

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
7-9-99

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Northeast Evanston Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Emerson St., Sherman Ave., Sheridan Pl., Lake Michigan, Sheridan Rd., and Orrington Ave. not for publication

city or town Evanston vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler (SHP) 7-1-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
735	193	buildings
3	0	sites
1	4	structures
0	0	objects
739	197	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Secondary Dwelling
- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Education/School
- Education/College
- Government/Lighthouse
- Landscape/Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/Secondary dwelling
- Domestic/Multiple dwelling
- Education/School
- Education/College
- Education/Education-related housing
- Recreation and Culture/Museum
- Landscape/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Craftsman
- Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete
- walls Brick
- Stucco
- roof Asphalt
- other Wood
- Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Northeast Evanston Historic District
Name of Property

Cook, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1860-1949

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Blake, Edgar Ovet

Tallmadge, Thomas Eddy

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Evanston Community Development Dept.

Northeast Evanston Historic District
Name of Property

Cook, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 201 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 443850 | 4657630 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 16 | 444270 | 4656740 |

3 | 16 | 443800 | 4656620 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 16 | 443800 | 4656500 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title NEHDA

organization Northeast Evanston Historic District Assn. date March 1, 1999

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NORTHEAST EVANSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is situated in the northeast corner of the City of Evanston, which had a 1998 population of 72,400. Evanston occupies 8.55 square miles and is located just north of the City of Chicago, along the shore of Lake Michigan. Twelve miles from Chicago's Loop, Evanston is served by Metra's commuter rail line (formerly the Chicago and North Western Railway) and Chicago Transit Authority buses and trains from Chicago. The major north-south arterics connecting Chicago and Evanston are Sheridan Road, Chicago Avenue, and Ridge Avenue.

Located just north of Evanston's central business district, the Northeast Evanston Historic District is predominantly single-family residential in character. It contains 931 buildings and structures, including 546 primary buildings and 385 outbuildings. There are four double houses and eighteen other multifamily buildings including nine apartment buildings, six two-flats, and one townhouse development with three buildings. The District does not contain any commercial buildings. There are no churches, although the District includes two religious centers located in converted houses along Orrington Avenue. Northwestern University has also converted a number of residences to house a variety of university offices. The Northeast Evanston Historic District includes only a handful of undeveloped lots; most are side yards for existing houses. The District includes three educational buildings: Orrington School, a public elementary school built in 1911; Roycemore School, a private school built in 1915, with programs for pre-kindergarten through high school; and Kendall College. There are three parks and one block-size green, "Long Field," in the District. Northwestern University owns Long Field. The Lighthouse Park District operates two parks, of which one is located at the northeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Lincoln Street. The other park is part of the Lighthouse Landing complex on the lakefront. Lighthouse Landing also includes a second park owned by the City of Evanston, a public beach, the Evanston Art Center (located in the Harley B. Clarke House), and the Grosse Point Light Station, a National Historic Landmark.

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NORTHEAST EVANSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

The buildings in the District range in age from ca. 1860 to 1999. The 190 non-contributing buildings are mostly structures that post-date 1949 or are structures of such poor integrity that they no longer reflect the historic time period when they were constructed. Many of the buildings with compromised integrity are outbuildings. Architectural styles within the Historic District include Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Stick Style, Classical Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, French Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Mission, Modern, and Post-Modern. Some structures have so few identifying features that they may be thought of as having no style. Single-family building types include Gable Front, Gabled Ell, L-Form, T-Form, Upright and Wing houses, American Foursquares, Bungalows, Ranches, Raised Ranches, and Split Levels. Multifamily building types found in the District are Double Houses, Two-flats, Townhouses, and Apartment Buildings. Secondary structures include garages, coach houses, barns, sheds, a playhouse, and two fog houses that are on the Grosse Point Light Station property. The predominant styles in the District are Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival.

The integrity of the buildings in the District is generally excellent. Alterations consist mainly of synthetic siding, which is reversible, or the remodeling of porches. Most porch alterations were made during the District's period of significance. Because there have been so few changes to the District over the years, the Northeast Evanston Historic District maintains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is irregularly shaped, but is generally long and narrow. It extends approximately twelve blocks, north to south. At its widest point, the District is four blocks wide from east to west, tapering to approximately two blocks wide at its northern end, and approximately one-half block wide at its southern tip. The topography is flat, rising slightly to Ridge Avenue, an ancient beach ridge and the site of the historic Green Bay Trail. Ridge Avenue stands approximately 20 feet higher than the flat land extending east of Ridge Avenue to Lake Michigan.

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Boundaries

A combination of physical barriers (Lake Michigan and the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated line), institutional uses (Evanston Hospital, National-Louis University, and Northwestern University), and changes in land use and building age determine the boundaries of the Northeast Evanston Historic District

East. Lake Michigan defines the eastern boundary of the District from the northern edge of the District to approximately Milburn Street. A few houses along the shoreline north of an east-west leg of Sheridan Road have been excluded from the District because they were built after 1950. South of Milburn Street, Northwestern University becomes the eastern boundary of the District. Along this edge are a variety of university facilities including dormitories, tennis courts, parking lots and university offices, some in converted single-family houses.

South. Emerson Street forms the southern boundary of the District. South of Emerson Street are two residential quadrangles containing sorority and fraternity houses and dormitories built to house Northwestern students. Orrington Avenue's termination at Emerson Street represents a land use and traffic policy implemented in the 1960s to keep downtown traffic out of the residential neighborhood that forms the Northeast Evanston Historic District, and to allow Northwestern University to expand its campus.

West. The western edge of the Northeast Evanston Historic District is characterized by changes in land use, age of buildings, the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated rail line, Ridge Avenue, and Sheridan Road. Between Emerson Street and Colfax Street, the western boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District is established by a transition from single-family buildings that make up the bulk of the District to multifamily buildings, most of which were built between 1950 and 1970. Between Colfax and Lincoln Street, the District's western boundary is the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated tracks. North of Lincoln Street, Ridge Avenue forms the western boundary edge. On the west side of Ridge Avenue, Evanston Hospital and related medical buildings represent a change in land use from the single-family residential neighborhood to the east.

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North. The northern boundary of the District is located at the rear lot line of the houses facing Sheridan Place. The houses in the block just north of the District (between the District and the Village of Wilmette) were built after 1949.

CHARACTER

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is predominantly single-family residential in character. Of the 546 primary buildings in the District, 518 buildings (95%) were originally built as single-family residences. Only 18 residences have been converted to institutional uses (mostly university offices); the remaining 500 buildings continue to be used as single-family houses. The development pattern reflects the growth of the area as a residential neighborhood following its annexation to Evanston in 1872.

Lot Size

The Northeast Evanston Historic District consists chiefly of single-family homes located on lots ranging in size from 4,000 square feet (1/10 acre) to 35,000 square feet (3/4 acre). The largest lots are found north of Ingleside Place (18,000 to 35,000 square feet) with lot widths of 80 to 100 feet common. The smallest lots (approximately 4,000 square feet) are found in the Ridge Terrace area bounded by Central Street, Ridge Avenue, Milburn Place and Sherman Avenue. South of Ingleside Place, lot widths are generally 40 to 50 feet, with lot areas ranging between 6,000 and 14,000 square feet, depending on the depth of the lot. Building setbacks are generally consistent throughout the District, with somewhat deeper setbacks found north of Ingleside Place, in keeping with the larger lots found in this portion of the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The building setbacks generally reflect the requirements of a succession of zoning ordinances that have controlled development since 1921. Lot sizes are similar to those in the Evanston Ridge and the Evanston Lake Shore National Register Historic Districts, but are generally larger than those found in many of Evanston's other residential neighborhoods, especially those in the southwestern portion of the community.

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NORTHEAST EVANSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Street Pattern

In Evanston, avenues run north and south, and streets run east and west. The principal north-south streets in Northeast Evanston, east to west, are Sheridan Road, Orrington Avenue, and Sherman Avenue. The main east-west streets, from south to north, are Emerson Street, Foster Street, Noyes Street, Colfax Street, Lincoln Street, Milburn Street, Central Street, Clinton Place, Ingleside Place, Sheridan Road, and Sheridan Place. All of the Northeast Evanston Historic District follows an established rectangular street grid with alleys, except for Sheridan Place, Milburn Park and Ingleside Park. These residential developments have homes on larger lots. Milburn Park and Ingleside Park are cul-de-sacs. Lannon stone pillars mark the entrances to Sheridan Place, Euclid Park Place, and Milburn Park.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is characterized by unusually wide rights-of-way for north-south streets. (Street rights-of-way are defined as the area between property lines on either side of a street, and typically include the public sidewalk, parkway, curbs and street pavement, which is asphalt. The typical right-of-way width in the Chicago area is 66 feet, a standard that dates from a surveyor's chain invented in England in 1670.) Orrington Avenue, Sherman Avenue and Euclid Park Place all have 100-foot rights-of-way. These rights-of-way have resulted in the provision of generous pavement widths with expansive parkways lined by street trees that form a canopy for the residential neighborhoods. The Northeast Evanston Historic District has one of the largest concentration of 100-foot rights-of-way of any part of Evanston. Within the District, most of the Sheridan Road right-of-way is 80 feet wide. East-west streets have 66-foot rights-of-way, which is typical of most Evanston streets. These streets also have concrete sidewalks, concrete curbs, and parkways with street trees. All of the streets have mature landscaping. Lamp posts throughout the District and all of Evanston were designed by Evanston architect Thomas Tallmadge and installed in 1931.¹ The alleys, typically located behind and parallel to the streets that the houses face, are paved with asphalt, gravel, or concrete.

Along the north-south streets in the District, houses face east and west. On the cross streets that run east to west, the houses face north and south. All of the houses have

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generous setbacks from the street, while setbacks along Sheridan Road, Euclid Park Place and Orrington Avenue south of Clinton Place tend to be deeper.

ARCHITECTURE

The Northeast Evanston Historic District contains four properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Grosse Point Light Station, 2535 Sheridan Road (1976); the Rookwood Apartments, 718-34 Noyes Street (1984); the Edward Kirk Warren House and Garage, 2829 and 2831 Sheridan Place (1986); and Roycemore School, 640 Lincoln Street (1987). The Grosse Point Light Station became a National Historic Landmark in 1998.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is almost entirely residential, with moderately large single-family homes dominating its streetscapes. The Northeast Evanston Historic District includes 518 primary buildings that were originally built as single-family residences. Of these, 455 (88%) contribute to the significance of the District. All but two of the non-contributing houses are less than fifty years old; the two non-contributing houses built during the period of significance have severely compromised integrity.

There are fifteen contributing multifamily buildings in the District. Six are relatively large brick buildings: the three-story Rookwood, a courtyard building, built in 1927 at 718-34 Noyes Street; a second brick courtyard building, constructed in 1909 at 718-24 Simpson Street; a large apartment building with bays of projecting front porches, built in 1916 at 721-31 Simpson Street; a twelve-flat, built in 1914 at 1900 Orrington Avenue; a twelve-flat, built in 1913 at 637-43 Library Place; and a six-flat, built in 1901 at 714 Foster Street. Two brick two-flat buildings, constructed in 1905, can be found at 2141 and 2145 Sherman Avenue. There are two Queen Anne double houses. One, located at 2001-03 Orrington Avenue was built in 1892; a second located at 2032-34 Orrington Avenue was built in 1894. Four additional two-flats complete the list of contributing multifamily buildings in the District.

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There are three schools in the District. Kendall College, 2408 Orrington Avenue, is a brick Georgian Revival structure built in 1907 as the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary. Orrington School, 2636 Orrington Avenue, is a Classical Revival building constructed in 1911. The third, Roycemore School, 640 Lincoln Street, is an Arts and Crafts building constructed in 1915.

Outbuildings make a significant contribution to the character of the District, and include 263 historic garages, barns, sheds and coach houses. Outbuildings are located throughout the District and consist mainly of garages, both historic and modern. A few coach houses have been converted into single-family houses. These outbuildings are found at the rear of the residential properties and are generally accessed from the alleys that bisect most of the blocks.

The two oldest outbuildings were built as satellite buildings for the Grosse Pointe Light Station in 1873-74. Four of the five barns that remain in the District were built between 1908 and 1910. The construction date for the fifth barn is not known. Thirteen of the 23 coach houses are known to have been constructed between 1906 and 1929.

Garages, which are the predominant type of historic outbuildings, are scattered throughout the District but are located mostly along the alleys between blocks. Many of the garages were constructed in the 1920s, when the automobile was becoming increasingly popular. Most of these are wood frame with pyramidal or gable roofs. A few garages were built of brick. Some of the garages in the District have one bay, some two. The most interesting examples of garages echo the house designs.

The contributing properties in the Northeast Evanston Historic District date from ca. 1860 to 1949 and represent a broad range of architectural styles, as well as a somewhat limited range of vernacular building types. Approximately 70% of the contributing primary buildings were built between 1907 and 1927.

Many buildings in this predominantly residential area are an amalgam of styles. The styles that contribute to the varied fabric of the District are typical of those currently found throughout Chicago and its suburbs, built between the 1890s and the 1940s. These

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include Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Classical Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, French Eclectic (Revival), and Italian Renaissance Revival. A small number of buildings in the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles date from before the 1890s. A large number of Queen Anne houses and three Classical Revival houses dating from the 1890s are located at the south end of the district along Orrington Avenue. Revival style houses dating from the teens and twenties may be found between the Nineteenth-Century homes along Orrington Avenue; they dominate the streetscape to the north. The pattern is similar on Sherman Avenue, where Queen Anne houses, many constructed by the same builder, line the streets. To the north, are infill Prairie, American Foursquares, and Craftsman houses. There are fewer revival style houses on Sherman Avenue than there are on Orrington Avenue. Generally, the more substantial houses are located on the more desirable parcels of property close to Northwestern University and to Lake Michigan. The majority of large, architect-designed houses in the District are found in the northeast quadrant of the District. Ranch houses, split levels, and two-story Colonial Revivals that were built in the 1950s and later, were typically constructed on subdivided properties at the north end of the District on Sheridan Road and the surrounding streets.

A long list of architects practiced in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, some of whom had national reputations. Although the estate house designed for Charles Deering by D.H. Burnham & Co. in 1895 at 2645 Sheridan Road has been demolished, its coach house at 2655 Sheridan Road still stands. Another Chicago School architectural firm, Holabird & Roche, designed a large but sparsely detailed Italian Renaissance Revival home at 2878 Sheridan Place for Carl Bushnell in 1915. George W. Maher, a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed three Northeast Evanston houses, at 635 Milburn Street, 2505 Orrington Avenue, and 624 Central Street in 1909. Howard Van Doren Shaw, the Midwest's earliest and foremost architect of country homes, designed two houses in Evanston, one for Carl E. Williams at 2233 Orrington Avenue in 1909 and one for William E. Hall at 2856 Sheridan Place that shows a permit date of 1927.² George F. Keck, known for his 1933 House of Tomorrow at the 1933 Century of Progress and for his many modern solar houses, designed a small one-story house at 902 Lincoln Street in 1935. Architects who designed six or more historic houses in the District are Lyman J. Allison (7), Charles R. Ayars (11), Edgar O. Blake (25), Childs & Smith (9), Robert S.

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DeGolyer (6), George R. Garnsey (6), Raymond F. Houlihan (10), Ernest Mayo or Mayo & Mayo (7), Archibald S. Morphett (6), S.S. Neal (9), Paul F. Olsen (15), Robert Rae (6), and Tallmadge & Watson (7). Several of the more prolific architects, including Allison, Ayars, Childs & Smith, DeGolyer, Houlihan, Morphett, Neal, and Olsen, designed all of or a high percentage of their buildings for real estate developers. In some cases, the architect, builder, and owner were one in the same. Developer Thomas B. Carson hired Ayars, Olsen, and Childs & Smith, but he also acted as builder for properties he owned. C.W. Johnson, Percy Johnstone, S.S. Neal, and James T. Tait also designed and built on property they owned, though Percy Johnstone also hired Archibald Morphett to design several houses on Lincoln Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Most of the buildings in the District are of frame construction finished with a variety of siding materials, ranging from wood clapboards and wood shingles, to brick with wood or stone trim to stucco. Some original wood siding has been covered with synthetic materials. Although some houses have historic asphalt or asbestos shingles, those with synthetic siding are generally aluminum- or vinyl-sided. The majority of historic outbuildings (usually garages) are also frame, though brick and stucco structures may also be found. Except for Roycemore School, which is stucco, all multifamily and institutional buildings are built of brick with stone and/or wood trim.

Foundation

Foundation walls are stone, brick, tile, or poured concrete. Brick was very common before 1925 (although by 1910 poured concrete was in use). By the mid-1920s, however, poured concrete was the preferred foundation material.

Walls

Of the 474 contributing principal structures in the District, the most commonly used exterior wall material is brick (37%), followed by stucco (22%) and clapboard (10%). Another 16% of the principal structures use these materials in combination with each

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other or materials such as wood shingle, stone or half timbering. Vinyl, aluminum or asbestos siding (6%), stone (3%) and block (1%) complete the list.

Roof

Most roofs on contributing structures in the District are asphalt shingles, probably over an original cedar shingle roof. Evanston's building code allows three layers of roofing material to be applied before it requires complete removal, so in many instances the original spaced sheathing and cedar shingles can still be seen in the unfinished attic space. When all layers of roofing material are removed, re-roofing with cedar shingles has become popular, although asphalt shingles over a new plywood sub-roof is the preferred and most cost-effective choice.

Tile, slate, and copper roofs appear on brick, stone and block dwellings, but rarely on frame structures. Many of these original roofs are still in place, since they have a longer life than asphalt shingles.

Apartment buildings use tar and gravel on their flat roofs, or a rubber membrane system. These roofs usually are not visible from the street.

Other

Half-timbering is the most widely used architectural detail on exterior wall surfaces. Brick structures frequently have stone detailing around doors and windows. Some brick houses feature ornamental metalwork. Clapboard houses may have decorative shingles at the gable ends.

Contributing buildings and structures add to the historic associations and architectural qualities of the District because they were present during its period of significance, retain their historic integrity and relate to the documented history of the District. The Contributing/Non-Contributing status of structures in the District was largely determined by date of construction, with architectural integrity also taken into consideration.

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Alterations to historic buildings were sometimes so severe that a non-contributing status was given. Modern garages constitute most of the non-contributing buildings.

The following chart lists all the buildings included in this nomination by numerical street address. For each building the following information is given: building type, style, significance, architect, builder, original owner, date, and number of stories. It is noted under significance whether a building is contributing or non-contributing and whether it is a local landmark, listed in the National Register, or a National Historic Landmark. To maximize information in a limited amount of space, the following abbreviations were used:

S.F.	Single-family
2-Flat	Two-Flat (downstairs and upstairs units)
Apt.	Apartment Building
Relig.	Religious
()	Current Use (if different from original)
(owner)	Building Plans Provided by Owner
Unk	Unknown
Ldmk Landmark)	Landmark (Evanston, National Register, or National Historic Landmark)
C	Contributing
NC	Non-contributing
LL	Local Landmark
NR	National Register
NHL	National Historic Landmark

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
615	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Weber, Bertram A.	Ahstrand, R.E. & Co.	Schulte, Karl	1955	1
616	Central Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Mayo, Ernest A.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2.5
616	Central Street	Garage		C					1924	
621	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		None	Metwhite Builders	Stelzer, Joseph	1956	1
624	Central Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Maier, George W.		Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2.5
624	Central Street	Garage		C					1913	
628	Central Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Bridge, G. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, George	1911	2.5
628	Central Street	Garage		NC					1988	
630	Central Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Seyfarth, Robert	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2.5
630	Central Street	Garage		NC					1995	
639	Central Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Schmidt & Ryan	Weiboldt, R.C. Co.	Weiboldt, R.C. Co.	1919	2.5
639	Central Street	Pool House		NC					1971	
711	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Welge, E.F. (owner)	Welge, E.F.	Welge, E.F.	1922	2
711	Central Street	Garage		C					1922	
714	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Green, H.H.		Oliver, David	1923	2
714	Central Street	Garage		C					1941	
717	Central Street	S.F.	Bungalow	C		None	Home Construction Co.	Degner, Henry L.	1925	1.5
717	Central Street	Garage		C					1925	
719	Central Street	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Fugard, John Reed		Degner, Henry L.	1927	2
720	Central Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Blake, Edgar O.	Gonsalves, R.L.	Brookby, Harry E.	1924	2.5
720	Central Street	Garage		C					1924	
721	Central Street	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Almquist, Carl A.	Degner, Henry C.	Degener, Henry L.	1921	1.5
721	Central Street	Garage		C					1921	
724	Central Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Lantz, William H.	Gilbert, George	Long, Fritz	1921	1.5
724	Central Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
725	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Klewer, A.L.	Danielson, P.A.	Woodcock, Mrs. Robert (Alma)	1924	2
725	Central Street	Garage		NC					1992	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
728	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Freeman & Cheney	Nordic Construction Co.	Wieczarek, J.	1957	1
729	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Klewer, A.L.	Danielson, P.A.	Wickersham, A.S.	1924	2
729	Central Street	Garage		C					1924	
730	Central Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Allison, Lyman J.	Schramka, Frank J. (owner)	Schramka, Frank J.	1929	2
730	Central Street	Garage		C					1929	
735	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Green, H.H.	Oliver, David (owner)	Oliver, David	1923	2
736	Central Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Allison, Lyman J.	Schramka, Frank J. (owner)	Schramka, Frank J.	1929	2.5
736	Central Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
739	Central Street	S.F.	Italianate	C		Unknown			Ca 1875	2
739	Central Street	Garage		NC					1985	
745	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Bowen, Howard	Proctor, Everett W.	Willard, Mrs. Marvin	1924	2
745	Central Street	Garage		C					1937	
801	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Erwin, H.E.	ELCV Corp.	ELCV Corp.	1957	1
805	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Cunningham, Thomas	ELCV Corp.	Brown, Victor	1957	1
807	Central Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Baur, E.F.		Burt, Mrs. Edith M.	1957	1
811	Central Street	S.F.	Bungalow	C		None	Carlson, E.J. (owner)	Carlson, E.J.	1921	1.5
811	Central Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
815	Central Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Brockett, R. O.		Gargas, Chet	1961	2
817	Central Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Wittekind, Henry	Angove, A.C. (owner)	Angove, A.C.	1923	2.5
817	Central Street	Garage		C					1923	
609	Clinton Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.	Langtry, P.W.	1954	1
610	Clinton Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.		1954	1
615	Clinton Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.		1955	1
615	Clinton Place	Garage		NC					Unk	
616	Clinton Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.		1955	1
625	Clinton Place	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Hinkel, R.	Vernon, Mrs. Katherine E.	1923	2
627	Clinton Place	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Hughes, E.H.	Edmonson, D.C.	Kramer, Ralph E.	1937	2
630	Clinton Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Schmidt & Ryan		Wieboldt, Robert C.	1927	2
630	Clinton Place	Garage		NC					Unk	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
716	Clinton Place	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Unknown			Moved 1915	1.5
716	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1930	
722	Clinton Place	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Morris, M. (owner)	Salmon, William	Morris, Mabel	1913	2
722	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1929	
724	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C	LL	Allison, Lyman J.	Lindbloom, Nils	Paddock, George A.	1925	2
726	Clinton Place	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Unknown			before 1898	2
727	Clinton Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Childs & Smith	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1912	2.5
727	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1925	
731	Clinton Place	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Childs & Smith	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1912	2.5
731	Clinton Place	Garage		NC					1959	
734	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1923	2.5
734	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1923	
735	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Taylor, J.R. (owner)	Taylor, J.R. (owner)	Taylor, John R.	1922	2.5
735	Clinton Place	Garage		NC					1983	
736	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Sandel, Monroe R.	Olewine, Monroe R.	Anderson, George H.	1924	2
736	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1924	
737	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Mallings, Anton	Peterson, E.R.	1919	2
737	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
802	Clinton Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Childs & Smith	Ekstrand	Smith, Herbert H.	1915	2
802	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
803	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Mallings, Anton	Nichols, L.R.	1919	2
803	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
805	Clinton Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Home Builders	Home Builders	Meisler, C.H.	1921	2.5
805	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
806	Clinton Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Fugard & Knapp	Fugard, John R.	Fugard, Rowena C.	1920	2
806	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1923	
810	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Fugard & Knapp	Olson & Johnson	Twichell, J.R.	1921	2
810	Clinton Place	Garage		C					Unk	
811	Clinton Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Miller, Joseph	Freutel	Freutel, F.W	1920	2
811	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
814	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Foster, A. Lyman (owner)	Ekstrand, Oscar	Foster, A. Lyman	1915	2
814	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1936	
815	Clinton Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Miller, Joseph		Freutel, F.W	1920	2.5
815	Clinton Place	Garage		C					Unk	
818	Clinton Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Gamsey, George O.	Myrens, H.F.	Kay, Earl C.	1920	2
818	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
819	Clinton Place	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Boettcher, W.L.	Hansen, C.W.	Scheurmann, Theodore	1916	1.5
819	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1945	
822	Clinton Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Rae, Robert		Dorsey, W.H.	1921	2
822	Clinton Place	Garage		C					Unk	
823	Clinton Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Gamsey, George O.	Myrens, H.F.	Kay, Earl C.	1920	1.5
823	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1921	
827	Clinton Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Brown, A.A. (owner)	Dring, H.W.	Brown, A.A.	1916	1.5
827	Clinton Place	Garage		C					1928	
831	Clinton Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Allison, Lyman J.	Gunton, P.C. (owner)	Gunton, P.C.	1921	1.5
831	Clinton Place	Garage		NC					1994	
618	Colfax Street	S.F.	Prairie	C		Blake, Edgar O.	King, George & Son	Bovee, Mary H.	1915	2
618-24	Colfax Street	Garage		C					Unk	
619	Colfax Street	S.F. (dorm)	Craftsman	C		Woodyatt, Ernest (owner)		Woodyatt, Ernest	1912	2.5
624	Colfax Street	S.F.	Prairie	C		Blake, Edgar O.	King, George & Son	Burch, Arthur	1915	2
625	Colfax Street	S.F. (office)	Craftsman	C		Dean & Dean	Shumway, E.B.	Brown, A.C.R.	1910	2.5
628	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Zimmerman, William C.	Shumway, E.B.	Beaton, David	1916	2.5
628	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
628	Colfax Street	Play House		C					1917	
629	Colfax Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Wigginton, James A.	Curme, George O.	1907	2.5
629	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1962	
714	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Kirk, Mrs. J.B. (owner)	Dupre, Christian	Kirk, Mrs. James B.	1908	2
714	Colfax Street	Garage		C					moved 1948	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building		Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
		Type	Style	C/NC	Ldmk					
720	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1917	2.5
720	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1973	
724	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		None	English, J.P.	Graves, D.R.	1906	2.5
724	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1925	
728	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1907	2.5
728	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1983	
732	Colfax Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Carson, T.B. (owner)	Hulteen, Henry	Carson, Thomas B.	1907	2.5
732	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1998	
735	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Unknown			Ca. 1935	2
802	Colfax Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
802	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1964	
805	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		McKinnie Bros. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	McKinnie Bros.	1916	2.5
806	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
806	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1976	
807	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J.	1907	2.5
807	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1940	
810	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
810	Colfax Street	Shed		C					1928	
811	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Hansen, Jens P. (owner)	Hansen, Jens P. (owner)	Hansen, Jens P.	1907	2.5
811	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1911	
812	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
812	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1912	
815	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J.	1907	2.5
815	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1931	
818	Colfax Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
818	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1910	
819	Colfax Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Mattson, Hannah	Swanson, Nels & Son	Mattson, Hannah	1908	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
819	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1921	
822	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B.	Curry, S.G.	1908	2.5
822	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1918	
823	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		None	Swanson, Nels & Son	Danielson, Aug	1908	2
823	Colfax Street	Barn		C					1908	
827	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Rae, Robert	Robb, L.J.	Pendleton, Mrs. B.H.	1911	2.5
827	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1940	
828	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
828	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1911 (1945 Addition)	
900	Colfax Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
900	Colfax Street	Barn		C					1909	
901	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J.	1908	2.5
901	Colfax Street	Garage		NC					1990	
904	Colfax Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1908	2.5
904	Colfax Street	Barn		C					1909	
905	Colfax Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Rae, Robert	Robb, L.J. (owner)	Robb, L.J.	1910	2.5
905	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1919	
909	Colfax Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Johnson, John P. (owner)	Johnson, John P. (owner)	Johnson, John P.	1909	2.5
909	Colfax Street	Garage		C					1923	
911	Colfax Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		None	Community Builders	Weise, Henry	1939	
617	Dartmouth Place	S.F. (office)	Prairie	C	LL	Wheelock, Harry B.	Wigginton, James A.	Dunn, Adam E.	1909	2.5
617	Dartmouth Place	Garage		C					Unk	
627	Dartmouth Place	S.F. (office)	Prairie	C		Wheelock, Harry B.	Wigginton, James A.	Brunner, John	1909	2.5
627	Dartmouth Place	Garage		C					1915	
630	Dartmouth Place	S.F. (office)	Tudor Revival	C		Lowe, E.L. (Granger Lowe & Bollenbacher)	Boettcher, W.L.	McCulloch, Hugh W.	1925	2

