

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic EVANSTON RIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Most of that part of central Evanston covering \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Ridge, Asbury and Wesley avenues, roughly from Main Street  
to Emerson Street \_\_\_ vicinity of

state code county code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Various

street & number

city, town \_\_\_ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cook County Courthouse

street & number 118 N. Clark Street

city, town Chicago state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Evanston, Cook County  
title 2. Illinois Historic Landmark Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes \_\_\_ no  
3. Evanston Preservation Commission Surveys

date 1. 10/72; 2. 6/75; 3. 1979-81 \_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records 1., 2. 405 E. Washington 3. 2100 Ridge Avenue

city, town 1., 2., Springfield, IL 3. Evanston, IL state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance (Summary)

The focus of the Evanston Ridge Historic District is the ridge formed along the shore line of geologic Lake Chicago during the Calumet Stage as the melting glaciers retreated. Its character is the result of the pattern of settlement on the highest (and therefore, driest) land by the pioneers who came in the 1830s and 1840s and its subsequent development as one of Evanston's aristocratic neighborhoods. A standard grid pattern was imposed over the historical path of the ridge and after the town was platted in 1854 and the railroad made downtown Chicago easily accessible, merchants, professionals, and those who made their fortunes from the advances of the Industrial Revolution and its effects on the munificent bounty of the Midwest came to the ridge to live. They commissioned locally prominent builders and well-known architects to build their suburban villas and comfortable houses. The area continued to develop homogeneously, largely determined by its topography and familial associations, and later by the enforcement of the first zoning code in the state. The strong visual impact of the district, composed almost entirely of single-family residences of consistently fine design and high integrity on large lots, is enhanced by generous setbacks, well-maintained lawns, parkways lined with ornamental street lights designed by noted architect Thomas Eddy Tallmadge, and mature trees that arch gracefully over the streets. Modern intrusions are few, but occasionally interspersed and usually comparable in scale with their older neighbors.

Evanston, located about twelve miles north of Chicago on the Lake Michigan shore, grew from a small settlement of 330 people in the Grosse Point Precinct in 1840 to a small city with a population of 73,706 in 1980. Landlocked by the city of Chicago and the suburbs of Skokie and Wilmette, Evanston has an area of approximately 8.5 square miles. According to the 1980 Census, Evanston is the eighth largest city in Illinois, outranked by Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Springfield, Aurora, Decatur, and Joliet. To the modern observer Evanston appears flat; however, the land gradually rises from 585 feet along the lakeshore to 600 feet along Chicago and Hinman avenues as well as on the Northwestern University campus, described by some early writers as a "high bluff." About a mile inland the land looms up to 610-15 feet above sea level. This "high" ground was left when the waters of geological Lake Chicago, which had been fed by the retreating glaciers, receded, forming ridges along the successive shore lines. That left by the third or Calumet Stage came to be known as "the ridge" in Evanston, later formalized by the name of Ridge Avenue; closer to the lake, Chicago and Hinman avenues lie along the ridge of the Tolleston Stage. These two ridges formed the two branches of the Green Bay Trail, established as Green Bay Road between the forts in Chicago and Green Bay, Wisconsin, by an Act of Congress on June 15, 1832. These areas of "high" ground determined the pattern of settlement, for between them lay lower areas that were often water-logged and swampy and had to be negotiated by boat. No visible traces remain today because the early settlers quickly set about ditching and draining in order to reclaim the land.

The area along the lakefront developed after Northwestern University was established. Once the trustees acquired Dr. John H. Foster's lakeshore farm for the site of their Methodist school and Andrew J. Brown bought the James Carney tract further west on the ridge, the land was platted. The Plan of Evanston was submitted to Cook County Judge Henry L. Rucker and recorded by the County Clerk on July 27, 1854 (see fig.1). It limits extended south to what would become Dempster Street and west to include what would become both sides of Ashland Avenue. As the university grew, so did the town, and many of the professors chose the area south of the campus as the place to build their homes; it is now a part of the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District, entered on the National Register of Historic Places on September 29, 1980.

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7. Description (continued)

However, it was to the highest ground that the pioneers came in the 1830s and 1840s. Lying west and south of the present central business district, the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District is focused on the high ground running north and south along Ridge and Asbury avenues, extending west to the boundary of the 1854 plat and several blocks north and south beyond the original platted limits; its irregular pattern follows the areas of historic settlement largely determined by the topography. As the pioneer community grew, the original settlers were joined and sometimes displaced by Chicago commission merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and other professionals who established homes here owing to the ready availability of rail transportation after 1854. Others connected with Northwestern University chose to live on the ridge. As a result, the area developed in a homogeneous fashion and became distinguished by fine residential architecture designed by important builders and architects from the 1860s through the 1920s. In Sheppard and Hurd's History of Northwestern University and Evanston (1906), realtor Frank M. Elliot (who lived on the east side at Sheridan Road and Lake Street) explained that "there has always been more or less of a good natured rivalry between the East and West Side property owners, the railroads passing through the middle of the city being the dividing line ... Values are about equally divided on both sides ... This, however, was not true in the early days. The finest residences were on the West Side, and the value of Ridge Avenue lots was considered twice as great as that of lots in the Lake district."

The overall street layout reflects the standard grid pattern except for the path of Ridge Avenue, which follows its own geological and historical ancestors. As Everett Chamberlin noted, "Evanston differs from many suburbs-- notably lake-shore suburbs -- in respect to the manner in which it is laid out. Its streets run at right angles, and show no suspicion of a curve to the right or left ... the curved lines which form the distinguishing traits of some suburbs met with no approval. Evanston bears the stamp of its devoutly-inclined founders." Ridge and Asbury avenues lie on the crest of the ridge. As the original settlers sold and subdivided their lands, the prime property on the west ridge (as the west side of Ridge Avenue and the rest of the highest ground came to be called) formed large estates that often covered entire blocks. As the land falls off to either side the high standard of development continued. When the Town of Evanston was incorporated on December 29, 1863, the western boundary was fixed at Wesley Avenue (thereby excluding from local taxation the undeveloped land at the western edge of the original plat) and the southern at Hamilton and Crain streets. When the Village of South Evanston was incorporated on January 4, 1873, Crain Street became the dividing line between Evanston and South Evanston west of the railroad tracks. The two remained separate villages until February 20, 1892, when the citizens of both voted to have Evanston annex its southern neighbor. The major issue was water: South Evanston's pumps supplied inadequate pressure to the residents of the west ridge and the sewers discharged into the lake about 600 feet from the pumping station, contaminating the water supply, while Evanston installed its first Holly engine in 1874, a second in 1886, and ran its intake pipe to a submerged crib 2,600 feet from shore. Within the proposed district the relic of the separate identities of the two villages is preserved by the jog in Asbury Avenue at Crain Street: to the north Asbury Avenue corresponds to its location platted in 1854, and to the south it lies on the range line that divides Section 24-41-13 from Section 19-41-14 and corresponds to the way in which subdivisions were platted in South Evanston. The north-south axis is strongly reinforced by the siting of those houses facing Ridge and Asbury avenues; however, some of the east-west streets -- Church Street, Davis Street, and Greenwood Street--developed according to the way in which lots were laid out in the 1854 plat.

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7. Description (continued)

In keeping with the fine residential character of the area in 1890 the Village Trustees banned wooden sidewalks east of Wesley Avenue and south of Emerson Street and designated Ridge Avenue a "pleasure drive" or boulevard to correspond with the status of Sheridan Road. Attempts to open Ashland Avenue between Church and Grove streets began in 1886, but the ordinance was not passed until 1889. Ashland's subsequent development spurred the opening in 1891 of Davis Street west of Wesley Avenue and the development of the "prairie." Dempster Street from Chicago Avenue to the ridge was opened by condemnation in 1882, but the ridge property owners fought a long battle to keep it from connecting with segments further west. The first ordinance was passed in 1889, another in 1894, but Dempster Street between Ridge and Asbury avenues was not opened until June 1901.

Frame structures predominate, reflecting the days when sailing ships brought in huge cargoes of lumber from Michigan and Wisconsin and unloaded at the Davis Street pier. Several Italianate houses of masonry construction were built when Lyons Brick Works was turning out 40,000 bricks a day; brick and stone structures of a later date are scattered through the district. Shingled and stuccoed houses add to the pleasing variety. The district also contains the only grout structure remaining in Evanston (no. 384).

The way in which blocks developed depended upon who owned them. Those who bought whole blocks at a time usually picked the most prominent site: the center if they retained ownership of the whole block, a corner if they sold the other lots; however, what may have been described as a corner in the 1870s is now a mid-block location because the adjacent land was sold decades later. Developers who built several houses on a block at the same time often chose to build near the center of the block, leaving the corners for those who might pay a premium for the property and build their own houses. Thus, it is not unusual to find Queen Anne houses next door to Italianates, which often have Prairie School neighbors on the other side. This pleasing variety of architectural styles establishes neighborhood growth with a sense of time and continuity. House moving also played a role within the district: some of the earlier, ruder structures were moved elsewhere as the area became more fashionable and as their owners amassed greater wealth and could afford to build grander and more up-to-date homes. Some were moved within the district itself; others were moved from areas just outside the district that were once totally residential but stood in the way of the westward expansion of the business district along Davis Street.

Architectural styles that contribute to the varied fabric within the district are those current in Chicago and suburbs from the 1860s through the late 1920s--Victorian Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Prairie School, and several revival styles--with no one predominant. Among the earliest remaining houses in the district are simple balloon-frame vernacular structures (no. 174) as well as more elaborate Victorian cottages by local builders (nos. 28, 144, 363). Italianate houses, both of frame and masonry, are scattered throughout the district (nos. 5, 17, 30, 68, 70, 147, 221, 250, 283, et al.). The most prominent residential example of the Second Empire Style in Evanston is within the proposed district (no. 77), although two others offer the pretense: one is the rear portion of a curious pastiche (no. 35) and the other acquired a mansard roof in a later remodeling (no. 49). Several houses by Evanston's so-called first resident architect -- Asa Lyon -- are located within the district, three remodeled beyond recognition as his work (nos. 23, 32, 379), but one of outstanding integrity (no. 40). Gracious Queen Anne houses abound, designed by important architects of the period: Stephen A. Jennings

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(nos. 79, 82, 293, 343); Edbrooke & Burnham (no. 187); Raeder, Coffin & Crocker (nos. 69, 72); Robert C. Fletcher (nos. 85, 115); William A. Otis (no. 18); Edward Townsend Mix (no. 103); William W. Boyington (nos. 104, 108); Joseph Lyman Silsbee (no. 107); A. M. F. Colton (no. 148); Harry Bergen Wheelock (no. 191). Three imposing churches completed during 1891 and 1892 were designed by important architects: St. Mark's Episcopal Church by Holabird & Roche (no. 366), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church by Stephen A. Jennings (no. 292), and Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church by Burnham & Root (no. 285). St. Mark's commands a site on the east side of Ridge Avenue. St. Mary's and Emmanuel lie back to back on the east side of Oak Avenue, facing Lake and Greenwood streets respectively: with their parish houses they form a complex rich in color, texture, and massing unequalled in Evanston. Works by Myron Hunt show his progression from the late Queen Anne period through the Craftsman tradition and the Prairie School (nos. 83, 96, 98, 100, 121, 152, 153, 339, 347, 378, 381, 383, 392). Others working in the Prairie School idiom were Tallmadge & Watson (nos. 1, 3, 20, 267); Charles R. Ayars (nos. 2, 105, 135, 155); Walter Burley Griffin (nos. 62, 109, 126); Dwight H. Perkins (nos. 170, 171); George W. Maher (nos. 99, 172); Paul V. Hyland (nos. 169, 173); and Charles J. Hancox (nos. 149, 150, 373). The district also has a collection of structures remodeled at the hand of dentist Alfred W. Hebert, who long admired the work of his friend Frank Lloyd Wright. Hebert bought several houses built during the nineteenth century and remodeled them in a Wrightian manner to within an inch of their lives; he may have had some professional advice, but most of the exteriors are naive stuccoed and banded hybrids whose details betray the origins of the structures beneath and lack the control of an architect-designed remodeling. Concurrent with the Prairie School ran various revival styles. Pond & Pond perhaps hinted at what was to come in a masonry essay in incipient Georgian Revival with Queen Anne roots (no. 73), while others by William Carbys Zimmerman (nos. 325, 333), Tallmadge & Watson (no. 177), Holabird & Roche (no. 377), George W. Maher (no. 348), and Chester H. Walcott (no. 45) represent the maturation of the style. Ernest A. Mayo, who lived within the district, remodeled several houses; although he is more closely associated with the Tudor and other revival styles, he was also influenced by the Prairie School (no. 222). Nor were the high standards set by the architect-designed houses compromised by the works commissioned by real estate developers and built by carpenters and contractors from the earliest days on; within the district are houses by Luther L. Greenleaf (no. 363), George Bradley (nos. 228, 230), James C. Connor (no. 243), William C. Pocklington (no. 179), Sylvester S. Neal (nos. 236, 246), and Thomas B. Carson (nos. 313, 315).

Lots in the district are relatively large and deep, ranging from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres to less than a tenth of an acre, with quarter-acre lots the average. Setbacks are surprisingly generous and more or less uniform, although several houses that are sited somewhat closer to the front property line than others on the same block betray their greater age. After discussion of a "building line" as necessary for appearances was initiated in 1891, when much of the area had already developed, some houses were actually moved back several feet to correspond with others on the block. The absence of fences in most of the front yards also adds to the open and spacious feeling. On a block-to-block basis houses are generally harmonious in size, scale, and proportions. Those smaller or larger than their neighbors call attention to the fact that they were probably moved, or radically antedate or postdate the rest of the area. Land use in the district is devoted almost entirely to large,

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7. Description (continued)

2-2½ story, single-family, owner-occupied, detached residences, interspersed with a number of double houses, one rowhouse, one small apartment building, a convent, churches and schools. The only structure built as a light manufacturing building has been converted to a residence; hence, there is neither industrial nor commercial land use within the district, nor is there any federal property. The George B. Dryden property (nos. 348 and 26) was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1978. Within the proposed district are three parks: Merrick Park, named for alderman Clinton Merrick (see nos. 107 and 206); Larimer Park, former site of the 1894 school designed by Daniel H. Burnham, named for school board trustee Joseph M. Larimer, who died just after it was completed (see no. 241); and Grey Park, named for Charles F. Grey, who donated the land, which was once the site of the home of the early settler George Washington Huntoon. The district's cohesiveness seems to have resulted initially from what might be called mutual consent. However, in 1916 the City Council passed an ordinance that established restricted residential districts to "protect owners of private residences from being encroached upon by buildings of a character they may object to. Evanston is really a city of homes, and it is the purpose of this ordinance to uphold this reputation." These districts of single family residences could be formed by the City Council or by petition of two-thirds of the property owners within a street segment; it amounted to a series of legal maneuvers on a case-by-case basis to "oust the professional apartment movers." In 1921 the City of Evanston codified its restrictions in the first Municipal Zoning Ordinance in Illinois. The proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District follows very closely the "A" Residence District of the 1921 "Use Map" (fig. 2), which is substantially the same as R-1 zoning over sixty years later.

