden trim, none approaches the picturesque quality of the Frederick Wacker house.

Frederick Wacker was a forty-eighter. He earned his living as a brewer. Before he established his own brewery he worked with Michael Diversey. Wacker was a founding member of organizations such as the Sharpshooter's Association and the German Singing Society. He was highly regarded as a leader in the German community.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

101. ELIZABETH WALPOLE RESIDENCE
 1841 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1884

Good panel of special brick patterning under the cornice --rosettes. The line of the string course supports lintels carved with segmental arches, although the window heads themselves are flat. The frieze of the bay is a rich texture of corbelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

102. NATHAN EISENDRATH TOWNHOUSES
 1842-44-46 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1873

Windows are segmentally arched and are punctuated with rough split faced stone keystones. Second and third stories have incised French hoods over the windows. There is no articulation between the buildings. Nathan Eisendrath was a brickmaker.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 26

103. ROWHOUSE
 1919 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1880. Adolph Olsen, Builder.

Even with the non-significant (but contributing) buildings near the center, this group of townhouses, 1915-23 Lincoln Park West, maintains the street facade. An interesting feature is the way the cornice outlines two dormer windows and the triangular pediment. It has the original slate imbrications on the Mansard roof.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

104. ROWHOUSE
 1921 North Lincoln Park West
 Built 1880. Adolph Olsen, Builder

See #103.

105. RESIDENCE
 165 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1893

Heavily rusticated stone front with bay at second and third stories. Unusual dentilled lintel above second story windows, and beautiful acanthus leaf trim, carved.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 106-9. ROWHOUSES
 166, 168, 170 & 172 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1978. (Michael Brand)

Four limestone four-story town houses with bays. Stairways altered in two buildings. Flowered scroll work in lintels. Cornice brackets intact.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

110. FIRE RELIEF COTTAGE
 216 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1874. (Hambrock)

This down-to-earth Chicago cottage has been variously remodelled. It is considered to be a Fire Relief Shanty by members of the Chicago Commission on Historical and Architectural Landmarks.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 27

111. APARTMENT BUILDING
 233 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1891 (William Kuesel)

 This Italianate three-story brick apartment is plainly embellished, but notable is the split-faced limestone string course linking the window heads of the bay.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

112. THEODORE BECKING RESIDENCE
 331 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1875

 Raised, wood frame two-story workman's cottage. Straightforwardly simple.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

113. APARTMENT BUILDING
 338 West Menomonee Street
 Built 1874

 Large brick apartment building. Good example of brick building with high density. Broken in scale with tripartite plan of elevations.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

114. JOSEPH SPIELER RESIDENCE
 1617 North Mohawk Street
 Built 1895

 Contrast between soft Joliet limestone arch and banding and rough carved stone which comes out of the Victorian Romanesque. Joseph Spieler was a tailor. Residence has original entry porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

115. GEORGE L. FRANK RESIDENCE
 1619 North Mohawk Street
 Built 1883

 The original entry porch appears here, as in the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 28

Spieler residence, No. 114. Has original cast iron railings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

116. JOHN SCHILLING RESIDENCE
1629 North Mohawk Street
Built 1874

Facade completely restored. Example of contrast between wood arched openings and masonry openings in which carved wood lintels are used as a decorative element. John Schilling was a painter in the C&NW Railway shops.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

117. ADOLPH MARTZILGER APARTMENTS
1633 North North Park Avenue
Built 1881

Good example of a well preserved three-story brick walk-up. Cast iron fence and newel posts intact.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

118. ADOLPH MARTZILGER RESIDENCE
1635 North North Park Avenue
Built 1881

Shutters and cornice are preserved on this three-story brick single family home.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

119. BARTHOLOMEW FLYNN RESIDENCE
1636 North North Park Avenue
Built 1878

A corner brick building with elegantly carved limestone lintels. Under the windows is a brick course set on an angle, creating shadows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 29

120. BARTHOLOMEW FLYNN APARTMENT
1640 North North Park Avenue
Built 1878

Most notable feature of this four-story apartment building is the pressed tin bay and cornice.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

121. CHARLES O. OLSON RESIDENCE
1645 North North Park Avenue
Built 1888

There are foliated terra cotta spandrels between each floor of this brick residence. It has a lacey original front porch. Charles Olson was a teamster.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

122. HY. WITTE RESIDENCE
1647 North North Park Avenue
Built 1886

Simple, but distinguished two-story home with tall two-over-two windows, segmentally arched with a plain bracketed cornice. Mr. Witte was a grocer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

123. APARTMENT
1701-05 North North Park Avenue
Built 1893, Daniel F. Crilly, Builder

This Chicago building type evolved later in the 1920's in the popular courtyard apartments. Slender denticulated crowning cornice. It is part of the Crilly Complex, whose narrative appears earlier, numbers 20 through 32.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

124. APARTMENT
1707-09 North North Park Avenue
Built 1893, Daniel F. Crilly, Builder

See #123, and #20-#32.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 30

125. APARTMENT
1711-13 North North Park Avenue
Built 1893, Daniel F. Crilly, Builder

See #123, and #20-#32

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

126. APARTMENT
1717-1719 North North Park Avenue
Building date unknown

This apartment building was moved to this site in 1888. It is a building without bays but a magnificent bracketed front porch which is the only decoration. The relatively plain facade is contrasted with the richly carved bracketed porch.

Part of the Crilly Complex, it is discussed in the Crilly narrative, Nos. 20 through 32.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

127. MILLER RESIDENCE
1738 North North Park Avenue

Three-story brick with delicate tracery in the Joliet limestone lintel and banding with curliques. Handsome overhanging cornice with brackets.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

128. JACOB BECKER APARTMENT BLOCK
1742 North North Park Avenue
Built 1884

Queen Anne apartment block with a three-story corner turret.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

129. MATEJAS KLASSEN APARTMENT BLOCK
1748 North North Park Avenue
Built 1886

The massing of this building is interesting because the end bays are blank. Very progressive looking

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 31

building. Head joints of the mortar are filled in, emphasizing the horizontality of the facade. The lintels of the windows playfully rise above the level of the string course. The massing is reminiscent of an Italian palazzo.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

130. FRANK MACKO BUILDING
1758 North North Park Avenue
Built 1894

Romanesque. The most distinguished feature is the pressed tin oriole.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

131. JACOB BECKER RESIDENCE
1739 North Orleans Street

A well preserved example of a raised workman's cottage, with a brick foundation and wood frame upper story.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

132. JOHANNA AND REINHARD HAGEMAN APARTMENT
1811 North Orleans Street
Built 1889

A small apartment building with outstanding brick work. Bulls eye decoration in the brick.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

133. EDWARD KOCH, EDWARD DREYER AND PATRICK O'MALLEY APARTMENT
1815 North Orleans Street
Built 1883

A fine example of a typical three-story bracketed Italianate row apartment, complete with wooden porch. Banded Joliet limestone trim.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 32

134. BERTHA EHMAN RESIDENCE
1817 North Orleans Street
Built 1883

The front stoop has disappeared, but the lively line of the arched windows at the third story give this building distinction and a Moorish flavor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

135. RESIDENCE
1819 North Orleans Street
Built 1880

Brick Chicago cottage with unusually well proportioned round headed windows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

136. JAMES ROTTRAY RESIDENCE
1824 North Orleans Street
Built 1880

A nice two and a half story brick cottage; the pediment has an oculus under the eave.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

137. MARTIN A. FIEDLER RESIDENCE
1826 North Orleans Street
Built 1887

Romanesque arches, a baronial concept of a house as a mansion, as compared with next door (#136) as a house. Mr. Fiedler's firm was A. B. Fiedler & Sons.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

138. JOHN W. WHITE RESIDENCE
1827 North Orleans Street
Built 1889

Paired buildings with a common wall, similar to the McCormick Seminary buildings. Flat surface fronts with arched windows and arched doorways on the first floor. Beautiful etched glass above the front windows. All openings are clear; punched in. This brick double

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 33

house emphasizes small brick on the upper part, and Mansard roof to keep in scale with the neighboring buildings. There is a decorative pattern of fish scale imbrications on the roof.