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
711	Emerson Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C	LL	Unknown			Before 1890	2
711	Emerson Street	Garage		C					Unk	
717	Emerson Street	Apt.	Modern	NC		Soltan, Jerome	Sandercock, Harold	Sandercock, Harold	1964	3
2700	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Huszagh, Ralph D.	Power Construction, Co.	Gardner, Jr., Addison L.	1937	2
2703	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	Wigginton, James A.	Rogers, Andrew K.	1919	2.5
2703	Euclid Park Place	Coach House		C					1919 Alterations: 1934, 1936	2
2707	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Anis, Albert	Ekstrand, Oscar	Minzer, Samuel	1921	2
2707	Euclid Park Place	Coach House		C					1921	2
2738	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C	LL	Johnson, Reginald D.	Black, Robert	Warren, Fred P.	1922	2
2738	Euclid Park Place	Garage		C					1922	
2746	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Mayo & Mayo	Wieboldt, R.C. Co.	Corbus, Dr. Budd C.	1922	2.5
2749	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Tallmadge & Watson	Johnson & Co.	Nesbit, Wilbur D.	1913	2
2749	Euclid Park Place	Garage		NC					1950	
2755	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	NC		Rosen & Horowitz	Time Builders	Katz, Jerome	1952	2
2755	Euclid Park Place	Garage		C					Unk	
2756	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Chatten & Hammond		Winn, James S.	1918	2.5
2756	Euclid Park Place	Garage		C					Unk	
2765	Euclid Park Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Stokel, A.E.	Drake Bros.	Walker, E. Sumner	1925	2
634	Foster Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Unknown			Ca. 1870 (Moved 1946)	2
709	Foster Street	S.F.	L-Form	C		Unknown			Ca. 1880	2.5
714-16	Foster Street	Apt.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Stewart, A.C.	Raymond, Edward	Swenson, A.E.	1901	3
715	Foster Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Leach, Anna (owner)	Dupre, Christian	Leach, Anna	1911	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building		Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
		Type	Style	C/NC	Ldmk					
618	Garrett Place	S.F. (office)	Craftsman	C		Newson	Swanson, Nels	Crane, Robert S.	1914	
618	Garrett Place	Garage		C					1916	
624	Garrett Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Arthur, Agnes T.	1916	2
624	Garrett Place	Garage		C					1924; 1945 addition	
625	Garrett Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Green, H.H.	Oliver, David	Oliver, David	1924	2.5
625	Garrett Place	Garage		C					1940	
628	Garrett Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		None	Cahill, J.J.	Cahill, J.J.	1912	2.5
628	Garrett Place	Garage		C					1939	
629	Garrett Place	2-Flat	Prairie	C		Blake, Edgar O.		French, Ellen K. & E.F. Bachtenkircher	1916	
629	Garrett Place	Garage		C					1917; 1925 addition	
632	Garrett Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Garnsey, George O.	Garnwood Products Co.	Spearman, Mrs.	1921	1.5
632	Garrett Place	Garage		NC					1987	
638	Garrett Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Garnsey, George O.	Garnwood Products Co.	Erickson, Mr.	1921	1.5
617	Haven Street	S.F. (office)	American Foursquare	C		Bowen, Howard	Shumway, E.B.	Shumway, E.B.	1911	2.5
625	Haven Street	S.F. (office)	Georgian Revival	C		Lowe & Bollenbacher		Jackson, F.K.	1914	2.5
625	Haven Street	Garage		C					1919	
629	Haven Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Pendleton, C.H. (owner)	Pendleton, C.H. (owner)	Pendleton, C.H.	1913	2.5
629	Haven Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
638-40	Haven Street	Double House	Tudor Revival	NC		Mittelbush & Tourtelot	Ragner & Olsen	Seabury Western Theological Seminary	1963	
568	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Schnur, James C.	Peterson Bros.	Cossum, Mr. & Mrs. Robert	1967	1
574	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Chisholm, C.M.	Schutz, Otto	Laughlin, Robert	1950	1.5
574	Ingleside Park	Garage		NC					Unk	
574	Ingleside Park	Garage		NC					Unk	
580	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Schurecht, Inc.	Schurecht, Inc.	Reinholtzen, Dr. E.	1959	1

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
580	Ingleside Park	Garage		NC					Unk	
581	Ingleside Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	NC		Schnur, James C.	L.C. Home Builders	Corbett, David R.	1962	1.5
586	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C	LL	Tallmadge & Watson	Thompson, Charles	Boone, Daniel H.	1925	2
586	Ingleside Park	Garage		C					1925	
589	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Schwall, L.	Stromberg, B.	Buehtler, A.	1956	1
592	Ingleside Park	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Jennings, Stephen A.		Snyder, H.K.	1893	2.5
592	Ingleside Park	Garage		C					Unk	
582	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Handy & Cady	Peterson, Anton	Brunell, E.H.	1907	2
585	Ingleside Place	S.F.	French Eclectic	C	LL	Walcott, Russell S.		Bowman, Johnston A.	1926	2
587	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	NC		Cyrus Homes	Cyrus Homes	Kehm, Walter	1998	2
591	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	NC		Cyrus Homes	Cyrus Homes		1998	2
614	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	Johnson, C.W.	1920	1.5
614	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					Unk	
621	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Hallberg, Jr., Lawrence G.		Vail, Samuel C.	1926	2
701	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Childs & Smith	Chell & Anderson	Breidert, D.H.	1960	1.5
705	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward		Hemphill, C.H.	1954	
707	Ingleside Place	S.F.	New Construction	NC			Scott Simpson Builders, Inc.		1998	
712	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Boston, F.M. & Co.	Wigginton, James A.	Corey, Thomas	1920	1.5
713	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Allen & Webster	Bateman, F.J. Co.	Case, E.A.	1931	2.5
713	Ingleside Place	Shed		C					Unk	
716	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Dillard, Frank G.	Home Builders	Rose, W.E.	1922	1.5
720	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Benson, E. & Co.	Carson, Thomas B.	Wegle, E.F.	1925	2
720	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1925	
724	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Cook, N.W.		Mertz, W.A.	1921	2
724	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1921	
730	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Maher & McGrew	Foley, James	Moody, G.G.	1931	2
730	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1931	
734	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Post Modern	NC					1997	2
734	Ingleside Place	Garage		NC					1997	
802	Ingleside Place	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Sawin, Benjamin S.	1915	2.5
802	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1915	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
806	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Stewart, J.N. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Stewart, J.N.	1914	2
806	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1917	
810	Ingleside Place	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Blackner, W.H.	Anderson, Ernst V.	1916	2.5
810	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					Unk	
814	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		McCall, Thomas	Johnson, C.W.	Johnson, C.W.	1923	2.5
814	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1923	
818	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Bruns, B.F.	Freutel, Edward	Freutel, Edward	1919	1
818	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1919	
823	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Garnsey, George O.	Bodkin, John	Bodkin, John	1922	2
823	Ingleside Place	Garage		NC					1957	
824	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Johnston, P.J.	Carlson, Victor C.	Carlson, Victor C.	1916	2
824	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					Unk	
828	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1923	2
828	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1924	
831	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Regnell, B.J. & Co.	Clifford, Edwin	1921	2
831	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1921	
832	Ingleside Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1921	2.5
832	Ingleside Place	Garage		C					1921	
617	Library Place	S.F. (office)	Shingle Style	C	LL	Spencer, Jr., Robert C. & Robert R. Kendall		Northwestern University	1894	2.5
619	Library Place	2-Flat	Prairie	C			Acme Building Co.	Ketcham, Mrs. A.E.	1915	2
619	Library Place	Coach House		C					1917	
620	Library Place	S.F. (office)	Gable Front	C		Crew, Henry (owner)	Huse, James B.	Crew, Henry	1903	2.5
625	Library Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Lowe & Bollenbacher	Robson, C.D. Co.	Terry, Arthur Guy	1921	1.5
625	Library Place	Garage		NC					1966	
626	Library Place	S.F. (office)	Queen Anne	C		Johnston, W.K.	King, Fred E.	Wyckoff, Mrs. W.M.	1896	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building		Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
		Type	Style	C/NC	Ldmk					
627	Library Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		None	Huse, James B.	Northwestern University	1894	2.5
627	Library Place	Garage		C					1937	
628	Library Place	Apt.	Modern	NC		Irwin, Howard	Evanston Bond & Mortgage	Evanston Bond & Mortgage	1971	3
630	Library Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Sorgatz, W.D.	Clemence, R.H.	Parkhill, C.E.	1927	2
637-43	Library Place	Apt.	Colonial Revival	C		Morehouse, M.J.	Kalchbrenner, J.	Bennett, Mrs. E.M.	1913	3
637-43	Library Place	Garage		C					1929	
640	Lincoln Street	School	Craftsman	C	LL NR	Tallmadge & Watson (Lawrence Buck, asst.)	Forbes Cadenhed Co.	Roycemore School	1915	2
711	Lincoln Street	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Blomgren, Jr., Charles E. (owner)	Blomgren, Jr., Charles E.	Blomgren, Jr., Charles E.	1929	2
715	Lincoln Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1914	2
715	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
723	Lincoln Street	2-Flat	American Foursquare	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1915	2.5
723	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					Unk	
727	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1915	2.5
727	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1926	
729	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1914	2.5
729	Lincoln Street	Shed		C					Unk	
731	Lincoln Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C	LL	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1914	2
731	Lincoln Street	Garage	French Eclectic	C					1922	
733	Lincoln Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Benson, E.	Wigginton, James A.	Lighthart, Dr. G.	1912	2.5
733	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1912	
800	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Dewey & Pavlovich	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1937	2
803	Lincoln Street	2-Flat	Prairie	C		Stolle, Louis (owner)	Stolle, Louis (owner)	Stolle, Louis	1915	2
803	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1979	
806	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Roseman & Fox	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1926	2.5
806	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1926	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
807	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Stolle, L. (owner)	Boettcher, W.L.	Stolle, Louis	1920	1.5
807	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					Unk	
810	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1926	2.5
810	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1926	
811	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Stolle, Louis (owner)	Stolle, Louis (owner)	Stolle, Louis	1909	2.5
811	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					Unk	
814	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1925	2
815	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Kincaid, J. Lisle	Kincaid, J. Lisle	Kincaid, Kate	1909	2
815	Lincoln Street	Coach House		C					Unk	
818	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1925	2.5
818	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1994	
819	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Carson, Thomas B.	1910	2.5
819	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1967	
822	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1925	2.5
822	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1953	
825	Lincoln Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		(illegible on permit)		Lapp, Charles H.	1914	2.5
825	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1991	
826	Lincoln Street	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1925	2
826	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1958	
827	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Hecht, A.S.	Ratcliffe, James L.	Pierson, Mrs. E.	1909	2
827	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1921	
830	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Morphett, Archibald S.	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1925	1.5
833	Lincoln Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Brawker	Thompson, Charles	Olin, N.O.	1914	2.5
833	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1937	
834	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1931	2
834	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1931	
837	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival Remodeling	NC		Unknown			Before 1915	1.5
837	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					Unk	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
839	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Markel, Charles A.	Dunfreund & Schroeder	Deatherage, Frank L.	1927	2.5
840	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Whitman, Bertha Yarex	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1931	2
840	Lincoln Street	Garage		C					1931	
900	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Dewey & Pavlovich	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1935	2
902	Lincoln Street	S.F.	Ranch	C		Keck, George F.	Evanston Construction Co.	Lewis, Eleanor	1935	1
902	Lincoln Street	Garage		NC					1950	
1	Milburn Park	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Rosene & Watts	E.J. Mayer Construction Co.	Lonnquist, W.J.	1954	1
2	Milburn Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1937	2.5
4	Milburn Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.		1938	2.5
5	Milburn Park	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC					1954	1.5
5	Milburn Park	Coach House	Colonial Revival	NC		Normille, John	Lonnquist, W.J.	O'Brien, M.B.	1954	1.5
6	Milburn Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1946	2.5
7	Milburn Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1937	2
8	Milburn Park	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1937	2
10	Milburn Park	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1939	2
11	Milburn Park	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1939	2
12	Milburn Park	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1937	2
611	Milburn Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Parito, Frank		Riegel, Byron	1954	1
617	Milburn Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2.5
617	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
623	Milburn Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2.5
623	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1912	
625	Milburn Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Tallmadge & Watson	Kinney, J.F.	Peck, W.R.	1908	2
625	Milburn Street	Garage		C					Unk	
625	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					1961	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
631	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2
631	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1923	
635	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Maher, George W.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2
635	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
705	Milburn Street	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Hahn, J.F. (owner)	MacLean Construction Co.	Hahn, John F.	1924	2.5
708	Milburn Street	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Merriam Cummings & Sanford	Bohlin R.W.	Arnold, D.R.	1926	2.5
708	Milburn Street	Play House		NC					1969	
714	Milburn Street	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Mayo, Ernest A.		Hotchkiss, Willard E.	1909	2.5
714	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1934	
715	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Klewer, A.L.	Danielson, P.A.	Ridgway, James V.	1924	2
715	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1924	
719	Milburn Street	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Hallberg, Jr., Lawrence G.	Bodkin, John	Leahy, Thomas F.	1923	1.5
719	Milburn Street	Garage		C					Unk	
720	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	(owner)		Curtiss, David R.	1909	2.5
720	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1923	
725	Milburn Street	S.F.	Prairie	C		Bauer, William Charles (owner)	Bauer, William Charles	Bauer, William Charles	1921	
725	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					Unk	
726	Milburn Street	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Warnock, C.D. (owner)	Ekstrand, Oscar	Warnock, C.D.	1911	1.5
726	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1917	
729	Milburn Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Willis, Fred (owner)	Hausen, George	Willis, Fred	1923	2
729	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					1956	
730	Milburn Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		None	Horn, Ralph W.	Horn, Ralph W.	1907	1.5
730	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1928	
733	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Jones, William C. & Lynn C.	Jones, William C.	Holland, Kirk D.	1930	2
734	Milburn Street	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Warnock, C.D. (owner)	Ekstrand, Oscar	Warnock, C.D.	1911	1.5
734	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1917	
739	Milburn Street	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Jones, William C. & Lynn C.	Jones, Lynn C.	Jones, Lynn C.	1930	2

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
803	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Unknown			Ca. 1910	1.5
803	Milburn Street	Garage		C					Unk	
806	Milburn Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Saxe, Ira C.		Butts, Walter	1910	2.5
806	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1927	
807	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Allison, Lyman J.	Wallace, J. Gordon	Ralch, William	1922	2
807	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1934	
810	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Saxe, Ira C.		Butts, Walter	1910	2.5
810	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1916	
811	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Klewer, A.L.	Danielson, P.A.	Luther, C.S.	1924	2
811	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1924	
815	Milburn Street	S.F.	Gabled Ell	C		Rae, Robert	Schmeisser, Conrad	Schmeisser, Conrad	1917	2.5
816	Milburn Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Johnson, J.G. (owner)	Johnson, J.G. (owner)	Johnson, J.G.	1911	2.5
816	Milburn Street	Garage		C				Ortlund, Victor	1916	
819	Milburn Street	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Lindblad & Carlson	Harper, A.E.	Anderson, P.	1926	2
820	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Olson, O.G. (owner)		Olson, O.G.	1910	2.5
820	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					1962	
821	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Whitney & Williams	Williams, Charles S.	Hochschild, Mrs. Louis	1922	2
821	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1937	
822	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1913	2.5
822	Milburn Street	Garage		C				Oliver, D.	1915	
824	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Hale, P.	Carson, Thomas B.	Curry, S.G.	1910	2.5
824	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1915	
825	Milburn Street	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Whitney & Williams	Williams, Charles S.	Larson, A.G.	1921	2
825	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1921	
826	Milburn Street	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Horner, Samuel	Vaugh, John	Horner, Samuel	1915	2
826	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1923	
830	Milburn Street	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1910	2.5
830	Milburn Street	Barn		C					1910	
831	Milburn Street	S.F.	Upright & Wing	C		Unknown			Ca. 1860	2
831	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1927	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
835	Milburn Street	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1922	2
835	Milburn Street	Garage		C					1925	
836	Milburn Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Raymond, Emerson E.		Davis, W.S.	1958	1
839	Milburn Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1922	2
839	Milburn Street	Garage		NC					1975	
840	Milburn Street	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Raymond, Emerson E.	Wall & Son Construction	Rogers, H.B.	1958	1
715	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	(owner)	Swanson, Nels & Co.	Hillberg, Dr. John C.	1914	1.5
715	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1924	
719	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Paxson, Mrs. Mary	1924	2
719	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1924	
723	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Norman, A.E.	Lundberg, Rudolph	Nelson, Dr. John E.	1923	2.5
723	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1923	
727	Monticello Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Bristle, Joseph H.			1927	
731	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1915	2.5
731	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					1993	
734	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Ross, H.	Hinkel, R.	Bearden, William B.	1920	2
735	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rapp, Webster H. (owner)	Tumer, F.A.	Rapp, Webster H.	1915	2.5
735	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					1991	
800	Monticello Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Sandel, Monroe R.	Pilon, O.H.	Pilon, O.H.	1923	2
800	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					Unk	
803	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1914	2.5
806	Monticello Place	S.F.	Spanish Colonial Revival	C		Lautz, William H.	Harwood, F.L.	Harwood, F.L.	1922	2
806	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1927	
807	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rapp, Webster H. (owner)	Tumer, F.A.		1915	2.5
807	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1947	
809	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rapp, Webster H. (owner)	Gilbert, Harry S.	Rapp, Webster H.	1916	2.5
809	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1917	

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NORTHEAST EVANSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldnc					
810	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1914	2.5
810	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1914	
811	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Broekema, John	1915	2.5
811	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1915	
812	Monticello Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Mallings, Anton	Croxton, H.W.	1919	2
812	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1920	
816	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1920	2
817	Monticello Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Hemphill, C.A.	Nelson, L.M.	1950	2
817	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					1950	
817	Monticello Place	Pavilion		NC					Unk	
822	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Welge, E.F.	1915	2.5
822	Monticello Place	Garage		C					1927	
823	Monticello Place	S.F.	Gable Front with Side Gable	C		Rae, Robert	Tongring, C.G.	Cahill, Cora W.	1916	2.5
823	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					1983	
824	Monticello Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1916	2.5
824	Monticello Place	Garage		NC					1972	
827	Monticello Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Kroeger, Walter		Pines, H.	1952	1
830	Monticello Place	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Pomeroy, J.T.	King, George & Son	Carter, Allen J.	1922	2
616	Noyes Street	S.F. (office)	Craftsman	C		Bradley & Carpenter	Hutteen & Swanson	Hall, Vernon J.	1900	2.5
617	Noyes Street	S.F. (office)	Craftsman	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Gilbert, Harry S.	Bates, A.R.	1912	2
617	Noyes Street	Garage		C					1927	
624	Noyes Street	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Bradley & Carpenter	Hall, Vernon J.	Hall, Vernon J.	1902	2
624	Noyes Street	Garage		C					1945	
625	Noyes Street	S.F. (office)	Queen Anne	C		Plans from Ladies' Home Journal	Huse, James B.	Northwestern University	1898	1.5
629	Noyes Street	S.F. (office)	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Childs & Smith	Carson, Thomas B.	Pearson, Joseph	1912	2

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
718-34	Noyes Street	Apt.	Tudor Revival	C	NR/LL	Conner & O'Connor	Carlson Construction Co.	Carlson, Victor C.	1927	3
719	Noyes Street	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1898	2.5
719	Noyes Street	Garage		C					1911	
725	Noyes Street	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1898	2.5
725	Noyes Street	Garage		C					1926	
1900	Orrington Avenue	Apt.	Apartment House	C		Westerlind, Carl	Lindstrom, Adolph	Wieland, Lambert C.	1914	3
1906	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Gothic Revival	C	LL	Unknown			Ca. 1875	2
1906	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1967	
1910	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Wigginton, James A.	Gascoyne, John	1906	2.5
1910	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
1914	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		McAlpin, W.J.	McAlpin, W.J.	Hibbard, Mrs. M.L.	1895	2.5
1914	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C		Allison, Lyman			1925	
1918	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C					Ca. 1890	2
1918	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C		Rich, F.		Walurath, William B.	1916	
1922	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Ayars, Charles R.		Griffin, Angie C.	1896	2.5
1922	Orrington Avenue	Barn		C					Unk	
1926	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C					Ca. 1890	2.5
1926	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
1930	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C					Ca. 1890	2.5
1930	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1921	
1934	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C					Ca. 1890	2.5
1934	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1924	
1936	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Pocklington, William C.	McDougall Co.	Langlois, Mrs. Ellen F.	1894	2.5
1936	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1924	
1940	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Classical Revival	C		Stewart, P.C.	Brown, Walter Lee	Brown, Walter Lee	1895	2
1940	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Ca. 1925	
1941	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Johnson, Clarence		Strechlow, Oscar	1941	2
1942	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Classical Revival	C		Stewart, P.C.	Brown, Walter Lee	Brown, Walter Lee	1895	2
1942	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Ca. 1925	
1945	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Gibbs, D.	I.A. Blietz Construction Co.	Blietz, I.A.	1955	1

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
1946	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Classical Revival	C		Stewart, P.C.	Brown, Walter Lee	Brown, Walter Lee	1895	2
1946	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2001-03	Orrington Avenue	Double House	Queen Anne	C	LL	Howell, C.K.	Stuber, Frank	Hurd, Nancy B.	1892	3
2001-03	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Ca. 1925	
2005	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Perkins & Selby		Coe, George A. & Sadie E.	1894 (Moved Ca. 1950)	
2005	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2010	Orrington Avenue	S.F. (Relig. Center)	L-Form	C		Unknown			Ca. 1890	1.5
2010	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1936	
2011	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Rae, Robert	Hinkel, R.J.	Bayless, Miss Mary F.	1922	2.5
2011	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1922	
2014	Orrington Avenue	2-Flat (Relig. Center)	Two Flat	NC		McCallum, Mrs. M. (owner)		McCaillum, Mrs. Margaret	1903 (1960s Remdng)	2
2015	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Norman, A.E.		Chapman, W.J.	1910	2
2015	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					Ca. 1910	
2018	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Unknown			Ca. 1890	2
2018	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Ca. 1920	
2019	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Warnock, S.T. (owner)		Warnock, S.T.	1905	2
2019	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2020	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	T-Form	C		Unknown			Ca. 1885	2
2020	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2023	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Modern	NC		Booth Nagie & Hartray	H. Peterson Construction Co.	Dacey, Mr. & Mrs. Michael	1978	1.5
2023	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1978	
2024	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Stick Style	C					Ca. 1880	2
2026	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Blake, Edgar O.		Bronson, Salon C.	1903	2
2026	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2027	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	L-Form	C		Unknown			Ca. 1875	1.5
2027	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1997	
2030	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Blake, Edgar O.		Scott, John C.	1903	2
2030	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2032-34	Orrington Avenue	Double House	Queen Anne	C	LL	Johnston, W.K.		Cauley Mfg. Co.	1894	2
2032-34	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2032-34	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2036	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Mission	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Carlson Construction Co.	Scott, Walter Dill	1905	2
2036	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2036	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2039	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front with Side Gable	C		Unknown			Before 1900	2
2039	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1922	
2040	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Blake, Edgar O.	Wigginton, James A.	Scott, John A.	1905	2
2040	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2043	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Bristle, Joseph H.	Hinkel, R.J.	Lyman, W.H.	1928	2
2043	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1928	
2047	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Bristle, Joseph H.	Hinkel, R.J.	Lyman, W.H.	1928	2
2047	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1928	
2102	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Shingle Style	C		Unknown			Ca. 1890	2
2102	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2103	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Lane, Josiah C.		Stevens, Mary	1895	2.5
2103	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1924	
2106	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Pocklington, William C.		Curry, A.L.	1895	2.5
2106	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1924	
2110	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Gilbert, L.B.	Scott, John A.	1898	2.5
2110	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1985	
2111	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	NC		Garnsey, George O.	Garnwood Products Co.	Defty, Mrs. Dwight S.	1921	
2112	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Turnock, Enoch H.	Bergstrom, John M.	Wilson, S.D.	1893	3
2112	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1990	
2112	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2118	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Unknown			Before 1899	2.5
2118	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1918	
2118	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2121	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Mission	C		Blake, Edgar O.	King, George & Son	Phipps, Addison B.	1909	2.5
2121	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1922	
2122	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	1909	2.5
2122	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1922	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2126	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Whitney, William P.	Shumway	Ford, H.M.	Ca. 1890	2.5
2126	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1953	
2127	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Ayars, Charles R.	Wigginton, James A.	James, James A.	1903	2
2127	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1966	
2130	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C					Ca. 1915	2.5
2130	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2131	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	French Eclectic	NC		Mittelbush & Tourtelot	Ragner & Olsen	Seabury Western Theological Seminary	1965	2
2131	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1966	
2134	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Hoerman, Carl	Radzin, Frank	Clayton, Mrs. Emma D.	1911	2
2134	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1972	
2135	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Walter, M.W.		Thompson, D.D.	1902	2.5
2135	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1913	
2138	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Bowen, Howard	Shumway, E.B.	Shumway, E.B.	1921	2.5
2138	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1920	
2145	Orrington Avenue	Double House	Tudor Revival	NC		Mittelbush & Tourtelot	Ragner & Olsen	Seabury Western Theological Seminary	1963	2
2146	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Morehouse, M.J.	Ekstrand, Oscar & Co.	Humphrey, Wirt E.	1912	2.5
2146	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1920	
2203	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Otis, William A.		Northwestern University	1895	2.5
2203	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1979	
2204	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Thompson, F.D.	Adams, L.W.	Adams, Elmer W.	1899	2.5
2204	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1904	
2206	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Lowe & Bollenbacher	Carlson, A.F.	Eastman, Mrs. M.J.	1912	2
2206	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					1917	
2207	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Unknown			Before 1900	2
2207	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1985	
2214	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Spanish Colonial Revival	C		Walter, Mead	Phillips, H.G.	Phillips, H.G.	1919	2
2215	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Unknown			Before 1900	2.5
2215	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1969	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2218	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Lowe & Bollenbacher	Wigginton, James A.	Clark, Harold J.	1919	1.5
2219	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Scanlon, J.A.	Carlson, Victor C.	Carlson, Victor C.	1923	2
2219	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1936	
2222	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Hinkel, R.J.	Fulker, James T.	1921	
2233	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Shaw, Howard Van Doren	Wigginton, James A.	Williams, Carl E.	1909	2
2233	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1937	
2236	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Raeder Coffin & Crocker	Bray, J.L.	McCulloch, Frank W.	1895	2.5
2236	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					1906	
2243	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Jennings, Stephen A.	Huse, James	Northwestern University	1892	2.5
2243	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1967	
2244	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Mission	C	LL	Blake, Edgar O.	Wigginton, James A.	Spofford, Charles W.	1906	2.5
2244	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1917	
2246	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Tallmadge & Watson	Moran Building Co.	Row, Robert K.	1915	2.5
2246	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1917	
2247	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Whitney, William D.	Julian, Alfred C.	Watrous, R.E.	1923	2.5
2247	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1922	
2252	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Schmidt Garden & Martin	Wigginton, James A.	Oates, J.F.	1914	2.5
2252	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					1917	
2255	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Gilbert, Harry S.	Gascoigne, James A.	1913	2.5
2255	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2302	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Esser, Paul	Ross & Stewart	Wells, Mrs. F.A.	1925	2.5
2302	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1927	
2306	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italianate	C		Unknown		Lunt, Horace G.	Ca. 1875	2
2306	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					1926	
2306	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1993	
2307	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Schmidt Garden & Martin	Schroeder, Henry G.	Date, Mrs. Harry	1916	2.5

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
2307	Orrington Avenue	Coach House		C					1917	
2314	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Allen & Webster	Horton, James A.	Cline, A.T.	1927	2
2315	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Holmes, Harold		Milne, John H.	1922	2.5
2315	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1924	
2316	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Morehouse, M.J.	Boettcher, W.L.	Wilde, A.H.	1905	2.5
2316	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1912	
2316	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2320	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Classical Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.	English, J.P.	Grant, Ulysses S.	1905	2.5
2320	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					1998	
2323	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Clark & Wolcott	Wigginton, James A.	Scott, Mrs. H.M.	1921	2.5
2323	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2326	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Saxe, I.C.	Dupre, Christian	Kirk, Mrs. J.B.	1908	2.5
2326	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2330	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Saxe, I.C.	Dupre, Christian	Kirk, Mrs. J.B.	1908	2.5
2330	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1921	
2331	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Adkins, William	Adkins, William	Morris, Thomas F.	1919	2.5
2340	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Wigginton, James A.	Eiselin, Frederick C.	1905	2.5
2344	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Jahn, Adolph	Dupre, Christian	Jahn, Adolph	1908	2.5
2344	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					1919	
2408	Orrington Avenue	School	Colonial Revival	C		Hallberg, Lawrence G.	Nelson, Charles G.	Swedish Theological Seminary	1907	3
725	Colfax Street	Dorm	Modern	NC				Kendall College	Ca. 1963	5
2420	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Beck, Willis J.		Blomgren, Jr., Charles E.	1929	1.5
2424	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	French Eclectic	C	LL	Beck, Willis J.	Blomgren, Jr., Charles E.	Cosler, Mrs. Horace	1929	1.5
2430	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Tallmadge & Watson		Sackett, Samuel J.	1927	2
2430	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2436	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Mayo, Ernest A.		Kingsley, Sherman C.	1909	2.5
2436	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2440	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		None	Huxtable, James	Lichtenstein, Dr. Walter	1909	2.5