While most of the district remains intact, some of the large Ridge Avenue estates that originally extended a full block were carved up as the owners gave land to their heirs or had rental houses built. Several of the Ridge Avenue mansions have survived re-development pressures and bear witness to the earlier days, while others have succumbed to adaptive reuse, to clusters of smaller houses around them, or to the wrecker's ball entirely. Changes in use and zoning at the edge of the district prompted the dissolution of the former Lord, Hurd, and Blanchard estates in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Ridge Avenue. They gave way to institutional uses that now serve as a buffer between the city's business, commercial, and high-density residential areas and the low-density residential area of the district. Hence, these blocks are not included within the district, but because the families who once lived there were important to the development of the residential area, they are discussed in Section 8. The site of the Patten mansion is now occupied by nine large houses that match the scale of the surrounding neighborhood, but the former grandeur of the estate is suggested by the granite pillars and wrought iron fence that form a compound in the 1400 block of Ridge Avenue and the 1200 block of Lake Street (see no. 359). The Charles Comstock and Henry C. Tillinghast estates have been replaced by the Unitarian Church (no. 350) and Beth Emet the Free Synagogue (no. 167). However, the George B. Dryden house (no. 348) retains its residential character although it serves as the administrative offices of School District 65, and the Charles J. Stokes house (no. 88) has been used as the Child Care Center since 1967. On Asbury Avenue two groups of two-story houses claimed the sites of larger ones; post-World War II houses like these are but minor intrusions in the overall homogeneous character. On the other hand, developments like St. Mark's Court -- eight small houses built on the site of the Kedzie mansion -- are an affront to the ridge: they are out of scale and character with the rest of the neighborhood and half of them turn their backs to Ridge Avenue, acknowledging only their look-alike counterparts across the "court." Hence, the boundary has been drawn to exclude them.

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7. Description (continued)

Both the northernmost and southernmost boundaries take cognizance of the change in character from R-1 to denser zoning that allows multi-family dwellings. Upon entering the district at its southern edge one is immediately aware of the change from apartment buildings close to the street to single-family houses on large lots with generous setbacks and the open space of a park. Beyond the boundaries there is a change in character, scale, and architectural quality that precludes inclusion. The district's somewhat irregular boundaries are thus determined by topography, historical associations, and zoning and serve to distinguish between those areas consistent with the visual impact of the whole and those of substantially different historic, architectural, and economic character, or whose integrity has been too greatly compromised. The boundaries are quite tight in comparison with those of the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District, which were drawn to include almost all the single-family residences in southeast Evanston.

Deserving of mention is the role played by Dewey School (no. 371), the third school building on this site. Although the present structure, which combines three sections built in 1940, 1953, and 1964, has little architectural merit, it is important as the rallying point of the community. In 1960 the Dewey Community Conference was formed to support the concept of natural integration by expanding the boundaries of the Dewey School attendance area. Today it is the dean of community groups in Evanston, remaining continuously active and tackling other issues important to the neighborhood; the Conference has been especially vigilant about zoning issues and preserving the residential character of the area. Only the two blocks of Ridge Avenue south of Greenleaf Street in the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District are outside the present Dewey Community Conference boundary.

Thus, the character of the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District is the result of the development of the highest land first by the early pioneers and subsequently by families of the professional, merchant, and manufacturing interests. The strong visual impact of residences of generous size and consistently fine design is enhanced by wide parkways lined with mature shade trees and the gracious ornamental street lights designed by Evanston resident Thomas Eddy Tallmadge and installed throughout the city in 1931. Within the last two years a plan by the City of Evanston to replace the Tallmadge-designed street lights with "stylistically neutral" davit-arm fixtures on Ridge and Asbury avenues and Church and Dempster streets provoked lengthy petitions and even longer public hearings at which the citizens finally prevailed -- the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District will keep its Tallmadge lights. The fine craftsmanship in the buildings and their ornamentation is becoming more evident as houses are restored and painted in ways that highlight their individuality. There has been a return to the rich colors of the Victorian era. Most of the houses have long been well maintained, but there is also some restoration activity as large houses once used as nursing homes and rooming houses return to single-family ownership.

Of 397 structures and sites in the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District (excluding secondary structures), 129 are of architectural and/or historic significance, another 136 contribute to the overall historic character of the district, and 132 are non-contributing because they lack integrity or are less than fifty years old.

## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) (Summary)

The proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District developed from a pioneer settlement in the 1830s and 1840s into one of Evanston's finest residential areas. By the time that a group of Chicagoans acquired land for a Methodist university along Lake Michigan in 1853, the settlers had received government patents, established their farms, built houses and a school, celebrated marriages and births and buried their dead, held elections, and chosen the name of Ridgeville for their community. Once the railroad made Chicago accessible and the new university opened its doors, merchants and manufacturers and professors came to the ridge to live. Imposing villas and comfortable suburban homes by prominent builders and architects soon lined the streets of the west ridge, and Ridge Avenue came to be considered Evanston's most aristocratic street. Because some of the district's wealthiest residents were directly responsible for developing a large portion of the area, a high standard of architectural design was achieved as early as the 1860s and maintained through the 1920s. Although some of the largest estates along Ridge Avenue itself have been broken up, Evanston still has the legacy of other houses that their owners or their children had built. The proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District in its historical and architectural significance parallels those in Peoria, Decatur, River Forest, Joliet, the Ridge and Hyde Park-Kenwood districts in Chicago, and of course, the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District.

"On the ridge" they have lived anywhere between forty and fifty years, having at an early day drawn up their feet out of the swamps on either side, by which less hardy pioneers had been discouraged, and planted them upon the firm vantage-ground of what later comers have developed into Evanston's most aristocratic street.

--Frances E. Willard,  
A Classic Town (1892)

The prominence of "the ridge" both literally and figuratively, grew over the course of time. It was home to the pioneers who settled along the former Indian trail, established by an 1832 Act of Congress as the Green Bay Road, which was the route of the mail carriers and the Frink and Walker Stage Line. These pioneers started the pattern of settlement that formed the nucleus of one of Evanston's aristocratic neighborhoods, determined by topography and familial associations and distinguished by fine residential architecture designed by important builders and architects.

As the waters of geological Lake Chicago receded, the shoreline of the Calumet Stage remained to form "the ridge." All the land along the lake shore belonged to the Prairie Band of the Potawatomi Indians, a complex group of small communities that lived by hunting, agriculture, and fur-trading. Traversing the ridges between villages at the present sites of Evanston Hospital and Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago, they blazed the Green Bay Trail. The Treaty of Prairie du Chien, signed July 29, 1829, cleared title to the land that would become Evanston; in the second Treaty of Chicago, concluded September 26, 1833, the Indians exchanged what was left of their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin for five million acres west of the Mississippi River. However, they all did not leave the area immediately: a log hut with a straw roof constructed by the Indians was said still to be standing in 1835 at what would become the southwest corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue, the only Indian site known to be within the proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District aside from the ridge trail itself.



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8. Significance (continued)

The first permanent settlers on the ridge within the present boundaries of Evanston were Major Edward H. Mulford (1806-78) and his wife Rebecca. Mulford had come west from New York in 1833 to establish a jewelry business with his sons in Chicago. In 1836 he brought 160 acres of government land--a quarter of a section--for \$1.25 an acre in the Grosse Point Territory where he built a rough board cabin in order to establish his claim. Before he moved to Grosse Point permanently the next year, he rented the cabin to the family of Arunah Hill. Mulford, the "gentleman pioneer," also built a large log tavern, the Ten-Mile House, where travelers on the Green Bay Road stopped overnight. Appointed Justice of the Peace, Mulford held the first court in Cook County in his tavern. Although his house and tavern stood south of the proposed district, it was nonetheless important as a social and political center of the fledgling settlement as others built cabins along the ridge in the ensuing years.

James Carney left Ireland in 1837 and bought 240 acres on the ridge in 1840 and 1841 where he built a log house between what would become Greenwood and Dempster streets. Andrew J. Brown agreed to buy his farm in 1853 and included it in the town plat of 1854. George Washington Huntoon (1792-1884) came to Grosse Point in 1839 and had a cabin built at the northeast corner of the ridge and what would become Main Street. Samuel Reed (1814-95) arrived in the area in 1841 and built a log cabin on the ridge south of Main Street. After having to sell all his property to settle the debts of an unscrupulous partner in a business he had in California during the Gold Rush, he later bought four acres from Charles Crain a little further north and built the frame house where he lived from 1866 until his death (no.174).

The daughter of James B. Colvin recalled that when her father came to this area in 1836 Henry Clarke was living on the ridge. In 1837 he returned to Walworth, Wisconsin, but got receipts from the government for Grosse Point land in 1840 and 1841. His son Henry Wilcox Clarke (1815-92) remained, however, and bought sixty-four acres on the ridge from his father on June 21, 1841. By 1843 "attorney, counselor at law, solicitor in chancery, conveyancer and general land agent" Henry W. Clarke had moved to Chicago and sold his property and cabin on the ridge to Laurin P. Hilliard who rented it to David Burroughs and his family when they arrived from Ashtabula, Ohio. They had to share the cabin for a brief time with Eli Gaffield (1816-1906), who arrived about the same time and was waiting for his own house, next south, to be finished. Charles Crain (1822-91), who visited Chicago for the first time in 1840, returned here to live in 1843, along with his brother Osro. In 1843 Osro A. Crain (1819-98) married the daughter of Arunah Hill, from whom he had learned the cooperage business. He purchased twenty acres on the ridge in January 1844; the following year Isaac Burroughs--carpenter, joiner, and son of David Burroughs--built a six-room log cabin covered with clapboards for Osro and Olivia Crain. Sarah Burroughs, Isaac's sister, married Charles Crain in 1846 and they bought land on the ridge and lived in the house that her father had rented. In 1873 they built a new home on the southwest corner of the ridge and Greenleaf Street (no. 324).

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8. Significance (continued)

Emeline Huntoon, the daughter of George Washington Huntoon, married Alexander McDaniel (1815-98) in 1842. McDaniel, who had settled in Winnetka in 1836, bought an acre of land in 1843 from Eli Gaffield's sister, Eliza Pratt, on the ridge at what would become the northeast corner of Church Street. They lived there in a one-and-a-half story frame house until 1853 when they built a log house in Wilmette on the lake shore.

According to the 1840 Census, of the 330 people living in Grosse Point, 154 were under the age of fifteen. Hence, the pioneers felt it necessary to establish a school. In 1842 Henry Clarke gave a half-acre of land on the west side of the ridge where Greenleaf Street would later intersect for the site of the first school and the burying ground of the pioneer settlement; because school records did not begin until May 9, 1846, Henry Clarke gave a quit-claim to the school commissioners on December 1, 1846, in order to clear the title. The pioneers built a log school that also served as a place of worship when the circuit riders came. The cemetery function continued until Rosehill Cemetery was chartered in 1859; however, complaints about burials were registered in 1873 and as late as 1891.

Authorized under the Township Act of February 12, 1849, to organize themselves and select a name, the pioneers held elections and chose the name Ridgeville. Ridgeville Township extended from what would become Central Street in Evanston on the north and as far south as Irving Park Road in Chicago (see fig. 3). When the census was conducted in August 1850, Ridgeville had a population of 443.

On January 28, 1851, Governor Augustus C. French granted a charter to Northwestern University, but not until summer 1852 were the trustees to select land on the Lake Michigan shore owned by Dr. John H. Foster to be the site of their new school. They appointed Reverend Philo Judson financial agent on October 1, 1852; not until a year later did he finally purchase the Foster farm for the university. Andrew J. Brown, then Secretary of the Board of Trustees, acquired James Carney's farm in his own name. Because much of the land was swampy it had to be surveyed over the winter of 1853-54 while the ground was frozen. Judson bought Alexander McDaniel's house and property in April 1854 and moved to Ridgeville. That July they submitted the Plan of Evanston, named for Dr. John Evans, to Henry L. Rucker, Cook County Judge--the university owned blocks 1 to 39 and Andrew J. Brown owned blocks 40 to 70. However, just before the plat was recorded Brown sold several blocks to his fellow trustee and former law partner Harvey B. Hurd; and Judson conveniently excluded his own property from the plat. On February 15, 1857, the State Legislature changed the name of Ridgeville to Evanston.

Andrew J. Brown (1820-1906), one of the incorporators of Northwestern University, came to Chicago in 1844 after living for a year in Sycamore, Illinois, where he was elected a Judge of the Probate Court. From 1850 to 1854 Brown was the law partner of Harvey B. Hurd; in August 1852 he became president of the newly organized bank of Forrest Brothers & Company, which did business under the name of Union Bank; and in 1852-53 he served on the Chicago City Council and helped secure Union Park. Although Brown did not come to Evanston to live until 1867, he helped shape the town's future by donating the land between Dempster and Church streets for the depot and the right-of-way of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, whose first train between Chicago and Waukegan came through Evanston on December 19, 1854.

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8. Significance (continued)

Service was poor in the beginning: there was only one passenger car on the "accommodation" train and it was seldom filled. The railroad authorities (then as now) thought the best solution was to take the train off the line because it did not pay. Others suggested that if they gave better service, it would be patronized. The suggestion worked and the trains became the vital transportation link that brought wealthy Chicago entrepreneurs north to live and made living in suburban areas possible.

Harvey B. Hurd (1828-1906) bought several blocks from Andrew J. Brown in 1854 and gave the contract to build his house on the ridge at the southwest corner of Davis Street to carpenter Albert Danks, who also had the contract to build Northwestern's Dempster Hall and had one of the earliest hotels in Evanston. Hurd's house, finished in spring 1855, was the first to be built within the platted limits. During the many years Hurd lived in Evanston he became a well-known abolitionist, secretary of the National Kansas Committee, and first president of the Board of Trustees after the Village of Evanston was incorporated on December 29, 1863. He was responsible for the drainage canal scheme that stopped the dumping of waste in Lake Michigan and ultimately became the Chicago Sanitary District and was the author of the Torrens Act for land registration. In 1869 he was appointed to the commission to revise the Illinois statutes; after his two fellow commissioners withdrew, Hurd completed the task himself. The first copy of the completed work was presented to him in 1874; by the time of his death he had seen it into its sixteenth edition. Hurd was also one of the founders and first president of the Evanston Historical Society (now the second largest in Illinois). Hurd began a building program that contributed handsomely to Evanston's residential character and that was continued by his daughters and their children. In 1867 he had the grout house at the southwest corner of Wesley Avenue and Church Street built (no. 384), setting the tone for the area west of Wesley Avenue. In the ensuing years he had many other rental houses; built; among the architects he hired were William W. Boyington (nos. 104 and 108), Edward Townsend Mix (no. 103), Joseph Lyman Silsbee (no. 107), and Myron Hunt (nos. 96, 98, 100). When his daughter Nellie married John A. Comstock, they commissioned Asa Lyon to design their house (no. 379). Their son Hurd Comstock, who was a real estate agent, hired Walter Burley Griffin (nos. 109 and 126) and promoted Tallmadge & Watson. Hurd's other daughter Eda married George S. Lord and they commissioned Burnham & Root to design their house, built just south of her father's on Ridge Avenue. When they developed the area of Ashland Avenue, Elinor Place, and Davis Street, they hired George W. Maher (nos. 97, 99, 172), Dwight H. Perkins (nos. 170, 171) and Paul V. Hyland (nos. 169 and 173). Just for good measure, one of their daughters married the brother of architect Charles R. Ayars, who also designed several houses for the family (nos. 155 and 157).