John W. White was a printer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

139. JOHN W. WHITE RESIDENCE
1829 North Orleans Street
Built 1889

See #138, above.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

140. SWAN EK APARTMENT
1832-34 North Orleans Street
Built 1899

Double fronted apartment building with grey limestone facade, brick side. Rusticated window panel in a checkerboard pattern.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

141. C. F. W. SCHMIDT APARTMENT
1838-40 North Orleans Street
Built 1886

Very handsome double fronted apartment building with wonderful terra cotta liberally placed in the facade. Stained glass at tops of every window.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

142. FRANCIS H. O'CONNOR RESIDENCE
1844 North Orleans Street
Built 1888

Rounded bay windows with curved glass. Ornamental detailing in the brick trim. Eye-catching porch, wooden, in the shape of a Japanese round keystone.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 34

143. FREDERICK H. PRINCE RESIDENCE
 1845 North Orleans Street
 Built 1890

A heavy rusticated grey stone facade evoking shades of Richardson Romanesque. A typical Chicago building type; an excellent example. Mr. Prince was president of Eaton & Prince Company.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

144. RESIDENCE
 1713 North St. Michael's Avenue
 Built 1895

Elegant classical two-story bay windows. Romanesque arches with typical squat columns. This residence is a mirror of house #57 at 1714 North Hudson Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

145. EUGENIE CAMPBELL TOWNHOUSE
 208 West St. Paul Street
 Built 1884

This town home is attached to #146 at 210 West St. Paul Street. A pair of town homes with segmentally arched windows on the piano nobile with wonderfully original colored art glass.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

146. EUGENIE CAMPBELL TOWNHOUSE
 210 West St. Paul Street
 Built 1884

See #145.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

147. MICHAEL KOB RESIDENCE
 224 West St. Paul Street
 Built 1891

This well preserved brick facade has various Moorish elements and the bay is crowned with an isosceles triangular pediment on a blind arch Michael Kob

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 35

was a machinist.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

148. WM. J. BREYTSPPRAAK RESIDENCE
228 West St. Paul Street
Built 1890

A two family walk-up with a richly articulated pediment over the bay. William J. Breytspaak was listed in the City Directory of 1890 as a Shirt Cutter.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

149. TONY BRUEGGSTRADT RESIDENCE
230 West St. Paul Street
Built 1894

The steamboat Gothic front porch of this rather Italianate brick building has various turned balusters, spindles, and a cast iron railing. Limestone facade with festoons under the windows. City Directory has "Saloon" after Mr. Brueggstradt's name.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

150. RESIDENCE
234 West St. Paul Street
Built 1886: Catherine Spelz

This residence is one of a group of plain and simply decorated brick buildings that includes 238, 240, and 242 West St. Paul Street. With minor exceptions, these match each other. Built by the same builder using the same architectural vocabulary, which includes a flat corbelled cornice, with the linking of the heads of the windows at the first story with a smooth faced limestone cornice and a low basement. The 1887 City Directory lists a Peter Spelz as a clerk.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

151. RESIDENCE
238 West St. Paul Street
Built 1886: Catherine Spelz

See #150.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 36

152. RESIDENCE
 240 West St. Paul Street
 Built 1886: Catherine Spelz

See #150

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

153. RESIDENCE
 242 West St. Paul Street
 Built 1886: Catherine Spelz

See #150

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

154. MARY LANG HAMILTON BUILDING
 1624 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1879

This building, and the one next to it at 1626 North Sedgwick are the same shape. This one has even older windows. They are good examples of four-story buildings with masonry and Joliet stone with lintel and banding which was a strong aesthetic of the period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

155. MARY LANG HAMILTON BUILDING
 1626 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1881, 1892

See #154.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

156. MARGARETHA NEV RESIDENCE
 1634 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1889

This building has more traditional lintels and a little corbelling in the decorative sill and banding.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 37

157. MARY LANG RESIDENCE
1644 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1889

This building has both Joliet stone lintel and banding and decorative brick panels which shows its location on a more important street, an elegance befitting the Sedgwick location.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

158. RESIDENCE
1646 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1880. Felix Lang, Builder

Interesting contrast to #157, next door. Here all detail is spare as opposed to the opulence of its neighbor. The iron fence and gates are from the Episcopal Diocesan Center on Rush Street; torn down recently.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

159. CHARLES DEHNING RESIDENCE
1649 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1879

The building has interesting lintels with curique corners. It shows exuberance and spirit of the builders at that time.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

160. WILLIAM PAGE RESIDENCE
1708 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1888

Rectangular, three-bay front, two and a half stories. The top elements of the Mansard conceal the pitched roof. Arched windows, projecting wooden cornice with paired wooden brackets. Baroque Georgian detail that adds an emphasis of dignity to facade and cornice in keeping with the very elaborate keystones.

HABSI form (1958)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 38

161. RESIDENCE
1710 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1901

Consistent in the use of decorative elements and other details. Has original front doors: very rare.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

162. REAR BUILDING
1718 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1895

A two story Chicago cottage in pristine condition, brick and frame. Originally built for Peter Kaufman, a cigarmaker. (The front building is an intrusion).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

163. ADOLPH HERBIG RESIDENCE
1728 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1888

The large circular brickwork on the second floor represents a horseshoe. More elaborate use of cut stone and a decorative iron lintel. Has a livable rear dwelling. Adolph Herbig was a woodcarver.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

164. CHARLES J. HULL RESIDENCE
1740 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1882

Two-story workman's cottage with original fenestration and the standard brackets under the eaves.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

165. JACOB BECKER BUILDING
1741 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1883

Straightforward brick building, decorative cornice with Joliet stone and very delicate foliate tracery. Horizontal banding of stone and geometric brick. The architectural banding was done to keep the scale down

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 39

to conform with other units on the block. Building is attached to 1743 North Sedgwick, No. 166.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

166. JACOB BECKER BUILDING
1743 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1883

See #165.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

167. BARBARA POULL RESIDENCE
1742 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1890 and 1893

Brick. An example of tripartite original picture window. This could be used today where lintels coincide in character. Has a livable rear dwelling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

168. ERNEST LEMPHUL RESIDENCE
1746 North Sedgwick
Built 1891

The distinguishing feature of this building is the projecting bay at the second and third stories, sheathed in pressed tin.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

169. PHILLIP BORGER BUILDING
1752 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1899

Originally a commercial structure. The lower floor held a shop. The limestone of the upper story is roughly faced. There are denticulated lintels over the windows and a very classically detailed pressed tin bay of a design that would be found on the Loop EL in downtown Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 40

170. JULIUS BAUMER BUILDING
 1756 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1884

The immediate ancestors of this two-story brick building are in northern Europe and are Flemish or Dutch, complete with the iron ties and stepped pediment. The sill of the front window is lower than the other sills, perhaps for hauling furniture to the second level. Originally a storefront with living quarters above, it has horse stables in the rear. Julius Baumer is listed as being in Wallpaper.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

171. JOHN BUSCH BUILDING
 1758 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1884

The only intrusion in this brick storefront with living quarters above is the wood infill replacing the large panes of glass. It is interesting to note that the east facade is of a nicer quality brick, as compared with the facade on the north which is common Chicago brick. The occupation listed for John Busch is Saloon.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