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
2440	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2505	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Maher, George W.	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2
2510	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Hodgdon, F.	Hausen, C.H.	Reed, Lyle D.	1925	2.5
2511	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C	LL	Momison, James	Middleton, Edward L.	Middleton, Edward L.	1925	2.5
2511	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2515	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Middleton, E.B. (owner)	Tait, James T.	Middleton, Edward L.	1908	2.5
2515	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2518	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Allen & Webster	Schramka, Frank J.	Reed, Lyle D.	1922	2
2518	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2519	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Bridge, George	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, George	1914	2.5
2519	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2522	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Wilder, Dr. R.E. (owner)	Hansen, C.W.	Wilder, Dr. R.E.	1923	2
2525	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Blake, Edgar O.		Golee, Christian	1924	2.5
2525	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2529	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Whitney & Williams	Hinkel, R.	Turner, W.	1921	2.5
2529	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2600	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Bristle, Joseph H.	Carson, Thomas B.	Tomlinson, George H.	1922	2
2608	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Blake, Edgar O.		Johnson, Ole	1900	2.5
2614	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Markel, Charles A.		Swensen, Eugene L.	1925	2
2614	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2618	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Oldefest, E.	Raven, Mathew Co.	Recher, E.	1925	2
2618	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2622	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Emeline, Ralph W.	Fuller Construction Co.	Myers, H.B.	1923	2
2622	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2626	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Ashley, G.W.		Noteware, Fred	1921	1.5
2626	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2636	Orrington Avenue	School	Classical Revival	C	LL	Raeder, Henry		Evanston School District 75	1911	2
2637	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Fugard & Knapp		Dixon, F.H.	1924	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2643	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Fugard & Knapp		Twitchell, J.H.	1924	2
2645	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Ingram, H.C.		Ericson, Chester	1923	2.5
2645	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2649	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Mathews, C.N. (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Mathews, C.N.	1923	2.5
2649	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2653	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Preston, W.G.	Gilbert, Harry S.	Gilbert, Harry S.	1923	2
2653	Orrington Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2657	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Pease, Dillion	Carson, Thomas B.	Pease, Dillion	1920	2.5
2657	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2661	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rae, Robert		Clayton, Mrs. Emma D.	1910	2.5
2662	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C		Westerind, C.W.		Westerind, C.W.	1916	2.5
2665	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Clayton, Mrs. E.D. (owner)	Palin, A.B.	Clayton, Mrs. Emma D.	1910	2.5
2665	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2668	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1924	2
2669	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Garnsey, George O.		Bodkin, John	1923	2
2672	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Olson, Leon (owner)		Olson, Leon	1921	1.5
2672	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2673	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Good, Mr.	1916	1.5
2676	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Boston, F.M. & Co.	Wigginton, James A.	Corey, Thomas	1920	2
2677	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Leiberg, Hugo		Johansen, Simon	1922	2
2677	Orrington Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2680	Orrington Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Boston, F.M. & Co.	Wigginton, James A.	Corey, Thomas	1920	2
2437	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Allison, Lyman J.	Gunton, W.M.	Schott, L.M.	1922	1.5
2437	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1992	
2441	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Ranch	C			Hoefter & Co.	Jones, E.L.	1946	1
2441	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1945	
2505	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C	LL	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	1921	2.5
2505	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	

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		Type	Style	C/NC	Ldmk					
2505	Ridge Avenue	Shed		NC					Unk	
2519	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rae, Robert	Gordon, Wallace J.	Wallace, Frances	1922	2
2519	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2535	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Ranch	C		Unknown			Ca. 1940	1
2601	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	No Style	C		Unknown			Ca. 1875	2
2601	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1971	
2607	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Unknown			Ca. 1910	2.5
2607	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1988	
2609	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Unknown			Before 1900 1954	2
2609	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC						
2615	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Rawson, C.P.	Grimley, B.G.	Heaney, Charles J.	1921	2.5
2619	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Unknown			Ca. 1880	1.5
2619	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1928	
2623	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Leeman, Mr.	1914	2.5
2623	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1940	
2629	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Stanhope, L.E.	Diach & Carlson	Cox, William	1913	1.5
2629	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1927	
2637	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	French Eclectic	C	LL	Huszagh, Ralph D.	Reichenbach, B.	Jenkins, William	1931	2
2705	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Almquist & Johnstone (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Almquist & Johnstone	1913	2
2705	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1971	
2733	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C		Fischer, A.J.	Edwards, E.H. Co.	Holcomb, Mrs. C.L.	1921	1.5
2739	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Van Gunten & Van Gunten	Acme Construction Co.	Prassas, Louis	1926	2
2739	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1945	
2743	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Green, H.H.	Oliver, David (owner)	Oliver, David	1924	2.5
2743	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1990	
2747	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	Archer, James D.	1921	2.5
2747	Ridge Avenue	Garage		C					1949	
2751	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	Terrell, Cary D.	1921	2.5
2751	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1982	

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		Type	Style	C/NC	Ldmk					
2757	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	Bond, Walter M.	1921	2
2757	Ridge Avenue	Garage		NC					1994	
2759	Ridge Avenue	S.F.	L-Form	C		Unknown			Ca. 1860	2
800	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Bruns, B.F.		Miller, C.W.	1923	1.5
800	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					Unk	
801	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Peterson, B.J. (owner)	Peterson, B.J.	Peterson, B.J.	1925	2
802	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	No Style	C		Burline, A.D.	Wallace, J. Gordon	Wallace, J. Gordon	1923	2
802	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1923	
805	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Deatherage, Frank L. (owner)	Deatherage, Frank L.	Deatherage, Frank L.	1924	2
806	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Burline, A.D.	Wallace, J. Gordon	Wallace, J. Gordon	1922	2
806	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1923	
809	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Home Construction Co. (owner)	Home Construction Co. (owner)	Home Construction Co.	1924	2
810	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		Bowen, Howard	Morbey, Arthur H.	Gonsalves, George	1927	2
810	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					Unk	
811	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Peterson, B.J. (owner)	Peterson, B.J. (owner)	Peterson, B.J.	1924	2
811	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1924	
814	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	No Style	NC		Armstrong, J.A.	Wallace, J. Gordon	Wallace, Frances D.	1921	2
814	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1926	
815	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Childs & Smith	Wigginton, James A.	Childs Estate	1915	2
815	Ridge Terrace	Garage		NC					1988	
816	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Wallace, J. Gordon (owner)	Wallace, J. Gordon (owner)	Wallace, J. Gordon	1922	2
820	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Cady & Crosby	Ries, John W.	Perley, V.L.	1921	2
820	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1921	
823	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Childs & Smith	Wigginton, James A.	Childs Estate	1915	2
823	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1923	
824	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Axeen, Gustav A. (owner)	Axeen, Gustav A. (owner)	Axeen, Gustav A.	1916	2.5
824	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1919	

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
825	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Waldron, H.C.	Home Builders	Taylor, Alice N.	1921	1.5
825	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1921	
829	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	No Style	C		Childs & Smith	Wigginton, James A.	Childs Estate	1915	2
829	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1916	
830	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rae, Robert	Wallace, J. Gordon	Wallace, Frances D.	1921	2
830	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1925	
832	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Rawson, C.P.	Hagerson & Erickson	Lawlor, Mr.	1922	2
832	Ridge Terrace	Garage		NC					Unk	
833	Ridge Terrace	S.F.	No Style	C	LL	Raymond, E.E. (owner)	Raymond, Edward E.	Raymond, Edward E.	1939	2
833	Ridge Terrace	Garage		C					1939	
2800-08	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Wittekind, Henry		Rapp, Webster H.	1914	2
2800-08	Sheridan Place	Coach House		C					Unk	
2810	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, J.D.	Quinby, Mrs. Helaine J.	1960	1
2829	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	NR/LL	Zimmerman, William C.	Gilbert, Harry S.	Warren, Edward K.	1911	2.5
2831	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	NR/LL	Zimmerman, William C.	Gilbert, Harry S.	Warren, Edward K.	1911	2
2837	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Powers, Richard	Black, Robert	Cross, Albert E.	1929	3
2837	Sheridan Place	Coach House		C					1929	
2841	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Raised Ranch	NC			Arnold Schaffner, Inc.	Barnes, Mrs. F.H.	1958	2
2845	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Heacock & Hokinson (Lorin Rawson)		Chamberlain, Fred W.	1910	2
2845	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					1945	
2848	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	Byram, Harry E.	1923	2
2848	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					1923	
2855	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Nyden, John		Haugen, Oscar	1911	2
2855	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					1927	
2856	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Shaw, Howard Van Doren	Lane, A.W. Co.	Hall, William E.	1927	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2856	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					1927	
2864	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Walcott, Chester H.	Ekstrand, Oscar	Trayner, Charles J.	1919	2
2864	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					Unk	
2865	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Blake, Edgar O.	McClintock	Byram, Harry E.	1912	2.5
2865	Sheridan Place	Coach House		C					1915	
2870	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C	LL	Tallmadge & Watson	Sides Construction Co.	Sargent, Fred F.	1926	2.5
2877	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Modern	NC		Handler, Robert	Handler, Joseph	Handler, Dr. Jerome	1967	2
2878	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Holabird & Roche	Bushnell, Carl	Jones, W. Gifford	1915	2.5
2878	Sheridan Place	Garage		C					1933	
2881	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Allen, James R.	Wigginton, James A.	Bishop, Howard F.	1923	2
2888	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C	LL	Hooper & Janusch		Busch, H.F.	1926	2.5
2895	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Split-Level	NC			Hemphill, James	Graber, L.M.	1951	1
2896	Sheridan Place	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Johnson, Harry N.		Fredman, A.	1954	1
2437	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Olsen, Paul F.	Carson, Thomas B.	Schaub, E.L.	1916	2.5
2437	Sheridan Road	Garage		NC					1985	
2500	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Raised Ranch	NC		Dolito, Frank	Dolito, Frank	Riegel, Byron	1959	1.5
2510	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Brockett, Robert O.	Brockett, Robert O.	Turner, William	1963	2
2514	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Seyfarth, Robert	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, Betsy A.	1909	2
2514	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1920	
2520	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Bridge, George (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, George	1911	2.5
2520	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1927	
2528	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Bridge, George (owner)	Carson, Thomas B.	Bridge, George	1911	2.5
2528	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1916	
2535	Sheridan Road	Light House	Italianate	C	LL	Poe, Major C.M.		U.S. Government	1873-74	2.5
2535	Sheridan Road	Fog House		C	NHL				1873-74	

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
2535	Sheridan Road	Fog House		C					1873-74	
2603	Sheridan Road	S.F. (Art Center)	French Eclectic	C	LL	Powers, Richard		Clarke, Harley	1927	2.5
2603	Sheridan Road	Coach House		C					1927	
2603	Sheridan Road	Rest Rooms		NC					Ca. 1978	
2604	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC			Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1955	1.5
2615	Sheridan Road	Picnic Shelter		NC					Ca. 1978	
2618	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1954	1.5
2626	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1954	2.5
2651	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.		1956	2
2651	Sheridan Road	Play House		NC					Unk	
2652	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Raised Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill, C.A.	Hemphill, C.A.	1954	1.5
2652	Sheridan Road	Garage		NC					Unk	
2652	Sheridan Road	Pool		NC					Unk	
2653	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Kenyon & Associates	H. Peterson Construction	Buck, Mr. & Mrs. John T.	1979	1.5
2655	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Burnham, D.H. & Co.	MacLean Construction Co.	Deering, Charles	1895	2
2655	Sheridan Road	Garage		NC					Unk	
2658	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Giatto, L.A.	Morrison, Richard	Hutchins. M.W.	1923	2.5
2658	Sheridan Road	Coach House	Colonial Revival	C		Giatto, L.A.	Morrison, Richard	Hutchins. M.W.	1924	2
2664	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Schnur, J.C.	O & O Construction Co.	O & O Construction Co.	1953	1
2668	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Schnur, J.C.	O & O Construction Co.	O & O Construction Co.	1953	1
2674	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Knapp, W.H. (owner)	Shumway & Hinkel	Knapp, W.H.	1925	2.5
2674	Sheridan Road	Garage		NC					1978	
2678	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C		Cline, A.L.	Danielson, P.A.	Winn, J.S.	1924	2
2678	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					Unk	
2681	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Unknown		Brooks, Edward L.	1892-93	2.5
2681	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1907	
2686	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Classical Revival	C		Maher & McGrew	Foley, James	Iredale, Earl	1927	2

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
2702	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Almquist, C.M.	Boston, Charles & Co.	Haugen, Charles M.	1912	2.5
2702	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					Unk	
2714	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Bridges, E.N.	Regnell, B.J. & Co	Regnell, A.V.	1926	2
2714	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1926	
2715	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Booth Nagle & Hartray	Schultz, Harold O.	Lehman, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth	1978	2
2717	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Sarkiss, Juan	Blomgren, C.E.	Blomgren, C.E.	1956	1
2718	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Bridges, E.N.	Regnell, B.J. & Co.	Regnell, A.V.	1926	2
2718	Sheridan Road	Garage		NC					1926	
2719	Sheridan Road	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Beman, Solon S.	McCatten, L.E.	Edwards, Dr. F.H.	1909	2.5
2726	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Mayo, Ernest A.	Hulteen, Ernest A.	James, Charles W.	1912	2.5
2726	Sheridan Road	Coach House		C					1915	
2729	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Georgian Revival	C		Westerlind, C.W.	Regnell, B.J. & Co.	Regnell, A.V.	1925	2.5
2730	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Johnstone, Percy (owner)	Johnstone, Percy	Johnstone, Percy	1923	2
2734	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Johnstone, Percy (owner)	Johnstone, Percy	Johnstone, Percy	1922	2
2734	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1922	
2735	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Prairie	C	LL	Mayo, Ernest A.	Bully & Andrews	Crawford, Mrs. Augusta	1909	2.5
2735	Sheridan Road	Coach House		C					Unk	
2737	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Booth & Nagle			1977	2
2750	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Tudor Revival	C	LL	Mayo & Mayo	McCumber, W. & Son	Mallers, Charles E.	1927	2
2754	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Johnstone, Percy (owner)	Johnstone, Percy (owner)	Johnstone, Percy	1922	2
2758	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Arnold, R.S.		Cooley, Kenneth	1952	1
2767	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	McLean, Hugh W.	1919	2.5
2767	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1922	

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				C/NC	Ldmk					
2769	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C	LL	DeGolyer, Robert S.	MacLean Construction Co.	Wheeler, Burt T.	1920	2
2769	Sheridan Road	Garage		C					1927	
2770	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Gutnayer, J.M.	Krug, Herbert	Krug, Herbert	1976	1
2771	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Colonial Revival	C		Melstrom, J.H.	Jensen, Paul	Hovey, R.B.	1936	2
2773	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Huebner & Henneberg	Red Seal Homes	Specks, Granvil I.	1974	1
2775	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	C		Brown, Edwin C.		Schwartz, S.W.	1954	1
2776	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Booth & Nagle	J.O.B. Construction Co.	Schwartz, Dr. & Mrs. Harold	1977	2
2780	Sheridan Road	S.F.	French Eclectic	C		None	Lindaht, Gustav (owner)	Lindhal, Gustav	1928	2
2783	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Marks, Edward	Hemphill	Hemphill, C.A.	1955	1
2784	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Modern	NC		Houlihan, Raymond F.	Lautz, H.C.	Connery, J.C.	1952	1.5
2801	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Benkert, E.A.	Briggs, J.W.	Briggs, J.W.	1954	1
2815	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Alper, Zalman Y.		Orr, John G.	1956	1
2823	Sheridan Road	S.F.	Ranch	NC		Hohnson, Harry H.	Johnson, Carl W. & Son	Johnson, Carl W. & Son	1956	1
2039	Sherman Avenue	2-Flat	Craftsman	C		Nagler, Arthur W. (owner)	Palin, A.B.	Nagler, Arthur W.	1909	2
2043	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Johnston, W.K.	Nunemato & Drew	Hartray, James	1894	2.5
2107	Sherman Avenue	Town House	Colonial Revival	NC			Alfini Construction Co.	Alfini Construction Co.	1972	2
2109	Sherman Avenue	Town House	Colonial Revival	NC			Alfini Construction Co.	Alfini Construction Co.	1972	2
2111	Sherman Avenue	Town House	Colonial Revival	NC			Alfini Construction Co.	Alfini Construction Co.	1972	2
2115	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Harper, M.C. (owner)	Harper, M.C. (owner)	Harper, M.C.	1900	3
2115	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2115	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2119	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2119	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2123	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2123	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2125	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2125	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2129	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Pocklington, William C.	Carson, Thomas B.	Carson, Thomas B.	1896	2.5
2129	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2131	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1893	2.5
2131	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2135	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1894	2.5
2135	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2137	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1894	2.5
2137	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2141	Sherman Avenue	2-Flat	Two Flat	C		None	Henry, A.T.	Henry, A.T.	1905	2
2141	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2145	Sherman Avenue	Apt.	Two Flat	C		Blake, Edgar O.	Cox, W.T. & Co	Cox, Wilbur	1905	2
2145	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2147	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2147	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2149	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2149	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2151	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Neal, S.S. (owner)	Neal, S.S.	Neal, S.S.	1895	2.5
2151	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2201	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Van Deventer, R.F. (owner)	Acme Construction Co.	Van Deventer, R.F.	1915	2.5
2201	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					1920	
2205	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C			Poole, W.H.	Poole, W.H.	1913	1.5
2205	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					1928	
2207	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1901	2.5
2207	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					1925	
2211	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1901	2.5
2211	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Ca. 1995	
2233	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1899	2.5
2233	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					1997	
2235	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C	LL	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1899	2.5
2237	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1898	2.5

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2237	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2241	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Walters, William	Carlson Construction Co.	Thomas, Mary	1905	2.5
2241	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2249	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Queen Anne	C		Sturtevant, Mary E. (owner)	Reed, H.J.C.	Sturtevant, Mary E.	1900	2.5
2249	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2253	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Bray, J.S. Co. (owner)	Bray, J.S. & Co. (owner)	Bray, J.S. & Co.	1901	2.5
2253	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2301	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	American Foursquare	C		Wright, W.	Carter, W.T.	Meers, R.A.	1911	2
2301	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2305	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Borre, Joseph (owner)	Wasmund, W.C.	Borre, Joseph	1907	2.5
2305	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2309	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Dutch Colonial Revival	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1904	3
2309	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2311	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Gable Front	C		Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T. (owner)	Tait, James T.	1904	2.5
2311	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2315	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Prairie	C		Johnson, Frederick (owner)	Johnson, Frederick (owner)	Johnson, Frederick	1907	2
2315	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2319	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Bungalow	C	LL	Blake, Edgar O.	Harloff, John C.	Simons, Algie M.	1907	1.5
2319	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					1950	
2346	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		McKinnie Bros. (owner)	Johnson, C.W.	Mikinnie Bros.	1916	2
2346	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					1919	
2351	Sherman Avenue	S.F. (office)	Colonial Revival	C		Childs & Smith		Huggins, Dr. B.H.	1941	2
2433	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Buck, N. & Co.	Wamock, C.D.	Wamock, C.D.	1911	1.5
2433	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					1963	
2434	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Fancher Bros. (owner)		Francher Bros.	1915	1.5
2434	Sherman Avenue	Garage		NC					Unk	
2436	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Craftsman	C		Fancher Bros. (owner)		Francher Bros.	1915	
2436	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					Unk	
2442	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Morrison, James	Scheib, Christian	Perry, Mrs. B.M.	1923	2

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Address Number	Street Name	Building Type	Style	Significance		Architect	Builder	Built For	Date	# of Stories
				C/NC	Ldmk					
2442	Sherman Avenue	Garage		C					1945	
2515	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Nelson, Joseph A. (owner)	Anderson & Nelson	Nelson, Joseph A.	1923	2
2519	Sherman Avenue	S.F.	Italian Renaissance Revival	C		Nelson, Joseph A. (owner)	Anderson & Nelson	Nelson, Joseph A.	1923	2
718-24	Simpson Street	Apt.	Apartment House	C		Allway, W.	Dresser, Van S.	Dresser, Van S.	1909	3
721-31	Simpson Street	Apt.	Apartment House	C		Bishop, Thomas R.		Selin, John W.	1916	3

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The District, which is predominantly residential, contains 474 primary buildings and structures that are significant, representative examples of the architectural styles and the vernacular types that dominated the history of architecture from the 1860s until 1949. While fine examples of Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival architecture are most prevalent in the District, there are also distinguished buildings designed in numerous other styles including Prairie, Queen Anne, Italian Renaissance Revival, and variations of the Colonial Revival styles. The most popular vernacular building types include the Bungalow, the American Foursquare and the Gable Front. Both the high style and vernacular homes in the District are fine characteristic examples and generally have excellent integrity. Many were architect-designed, often by Evanston architects who are locally significant and have received considerable recognition. These include Charles R. Ayars, Edgar O. Blake, Stephen A. Jennings, Ernest A. Mayo, and William C. Pocklington. Several well known Chicago architects, such as Solon S. Beman, Robert S. DeGolyer, Fugard & Knapp, Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, Tallmadge & Watson, and William Carbys Zimmerman designed houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Nationally recognized architects who have designed residences in the District include Holabird & Roche, George W. Maher, and Howard Van Doren Shaw. Robert S. DeGolyer, William Holabird and Thomas Tallmadge also lived in Evanston.

Northeast Evanston developed later than the sections of Evanston to the south of the downtown that are now included in the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District and Evanston Ridge Historic District. Northeast Evanston was farmland, with some settlement beginning in the mid-1850s, when the original village of Evanston was platted and Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute were established. There are only four buildings known to have been constructed before 1892 in the District. The earliest structure, dating from the 1860s, is a simple vernacular building.

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The first major wave of construction took place in the 1890s after Evanston extended a street railway north on Sherman Avenue and a steam railway north along the western edge of the District. This decade produced a number of excellent examples of Queen Anne houses in the District.

At the turn of the century, as the population grew and city services improved, housing construction increased and reflected the latest stylistic trends. A number of Craftsman houses and bungalows were built, as were several fine Prairie Style residences. Well-known architects designed houses in these styles on sites scattered throughout the District. The Craftsman and Prairie style houses grouped in subdivisions were usually, but not always, designed by lesser-known architects. Craftsman and Prairie architecture dominated construction in northeast Evanston until the mid-teens.

In 1917, the Plan of Evanston (Evanston's first comprehensive plan) established guidelines for the physical development of Evanston and assured that northeast Evanston would remain primarily single-family residences. A vigorous building boom occurred in the years following the writing of the Plan. Distinguished historical revival residences were built, with the Colonial Revival style and its derivations (Georgian Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival) dominating. In the late 1920s and even into the 1930s, Tudor Revival architecture became more popular. By 1931, the Great Depression caused a construction slowdown in the District, the Chicago area and the nation.

Between 1893 and 1931, when northeast Evanston was developing rapidly from farmland into a substantial suburban neighborhood, demographics remained fairly constant. The area was largely middle and upper-middle class, populated by company executives, professional people, and Northwestern University faculty. Three exceptions were Sheridan Place, Euclid Park Place, and Milburn Park, which were exclusive upper-class developments at the north end of the District. These areas, developed between 1910 and the early 1930s, were relatively large subdivisions of substantial houses on lots larger than those generally found in the District.

The Historic District retains a strong degree of historic integrity. Of the District's 546 primary structures, 474 contribute to the architectural and historic significance of the

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District. Seven contributing resources are associated with four properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Grosse Point Light Station, a three building complex, is a National Historic Landmark. More than two-thirds of the secondary buildings (267 of 385, or 69%) also contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood. Most of the contributing secondary buildings are garages. A relatively small number of recently designed buildings have been added to the District or have replaced demolished historic buildings. The few vacant lots within District boundaries generally exist as side yards. The combination of excellent architectural integrity, a comparatively small number of post-1949 primary structures and little vacant space contributes substantially to the sense of time, place and cohesiveness conveyed by the Northeast Evanston Historic District and underscores its overall significance.

SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF EVANSTON TO 1850

For several hundred years through the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, a succession of Native American tribes, most recently several generations of Potawatomi, inhabited the area that became Evanston. Native Americans created trails on the north-south ridges of successive shorelines of the glacial Lake Chicago. Present-day Gross Point Road (note spelling change) in Skokie and Ridge and Chicago Avenues in Evanston were the principal routes of overland travel near the lakeshore from the mouth of the Chicago River twelve miles to the south. To the east of the middle ridge lay swampland; to the west lay wetlands, prairie, and forest. In the portion of northeast Evanston between Evanston Hospital (2650 Ridge Avenue) on the west and the Grosse Point Light Station (2535 Sheridan Road) a quarter of a mile to the east were a camp, a burial ground and a signal station, dating from at least the Potawatomi period of settlement.

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries voyageurs, fur traders, and missionaries traveled by canoe along the western shore of Lake Michigan and visited this part of the French colony in North America. Pere Jacques Marquette and his entourage camped on the site of the Grosse Point Light Station in 1674, and Marquette is credited with naming the spot "Grosse Pointe" or "Great Foreland," an allusion to the geography of the shoreline.

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The Treaty of Prairie du Chien (1829), the Indian Removal law of 1830, and, following the Black Hawk War of 1832, the Second Treaty of Chicago (1833) hastened the removal of the Potawatomi and other tribes from northeastern Illinois and prepared the area for non-native settlement. Significantly, the Treaty of Prairie du Chien secured for Archange Ouilmette, the Potawatomi wife of French Canadian trader Antione Ouilmette, and their children two sections (1,280 acres of land)--the "Ouilmette Reserve"--in what would become northeast Evanston and southeast Wilmette. To protect the Ouilmettes from land speculators, the treaty required them to obtain permission from the President of the United States to sell their land. By the late 1830s, however, they had sold large tracts of the reserve, and by the 1860s it had effectively been dismantled. The name, Ouilmette Reserve, lives on in the legal descriptions, deeds, plat maps, subdivisions, and lots of all the land that the reservation encompassed.

Nearly 250 years passed before white settlers from the eastern United States and Europe began to arrive in Grosse Pointe Township. The first, albeit temporary, settler in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, was Stephen J. Scott. Scott was put ashore at Grosse Pointe with his family after an argument with the captain of the schooner *Sheldon* while enroute from Buffalo, New York, to Fort Dearborn. Scott, who never held title to the land, built a shelter in what would become the southeast corner of the Ouilmette Reserve--near the present-day Grosse Point Light Station--and remained there for five winters.

The platting of Chicago (1830) and its incorporation as a town (1833), the opening of the Erie Canal in upstate New York (1835), the beginning of stagecoach service between Chicago and Green Bay, Wisconsin, (1836) and the surveying and sale of land by the federal government paved the way for increased in-migration. In the portion of Grosse Pointe that later became Evanston the earliest settlers and landowners staked homesteads along the western branch of the Green Bay Trail (the West Ridge, now Ridge Avenue). In 1835, Major Edward Mulford built the first permanent cabin one half mile from the present-day Evanston-Chicago border. Other settlers soon followed, building cabins along the West Ridge north to the boundary of the Ouilmette Reserve. A few settlers

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established farms on the East Ridge (now Chicago Avenue) that was twenty feet lower than the West Ridge.

By 1840, the population of Grosse Pointe had grown to 330, nearly half under the age of 15. Between 1840 and 1850, the area residents built a school and became an authorized post office and a regular stage coach stop. In early 1850, voters in southeastern Grosse Pointe Township organized themselves into Ridgeville Township, which extended from what is now Irving Park Road in Chicago (4000 north) to Central Street in Evanston (the southern boundary of the Ouilmette Reserve) and from Lake Michigan a few miles west to what is now Kedzie Street in Chicago and McDaniel Avenue in Evanston. The local economy of Grosse Point consisted of agriculture and the provision of lumber and other goods and services locally and to the growing population of Chicago.

EVANSTON'S FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT: 1851-1892

Thirty years after the arrival of non-native settlers in this area, the essential elements that continue to shape Evanston's history, and which, taken together, distinguish it from other Chicago suburbs, were in place: proximity to Lake Michigan's shipping lanes; the presence and pervasive influence of Northwestern University, Garrett Biblical Institute, and the North Western Female College; the railroad link to Chicago and the nation; and a steadily-growing African-American population.

Also in 1850, nine Chicagoans--Dr. John Evans, attorneys Grant Goodrich, Andrew J. Brown, and Henry W. Clark, merchants Orrington Lunt, and Jabez K. Botsford, and Methodist ministers Richard Haney, Richard K. Blanchard, and Zadoc Hall—decided to found a university for “sanctified” (i.e., Methodist) education in the Northwest Territories. In 1851, the Illinois legislature chartered Northwestern University. After searching for a suitable site, in 1853, the trustees purchased from Dr. John Foster more than 400 acres of farmland in Ridgeville Township for a lakeshore campus and surrounding town. In 1854, a plat of the town, subsequently named Evanston in honor of Dr. Evans, was filed in Springfield.

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Several of the trustees further secured their commitment to the new town and university by investing in additional tracts of land in Ridgeville Township, including land north of the University. Land speculation was an accepted and desired practice in mid-Nineteenth Century America. John Evans advocated that the University sell only three-quarters of any land parcel it owned and lease the remaining quarter in order to have both financial security and control of the development of Evanston.³ The University's control of development would be extended if its trustees owned other land nearby. A few of the landowners actually farmed the land, but many simply held title to the land in anticipation of future growth--and the opportunity of generous profits for their foresight.

Northwestern University--actually its preparatory school--opened its doors in 1855, as did its affiliated institution, Garrett Biblical Institute. In the same year the Chicago and Milwaukee (later the Chicago and North Western and now the Union Pacific) Railway began regular service, providing convenient and rapid transportation between Evanston and Chicago 12 miles to the south. The depot was located at Davis Street. Also, in 1855, the state legislature amended Northwestern's charter to exempt the university's property from taxation and to prohibit the sale of liquor within a four-mile radius (the Four-Mile Limit) of the university "except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes." The following year the North Western Female College opened. In the mid-1850s, Evanston's first two African-American residents arrived, at least one of them, Maria Murray, a freed slave.

In the 38 years from the platting of Evanston to its incorporation as a city in 1892, community leaders focused their attention on the difficult and often contradictory task of building a town that would respond to change and growth, while at the same time would retain its charm and simplicity. Every issue was put to serious scrutiny by the elected officials and the residents, thus establishing a tradition, still in place today, of lengthy, sometimes contentious, debates over all aspects of every proposal for municipal improvement.

As the population increased, new public needs had to be addressed: a reliable supply of pure water, more schools, and better roads. Evanston grew from a small, rural town with a population of less than 500 in 1854 to a large suburb of 10,775 people, according to the

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1890 census. To accommodate that growth, Evanston annexed adjacent lands, including the incorporated villages of North Evanston (1874) and South Evanston (1892). Organized activity in this period focused on the populated areas, while farming remained the principal activity in the area that became northeast Evanston. Yet the governmental changes and infrastructure improvements in the original town worked to determine the course of development in northeast Evanston.