In 1855-56 Francis H. Benson (ca. 1823-99), who had been Andrew J. Brown's partner in some land contracts, had a house built on the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Grove Street. In 1857 he laid out Benson's Subdivision, seven large parcels of land just south of the platted town, surrounding Osro Crain's property. Benson, who was in the banking and real estate business in Chicago, sustained major losses when his bank failed in the Panic of 1857 and had to turn all his property over to John L. Beveridge and others as assignees. Benson had also bought land in Lake View Township from the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad and laid out the town site of Chittenden. Although the railroad built a station there, the lots could not be sold. Benson then conceived the idea of using his land, on an undulating ridge with good drainage, for a cemetery; with the approval of his assignees,

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8. Significance (continued)

he went to Springfield and obtained a charter for Rosehill Cemetery Company, which was incorporated February 11, 1859. Once Rosehill was established, not only did burials in Evanston's pioneer cemetery ostensibly cease, but Benson also got a contract to move the bodies out of Chicago's ten-acre North Side Cemetery, now part of Lincoln Park. Benson then served as postmaster from 1862 to 1865 at Havelock, the little town that developed around Rosehill Cemetery. Although he later moved to Kansas City, his name is preserved in Evanston's Benson Avenue.

In 1857 Dr. James Van Zandt Blaney (1820-74) joined the Northwestern faculty and moved to Evanston from Chicago where he had been Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica (Pharmacy) at Rush Medical College since 1843. Dr. Blaney was one of the founding members of the Chicago Medical Society and edited the Northwestern Medical Journal. According to Andreas, he was the first to administer "laughing gas" as an anesthetic in front of an audience. He was one of the incorporators of Rosehill Cemetery and elected first president of its Board; he was also one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1861 he resigned from Northwestern to enlist in the Civil War; appointed Surgeon and then Medical Inspector, he retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel. When he came to Evanston Dr. Blaney had two large frame Italianate houses with belvederes built on the ridge. In his celebrated garden he tested artificial fertilizers that came to benefit the agriculture industry. Dr. Blaney sold his house at the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Lake Street in 1867 to Rufus S. King (1817-81), who was in the real estate business. When King left on extensive foreign travels he rented the house for a number of years (his tenant in 1873-74 was agricultural equipment magnate William Deering). In 1882 Milton W. Kirk (1846-1915) purchased the house for \$25,000 and had Edbrooke & Burnham do extensive remodeling. Kirk, president of the soap company that his father James S. Kirk had founded, served as president of the Village Board of Trustees before its incorporation in 1863. He later served on the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition. Two of his brothers also built houses within the district: John B. Kirk, just across Lake Street on the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue (no. 361), and Arthur S. Kirk, on the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Church Street (demolished after extensive fire damage in 1977). In 1901 Milton W. Kirk sold his house to Amanda and James S. Patten who demolished it to build their own (see no. 359).

Dr. Blaney built the other house at the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Greenwood Street for his sister Susan and her husband Colonel Joseph H. Eaton, who served under General Zachary Taylor in the war with Mexico over Texas (1845-48) and fought at the Battle of Buena Vista. They lost title to the house in a law suit and in 1867 capitalist George Watson (1823-89), who came to Chicago in 1856 from Montreal and speculated in real estate, bought the house. He was in the grain commission and shipping business, one of the organizers of the Chicago Dock Company and the Chicago Land Company, and director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. At his death he left an estate of over a million dollars. From 1911 until the house succumbed to a 1957 development it was the home of Gabriel Flournoy Slaughter (1872-1958), vice president of the American Steel Company. Another of the Northwestern trustees who built on the ridge rather than the lakeshore was George F. Foster (1812-77), who came to Chicago in 1837 where he established a sail loft and eventually bought out a ship-chandlery firm. He served on the Chicago City Council and a term in the State Legislature, where he obtained a charter for the Chicago Fireman's Benevolent Association. Not only was he one of the incorporators of Northwestern and initially subscribed \$1,000, but

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8. Significance (continued)

he was also one of the founders of the Mechanics' Institute. In 1860 on the former site of Carney's log house Foster built an Italianate villa of Milwaukee brick, the first brick house in Evanston. Three years later he sold it to Charles Comstock (1814-95), western agent of and partner in the Onandaga Salt Company, president of the Traders Insurance Company, and member of the Board of Trade. Comstock had several houses built for speculation or rental on this block and the one just west of it (see nos. 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, and 32). In 1864 the Eclectic Club was founded in Comstock's home, "for intellectual improvement and social enjoyment." The group met every Monday evening at the homes of its members in alphabetical order. Stories, plays, poems, music, and scientific discussions continued for fifteen years, bringing together the prominent families of the ridge. In 1905 banker W. Irving Osborne (1859-1933) bought the house, which he named "Eastbank." One of the organizers and first vice president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, he later became president of Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank and president of Cornell Wood Products Company. Osborne had the house entirely remodeled by architect Jarvis Hunt (1859-1941), nephew of Richard Morris Hunt, one of the country's most distinguished architects. The house was demolished in 1941, but the barn that Hunt also designed was moved on the Osborne property to 1321 Asbury Avenue and converted to a residence (no. 29).

By the outbreak of the Civil War the houses of George Washington Huntoon, Osro Crain, Charles Crain, George F. Foster, Colonel Joseph H. Eaton, Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, Francis H. Benson, Harvey B. Hurd, and Philo Judson (rented to Julius White at the time) stood on Ridge Avenue between Main and Emerson streets.

On April 23, 1861, John Hume Kedzie (1815-1903) bought the Benson house. After a successful law career Kedzie turned to real estate development, platting Kedzie and Keeney's Addition, which became part of South Evanston east of Chicago Avenue. He was also a member of the Ravenswood Land Company that platted the town of Ravenswood in 1869. Both Kedzie Street in Evanston and Kedzie Avenue in Chicago were named for him. He was involved in the organizational meeting of the Republican Party in Illinois and active in both local and state politics. He served as first president of the Board of Trustees of the Evanston Free Public Library when it was established in 1873, and in 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature. However, fortune did not always smile on John H. Kedzie, for on December 9, 1873, his house burned to the ground. By the following December his new house was ready. Built of pressed brick at a cost of \$15,000, the work was superintended by John H. Wesley, who also acted as architect. Wesley learned the building trade in London and came to Evanston in 1862 after building the Baptist and Methodist churches in Marengo, Illinois. On New Year's Eve, 1880, tragedy struck the Kedzie house again: a fire that started in a servant's bedroom caused a loss of \$18,000. By the end of 1881 Kedzie's third house, designed by Chicago architect Cass Chapman, was ready for occupancy. The two-and-a-half story Italianate villa of cream brick had a wide veranda embracing the facade; the center entrance pavilion was crowned by an "observatory," said to be eighty-four feet high. This time Kedzie built "as far as practicable, a fire-proof house; the walls are solid brick, the cornice is iron and all outside work is of the same material." In 1882 Kedzie subdivided the block and built a house for rental purposes on the southeast corner of Asbury Avenue and Grove Street (no. 49). He deeded the lot just south of his own house in 1882 to his daughter Kate Isabella who married George Watson Smith in December 1879. She died in May 1883 and probably never lived in the house designed for them by Burnham & Root (no. 364).

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6. Significance (continued)

Kedzie sold the south quarter of the block to George R. Jenkins in 1882, but when Jenkins decided instead to buy Harvey B. Hurd's grout house at Wesley Avenue and Church Street (no. 384), he sold the property to John B. Kirk, who commissioned Edbrooke & Burnham to design the house he called "The Maples" (no. 361). Kedzie's own house survived for many years and remained in the Kedzie family until 1944 when it was purchased by the Mormon Church. From 1959 until it was demolished in 1967 by St. Mark's Episcopal Church for a parking lot, it served as the home of the Ecumenical Institute. Because the void has since been filled with eight small-scale houses, half of which turn their backs to Ridge Avenue, the boundary excludes the site.

By 1865 the ridge already gave the appearance of wealth. Emily J. Bugbee, who came to Evanston with her husband Reverend Lucius H. Bugbee who assumed the presidency of the Northwestern Female College when its founder William P. Jones went to China, in 1865 described her impressions to Frances E. Willard: "There were some fine residences on the ridge; in the other parts the homes were mostly plain and unpretentious, yet comfortable and substantial." After the Civil War the building activity resumed and the rest of the west ridge developed apace with the large estates on Ridge Avenue itself. On the southwest corner of Asbury Avenue and Davis Street four cottages were built between 1865 and 1867, probably by John H. Wesley, the London-trained contractor who built John H. Kedzie's second house; three of them survive today, one relatively unchanged (no. 144), the other two quite altered (nos. 53 and 54). In 1864 Antoinette Hinman and her husband took up their residence in the Italianate house at 1315 Davis Street (no. 147). When Eleanora K. Douglas married William C. Comstock, the son of Charles Comstock, in 1868 they moved into their house at 1314 Church Street (no. 116). Harvey Hurd had the house at 1624 Wesley Avenue built that he sold in 1868 to Isabella and James D. Ludlam (no. 382).

On the east side of Ridge Avenue lawyer Hugh A. White (1830-94) had the house built in 1867 that has managed to survive and prosper through several remodelings and major additions (see no. 287). Today it is surrounded by a cluster of new houses that are inappropriately sited to Evanston's general compass orientations; however, the subdivision of the property preserved the main house and garage.

After retiring from the lumber business Ambrose Foster (1820-91) built a large cupolated Italianate house in 1868 at the southeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Lake Street. Foster, who ran a nursery business on his property, became the Village treasurer in 1871, an office he also held with the Board of Education. In 1883 he sold the house to Marshall M. Kirkman (1842-1921), who called the estate "Larchmere." Kirkman, who started in railway service in 1856, became vice president of the Chicago North Western Railway in 1889, an office he held until he retired in 1910. He was a prolific author of books on railroads (most of them republished in 1909 as the seventeen-volume The Science of Railways) as well as novels. In 1888 Kirkman called together a group of community leaders who formed the Evanston Club; he was elected its first president and remained in that office for eight more terms; in 1888 he was also persuaded to help organize the Evanston Country Club and elected its first president. In a contest held by the Evanston Press in 1891 Kirkman was elected the most prominent Evanstonian by his fellow citizens. In 1921 a few months before he died he deeded part of his estate to the Evanston Country Club: the southwest corner of Lake Street and Oak Avenue became the site of the club's tennis courts and is now Merrick Park (see no. 206). Kirkman's house was demolished in 1922; the land was divided into smaller lots and new houses built (nos. 207, 208, 210, 212, and 358).

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Charles E. Browne (1816-95) came west from New York on foot in 1835 and started as a teacher in Chicago. After moving to Milwaukee in 1839, he was elected to the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1842-43 and was a delegate to the convention to frame the Wisconsin constitution. In 1865 he moved to Evanston, starting a real estate business the following year with offices in Chicago and Evanston. By 1874 he had erected over sixty houses in Evanston. Browne originated the system of monthly payments for real estate, "the means of securing homes to thousands of deserving people." One of the larger houses he had built in 1869 stood at the northeast corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue. When Henry W. Hinsdale, the first owner, returned to his hometown of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1871, he sold the house to John Daniel Easter (1825-1911) who started his career as an agent for farm machinery. He made a fortune and became known as the "father of the Marsh Harvester." Described as tall and striking, with the general appearance of "Uncle Sam," he served as a State Senator in 1871 and as U.S. Commissioner to the World's Fair in Vienna. In 1884 Easter sold the house for \$16,000 to commission merchant Charles F. Dwight (1840-93). In 1897 his widow leased the house to the Sisters of the Visitation for a girls' boarding school. After their new school, the Academy of the Visitation (now the Evanston Civic Center), was completed in 1902, Mary Dwight and her sister, who was also a widow, moved back in and ran a boarding house for several years. The house was demolished in 1915 when Louis A. Ferguson commissioned Holabird & Roche to design his new house (no. 377).

Charles E. Browne built his own house on the southeast corner of Church Street and Wesley Avenue, just north of the Easter house. The sixteen-room mansion was called "Prairie Side" and said to be the most beautiful of all Browne had built. The foundation was laid in October 1872 and it took two years to complete. P.H. Decker was named as the architect of the \$40,000 house that had a mansard roof, front portico, and double bay windows. Fire destroyed Browne's house in April 1879, less than four months after he moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1882 Browne moved to Glencoe, Illinois, three towns north of Evanston where he had also built many houses, and was elected president of its Village Board of Trustees in 1884.

William Blanchard (1826-1912), who came west from New York in 1844, moved from Chicago to Evanston in 1871 and purchased 108 feet on the west side of Ridge Avenue at the northwest corner of Davis Street in March 1872. Although he was a lumber merchant the house he had built in 1873-74 by James H. Kenney was an Italianate mansion of Milwaukee pressed brick. Blanchard served on the Village Board of Trustees and was involved in the establishment of the waterworks with Charles J. Gilbert (see no. 77), as well as in the founding of the township high school and Evanston Hospital. In 1879-80 Blanchard had a pair of smaller brick Italianates (nos. 367, and 368) built in the same block for rental purposes; and in 1892 he commissioned Holabird & Roche to design a frame rowhouse on Maple Avenue (no. 240). In December 1899 Blanchard sold his house to steel magnate M. Cochrane Armour, who had it totally remodeled by architect Harry Bergen Wheelock (1861-1934). The veranda, cupola, and shutters were removed and classical porticoes, porches, and dormers were added; classical motifs were repeated throughout the interior. When the Armours moved to California after World War I, the house remained vacant and was subsequently demolished. Just north of the Blanchard house stood the house that Burnham & Root designed for Thomas Lord in 1885. Lord, who came to Chicago in 1857, was a partner in the drug firm of Lord, Owen & Company. In 1875, two years after his son married the daughter of Harvey B. Hurd, Thomas Lord moved to Evanston and rented the Page house (built 1870, demolished) on the southeast

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corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue until the house on Ridge Avenue was built. After the death of his wife Cornelia in 1893 Lord sold the house to Abraham C. Bird (1843-1914), vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The house was demolished in 1952 and on the combined sites of the Blanchard and Lord houses Rotary International built its headquarters, which the boundary excludes from the district.

After the 1871 Chicago fire there was a spate of building activity as houses went up to lure some of the refugees to stay. In February 1872 Thomas F. Wheeler, who was in the hides and leather tanning business, bought the whole east side of the 1400 block of Maple Avenue from Reverend Obadiah Huse. From the three houses that he built for speculation, all Italianate in design (nos. 260, 262, and 263), Wheeler probably made enough of a profit to build a house for himself on the northernmost lot in 1874 (now the site of a parking lot). Although the fourth Italianate (no. 258) was built for a family that fled the Chicago fire and remained in Evanston, the others were bought by people who were already Evanston residents.