172. FRANZ DEPPE BAKERY
 1759 North Sedgwick Street
 Built 1881

A handsome brick building with limestone trim and various kinds of ornament. This proud commercial structure has the name of the first occupant proclaimed on the facade lunette, i. e.: 1881 - DEPPE. Even though the large expanse of glass that once existed in the shop windows has gone, the slender cast iron Corinthian columns bear witness to their original location.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 41

173. GOTTLIEB GELDERMAN GROCERY
1761-63 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1885

Part of structure #172, this storefront with living quarters above had horse stables in the rear. For detailed description see #172.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

174. L. SCHMIDT RESIDENCE
1805 North Sedgwick Street
Built 1883

Joliet stone with fine carving. Delicate wood sculpture on the columnettes on the window.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

175. CRILLY COURT STOREFRONTS
1700-18 North Wells Street
Built 1888

Storefronts with living quarters above. For discussion, see narrative attached to #20 through #32.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

176. EUGENIE CAMPBELL RESIDENCE
1728-30 North Wells Street
Built 1886

Of interest in a neighborhood of usually flat-topped roofs, this corner building has a high pitched roof with projecting dormers. The facades of the buildings are flat; the mortar creates the flat surface characteristic of the facade.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

177. HERMAN J. DIRKS RESIDENCE
1763 North Wells Street
Built 1881

High style Italianate with expansively technologic windows. The building is attached to 1765 North Wells.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet **SIGNIFICANCE**

Item number **8**

Page **42**

178. HERMAN J. DIRKS RESIDENCE
 1765 North Wells Street
 Built 1881

Attached to 1763 North Wells St. See #176.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

179. ROSA CROUSE RESIDENCE
 1811 North Wells Street
 Built 1886

Two story brick surmounted by an exceptional bracketed cornice.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

180. GOTTLIEB SCHLECT BUILDINGS
 1816-1818 North Wells Street
 Built 1882

Commercial structures with apartments above. Six bays wide. The three shops are intact although the cornice has disappeared. The second story has carved rosette limestone lintels.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

181. CATHERINE AND JOHN SOMMER RESIDENCE
 222 West Willow Street
 Built 1879

Brick arches with limestone keystone. Very strong facade -- not so delicate as the banded buildings. Mr. Sommer was a cutter.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

182. JOHN H. SOMMER BUILDING
 224 West Willow
 Built 1887

The original name "J. SOMMER, 1887" is at the top of the front of the building. Good Joliet banded limestone.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 43

183. HERMAN KRUGGER ROWHOUSE
230 West Willow Street
Built 1891

This, and its next-door neighbor 232 West Willow, make an identical pair of matched brick bay front rowhouses with rusticated stone banding.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

184. HERMAN KRUGGER ROWHOUSE
232 West Willow Street
Built 1891

See #183.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

185. JNO. STENBERG RESIDENCE
236 West Willow Street
Built 1883

Stone carved arches with rusticated lintels above. Mr. Stenberg was a tailor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

186. GUSTAV BURKHARDT BUILDING
244 West Willow Street
Built 1891

Most distinguishing feature on the facade of this corner building is the second story bay that projects a full window width from the plane of the facade. The high pitched pediment is embellished with a half round featuring the date in relief on brackets.

At the turn of the century this was the North Side Bowling Club, popular with the neighbors. At present, and for many years, it has been the home of the Menomonee Club for Boys and Girls.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 44

187. EDWIN B. SHELDON BUILDING
 213 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1882

This, and its companion building next door at 217 West Wisconsin Street, were built at one time, and they share a front stoop. 217 is a mirror image except that it has a projecting folia d terra cotta cornice supported on corbels.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

188. EDWIN B. SHELDON BUILDING
 217 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1882

See #187

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

189. ROWHOUSE
 301 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1878, by Anton Carlson

The original row of identical three-story townhouses with a high basement show variations of ownership. The high stoops were fashionable for cooling in the summer evenings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

190. ROWHOUSE
 303 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1878, by Hendricka Sjostrom

See #189.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

191. ROWHOUSE
 305 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1878, by Hendricka Sjostrom

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 45

192. ROWHOUSE
307 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1878, by Hendricka Sjostrom

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

193. ROWHOUSE
309 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1878, by Anton Carlson

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

194. ROWHOUSE
311 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1878, by Anton Carlson

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

195. ROWHOUSE
313 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1878, by Anton Carlson

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

196. ROWHOUSE
315 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1878, by Anton Carlson

See #189

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

197. JOHN N. YOUNG RESIDENCE
317 West Wisconsin Street
Built 1879

Even though the windows are not original, the fenestration is preserved surmounted by nicely carved limestone lintels.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 46

198. THE CAROLINE APARTMENTS
 325 West Wisconsin Street
 Built 1897, by Margaretha Leimer

This distinctive middle class apartment block has a notable entrance. There are Ionic fluted columns supporting a slender denticulated entablature above which are turned stone balusters. At the second level is a partially preserved balcony on colossal stone brackets. Original rounded windows have been retained.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 47

STOREFRONTS WITH LIVING QUARTERS ABOVE

The District contains a number of buildings wherein the ground levels served as stores while the upper floor or floors were living quarters. These storefronts are throughout the district, although the majority are located along the heavier-traveled streets of Wells and Sedgwick.

S = Significant Structure

- S 1816-1818 N. Wells
- S 1718 N. Wells
- 1656 N. Cleveland: Liebl's Candy, Brenner Candy, and grocery in back
- S 1759 N. Sedgwick
- S 1761 N. Sedgwick
- S 1763 N. Sedgwick
- S 1758 N. Sedgwick: Marge's Tap, formerly Landek's Pub
- S 1728 N. Sedgwick
- 306 W. Concord: shoe repair
- 1852 N. Lincoln Park West: grocery
- 225 W. Menomonee: grocery
- 1801 N. Sedgwick: Sieverts Furniture; Zindt's Drugstore; Schwerm's.
- 218 W. Menomonee: barber shop, tailor, grocery
- 1627 N. Sedgwick: bakery
- 1720 N. Sedgwick
- S 1816 N. Lincoln: Purtill's grocery
- 424 W. Eugenie
- 1820 N. Wells
- 1612 N. Cleveland: Catholic newspaper published here. Kuhlman's store in 1894
- 1718 N. Sedgwick: sundries
- 301 W. Eugenie: Dew Drop Inn Tavern
- 419 W. Eugenie
- S 1756 N. Sedgwick
- 1746-48 N. Wells
- 1655 N. Sedgwick: Twin Anchors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 48

FIRE RELIEF SHANTIES

Within days after of Chicago Fire of 1871, small cottages known as Relief Shanties sprang up in the neighborhood. For about \$75. the city would construct a relief cottage for people who had been left homeless. They also served as distribution centers for food and clothing.

One such cottage is still standing in the District, while several other structures are thought to be probable relief shanties, but difficult to document.