Government, Annexations, Improvements, And Amenities

The borders of original town of Evanston were complex: East: Lake Michigan. North: Foster Street from Lake Michigan to Maple Avenue, then south on Maple Avenue to Church Street and west on Church Street past Ashland Avenue. South: Dempster Street from past Ashland Avenue to Lake Michigan. Evanston was an unincorporated community from 1854 to 1863, when residents voted, 39 to 8, to incorporate as a town. with five elected trustees. Harvey B. Hurd was the first president. Between 1860 and 1870, the population grew from 831 people to 3,062, an increase of 269%, according to census figures.

In 1872, the citizens of Evanston voted 104 to 37 to incorporate as a village and elected Charles Judson Gilbert as the first president of the board of trustees. Gilbert had been advocating the installation of a water pumping station to provide Evanston with pure drinking water. After a delay caused by the Panic of 1873, the quadroduplex Holly engine capable of pumping 2,000,000 gallons of water a day was installed in 1874 in a brick Italianate building designed by Frederick E. Baumann. The new waterworks was located on the northern edge of the University's campus tract at the foot of Lincoln Street just outside the Northeast Evanston Historic District. For his efforts, Gilbert became known as the "Father of the Evanston Water-Works."⁴

Events outside of Evanston began to influence its development. Real estate investor Frank M. Elliot explained:

Up to the time of the Chicago Fire in 1871, the University was the dominant influence which brought people to Evanston. . . Rigid fire ordinances followed that great catastrophe, and the enforcement of stringent regulations drove beyond the Chicago city limits those people, who desiring to build houses for

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themselves, had not means for the crection of structures of brick or other fireproof materials. These circumstances acted decidedly in favor of suburban localities, to which professional men, clerks, and others of moderate income were attracted. . . They were attracted by its [Evanston's] accessibility, its delightful surroundings, and the high character of the people who already resided in the village. . . .⁵

In 1868, developers platted North Evanston and South Evanston and built train stations at Central Street and Lincoln Street (now Main Street) respectively for their communities. The primary reason to establish these new communities was to escape the burden imposed by Northwestern's tax-exempt status. Both North Evanston and South Evanston incorporated as villages in 1873. By 1874, however, North Evanston was in dire need of new sources of fresh water. The wells in North Evanston were no longer adequate, and in 1872, Evanston had annexed the lakefront land directly east of North Evanston, denying the village direct access to lake water. In 1874, North Evanston merged with Evanston. South Evanston would not merge with Evanston until 1892, although the reason for this merger was again the need for clean water.

The balance of the land in the Foster farm tract purchased by the Northwestern founders extended ten modern blocks north of the new town to Milburn Street and from the lakeshore west to Orrington Avenue. Intended as the ultimate site of the Northwestern University campus, this land lay outside of the town borders. This land and the land between Orrington Avenue and North Evanston were not part of either Evanston or North Evanston. Slightly higher than land to the west and south, this unannexed land was the site of several small farms. A copy of an assessor's plat of Evanston drawn in 1867 shows Northwestern University to be the largest single landowner in that area.

On July 22, 1872, sixty owners of land north of Evanston presented a petition to the Evanston Town Board requesting annexation to Evanston of the area between of Foster Street on the south, the east sides of Wesley and Asbury avenues on the west, the present-day Evanston/Wilmettc border on the north, and Lake Michigan on the east. With the annexation of this land in 1872, Evanston effectively cut North Evanston off from Lake Michigan. In 1874, Evanston annexed the land parcel immediately west of the 1872

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annexation, as well as the village of North Evanston, which had agreed to the merger in order to gain access to fresh water provided by the new pumping station.⁶

Despite the Panic of 1873, the decade of the 1870s brought many changes and improvements to Evanston. In 1871, Willis M. Hitt sold more than an acre on the lakefront just north of the water works to the Army. Between 1872 and 1874, the Army Corps of Engineers erected on the property a light station, a multi-building complex consisting of a lighthouse, keepers' quarters, fog house, and fuel house, to warn the Lake Michigan shipping traffic of the shoals and shifting sandbars off Grosse Pointe, a modest promontory. The light station assumed the name given to the site by Pere Marquette, but the spelling changed to "Grosse Point."⁷ The Grosse Point Light Station was designated a National Historic Landmark in November 1998.

In 1871, the Northwestern Gas-Light & Coke Company "erected a small plant and furnished to a very limited number a substitute for the oil-lamps in the form of gas. It was nearly five years after this, however, before gas street-lamps came into anything like general use." And it was not until the 1890s "that an Evanston citizen could boast that his town was well lighted."⁸ In June 1872, a weekly newspaper, *The Evanston Index*, began publication. After a fire destroyed nearly an entire block of businesses in October 1872, Evanston formed a volunteer fire department in 1873 the same year that a free public library opened.

Otis Erastus Haven, superintendent of the elementary schools, began teaching the first high school class in 1875 in a single room in Benson School. Opposition to a public high school had been strong, for many of the local residents saw no need for education beyond eighth grade. Those who wanted further education could attend the Academy at Northwestern University, residents believed. Mr. Haven's "clandestine" high school classes proved so successful that in 1876, citizens voted to establish a public high school in Evanston. For several years, classes were held at various sites in Evanston.⁹

Between 1870 and 1880, the population grew by 44%, from 3,062 people to 4,440, and the decade of the 1880s brought further improvements to Evanston. By 1879, the high school offered a four-year course. In 1882, even with a \$40,000 bond issue rider,

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Evanston citizens voted 411 to 147 to establish a township high school.¹⁰ Construction on the high school building began in October 1882, and the high school building opened to classes in 1883.

By the 1880s, Residents could take advantage of telephones, free mail delivery, and a second newspaper. Evanstonians made phone calls for the first time in December 1882. The exchange, installed in dentist Dr. Charles A.P. Gamsey's office, served 63 customers by September 1883. Free mail delivery began in 1886, which forced the assignment of street numbers, an issue that had been under discussion since 1881.¹¹

The Evanston Press, which began publication in 1889, regularly reported on the construction taking place in Evanston, describing in detail the owner, the architect, the building size and its location, and the construction materials, and sometimes even the building cost. The *Evanston Index* also recounted construction information but not with the regularity or the detail that appeared in *The Evanston Press*. Both papers have been valuable resources in documenting Evanston's building history before the City began issuing building permits in 1892.

In the 1853-54 platting of Evanston, streets were laid out in a north-south, east-west grid. The town center was on land owned by Northwestern and was set at an angle. Within a few years, north-south roads were designated "avenues," and east-west roads were designated "streets." Streets were unpaved, and sidewalks, where they existed, were simply boards laid end-to-end or, later, widthwise along the path. The earliest street paving was simply to lay stones on top of clay. The resulting morasses brought about by rain and snow led residents to demand better solutions; improvements were slow to come. Local lore says Northwestern professor Oliver Marcy had his board sidewalk moved when he had his house moved to another location.

By the 1880s, Chicagoans and North Shore residents had made the road along the shoreline a pleasure drive, especially after Fort Sheridan opened in 1888. Volney Foster of Evanston led a movement to form the North Shore Improvement Association. Established in 1889, the sole purpose of the Association was to create a uniform, attractive boulevard that would connect Lake Shore Drive in Chicago to Fort Sheridan

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and, ultimately, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Completion of the road named in honor of General Philip Sheridan took many years, and suffered many setbacks along the way. The Evanston portion took a convoluted route that often left the shoreline to skirt to the west of private property. Northwestern challenged the assessment assigned to the part of Sheridan Road that ran along the west edge of the campus. The cachet associated with the new pleasure drive probably gave added value to the vacant lakefront property north of the campus and possibly hastened its development.

The evolution of Evanston from a small, rural community to a city required profound changes not only in the way the community was run but also in the way its residents responded to the changes. In the earliest years, activity was concentrated in populated areas of central Evanston and North and South Evanston. The people who founded Evanston and its major institutions (Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute) were Methodists. For several years the only Protestant church in town was the Methodist church, and Methodist sensibilities--temperance, abolition, the personal quest to improve oneself, a concern for others--prevailed.

Many of the first residents of Evanston were the college-educated faculty of Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. A significant number of the faculty wives had received some education beyond grammar school; some had taught school before they married. These families were eager to create a stimulating intellectual atmosphere in their new community. Social activities focused in the church, the university, or the home. Residents began to organize charitable and social organizations in the 1870s, in particular a temperance alliance (1873).

Early Buildings and Their Architects

Evanston architect Edgar O. Blake commented on the city's architecture in the 1906 Hurd and Sheppard *History of Evanston*. Blake observed that, in the absence of professional designers, the earliest Evanston buildings lacked "style." Pattern books provided designs for many houses from the mid-1850s until the early 1870s, when many Evanstonians began to hire architects to design their houses.

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Evanston's first "real work of architecture" was University Hall, designed by Gurdon P. Randall, prominent Chicago architect, and built in 1873. Asa Lyon, who came to Evanston in 1872, is thought to be the city's first resident architect. He designed many houses in both the Evanston Lakeshore and Evanston Ridge Historic Districts, as well as the first high school building erected in 1883. A few of Lyon's houses still stand in the Evanston Lakeshore and Evanston Ridge Historic Districts. Lyon's designs are a transition from the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles to the Stick Style.

By the mid-1880s, a building boom was occurring in Evanston, and architects found themselves highly sought after. Stephen A. Jennings settled in Evanston in 1885 and for the next ten years designed several hundred buildings, according to Blake, who said, ". . . [T]here is hardly a block in the entire city where he [Jennings] has not left his mark. There is no doubt he designed more Evanston buildings than any other one man before or since."¹²

Ingleside Park

Ingleside Park is one of the highlights in historical development of the Northeast Evanston Historic District. *The Evanston Press* reported in 1890 that Messrs. W.W. Caitlin, James W. Howell, and Edward L. Brooks, Chicago businessmen living in Evanston, planned to establish a cooperative living community, known as a Bellamy community, in northeast Evanston. According to the *Press*,

[The community] is to consist of twelve homes surrounding a central court.

The location proposed is between the lakeshore and the Sheridan Road, and in a convenient location north of the lighthouse. The plan . . . comprehends the erection of twelve residences, a club house, a central heating plant, laundry and stable. The club house will be equipped with adequate facilities for cooking, so that food can be served at the homes of the members of the association, or at the club house, at the lowest rates possible, but there is no *compulsory* co-operation involved in the plan.

The article continued by listing the principal advantages of the plan, some of which included:

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Heating the houses from a central plant, and operating a common laundry and stable, much inconvenience and expense are avoided.

The community will consist of a neighborhood of congenial people who believe that in the common good lies the individual's welfare. "No others need apply."

An association conveyance will run to the principal trains, thus making communication with the railway station rapid and comfortable (an acknowledgment of the distance between the lakeshore and the train station).

This property comprises a little less than four acres lying between Sheridan Road and the lake, in the northern part of the village. It includes 400 feet on the lake shore, so that boating and bathing facilities are offered.

. . . The plan is taking remarkably well for so great an innovation, as half the lots are already taken and considerable general interest is manifested. The successful issues of this scheme will probably provoke imitation all over the country. Evanston is headquarters for every reform. What next?¹³

Messrs. Caitlin, Howell, and Brooks hired Chicago architects Irving and Allen Pond to lay out lot sites. Pond & Pond also submitted designs for some of the houses and the clubhouse, which was never built. The three investors did build houses in Ingleside Park, but available records do not indicate if Pond & Pond designed their houses. Mr. Brooks' house, now much-remodeled, still stands at 2681 Sheridan Road. Other families built houses and lived in Ingleside Park, but most of these houses were demolished in the 1950s and 1960s and replaced with ranch houses. A covenant prohibits construction of any building at the base of the access drive, the site proposed in 1890 for the clubhouse.

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NORTHEAST EVANSTON DEVELOPS: 1892-1949

Significant changes occurred in the decade of the 1890s. Evanston's population increased by 169%, from 7,500 to 20,144 residents, including 3,450 living in South Evanston. Land in the original village and in newly annexed South Evanston was filling with houses, and prospective property owners began to look north. In the next forty years northeast Evanston would change from farms with widely scattered, simple, vernacular houses and barns to city streets lined predominantly with high-style houses designed by architects and garages that accommodated the automobile. The January 10, 1901, issue of *The Evanston Press* predicted, "Whether we wish it or not, there is every reason to believe the overflow of the city is about to turn from the south toward the north shore, and the activity in real estate during the coming year promises to be greater than it has been at any time in the past eighteen years."

In 1892, Evanston annexed South Evanston and incorporated as a city with a mayor and aldermen--two from each of six wards. The new city began issuing building permits in October 1892 and renumbered the entire street system in 1893.

Commenting on Evanston's development, real estate investor Frank Elliot wrote, "During the last twenty-five years [1880-1905] there have been so many interesting changes in the character and property of certain localities, and a shifting more or less of popular favor as to residence sections and business localities."¹⁴

He continued, ". . . During the past five years [1900-05] there has been an evolution in building, and the first flat and apartment buildings have made their appearance in our midst. This is in line with the progressing movement of real estate, as they can bring a far greater income than can be obtained by other improvements. Property that is losing its attractiveness for residence purposes, and which cannot, by the nature of the case, become business property, can thus be utilized for profitable investment."¹⁵

In his article on Evanston architecture included in the Hurd and Sheppard *History of Evanston*, Edgar O. Blake identified 35 architects, including himself, who had designed

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buildings in Evanston between 1873 and 1906. Of those 35, eight were Evanston residents: Charles R. Ayars, Edgar O. Blake, Daniel H. Burnham, William Holabird, Myron Hunt, Stephen A. Jennings, Asa Lyon, and Dwight H. Perkins. Five of the architects cited designed houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District: Charles R. Ayars, Edgar O. Blake, Daniel H. Burnham, Stephen A. Jennings, and William Carbys Zimmerman,¹⁶ Other architects who lived in Evanston and designed buildings in the District but were not mentioned by Blake included: Frank Childs, Robert S. DeGolyer, Ernest A. Mayo and his sons, John Nyden, Henry Raeder, and Thomas Tallmadge.

All parts of the city had noteworthy examples of buildings, according to Blake, who said the following about northeast Evanston:

This neighborhood is favored by men who are their own architects. On the south side of Noyes Street are two houses, designed by Vernon J. Hall for himself, and at 620 Hamlin Street is Professor Crew's own design. On the northwest corner of Sheridan Road and Milburn Street is the house of E.F. Brown, by Handy & Cady. At 2645 Sheridan Road is the house of C.W. Deering. The light house is a very good specimen of the latest principles in construction of that class of buildings. North of the light house is a pretty group of houses called Ingleside. One of the best S. A. Jennings' smaller designs is next to Sheridan Road on the north side of the park. Beginning at the north end of Orrington Avenue are a number of good examples of modern plaster architecture, mostly belonging to professors in the University. Numbers 2340, 2110, 2042, 2038, 2030, 2036, and 1925 are all of this material in varying style."¹⁷

Blake also mentioned that the Evanston Hospital building on Ridge Avenue was an excellent example of the Georgian style by George L. Harvey. The original hospital building is long gone, replaced by other larger buildings. The current hospital complex is located on the west side of Ridge Avenue which serves as part of the western boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

At the turn of the century the vast undeveloped areas of northeast Evanston were ideal for vegetable farms and pastureland. From 1900 to 1925, Ole Johnson, August Johnson, and

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Andrew Leaf owned and operated the Lake Grove Dairy on Clinton Street between Orrington Avenue and Sheridan Road. The Johnsons sold the dairy about 1925, and it became the Merkel Dairy. Sometime before 1928 the dairy moved to 1601 Church Street, about a mile west of the central business district.

Ole Johnson lived at 2608 Orrington Avenue in an American Foursquare house designed by Edgar O. Blake. Across the street on the northeast corner of Orrington Avenue and Central Street, wealthy contractor Raymond C. Wieboldt built his home in 1919. Wieboldt hired architect Ernest A. Mayo to remodel the house in 1923. Sometime in the late twenties, Wieboldt bought part of the Johnson dairy property on the southeast corner of Orrington Avenue and Clinton Street and turned the existing building into a service building for his house. In 1963, Wieboldt gave the house and land to Northwestern University, which, in 1971, subdivided the land and sold the service building. The Wieboldt house is now the residence of the president of Northwestern University.

The installation of rail lines through Evanston was probably the most important factor leading to the residential development of northeast Evanston. Settlement began at the south end of Orrington Avenue and moved northward. Northwestern University owned most of the land on the east side of Orrington Avenue, and in the 1890s began building houses there, sometimes selling the houses, other times leasing them. Northwestern faculty members found it convenient to live within walking distance of the campus.

The *1915 Chicago Blue Book* lists 223 residents of northeast Evanston. Among them are seven Northwestern University professors. One, Ulysses Sherman Grant (no kin of President Ulysses Simpson Grant), was Distinguished Professor of Geology. Professor Grant had been hired away from Johns Hopkins University by Northwestern president Henry Wade Rogers in 1890 as part of Rogers' efforts to create a true university. In 1905, Professor Ulysses S. and Avis Winchell Grant had Edgar O. Blake design a Classical Revival house for them at 2320 Orrington Avenue.

At 2236 Orrington Avenue, on the west side of the street, Frank W. McCulloch and Catharine Waugh McCulloch had Raeder, Coffin & Crocker design a large Queen Anne house for them in 1895. Frank and Catharine McCulloch were lawyers, who had a joint

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practice. As a young girl growing up in Rockford, Catharine Waugh had vowed to become a lawyer and work for women's rights, particularly woman suffrage, and to forego marriage and a family. Fellow law school student Frank McCulloch persuaded Catharine that she could be a good lawyer, as well as a wife, and a mother, if she married him.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch was an outspoken advocate for woman suffrage and temperance, and in Evanston she found many kindred souls. Frances Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union from 1879 to 1898, believed temperance and woman suffrage were inextricably tied together. Another Evanston resident, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, an editor for the *Chicago InterOcean* newspaper, was also a strong advocate for temperance and suffrage.

Mrs. McCulloch became the first woman justice of the peace in the United States. She ran on the platform that, as a mother at home with her children, she would always be available to perform her duties as justice of the peace. She was also the first woman to be nominated to the electoral college. Catherine McCulloch was also counsel to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which moved its headquarters to Evanston in 1900.

Sherman Avenue, with its streetcar line running up the center, was considered less prestigious than Orrington Avenue. More of the houses on Sherman Avenue were built by developers; several homeowners rented rooms to Northwestern students. While no Sherman Avenue residents appeared in the *1915 Chicago Blue Book*, well-known people did live on the street. Algie Martin Simons was a leader of the Socialist Party in the United States from the turn of the Twentieth Century until the entry of the U.S. into World War I. He and his wife, May Wood Simons, were from rural Wisconsin. College-educated, they came to Chicago to be social workers in the "Back of the Yards" meat-packing neighborhood. Trained by the prominent University of Wisconsin professor, Frederick Jackson Turner, Algie Simons was the source and inspiration for Upton Sinclair's sensational novel, *The Jungle*. Simons had a major role in Eugene Debs' run for the presidency in 1908, where it was said that every word Debs spoke came from Simons' pen.¹⁸

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May Wood Simons did her undergraduate work at the University of Chicago and received a Ph.D. from Northwestern University. She chaired the social service department of the Woman's Club of Evanston and was state chairman of the committee of citizenship training of the Illinois League of Women Voters.¹⁹

In 1907, Algie and May Simons were editors of the *Chicago Daily Socialist*. They purchased a lot at 2319 Sherman Avenue and had fellow socialist and Evanston architect Edgar O. Blac to design a small house. Algie Simons had written articles for Gustav Stickley's periodical, *The Craftsman*; it is fitting that Blake used an Arts and Crafts theme in the design of the house. Constructed for a mere \$3,000, the house is a perfect example of how good design, even with the constraints of a very limited budget, can have artistic and uplifting results.²⁰

The popularity of Sheridan Road increased the desirability of the already valuable lakefront land east of the drive. In 1895, when Charles Deering, chairman of the International Harvester Company, had Daniel Burnham design a house for 2645 Sheridan Road, few houses existed in this part of northeast Evanston. Ingleside Park lay immediately to the north; to the south were one house and the Grosse Pointe Light Station. Deering died in 1927, and his widow lived in the house called "Harlakenden" until her death in 1943. After Mrs. Deering's death, the house changed hands twice. In 1960, the third owners decided that the \$40,000 renovation estimate was too high and razed the house but not the coach house. They planned to sell most of the land and to build a new house on the remainder, according to an article in the November 6, 1960, *Chicago Sunday Tribune*. The owners were "removing doors, fireplace frames, marble from bathroom sinks, and brass hardware . . . for their present home and the planned one." Eventually, the vacant land became a City-owned park.

Between the Deering land and the Grosse Point Light Station two houses stood: the Wehrstedt House, built in 1894 (demolished), and the Wilbur D. Nesbit House (moved to the site in 1923 and off the site in 1926). Harley Lyman Clarke, president of the Utilities Power and Light Corporation, purchased the property and had the Wehrstedt House demolished and the Nesbit House moved. In 1927, an imposing French Eclectic house

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designed by Boston architect Richard Powers was built on the site. Clarke had landscape architect Jens Jensen design the gardens.

In 1950, the Sigma Chi Fraternity purchased the house for its national headquarters. Sigma Chi agreed to a zoning variance that required that fewer than ten persons would live on the site and "no undergraduate . . . activities, dances, parties or other entertainment or social functions" would be allowed.

By 1963, the City of Evanston was eyeing the Clarke House and grounds for an expansion of its lakefront park system and began condemnation proceedings. Sigma Chi agreed to sell the City its property and moved to new headquarters in the 1700 block of Hinman Avenue. The Clarke House later reopened as the Evanston Art Center, which still occupies the building.²¹ The City's lakefront park land now includes the Grosse Point Light Station, the Harley Clarke House (the Evanston Art Center), and the grounds of the Charles Deering estate (Lawrence O. Lawson Park).

1917 Plan of Evanston and Illinois' First Zoning Ordinance

By the early part of the Twentieth Century, it was obvious that, while unrestricted growth might be very democratic, it was not good for a mature city. The Evanston Small Parks and Playgrounds Association, established in 1909, appointed architects Daniel Burnham, Jr., Dwight Perkins, Thomas Tallmadge, and Hubert Burnham to write Evanston's first comprehensive plan. In particular, they drew up proposals for the parks, the lakefront, and the downtown, claiming to have solved the downtown parking problems "for all time." More importantly, the plan urged the enactment of a comprehensive zoning ordinance. Two northeast Evanston residents served on the Association board. Frank McCulloch (2236 Orrington Avenue) was a director, and Mrs. U.S. Grant (2320 Orrington Avenue) was secretary.

As land became more scarce and construction costs began to rise, developers in Evanston promoted the apartment house as a cost-efficient way to provide needed housing. The proliferation of apartment houses in those early years caused single-family homeowners to become very concerned about property values. The result was a series of restricted residence ordinances that forbade the construction of apartment houses or the conversion

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of houses to multifamily dwellings. City Council or two-thirds of the owners on a street could create a restricted residence district. While the ordinances were not only inadequate to solve the problem and were probably unconstitutional, they did speed the process toward the enactment of a sound zoning ordinance in 1921, the first in Illinois. The first land-use designations were quite simple, based on the predominant existing use. After the passage of the zoning ordinance, apartment construction rose sharply in the areas designated for multifamily buildings.

The 1921 zoning ordinance and its successors strongly influenced residential development patterns.²² As much as 30% of the City's land area was developed by 1921. In northeast Evanston, the area north of Noyes Street and east of Sherman Avenue was listed as an "A' Residence District" (single-family houses), which helped to assure the continued development of the area as a single-family neighborhood.

Multifamily buildings were in the "B' Residence Districts." After 1900, developers built a few apartment houses in northeast Evanston, primarily in the southern end of the district. Beginning in the 1920s, apartment houses replaced single-family houses on the west side of Sherman Avenue between Simpson Street and Colfax Street, and now serve as part of the western boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District includes 460 single-family houses that were built during the District's period of significance (1949 or earlier). Seventy-two percent of these single-family residences were built between 1907 and 1927. Development activity during this period occurred in two waves. The first wave followed the 1896 installation along Sherman Avenue and Central Street of a streetcar line that connected to train stations on Central Street and in downtown Evanston. This building boom continued until World War I. Between 1907 and 1916, an average of 16 houses were built in the Northeast Evanston Historic District each year. The second spurt of building activity in the District occurred between 1921 (after the zoning ordinance was adopted) and 1927, when most of the available land had been developed. During this period an average of 21 houses were built in the District annually.

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A comparison of housing construction in northeast Evanston to that in all of Evanston is helpful in understanding the development context of the District. About 10% of Evanston's housing was built before 1900; another 20% (approximately 6,000 units) was built between 1900 and 1919. The decade between 1920 and 1929 is the period of the most prolific housing construction, with nearly 30% of Evanston's housing stock (nearly 9,000 units) dating from this period. Nearly all of the remaining 40% of Evanston's housing was built after 1954 along the western boundary of the City and in older central areas that were redeveloped.²³

In 1949, the distribution of housing types in the Northeast Evanston Historic District varied substantially from Evanston's overall housing pattern which included a mix of single-family houses and multi-family apartment buildings. The District contains a much greater concentration of detached single-family housing. Of the 546 primary structures, 460 that were built as single-family residences before 1950 remain. The remaining residential buildings built during the district's period of significance consist of eight two-flats, two double houses, a town house development, and six apartment houses. In 1949, 78% of the buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District were single-family residences and 22% were multifamily units

By the mid-1920s, Evanston was a mature city with paved streets, an extensive sewer system, an excellent water filtration plant and pumping station, an active public transportation system, viable businesses, and a well-established school system. Evanston was acknowledged to be ahead of other lake towns in sanitation facilities, with the only water filtration plant on the lake, and one of the few lake communities with satisfactory garbage disposal facilities.

Evanston also had an aging infrastructure and many buildings at least 30 years old. The 1926 *Evanston Review* regularly carried articles either exhorting the City to make improvements or trumpeting the City's latest accomplishments. To the *Evanston Review* staff, "new" was definitely good; "historic" was for museums.

The 1917 Plan of Evanston had demonstrated the need for good, long-range, citywide planning. The *Review* was encouraging the City to form a Plan Commission, which came

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into being in 1926. Under the title, "Safeguarding Evanston's Future," William L. Bailey, Northwestern University Professor of Sociology, listed in the February 18, 1926, *Review* the reasons for good planning. He assumed that Evanston's population would double in the decade of 1920 to 1930, noting the very active rate of building construction. He said,

Evanston will doubtless change more in the next five years than she already has in the years just past.

Evanston, without opportunity for a real extension, will fill in and build up. There is opportunity for considerable real estate development within the present boundaries, as well as in the rebuilding of Evanston. Current indications are that the filling in and building up process will be adequately safeguarded, and Evanston traditions embodied in present day housing forms. . . .

Planning is always most vital and practical just before large developments occur. . . . Evanston has a past to safeguard, and well developed and long-standing business and social interests. . . .

Evanston has all the more reason for vigorous, far-seeing, broad-minded action at present because she has a past as well as a future to safeguard. . . .

A short editorial in the June 10, 1926, issue contradicted Professor Bailey's thoughtful assessment,

A few years ago the State Bank and Trust company erected a granite building which we may suppose was expected to endure for a generation or more. Wreckers this week are leveling that building to the ground. It must go to make room for a new bank building which will be several times its size. The expectation of Evanston's growth as held two decades ago is now seen to be far short of the reality. Not even the most optimistic then had an inkling of the Evanston of today and tomorrow. The officers and directors of the bank are to be complimented for their vision and for their courage in building for the new Evanston.

This wrecked building of granite points a lesson to all, in public life or in business life, who are concerned with the future of Evanston. This city is outgrowing its garments of yesterday--narrow streets, insufficient parks,

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antiquated public buildings, tallow-candle street lighting, and most of all, its village ideas. They must be replaced by the new.

In time-honored tradition, each side loudly declared opposite views and then sat down to come to a workable compromise. In 1926, the City appointed the first Plan Commission and announced the coming installation of new streetlights designed by Evanston resident and architect Thomas Tallmadge. The Sherman Avenue streetcar line was to be extended farther west on Central Street.

Transportation

The importance of transportation to the pace and direction of suburban residential development, including that of northeast Evanston was clearly described by Frank Elliot:

One of the striking features of the real estate situation just now is the effect of rapid transportation upon it. Electric and steam railroads have had marked influence upon the value of residence property. There is no question that this influence is felt on real estate values all along the lines of railroad extension. Outlying properties in communities more remote have been brought into competition with those which heretofore have had the advantage of accessibility . . .²⁴

Until 1886, northeast Evanston had no rail service. The Chicago & North Western Railway station at West Railroad Avenue (now Green Bay Road) and Central Street was over a mile west, and the Davis Street station half a mile from the northernmost part of the District. The issue of bringing additional rail service into Evanston was the subject of much debate at village meetings. On the one hand, new rail service would open up areas like northeast Evanston for development and would bring new business opportunities to Evanston. On the other hand, more people meant more city-like conditions: increased congestion, noise, and pollution. Equally important in temperate Evanston was the fear that increased accessibility to the village would bring drinkers. The resulting debates over these issues and the City's insistence on extensive control of the project delayed construction of any additional railway lines for several years.²⁵

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In 1886, the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul (C.M. & St.P.) Railway established rail service that ran parallel to the Chicago & North Western Railway tracks in Evanston as far as Davis Street. Two years later, service was extended north to the southeast corner of Wilmette on tracks that diverged to the east of the 1855 C. & N.W. Railway tracks. Evanston required the C.M. & St.P. to construct a rail bridge over the Ridge Avenue-Lincoln Street intersection.

In 1896, the Evanston City Council authorized the Evanston Electric Railway Company, organized in 1895, to build and operate a double track street railway on Sherman Avenue from Emerson Street, where it connected with the line of the North Shore Street Railway Co., to Central Street, and west on Central to Bennett Avenue. Sherman Avenue required surveying and paving before rail construction could begin, but all work was completed by October 1896. City workers had recently completed laying sewer lines on Central Street, which was also unimproved, so service on that part of the line did not begin until May 1897.²⁶ Streetcars ran daily on the Sherman Avenue-Central Street line until 1938, when buses replaced the streetcars. The last section of track was removed in October 1938.