Henry C. Tillinghast, who made his fortune in the hide and leather business, came to Evanston in 1867 and in 1870 bought part of Osro A. Crain's twenty acres and built an imposing brick Italianate house on Ridge Avenue. His daughter Hattie was given part of his land and she commissioned Clinton J. Warren to design a house in 1889. When Dempster Street was finally put through between Ridge and Asbury avenues in 1901, Tillinghast's house stood on the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Dempster Street and his daughter's house at the southeast corner of Asbury Avenue and Dempster Street. In 1902 Tillinghast retired to his fruit farm in Douglas, Michigan, and sold the complex of house, gardens, and greenhouses to Silas J. Llewellyn (1860-1925). Starting in the steel business in 1879 with the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Milwaukee, he stayed with its successor firm, the Illinois Steel Company, until 1897 where he became vice president of Inland Iron & Fence Company. In 1900 he became involved with William H. Jones' Plano Manufacturing Company, and bought this house next door to Jones (no. 343) two years later. In 1905 Llewellyn became president of the Interstate Iron & Steel Company and of the Chicago Malleable Castings Company. In 1917 he commissioned Tallmadge & Watson to do a \$25,000 remodeling of the house. Like many other houses of its age, it was later appropriated for another use, becoming in 1950 the home of Beth Emet the Free Synagogue. When the congregation had outgrown its space and wanted a new sanctuary, they razed the Tillinghast house in 1962. The next year they demolished his daughter's house on Asbury Avenue for a parking lot.

In 1894-95 Francis A. Hardy (1851-1931) built "Ridgecroft" on the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Crain Street. Josiah C. Lane designed the original fourteen-room house and barn, but Hardy continued to alter the house: in 1904 Hardy & Cady made some improvements, in 1907 Ernest A. Mayo designed a \$12,000 addition, and in 1924 James R. H. Morison effected a \$35,000 improvement, after which a thirty-two room house rambled across Hardy's spacious grounds. Hardy started his own business in 1884, the wholesale optical firm of F. A. Hardy & Company. In 1896 he became involved in the Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and served as president from 1902 to 1911; for the next six years he served as chairman of the board of the B. F. Goodrich Company. When Hardy and his wife moved to Pasadena, California, his son Edward K. Hardy moved out of the house that had been built around the corner (no. 136) and into "Ridgecroft." When he moved to Barrington, Illinois, the house stood vacant for a number of years until he had it demolished in 1940 and sub-



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divided the property: on "Croft" Lane he built two houses for speculation and left three lots vacant, two of which have since been improved.

When the Village of South Evanston was incorporated on January 4, 1873, the boundary between the two villages became Crain Street west of the railroad tracks, which it remained until Evanston annexed South Evanston in 1892. Of course, the early settlers, knowing no such boundaries, acquired land for their farms and homesteads and the ridge developed in what became South Evanston just as it had a little further north. Aside from the Crain properties (nos. 324 and 338), the largest estate in South Evanston within the boundaries of the proposed district was that of Sylvester Goodenow: in 1869 he bought lot 5 of the Benson's subdivision, more than four acres at the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Crain Street where he built his home. Partner in the lumber company of Goodenow & Hines, Goodenow was one of the promoters of a township high school and was elected to its first Board of Trustees in 1883 and served several subsequent terms. In 1891 he sold the homestead to commission merchant Harry Cheatele for \$35,000. Four years later Cheatele sold it to Edward P. Griswold, whose firm Griswold, Palmer & Company manufactured cloaks. On the large estate his son Edward B. Griswold built a house in 1897 at 1145 Asbury Avenue (no. 11), and his daughter Maude, who married John Schwender, built a house in 1901 at 1133 Asbury Avenue (no. 7). Seven years later the Schwenders built another house at 1220 Crain Street (no. 135); it was probably designed for an Asbury Avenue site, because the plans show the house rotated 90 degrees from the way it was constructed. The other son Harold T. Griswold married the only daughter of William H. Redington, president of the Sanford Manufacturing Company; they moved in with her parents at 1232 Ridge Avenue (no. 343). Not only did they inherit the house, but Griswold later became president of the well-known ink company. What remained of the Edward P. Griswold property after the children had built their homes was subdivided in 1906 and the main house demolished in 1960.

William P. Marsh, who had been in the Treasury Department under the Grant administration, but resigned in 1884 when Grover Cleveland was elected President, came to South Evanston and bought 100 feet on Ridge Avenue south of Lee Street in 1885-86. The Marsh house was quite similar to the house that William H. McLean built on the property just south (no. 301), but the Marsh house was by far the larger. Manager of the Edward E. Ayres Cedar Company, Marsh was elected president of the Village Board of Trustees of South Evanston in 1890 and started a systematic improvement of the streets and sewers. Because of his wife's ill health, they moved back to Washington, D.C., in 1891 and sold the house for \$11,000 to John W. Hartshorn, a special agent for American Express Company. When another house was built on the lot to the north in 1907, the Marsh house lost its spacious corner siting; it was demolished in 1936 and replaced by two small houses in 1953.

Social relationships of the families of the ridge were sustained by and often centered around their churches. Although some of the people were active in the churches east of the railroad tracks, many contributed to the building of churches within the neighborhood. Involved in the organization as a parish of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in 1864 were Harvey B. Hurd, John H. Kedzie, Charles Comstock, William C. Comstock, and Aldin G. Wilder. When the congregation outgrew the vertical board-and-batten frame building on the north side of Davis Street between Ridge and Oak avenues, they purchased property on the southeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Grove Street in 1889 and commissioned Holabird & Roche to design a new church, which was completed in 1891 (see no. 366). St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (no. 292)

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8. Significance (continued)

at the southeast corner of Lake Street and Oak Avenue was completed the following year. It was designed by parishioner Stephen A. Jennings and built by mason Michael Foley, who was also a parishioner.

Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church was the outgrowth of a Sunday School mission organized by Charles O. Boring in 1889; in 1890 Harvey B. Hurd, John B. Kirk, Milton L. Record, William H. Jones, and others met to organize the church. They commissioned Burnham & Root to design a church on the northeast corner of Greenwood Street and Oak Avenue, which was finished in June 1892 (no. 285).

Building activity remained constant from the 1880s until well into the 1920s. The greatest majority of the houses built within the district have survived, although some replaced houses built in the late 1850s to the 1870s. Other early structures survived in disguises so complete that not until recently did research lift the cloaks of later remodelings. The district reached a peak in its development by 1898, when the Gross and Rew houses on the west side of the 1100 block of Ridge Avenue were completed, and the highest level was sustained until 1922. During this period there were no large undeveloped areas on the west side of Ridge Avenue, none of the estates had yet been subdivided, and comfortable houses of the upper-middle class lined the streets throughout the district. When Milton Kirk bought a house on North State Parkway in Chicago in December 1896, his house and property were promoted as an ideal site for development. The Pattens bought the house in 1901 and had it demolished, but replaced it with the most magnificent and significant house ever built in Evanston. In 1916 the Lee-Buell house (no. 221) was moved from Ridge Avenue to Lake Street and George B. Dryden had George W. Maher design the Georgian Revival mansion that stands on Ridge Avenue today (no. 348). Another of the earliest houses, the Easter house at the northeast corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue, was replaced in 1916 by another fine Georgian Revival by Holabird & Roche (no. 377). But when the Kirkman house at the southeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Lake Street came down in 1922, five smaller houses replaced the former mansion and gracious grounds, the first in the series of major changes to the ridge.

Because wealthy landowners built rental houses or subdivided their property and sold lots to others who commissioned builders or architects to design their houses, only a few developments as such replaced some of the largest estates. Because of stringently enforced zoning since 1921, apartments that replaced early structures were relegated to buffer zones between the commercial and the low-intensity residential areas; they are not included within the district. Intrusions are few, minor, and dispersed. They range from parking lots that serve the churches and the institutions within and contiguous to the district to ranch houses built in the 1950s on the little remaining land, both on Ridge Avenue itself and scattered through the district. Only five lots within the district appear as vacant on current base maps, although some large houses may occupy parcels of land larger than required by the zoning code.

Boundaries were drawn according to the historical development, the functional building type, and the current visual cohesion of the area. The proposed Evanston Ridge Historic District is a homogeneous but diverse collection of architectural styles whose consistency in size and scale and whose harmonious spatial relationships give a sense of the evolution of the area; the variety and quality of the materials and the craftsmanship evident in the structures themselves give texture to the varied fabric. Beyond the boundaries of the proposed district significant structures are only scattered and extension of the boundaries would dilute the integrity of the district.

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8. In general, maintenance of the area has been high, thanks to the vigilance about zoning and pressure from the community itself. Restoration in an area like this is often limited to new roofs, selection of paint colors, or replacement of a deteriorated decorative feature. However, because the Evanston Preservation Commission has the right to comment on exterior changes to locally designated landmarks, it offers advice and technical assistance to owners; its newsletter also brings preservation information to landmark owners and other interested citizens. Working in conjunction with the commission, the Preservation League of Evanston, in existence for little more than a year, is taking an active role in helping to educate people through tours, seminars, and a newsletter. Thus, the general level of awareness and sophistication is high. Within the district aluminum siding has recently been removed and in some cases, stopped in the nick of time through the use of educational materials (some from DOC). Within the last few years some houses have been painted colors more appropriate to their vintage and cedar roofs have replaced asbestos ones. It appears that these efforts may be contagious.

STRUCTURES AND SITES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Significant structures and sites are those of importance in the historical development of the district; associated with people who have made important contributions to the city, region, state, or nation; of fine architectural design whose integrity has not impaired; and/or designed by architects important locally or nationally. Few of the significant structures have been altered to any great extent.

For structures built after 1892, when Evanston began issuing building permits, the year the permit was issued is stated; if the permit were issued so late in the year that the structure could not have been completed, then continuous dates are shown. Dates for structures built before 1892 reflect information from Cook County records, abstracts of title, newspaper accounts, photographs, maps, obituaries, and occasionally hearsay. If the architect or builder is known, it is so stated; if no one is credited with the work or design, then no one was named in the early accounts, or the owner signed as the architect on the building permit. Significant changes to the exterior have also been included in the listings. "House for" implies that a structure was built for speculation or rental purposes and was not originally owner-occupied.

1. HOUSE FOR QUINLAN & TYSON, 1112 Asbury Avenue--Tailmadge & Watson, 1906. Evanston resident Thomas Eddy Tailmadge (1876-1940) and his partner Vernon S. Watson (1879?-1950) designed this Prairie School house for the real estate firm of Quinlan & Tyson. Evanston resident Charles Shepard Quinlan (1858-1927), who owned the property and had the house built for speculation, started in the real estate business in 1884. On the first story the house has a pent roof over a band of casement windows that turn the corner from the front facade. The projecting open entrance porch has exposed roof framing members; the roof line of the house, which is raised in pseudo-pediments over the second-story windows, has expressed purlins that also provide visual interest to the clapboard-covered cubic mass.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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2. REV. ALLEN A. KEENE HOUSE, 1117 Asbury Avenue--Charles R. Ayars, 1903; new porch, 1907. Related to the Prairie idiom in the differentiation between the two stories--the lower stuccoed and the upper shingled--and in the band of casement windows with wooden muntins in a diamond pattern over the entrance porch, this house, however, remains strongly symmetrical and cubic and does not have the strong horizontality of Prairie School designs. Charles R. Ayars (1861-1934), the son of one of Evanston's mayors, worked for Holabird & Roche before starting his own practice in 1894. The house was designed for Allen A. Keene, who came to Evanston in April 1898 to assume the pastorate of the Asbury Avenue Congregational Church, which formerly stood at the southwest corner of Asbury Avenue and Lee Street.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. HARRY H. MALLORY HOUSE, 1120 Asbury Avenue--Tallmadge & Watson, 1912. This Tallmadge & Watson stuccoed house serves as a visual complement to the one next door (no. 1). The heads of the casement windows in the upper story are connected by a wooden string course just below the soffit; the roof line over the upper window in the porte-cochere wing is raised in a manner similar to that next door, but here the casement windows extend upward to fill the triangular space. This trapezoidal window almost becomes a signature for Tallmadge & Watson. The roof of the entrance porch has been extended over a broad, shallow bow window and answers the smaller pent roof on the first story of its neighbor. The house was designed for Harry H. Mallory whose wife was the daughter of Asahel O. Bassett (see no. 5); one of her sisters was married to architect Vernon S. Watson.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. GEORGE BRADLEY HOUSE, 1124 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1870-71; enclosed porch, 1947; attached garage, 1951. In 1871 William H. H. Adams, George Bradley, Rev. John Nate, and Caroline Langworthy subdivided their property and submitted a plat of the Nate & Adams Addition to Evanston. George Bradley was a local builder of masonry structures; among those he built in Evanston were two stores for Andrew J. Brown on Davis Street, William Blanchard's brick mansion that once stood on the northeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Davis Street, the South Evanston Methodist Episcopal Church (demolished), and two houses for Hiram N. Ballard (nos. 228 and 230). The details of this brick Italianate house--brackets, quoins, arched window openings with incised decoration, and the handsome front entrance and south bay--manage to overcome the later loss of the front porch and the change to the front window on the lower story. In 1883 it became the home of Asahel O. Bassett (1837-1902) who came to Chicago from Tarrytown, New York. He was involved in several businesses--grocery, manufacturing, and plumbing and gas-fitting--before he turned to the manufacture of picture mouldings and frames, a business that employed about 100 and shipped all over the United States before it was wiped out by the 1871 Chicago fire.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. WILLIAM A. KITTREDGE HOUSE, 1141 Asbury Avenue--A. Erwin Nicolai & Ralph E. Stoetzel, 1928. Winner of a design award from the Evanston Commission in 1929, this house was designed for William Albion Kittredge (1891-1945), director of design and typography of

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the Lakeside Press, R. R. Donnelly & Sons, and instructor at the Medill School of Journalism. In 1939 he was awarded the gold medal by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Constructed of common brick painted white, this unpretentious "country house" is simply organized. In the second story three tall inward-swinging French doors guarded by iron grilles are arranged over the center entrance and the grouping of three casement windows on either side; a header course ties the lintels and continues around the main block of the building. Only the shutters on either side of the door are missing from the original design, although the chimneys appear to have been re-built. In 1948 this became the home of Edward Quayle and his wife Mary Jane Ward, well-known author, whose most famous book was The Snake Pit (1946).

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. (WILLARD L. COBB) HOUSE, 1231 Asbury Avenue--(1895); Myron Hunt, addition, 1900; Morison & Walker, improvement, 1919. Although the wide front porch whose outline may be gleaned from Sanborn maps is now gone, this clapboard-covered Italianate structure with original brackets and window hoods retains a sense of strength and dignity from its projecting center entrance pavilion, whose door is framed by an aedicule with Doric columns supporting a pseudo-balcony. The house, however, remains an anomaly: it appears here full-blown in 1895 according to the directory listings, but its style is not that of the 1890s nor is it in scale with others in this block. The high brick foundation and the height of the structure itself imply that it was moved here and that it came from Ridge Avenue. Although no documentation has yet surfaced, this is most likely the large two-story frame house that William H. Jones purchased for \$12,000 from the daughter of Hiram Nelson Ballard after his death in 1883. Ballard had the house built on property that he bought in 1874; its address became 1232 Ridge Avenue. Although Jones is listed continuously at this address from 1884 to 1904, his stone mansion designed by Stephen A. Jennings (no. 343) was not started until June 1894. If the old house were moved to Asbury Avenue, it would not have required a moving permit because it would not have crossed public land. In any case, the Jones house that was built in 1894-95 replaced a house built in 1874 and the house at 1231 Asbury Avenue first appears in 1895: the house at 1231 Asbury Avenue may be the one built for Hiram Nelson Ballard.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. CLEMENT KNOWLES PITTMAN HOUSE, 1232 Asbury Avenue--William A. Otis, 1891-92. Shingled gables of various shapes form a complicated roof system that looms over the clapboard-covered first story. Classical columns and decorative motifs impart the necessary colonial references to this well-organized Queen Anne house, designed by William Augustus Otis (1855-1929) in the first few years after resigning his partnership with William LeBaron Jenney in order to establish his own firm. C. K. Pittman started his career as a school principal in Keokuk, Iowa; after working for the publishing firm of Harper & Bros. in New York for several years, he came to Chicago in 1883 where he was in the wholesale coal and coke business. Pittman was president of the Coal Shippers' Association of Chicago and vice president of the Chicago Coal Exchange.