1639 North Sedgwick There is strong evidence, supported by interviews, that this was a Relief Shanty.

1801 North Sedgwick contains a back building which is a documented Fire Cottage, constructed in late 1871 or early 1872.

216 West Menomonee Part of the building is believed to be a Fire Cottage.

225 West Eugenie The back building is reported to be a Relief Shanty.

1806 North Lincoln Park West The back building is probably a Fire Relief Shanty. Paul M. Angle, late Director of the Chicago Historical Society, lived for many years next door. Mr. Angle was convinced of that use of this structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Continuation sheet

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Item number 9

Page 1

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Continuation sheet

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Item number 9

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

VERBAL BOUNDARY

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 10

Page 1

For NPS use only

received

date entered

ON THE EAST

The OLD TOWN TRIANGLE DISTRICT consists of properties, both publicly and privately owned, within the following boundaries:

Beginning at the intersection of the north property line of 1936 North Clark and the west line of North Clark Street, southeast along the west line of North Clark St. to its intersection with the south property line of 1936 North Clark Street, west along the south property line of 1936 North Clark Street to its intersection with the northeast line of the alley next southwest of and somewhat parallel to North Clark Street, south along this northeast alley line to its intersection with the north property line of 1918 North Clark Street, east along the north property line of 1918 North Clark Street to its intersection with the west line of North Clark Street, south along west line of North Clark Street to its intersection with the south line of West Wisconsin Street, west along the south line of West Wisconsin Street to its intersection with the northeast alley line of the alley next southwest of and parallel to North Clark Street, southeast along the northeast line of this alley, and southwest along the southeast line of this alley to its intersection with the northeast line of North Lincoln Avenue, south along the northeast line of North Lincoln Avenue to its coincident intersection with the west line of North Clark Street, south along the west line of North Clark Street to its intersection with the south property line of 1754 North Clark Street, west along the south property line of 1754 North Clark Street to its intersection with the west property line of 1754 North Clark Street, north along the west property line of 1754 North Clark Street to its intersection with the south property line of 1761 North Wells Street, west along the south property line of 1761 North Wells Street to its intersection with the east line of North Wells Street, south along the east line of North Wells Street to its intersection with the north property line of 172 West Eugenie Street, east along this north property line and the north property lines of 170, 168, 166, and 164 West Eugenie Street to the east property line of 164 West Eugenie Street; south along the east property line of 164 West Eugenie Street to its coincident intersection with the south line of West Eugenie Street;

ON THE SOUTH

west along the south line of West Eugenie Street to its intersection with the east line of the alley next west of and parallel to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

VERBAL BOUNDARY

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 10

Page 2

North Wells Street;
south along the east line of this alley to its intersection with
the south line of the alley next south of and parallel to West
Eugenie Street;
west along the south line of this alley to its intersection with
the east property line of 1647 North North Park Avenue; south along
the line coincident with this property line and the east property
lines of 1645, 1641, 1639, 1635, and 1633 North North Park Avenue
to its intersection with the south property line of 1633 North North
Park Avenue;
west along the south property line of 1633 North North Park Avenue to
its intersection with the east line of North North Park Avenue;
south along the east line of North North Park Avenue to its intersec-
tion with a line coincident with the south line of the alley next
south of and parallel to West Concord Place;
west along this line to its coincident intersection with the east
property line of 1621 North Sedgwick Street;
south along this property line to the south property line of 1621 North
Sedgwick Street;
west along this property line to its intersection with the east
line of North Sedgwick Street;
south along the east line of North Sedgwick Street to its intersection
with a line coincident with the south line of the alley next
north of and parallel to West North Avenue;
west along this line to its coincident intersection with the west
line of North Hudson Street;
south along this west line of North Hudson Street to its intersection
with the north line of West North Avenue;
west along the north line of West North Avenue to its intersection
with the east line of North Cleveland Avenue;
north along the east line of North Cleveland Avenue to its intersect-
tion with a line coincident with the south property line of 1612
North Cleveland Avenue;
west along this line and the south property line of 1612 North
Cleveland Avenue and continuing west along the extension of this
line to the south property line of 1613 North Mohawk Street, and
continuing west along this property line to its intersection with
the west line of North Mohawk Street;

ON THE WEST

North along the west line of North Mohawk Street to its inter-
section with the north line of West Eugenie Street;
east along the north line of West Eugenie Street to its coincident
intersection with the east line of North Cleveland Avenue;
north along a line coincident with the east line of North Cleveland
Avenue, a distance of 125 feet;
thence east along a line running due east from this point to the
intersection of that line and the west line of North St. Michael's

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

VERBAL BOUNDARY

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 10

Page 3

Court;

north along this west line to its coincident intersection with the north line of West Willow Street;

east along the north line of West Willow Street to its intersection with the west line of North Fern Court;

north along the west line of North Fern Court to its coincident intersection with the north line of West Menomonee Street;

east along this north line of West Menomonee Street to its intersection with the west line of North Sedgwick Street;

north along this west line of North Sedgwick Street to its intersection with a line coincident with the north property line of 1811 North Sedgwick Street;

east along this line and the north property line of 1811 North Sedgwick Street to its intersection with the west line of the alley next east of and parallel to North Sedgwick Street;

north along this west alley line to its coincident intersection with the north line of the alley next south of and parallel to West Wisconsin Street;

east along this north alley line to its intersection with the west line of North Orleans Street;

north along this west line of North Orleans Street to its coincident intersection with the north line of West Wisconsin Street;

east along this north line of West Wisconsin Street to its intersection with the west property line of 1912 and 1916 North Lincoln Avenue;

north along the west property line of 1912 and 1916 North Lincoln Avenue to the west line of North Lincoln Avenue, and continuing

northeast across Lincoln Avenue to a point coincident with the intersection of the east line of North Lincoln Avenue and the northwest property line of 1917 North Lincoln Avenue;

northeast along the northwest property line and continuing northeast along an imaginary line to a point coincident with the west property line of 1936 North Clark Street;

north along the west property line of 1936 North Clark Street to the north property line of 1936 North Clark Street;

east along this property line to point of beginning.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet FORM PREPARED BY

Item number 11

Page 1

Old Town Triangle Historic District Committee Preparers:

	<u>Home</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Office</u>
Mrs. O. M. Forkert, <u>Chairman</u> 1836 Lincoln Park West (60614)	642-3117		922-8993
Mrs. Diane Gonzalez 218 W. Menomonee St (60614)	337-5962		
Mr. William G. T. Hyer 1828 Lincoln Park West (60614)	664-1028		
Mr. Don McDougall (Perkins & Will) 1818 N. Wells St. (60614)	751-0762		977-1100
Mr. Walter Netsch (Skidmore Owings & Merrill) 1700 North Hudson Street (60614)	944-7924		641-5959
Mr. Kevin Sarring (Harry Weese & Associates) 300 North State Street, #4704 (60610)	644-7185		467-7030
Miss Leigh Sills 315 W. Eugenie Street (60614)	337-0131		
Mr. Thomas Welch (Holabird & Root) 1743 N. Sedgwick Street (60614)	751-0894		726-5960

INDEX OF GROUP LETTER CODES

Group letters are cross-referenced between the map of Significant structures and its corresponding list.

Letters are cross-referenced with lesser detail on the list of Contributing structures.