Meanwhile tracks for an interurban railway were being laid from Waukegan south. The intention was to connect all the North Shore communities, but resistance at different times from various North Shore communities delayed construction. Kenilworth was particularly resistant to having the line pass through its village limits. The line finally opened for service in 1899, entering Evanston about where Dyche Stadium (now Ryan Field) is, and connecting with the Evanston Electric Railway line tracks on Central Street.²⁷ The Chicago & Milwaukee Electric (C. & M.E.) Railway leased track from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and electrified 1.7 miles of track from Wilmette to Church Street in Evanston.²⁸

Frank M. Elliot wrote in 1905:

Evanston has two railroads and two electric streetcar lines. When these were started the increase of population in our city was noticeable. These roads have created a market for property, and values have been stimulated thereby. It is reasonable to expect a great increase in the growth of our city. With better equipment for transportation service, and when

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passengers can be landed in the heart of Chicago, many people will come here to live. The importance of Evanston is, in large measure, determined by its relationship to Chicago.²⁹

In 1907, the Evanston City Council passed an ordinance requiring the elevation of the C. & M.E. tracks from Howard Street to Church Street, and in 1915, the City Council extended the elevation requirement to the Wilmette border. World War I and unforeseen complications delayed the completion of elevating the tracks until 1925.³⁰ The elevated track defines part of the western boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District. These elevated tracks are used today by the Chicago Transit Authority to provide light rail service between Wilmette and Chicago.

Camp Good Will

The absence of houses and development in northeast Evanston made the area an ideal spot for a fresh air camp for children from Chicago's poor neighborhoods. In 1900, Charles F. Weller, Superintendent of the West Side District of the Bureau of Associated Charities of Chicago met with Evanston residents to describe the plight of inner city mothers and children. Oak Park had for several years been conducting a fresh air camp for city children and their mothers, and Mr. Weller suggested that Evanston might also be a suitable place for a fresh air camp. Evanston churches agreed and chose northeast Evanston as the site for Camp Good Will. The first camp opened on July 11, 1900, when 100 women and children arrived in two chartered cars of the Chicago Street Railway. "Camp Good Will is situated just north of the University grounds, and is on the lake shore, with the woods stretching to the north open for the children to romp. . . ."³¹

The first summer camp ran for five weeks, but the term was later increased to eight weeks. United Charities of Chicago chose the campers, who came for one week. In 1903 and 1904, the churches ran an extra session for 40 boys from Hull House and 40 from the Northwestern University Settlement House. The women and children lived in tents and ate in a large mess tent. The campsite moved over the years, and it is difficult to pin down each site. In 1913, however, the newspaper describes the site as between Sherman and Orrington Avenues and Central and Milburn Streets, the site of the Shobal Childs farm.

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Between 1900 and 1917, the camp (which no longer exists) served hundreds of inner city children and their mothers.

Kendall College (formerly the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary)

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Seminary was founded in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1870 and moved to Evanston in 1875. The Seminary's first Evanston building stood on the Northwestern campus. When the Seminary needed a larger building, it bought land on the southwest corner of Orrington Avenue and Lincoln Street and in 1907 erected a red brick Colonial Revival style building designed by Lawrence G. Hallberg. The Great Depression forced the Seminary to reevaluate its mission. In 1934, the Swedish Seminary and the Norwegian/Danish Methodist Episcopal Seminary (1800 Sherman Avenue, just outside the southern edge of the District) closed their seminaries, merged, and reopened as the Evanston Collegiate Institute, a Christian junior college, on the site of the former Swedish Seminary. Classes were held on weekday mornings only to allow students to work to pay their expenses. The Institute received donations from many wealthy Evanstonians. The Kendall family (founders of Washington National Life Insurance Company) was most generous with its gifts and, in 1950, the school changed its name to honor the late Curtis P. Kendall and the Kendall family.

Roycemore School

The rumored closure of Northwestern's preparatory school led several Evanston Academy parents to found another private school in Evanston in 1915. Even though Evanston had a well-established public school program through high school, some residents preferred to send their children, particularly their daughters, to private schools. The board leased land from Northwestern University on the southeast corner of Orrington Avenue and Lincoln Street and built the new school, named Roycemore. Although the lower school admitted both boys and girls, the upper school was for girls only. During the 1920s, the physical plant was expanded by the acquisition of a house on the northeast corner of Orrington Avenue and Colfax Street and the construction of a gymnasium for the upper school. The house became the primary school.³²

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Floyd Long Field

One of the most prominent features of the Northeast Evanston Historic District is Floyd Long Field, a square block of open green space. Lying almost exactly at the geographic center of the District, Long Field is bounded by Lincoln Street on the south, Orrington Avenue on the west, Milburn Street on the north, and Sheridan Road on the east.

The block was originally subdivided and platted by Northwestern University for residential development as part of the Northwestern University Subdivision of 1875. Like all of the blocks on the east side of Orrington Avenue between Milburn Street and Library Place, the Long Field block was laid out with two parallel north-south alleys; however, it was never developed.³³

As early as 1905, Northwestern University identified Lincoln Street as the northern boundary for its campus expansion. Northwestern University subsequently donated the land it owned north of Lincoln Street and east of Sheridan Road to the City of Evanston for its water works.³⁴ The Long Field block became "Roycemore Field," and was used by Roycemore School as a playfield for gym classes and interscholastic games; it also served as an intramural field for Northwestern students after school and on weekends.

In 1944, by action of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University, Roycemore Field was renamed to honor of Omera Floyd Long, John Evans Professor of Latin Emeritus at Northwestern University and a charter member of the Big Ten athletic conference.³⁵ There is a wonderful photo of a youthful Professor Long on the steps of the Orrington Lunt Library taken during Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Northwestern in 1903.³⁶ Floyd Long died in 1945.

To the residential community that surrounds it, the grassy, treeless expanse of Long Field more closely resembles a neighborhood "green" than anything else. Long Field has no permanent fixtures other than two chain link back stops--one at the southwest corner of the field and one half-way down the block on Milburn Street. The ambiance of the field makes it eminently compatible with its residential neighbors, and traditionally the neighborhood has used the field almost as much as Roycemore School and Northwestern University.

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Long Field makes a major contribution to the quality of life of its three constituent groups: Roycemore School, Northwestern University, and the northeast Evanston neighborhood. With a beautiful view of the Grosse Point Light Station and a panoramic vista of the lovely streetscapes that surround the field, it is easy to see why Long Field occupies a definitive place in the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

Subdivisions

In addition to Ingleside Park, planned in the Nineteenth Century, three Twentieth-Century subdivisions help to create a special sense of place within the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Pairs of lannon stone piers mark the entrances of each subdivision. In the Sheridan Place subdivision, the oldest of the three, the curving street and large lots with deep setbacks set it apart from nearby streets. Euclid Park Place is only one block long, but the straight street is 100 feet wide; parkways have double rows of trees; and setbacks are deeper than on other streets. Milburn Park has its primary entrance on the southwest corner of the subdivision, facing Sheridan Road. Inside, the connecting road meanders from house to house in distinct contrast to Evanston's rectangular street grid.

Sheridan Place. Before 1900, the area comprising Sheridan Place was known as the Lake Grove Addition to Evanston. The area had been platted on the standard north-south, east-west grid. Ownership changed around 1900, and the land was resubdivided in 1909 as the Lake Shore Addition and platted with twelve lots with frontages ranging from 176 to 230 feet. The three streets in the Lake Grove Addition were vacated and replaced with one, Sheridan Place. All but three of the lots fronted on Sheridan Place; those three fronted on Sheridan Road. The area was promoted as "the most exclusive residence section in Evanston."³⁷ Residents would have the advantage of a paved road, cement sidewalks, sewers, and water connections to each lot.³⁸

Developers and real estate salesmen marketed Sheridan Place to upper class buyers, and, indeed, the actual builders were all professional people or heads of companies. The local newspapers considered the erection of a new house or the sale of an existing house on Sheridan Place newsworthy and dutifully reported those transactions in detail. A sampling of some of the original owners of houses on Sheridan Place follows.

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- 2829 Sheridan Place, Edward Kirk Warren House (William Carbys Zimmerman, 1911). Warren was president of the Warren Featherbone Company (corset stays), was very active in the Sunday School Movement, and was an early supporter of evangelist Dwight L. Moody.³⁹
- 2839 Sheridan Place, Albert E. Cross House (Richard Powers, 1929). Cross was a member of the provisions and grain commission in Chicago.
- 2845 Sheridan Place, Frederick William Chamberlain House (Heacock & Hokinson, 1910). Chamberlain worked for the Warren Featherbone Company and became its president in 1923. His wife, Lydia, was the sister of Edward Kirk Warren.
- 2848 Sheridan Place, Harry E. Byram House (Robert S. DeGolyer, 1923). Byram must have liked living on Sheridan Place, for this was his second house on the street (see 2865 Sheridan Place). Mr. and Mrs. Byram sold this house to Harry R. Kendall, co-founder of Washington National Life Insurance Company, for many years an Evanston firm. Kendall College in Evanston is named for the Kendall family.
- 2855 Sheridan Place, Oscar H. Haugen House (John A. Nyden, 1911). Haugen was a banker with the State Bank of Chicago and a director of the State Bank of Evanston.
- 2865 Sheridan Place, Harry E. Byram House (Edgar O. Blake, 1912). Byram was president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway.
- 2870 Sheridan Place, Fred Wesley Sargent House (Tallmadge & Watson, 1926). Sargent was a lawyer and general counsel for the Chicago & North Western Railway and later president of the railway. The back yard was designed by noted landscape architect, Jens Jensen. The house is now the residence of the president emeritus of Northwestern University.
- 2881 Sheridan Place, Howard F. Bishop House (Joseph R. Allen, 1923). Bishop was a lawyer with Lyman, Adams, Bishop & Dupee in Chicago.

Euclid Park Place. In 1912, the enclave known as Euclid Park Place was platted in Rigby's Sheridan Road Addition to Evanston. By that year, three houses had been built in Sheridan Place, immediately to the north, giving rise to speculation that the developer of Euclid Park Place was trying to imitate Sheridan Place. Each of the twelve lots in Euclid

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Park Place has at least a 100-foot frontage and a deep setback from the street. The first house was not built on Euclid Park Place until 1918, but in the next seven years seven houses were constructed. All the houses are large, and except for the modern houses on the northwest corner and the 1913 Tallmadge & Watson house at 2749 Euclid Park Place, are excellent examples of 1920s house styles. Samuel Minzer, who lived at 2707 Euclid Park Place, was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. His Italian Renaissance Revival house was designed by Albert Anis and built in 1921.

2749 Euclid Park Place is an example of a well-traveled house. In 1913, Evanston poet and humorist Wilbur D. Nesbit bought a lot on the northeast corner of Milburn Street and Sheridan Road and had Tallmadge & Watson design his Prairie style house. In 1923, the house was sold and moved three blocks north to 2603 Sheridan Road. One house was already on the very large lakeshore site between the Grosse Point Light Station and the Charles Deering estate to the north. An article in the May 27, 1926, *Evanston Review* announced that the property at 2603 Sheridan Road had been sold for \$150,000, and the buildings would be demolished to make way for what is now the Evanston Art Center.

William A. Burnette, who owned a lot on Euclid Park Place, bought the Nesbit house to move to his (Burnette's) lot. The July 1, 1926, *Evanston Review* reported that the City Council, in a special Tuesday session, decreed that the house be cut in half lengthwise before the move to avoid destroying parkway trees. A long repair in the living room ceiling is the only remaining evidence of the bisection. After the move, architects Van Gunten & Van Gunten moved the front door from the north side of the projecting entryway centered it in the front of the projection.⁴⁰

Windiknowe and Milburn Park. In 1894, the firm of Handy & Cady, working with Charles R. Ayars, designed a house located at the foot of Milburn Street on the lakeshore for Edwin F. Brown. Brown called the house "Windiknowe," the Scottish equivalent of "windy knoll." By day, Brown was the owner of a manufacturing company and a bank examiner, but he was also an inventor who had greater plans for his property than merely to enjoy the lake breezes. In 1900, Brown announced plans to open a shop similar to the Roycroft Shops in East Aurora, New York. Inventors would be able to get help with their ideas. The three-story craft shop, which resembled the house, stood on the site of the

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boathouse. While emphasis was to be on things mechanical, the little shop would also encourage artists and artisans to create their wares there and sell them. In fact, the first (and possibly the only) product of the shop was a small volume of sketches by Samuel T. Clover, entitled *Glimpses Across the Sea*.

Brown not only built a craft shop, he built a barge in which he hoped to sail to distant shores. His car powered the boat, so when the boat docked, the car could be unhitched and used as land transportation. Sadly, Brown was able to take only one trip on the barge before he died. The "Driftwood," as the barge was called, made a second trip, carrying members of the Wheadon Methodist Church's Men's Club and their families down the North Shore Channel for Sunday services and a picnic. The unfortunate combination of choppy water and the barge's shallow draft led to seasickness and what could only be called a less than happy end to the cruise.

Brown's widow, Sarah, had the "Driftwood" pulled on shore and placed along Sheridan Road just south of the Grosse Point Light Station. She turned the barge into a honeymoon cottage for her daughter and son-in-law. In 1924, fire destroyed the "Driftwood." Later, Sarah Brown Deynzer, now remarried, applied to the City to erect a \$1,000,000 apartment house on the property in what was a single-family residence district. Denied by the City, Mrs. Deynzer sued the City of Evanston; the case went to the Illinois Supreme Court. In December 1925, the Illinois Supreme Court upheld Evanston's zoning ordinance and the City's right to deny Mrs. Deynzer's application.⁴¹ Developer C.A. Hemphill bought the property in 1937, demolished "Windiknowe," and built a small colony of French Eclectic and Tudor Revival houses on the site.

The Great Depression and World War II slowed construction considerably. A few large public works projects were brought to completion, but housing construction came to a virtual halt. Between 1930 and 1941, 23 houses were built in the District, and none were built between 1941 and 1945. Only two houses were built in northeast Evanston between the end of World War II and 1949, the last year of the District's period of Significance.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The Northeast Evanston Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. Although the Historic District's period of significance dates from ca. 1860, there are relatively few buildings in this predominantly residential District dating from before the 1890s. This earlier phase of the neighborhood's development (ca.1860-1890) is represented primarily by vernacular buildings, upright and wing, L-Form and T-Form houses. In addition to the Italianate Grosse Point Light Station and its satellite buildings (1872-74), there are two Italianate houses with compromised integrity, one Gothic Revival house, one Stick Style house and some early Queen Anne houses. During the 1890s, the architecture followed the stylistic trends most popular in the Chicago area, and most of the houses were Queen Anne. In the years that followed, new buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District continued to follow predominant stylistic trends. In the first decade of the century, the American Foursquare was a popular building type, and this was true in the District. The Craftsman style was also popular during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century in the District.

The greatest numbers of buildings in the District are some version of Colonial Revival, closely followed by Craftsman. There are also a number of Tudor Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival houses. This trend toward historical revival architecture prevailed, especially in Chicago's North Shore suburbs, in the teens and twenties when the area enjoyed its greatest population surge. It is unusual to find as many Italian Renaissance Revival structures in an area as are found in the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

Most architecture in the Northeast Evanston Historic District is categorized by architectural style. These high style buildings were designed and built with characteristic features of well-defined stylistic categories based on their distinctive overall massing, floor plan, materials and architectural detail. Many buildings were designed individually by an architect for a specific client at a chosen site. Some buildings were contractor-built or architect-designed by developers who built several houses on speculation in a new subdivision. Within the category of high-style design, some rather elaborate buildings have numerous characteristic high-style features, but other buildings are much simpler

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with fewer stylistic details. All display a conscious attempt to incorporate common architectural characteristics in the fashion of the time in which they were built. In some instances, buildings show a combination of styles. This may be because a house was built during a period of transition when elements from an old style were combined with features from a new one. These combinations may result from the architect's or the builder's creativity; or it may be because the structure was remodeled to accommodate later stylistic trends. Several homes in the District combine earlier Prairie details with Italian Renaissance Revival features. During the 1920s, Tudor and Colonial Revival features were often tacked on to Nineteenth-Century Italianate or Queen Anne homes.

Although the vast majority of homes in the District are categorized as high style, there are a number of vernacular homes, especially those built before 1910. Vernacular structures were usually built by an owner or a builder who relied on simple, practical construction techniques and used locally available building materials. The overall design and floorplans were typically simple and are classified by their general shape, roof shape, or floor plan. The very earliest Nineteenth Century vernacular types are the Upright and Wing, L-Form, and T-Form. Many more were built in the first decade of the Twentieth Century and into the 1920s. The most common house type in the District is the American Foursquare, followed by Gable Front houses. There are also several bungalows. Following World War II, many ranch houses and split-levels were constructed throughout the country.

The ranch houses in the District, mostly constructed after 1949, are not tract houses. Instead, they were often architect-designed and respectful of the materials and the overall stylistic quality of the houses around them. They are generally located at the north end of the District.

The following is a chronological summary of architectural styles and building types found in the District.

Italianate

The Italianate style, along with Gothic Revival, developed as a reaction to the formal, Classical ideals that had dominated architecture for over 150 years. Georgian, then

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Federal and Greek Revival architecture, had set the tone for residential construction from the early 1700s until the mid-1850s. Italianate architecture was a more Romantic style that was inspired by the informal Italian farmhouses, typically picturesque buildings with square bell towers, found in Tuscany.

Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the Italianate style through pattern books he published in the 1840s and 1850s. With examples of plans and elevation drawings taken from these books, local carpenters and craftsmen could easily build homes for a clientele interested in country or suburban living. The style was most commonly used between 1855 and 1880. The Italianate buildings in the District were built between 1870 and 1880.

The romantic Italianate style grew out of an interest in the wild, natural landscape that also characterized mid-Nineteenth-Century landscape painting. The style was aptly suitable for a rural environment and easily adaptable to wood or brick construction.

The typical Italianate house stands two to three stories and has a low-pitched hipped roof and deep eaves. Beneath the eaves, cornices often have cornice moldings, single or paired brackets, dentils, and panels. Typically two over two, windows are tall and narrow topped by hoodmolds with segmental or curved arches. Some Italianate houses are symmetrical; others are more irregularly shaped. Many have towers positioned either in the center of the main facade or at intersections of wall planes. Sometimes the houses have double doors with arched detailing mimicking the shape of the windows. The style almost always includes some kind of porch, either across the front of the house, wrapping around two sides or framing the front entrance. The porches often contain turned wood posts, brackets and cornice detailing. The invention of the scroll saw and power lathe enabled the mass production of ornamental detailing commonly found on Italianate structures. On some examples, however, detailing can be quite minimal. These houses are not often architect-designed, especially in the Midwest.

In the Northeast Evanston Historic District, in addition to the Grosse Point Light Station, there are two other Italianate structures--both houses dating from ca. 1875 at 739 Central Street and at 2306 Orrington Avenue. Although both have been altered, the house on

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Central Street contains tall narrow windows topped by segmental arches and an ornamental cornice. The house at 2306 Orrington Avenue contains few Italianate details other than tall, narrow windows on a front bay. In 1925, the Orrington Avenue house was remodeled with a Colonial Revival entrance.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style exemplifies another Romantic building style, but unlike the Italianate it is linked to Christianity. Although the style may be traced to England, where in 1749 Sir Horace Walpole began remodeling his country house in a Medieval style complete with battlements and multiple pointed-arch windows, the Gothic Revival style did not reach America until the 1830s. Around this time a few houses were built with Gothic detailing and, in 1832, Alexander Jackson Davis designed the first documented, fully developed domestic example. Like Downing, Davis was an author of pattern books, who was the first American architect to champion Gothic domestic buildings. His 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, was dominated by Gothic examples.⁴² Gothic Revival was a "rural" style and most appropriate in country and suburban settings. Davis and Downing believed in the spiritual concept of country living, and this is appropriately expressed in the Gothic Revival house. Like the Italianate house, the Gothic Revival residence was seldom architect-designed.

The Gothic Revival style, commonly built between 1850 and 1875, is characterized by steeply-pitched gable roofs, sometimes with cross gables. Windows often have pointed or Tudor arches; doors are paneled. Verticality is accentuated. Bargeboards, emulating the tracery found in Gothic cathedrals is common. Some examples are quite elaborate, although simple wood frame examples are more typical on the North Shore. The only example in the Northeast Evanston Historic District is located at 1906 Orrington Avenue and very likely dates from ca. 1870. Three bays wide, it resembles the gable front variety of Italianate houses, with windows topped by segmental arches, but the house is categorized as "Gothic Revival" because of the bargeboard lining its gable.

Stick Style

The Stick Style is a transitional style between the preceding Gothic Revival and the subsequent Queen Anne. These houses are Gothic in their overall verticality and look

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toward the Queen Anne in their picturesque complexity--both in form and in detailing. Unlike Gothic Revival houses, however, the Stick Style stressed the wall surface itself as a decorative element, rather than as a plane surface, with decorative detailing applied around the windows, doors, or gables. Patterned wall treatment was carried even further in the Queen Anne Style. Like the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles, the Stick Style was popularized through house pattern books. Examples were commonly found in pattern books published in the 1860s and 1870s, but the style did not reach Evanston until the 1880s. The style, however, was far less widespread than the closely related Queen Anne style that was to replace it.

Typified by gabled roofs, Stick Style houses often have decorative trusses or other ornamental elements at the apex of the gable. The walls are typically clad in shingles or clapboards interrupted by patterns of horizontal, vertical or diagonal boards. This functional-appearing "stickwork" symbolizes the underlying framework but is actually only decorative. The only example of a Stick Style house in Northeast Evanston is located at 2024 Orrington Avenue and very likely dates from ca. 1885. The house is quite simple but characteristic of the style. Its front gable has an ornamental shingled apron supported by brackets reminiscent of the trusses so often found in Stick Style houses. Set a few feet below the gable is an applied horizontal band topped by four vertical boards infilled with diagonal and horizontal wood clapboards.

Queen Anne

Queen Anne architecture was named and popularized by a group of Nineteenth-Century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912),⁴³ whose sprawling manor houses were well known to American architects.⁴⁴ Ironically, the name is inappropriate, for the historical precedents Shaw and his followers drew from had little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that was dominant during her reign (1702-1714). Instead Queen Anne architecture borrowed most heavily from the late Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. The style became popular in the United States after the 1876 Centennial Exposition, although H.H. Richardson's half timbered Watts Sherman House, built in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1874, is generally credited with being the first American example of the style. By the 1880s, the Queen Anne style spread throughout the country in pattern books and in *The*

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American Architect and Building News.⁴⁵ Precut parts, including a variety of shingles (made possible by the perfection of the bandsaw after the Civil War) and spindles, were readily available and distributed easily by the country's expanding railroad network.

The Queen Anne style is characterized by the variety of surface materials, window configurations, roof types, and irregular massing. The overall effect is asymmetrical and picturesque, with an emphasis on richly decorative textures and multiple colors. Many Queen Anne houses were built with a variety of molded or specially-shaped bricks and sawtooth, fish scale, square, or rounded shingles. Windows were incorporated into bays and towers with polygonal or conical roofs. They frequently were filled with leaded or stained glass. Groupings of casements were typical as were upper panes outlined with squares of colored glass. Tall brick chimneys were common. Almost every Queen Anne house featured a verandah and/or balconies. Sometimes Queen Anne houses were built of brick or stone combined with stucco and half timbering; sometimes they were constructed of wood. The half timbered and patterned masonry American examples are most closely related to the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England, whereas those American examples featuring spindlework and simplified Classical elements are indigenous interpretations.⁴⁶ The typical Queen Anne house is quite exuberant in its expression, although simpler, more disciplined examples may also be found, especially those built somewhat later. These later versions may have just an asymmetrical plan, a small variety of window and roof shapes and a few Classical details.

Queen Anne was northeast Evanston's first popular style. The District contains 43 buildings designed in this style, interpreted in a variety of ways. Construction of Queen Anne buildings in the District began in the 1880s and continued until about 1900, coincidental with the style's national popularity. There was a national economic depression in the early 1870s, and when prosperity returned in the 1880s, the Queen Anne style dominated architecture in the United States generally and specifically in northeast Evanston. At this time, Evanstonians also began hiring architects to design their homes, and the practice became well established.

There are many fine examples of Queen Anne houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Many are architect-designed. These include two houses by Stephen A. Jennings,

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one of Evanston's most prolific architects. The house he designed at 2243 Orrington Avenue was built for Northwestern University in 1892. William A. Otis designed the other, also built for Northwestern, and just down the block at 2203 Orrington Avenue, in 1895.⁴⁷ It is constructed of brick, unlike most Queen Anne houses in northeast Evanston, most of which were built of wood. Northwestern hired Otis to design this house after he designed the Lunt Library in 1894.

Other architects who designed Queen Anne houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District include: William C. Pocklington (1936 Orrington Avenue, 2206 Orrington Avenue, 2129 Sherman Avenue), and Enoch H. Turnock (2112 Orrington Avenue). Raeder, Coffin and Crocker designed the Frank and Catharine McCulloch House at 2236 Orrington Avenue in 1895. This clapboard house has complex massing typical of the style. A tower at the southeast corner interrupts a gable with a steeply pitched roof.

The District has two Queen Anne double houses. W.K. Johnson, designed the clapboard double house with a porch spanning the entire front at 2032-34 Orrington Avenue. On the north corner is a polygonal bay; on the south corner is a round tower topped by a conical roof. C.K. Howell designed the double house at 2001-03 Orrington Avenue, which has brick on the first two stories, shingles on the gables, and intersecting gambrel roofs.

Prospective homeowners in northeast Evanston frequently chose architects or builders who had worked in other parts of Evanston. S.S. Neal served as owner, developer and builder of eight Queen Anne homes in the 2100 block of Sherman Avenue (2119-2151 Sherman Avenue). The houses built by Neal on Sherman Avenue are considerably simpler and less detailed than the more elaborate Queen Anne houses lining Orrington Avenue. James T. Tait was another developer who constructed Queen Anne houses on Noyes Street (625 and 719) and around the corner on Sherman Avenue (2233, 2235 and 2237). The Tait houses, built in the late 1890s, demonstrate a greater variety of visual interest and design ingenuity than Neal's.

Shingle Style

Shingle Style houses were generally built between 1880 and 1900, with a smaller number of examples dating from the 1870s and the first decade of the Twentieth Century.

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Characterized by a skin of shingles, the style was born in New England, influenced by the American Colonial architecture prevalent in seaside towns like Newport, Rhode Island; Marblehead, Massachusetts; and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Shingle Style houses, however, were generally larger and not easily confused with the more modest wooden dwellings of Colonial New England that inspired them. The Shingle Style borrowed its use of wide porches, shingled surfaces, and asymmetrical forms from the Queen Anne Style. From the Colonial Revival style, beginning to be popular at approximately the same time, the Shingle Style adopted gambrel roofs and Classical detailing. From the contemporaneous Richardsonian Romanesque, the Shingle Style borrowed an emphasis on irregular sculpted shapes, Romanesque arches and, occasionally, stone first stories.

The Shingle Style grew in popularity as Newport, Cape Cod, Long Island, and other East Coast seaside areas became fashionable summering spots in the late Nineteenth Century. Although associated with resort living, examples were also built in the nation's growing suburban areas. The style, however, never attracted as much interest as its contemporary, Queen Anne. Architectural historian Vincent Scully described and named the style in his book *The Stick Style and the Shingle Style*, published by Yale University Press in 1955.

The typical Shingle Style house is clad in a continuous surface of wood shingles without interruption at wall corners. Rooflines are irregular, massing is picturesque, and the overall effect is a complex shape enclosed within a seamless shingled envelope. Decorative detailing is generally not emphasized. There are two Shingle Style houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, one at 617 Library Place and the other at 2102 Orrington Avenue. The house at 617 Library Place was designed by Robert C. Spencer, Jr. and Robert R. Kendall and is an unusual combination of brick on the first floor with shingles above. The house has a steeply pitched roof that sweeps down to intersect with the entry porch roof. Diamond-shaped shingle work decorates the gables above the second floor windows and the entry gable. This house and the residence at 2102 Orrington Avenue date before 1892, when Evanston began to issue building permits.

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Classical Revival

The Classical Revival style gained in popularity following the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 held in Chicago. Dominated by monumental Classical buildings, the fair was widely photographed and attended by hundreds of thousands of people. Even the smaller pavilions built on a more domestic scale, such as those representing Ohio, Utah, Nebraska, and Kentucky were Classical Revival. As a result, Classical Revival commercial and institutional buildings dominated architecture for several decades. Classical detailing, however, also found its way into the design of the multitude of Colonial Revival structures that were built through the 1920s and, to a lesser extent, later. Because of its monumental scale, appropriate for large structures, the full-blown Classical Revival style, typified by two-story columns, was less commonly applied to residences.

Classical Revival buildings are dominated by a full-height porch with its roof supported by Classical columns that have Doric, Ionic or Corinthian capitals. The structures are always symmetrical with a center entrance. Frequently the entry porch is capped by a pediment embellished with Classical details, and a classical dentilled cornice surrounds the house. In the District, there are six Classical Revival buildings. The only Classical Revival institutional building in the District is Orrington School, designed by Henry Raeder in 1911. It is rectangular with pilasters separating the windows. A Classical Revival house at 2320 Orrington Avenue, is the Ulysses S. Grant House designed by Evanston architect Edgar O. Blake in 1905. This house has four columns with Doric capitals supporting a pediment with a Palladian window in the center. Three houses at 1940, 1942, and 1946 Orrington Avenue were designed by P.C. Stewart for developer/builder Walter Lee Brown in 1895. The sixth Classical Revival building is a red brick house at 2686 Sheridan Road designed by (Harry E.) Maher and (Kenneth A.) McGrew in 1927. This house looks somewhat more Georgian than the other examples.