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20. HOUSE FOR ADELAIDE AMES, 1239 Asbury Avenue--Tallmadge & Watson, 1908. This is one of a pair of Prairie School houses that Tallmadge & Watson designed for Knowlton L. and Adelaide Ames (see no. 42). The other stood just north and was demolished in 1964 for a parking lot. This house is simply organized and well-proportioned with a stuccoed lower story and clapboard-covered second level; wooden string courses further accentuate the Prairie School horizontality. This was the home for many years of Judge Charles O. Rundall (1886-1953), president of the Illinois Bar Association, 1939-40.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

25. RUDOLPH H. MEYER HOUSE, 1308 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1871-76; addition, 1897; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, remodeling, 1911. In 1863 Charles Comstock acquired Blocks 44 and 45 and built several houses for speculation during the 1870s and 1880s. Cigar manufacturer Rudolph H. Meyer came to Evanston in 1871 and purchased this house in 1876. The present aspect of the house derives from Hebert's remodeling, which includes a gabled two-story entrance that echoes the lines of the original core of the house and an addition that extends across the front. As usual, Hebert stuccoed the surface, which was probably originally covered with clapboards, and added bands of wood in the Prairie manner. Further interest comes from the frieze of quatrefoils.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

26. GEORGE B. DRYDEN GARAGE, 1311 Asbury Avenue  
See no. 348, 1314 Ridge Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. THOMAS LINDLEY HOUSE, 1314 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1870; Robert Linn, builder, rear addition with tower, 1897; Holabird & Roche, alteration, 1916; addition, 1918. Charles Comstock sold his property in 1870 to Thomas Lindley who came to Evanston in April 1857 and started a building and contracting business in 1865. Commission merchant William H. Crocker (1838-91) owned the house from 1881 to 1891, but when he moved to Hinsdale in 1884 he rented the house to John J. Richards, a wealthy commission merchant who lost everything in the 1871 Chicago fire. After Richard's death in 1891 Crocker sold the house to Captain Hartwell Osborn (1840-1914). A veteran of the Civil War, he fought in eleven battles and was on Sherman's march; after the war he became the general agent of the Queen and Crescent Route. Although from the front the house appears in prim colonial revival guise masterfully executed by Holabird & Roche, vestigial details visible on the sides and rear indicate its origins as a Gothic or Italianate cottage. The semi-circular balustraded portico whose entrance has sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight is Adamesque in its delicacy, while the asymmetrically placed brick chimney adds a touch of boldness to the creative remodeling.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

28. WILLIAM R. MILES HOUSE, 1318 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1866-71. In 1871 carpenter William R. Miles bought this two-story cottage with Italianate details from Charles Comstock. Its most prominent feature is the polygonal bay supported by two massive consoles with

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decorative sawn-work and pendants. At the corners of the bay twisted colonettes, surmounted by brackets that support the bay's eaves, separate segmental-arched windows. The coupled windows in the broad face of the bay are repeated in the story above, and the segmental arch is repeated over the paired entrance doors. The porch as well as the room addition to the left are of a later date. From 1879 until his death in 1897 this was the home of John H. Morse, a veteran of the Black Hawk War and superintendent of Rosehill Cemetery.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. LEIGHTON TURNER HOUSE, 1326 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1869-70; improvements, 1924 and 1929; repair fire loss, 1954. This two-story Italianate house may have been built for lawyer Oliver B. Sansum who purchased the property from Charles Comstock in 1869, but it is more closely associated with the Turner family who lived here from 1874 until 1946. Leighton Turner (1818-95) came to Chicago in 1836 and had a livery business at Kinzie and State for fifteen years. Turner moved to Evanston in 1867, where he lived in "retirement" until July 1882 when he went back into the livery business with his sons. They built a stable on Benson Avenue north of Davis Street opposite the railroad depot, where they also ran a "baggage wagon and omibus in connection with the business." By the time of his death Leighton Turner was one of the wealthiest men in Evanston. Among the nicely executed Italianate details are paired brackets that support the eaves of the hipped roof and blind panels that alternate with attic windows in the cornice; however, the first story door and window frames are somewhat obscured by the later porch addition.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. HOUSE FOR CHARLES COMSTOCK, 1335 Asbury Avenue--Asa Lyon, 1882; Tallmadge & Watson, remodeling, 1912. In 1882 Charles Comstock commissioned Asa Lyon to design two houses for rental purposes that were built on the northwest corner of his homestead block. The other one stood just east of 1335 Asbury Avenue until it was moved to 1250 Asbury Avenue (no. 23) in 1910. Both have been remodeled extensively. For the one at 1335 Asbury Avenue Tallmadge & Watson combined the verticality of the original structure with a horizontal course that organizes the fenestration. In the gable and dormers are characteristic Tallmadge & Watson windows.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. THOMAS H. BEEBE HOUSE, 1404 Asbury Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1892; additions, 1912. One of the least exuberant designs by Evanston architect Stephen A. Jennings (1857-1930), this house was built for Thomas Hempstead Beebe after he retired from a long and colorful career--among other things he was involved in the steamboat business in St. Louis, lead smelting in Galena, and the lumber business in Chicago, where he was also a member of the Board of Trade. After he lost both his lumber business and his house in the 1871 Chicago fire, he moved to the suburb of Highland Park, where he lived until 1876, serving as mayor in 1874. His daughter Katherine E. Beebe, superintendant of the Evanston Public Kindergarten and author of books about the teaching profession as well as of children's books, also lived here. The Beebe house was built on the site of the Aldin G. Wilder house. Wilder, a lumber merchant whose yards were once at the northeast corner of Grove Street and Maple Avenue, moved to Evanston in 1858. He had been the principal

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of Chicago's School No. 4 at Ohio and LaSalle from 1854 to 1857. He avidly promoted a ship canal from Wilmette to Chicago via the North Branch of the Chicago River and therefore invested heavily in prairie lands and subdivided large sections of Evanston. Wilder Street is named for him.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. NELSON B. RECORD HOUSE, 1454 Asbury Avenue--Asa Lyon, 1881-82. Built for commission merchant Nelson B. Record, whose brother lived at 1334 Asbury Avenue (no. 31), this house is perhaps the best preserved of those designed by Asa Lyon, known as Evanston's first resident architect because he lived here during the early 1870s and advertised in the local newspaper, although no works from this period can be attributed to him. From 1875 to 1880, however, he disappeared from both Chicago and Evanston. Upon his return to Evanston in 1881 until his departure in early 1884 he was Evanston's "fashionable" architect. Of Lyon's extant works the house at 1454 Asbury Avenue has remained unchanged for the century of its life.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. JOHN B. KIRK STABLE, 1459 Asbury Avenue--Edbrooke & Burnham, 1884-85; Christian Dupre, builder, conversion to residence, 1908; Edgar O. Blake, rear porch, 1923. Complementing the original design of the John B. Kirk house (no. 361) is the stable or barn that was also designed by Edbrooke & Burnham. Although the house has been remodeled, the stable still has the decorative bargeboard of the earlier design. However, the clapboards, shingles, and half-timbering have been sheathed with stucco and the brick porch added when it was converted into a residence. Willoughby J. Edbrooke and Franklin P. Burnham, in partnership from 1880 to 1892, had a thriving practice in residential architecture, but they also designed many Midwest courthouses. In 1884 they won the nationwide competition to design the Georgia Capitol. After Edbrooke was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in 1891 and was placed in charge of the construction of the government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition, Burnham remained in practice in Chicago for several years before moving to Los Angeles.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

42. CHARLES M. GOODRICH-KNOWLTON L. AMES HOUSE, 1460 Asbury Avenue--1882-83; Ernest A. Mayo, rebuilding, 1912; dormer, 1928; shingling, 1974. Sanborn maps and the foundation that is still visible in the basement reveal that there was once a polygonal room and perhaps a tower at the left corner of the facade of the house built in 1882-83 for commission merchant Charles M. Goodrich. From 1889 to 1905 it was the home of Charles W. Buckley, who was in the grain commission business, vice president of Pratt & Buckley, and director of the Board of Trade. In 1905 Knowlton Lyman Ames, president of Booth Fisheries, purchased the house. During the twelve years that he and his wife lived here they commissioned Tallmadge & Watson to design several houses (nos. 20, 322, and 323). However, in 1912 they hired Ernest A. Mayo to remodel and substantially rebuild their own house. Mayo regularized the outline, colonialized the details, added the porches, porte-cochere, and terrace, and generally left no visible traces of how the house once looked.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



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45. WILLIAM G. BURT HOUSE, 1501 Asbury Avenue--Chester H. Walcott, 1919; Chester H. Walcott, improvements, 1925 and 1928. Built for William Griswold Burt (1876-1912), who was in the wholesale grocery business for several years before going into the brokerage business, this stately brick house is a mature revival design by Chester Howe Walcott (1883-1947). The main body of the house, with its hipped slate roof and tall chimneys at either end and its arcaded wooden portico of Corinthian columns, is organized by the limestone sill course and brick soldier courses; it is answered by the wing set back on the right, which has a blind arcade instead of double-hung windows on the ground floor. The house has retained its integrity through several improvements because the owners used the original architect each time. Although Walcott designed many important residences throughout Chicago's North Shore, he had a varied practice that included the design of St. Chrysostom's Church and Parish House (Chicago), the Lincoln Park Aquarium, and Lake Forest Academy.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. EDWARD HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, 1512 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1882-83. This voluminous house with pressed brick lower story and a clapboard-covered upper story almost defies categorization. It is neither Italianate, nor Eastlake, nor Stick Style, nor truly Queen Anne, although there is a play of surface texture and ornamentation in the pressed brick that rewards the careful observer. Its most striking feature is the basketweave gable. Edward Hempstead (1820-95), who moved to Evanston in 1881 and bought this house in 1883, started in the commission business in Galena, Illinois. He moved to Chicago in 1854 where he formed the wholesale grocery business of Hempstead & Norton; after the Civil War he sold out to Reid, Murdoch, Fischer & Company. The Chicago fire destroyed his home at Dearborn and Maple, but he soon rebuilt. Hempstead was one of the earliest members of the Board of Trade, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Art Institute.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

49. HOUSE FOR JOHN HUME KEDZIE, 1513 Asbury Avenue--E. M. Loveland, 1882; Shattuck & Layer, improvement, 1925. John Hume Kedzie (1815-1903), who lived at 1514 Ridge Avenue (demolished), owned this entire square block. Just after subdividing it in 1882 he hired E.M. Loveland, an architect who came to Evanston from Kansas City and worked with the real estate firm of Prindle & Company for only a year, to design this rental house that remained in the Kedzie family until 1921. The roof line is not original, but the result of changes after a fire; the original porch has been removed; and some of the Stick Style patterns and the finely detailed colonettes at the entrance are difficult to see because of the overall white color.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

62. MARY H. BOVEE HOUSE, 1710 Asbury Avenue--Walter Burley Griffin, 1908. Of the four houses in Evanston by Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937), this, the earliest, was designed a couple of years after Griffin established his own practice after leaving Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park studio. A "two flat" or double residence of stucco over hollow tile, it was built for the widow of Halsey W. Bovee, founder of Marblehead Lime Company, and

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

64. EDWIN BALMER HOUSE, 1714 Asbury Avenue--George W. Maher, 1904. Although this house was designed by George W. Maher for Charles Richardson, it is of historical interest as the home of author Edwin Balmer (1883-1959). Editor of Red Book Magazine from 1927 to 1949 and its associate publisher from 1949 to 1953, Balmer was also author of short stories, plays, and movie and television scripts. Among his many books were Waylaid by Wireless (1909), The Science of Advertising (1909), A Wild Goose Chase (1915), Ruth of the U. S. A. (1919), Resurrection Rock (1920), The Breath of Scandal (1922), Keeban (1923), Fidelia (1924), That Royle Girl (1925), Dangerous Business (1927), Dragons Drive You (1934), and In His Hands (1954). He also collaborated with William MacHarg on The Achievements of Luther Trant (1910), The Surakarta (1913), The Blind Man's Eyes (1916), The Indian Drum (1917).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. EDWIN F. BROWN HOUSE, 1720 Asbury Avenue -- 1885. This shingled house of the Queen Anne period has a cutwork gable and semi-detached round corner room that sets it apart from the ordinary. It was probably built as a gift when Edwin Franklin Brown (1862-1912) married Sarah B. Vowell. Brown later bought property on the lakeshore and built Windiknowe Castle, since destroyed and replaced by the Milburn Park development. Brown, president and owner of Brown Bros. Manufacturing Company, president of Monroe National Bank, president of Brown Specialty Machinery Company, was also an art patron, inventor, and boat builder, as well as the first owner of an automobile in Evanston and the first president of the Chicago Bicycle Club.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

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68. HOUSE FOR JOSEPH M. LYONS, 1724 Asbury Avenue--1872; bay, 1900; two-story front porch, 1908; Childs & Smith, alterations, 1913; Childs & Smith addition, 1915. Joseph M. Lyons, for whom Lyons Street is named, came to Evanston in 1864. When he retired from the banking business in 1871, he established a brick manufacturing plant just west of the district and became involved in real estate. Some of his land on the west ridge became part of the Lyons, Gilbert & Woodford Addition to Evanston, platted in 1870. With bricks from his plant Lyons had this Italianate house and its neighbor (no. 70) built. From 1883 to 1889 Charles P. Mitchell lived here, moving to his new house (no. 72) when it was finished. The well-known organist and composer who became the first Dean of the School of Music at Northwestern University, Peter C. Lutkin (1858-1931), for whom Lutkin Hall is named, lived here from 1896 to 1906.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

69. CHARLES H. CHANDLER HOUSE, 1733 Asbury Avenue--Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, 1890-91; Connor & McCann, builders, alterations, 1907. This house was built for Chicago merchant Charles H. Chandler (1859-1946) who organized the company of Thayer & Chandler, which specialized in artists' materials. His brother Henry E. Chandler (1861-1926), who also lived here, founded Chandler's Store in Evanston and served as alderman from 1913 to 1925; he is known as the father of Evanston's public recreation system and is the person for whom Evanston's Chandler Park is named. After his brother's death Charles Chandler took over the Evanston store and it still occupies a corner of Fountain Square. Charles Chandler's well-known collection of Japanese prints was donated to the University of Hawaii.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

70. HOUSE FOR JOSEPH M. LYONS, 1734 Asbury Avenue--1872; Pond & Pond, remodeling, 1911; addition, 1912. This is essentially the same house as the Italianate at 1724 Asbury Avenue (no. 68), but the subsequent alterations have rendered each unique. From 1877 to 1881 this was the home of commission merchant John J. Richards (1825-91), but after sustaining heavy losses in the 1871 Chicago fire he was unable to retain ownership and sold it in 1879, although he continued to rent the house. From 1901 to 1919 it was the home of Charles H. Fuller (1843-1919), who came to Chicago in 1871 and founded his own advertising business in 1880.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