<u>A</u>	St. Michael's Church Complex	<u>Built</u>
a.	1615 N. Cleveland Residence & School	1893
b.	1633 N. Cleveland Office	1896
c.	443 W. Eugenie Sodality Hall	1899
d.	447 W. Eugenie Church	1872
e.	458 W. Eugenie Convent	1892
f.	1640 N. Hudson High School	1928

B Brick buildings

BF Brick and Frame

BS Brick with stone facing on front

C Crilly blocks

D Dwellings with livable rear buildings

E Store fronts with living quarters above

F Frame buildings

- a. 1 story
- b. 2 story
- c. 3 story
- d. Fire Relief Shanties
- e. Menomonee Row Streetscape
- f. Hudson Row Streetscape
- g. Mohawk Row Streetscape
- h. Eugenie Row Streetscape

G Garages

H Horse Stables

I Churches

J Hotels and large apartment buildings

K Small apartment buildings (3 to 8 flats)

L Beaux Art / Deco

INDEX OF GROUP LETTER CODES (Continued)

- R Rowhouse. The description of all rowhouses is given
with the first of each group and each other
one is numbered and refers back to the first
- S Simple alterations would make this building Significant
- T Altered brick work
- U Fenestration altered
- V Incompatible siding / aluminum siding
- W Front door alterations
- X Stairs to second story removed
- Y Miscellaneous alterations to front facade: fire escape,
roof intrusion, cornice removal, etc.
- Z Difficult to restore

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
1.	N. Clark Street	1760	B, R
2.		1762	B, R
3.		1764	B, R
4.		1766	B, R
5.		1808	B
6.		1810	B
7.		1908	B
8.		1910	B, R
9.		1912	B, R
10.		1918	B
11.	N. Cleveland Ave.	1615	B, A
12.		1633	B, A
13.		1636	B, D
14.		1640	B
15.	W. Concord Place	305	B
16.		324	B
17.		329	B
18.		331	B, F
19.	N. Crilly Court	335	B
20.		1700	BS, C
21.		1701-17	B, C, J
22.		1702	BS, C
23.		1704	BS, C
24.		1706	BS, C, X
25.		1708	BS, C
26.		1710	BS, C
27.		1712	BS, C
28.		1714	BS, C, X
29.		1716	BS, C
30.		1718	BS, C
31.		1720	BS, C
32.		1722	BS, C
33.	W. Eugenie St.	164	B, R
34.		166	B, R
35.		168	B, R
36.		170	B, R
37.		172	B, R
38.		215	F
39.		217	BF
40.		219	BF, Y
41.		221	B
42.		225	BF, D
43.		227	B, D
44.		229	F
45.		303	B, D

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
46.	W. Eugenie St.	307	B
47.		315	F
48.		319	F
49.		323	B
50.		319	B
51.		405-07	BF
52.		411	F
53.		443	B, A, I
54.		447	B, A
55.		458	BS, A
56.	N. Hudson St.	1640	B, A
57.		1714	B, D
58.		1718	B
59.		1720	B, D
60.		1726	B
61.		1727	BF
62.	N. Lincoln Ave.	1816	B, E, T, V
63.		1818	B, R
64.		1820	B, R
65.		1822	B, R
66.		1824	B, R
67.		1826	B, R
68.		1830	B, U
69.		1832	B
70.		1834	B, R
71.		1836	B, R
72.		1838	B, R
73.		1840	B
74.		1841	B, R
75.		1843	B, R
76.		1845	B, R
77.		1847	B, R
78.		1849	B, R
79.		1851	B
80.		1850	B, R
81.		1852	B, R
82.		1854	B, R
83.		1856	B, R
84.		1909	B, J
85.		1917	B, D, H
86.	N. Lincoln Park W.	1802	F
87.		1808	B
88.		1814	B, W, K
89.		1817	B
90.		1823	B, D

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
91.	N. Lincoln Park W	1826	B, R
92.		1828	B, R
93.		1830	B, R
94.		1832	B, R
95.		1834	B, R
96.		1829	F
97.		1831	B
98.		1835	F, V
99.		1836	F, V
100.		1838	BF, D, V
101.		1841	B
102.		1842-4-6	B
103.		1919	B, R
104.		1921	B, R
105.	W. Menomonee St.	165	BS
106.		166	BS, R
107.		168	BS, R
108.		170	BS, R
109.		172	BS, R
110.		216	F
111.		233	B
112.		331	F, V
113.		338	B
114.	N. Mohawk St.	1617	B
115.		1619	B
116.		1629	F
117.	N. North Park Ave.	1633	B
118.		1635	B
119.		1636	B
120.		1640	B
121.		1645	B
122.		1647	B
123.		1701-5	B, C, J
124.		1707-9	B, C, J
125.		1711-13	B, C, J
126.		1717-19	B, C, J
127.		1738	B
128.		1742	B, J
129.		1748	B, K
130.		1758	B
131.	N. Orleans St.	1739	BF
132.		1811	B, K
133.		1815	B
134.		1817	B, W, X
135.		1819	B, W, X

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
136.	N. Orleans St.	1824	B, W
137.		1826	B
138.		1827	B
139.		1829	B
140.		1832-34	BS, K
141.		1840	B, K
142.		1844	B, Y
143.		1845	BS
144.	N. St. Michael's	1713	B
145.	W. St. Paul St.	208	B
146.		210	B
147.		224	B, D
148.		228	B
149.		230	BS
150.		234	B
151.		238	B
152.		240	B
153.		242	B
154.	N. Sedgwick St.	1624	B
155.		1626	B
156.		1634	B
157.		1644	B
158.		1646	B, D
159.		1649	B
160.		1708	B, D
161.		1710	B, D
162.	(Rear)	1718	BF
163.		1728	B, D, E
164.		1740	B, W
165.		1741	B
166.		1743	B
167.		1742	B, D
168.		1746	B
169.		1752	B, E
170.		1756	B, E, H, U
171.		1758	B, E
172.		1759	B, E
173.		1761	B, E, H
174.		1805	B
175.	N. Wells St.	1700-18	B, C, E
176.		1728-30	B
177.		1763	B
178.		1765	B
179.		1811	B, W
180.		1816-18	B, E

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
181.	W. Willow St.	222	B
182.		224	B
183.		230	B
184.		232	B
185.		236	B, I
186.		244	B
187.	W. Wisconsin St.	213	B
188.		217	B
189.		301	B, R, X
190.		303	B, R, W
191.		305	B, R, X
192.		307	B, R, X
193.		309	B, R, X
194.		311	B, R, X
195.		313	B, R
196.		315	B, R
197.		317	B
198.		325	B, J

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS:

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
1.	N. Clark St.	1754	B, I	
2.		1800	B, T, U	1882
3.		1816-20	B, J	1927
4.		1914	B, R	1881
5.		1930-44	B, J	1925
6.	N. Cleveland Ave.	1612	BS	1896
7.		1614	F	1873
8.		1616	F	1873
9.		1618	BF	1873
10.		1622	BF	1873
11.		1624	F	1873
12.		1630	F, D	1873
13.		1634	B, D	1873
14.		1638	F, Z	1873
15.		1642	F	1873
16.		1646	F, D	1873
17.		1648	BF, D	1873
18.		1650	F	1873
19.		1652	F	1873
20.		1654	F	1873
21.		1656	B, E	1886
22.		301	B, K	1901
23.		303	BF	1880
24.		304	F	1875
25.		306	F	1872
26.		307	BF	c.1875
27.		310	BF	1875
28.		312	F, V	1872
29.		313	F, I	1875
30.		315	F	1875
31.		316	F, D, V	1875
32.		317	F	c.1875
33.		318	BF	1881
34.		319	BF	1888
35.		322	BF	1875
36.		326	B	1875
37.		327	B	1876
38.		336	BF	1875/1882
39.		342	B, J	1915
40.	W. Eugenie St.	231	F	1874
41.		301	B, E	1886
42.		311	B	1896
43.		317	F	Moved to site in 1909

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS: (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
44.	W. Eugenie St.	321	F	1874
45.		331	BF	1874
46.		333	B	1874
47.		403	BF, D	c.1875
48.		415	BF	1880
49.		417	BF	1880
50.		419	BF, D	1880
51.		420	B	1901
52.		424	B, E	1901
53.		438-40	B	1888
54.	N. Fern Ct.	1706	B, G	1901
55.	N. Hudson Ave.	1617	F	1874
56.		1619	F	1874
57.		1621	F	1874
58.		1625	F	1874
59.		1627	F, D	1874
60.		1629	BF	1874
61.		1631	F	1874
62.		1633	F	1874
63.		1637	F, D	1874
64.		1639	BF	1874
65.		1641	BF	1881
66.		1643	BF	1874
67.		1647	B	1874
68.		1649	F	1874
69.		1709	F	1880
70.		1711	BF, D	1874
71.		1715	F	1874/1885
72.		1717	BF, D	1874
73.		1719	F, D, Z	1874
74.		1721	F	1887
75.		1725	BF	1875
76.		1728	F, D	1880
77.		1729	F	1874
78.		1730	F, D	1874
79.		1731	F	1874
80.		1732	BF	1874
81.	N. Lincoln Ave.	1839	B, L	c.1880
82.		1844	B	1879
83.		1846	B	1881
84.		1848	B, L	1879
85.		1900-02	B, J	1909
86.		1912	B	1886