Colonial Revival

After the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Colonial Revival became a kind of national style. The country's 1876 centennial celebrations awakened an interest in America's Colonial architectural heritage. Even before 1876, the demolition of the celebrated John Hancock House in 1863 shocked the country. The nationalism and patriotism that grew out of these events created a movement that had a profound effect on

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all aspects of American culture through World War II and into the 1950s. This wave of nostalgia was immediately reflected in American architecture. The interest in Colonial architecture was reinforced by the Classical architecture of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Colonial Revival architecture, with its Classical detailing, order and symmetry offered an alternative to the exuberance of the Queen Anne style and the informality of the Shingle Style. As the Colonial Revival Style developed in the 1870s, however, transitional examples of homes combining the two styles were common. Many early Colonial Revival homes are stately, and mimic the scale of Queen Anne residences. The style was widely published in journals and popular magazines. The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, dominated by photographs of Colonial buildings, was published in 1915 as an inspiration for many Colonial Revival designs.

The Colonial Revival style changed over time and took different forms. Later Colonial Revival residences resembled their prototypes more closely in proportion and detail. After 1935, examples of the style became much more simplified, features took on a more slender appearance and occasionally Art Deco elements appeared. In the late 1940s and later, when the ranch house became popular, Colonial Revival features were grafted onto these long, low homes.

Features of Colonial Revival architecture include rectangular form, symmetry, gable or hip roofs (frequently with dormers), shingles and/or clapboard siding, double-hung windows with multipane glazing, shutters, bay windows, paneled doors topped by transoms, fanlights or pediments and (sometimes) flanked by sidelights. Classical elements including cornices with modillions and dentils, balustrades, columns, and pilasters are also common. Broken pediments were rare on the Colonial originals but were particularly favored by revivalists. Many Colonial Revival houses have small front porches with columns supporting a pedimented roof or balustrade.

There are two basic subtypes of Colonial Revival architecture. The first is Georgian Revival. Georgian Revival homes share common features with Colonial Revival structures, but the former are typically red brick masonry and almost always have a front portico--either one or two stories. Roofs are usually hipped, and symmetrical chimneys are often prominent. Georgian Revival houses tend to be grand and fairly close to their

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Georgian precedents. The second major subtype is Dutch Colonial Revival. Based on Colonial homes from the Hudson River Valley, the characteristic feature of the style is the gambrel roof. The earlier examples, built in the 1890s and 1910s, have front-facing gambrels. Those built in the 1920s and later have side-facing gambrels, sometimes with lunettes in the gambrel end, and a large dormer (or two small dormers) across the front. The dormer or dormers and the gambrel ends are frequently shingled.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District contains more structures based on Colonial precedents than any other style. There are 96 Colonial Revival buildings (built between 1894 and 1972), 13 Georgian Revival houses (built between 1914 and 1939) and 14 Dutch Colonial Revival houses (built between 1894 and 1923)--altogether 123 structures. A high percentage of the Colonial Revival structures were architect-designed. One of the earliest (1895) is the coach house at 2655 Sheridan Road (now a residence), designed by D.H. Burnham for Charles Deering. (The main house has been demolished.) In 1914, Schmidt, Garden and Martin designed a house at 2252 Orrington Avenue. The builder was James Wigginton, who also built houses in the District designed by Childs and Smith (823 Ridge Terrace, 1915) and Chatten and Hammond (2756 Euclid Park Place, 1918).

Architect Robert S. DeGolyer designed five homes--at 2703 Euclid Park Place (1919), 2767 and 2769 Sheridan Road (1920-21), 2747 Ridge Avenue (1921) and 2848 Sheridan Place (1923). The Andrew K. Rodgers House at 2703 Euclid Park Place is a fine example of a brick Colonial Revival house with three pedimented-roofed dormers with arched double-hung windows. The pedimented entry projects from the flat plane of the façade. The Hugh W. MacLean House at 2767 Sheridan Road is clapboard with Chicago-style windows flanking the front door. A wide pedimented porch roof supported by pairs of Doric columns gives prominence to the front entrance. Three pedimented dormers rise above the three bays on the lower floors.

Tallmadge and Watson departed from the Prairie style houses they built earlier and are most often associated with and designed two Colonial Revival houses, one at 586 Ingleside Park (1926) and one at 2870 Sheridan Place (1926). Built for Fred W. Sargent, 2870 Sheridan Place is a five-bay brick Colonial Revival house with a slate roof and three small, evenly spaced arched-roof dormers. Tallmadge and Watson emphasized the front

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entrance by placing elaborate copper downspouts on either side of the entry. Limestone quoins and two limestone columns topped with decorative ironwork define the arched front door. The first floor windows feature limestone keystones.

Several developers built Colonial Revival style houses. C.W. Johnson constructed three, at 720 Colfax Street (1917), 734 Clinton Place (1923), and 2668 Orrington Avenue (1924). Using Paul F. Olsen as architect, Anton Mallings built three at 737 and 803 Clinton Place and 812 Monticello Place--all in 1919. Using A.L. Klewer as architect, P.A. Danielson built four houses at 725 and 729 Central and at 715 and 811 Milburn Street in 1924. Since the first owners were all different, it is uncertain whether these houses were built on speculation or were custom-designed. Although neither the owner nor architect is known, the house at 735 Colfax Street, built in ca.1935, is interesting for combining Colonial and Art Deco features. The only institutional building designed in the Colonial Revival style is the Swedish Methodist Theological Seminary (now Kendall College) at 2408 Orrington Avenue, designed by Lawrence G. Hallberg in 1907.

There are 13 Georgian Revival houses in the district, varying from large (but not grand) to monumental in scale. All were designed by architects. Lowe and Bollenbacher designed a handsome house at 625 Haven Street in 1914. Edgar O. Blake designed two larger Georgian Revival residences at 2222 Orrington Avenue in 1921 and at 2525 Orrington Avenue in 1924. Clark and Wolcott designed a fine example at 2323 Orrington Avenue in 1921. Several somewhat more monumental examples by lesser-known architects include the five-bay brick house for Edward L. Middleton at 2511 Orrington Avenue, designed by James Morrison in 1925. Brick quoins define the corners and limestone keystones top the first floor windows and entry. The front entrance is recessed beneath an arched opening. Sidelights and a fanlight further define the entry. Three evenly spaced, pedimented dormers intersect the roof.

A very unusual example at 11 Milburn Park features a two-story projecting entryway. A large, elaborate broken pediment topping the front door intersects with the hipped roof. Built in 1939, the house was designed by Raymond Houlihan for Charles A. Hempill. Hempill was an Evanston developer, known for building quality homes throughout the North Shore; this is one of his earliest examples in northeast Evanston.

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There are 14 Dutch Colonial Revival houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Builder James T. Tait constructed one of the most interesting earlier examples at 2309 Sherman Avenue in 1904. Like many built in this decade, the stucco house has a front-facing gambrel. The Palladian window in the gambrel is a nod to Classicism. Robert DeGolyer designed a large gambrel roof Dutch Colonial Revival house at 2751 Ridge Avenue in 1921. Shingles line the north and south gable ends. An open-pediment roof supported by two columns projects from the three-bay façade, giving prominence to the front entrance. Three gable-roofed dormers rise directly above the three lower bays.

George O. Garnsey designed two houses at 632 and 638 Garrett Place for Garnwood Products (presumably his company) in 1921. With a large front facing dormer, the house at 638 is a prototypical example of the type of Dutch Colonial house built throughout the United States in the 1920s. Architects designed most of the Georgian Revival houses for individual clients. Builders, however, constructed most of the Dutch Colonial houses in northeast Evanston using available plans.

Craftsman

The Craftsman style, which originated ca. 1900, developed as a reaction against the complicated massing and elaborate detailing of the Victorian styles (Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, etc.) and the formalism of the Classical Revival style and the Colonial Revival styles that borrowed Classical elements. The style grew out of the Arts and Crafts movement in England, which originated in the late 19th Century as a reaction to the negative effects of industrialization. It stressed simple designs, natural materials and fine craftsmanship. The Craftsman style in America is linked to Gustav Stickley and his magazine *The Craftsman*, which was published between 1901 and 1916. In Evanston the style flourished into the 1920s.

Craftsman residences received extensive publicity. Publications such as the *Western Architect*, *The Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Architectural Record*, *Country Life in America* and *Ladies' Home Journal* familiarized the rest of the nation with the style. As a result, pattern books offering plans for Craftsman homes flooded the market; some even offered completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing to be

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assembled by local craftsmen.⁴⁸ Both one- and two-story houses were built, but the Craftsman bungalow was particularly popular. Because of the wide distribution of information, the one-story Craftsman house quickly became the most popular and fashionable smaller house in the country.⁴⁹

Features of the Craftsman style include the expression of the home's construction. The Craftsman house typically has exposed rafter ends and roof beams or triangular knee braces set under gables. The roofs are most often gabled, but sometimes hipped, and usually low-pitched. Almost all Craftsman houses have either full- or partial-width porches topped by a roof supported by tapered square columns that, in some cases, rest on even more massive piers. Windows are typically double-hung, often three over one or four over one. The inherent natural color of the materials used, whether wood, brick or stucco, is respected. Unlike the houses of the Victorian period or the Classically inspired homes of the late Nineteenth Century, the Craftsman house was neither ornate nor cluttered; there was no attempt to express social status or present an ornate display.

Craftsman style houses were uncomplicated, efficient, and neat with straightforward profiles and clean lines. Stickley, one of the most forceful advocates of the Craftsman movement, stressed the importance of simplifying a dwelling's structure to simplify the daily life of the homeowner.⁵⁰ Using machine technology in the initial construction stages lowered labor costs, but finish work was done by hand. This two-step process made the Craftsman home accessible to less-affluent homeowners. The Craftsman house seldom referenced historical styles. It was a distinctly American style that was comparable in its approach, through the use of natural materials and geometric detailing, to the more artistically developed Prairie architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers.

There are 87 Craftsman houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, the second largest number of any style. All were built between 1900 and 1925. Edgar O. Blake designed six Craftsman residences in the District, the greatest number by a single architect. He designed four at 1910, 2026, 2030 and 2040 Orrington Avenue between 1903 and 1906. Blake also designed two other Craftsman houses, at 617 Noyes Street and at 2255 Orrington Avenue in 1912 and 1913 respectively. The John C. Scott House at 2030 Orrington Avenue is a side-facing gable house with a stepped back two-story front-

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facing gable. The half timbering above the entry and above the second-story windows gives continuity to the design. The house at 2255 Orrington Avenue, with exposed bracing and rafter ends, is the most characteristically Craftsman in overall design.

Thomas B. Carson, a prominent local builder, built eighteen Craftsman style houses in the District. He engaged a number of well-known architects to design the homes he constructed, including local architects Charles R. Ayars (828 and 904 Colfax Street and 631 Milburn Street), Ernest A. Mayo (616 Central Street), and Paul F. Olsen (731, 803, 811, 822, and 824 Monticello Place). Robert Seyfarth designed a house at 2514 Sheridan Road, and George W. Maher, a nationally known Prairie architect, designed houses at 635 Milburn Street and 624 Central Street. The developer for Maher's Craftsman houses was Betsy A. Bridge. She and her husband George, prominent Evanston citizens, bought parcels of land, then had a handful of houses built by highly respected architects to sell on speculation. A particularly handsome large Craftsman house is located at 2845 Sheridan Place, built in 1910 for Fred W. Chamberlain. On the west side, a steep slate roof sweeps down to cover the recessed entry porch and continues eastward over an arched bay of first floor windows. Rising above the bay is a brick gable. A slate shed roof supported by massive brackets shelters two second-story windows in the gable. A dormer with three double-hung windows completes the upper façade.

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style of architecture is also referred to as the Prairie School from the movement generated from the early work of the style's greatest proponent, Frank Lloyd Wright. George Maher and Wright worked in the office of Joseph Lyman Silsbee before either architect went into practice on his own. Many of Maher's designs are quite similar in their simplicity to Wright's. Some architects absorbed Wright's influence by working in his office or adjacent to him (sometimes collaborating) at Steinway Hall including Robert C. Spencer, Jr, who, with his partner Robert Kendall, designed one house in the District.

The Prairie Style is frequently regarded as America's first indigenous residential style. It takes its design inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie with its vast horizontality. Wright is the acknowledged master of the Prairie house.⁵¹ Although the James Charnley House

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(Chicago, 1891) and the William H. Winslow House and stable (River Forest, 1893) contain the seeds of his later simple horizontal geometric designs, many of his houses built before 1900 contain remnants of Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and other influences. The Prairie Style did not begin to reach its fullest expression until the early 1900s, when the B. Harley Bradley House (Kankakee, Illinois, 1900), the Warren Hickox House (Kankakee, Illinois, 1900), and the Ward W. Willits House (Highland Park, Illinois, 1902) were built.

The majority of Wright's work in the Chicago metropolitan area is located in Oak Park. Although Wright only designed two houses and remodeled at least one in Evanston (the Charles A. Brown House, 2420, Harrison Street, 1905; the Oscar A. Johnson House, 2614 Lincolnwood Avenue, 1917; and the Hebert Remodeling, 1014 Hinman Avenue, 1902), his influence was keenly felt in Evanston. There are 19 Prairie Style houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

Most Prairie Style residences (The style is predominantly residential.) stand two stories, have low pitched (usually hipped) or flat roofs, wide cornices, and details that emphasize the horizontal. Details include horizontal banding, ribbons of windows (usually casement), and projecting wings. There is little if any applied ornament, except windows frequently contain leaded or stained glass in geometric patterns. Geometry, not previous historical styles, governs the design, although the use of horizontal and vertical wood banding frequently resembles half timbering so that Prairie style houses sometimes resemble to Tudor Revival designs. Sometimes Prairie detailing is grafted onto building types like the American Foursquare and the Bungalow. While both the Prairie house and the Craftsman house are simple and incorporate natural materials, Prairie houses are usually larger, more sophisticated in their designs, and architect-designed.

Prairie houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District display great variety in their designs. Some are large, designed by well-known architects; others are less elaborate in their detailing and designed by obscure architects or builders. Most are very handsome and characteristic of the style. Edgar O. Blake, who designed a number of Craftsman and historical revival houses throughout his career, also designed four Prairie Style houses in the District. These houses, built between 1912 and 1916, include a two-flat at 629 Garrett

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Place. Two of his other Prairie designs are next door to each other at 618 and 624 Colfax Street. Blake's most characteristic Prairie design, at 2865 Sheridan Place (1912), has flanking wings. Architect Harry B. Wheelock designed Prairie houses at 617 and 627 Dartmouth Place, in 1909 and 1911 respectively. The brick Adam E. Dunn house at 617 Dartmouth Place has a shallow, hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves. A projecting one-story sun porch with a grouping of three casement windows on the west side of the façade balances a one-story entry projection on the east side. The first floor has casement windows with simple muntins; groupings of double-hung windows on the second floor place typical Prairie emphasis on horizontal planes, as does the limestone string course at the sill of the first floor windows.

Ernest A. Mayo, better known for his Tudor Revival designs, built two Prairie houses in the District, at 714 Milburn Street (1909) and 2735 Sheridan Road (1909). George W. Maher and the firm of Tallmadge and Watson are architects most widely recognized for their Prairie Style houses. Tallmadge and Watson designed a house that was moved twice before coming to its present location at 2749 Euclid Park Place. It was originally built at 2501 Sheridan Road in 1913, moved in 1923 to 2603 Sheridan Road, and then to its current site in 1926. After its final move, architects Van Gunten & Van Gunten moved the front door from the side of the entry projection to center front, somewhat compromising the integrity of the house. Tallmadge & Watson designed a second house at 2246 Orrington Avenue. George Maher's design at 2505 Orrington Avenue (1909), constructed for Betsy Bridge by the prolific builder Thomas B. Carson, is characteristic of Maher's work. It is symmetrical with a low, hipped roof and geometric wood detailing. At 2705 Ridge Avenue is another Prairie house built by Thomas B. Carson in 1913. Little is known about Almquist and Johnstone who are listed on the permit as owner and architect. The vast majority of the Prairie Style houses in the District were built between 1907 and 1916, somewhat later than those by Wright and some of his contemporaries and slightly after the style reached peak popularity.

The many Italian Renaissance Revival houses built in the early 1920s that have second stories with detailing clearly inspired by Prairie Style architecture are anomalies. In these designs, a string course separates the second story that contains ribbons of windows, and

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the roofs have wide overhangs. Examples include houses located at 2734 Sheridan Road, 806 Clinton Place, and 828 Ingleside Place.

Mission

The Mission style got its name from a romantic interest in the missions built between the 1780s and 1820s by Spanish Missionaries from Mexico. Popular between 1890 and 1920, the Mission style has been called the "California Counterpart" of the Colonial Revival style that was more popular in the East and the Midwest.⁵² Mission Style became particularly popular when the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railways adopted the style for stations and resort hotels throughout the West. With the use of bell towers, arches, tile roofs, and baroque dormers, design elements borrowed from California missions, the style is distinct and unusual. Some architects combined elements of the Mission style with Craftsman and Prairie Style detailing. Although examples of Mission style buildings may be found throughout the country, there are few in the North Shore area of Chicago. Edgar O. Blake designed all three Mission Style houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District at 2036 Orrington Avenue (1905), 2244 Orrington Avenue (1906), and 2121 Orrington Avenue (1909). These houses are stucco with arches and prominent baroque dormers.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style was popular in America between approximately 1893 and 1940, although the great surge in popularity occurred in the late teens and the 1920s. The style is based loosely on English Medieval prototypes, with small cottages as well as large country homes categorized stylistically as Tudor Revival. The small cottages attracted homebuyers because they evoked the image of a sweeter, simpler way of life. The quaint, picturesque, and informal massing had great appeal. At the other end of the economic spectrum, a large English country manor was equally attractive, expressing symbolically a homeowner's elevated economic status and implied respectability. Somewhere between the quaint cottage and the sprawling country home stands the handsome suburban Tudor Revival house that was so commonly built in northeast Evanston and throughout the North Shore. Although builders constructed some of the smaller houses from available plans, most were architect-designed.

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Features of the Tudor Revival style include picturesque massing; asymmetrical plans; steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roofs; tall narrow windows, usually casements in multiple groups with multipane or diamond glazing; prominent brick chimneys frequently crowned by chimney pots; decorative, not structural, half-timbering; and doorways topped with Tudor (flattened pointed) arches or shouldered, flat arches. Some entrances have a projecting vestibule covered with a steeply pitched asymmetrical "catslide" gable roof. Unlike the wood clapboard or shingle Queen Anne or Stick Style houses, which also drew on Medieval English precedents, Tudor Revival homes have walls of stucco, brick, or brick veneer, or some combination of materials. Some predominantly Craftsman houses have half-timbering. Although stone trim was popular, Tudor Revival houses are most commonly built of brick. As masonry veneer became widespread during the 1920s, brick homes were possible even for those on a modest budget.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District contains 63 Tudor Revival structures. All are single-family residences except for the three-story brick apartment building at 718-24 Noyes Street, designed for Victor C. Carlson by Conner & O'Conner in 1927, and two non-contributing double houses built for the Seabury Western Theological Seminary in 1963. Early Tudor Revival houses are similar in massing to those designed in other styles during the later part of the Nineteenth Century. The earliest Tudor Revival home in the District, located at 2110 Orrington Avenue and designed by Edgar O Blake in 1898, is Queen Anne in its massing but has the characteristic Tudor Revival front-facing gable. The house is sheathed in stucco with a considerable amount of half-timbering. A second house by Blake at 629 Colfax Street (1907) is similar in materials and massing. Blake's third Tudor Revival house at 2340 Orrington Avenue (1905) is simple and rectangular with a gable front. Architects Lowe and Bollenbacher sheathed an American Foursquare with Tudor Revival elements in at 2206 Orrington; it was built in 1912.

Many large Tudor Revival houses in the District conjure an image of the English country house. A tall, stately brick example at 630 Dartmouth Place was designed by E.L. Lowe of Granger, Lowe, and Bollenbacher in 1925. Howard Van Doren Shaw, who was a devoted Anglophile and has been called "Chicago's leading eclectic domestic architect at the turn of the century"⁵³ is listed as architect of 2856 Sheridan Place, built in 1927, although Shaw died in 1926. Mayo and Mayo designed an elegant brick Tudor Revival

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house, with a front-facing gable and multipane casement windows at 2750 Sheridan Road (1927). Ernest Mayo and his son were Evanston architects well known for their Tudor Revival designs. Frederick Hodgdon designed a somewhat more unusual stone Tudor Revival house at 2510 Orrington Avenue (1925). Paul F. Olson designed the house at 2437 Sheridan Road. With half-timbering, front-facing gables, and multipane casement windows, this house is similar to many Tudor Revival homes throughout the area.

Large Tudor Revival homes continued to be built into the thirties. Ralph Huszagh designed a pared down example with four front-facing gables but little exterior detailing at 2700 Euclid Park Place (1937). In Charles A. Hemphill's development in Milburn Park, his architect Raymond F. Houlihan designed two Tudor Revival houses, at 12 Milburn Park in 1937 and at 10 Milburn Park in 1939. Both combine stone with half timbered gables.

Smaller Tudor Revival houses in the District include five developed by C.W. Johnson (800, 818, 834, 840, and 900 Lincoln Street) between 1925 and 1937. Archibald Morphett, who had worked for Howard Van Doren Shaw, designed the house at 818 Lincoln Street (1925). Bertha Yarex Whitman, one of Chicago's few practicing woman architects of the period, designed a simple two story brick home with half timbering and a rounded front bay, at 840 Lincoln Street (1931). Lowe and Bollenbacher designed a picturesque stone Tudor Revival cottage at 2218 Orrington Avenue in 1919. Multipane windows and a prominent front facing-gable interrupted by a massive chimney characterize its design. A handsome, more disciplined example by Lowe and Bollenbacher is at 625 Library Place (1921). James R. Allen designed a third cottage, brick with stone trim, at 2881 Sheridan Place. Built in 1923. Representing the type of Tudor Revival that was neither reminiscent of a manor house nor a cottage is the 1927 Tallmadge and Watson design at 2430 Orrington Avenue. Better known for their Prairie style work, the firm often integrated Tudor detailing into Prairie designs.

French Eclectic

Compared to Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival Styles, the incidence of French Eclectic structures is comparatively rare. The French Eclectic style found its way into the suburban setting during the 1920s. Americans who had served in World War 1 came

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home with first-hand knowledge of the French prototypes. Moreover, the publication of books and articles on French architecture helped to popularize the style. A number of photographic studies of modest French houses, published in the 1920s, gave architects and builders many models from which to draw.⁵⁴ The style persisted through the 1930s; pre-1920 examples are rare.

The principal identifying feature of French Eclectic architecture is a steeply pitched hipped roof. Occasionally it flares outward at the junction of the roof and wall. Mansard roofs also appear. Walls are brick, stone, or stucco, sometimes with decorative half-timbering. Dormers, especially those that project from the wall and extend up through the cornice are common; they may have gabled, arched, hipped, or shed tops. Quoins, French doors with shutters, and prominent chimneys are other characteristic features of the French Eclectic style. The majority of French Eclectic houses are formal and imposing.

There are two major subtypes of the style. The first is symmetrical, with a steep, hipped roof that has a ridge parallel with the front of the house. Façade detailing is formal, inspired by small French manor houses, not grand chateaux or French farmhouses. The second subtype is asymmetrical with a picturesque massing. Many of these houses have a prominent round tower with a tall conical roof at the intersection of two wings. These are loosely patterned after Norman farmhouses. Some French Eclectic designs are quite similar stylistically to Tudor Revival homes.

The Northeast Evanston Historic District has 18 French Eclectic residences, built between 1921 and 1965. Several handsome examples built in the 1920s are quite different from one another. Most are quite formal; some are symmetrical; and only one has a tower. The Harley Clarke House (2603 Sheridan Road) is the grandest French Eclectic style house in the District. Designed by Richard Powers in 1927, it has a symmetrical central section, stands two-and-one-half stories, and is capped by a very steep roof with its ridge paralleling the front of the house. It is built of stone, and large chimneys feature prominently in the overall design. A considerably more modest symmetrical example may be found at 826 Lincoln Street. This house, designed by Archibald Morphett in 1925, is built of brick, and is three bays wide. It has the characteristic steep roof and dormers that extend up through the cornice line. Ralph D. Huszagh designed a very

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handsome example of an asymmetrical but formal French Eclectic house at 2637 Ridge Avenue (1931). By contrast, the house designed by Willis Beck at 2424 Orrington is picturesque in massing and is the only French Eclectic house in the District with a central tower. Built in 1929, the house has quoins, French windows, and the signature steep roof. Raymond F. Houlihan designed some of the most interesting French Eclectic houses in the District for the Hempill subdivision in Milburn Park.. The five stone houses at 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8 Milburn Park vary from one another in design but are alike in materials and scale; all are very handsome examples of the French Eclectic style. They were built in 1937 and 1938.

Spanish Colonial Revival

Spanish Colonial Revival houses became popular after the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. Popularity of this style reached its height in the 1920s. With buildings imitating elaborate Spanish prototypes, it received worldwide attention. Low-pitched red tile roofs, usually with narrow or no eaves characterize the style. Arches are prominent features, and wall surfaces are typically stucco. Spanish Eclectic architecture is most common in the southwestern states (especially California) and in Florida, areas that were settled by the Spanish and where Spanish Colonial building actually occurred. There are only two examples of the style in the District. Neither is a particularly characteristic example, although they are both stucco and feature the use of arches. One, designed by Walter Mead, was built at 2214 Orrington Avenue in 1919; William H. Lautz designed the other Spanish Colonial Revival house at 806 Monticello Place in 1922.

Italian Renaissance Revival

Although the Italian Renaissance Revival style was not generally popular on the North Shore, there are 34 examples in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The style is considerably less common than the contemporary Craftsman, Tudor Revival, or Colonial Revival styles. In the late 19th Century, many American architects and their clients visited Italy and had first-hand familiarity with Italian architecture. Italian Renaissance structures designed by those architects mimic their Italian predecessors closely.⁵⁵ The close resemblance is also possible because improved printing technology made photos of these buildings easily accessible to the reading public. This authenticity distinguishes Italian Renaissance Revival buildings from the Italianate buildings that preceded them.

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Italianate buildings were based on pattern book drawings by builders who had no first-hand visual experience with Italian buildings. Unlike Italianate houses, which were generally built of wood, Italian Renaissance Revival buildings are of masonry or stone. As is true of Tudor Revival buildings, the perfection of masonry veneering techniques after World War I made even modest examples of the style possible.⁵⁶

The typical Italian Renaissance Revival house has a low-pitched, hipped or flat roof. The hipped roofs were covered in ceramic tile; the flat-roofed type sometimes has a prominent cornice and roofline balustrade. Upper-story windows tend to be smaller and less elaborate than the large, arched openings beneath them on the first floor. In the District, second-floor windows are frequently designed in bands set under a deep cornice and separated from the first floor by a string course, combining Prairie style elements with a predominantly Italian Renaissance design. In other Italian Renaissance Revival houses in the District, second-floor windows are double-hung, resembling the sash on contemporary Colonial Revival structures. The houses are often, but not always symmetrical. Classical detailing, including the Palladian motif, is common. Some examples are long and low, others tall and stately.

Of the 34 Italian Renaissance Revival structures built in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, one is an apartment building and the rest are single-family houses. The three-story apartment building at 714-16 Foster Street was designed by A.C. Stewart in 1901.

A high percentage of Italian Renaissance Revival houses were designed by architects; many of those architects had well-established reputations. One significant early example is at 2233 Orrington Avenue, designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw in 1909. It has a hipped roof, is built of brick, and is simple and elegant. A more complex variation of the style may be found at 2707 Euclid Park Place. Designed by Albert Anis in 1921, it is long and low with an elaborately detailed stone entrance and a stone balustrade surrounding the flat roof. A smaller example of this balustraded type may be found at 2730 Sheridan Road. Like its neighbor at 2754 Sheridan Road, this house was built by developer Percy Johnstone. At 2878 Sheridan Place, the firm of Holabird & Roche designed a large but simple brick house, which, like their better-known commercial buildings, is sparsely

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ornamented. Sheridan Place is unusual for having four Italian Renaissance Revival houses (2800, 2855, and 2888, in addition to 2878).

Houses that combine Italian Renaissance Revival and Prairie features include two developed, designed, and built by C. W. Johnson at 828 Ingleside Place (1923) and 835 Milburn Street (1922). It is interesting to note that Johnson built two other Italian Renaissance Revival houses (at 806 and 822 Lincoln Street), but neither incorporates Prairie detailing. Other houses in the style are at 624 Garrett Place (designed by Paul F. Olsen in 1916) and at 629 Noyes Street (designed by Childs and Smith in 1912).

Several houses that combine Italian Renaissance Revival and Colonial Revival features were built in the 1920s, when Colonial Revival architecture was particularly popular. Four Italian Renaissance Revival houses in the district have double-hung windows with shutters on the second floor at 814 Ingleside Place (designed by Thomas McCall in 1923), 806 Clinton Place (designed by Fugard & Knapp and built for Regina Fugard in 1920), 2739 Ridge Avenue, (designed by Van Gunten & Van Gunten in 1926), and 2314 Orrington Avenue (designed by Allen & Webster in 1927). The house on Orrington Avenue is somewhat unusual; the first-floor windows are Palladian-inspired rather than arched.

VERNACULAR BUILDING TYPES

Vernacular architecture generally refers to buildings that cannot be easily categorized according to style. Instead, they are described by form, roof shape, placement of rooms, or building materials. Double houses, flats, and apartment buildings are categorized by function. The term "Vernacular" conjures up a variety of images including log cabins, farmhouses of various shapes and the ubiquitous 1950s ranch house. Vernacular architecture types often span a significant period of time. Gable Front houses, for instance, were built from the 1850s through the 1920s. Some vernacular types, however, may be identified with more specific time periods. Both American Foursquares and Bungalows were built roughly between 1900 and the mid-1920s.