72. CHARLES P. MITCHELL HOUSE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 1742 Asbury Avenue and 1316 Lyons Street--  
nd 233. Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, 1889-90; Ernest Woodyatt, additions, 1902 and 1904; Phillips, Rogers & Woodyatt, porch, 1906.  
Insurance executive Charles P. Mitchell had this Queen Anne extravaganza of stone, shingles, and half-timbering designed by Henry Raeder who lived across the street at 1745 Asbury Avenue (demolished). In 1892 Mitchell sold it to Herman D. Cable (1849-1900). In 1880 Cable organized the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, which grew into the largest manufacturer of organs in the country; they also made the Conover piano. After Cable's death his brother carried on the business as the Hobart M. Cable Piano

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Company. From 1925 to 1939 this was the home--called "Ashby Crest"--of Josephine Turck Baker, president and founder of the International Society for Universal English, editor of Correct English Magazine, and author of many grammar books, as well as poems, a novel, and a play.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

73. CHARLES M. HOWE HOUSE, 1800 Asbury Avenue--Pond & Pond, 1897. Howe, a member of the Board of Trade, commissioned Pond & Pond to design this house. Brothers Irving Kane Pond (1857-1939) and Allen Bartlit Pond (1858-1929) went into partnership in 1886. The elder of the two, Irving, had a degree in civil engineering and worked in the offices of William LeBaron Jenney and Solon S. Beman; in 1908 he was elected (national) president of the American Institute of Architects. Beautifully detailed, this dignified brick house appears to be a Georgian Revival, but the irregularity of the fenestration reveals its Queen Anne roots.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

77. CHARLES J. GILBERT HOUSE, 1812 Asbury Avenue--Mr. Bronson, contractor, 1874-75; Asa Lyon, alterations, 1882; Harry Bergen Wheelock, new front porch, 1905; improvement, 1924. At the time this Second Empire house was built it was "the largest thus far built in Evanston... Of wood, with double walls for warmth; three high ceilinged stories above the basement, the upper one being in the French roof... A portico supported by round columns will extend across the front." Charles J. Gilbert (1829-1900) started in the grain commission business at St. Louis in 1856; he was elected to Congress and later served as lieutenant-governor of Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil War he moved to Chicago, established his own commission business, and was elected vice president of the Board of Trade in 1864. Gilbert moved to Evanston in 1868. When the Village of Evanston was reorganized as a Town he was elected the first president of the Board of Trustees. In honor of his efforts and financial contributions to the establishment of the water pumping system, not only is he known as the "father of the Evanston Water Works," but the first Holly Engine was named the "C. J. Gilbert." Its brass nameplate is on display at the Evanston Historical Society. In the 1870s Gilbert turned to real estate development, platting several additions to Evanston, two of which are in the district. He was fondly referred to as "the duke of Montjoie" (Montjoie is the subdivision of the east side of the 1700 and 1800 blocks of Asbury). Well aware of the amenities of suburban living, to attract buyers Gilbert planted shade trees on all his properties, setting out 3,600 from 1868 to 1876.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

79. SARAH E. HATCH HOUSE, 1817 Asbury Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1895. This large Queen Anne house was built for \$10,000 for Sarah E. Hatch and her husband Burgess, who was a salesman with Devoe & Reynolds Paint Company. Its volumetric mass with swells of bays, gables, and dormers, balanced by the more subdued rectilinear porch with classical detailing, is typical of Jennings' later works.

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86. WILLIAM G. HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, 1833 Asbury Avenue--Robert C. Spencer, Jr., 1895; Robert C. Spencer, Jr., porch addition, 1901. Although the house was designed for the son of Edward Hempstead (see no. 48), William G. Hempstead, it was owned by his uncle Charles R. Corwith who was in the real estate business. A few years after the house was built Robert C. Spencer, Jr. (1865-1953) designed a new porch, more rectilinear than the original Queen Anne design. It reflected his association in the Steinway Hall loft studio with Frank Lloyd Wright and two friends who had also studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Myron Hunt and Dwight Perkins. Out of those early years together came the designs and the literary efforts that promulgated the Prairie style.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

96. DOUBLE HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1570-74 Ashland Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1898-99; Nils W. Lindbloom, contractor, two-story addition to 1574 Ashland Avenue, 1926. The symmetry of this classical facade somewhat belies the fact that it is a double house. Myron Hunt also used the colonial prototype with corner pilasters in another house within the district (no. 83.) Hunt designed three double houses in a row on Ashland Avenue for Harvey B. Hurd. Their plans are all similar but this one is the largest of the three. The garage and studio on the north were added by the first owner-occupant, lawyer Arthur C. Wild.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

98. DOUBLE HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1580 Ashland Avenue-1502 Davis Street--Myron Hunt, 1897; Nils W. Lindbloom, contractor, two-story sunroom addition to 1580 Ashland Avenue, 1929. The broad windows, second-story sill course, and hipped roof with wide eaves, typical of houses built ten to fifteen years later, are unusual for one built in 1897. Similar in plan, though slightly larger than the Shingle Style double house at 1600-1602 Ashland Avenue (no. 100) built a year earlier, this house takes advantage of its corner site in the way each entrance faces its respective street and the way the large porch fills the corner. This was the first house built for Harvey B. Hurd south of Davis Street. The two-story sunroom was added for the first owner-occupant of the south unit, Clair R. Hillyer (1875-1968), a prominent lawyer and author in the field of interstate commerce, who lived here from 1922 until his death.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

99. HOUSE FOR EDA HURD LORD, 1583 Ashland Avenue--George W. Maher, 1909; attached carport, 1977. This was the first house built after the suit over Harvey B. Hurd's estate was settled, which gave Eda Hurd Lord title to the land south of Davis Street and west of Wesley Avenue. Typical of Maher's designs of the period, this stuccoed center entrance house is long and rectangular and has a broad hipped roof; battered buttresses mark the corners. A sill course connects the lower-story windows. The pergola-like entrance recalls Maher's design for the Kenilworth Club, Kenilworth, Illinois. The two-story porch, covered with a flat roof, was originally open, but both levels have been enclosed.

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100. DOUBLE HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1600-1602 Ashland Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1896. This was the first of three double houses built as rental property for Harvey B. Hurd. Although similar in plan to the other two (nos. 98 and 99), each of the designs is quite different. When the gambrel roof as well as the walls were covered in wood shingles, the design more strongly reflected its Shingle Style origin. Lawyer Henry S. Shedd lived in the unit at 1600 Ashland Avenue from the time it was completed until he had the shingled bungalow across the street built in 1910 (no. 105).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

103. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1615 Ashland Avenue--Edward Townsend Mix & Company, 1890-91. Edward Townsend Mix (1831-1890) was one of the first professionally trained architects in Milwaukee. Born in New Haven, Connecticut, Mix was apprenticed to Richard Upjohn. After he worked for William W. Boyington (who designed two houses for Hurd across the street) in Chicago for several years, he moved to Milwaukee, where he practiced architecture from 1856 until 1889, when he moved to Minneapolis. This Queen Anne house, built after his death, has a clapboard-covered first story and shingled upper; imbricated shingle patterns and the Palladian window in the attic story add interest. This is the fourth of the four houses built for Hurd after Ashland Avenue was opened between Church and Grove streets. Commission merchant Jesse R. Lyons and his wife, who was a niece of Harvey B. Hurd, lived here from 1891 until Jesse R. Lyons' death about 1912.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

104. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1618 Ashland Avenue--W.W. Boyington & Company, 1890.
108. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1630 Ashland Avenue--W.W. Boyington & Company, 1889; attached garage, 1951. The first two houses built for Harvey B. Hurd following the opening of Ashland Avenue through his property between Church and Grove streets were designed by the firm of William W. Boyington (1839-1898), the Chicago architect best known for his design of the Chicago Water Tower, 1867-69. The two houses are relatively unaltered and have essentially the same plan. However, they are vastly different in appearance: the house at 1618 Ashland Avenue is a tall, clapboard-covered Queen Anne with a shingled gable; the more complex one at 1630 Ashland Avenue has a two-story bay that dominates the facade. It has a brick lower story and shingles above, which gives a compact, but voluminous appearance. After the death of Harvey B. Hurd in 1906, his daughter Eda Hurd Lord lived here with her husband for several years before they had the house at 1416 Elinor Place (no. 171) built.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (BOTH)

107. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1625 Ashland Avenue--Joseph Lyman Silsbee, 1890; McCann Company, addition and alteration, 1914; Tallmadge & Watson, two-story north addition, 1925. The third of the four early houses to be built on Ashland Avenue for Harvey B. Hurd, this house was reported to be covered with 63,000 shingles. It was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee (1845-1913), one of architects who popularized the Shingle

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Style. In 1925 Tallmadge & Watson designed the north wing containing a library and bedroom for Clinton Merrick (1886-1944), who lived here from the time of his marriage in 1914 to Gertrude Lake, daughter of Richard C. Lake, who bought the Robert Hill house (no. 112) in 1894. An attorney, Merrick served as alderman from 1925 until 1944, at that time longer than any other alderman. In honor of his efforts to get another park for his ward, Merrick Park was named for him in 1944 (see no. 206). In 1948 the park was dedicated as the Merrick Rose Garden in honor of his devotion to rose horticulture; he donated his library of books about roses to the City of Evanston. From 1944 until their deaths this was the home of Cameron A. Whitsett (1896-1973) and his wife Ellen Nylund Whitsett (1902-77), prominent patent and probate attorneys respectively.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

109. HOUSE FOR HURD COMSTOCK, 1631 Ashland Avenue--Walter Burley Griffin, 1911-12
126. HOUSE FOR HURD COMSTOCK, 1416 Church Street--Walter Burley Griffin, 1911-12; enclosed porch and south extension, (no permit); carport, 1963. Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937) an important Prairie School architect who had worked in Frank Lloyd Wright's office, developed an international reputation after he won the competition for the design of the town plan of Canberra, Australia, in 1912. These two houses for Hurd Comstock, the grandson of Harvey B. Hurd, are among Griffin's best-known designs. The presentation drawings by Griffin's wife, Marion Mahony, in the Northwestern University art collection, show a shared garden and a double garage that was never built. The house at 1631 Ashland Avenue is virtually unchanged; however, the second floor sleeping porch of 1416 Church Street has been enclosed and the south wall of the room beneath was extended prior to the addition of the carport and its original front door has been replaced. Nellie Hurd Comstock, Hurd Comstock's mother, was given title to this block after her father's death. Unlike her sister Eda, who owned most of the block to the south and built rental houses as her father had, Nellie generally sold lots to people who had their own houses built. These two houses by Griffin were the only ones built for the Comstock family following Harvey B. Hurd's death and they remained rental property until 1925.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (BOTH)

112. SITE OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN VISIT AND SPEECH, 1860  
ROBERT HILL HOUSE, 1215 Church Street--1884-85; Joseph Lyman Silsbee, addition, 1896; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, alterations, 1907; William A. Otis, improvement, 1910. On November 27, 1842, Major Edward H. Mulford officiated at the marriage of Alexander McDaniel (1815-98) to Emeline Huntoon, the daughter of pioneer George Washington Huntoon. McDaniel had first settled in Winnetka where he bought 160 acres in 1836. On October 9, 1843, he purchased an acre of land from Eliza Pratt at the northwest corner of the ridge and what would become Church Street, where he built a one-and-a-half story house with two rooms on the first floor and two on the second. When the McDaniels bought land and built a log cabin on the lakeshore in Wilmette in 1853, they sold the house to agents of Northwestern University. McDaniel, who aided in the platting of Wilmette in 1868, became known as the father of Wilmette and served as its first postmaster. In April 1854 the little house was purchased by Reverend Philo Judson, financial agent of Northwestern, and he set about enlarging it. In 1859 Julius White (1816-90) moved into Judson's house, although he apparently only rented it, because he never acquired title. White, harbor master of Chicago and a member of the Board of Trade, invited his friend Abraham Lincoln, who was in Chicago while the "Sand Bar" case was at trial, to visit him.

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112. (Continued)

On April 5, 1860, Harvey B. Hurd accompanied Lincoln on the train from Chicago. After a tour of the young town, which then had a population of 831, they went to White's house and Lincoln addressed the crowd that had gathered. The following year Lincoln appointed White the Collector of the Port of Chicago, but he resigned in order to serve in the war. After the Battle of Pea Ridge, White was made a Brigadier-General; after he resigned he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers on March 13, 1865.

Philo Judson sold the house in 1863. It changed ownership several times during the next nineteen years, but after it was acquired in 1884 by Robert Hill, the two parts were separated, one was moved to 1227 Elmwood Avenue and the other to just east of it on Sherman Avenue. The Sherman Avenue portion has since been demolished and the Elmwood portion, which included the bedroom where Lincoln was said to have slept, was moved to 2009 Dodge Avenue in 1926 and has undergone several alterations.

In 1884-85 Robert Hill had built "another of the beautiful villas for which Evanston is becoming distinguished... The plans show a broad and imposing frontage, while the design for the interior reveals large well-lighted apartments, many of which are to be finished in oak, cherry, and other fancy wood. An architect of Milwaukee has prepared the plans and Connor is the contractor." After several remodelings the house gives little indication of what it once was, but it serves as an anchor of the corner and was the most northerly of the mansions built on Ridge Avenue.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

115. THOMAS I. STACEY HOUSE, 1312 Church Street--Robert C. Fletcher, 1896; Charles R. Ayars, balcony, 1906; extension of porch roof over driveway, 1924. Construction of this Queen Anne house was begun in November 1896 and completed by the time Thomas I. Stacey (1870-1926) married Lily M. Parker the following May. Stacey, who was born in England, came with his parents (see no. 396) to Evanston where he attended high school. After several years with Central Electric Company, he organized the Electrical Appliances Company in 1891 and served as secretary-treasurer for many years. His daughter Elizabeth Ellis lived in the house until 1978. Robert C. Fletcher lived in Evanston several years when he first started his architectural practice and designed several late Queen Anne and Classical Revival houses (see no. 85).

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

118. HENRY S. SLAYMAKER HOUSE, 1316 Church Street--ca. 1869; Charles S. Frost, remodeling, 1911. In 1869 Anna M. Slaymaker bought this property and the following year deeded it to her son Henry, who lived here nearly forty years. During most of that time he worked for Sprague, Warner & Company, wholesale grocers. The present appearance of the house dates from a major remodeling of a two-story Victorian Gothic cottage for Frank H. Bernritter who bought the house in 1908. Bernritter was the contractor for the Chicago & North Western Railroad station on Davis Street (1909), which like many of the CNW stations was designed by the architectural firm of Charles Summer Frost (1856-1931) and Alfred Hoyt Granger (1867-1939). Frost and Granger were both married to daughters of Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago North Western.