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS: (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
87.	N. Lincoln Avenue	1915	B	1881
88.		1916	B	1886
89.	N. Lincoln Pk. West	1801	B	1879
90.		1803	B	c.1880
91.		1806	BF	1875
92.		1807-09	B, J	1928
93.		1810	BF	1874
94.		1813	B	1874
95.		1816	B	1890
96.		1819	B, D	1874
97.		1821	B, D	1874
98.		1824	B, J	1928
99.		1827	B, K	1905
100.		1852	B, E, H	c.1878
101.		1915	B, L, R	1880
102.		1917	B, L, R	1880
103.		1923	B, R	1880
104.	W. Menomonee St.	214	B	1874
105.		215	B, G	1912
106.		217	B, G	1912
107.		218	BF, E	1874/1898
108.		223	F	1882
109.		225	B, E	1885
110.		227	F, Z	1874/1891
111.		231	F, Z	1874/1891
112.		237	B	1878
113.		314	F	1883
114.		321	B, G	1913
115.		323	B, G	1913
116.		325	F	1883
117.		327	F	1886
118.		333	F	c.1875
119.		335	F	1875
120.		337	F	1877
121.		341	F	1875
122.		343	F	1874
123.		345	F	1879
124.		347	B, H	c.1881
125.		411-13	B, G	1917
126.	N. Mohawk St.	1613	F	1885
127.		1615	F	1874
128.		1623	F	1874
129.		1625	F, H	1874

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS: (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
130.	N. Mohawk St.	1627	F	1874
131.		1633	F	1874
132.		1635	F	1874
133.	N. North Park	1638	F	1878
134.		1639	BF	1886
135.		1641	BF	1886
136.		1642	B	1878
137.		1716	B	1902
138.		1718	B, I	1889
139.		1722	F	1890
140.		1728	B, G	1922
141.		1732	B, G	1922
142.		1733	B	1885
143.		1737	F	1883
144.		1752	F	c. 1890
145.		1756	F	1894
146.		1757	B, G	1915
147.		1763	B, G	1915
148.	N. Orleans St.	1717	B	1889
149.		1727	B, G	1922
150.		1735	B, G	1922
151.		1741	B, J	1884
152.		1806	B, S, D	1880
153.		1810	BF	1912
154.		1814	F	1880
155.		1816	B, D, S	1895
156.		1818	F	1887
157.		1822	B, D, K	1911
158.		1823	F	1881
159.		1825	F	1884
160.		1831	F, D	1879
161.		1835	B	1879
162.		1839	B, K	1909
163.		1841	B	1880
164.		1846	F	c. 1880
165.		1847	F, D, H	1880
166.	W. St. Paul St.	204	B	1886
167.		206	B	1886
168.		214	B, F, D	1884
169.		216	B, D	1881
170.		218	F, D	1885
171.		220	B	1893
172.		226	F	1881

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS: (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
173.	N. Sedgwick Street	1612	F, D	
174.		1614	F	1885
175.		1621	B	1884
176.		1622	F, D	1887
177.		1623	F	1884
178.		1627	B, E	1883
179.		1639	F	c. 1872
180.		1640	B	1886
181.		1643	F	1891
182.		1645	BF	1874
183.		1647	B	1894
184.		1648	BF	c. 1874
185.		1650	B, J	1915
186.		1653	B	1878
187.		1655	B, E	1881
188.		1704	BF	1878
189.		1706	BF	c. 1878
190.		1714	B	1884
191.		1716	BF, D	1878
192.		1720	F, E, H	1884
193.		1722	F	1882
194.		1726	B, D	1880
195.		1730	B, D, H	1878
196.		1734	BF, D	1876
197.		1748	B, D	1917
198.		1801	B, D, E, H	1874
199.		1807	F	1876
200.		1809	F	1888
201.	N. Wells St.	1734	B, L	1881/1928
202.		1738	B	1880
203.		1740	B	1889
204.		1746-48	B, E	1888
205.		1760	B	1884
206.		1810	B, H	1882
207.		1820	B, E	1893
208.	W. Willow St.	208	B	1888
209.		217	B, G	1926
210.		220	F, V	1879
211.		221	B, G,	1926
212.		231	F	1880
213.		234	F	c. 1880
214.		237	B	1878
215.		240	F	1879

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES BY ADDRESS: (Cont'd)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group	Year Built
216.	W. Willow St.	242	F	1880
217.		239-41	BF, Z	1881
218.		304	F	1879
219.		322	F	1880
220.		324	B	After 1885
221.		328	F	1879
222.		330	F	1885
223.		332	F	1874
224.	W. Wisconsin St.	219-25	B, J	1882

LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (Not including new construction)

Structure Number	Street	Address	Group
1.	N. Cleveland	1626	F, Z
2.		1628	B, F, Z
3.	W. Concord	311	F, Z
4.	W. Eugenie	412	F, Z
5.	N. Hudson	1710	B, F, Z
6.		1716	B
7.		1722	B
8.	W. Menomonee	235	B, Z
9.	N. Orleans	1801	F, Z, I
10.	N. Sedgwick	1618	B, F, Z
11.		1636	B, F, Z
12.		1736	BF
13.		1738	Vacant lot
14.	N. Wells	1750	B, Z
15.		1761	F
16.		1800-06	B, Z
17.		1808	B, Z
18.	W. Willow	226	F, Z
19.		227	BF, Z

Note: These buildings were built before 1930.

LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (New construction only,
built after 1960)

	Street	Address	Year	Architect
1.	W. Concord Pl.	323-5	1968	
2.		328-34	1963	
3.		337	1970's	
4.	N. Crilly Ct.	1748	1970's	
5.		1750	1970's	
6.	W. Eugenie St.	235	1964	Harry Weese & Assoc.
7.		309	1963	Judy Morris Petacque
8.		325	1970's	
9.		327	1970's	
10.		423	1970's	
11.		425	1970's	
12.		525	1970's	
13.	N. Fern Ct.	1747	1973	
14.		1751	1970's	
15.	N. Hudson Ave.	1700	1973	Walter A. Netsch, Jr.
16.		1708	1974	Tom & Fredricka Rosengren
17.	N. Lincoln Park W.	1901	1961	
18.	N. Meyer Ave.	1620-60	1970's	
19.	N. North Park Ave.	1700	1962	
20.	N. Orleans St.	1734	1961	
21.		1828	1983	Lawrence Booth
22.	N. Sedgwick St.	1629	1976	
23.		1628-30	1967	
24.		1638	1966	
25.		1750	1973	
26.		1811	1973	Robert Tague
27.	W. Willow St.	213	1973	
28.		215	1973	
29.		218	1965	
30.		310	1972	Thomas Jon Rosengren (SOM)
31.		312-18	1974	Harry Weese
32.		344	1975	
33.		421	1976	
34.		423	1976	
35.	W. Wisconsin St.	321	1970	Stanley Tigerman

#30 is a frame building
 #21 is brick, faced with stone
 All others are brick

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Chicago Loop, Ill.