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Sometimes the vernacular house is considered synonymous with folk or ethnic architecture. These types of buildings were more influenced by local climate, available building materials, and ethnic building traditions than by contemporary fashions or academic styles.⁵⁷ Vernacular houses were crafted without the assistance of a trained architect or builder. Other vernacular structures were not based on folk tradition, but were more a product of America's industrialization. The industrial manufacturing system, plan and pattern books, and construction journals acted as catalysts to disseminate vernacular architecture as early as the 1880s, particularly in and around developing urban centers. After the 1880s, mass-produced, standardized building materials became more widely available.⁵⁸ By the turn of the century, American Foursquares and Bungalows were mass-produced and widely advertised in catalogues featuring pre-cut houses and in periodicals. They were more likely to have been built by a local contractor or carpenter than by the owner. Many built in the first quarter of the century were architect-designed and contained ornamental features identified with current architectural styles such as Craftsman or Colonial Revival.⁵⁹

Approximately 22% of the primary buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District can be categorized as vernacular. There are one Upright and Wing, one Gabled Ell, one T-form house, four L-form houses, twenty Gable Front houses, two Gable Front houses with a side gable, 13 bungalows and 36 American Foursquares. While in most cases owners provided the plans for their houses and are listed in building permit records as the architect, local architects including Edgar O. Blake, Charles R. Ayars and Robert Rac also designed houses that are best classified by house type instead of architectural style. The District also contains 37 Ranch houses, three Raised Ranch houses and one Split-level. Five houses may be categorized as no style because there are not enough distinctive elements to classify them.

The primary buildings in the District include three schools, nine apartment buildings, seven two flats, four double houses, and three non-contributing townhouse buildings containing a total of eight units

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Upright and Wing

The irregularly shaped Upright and Wing house originated in Upstate New York and spread from there across the Upper Middle West.⁶⁰ It is sometimes thought of as a vernacular simplification of the formal Greek Revival house with Classical detailing. The Greek Revival Style was popular in the mid-1800s. Examples of the subtype of the Greek Revival house with a two-story main section and a connecting one-story side wing, may be found in the Chicago area. These often have a pediment with a broken cornice supported by pilasters and connecting side wings with columns. Built as farmhouses, only a few remain. The vernacular form is more common.

Typically an Upright and Wing house combines a one and-one-half or a two-story gable front section with a one- or one and-one-half-story section to meet a right angle. The wing is a separate part of the building and is lower than the upright portion. This building type was often built in stages, with the upright section as the addition.⁶¹ Often lacking any ornamentation, the Upright and Wing may have some simple applied ornament around the doors and windows.

One house in the Northeast Evanston Historic District is an Upright and Wing. Built ca. 1860, this house is located at 831 Milburn Street. Named "Bramblebush," the structure was originally built as a guesthouse on the Ridge Avenue farm and summer residence of Shobal D. Childs, a well-known Chicago engraver and a member of Evanston Township High School's first board of trustees. Childs and his family lived in Evanston and spent summers on the farm. Child's son Frank became an architect, designing many houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District.⁶²

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell is very similar in shape to the Upright and Wing, although the Gabled Ell don't necessarily share the same connection to the Greek Revival style. The Gabled Ell has intersecting roofs like the Upright and Wing, but the ridge lines of both roofs are always the same height. The façade has a gable front with a perpendicular side wing. Examples may occur in one-, one- and one-half-, two-, or two-and one-half-stories. Sometimes a porch filled in the open angle, or reentrant angle, in the front of the house. The type dates from ca. 1865 through ca. 1915 and was a popular post-Civil War house

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form. The only example in the District is 815 Milburn Street, built in 1917. Evanston Historic Designed by Robert Rae, the house stands two and one-half-stories and has an enclosed porch at the intersection of the wings. Colonial Revival alterations look like they were made in the 1950s.

L-Form, T-Form

Like the Upright and Wing and the Gabled Ell, the L- and T-form houses are irregularly shaped. The form is composed of both a side-gable and a front-gable wing that join one another to form either an L- or a T-shaped footprint. The L-form resembles the Gabled Ell in that the roofs are the same height; they may, however, differ in shape. There are four L-form houses and one T-form house in the District at 709 Foster Street, 2010 and 2027 Orrington Avenue, and 2759 Ridge Avenue. The L-form houses all were built between ca. 1870 and 1890 and have been altered considerably. These houses are one and one-half or two stories and were probably all originally clapboard. In subsequent remodelings, some were covered with stucco and others with contemporary shingle or clapboard siding. The house at 2027 Orrington was moved from 1716 Sherman Avenue in 1922. The two-story clapboard and shingled T-form house 2020 Orrington has also been remodeled.

Gable Front

Gable Front houses span a wide range of time. Nineteenth-Century examples, are often highly simplified examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate houses. The type is assumed to have become popular by the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century when Greek Revival architecture was in fashion.⁶³ Many stand two stories and are three bays wide, but lack the ornamentation of those houses more clearly definable by style. Later Gable Front structures often stand one story and resemble bungalows in their overall low massing. All Gable Front houses share simple rectangular massing. The narrower gable-front side faces the street and contains the main entrance. These houses are commonly two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep. One sub-type is the Gable Front with a shallow side gable. The Gambrel Front house is also a common variation. Both Gable and Gambrel Front houses were readily available from catalogues from ca. 1910 through the 1920s.

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In the Northeast Evanston Historic District there are 20 Gable Front houses and two Gable Front with side bay houses. They were built between 1898 and 1923; most were built between 1907 and 1915 and stand two stories high. The house at 711 Emerson, built before 1890 is three bays wide. Several Gable Front houses were developed by Thomas B. Carson, who used Childs & Smith to design 731 Clinton Place (1912) and Charles R. Ayars to design 900 Colfax Street (1908). Developer Betsy Bridge used Ayars to design two Gable Front houses next door to each other, at 617 and 623 Milburn Street (1909); Thomas B. Carson was the builder. Most of the Gable Front houses are frame or stucco, although those at 715 Foster Street and 629 Haven Street are brick. Only the house at 730 Milburn resembles a bungalow in its general massing. It stands one and one-half stories. All of the other Gable Front houses in the District are two or two and one-half stories. The two houses, at 823 Monticello Street and 2039 Orrington Avenue are Gable Front with a side gable.

American Foursquare

Although the American Foursquare is a house type, it is frequently associated with a particular academic style of architecture because of its detailing. Foursquares may be very simple, or they may have elaborate decorative detail associated with the Prairie, Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival Styles. There are even Mission American Foursquares. Because of its general overall symmetry, the American Foursquare has precedent in the Georgian manor house. But preference for the square shape can also be seen as a matter of economy. (The cube yields the most interior space for the money spent on foundation, framing and roof.) This house type also marks a return to the symmetry and simplicity of the Classically derived houses that predated the Victorian era.⁶⁴ Although the American Foursquare was built in rural areas as farmhouses, as well as in cities and the growing suburbs, it was well suited to small lots, prefabricated parts, and the growing housing needs of middle class families. Variants on American Foursquares appeared in virtually every pattern book, including the Sears and Radford catalogues, published between 1900 and 1925. Different models by builders offered options in window styles, porch parts, siding, and interior elements.⁶⁵

The standard American Foursquare is balanced and symmetrical, stands two full stories and has a large attic, sometimes finished. Large dormers that commonly extend from each

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side of the hipped roof make the attic livable. A porch is an important hallmark of the style, but it does not resemble a Victorian verandah. The front porch of the American Foursquare is rectangular, lacks decorative detailing, and extends across the front of the house. Posts tend to be square, paneled, or fluted. Balusters are made up of square slats. Simple railings or a low wall replace the ornamented balustrade popular on other house styles. Sometimes, however, a bay or turret breaks the box, linking the house stylistically to the Queen Anne style. Colonial Revival Foursquares have Classical detailing including Palladian windows. Prairie Style Foursquares are recognizable by their horizontal banding, broad eaves and stucco walls.

There are 36 American Foursquares in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Most are quite simple, evidencing little stylistic detailing. Two examples are at 810 Colfax, designed by Charles R. Ayars for Thomas B. Carson in 1908, and 901 Colfax, designed and built for L.J. Robb in 1908. Two relatively early American Foursquares have Queen Anne remnants: the house at 2019 Orrington Avenue, built in 1905, has a bay; 2253 Sherman Avenue, built in 1901, has a corner bay. A number of American Foursquares show Prairie details: the house at 802 Ingleside Place, designed by Paul F. Olsen in 1915, is stucco with horizontal banding and canted walls; a brick Prairie Style American Foursquare is at 733 Lincoln Street. Designed by E. Benson in 1912 and built by James A. Wigginton for Dr. G. Lighthart, this house is very substantial. It is built of brick and has flared roofs with broad overhangs over both the house and porch. The Colonial Revival American Foursquare at 2607 Ridge Avenue is clapboard with shuttered, double-hung windows. Many of the Foursquares in the District are located on Colfax Street and Lincoln Street. Those between 715 and 731 Lincoln Street were all built by James T. Tait.

Bungalows

The bungalow, as we have come to know it, refers to relatively modest one-story houses. The term "bungalow" actually is derived from a kind of travelers' shelter that was popular in Eighteenth-Century British-owned India. Located along India's roads, these "bungalos" or "bangalloas" were low-roofed cottages built of unbaked brick, surrounded by a wide porch or verandah, and covered with a tile or thatch roof. Carried to England, the word was first used to describe small resort cottages and symbolized a "Bohemian" life style.

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The term migrated to the United States in 1880, when it was first affixed to a Massachusetts Stick Style beachfront house designed by architect William C. Preston.

By the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the term began to replace the word "cottage" to mean a small, single-story (or at most story and a half) dwelling. Because costs of labor, construction, and heating systems were soaring, the middle class homeowner sought to build an economical and efficient dwelling. Social historian Gwendolyn Wright notes, "The ideal middle class dwelling underwent a major transformation: from an exuberant, highly personalized display of irregular shapes, picturesque contrasts, and varieties of ornament, supposedly symbolizing the uniqueness of the family, to a restrained and simple dwelling."⁶⁶

The typical bungalow is a one- or one and one-half-story structure with a low profile and a horizontal orientation and is usually built on a raised basement. It has a broad (frequently tiled) roof with a low pitch, wide projecting eaves that frequently are supported by exposed brackets, a large front porch or projecting front bay, a prominent chimney, and many windows. Dormers are common. Unlike the American Foursquare, which was meant to be contained, the bungalow was intended to blend indoor and outdoor spaces as much as possible through the use of natural materials like clapboards, split shakes, and cobblestone foundations. Bungalows often have window boxes and trellises covered with climbing vines. Massive porch columns frame views of the outdoors, and large window areas provide pleasing vistas. The porch or verandah became more and more of an outdoor living space. Bungalows often embody many features associated with the Craftsman style; the differences relate to scale and style. The Craftsman house may be or look to be two stories. Bungalows, though not necessarily small, usually have a one-story appearance. They may embody stylistic detailing other than Craftsman; it is not unusual to find a Prairie style bungalow. The suburban building boom of the 1920s extended the popularity of the Bungalow persisted well after 1916, when the *Craftsman* magazine, which had helped to popularize the Bungalow, ceased publication.

There are 13 bungalows in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. They vary considerably from one another. Wood and stucco examples tend to have been built before

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1916. Algic M. Simons hired Edgar O. Blake to design a fine Arts & Crafts bungalow at 2319 Sherman Avenue in 1907. This wood-shingled example has a side gable roof extending over a broad front porch. C.D. Warnock had Oscar Ekstrand build two clapboard and stucco bungalows for him at 726 and 734 Milburn Street (presumably on speculation) in 1911. W.H. Poole had an Arts & Crafts brick and stucco bungalow built for himself at 2205 Sherman Avenue in 1913. A most unusual stucco bungalow at 2673 Orrington Avenue has Spanish Colonial Revival arches; it was designed by Paul F. Olsen and built by Thomas B. Carson in 1916. The all-brick bungalows in the District were built after 1919. Excellent examples may be found at 818 Ingleside Place (1919) and 2672 Orrington Avenue (1921). The bungalow at 2672 Orrington Avenue has a distinct horizontal emphasis, with a very shallow, sloping roof and a band of windows across the front. Henry L. Degner subdivided land that includes two handsome brick bungalows with tile roofs at 721 Central (1921) and 717 Central (1925).

Ranch House

The architecture of the ranch house traces its origins back to the early 1930s, when California architects including Cliff May, a San Diego architect, developed the California Ranch house. This house was meant to be a contemporary family home based on early Spanish haciendas, or "ranchos," as they were sometimes called. (This was at about the same time that Frank Lloyd Wright was designing his Usonian houses, which had a simple horizontal profile, a one-story silhouette and broad overhangs.) Despite its early roots, the Depression and World War II, delayed the introduction and subsequent popularity of the ranch house until the late 1940s and 1950s when the idea was widely published. Ranch houses were built nationwide in suburban communities. After the war, tract ranch houses were built to suit the needs of the returning G.I. In the following years, larger more elaborate ranches were built because the public found them to be warm, inviting, and comfortable homes oriented around family living.

Although ranch houses may be contemporary, with no historic features, or with traditional Colonial, French or Tudor Revival details (Colonial most favored), they all are long, ground-hugging houses with a low-pitched rooflines and deep eaves. Ranch houses tend to occupy fairly wide lots and have large expanses of glass opening onto rear patios and yards. Variations on the ranch house include the raised ranch and the split-level.

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There are 37 ranch and three raised ranch houses and one split-level house in the Northeast Evanston Historic District; all but two ranch houses are non-contributing buildings. The two contributing ranch houses are a simple white brick unornamented ranch designed by George Fred Keck (an architect who was to become significant for his solar designs) at 902 Lincoln Street in 1935 and a simple brick ranch house built in 1946 (no architect listed on the permit) at 2441 Ridge Avenue.

OTHER BUILDING TYPES

Twenty-eight primary structures in the District were not built as single-family residences. These include nine apartment buildings (two non-contributing), seven two-flats (one non-contributing), four double houses (two non-contributing), three town house buildings containing eight units (non-contributing), one light station with its two accompanying satellite buildings, one picnic shelter (non-contributing), and three school buildings. Of the secondary structures, approximately 69% are contributing. Those that are non-contributing were constructed after 1949 or have severely compromised integrity.

Apartment Buildings

While the District is predominantly single-family residential in character, the several apartment houses are residential in scale and similar in quality and style to the homes in the District. The two earliest are small rectangular buildings. The three-story Italian Renaissance Revival six-flat at 714-716 Foster Street was designed by A.C. Stewart in 1901. A two-story Queen Anne two-flat at 2145 Sherman Avenue was designed by Edgar O. Blake in 1905; the simple building has a projecting central bay. The three-story courtyard apartment was designed by W. Allway at 718-24 Simpson Street in 1909; it contains little ornamental detailing. The only other courtyard building in the District is "The Rookwood" at 718-34 Noyes Street, designed by Conner & O'Conner in 1927 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Three apartment buildings were built in the teens. The 12-unit Colonial Revival style apartment building at 637-43 Library Place was built in 1913. The 9-unit apartment building at 1900 Orrington Avenue was built in 1914. A long rectangular apartment building with bays of projecting sun rooms at 721-31 Simpson Street was designed by Thomas R. Bishop in 1916.

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Two-Flats and Double Houses

Two-flats and double houses are both designed to accommodate two families in one building. In the two-flat, the units are arranged vertically; in the case of the double house, the units are located side by side with a common wall.

There are seven two-flats in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The two-flat at 2141 Sherman Avenue, built in 1905, has a two-story front bay, a remnant of Queen Anne massing. The two-flat at 2039 Sherman Avenue resembles an American Foursquare; it was built in 1909. The remaining two-flats are at 619 Library Place (1915), 723 Lincoln Street (1915), 803 Lincoln Street (1915), and 629 Garrett Place (1916). Both 619 Garrett Place and 803 Lincoln have bands of windows in the front and wide overhangs, recalling Prairie School architecture. The two contributing double houses in the District were built in the 1890s. The example at 2001-03 Orrington has a broad front porch and a front-facing gambrel. Its front facade is symmetrical, with the two units designed as mirror images of one another. The Queen Anne double house built in 1894 at 2032-34 Orrington Avenue is not symmetrical. There is a cylindrical tower topped by a conical roof at one end of the front and a polygonal bay at the other.

Outbuildings

Sixty-nine per cent of the secondary buildings in the District are contributing structures. Five buildings in the District appear to have been used as barns that were built in the first decade of the Twentieth Century. Three of them are at 823, 900, and 904 Colfax Street. These barns are rectangular structures with gable roofs. The example at 900 Colfax Street has sliding barn doors on the side and an opening in the peak of the gable end.

There are 17 contributing coach houses in the District. The typical coach house is high style in design and a miniature of the generally large and substantial main house. One of the earliest examples was built ca. 1910; it is a companion piece to the simple, unornamented American Foursquare at 2015 Orrington Avenue. Another has broad bands of windows in its dormers and wide eaves to be compatible with the elegant Prairie style house designed by Ernest A. Mayo in 1912. A coach house with half timbering was built to match the house at 2206 Orrington Avenue. The coach house for the Colonial Revival house at 2252 Orrington Avenue was designed by Schmidt, Garden & Martin in 1914.

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The coach house is sheathed in clapboards and has multilight double-hung windows like the main house. Two of the District's grandest coach houses accompany the French Eclectic houses designed by Richard Powers. One, built of stone like the main house, accompanies the estate-size house built for Harley L. Clarke at 2603 Sheridan Road. The other French Eclectic coach house matches a large brick home located at 2637 Sheridan Place. It stands two stories and has a steeply pitched, hipped roof.

The District contains 348 garages with a handful dating from the first decade of the Twentieth Century. The history of garages dates from ca. 1904. The building was to be a house for the motorcar, and various architects' and builders' journals used various terms like "automobile house" to describe these new buildings that stored cars. After 1910, magazines abandoned that description and adopted the word French "garage," meaning "to shelter." Up until about 1920, most garages were designed in the image of a small house but did not necessarily match the main house. Garages could be ordered from catalogues and built by the do-it-yourselfer. As early as 1910, Radford's Architectural Company published the first garage plan book, advertising a variety of designs. The District contains many garages that were built after the main house was constructed and could have been ordered from manufacturers of ready-cut garages and built either by carpenters or by homeowners. Two examples may be found at 811 and at 818 Colfax Street. The garage at 811 is a simple frame structure, with a hipped roof and was built in 1911; the Craftsman house on the lot was constructed in 1907. The frame garage for 818, which still has its original hinged paneled doors, was built in 1910 to accompany the brick Craftsman house constructed in 1908.

By the 1920s, it was assumed that the house and garage should be in architectural harmony with each other. Builders looked to the house for architectural inspiration. Although early garages were set unobtrusively at the rear of residential lots, they were within visual proximity to the house and could often be seen from the street. Both the trade and popular press endorsed the design of garages as being beautiful buildings in their own right. The most interesting examples in the District mimic the materials and roof shape of the house and borrow details such as multi-paned windows, brackets, and roof shapes. There are many fine examples of harmonious garages throughout the District. Prairie Style garages, with triple bands of windows matching the main houses,

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both built in 1909, may be found at 619 and 627 Dartmouth Place. A beautiful brick Tudor Revival garage with a steep roofline matching that of the 1925 brick main house may be found at 630 Dartmouth Place. The stucco garage built to accompany the 1915 American Foursquare at 802 Ingleside Place has a similar roof pitch and similar canted walls. The 1912 brick garage matching the American Foursquare at 733 Lincoln Street is equally compatible.

As the automobile continued its surge in popularity, two-car garages became popular. The garage for the house at 2043 Orrington Avenue has a truncated roof pitch similar to that of the main house; both were built in 1928. A brick two-car garage with a tile roof was built to match the 1925 bungalow at 717 Central Street. Edgar O. Blake designed a beautiful double-gabled garage to match the house he designed at 720 Central Street.

In the twenties, the notion of attaching the garage to the house became popular though not as prevalent as it was later to become. Sometimes the garage was an integral design element with the house and visible from the street. A beautiful Tudor Revival example, with the arched opening surrounded by stone, may be found at 2881 Sheridan Place, built in 1923. In the District attached garages are sometimes located at the rear. This is true at 2637 Ridge Avenue, built in 1931. However, most garages in the District are free standing and face the alley at the rear of a narrow lot.

ARCHITECTS IN THE NORTHEAST EVANSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Many important architects practiced in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Howard Van Doren Shaw lived in Lake Forest, and George Maher lived in Kenilworth. Others, like Edgar O. Blake, Ernest A. Mayo, and Thomas E. Tallmadge, lived in Evanston. William Holabird was an Evanston resident who received worldwide acclaim for his role in developing designs for the early Chicago skyscraper. Holabird & Roche, one of Chicago's most prolific, most influential and most highly regarded architectural firms, was founded in the late 1880s; remains today as the firm of Holabird & Root. Holabird & Roche designed the W. Gifford Jones House at 2878 Sheridan Place in 1915.

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Charles Robert Ayars

Charles Robert Ayars (1861-1934) was born in Covington, Kentucky, and in 1883, moved to Evanston with his family. His father, James, was president of the Evanston Village Board of Trustees for several terms. Charles Ayars attended Northwestern University and after graduation joined the architectural firm of Holabird & Roche. In 1893, Ayars established his own office in Evanston at 605 Davis Street. Ayars specialized in residential architecture, preferring the organic designs of the Arts and Crafts Movement. In addition, he designed Annie May Swift Hall at Northwestern University and several small office buildings, including the Administration Building of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue (1910, addition 1920).

Ayars designed eleven buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, for all but two as architect for developer Thomas B. Carson. Three of the houses were on property owned by real estate developer Betsy A. Bridge, who with her husband George, was responsible for houses on the block bounded by Milburn and Central Streets and Orrington Avenue and Sheridan Road. Those houses are: two Gable Front buildings at 617 and 623 Milburn Street (1909) and a Craftsman style house at 631 Milburn Street (1909). Ayars designed two American Foursquares for Carson at 810 and 822 Colfax Street (1908), as well as two Craftsman style houses at 828 and 904 Colfax Street (1908). He also designed for Carson a Gable Front house at 900 Colfax Street (1908) and a Tudor Revival house at 818 Colfax Street (1908). His earliest house was the Queen Anne style Angie C. Griffin House, 1922 Orrington Avenue (1898). He also designed a fourth Craftsman style house for owner James A. James, 2127 Orrington Avenue (1903).

Edgar Ovet Blake

Edgar Ovet Blake (1866-1953) was born in Evanston and attended elementary school in South Evanston and Evanston Township High School. In 1881, he began working for Chicago architect John M. Van Osdel. Blake left the firm to attend the Art Institute of Chicago and completed his architectural studies in Paris. He received valuable experience working on the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 before settling into an architectural practice in Evanston. While the bulk of his practice was single-family residential architecture, Blake also designed office buildings, churches, and apartment houses. Blake was a versatile designer who worked in many of the architectural styles

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popular in the early Twentieth Century, although the majority of his buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District are in the Craftsman style.

Blake designed 25 houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Seven houses in the Craftsman style are: the Salon C. Bronson House, 2026 Orrington Avenue (1903); the John C. Scott House, 2030 Orrington Avenue (1903); the John A. Scott House, 2040 Orrington Avenue (1905); the John Gascoigne House, 1910 Orrington Avenue (1906); the A.R. Bates House, 617 Noyes Street (1912); the James A. Gascoigne House, 2255 Orrington Avenue (1913); and the Harry E. Brookby House, 720 Central Street (1924). Blake designed three Prairie style houses: the Harry E. Byram House, 2865 Sheridan Place (1912); the Mary H. Bovee House, 618 Colfax Street (1915); and the Arthur Burch House, 624 Colfax Street (1915); and a Two-flat for Ellen K. French and E.F. Bachtenkircher at 629 Garrett Place (1916). Three Blake-designed Mission style houses are: the Walter Dill Scott house, 2036 Orrington Avenue (1905); the Charles W. Spofford house, 2244 Orrington Avenue (1906); and the Addison B. Phipps house, 2121 Orrington Avenue (1909). Three Tudor Revival style houses are: the John A. Scott house, 2110 Orrington Avenue (1898); the Frederick C. Eiselin house, 2340 Orrington Avenue (1905); and the George O. Curme house, 629 Colfax Street (1907). Two American Foursquare houses designed by Blake are: the Ole Johnson house, 2608 Orrington Avenue (1900) and the Ernest V. Anderson house, 810 Ingleside Place (1916). Two Georgian Revival style houses are the James T. Fulker house, 2222 Orrington Avenue (1921) and the Christian Golee house, 2525 Orrington Avenue (1924). Blake also designed one Classical Revival house, the Ulysses S. Grant house, 2320 Orrington Avenue (1905). He also used the following building types: Bungalow, the Algie N. Simons house, 2319 Sherman Avenue (1907); Gable Front, the Mrs. Katherine E. Vernon house, 625 Clinton Place (1923); Two-flat, for Wilbur Cox, 2145 Sherman Avenue (1905).

Childs & Smith

Frank A. Childs (1875-1965) was born in Evanston and studied architecture at Armour Institute of Technology and in Paris. He formed a partnership with William Jones Smith (1881-1958) in Chicago in 1912. The firm specialized in the design of banks and schools and designed several large buildings in Chicago. The firm was the Chicago agent for the

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New York firm designing Northwestern University's Chicago McClintock campus (1926). Childs & Smith also designed the 1448 North Lake Shore Drive Building (1927), the American Bankers Insurance Co. Building (1929) and the American Dental Association Building (1943). In Evanston, the firm designed the second building of the State National Bank (demolished), Haven Middle School (1927), Nichols Middle School (1928-29), and the Mather Home (1950s).

Childs & Smith designed nine buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District and a Classical Revival addition to Orrington School (1931), also in the district. They designed three houses for developer Thomas B. Carson: Italian Renaissance Revival, 629 Noyes Street (1912); Gable Front, 731 Clinton Place (1912); and Tudor Revival, 727 Clinton Place (1912). The firm also designed three houses for developer James A. Wigginton on land owned by the Childs family: Tudor Revival, 815 Ridge Terrace (1915); Colonial Revival, 823 Ridge Terrace (1915); and No Style, 829 Ridge Terrace (1915). They designed a Colonial Revival house at 2351 Sherman Avenue (1941). The firm designed the Tudor Revival style house at 802 Clinton Place (1915). Childs & Smith is also listed on the building permit application for the D. H. Breidert House, 701 Ingleside Place (1960--noncontributing because of age).

Robert Seeley DeGolyer

Robert Seeley DeGolyer (1876-1952) was born and raised in Evanston. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1898. He returned to Chicago and set up practice in 1899. Between 1905 and 1915, DeGolyer was in charge of the office of Marshall & Fox (Chicago). He left in 1915 to establish his own firm, Robert S. DeGolyer & Co. DeGolyer designed the following buildings in Chicago: 200 East Pearson Street, Apartments (1916); the Pearson Hotel (1923); the DeWitt Hotel (1926); 1430 North Lake Shore Drive (1928); and 1242 North Lake Shore Drive (1929). From 1923 to 1943, he affiliated with another Evanstonian, Walter S. Stockton. Together, they designed the following Chicago buildings: 1120 North Lake Shore Drive (1925); 1320 North State Street (1926); and the Ambassador East Hotel (1927).

DeGolyer designed seven buildings in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, of which five were in the Colonial Revival style: the Hugh W. MacLean house, 2767 Sheridan

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Road (1919); the Burt T. Wheeler house, 2769 Sheridan Road (1920); the J.D.W. Archer house, 2747 Ridge Avenue (1921); and the Harry E. Byram house, 2848 Sheridan Place (1923). DeGolyer designed a Dutch Colonial Revival style house for Cary D. Terrell, 2751 Ridge Avenue (1921) and a French Eclectic style house for Walter M. Bond, 2757 Ridge Avenue (1921).

Fugard & Knapp

The firm of Fugard & Knapp designed four houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District between 1920 and 1924, including John Reed Fugard's (1866-1968) own home at 806 Clinton Place; Fugard privately designed a fifth house at 719 Central Street in 1927. Born in Newton, Iowa, he received his degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1910. He practiced in Chicago with George A. Knapp until 1925, when he joined in partnership with Frederick J. Thielbar. Specializing in the design of apartments and hotels, both firms were responsible for many handsome Chicago hotels. Fugard & Knapp designed the Belmont Hotel (1924), the Lake Shore Drive Hotel, later known as the Mayfair Regent (1923) and the Allerton Hotel (1924). Between 1924 and 1926, the successor firm of Thielbar and Fugard served as architects for the Jewelers Building.

George W. Maher

George Maher (1864-1926) was born in West Virginia. His family moved to Chicago and at age 13, Maher apprenticed to the office of Bauer & Hill. He then went to work with Joseph Lyman Silsbee, where he stayed until 1888, when he opened his own office. While he was in Silsbee's office, which after the Chicago Fire of 1871 was one of Chicago's largest and most productive firms, he met Frank Lloyd Wright. Like Wright, he struggled to create an original approach to American architecture. In 1887, he delivered a talk to the Chicago Architectural Sketch club entitled, "Originality in American Architecture." In 1893, Maher traveled to Europe to study and sketch, resuming his career upon his return in 1894. He had a successful career on the North Shore, doing most of his residential work in Kenilworth, where he lived. In Evanston, he designed the University Building, the first Patten Gymnasium (demolished) and Swift Hall of Engineering for Northwestern University. He also designed numerous homes, including a large stunning residence on Ridge Avenue for James A. Patten (demolished). Throughout Maher's career, while assimilating European, including Austrian Secessionist, influences, his

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architecture demonstrated a preference for symmetrical, blocky masses, solid masonry walls, and restrained ornamentation based on natural forms.