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121. JOHN TAYLOR PIRIE, JR. HOUSE, 1330 Church Street--Myron Hunt, 1898; attached garage, 1915. After fire destroyed the house of Charles E. Browne in 1879, the whole southeast corner of Church Street and Wesley Avenue remained vacant until 1896 when the wife of architect Myron Hunt (1868-1952) bought the land. The Hunts had their own house built in the center and two years later he designed this house for John Taylor Pirie, Jr. (1871-1940). Pirie, who moved here shortly after he married Sophie Skirving Hunter, later became president of Carson Pirie Scott & Company. From 1907 until 1923 this was the home of Peter C. Lutkin, the first dean of the School of Music at Northwestern University (see also no. 68). This was one of the most frequently published Evanston houses by Myron Hunt. The front porch has since been enlarged and enclosed, and an attached garage replaced a one-story rear porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

122. GEORGE W. P. ATKINSON HOUSE, 1333 Church Street--1884-85

This Stick Style house was built for George W. P. Atkinson, a dealer in railway supplies who lived here over twenty years until his death. His widow lived here until 1932. This house appears nearly as it did in a photograph taken four years after it was built. The only visible change is the removal of a small back porch and stairs on the east side at the rear of the house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

126. HOUSE FOR HURD COMSTOCK, 1416 Church Street  
See #109, 1631 Ashland Avenue.

135. JOHN SCHWENDER HOUSE II, 1220 Crain Street--Charles R. Ayars, 1908

John Schwender, the son-in-law of Edward Payson Griswold (1840-99) who lived at 1142 Ridge Avenue (demolished), had both his first house (no. 7) and this one built on his wife's family estate. Charles R. Ayars designed this stuccoed and half-timbered house for another site, as shown by its orientation in the original plans. It is strongly rectilinear and simply organized with hints of Prairie School influence in the fenestration, string course, and brick foundation; however, it remains essentially a cubic mass with little of the horizontality usually associated with Prairie School designs.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

136. HOUSE FOR FRANCIS A. HARDY, 1233 Crain Street--Ernest A. Mayo, 1909; James R. M. Morison, addition & alteration, 1919. Francis Alonzo Hardy (1851-1931), who lived at 1214 Ridge Avenue (demolished), had his house built on this estate for his son Edward K. Hardy (1881-1950), who was in the real estate business and served as alderman from 1922 to 1928. The house and property are sited prominently at the head of the jog in Asbury Avenue, and the cupola from Evanston's former city hall serves as a pergola and counterpoint. The original portion of this brick-veneered house was the work of Ernest A. Mayo in 1909; but, in 1919 the house that had been built at 1225 Asbury Avenue (around the corner) was moved and incorporated as the west wing in the 1919 alteration.

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137. JOHN R. LINDGREN PLAYHOUSE, 1319 Crain Street--Ernest A. Woodyatt, 1914; Mayo & Mayo, improvement and addition, 1933. In 1914 a polio epidemic inspired John R. Lindgren (1855-1915) to build this frame structure on his ample grounds at 1144 Asbury Avenue; to his open air school he invited the rest of the neighborhood children. Lindgren, who was formerly the Vice Consul of Sweden, acquired Thomas C. Hoag's bank in 1892 and incorporated it as State Bank of Evanston. Woodyatt also designed the 100-foot long wooden pergola that extends to the main house.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

142. DOUBLE HOUSE FOR JANE B. TOBEY, 1300-1302 Davis Street--A.M.F. Colton, 1886; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, remodeling, 1909. This imposing structure, built as "semi-detached houses," replaced a cottage built in 1869 or 1870, which was occupied for ten years by Theodore Perry. From 1892 to 1909 it was a boarding house known as "The Ridgeland," "especially designed for families who wish to avoid the inconvenience of housekeeping." It was run by Mrs. Luther Fry; when she moved to Pasadena, California, in 1896 she opened the Evanston Inn, which became popular with visiting Evanstonians. In 1909 Dr. Alfred W. Hebert bought the house and remodeled it in the Prairie style as a three-family residence. Windows were grouped, roof lines extended, porches and entrances redesigned, most of the exterior stuccoed, and much of the interior modernized, although the original shingles can still be found on the west gable. As in most of Hebert's alterations, the owner was said to be the architect, although this one has been attributed to Walter Burley Griffin.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

144. HOUSE FOR MARY ANN WESLEY (?), 1306 Davis Street--ca. 1865-67; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, alteration, 1912. In 1867 Mary Ann Wesley subdivided the southwest corner of Asbury Avenue and Davis Street where four small houses were built, probably by her husband John H. Wesley, a prominent local building contractor. Although Dr. Alfred W. Hebert bought this Gothic cottage, he apparently confined his alterations to the rear of the house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

147. ANTOINETTE HINMAN HOUSE, 1315 Davis Street--ca. 1864; addition, 1911; Ernest A. Woodyatt, remodeling, 1916. This Italianate house was probably built for Antoinette Hinman in 1864-65. Two years later she sold it to Ella G. Iglehart, who recalled in a letter to Frances E. Willard that in 1867 she and her husband Nicholas Gano Iglehart (1841-1921) moved to Evanston to "one of the oldest (houses) in town, located on a large lot on the ridge, the old Hinman place ... next spring we added a new kitchen and then a front piazza." Nicholas G. Iglehart was involved in real estate and on the Board of Trade. In 1881 the Igleharts sold the house to Henry J. Wallingford (1842-1924) for \$11,500 and moved to 1421 Maple Avenue (no. 262). Wallingford, president of the State Bank & Trust Company of Evanston, trustee of Evanston Township High School, and director of the library board, lived here until 1916. He had a house built at 1564 Asbury Avenue (no. 52) for his daughter Mary when she married Stewart A. Waring, president of the Great Lakes Wallpaper Mills (see no. 52); in 1916 they exchanged houses.

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148. FRED FORREST PEABODY HOUSE, 1316 Davis Street--A.M.F. Colton, 1885-86. This house was built for Fred Forrest Peabody (1858-1908), vice president of Cluett Peabody & Company, the maker of Arrow shirts. In 1889 he sold the house to Charles Walter Elphicke (1848-1922) a prominent marine underwriter. A.M.F. Colton (ca. 1823-96), architect of some of the buildings at McCormick Theological Seminary (Chicago), also designed the Charles B. Congdor house in Evanston (in the Evanston Lakeshore Historic District) as well as the double house for Jane B. Tobey, 1300-1302 Davis Street (no. 142), which was totally remodeled by Dr. Alfred W. Hebert.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

151. FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1332 Davis Street--Atchison & Edbrooke, 1904; addition, 1919. The congregation of First United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1901 in Odd Fellows Hall on Davis Street. They bought this lot at the southeast corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue in 1902 and dedicated their new building on July 24, 1904. Greek-cross in plan, it was designed by the firm of John D. Atchison and Harry W.J. Edbrooke, who were in partnership from 1904 to 1908. Fine brickwork and the sturdy Romanesque-derived tower give this small structure a commanding presence. In 1954 the Mennonite Board of Missions bought the church; and in 1975 it became the New Testament Church of God.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

152. HOUSE FOR HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, 1401 Davis Street--Myron Hunt, 1898-99  
and  
378. HOUSE FOR HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, 1606 Wesley Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1898-99; alterations, 1922 and 1924. These two houses and the double house to the west (no. 153) were built for Harlow N. Higinbotham (1838-1919), who invested heavily in real estate and was a partner in Marshall Field & Company; he also became president of the American Luxfer Prism Company, the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Field Museum of Natural History. These houses designed by Myron Hunt replaced two houses built for Charles E. Browne in 1869. Although similar in plan, their exterior treatment is quite different. The one at 1401 Davis Street is the only half-timbered design by Hunt and is reminiscent of the original design of Frank Lloyd Wright's Nathan G. Moore house, Oak Park (1895), and several early works by Robert C. Spencer, Jr. These three architects shared loft space in Steinway Hall with Dwight H. Perkins, who had known Hunt and Spencer at MIT. Louis A. Ferguson lived at 1401 Davis Street until he had Holabird & Roche design his new house across the street (no. 377). Samuel Carson (1862-1923), director of Carson Pirie Scott & Company and nephew of its founder Samuel Carson, lived at 1606 Wesley Avenue from 1900 to 1905.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

158. ERNEST A. MAYO HOUSE, 910 Dempster Street--1890. Built for Napoleon B. Barlow, this modest frame house is important as the home of architect Ernest A. Mayo from 1901 until his death in 1946. Mayo was born in England in 1864 and studied architecture at the Royal Institute of Architecture, London. After an apprenticeship with H.N. Townsend, he practiced architecture for a year in South Africa. His arrival in Evanston in 1893 coincided with the spirit of revivalism invoked by the World's Columbian Exposition and he became Evanston's revival architect, par excellence.

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168. ALPHONSO S. COMSTOCK LABORATORY, 1311 Dempster Street--Wilbur E. Coe, builder, 1902; Bennett M. Johnson, conversion to residence, 1968. Alphonso S. Comstock had this two-story common brick structure built as a laboratory for the manufacture of gas forges and automatic pumps on the rear of the lot of 1302 Asbury Avenue (no. 24) where he lived from 1901 until his death in 1936. Alphonso was an inventor and entrepreneur and at one time manufactured tents. From 1947 to 1967 this was the shop of Clipper Industries. In 1968 it was converted to a residence.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

170. HOUSE FOR EDA HURD LORD, 1415 Elinor Place--Perkins & Hamilton, 1910; windows replaced and in enclosed porch, 1973.
171. EDA HURD LORD HOUSE, 1416 Elinor Place--Perkins & Hamilton, 1910; dormer, 1961. Harvey B. Hurd died in 1906 and left his estate to his daughters Eda Hurd Lord and Nellie Hurd Comstock who promptly filed suit over it. After the suit was resolved three years later, Eda Hurd Lord (1854-1938) began to develop her portion south of Davis Street and west of Wesley Avenue. A new street--Elinor Place--split the block from Wesley to Ashland Avenue, where five houses were built 1909-10. Near the middle of the block she had two large houses built, one for rental and the other for herself. Both were designed by Perkins & Hamilton and are relatively unadorned and planar. The stuccoed exterior and battered walls combined with relatively narrow setbacks from the street make the houses seem tall and massive in contrast to the horizontal lines commonly associated with the Prairie School. Harold Ickes, later Secretary of the Interior under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, rented the house at 1415 Elinor Place until 1916. After her husband died in 1916, Eda Hurd Lord moved to 1550 Ashland Avenue (no. 92).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

174. SAMUEL REED HOUSE, 1030 Greenleaf Street--1866. Samuel Reed (1814-95) arrived in Evanston on September 6, 1841, on a vessel that sailed from Buffalo, New York. He had worked on the Erie Canal towpath after coming to this country from England at the age of fourteen. Reed purchased land on the ridge south of what would become Main Street where he built a log house. He helped cut the logs for the little log schoolhouse on the ridge, and when Ridgeville Township was organized, he was elected pathmaster. In 1852 he succumbed to the lure of California gold fever, spending three years and operating a store there. However, when his partner proved dishonest, Reed had to sell all his property in Evanston to settle the claims. He returned home in 1855 by way of Cape Horn and New York. In 1866 he was able to purchase four acres from Charles Crain on the ridge and built this modest house, where he lived until his death in 1895. In 1898, the house, then numbered 937 Ridge Avenue, was purchased by James Wigginton (see nos. 266, 267, 268) and moved to this location where Wigginton stored the materials for his contracting business. The house, now on a high foundation, remains relatively unchanged and is still owned by the Wigginton family.

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175. GARDENER'S COTTAGE FOR ANNA REW GROSS, 1207 Greenleaf Street--M. Foley Company, builder, 1912; Christ W. Hansen, contractor, remodeling, 1928. Originally built as an outbuilding behind the Gross house at 1100 Ridge Avenue (no. 325), this structure was transformed into a charming one-and-a-half story residence that remains tied to the main house through the fencing and pergola. Although not the work of an architect, the design of the stuccoed and half-timbered facade with its fieldstone chimney has its roots in the English cottage style that was popular at this time.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

177. HENRY H. KERR HOUSE, 1215 Greenleaf Street--Tallmadge & Watson, 1912. For electrical engineer Henry Hampton Kerr (1864-1932), who was the vice president of Dwight P. Robinson & Company, Tallmadge & Watson produced this straight-forward Georgian Revival design. Strong detailing of the cornice, quoins, fenestration, and pedimented entrance porch reveal the historicism into which Tallmadge & Watson matured in their later years, even while producing Prairie School designs at the same time.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

184. RICHARD L. DAKIN HOUSE, 1015 Greenwood Street--1883-84; Ernest A. Mayo, billiard room and porch, 1906; dormer, 1935. In 1882 Thomas A. Cosgrove (see no. 283) sold the lot west of his house to Augusta and Richard L. Dakin. Their house was completed in 1884. In 1906 the original L-shaped porch at the southwest corner was enlarged and extended across the entire front of the house and a sunroom was enclosed for Otis W. Hinckley who lived here from 1905 until his death in 1924. His firm of Hinckley & Schmitt was at one time the largest exclusive mineral water corporation in the world. This was later the residence of Dr. George Dick and his wife Dr. Gladys Dick. He was the chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of Chicago; she was with the John McCormick Institute of Infectious Diseases. Together they developed the Dick test for scarlet fever as well as the vaccine to fight it. In 1933 they were awarded the Cameron Prize by the University of Edinburgh and nominated for the Nobel Prize.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

187. GEORGE B. DUNHAM HOUSE, 1022 Greenwood Street--Edbrooke & Burnham, 1883; Holabird & Roche, improvement, 1898. This impressive Queen Anne house was designed by Edbrooke & Burnham for George B. Dunham. In 1891 he sold it to Charles S. Mears (1851-1916), a prominent lumber dealer who became a partner in his father's business, the N. & C.H. Mears Lumber Company. The name was changed to Mears-Slayton Lumber Company in 1907 and he served as president. The Queen Anne massing with its many projections and the three-story polygonal tower is probably the work of Edbrooke & Burnham and the broad porch with its Ionic columns is probably the improvement by Holabird & Roche.

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191. DAVID R. FORGAN HOUSE, 1112 Greenwood Street--Harry Bergen Wheelock, 1899. David Robertson Forgan (1862-1931), who was born in Scotland, went to Canada in 1880, where he began working his way up in the banking business. He came to Chicago in 1896 as vice president of the Union National Bank and two years later became its president. When it merged with the First National Bank in 1900 his brother James B. Forgan became president and he became vice president. In 1907 he organized the National City Bank and served as its president until 1925. Forgan also wrote extensively about banking. Although the original porch that once extended into a porte-cochere has been modified, the play of bays and recesses and the Sullivanesque ornamentation adds interest to the facade. Harry Bergen Wheelock (1861-1934) who was the adopted son of architect Otis L. Wheelock, began his own architectural practice in 1886. He designed the Parish House of the First Presbyterian Church in Evanston, the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, and the Methodist Book Concern Building, the first building in Chicago supported entirely on caissons. Wheelock was one of the founders of the Chicago Architectural Club and was largely responsible for the bill licensing architects in Illinois.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

206. CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN, (1100) Lake Street--J.L. Mott Iron Works, New York, 1912 replica of 1876 fountain. In commemoration of the one hundredth year of American independence, Evanston residents gathered at the muddy intersection of Davis Street with Sherman and Orrington avenues on July 4, 1876, to dedicate a three-tiered cast iron fountain surmounted by a zinc stork from whose uplifted beak water issued. The fountain had been ordered from the J.L. Mott Iron Works in New York and installed by Charles T. Bartlett. By April 1912 water would no longer circulate through the old fountain and it was declared beyond repair and was replaced with a replica from the same company. It stood in Fountain Square until 1946 when it was replaced by a war memorial. After lying dismantled for four years, the replica was restored and installed in Merrick Rose Garden and rededicated July 4, 1951. The original fountain remains in storage at the Evanston Historical Society.