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References

A

1	6	4	4	7	2	0	0	4	6	4	0	5	0	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

1	6	4	4	7	4	2	0	4	6	4	0	3	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

1	6	4	4	7	4	0	0	4	6	3	9	9	8	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

1	6	4	4	7	7	6	0	4	6	3	9	9	8	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

E

Zone		Easting						Northing						

F

Zone		Easting						Northing						

G

Zone		Easting						Northing						

H

Zone		Easting						Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet and Section 7

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Old Town Triangle Historic District Committee
name/title (See continuation sheet)

organization date

street & number telephone

city or town state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

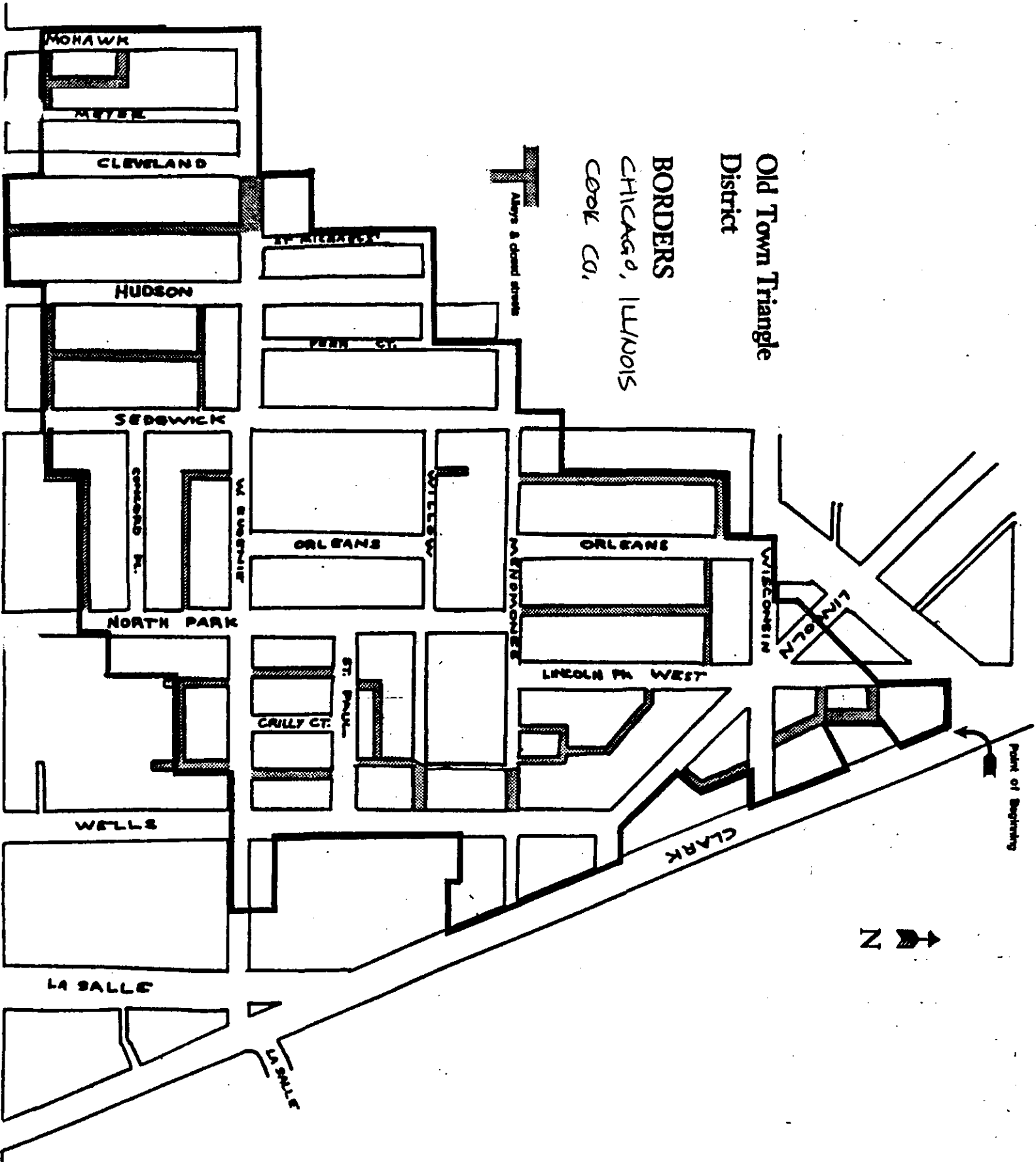
date

Chief of Registration

Old Town Triangle
District

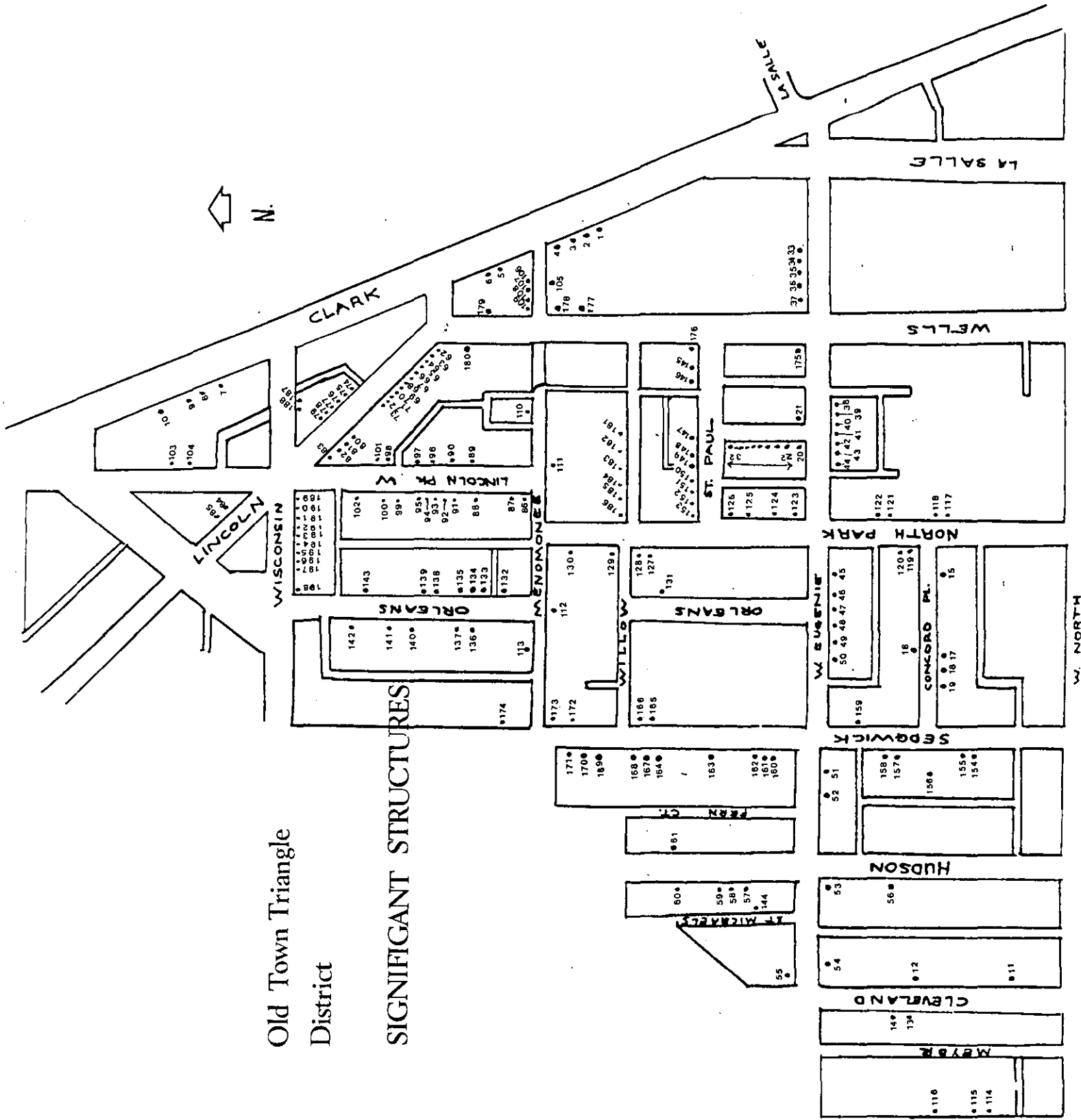
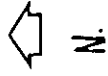
BORDERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
COOK CO.