In the Northeast Evanston Historic District, at the height of his career, George Maher designed three houses for developer Betsy A. Bridge and built by Thomas B. Carson, in 1909. The two at 635 Milburn Street and 624 Central Street are stucco and Craftsman in design. With an overall simplicity and a broad overhang, the house on Central displays Maher's Prairie outlook. However, the house at 2505 Orrington Avenue is more typical of Maher's Prairie Style work. It is also stucco, but symmetrical, topped by a shallow hipped roof, and has a horizontal emphasis.

Ernest Alfred Mayo

Ernest Alfred Mayo (1865-1946) was born and educated in Birmingham, England. Before immigrating to the United States, Mayo practiced architecture briefly in South Africa. In the 1890s, Mayo settled in Evanston and set up his practice in Chicago, where he specialized in designing large houses. His imposing structures, primarily in the Tudor Revival style, appealed to the prosperous businessmen of the North Shore. In addition to designing 32 houses in Evanston, Mayo also designed the clubhouse for the Woman's Club of Evanston (1912). Other Evanston residents called on Mayo to remodel their "old-fashioned" houses to the more popular Tudor Revival style.

Mayo's son Peter B. (1895-1976) joined the firm in the late teens, and another son, Vivian, joined the firm in the late 1920s. Known as Mayo & Mayo, the firm continued to design substantial residences on the North Shore. In 1927 and 1929, Mayo & Mayo published portfolios of their work, in which they described their architectural philosophy: "In every home we build, we endeavor to truly represent the owners' ideas and tastes, make them practical and as beautiful as we may, in whatever style they prefer."

Mayo designed five houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Two houses are in the Prairie style: the Mrs. August Crawford House, 2735 Sheridan Road (1909) and the Willard E. Hotchkiss House, 714 Milburn Street (1909). Mayo also designed two Craftsman houses: a house for Betsy A. Bridge, 616 Central Street (1909) and the Charles W. James House, 2726 Sheridan Road (1912). The fifth house was the Sherman C.

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Kingsley House in the Tudor Revival style, 714 Milburn Street (1909). The firm of Mayo & Mayo designed two Tudor Revival style houses: the Dr. Budd C. Corbus House, 2746 Euclid Park Place (1922) and the Charles E. Mallers House, 2750 Sheridan Road (1927).

Robert Seyfarth

Robert Seyfarth designed two houses in the Northeast Evanston Historic District in 1909, while he was working for George Maher. The house at 630 Central Street is two doors from a Maher-designed house; the other is at 2514 Sheridan Road. Both were designed for Betsy A. Bridge and built by Thomas B. Carson. Although Seyfarth's name is on the permit for both, Maher's influence is profound, especially on the Sheridan Road house, which is built of stucco, is massive in form, has a broad cornice, and is simple in its detailing. Seyfarth was a fine architect who built numerous historical revival houses throughout the North Shore. His work is noted for its fine detailing.

Howard Van Doren Shaw

Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869-1926) is best known for his beautiful country houses that combine historical revival architecture with Craftsman detailing. Shaw was born in Chicago, attended Yale University, received his architecture degree at MIT, and traveled extensively in Europe to familiarize himself with historic architecture. Upon his return to the Chicago area in 1895, Shaw entered the office of William LeBaron Jenney as draftsman before opening up his own Chicago office. Among his most important commissions were Market Square in Lake Forest (1916), which is the prototype for all the North Shore's town centers; the Goodman Theater; the Quadrangle Club at the University of Chicago; Lake Shore Country Club in Glencoe; the Burnham Library of the Art Institute of Chicago; and numerous homes for a distinguished clientele (including Louis Swift, Edward L. Ryerson and A.G. Becker). He favored the Georgian, English Tudor and Italian Renaissance Revival styles, creating buildings that were beautifully crafted, simply detailed, and dignified. Although the majority of his country houses (over 30) are located in Lake Forest, where he lived, Shaw designed many residences throughout the North Shore, including Evanston.

Shaw designed two homes in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The Italian Renaissance Revival Carl E. Williams house, at 2233 Orrington Avenue, was built in

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1909. The Tudor Revival William E. Hall House was built at 2856 Sheridan Place in 1927. Shaw died in 1926, but his name was used on the 1927 building permit. It is likely Shaw designed the house, and his firm completed the work, with a member signing his office name on the permit application. Archibald S. Morphett, who worked in Shaw's office when Shaw died, designed six houses (at 810, 814, 818, 822, 826, and 830 Lincoln Street) in a variety of historical revival styles for builder-developer C.W. Johnson in 1925-1926.

Tallmadge and Watson

Thomas Eddy Tallmadge (1876-1940) and Vernon S. Watson (1879-1950) met while they were working in the office of D.H. Burnham and formed their own firm in 1905. Tallmadge, who had joined Burnham's staff after graduating from MIT in 1898, won the Chicago Architectural Club Traveling Scholarship to travel in Europe in 1904 and then went into partnership with Watson, a graduate of Armour Institute. Watson was probably the chief designer, yet Tallmadge is the better known because of his activities as a teacher and historian. He coined the name Chicago School (actually referring to the residential work of Frank Lloyd Wright and his contemporaries) in 1908 and in 1927 published *The Story of Architecture in Chicago*. In 1941, he wrote *Architecture in Old Chicago*. His firm is known for its ecclesiastical architecture (including the First Methodist Episcopal Church and the First Congregational Church, both in Evanston) although it initially specialized in residences, many located in Evanston, where Tallmadge lived, or in Oak Park, Watson's home.⁶⁷

The firm designed six residences in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The earliest, W.R. Peck's home at 625 Milburn Street, was built in 1908. Although it is predominantly Tudor Revival (and was later remodeled with Colonial Revival bays and a Colonial Revival entrance), the low-pitched roof, broad overhang and groupings of windows relate it to the Prairie style. The residence they designed (originally at 2501 Sheridan Road), now located at 2749 Euclid Place in 1913, has been moved twice and altered but remains Prairie Style in its window treatment and broad roofline. The engaged columns running up two floors are a stylistic feature characteristic of much of Tallmadge & Watson's early residential work. The Prairie Style brick house they designed at 2246 Orrington Avenue in 1915 has excellent integrity. The firm's later homes, built in the 1920s, are distinctly

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derived from historic styles. Both 2870 Sheridan Place (1926) and 586 Ingleside Park (1925) are Colonial Revival; 2430 Orrington (1927) is Tudor Revival.

Thomas Tallmadge served as a member Plan Committee of the Evanston Small Parks and Recreation Association, which published the 1917 Plan of Evanston, Evanston's first comprehensive plan. Tallmadge also designed Evanston's distinctive streetlights that were installed in 1931. Replicas of these lights currently stand in the District and throughout Evanston's residential areas.

Bertha Yarex Whitman

Bertha Yarex Whitman was one of a very small number of woman architects practicing in the Chicago area in the 1920s. There were only a handful, including Marion Mahoney, her predecessor, and Elizabeth Martini, her contemporary.

Bertha Whitman was a 1920 graduate of the University of Michigan. She paved the way for women at Dwight Perkins' firm, Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, serving as their first woman draftsman. Though licensed in 1926, she often found it difficult to work claiming (in the 1977 issue of *Michigan Alumnus*) that no one was interested in hiring women. Because she was the sole support of her family, she always maintained a full-time position in social work, never daring to be financially dependent on her architectural practice. However, she had a prolific practice, designing over 200 buildings, mostly private homes. She designed the handsome Tudor Revival house at 840 Lincoln Street in 1931.

LOCAL DEVELOPERS

Developers played a significant role in the growth and the look of northeast Evanston. The most prolific developers in the area were also Evanston residents. Some of these developers hired well-known architects to design their buildings, while others listed themselves as the architect of record. All, however, worked in the styles popular at the time of construction. In general, the developer-built houses were less grand and less lavishly ornamented than the architect-designed houses. The developers also followed

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different patterns in their developments. In some cases, the developers built entire blocks of buildings; in other cases, their houses were scattered. At times a developer would serve as contractor for another developer (Thomas B. Carson working for Betsy A. Bridge).

Thomas B. Carson

With 49 buildings to his credit, Thomas B. Carson was the most prolific developer in the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Carson worked in all styles, beginning in 1896 with a Queen Anne house at 2129 Sherman Avenue and concluding in 1924 with a Craftsman style house at 719 Monticello Place. Carson's favorite style seems to have been Craftsman, for he built 20 houses in that style. He built seven houses each in the American Foursquare and the Tudor Revival styles. He also built five Gable Front houses, four Colonial Revival style houses, two Prairie-style houses, two Italian Renaissance Revival style houses, and one bungalow.

Carson worked with the following architects on his projects: Charles R. Ayars (9 buildings), Paul F. Olsen (9 buildings), Childs & Smith (4 buildings), George W. Maher (2 buildings), Robert Seyfarth (2 buildings), and Joseph Bristle and Ernest A. Mayo (1 building each).

Charles A. Hemphill

Charles A. Hemphill was a prolific North Shore builder, who began building homes in the late 1920s, when he formed a successful full-service construction company. The business continued under the direction of his sons James and Robert until 1993. A job offer brought Charles A. Hemphill to Chicago from New York in 1924. Finding he was unhappy with his new position, Hemphill and his wife began building houses. He bought land on Grant Street in northwest Evanston for his own house, then began buying property a lot at a time and building houses to sell. In the early days of the firm, he always used architect Raymond Houlihan, a Beaux Arts-trained architect.

Hemphill developed an atypical approach to architect-designed construction. Usually a client approached an architect to design a house and then went out for bids, not knowing the anticipated costs; often the job would come in very high, and the client would have to scale back the project. Hemphill would tell a client what a house would cost before

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construction began. The total cost would be based on the amenities a client wanted. Hemphill was adroit at knowing costs; to ensure quality and pin down a price he made subcontractors his employees. He offered his clients high quality work and took the financial uncertainty out of architect-designed construction.

Charles A. Hemphill developed Milburn Park. He purchased the Windiknowe estate from Sarah Brown Deynzer and began building houses in 1937. The houses he built between 1937 and 1939 were typically constructed of lannon stone, a limestone from Lannon, Wisconsin, and were either French Eclectic or Tudor Revival. None of the houses looked alike, but they were compatible in style and scale. They cost between \$18,000 and \$35,000, appealing to an upper-middle class clientele. During these years, Hemphill's office was located at 518 Davis Street in downtown Evanston. After the war, Hemphill built one more house in Milburn Park. In 1946, Houlihan designed the it in the Colonial Revival style, like the majority of homes, large and small, built after World War II.

Hemphill continued to build in the Northeast Evanston Historic District after World War II. Between 1954 and 1956, Edward Marks, who had been Raymond Houlihan's assistant, designed several ranch houses in the 2600 block of Sheridan Road and the 600 Block of Clinton Place. In these later years, the firm moved to Skokie, Wilmette and ultimately to Northfield. Marks designed one more house in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, in 1960, when J.D. Hemphill. was in charge of construction.⁶⁸

Carl W. Johnson

Carl W. Johnson (C.W. Johnson) built houses in northeast Evanston between 1916 and 1935. Like Carson, Johnson worked with architects, in particular Archibald S. Morphett (6 buildings) and Bertha Yarex Whitman (1 building). Reflecting the later dates of Johnson's activity are the revival styles he chose for his houses: Italian Renaissance Revival (5 buildings), Tudor Revival (5 buildings), Colonial Revival (5 buildings), and French Eclectic (1 building). His earliest buildings were six in the Craftsman style and one American Foursquare.

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S.S. Neal

S.S. Neal, who advertised himself in the Evanston papers as an architect, was the earliest resident/developer. Between 1893 and 1895, Neal built nine Queen Anne style houses at 2119, 2123, 2125, 2131, 2135, 2137, 2147, 2149, and 2151 Sherman Avenue.

James T. Tait

James T. Tait built houses all over Evanston. He was active in northeast Evanston between 1898 and 1915 and listed himself as architect on all the permits. Tait built four houses in the Queen Anne style, including a trio at the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Noyes Street: 2233, 2235, and 2237 Sherman Avenue. Using 2237 Sherman Avenue as a model, Tait exhibited sensitivity in design not usually associated with developers. Aware of the prominence of the corner site, Tait "flipped" the 2237 Sherman Avenue design, creating a "bookend" with 2235 Sherman in between. For the 2233 Sherman Avenue design, Tait added a verandah that gently wrapped around the corner without a right angle, to integrate 2233 Sherman Avenue with the houses to the north and east. For further emphasis, he located the porch stairs, not directly in line with the front door as expected, but facing the corner.⁶⁹ Tait also built four houses of the Gable Front type, five American Foursquare style houses and one Dutch Colonial Revival style house.

James Wigginton

In the twenty years that James Wigginton built houses in northeast Evanston, he worked with nine architects: Edgar O. Blake (5 buildings), Harry Bergen Wheelock (2 buildings), Childs & Smith (3 buildings), and one building each with Robert DeGolyer, Charles R. Ayars, Lowe & Bollenbacher, Schmidt, Garden & Martin, and Howard Van Doren Shaw. Wigginton built houses in the following styles: Tudor Revival (5 buildings), Craftsman (5 buildings), Colonial Revival (4 buildings), Prairie (2 buildings), and one each in American Foursquare, Mission, Georgian Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, and that ever enigmatic No Style.

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CONTEXT

Evanston has two other single-family residence historic districts, the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, and the Evanston Ridge Historic District, listed in 1983. The Northeast Evanston Historic District, which represents a later period in Evanston's history, compares favorably to the Lakeshore and Ridge districts in architectural design and integrity. The Northeast Evanston Historic District, with 546 primary structures, is the largest of the three; the Lakeshore Historic District contains 257 significant and contributing structures (under the old designations), and the Ridge Historic District contains 397 primary structures. When the Lakeshore and Ridge districts were documented, however, the National Park Service did not require the inclusion of secondary structures. Therefore, only the number of primary structures is used in the comparisons.

Both the Lakeshore and the Northeast districts abut Lake Michigan, while the spine of the Ridge district is Ridge Avenue, the historic Green Bay Road. Each district exhibits a strong sense of place, distinct from that of the other districts. Although all three districts have buildings that date from the 1860s to the 1930s and later, the Lakeshore and Ridge districts contain a larger number of late Nineteenth Century buildings than the Northeast Evanston Historic District. The Northeast district demonstrates the progression of building styles and types of the first third of the Twentieth Century, best indicated by the 94 Colonial Revival style buildings, as well as its representation of bungalows and Craftsman style buildings. Queen Anne and Italianate style buildings are more prevalent in the Lakeshore and Ridge districts.

Prospective homeowners in the Northeast Evanston Historic District hired architects who had designed buildings in the Lakeshore and Ridge districts. Fourteen architects designed buildings in both the Northeast Evanston Historic District and in the Ridge Historic District. They are: Allen & Webster, Charles R. Ayars, Edgar O. Blake, Robert S. DeGolyer, Holabird & Roche, George Klewer, Stephen A. Jennings, George W. Maher, Ernest A. Mayo, Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, Peter C. Stewart, Tallmadge & Watson Ernest Woodyatt, and William Carbys Zimmerman. Seven of those architects also designed buildings in the Lakeshore District. They are: Charles R. Ayars, Edgar O. Blake,

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Robert S. DeGolyer, Stephen A. Jennings, Ernest A. Mayo (the largest concentration of his work), Tallmadge & Watson, and Ernest Woodyatt. Three additional architects designed buildings in both the Northeast and the Lakeshore districts: John Reed Fugard, Robert Rae, and Howard Van Doren Shaw. Builder Thomas B. Carson was responsible for houses in all three districts.

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Endnotes

¹ The Tallmadge streetlights were replaced with replicas of the original fixtures in the early 1980s.

² The permit date of 1927 is puzzling because Howard Van Doren Shaw died in 1926. Perhaps the building was designed while Shaw was alive and completed by members of his firm who continued his practice. One member of the firm, Archibald Morphett, designed six houses for developer C. W. Johnson in the 800 block of Lincoln Street in 1925-26.

³ Jeffery Charles, "Land and Learning," *Chicago History*, Winter 1994-95, 7.

⁴ Harvey B. Hurd and Robert D. Sheppard, eds., History of Evanston, 181.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 300.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 17-18.

⁷ Donald J. Terras, The Grosse Point Lighthouse, 27 & 45.

⁸ Hurd and Sheppard, 183.

⁹ Clarence W. Hatch, ed., History of Evanston Township High School: First Seventy-five Years, 1883-1958, 7-8.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 12.

¹¹ Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green, Evanston, A Pictorial History, 45.

¹² Hurd and Sheppard, 305.

¹³ "Utopia in Bricks and Mortar," *Evanston Press*, September 6, 1890, 1.

¹⁴ Hurd and Sheppard, 297-98.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 299.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 303-309.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 306.

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¹⁸ Judy Fiske, "Northeast Evanston Historic District House Walk," October 3, 1998, 9.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Andrew Fiske, "Evanston Historical Society 1993 House Walk," Evanston Historical Society, 14-15.

²² Evanston Plan Commission, Land Use Part I of the Source book on the Comprehensive General Plan of Evanston, Illinois, 8.

²³ Ibid., 22.

²⁴ Hurd and Sheppard., 300.

²⁵ Michael H. Ebner, Creating Chicago's North Shore, 114-119.

²⁶ James J. Buckley, The Evanston Railway Company Bulletin 28, 12-14.

²⁷ Campbell, 23.

²⁸ Ibid., 61.

²⁹ Hurd and Sheppard, 300.

³⁰ Campbell, 65.

³¹ Hurd and Sheppard, 421.

³² Paul Sprague, "National Register Nomination of Roycemore School," 1987, Section 8, 2-3.

³³ Subdivision Map, Village of Evanston, 1875.

³⁴ Arthur Herbert Wilde, Northwestern University, A History 1855-1905.

³⁵ Obituary, Evanston Review, December 6, 1945.

³⁶ Scott, A Pictorial History of Northwestern University, 1851-1951.

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³⁷ Ad for Quinlan & Tyson (Realtors), The Evanston Press, October 9, 1909.

³⁸ Article, The Evanston Index, September 25, 1909.

³⁹ Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green, "National Register Nomination of the Edward Kirk Warren House and Garage" 1985, 3-4.

⁴⁰ Mary B. McWilliams, "Evanston Historical Society 1995 House Walk," Evanston Historical Society, 1995, 14.

⁴¹ "Upholding Zoning Law," Evanston Review, December 24, 1925, 5.

⁴² Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, 200.

⁴³ Ibid., 268.

⁴⁴ John S. Poppeliers, Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz, What Style Is It?, 24.

⁴⁵ McAlester, 268.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ These are just a few examples of homes built by Northwestern. When the school decided on their location in Evanston, they purchased more land than was necessary to accommodate the campus. They used the additional land to provide income to the new university through the lease and sale of lots or houses they built on their property.

⁴⁸ McAlester, 454.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Clifford Edward Clark Jr., The American Family House, 146.

⁵¹ McAlester, 440.

⁵² Ibid., 410.

⁵³ Mark Alan Hewitt, The Architect & the American Country House, 58.

⁵⁴ McAlester, 388.

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⁵⁵ Ibid., 398.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Stephan C. Gordon, How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory, 76.

⁵⁸ Alice Edwards Novak and Karen Lang Kummer, "The Architectural/Historic Resources of Quincy's Northeast Neighborhood, Survey Report, Phase Two."

⁵⁹ A considerable amount of this discussion on defining vernacular architecture is drawn from the draft of "National Register Bulletin: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture" prepared by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, Edited by Barbara Wyatt, Madison, Wisconsin, April, 1987.

⁶⁰ John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian and Douglas K Meyer, Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, 157.

⁶¹ Ibid., 159.

⁶² Evanston Historical Society, "Evanston Historical Society 1993 House Walk," 9.

⁶³ Jakle, 141.

⁶⁴ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "The All-American Family House," Old-House Journal. November-December 1995, 28-33.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 29.

⁶⁶ This background material is largely taken from Jakle, pp. 170-173; he quotes Gwendolyn Wright, *Moralism and the Model Home: Comestic Architecture and Cultural Conflict in Chicago, 1873-1913*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980, p.3.

⁶⁷ H. Allen Brooks, The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries, 102.

⁶⁸ James Hemphill, phone interview by Susan Benjamin, January 21, 1999.

⁶⁹ Judy Fiske, "Northeast Evanston Historic District House Walk," October 6, 1998, p. 8.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of Orrington Avenue and Emerson Street go west along the north line of Emerson Street to the east line of the first alley west of Orrington Avenue. Proceed north along the east line of said alley, crossing Foster Street to the north line of Foster Street. Then proceed east to the west line of 715 Foster Street. Go north along the west line of 715 Foster Street to the north line of 715 Foster Street. Go west to the east line of the alley first west of Orrington Avenue. Proceed north along the east line of said alley to a point 100 feet south of the south right-of-way line of Simpson Street (also the south property line of 718-24 Simpson Street). Proceed west along the south property line of 718-24 Simpson Street and 2039 Sherman Avenue crossing Sherman Avenue to the west line of Sherman Avenue. Go north along the west line of Sherman Avenue to the north line of the alley first south of Colfax Street. Then go west along the north line of said alley (also being the south property line of 802 to 822 Colfax Street) to the east line of Noyes Court. Then go south along said east line a distance of 37.81 feet to an intersection with the eastward extension of the rear property lines of 828 to 908 Colfax Street. Proceed west along said eastward extension and the rear property lines of 828 to 908 Colfax Street to an intersection with the east line of the Chicago Transit Authority elevated line. Then go northwesterly along the east line of the Chicago Transit Authority elevated line to its intersection with the east line of Ridge Avenue. Then proceed northeasterly and northerly following the east line of Ridge Avenue crossing Lincoln Street, Milburn Street, Ridge Terrace, Central Street, Clinton Place, Monticello Place, Ingleside Place, Sheridan Road and Sheridan Place to the north property line of 2895 Sheridan Place. Then go east along the north lines of 2895 to 2837½ Sheridan Place. Then proceed south along the east line of 2837½ Sheridan Place to its intersection with the north line of 2837 Sheridan Place. Then proceed east along the north property line of 2837 Sheridan Place to its intersection with the east line of said lot (also being the shoreline of Lake Michigan). Then go southeast along said shoreline to the south line of 2837 Sheridan Place. Then proceed southwest along the south lot line of 2837 Sheridan Place to the east line of Sheridan Place. Then go southeasterly along the east

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line of Sheridan Place to the north line of 2831 Sheridan Place. Then go east along the north property line of 2831 Sheridan Place to its intersection with the east line of said parcel. Then proceed south and southeasterly, crossing Terry Place, along the east lines of 2831 and 2829 Sheridan Place to an intersection with the south property line of 2829 Sheridan Place. Then go west to the east line of Sheridan Place. Then go south to the northeast corner of Sheridan Place and Sheridan Road. Then proceed east along the north line of Sheridan Road to its intersection with the north line of Isabella Street. Continue east along the north line of Isabella Street, crossing Lakeside Court, to its intersection with the shoreline of Lake Michigan. Then follow the Lake Michigan shoreline proceeding in a southeasterly direction to the north line of Milburn Street extended east. Then go west to a point 175 feet east of the east line of Sheridan Road, also being the east property line of 2437 Sheridan Road extended north. Proceed south along said line to the south property line of 2437 Sheridan Road. Then proceed west along said line crossing Sheridan Road to the west line of Sheridan Road. Then go south along the west line of Sheridan Road to the northwest corner of Sheridan Road and Lincoln Street. Then go west along the north line of Lincoln Street to the west line of the first alley east of Orrington Avenue, extended north. Then go south, crossing Lincoln Street and continuing south along the west line of said alley to an intersection with the south line of the first alley north of Colfax Street. Then go east along the south line of said alley to an intersection with the west line of the vacated alley first west of Sheridan Road. Then proceed south along the west line of said alley, crossing Colfax Street. Continue along the west line of the public alley first west of Sheridan Road to the north line of Dartmouth Place. Then go west along the north line of Dartmouth Place to the west line of 617 Dartmouth Place. Then go south, crossing Dartmouth Place and continuing along the east property line of 630 Dartmouth Place to an intersection with the north line of the first alley south of Dartmouth Place. Then go east along the north line of said alley to its intersection with the west line of the first alley west of Sheridan Road. Then proceed south along said west line crossing Noyes Street to the intersection of said alley with the north line of Haven Street. Then go west along the north line of Haven Street to an intersection with the northerly extension of the east line of the alley first east of Orrington Avenue. Then go south along the east line of said alley to the north line of 629 Garrett Place. Then go east along the north property lines of 629 and 625 Garrett Place to the east line of 625 Garrett Place. Then go south along the east property line of 625 Garrett Place

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and said east line extended, crossing Garrett Place to the south line of Garrett Place. Then go east to the point of intersection with the west line of the first alley west of Sheridan Road. Then go south along the west line of said alley to the north line of Library Place. Then go west along the north line of Library Place to the northward extension of the original east line of 620 Library Place, a point approximately 325 feet east of the east line of Orrington Avenue. Then proceed south along said northward extension and the original east line of 620 Library Place to the south line of 620 Library Place, a point approximately 145 feet south of the south line of Library Place. Then proceed east along said line located at the rear of 620 and 626 Library Place to the east line of 628 Library Place. Proceed south to the south line of 628 Library Place. Then go west along the south line of 628 Library Place, crossing the first alley east of Orrington Avenue, to the west line of said alley. Then go south along the west line of said alley and the west line extended to an intersection with the south line of Foster Street, also being the northeast corner of 634 Foster Street. Then go south along the east property line of 634 Foster Street to an intersection with the south line of said property. Then go west along the south lines of 634 Foster Street and 1941 Orrington Avenue. Continue west, crossing Orrington Avenue, to an intersection with the west line of Orrington Avenue. Then proceed south along the west line of Orrington Avenue to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The edges of the Northeast Evanston Historic District largely reflect land use changes and development policies that came to fruition beginning in the 1950s and 1960s. The boundaries of the Northeast Evanston Historic District are defined by a combination of physical barriers, institutional uses, changes in land use, and building age.

Lake Michigan defines the eastern boundary of the District from the northern edge of the District to approximately Milburn Street. (A few houses along the shoreline north of Sheridan Road have been excluded from the District boundary because they were built after 1950.) South of Milburn Street, the original Lake Michigan shoreline has been lost due to expansion of Evanston's water plant, and development of Northwestern

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University's landfill campus in the 1960s and early 1970s. The Evanston water plant defines the eastern boundary between Milburn Street and Lincoln Street.

South of Lincoln Street, Northwestern University represents a distinct change in character from the residential character of the Northeast Evanston Historic District and establishes the remainder of the eastern boundary. While some property owned by Northwestern University is included in the Northeast Evanston Historic District, most of this property is improved with buildings originally built as single-family houses before 1930. The Northwestern University property included within the Northeast Evanston Historic District boundaries is governed by Evanston's T1 Transitional campus zoning district, which was created to maintain a buffer between more intensive campus-related uses and the single-family residential neighborhood to the west. Campus uses fronting on Sheridan Road and excluded from the Historic District include a mix of parking lots, tennis courts, converted houses and recent construction. This portion of the campus generally lacks the residential integrity of the buildings located west of the first alley west of Sheridan Road, which generally defines the eastern boundary of this portion of the District.

The Northwestern University campus also defines the southern boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District. Two residential quadrangles, located south of Emerson Street, which forms the southern boundary of the District west of Orrington Avenue, contain sorority and fraternity houses and dormitories built in 1926 to house Northwestern students. Orrington Avenue's termination at Emerson Street reflects land use and traffic policies implemented in the 1960s to keep downtown traffic out of the residential neighborhood that forms the Northeast Evanston Historic District, and allow Northwestern University to expand its campus.

Between Emerson Street and Colfax Street, the western boundary of the Northeast Evanston Historic District is established by a transition from single-family buildings that make up the bulk of the District to multifamily buildings, most of which were built between 1950 and 1970. Here, age and residential building type combine to define the District's edge. The Chicago Transit Authority's elevated rail line forms a portion of the District's western boundary, from the alley south of Colfax Street to Ridge Avenue. Evanston Hospital, related medical uses and the National-Louis University campus

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generally define the western boundary of the District from Lincoln Street on the south to Sheridan Place on the north. The intensity of these uses has steadily increased over the last several decades and forms a natural boundary in terms of land use, physical character, and intensity of development.

A small residential enclave located on the west side of Sheridan Road between Evanston Hospital and National-Louis University was excluded from the Northeast Evanston Historic District, even though its period of development was similar to that of the Northeast Evanston Historic District for two reasons. First, lot sizes are smaller than those typical of the district. Second, the development of this area is more related to the construction of the North Shore Sanitary Channel and subsequent development of a golf course and open space along its shoreline.

The northern and northeastern edges of the District are defined by newer residential development, generally after 1950. Additionally, Roslyn Place, which lies just to the north of Sheridan Place, lacks sidewalks, which are a defining feature all of the other streets within the Northeast Evanston Historic District.

UTM

- 5. East -- 443900, North -- 4656500
- 6. East -- 443780, North -- 4655560
- 7. East -- 443780, North -- 4655560
- 8. East -- 443650, North -- 4655560
- 9. East -- 443600, North -- 4655900
- 10. East -- 443420, North -- 4656450
- 11. East -- 443380, North -- 4656660
- 12. East -- 443530, North -- 4657650

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NOMINATION FORM PREPARATION

The nomination of the Northeast Evanston Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places was a project undertaken and funded by the Northeast Evanston Historic District Association (NEHDA) with the assistance of consultants:

Susan S. Benjamin
Historic Certification Consultants
1105 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622

Jeanne Kamps Lindwall
Camiros, Ltd.
411 South Wells Street
Chicago, IL 60607

The following individuals were actively involved in the preparation of this nomination form. Their roles are described below:

Susan S. Benjamin	Architectural Styles
Mary B. McWilliams	Historical Narrative and Development Context
Jeanne Kamps Lindwall	Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification
Mark Burnette	Historical Research and Development Context
Judy Fiske	Survey, Research, and Photography
James N. McGuire	Graphics
Deborah McDowell	Survey and Research

Northeast Evanston Historic District



PHOTO KEY

- ◆ District Boundary
- ▼ Streetscape
- Residential
- Non-Residential

L A K E