Always a closed street

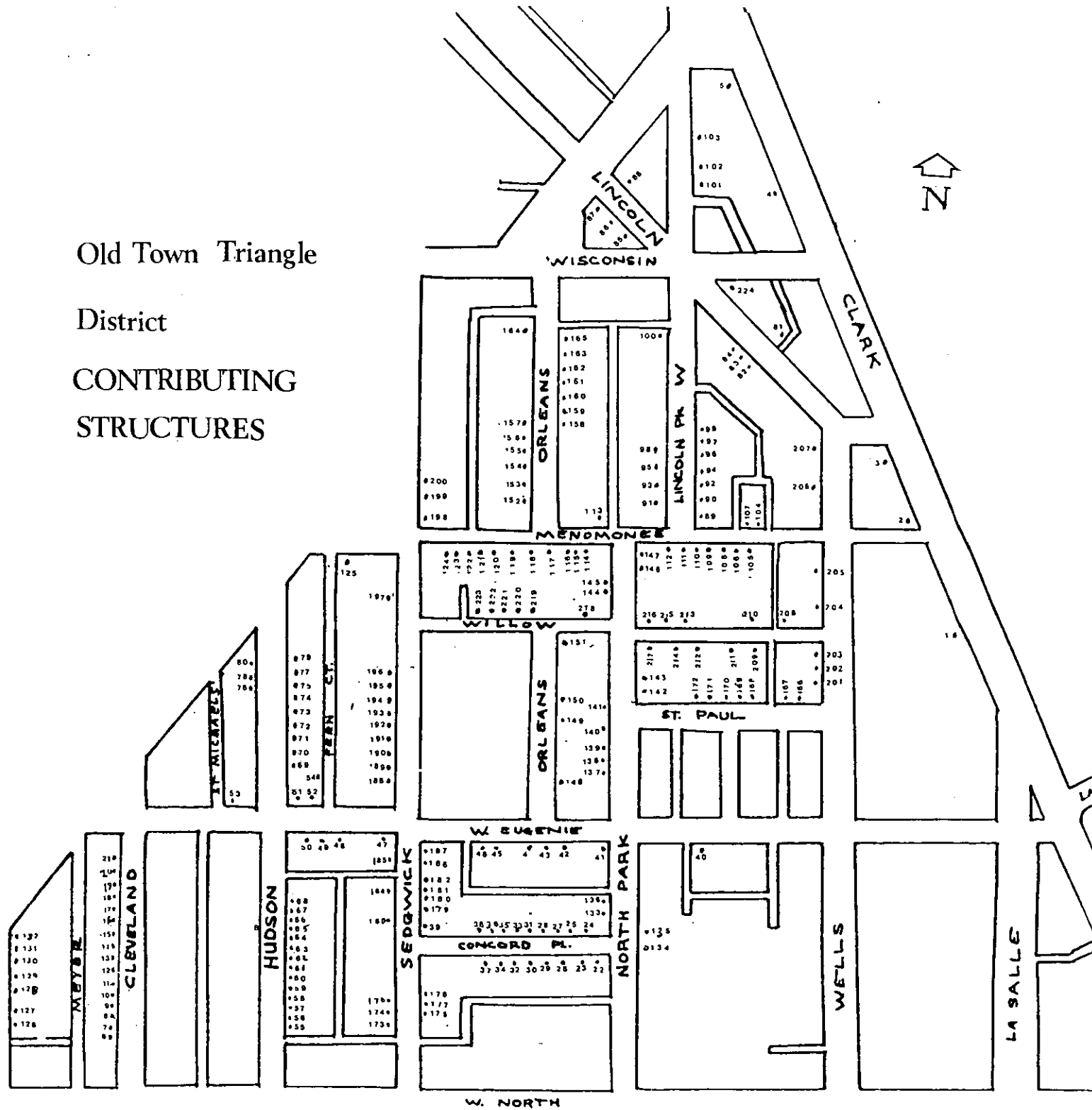


Old Town Triangle District

SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES



Old Town Triangle
District
CONTRIBUTING
STRUCTURES





IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 16 1984

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning November 4, 1984 and ending November 10, 1984. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

DELAWARE, Kent County, Dover vicinity, Mifflin-Marim Agricultural Complex, DE 9 (11/07/84)
DELAWARE, Kent County, Little Creek, Little Creek Hundred Rural Historic District, DE 9 (11/07/84)
DELAWARE, New Castle County, New Castle, New Castle Historic District, Roughly bounded by the Delaware River, Broad Dike, 4th, 6th, 7th, and Penn Sts. (11/08/84)
DELAWARE, New Castle County, St. Georges, St. Georges Presbyterian Church, Main St. (11/07/84)

FLORIDA, Dade County, Coral Gables, Coral Gables Police and Fire Station, 2325 Salzedo St. (11/06/84)

HAWAII, Maui County, Makawao, Hardy House, 808 Makawao Ave. (11/08/84)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Old Town Triangle Historic District, Roughly bounded by Armitage and North Aves., Clark and Mohawk Sts. (11/08/84)

LOUISIANA, Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, Martin, Sidney, House, 310 Sidney Martin Rd. (11/08/84)

MAINE, Hancock County, Bar Harbor, Nannau, Lower Main St. (11/08/84)
MAINE, Kennebec County, Winthrop Center, Bailey, Moses, House, ME 135 (11/08/84)
MAINE, Somerset County, Skowhegan, Somerset County Courthouse, Court St. (11/08/84)
MAINE, York County, Limerick, Sunnycroft, Locust Hill (11/08/84)

MINNESOTA, Carlton County, Cloquet, Northeastern Hotel, 115 St. Louis Ave. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Nicollet County, North Mankato, Stewart, William E., House, 733 Range St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Norman County, Ada, Congregational Church of Ada, E. 2nd Ave. and 1st St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Otter Tail County, Fergus Falls, Park Region Luther College, 715 W. Vernon Ave. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Ramsey County, St. Paul, St. Matthew's School, 7 W. Robie St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Winona County, Winona, Gallagher, Dr. J.W.S., House, 451 W. Broadway St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Winona County, Winona, Hodgins, Abner F., House, 275 Harriet St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Winona County, Winona, St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, 601 E. 4th St. (11/08/84)
MINNESOTA, Winona County, Winona, Watkins, Paul, House, 175 E. Wabasha St. (11/08/84)

MISSOURI, St. Louis County, Webster Groves, Gorlock Building, 101-113 W. Lockwood Ave. (11/08/84)

NORTH CAROLINA, Alamance County, Burlington, West Davis Street-Fountain Place Historic District, Roughly bounded by Front, W. Webb, S. Fisher, E. Willowbrook, W. Davis, and Fountain Pl. (11/05/84)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, Managaha Island, Saipan vicinity, Managaha Island Historic District, W of Saipan (11/05/84)