Merrick Park was once the site of the Evanston Country Club tennis courts, built on land donated by Marshall M. Kirkman on the rear of his Ridge Avenue estate. The park was designed by landscape architect Ralph N. Melin who engaged Eugene Phister, president of Rose Gardens of America, as an advisor. The park was named for second ward alderman and rose fancier Clinton Merrick (see no. 107) shortly before his death in 1944, and the garden dedicated on July 3, 1948.

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221. GEORGE P. LEE-AUGUSTINE C. BUELL HOUSE, 1316 Lake Street--1869; enlarged and improved, 1883; room addition, 1911. This Italianate house was built for George P. Lee on the ridge on the northwest corner of where Dempster Street would later cross. After Lee moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, he rented the house for several years before Augustine C. Buell (1842-1900) bought it in 1883. About 1880 he moved from Milwaukee to Chicago to establish a branch of the Milwaukee grain commission firm of Charles Ray & Company. After he bought the Lee place it was said that he planned to enlarge and improve it. He was a school board trustee and responsible for getting Haven School built; he "watched every brick that was put into that structure, for he felt that he must know that it was being built right." When George B. Dryden (1871-1950) bought the Buell house in 1911, he announced his intentions of building an even finer residence, but lived in the old house until 1916 when he sold it to Richard S. Tuthill who had it moved to 1316 Lake Street. Tuthill (1841-1920) came to Chicago in 1873; from 1884 to 1886 he was the U.S. District Attorney and in 1887 he became a judge. He spent thirty-five years on the Circuit Court bench. Under the juvenile court law of 1889 he was chosen by other judges to organize and hold juvenile court, which has become a standard part of our legal system. Since the house has been moved the bays on the east side that once overlooked Buell's gardens now look out to an alley; and the house has also lost its front porch.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

222. LEDDEN DAVIS HOUSE, 1319 Lake Street--1870; porch addition, 1909; Ernest A. Mayo, addition and alteration, 1912. This house was built in 1870 for Ledden Davis, a member of the Board of Trade. After his death in 1876 his widow and family lived here until they sold it in 1891 to the McDonough family. William J. McDonough came back to his parents' home with his bride in 1912 and had the house remodeled by Ernest A. Mayo (see no. 158). That the house has elements of the Prairie style shows the adaptability of Mayo who is best known for his English half-timbered house designs.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

223. LEVI C. PITNER HOUSE, 1322 Lake Street--ca. 1865; Allen & Webster, improvement, 1925. This Italianate house was probably built in 1865 for Almvia K. Hixon at the southwest corner of Davis Street and Oak Avenue (1106 Davis Street). Levi C. Pitner (1824-1911), a Methodist minister in the Illinois Conference for twenty-three years before he moved to Evanston in 1868, bought the house in January 1869 and lived here for the rest of his life. Soon after his arrival in Evanston, he became active in real estate, and, with others, was responsible for five "Additions to Evanston" at the south end of the district and to the west of it. Pitner Avenue was named for him, and Lee Street was named for his son Lee J. Pitner, who had been his partner in some of the real estate ventures. In 1916 lawyer William W. Moss, who once lived in Harvey B. Hurd's house on Ridge Avenue (demolished), bought the Pitner house and had it moved to its present location. The house was stuccoed at the time it was moved and has since lost its front porch.

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225. FRANCIS HEADEN HOUSE, 1327 Lake Street--ca. 1883; Connor & McCann, builders, improvements, 1892-93; improvement, 1895; Merritt J. Morehouse, addition, 1911. Although Francis Headen bought the property in 1870, his name does not appear in the directory listing until 1883. Headen, a tank manufacturer, was listed until 1886 and had major improvements or repairs on the house done by the contracting firm of Connor & McCann, including a substantial amount of brick work and plumbing. In 1895 Alexander Hofflund, a Chicago real estate dealer, bought the house from Francis Headen. He and his family lived here seven years. In 1902 they sold it to Catherine M. Hayes, who ran a convalescent home for women in the house. Most of her patients were middle-aged and elderly, but in the early years before maternity wards were established in local hospitals, she also had obstetrical patients. The house is now a single-family residence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

226. WELLS LAKE HOUSE, 1330 Lake Street--ca. 1866. This Italianate house may have been built ca. 1866 at the southwest corner of Church Street and Asbury Avenue for George Nebeker who granted a deed in trust to David J. Lake at that time. Commission merchant Wells Lake (1816-85), who came to Evanston in 1864, lived here until his death; his wife sold it the following year to William H. Hurlburt. In 1916 Jane R. A. Moss, the wife of William W. Moss (see no. 223), bought the house and had it moved to its present location, thereby completing the trio of houses that were moved to the 1300 block of Lake Street from February to April 1916. At the time of its move the house was stuccoed and its front porch enlarged, although it was later removed. In 1925 a smaller house (no. 114) was built on its former site.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

233. CHARLES P. MITCHELL CARRIAGE HOUSE, 1316 Lyons Street. (See no. 72— 1742 Asbury Avenue.)
238. HOUSE FOR MARY WRIGHT CHILDS, 1207 Maple Avenue-1893. This Queen Anne house was built for rental purposes for Mary Childs, who lived next door (no. 237). The steeply pitched roof and polygonal corner tower dominate the composition while the decorative finial, palmette frieze, and Palladian windows add to its dramatic impact.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

243. JAMES C. CONNOR HOUSE AND BARN, 1220 Maple Avenue-James C. Connor, builder, 1883-84. James C. Connor (1846-90) came to Evanston from Ireland when he was eight years old. He went into the hardware business with A.P. Wightman, whom he bought out in 1883, and also became involved in "building and contracting, carpenter work of every description." Among the houses he built were those of John B. Kirk, H.R. Wilson, Lemuel D. Norton, Robert Hill, and Arthur S. Kirk. Connor also served as village trustee for two years. The house he built for his family is typical and extraordinary at the same time--typical of its period in scale and massing, but extraordinary in the finely carved natural motifs in the lintels and the front doors. Beautifully preserved, it exemplifies the pride and craftsmanship evident in Connor's work.

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248. NICHOLAS ARTHUR COBLE HOUSE, 1232 Maple Avenue-1887-88. In 1887 commission merchant Nicholas Arthur Coble (1848-1922) formed his own company and had this house built for his family when Maple Avenue was becoming one of the prominent residential streets. Rich with textures of clapboards and shingles and patterned scrollwork in the gables and in the pediment over the entrance bay of the wrap-around porch, this Queen Anne house's integrity is somewhat marred by the enclosure of a porch bay and the addition of a picture window.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

250. EBENEZER PRINDLE HOUSE, 1236 Maple Avenue-ca. 1876; Allen & Webster, improvement and alteration, 1929. This handsome two-story brick Italianate house is the only one in town that has retained its roof cresting, although it has lost its original porch. Ebenezer Prindle, who had a real estate and insurance business in the Huse & Shaw Block on Davis Street, lived here only a short time. Through a complicated succession of quit-claims, it was acquired by Leonard C. Riggs who rented it from 1879 to 1884 to Sylvester S. Bliss (1829-90), dealer in surgical instruments.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

252. CHARLES O. BORING HOUSE, 1242 Maple Avenue-1883; front porch addition, 1912. Charles O. Boring, who was with the wholesale dry goods firm of John V. Farwell Company, was one of the prime factors in the founding of Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church (see no.285). His wife Grace Jones Boring (1858-1935), who taught at the Noyes Street School and served as its principal 1890-99, organized in 1897 the first Mother's Club in America, the forerunner of the PTA. With the Borings lived his father Ezra March Boring (1813-91), who had been the Presiding Elder of the Chicago District of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is chiefly remembered for establishing in 1860 the Des Plaines Camp Meeting, where he was one of its most powerful speakers. The rather sober and rectilinear design is graced with a wealth of interesting details: the attic story has a small oriel with its own pediment within the overall composition of the gable, the raking cornices have rich composite mouldings, and the fields are filled with clapboards whose wavy edges suggest shingling from a distance. On the second story three ornamental brackets and a broad bay support the attic story. On the first floor a handsome grouping of three transomed windows (with muntins in a lattice and fanlight design in the center transom) contribute to the rich patterning of the surface.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

254. LEANDER D. PARKER HOUSE, 1246 Maple Avenue-1872-73; Stephen A. Jennings, remodeling, 1892. After Osro A. Crain subdivided his land, Leander D. Parker (1837-1901), superintendent of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company in Chicago, bought this lot and built a frame house. He began working in the field of telegraphic communication almost as soon as the telegraph was invented and conducted a "telegraph college" in his home. In 1892 the house was moved back on the lot to correspond with other houses that had been built on the block and Parker commissioned Stephen A. Jennings to remodel the house. Jennings' transformation was so complete that it was reported that Parker would have "substantially an entirely new house." Jennings probably contributed the shingled gables, the front porch whose ornamented pediment marks the entrance, and the corner tower that makes the transition from the facade to the north side.

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256. TOWNER K. WEBSTER HOUSE, 1403 Maple Avenue--1884-85; Harry Bergen Wheelock, front porch, 1906. Towner Keeney Webster (1849-1922) came to Chicago from New York in February 1867. He moved to Evanston and went into the grocery and drug business with John Goebel. In July 1874 he married Emma Josephine Kitchell, the daughter of Silas Kitchell (no. 258). Webster started in the sheet metal business in 1876 and eventually became president of his own company, the Webster Manufacturing Company, a firm of engineers, founders, and machinists that produced "conveying and elevating machinery, power transmitting appliances coal handling machinery, gas and gasoline engines." In 1884 his wife's mother sold them the lot on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Greenwood Street where they built this large Queen Anne house. The porch with its classical columns replaced the original one over twenty years later.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

258. SILAS KITCHELL-HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER HOUSE, 1411 Maple Avenue--James C. Connor, builder, 1873; side addition, 1913; porches, 1915; improvement, 1926. The night of the Chicago fire Silas Kitchell (1808-77) loaded his family and a few possessions on a wagon and came to Evanston to stay with his daughter Sarah and her husband Henry C. Tillinghast. When the Tillinghasts came to Evanston in 1867, they lived on the east side of Ridge Avenue south of Grove Street where St. Mark's parish house now stands. In 1870 they bought property on what became the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Dempster Street where they built a large brick Italianate house. Tillinghast also purchased the house that Thomas F. Wheeler was putting up at 1415 Maple Avenue. According to architect Maurice H. Webster, grandson of Silas Kitchell, Henry C. Tillinghast held title to it so that his father-in-law who lost most of his money at the time of the Civil War by endorsing a friend's notes, could escape his creditors in Newark, New Jersey. Kitchell probably moved into 1415 Maple Avenue (no. 260) first and lived there until the house at 1411 Maple Avenue was finished. Although Kitchell died in 1877, Tillinghast did not transfer the title to Kitchell's widow Frances until 1883. In 1916 this became the home of Silas Kitchell's grandson, Henry Kitchell Webster (1873-1929). He was the son of Towner K. Webster who lived next door (no. 256) and a well-known and prolific author. Among his many books were The Banker and The Bear (1900), The Duke of Cameron Avenue (1904), The Whispering Man (1908), The Girl in the Other Seat (1911), The Butterfly (1914), An American Family (1918), Real Life (1921), and Innocents (1924). Brackets, modillions, hood mouldings, and the high terrace lend Italianate detailing and a sense of grandeur to the basic five-bay Federal form.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

260. HOUSE FOR THOMAS F. WHEELER, 1415 Maple Avenue--1872. After Thomas F. Wheeler bought the whole east side of this block from Obadiah Huse in February 1872, he had this Italianate house built and sold it to Henry C. Tillinghast; his father-in-law Silas Kitchell probably lived here until his new house next door was ready (no. 258). In 1881 Tillinghast transferred the title to Frances Kitchell, the widow of Silas Kitchell; it remained in Kitchell ownership until 1905.

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263. HOUSE FOR THOMAS F. WHEELER, 1425 Maple Avenue--1872. This is another of the houses that Wheeler built for speculation. In June 1872 he sold it to William Robert Bailey (1844-90), who owned Bailey's Opera House and had a meat market on Davis Street. In 1875 Bailey rented it to George Osborne Ide (1831-85), who came to Evanston from Princeton, Illinois. Ide was a lawyer and served as the village attorney from 1874 to 1880; he finally bought the house in 1881. His family continued to live here after his death and did not sell the property until 1918.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

264. PAIR OF HOUSES FOR ANNA REW GROSS, 1100 and 1106 Oak Avenue--William Carbys Zimmerman, 1901. and After Anna Rew Gross had completed her own house (no. 325) and one for her parents (no. 333), 265. she once again commissioned architect William Carbys Zimmerman to design this pair of shingle houses a block east of the other two. Curious for Evanston is their siting at the front property line; they instead have rear courtyards enclosed by shingled fences that are continuations of the sides of the houses. Zimmerman created two separate but very closely related designs whose transomed windows with diamond panges, tall chimneys, and roof lines punctuated by dormers recall seventeenth-century Massachusetts, but their fenestration is more loosely interpreted by way of the Queen Anne. Irwin Rew, the brother of Anna Rew Gross, lived at 1106 Oak Avenue until 1907 when he moved into 1128 Ridge Avenue (no. 333) after the death of their father.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

268. JAMES WIGGINTON HOUSE I, 1119 Oak Avenue--1873-74. and  
266. JAMES WIGGINTON HOUSE II, 1115 Oak Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1887. and  
267. JAMES WIGGINTON HOUSE III, 1118 Oak Avenue--Tallmadge & Watson, 1914. In March 1871 James Wigginton (1847-1936) came to the United States from England, settling first in Brooklyn, but like many others in the building trades he came to Chicago after the 1871 fire. Two year later he moved to Evanston and built the tiny cottage at 1119 Oak Avenue. Wigginton, who was a masonry and cement contractor, built houses, schools, churches, and commercial building but he was also responsible for laying many of the sewers, water pipes, and sidewalks in Evanston. The small company that he started after buying out Edward W. Larned grew into the giant Evanston Fuel & Material Company, which his heirs continued to control until 1980. In 1887 Stephen A. Jennings designed the second of Wigginton's houses-- an interesting Queen Anne house with brick texturing, art glass window, and a frame porch. It was the first residence designed by Jennings after he broke up a short-lived partnership with Robert G. Pentecost in 1886; since his only earlier commission, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Wesley Avenue and Greenwood Street, was demolished in 1961, this house is the earliest surviving work of Stephen A. Jennings. Two years after Wigginton's first wife died he remarried and built the one-story brick bungalow at 1118 Oak Avenue, designed by Tallmadge & Watson.

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283. HOUSE FOR THOMAS A. COSGROVE, 1306 Oak Avenue--Mr. Barrett, builder, 1875; Josiah C. Lane, alterations, 1894. In 1868 Thomas A. Cosgrove (1832-89) moved into a house at the southwest corner of Davis Street and Chicago Avenue (now downtown Evanston). In 1873 he had it moved to the northwest corner of Greenwood Street and Maple Avenue; the Evanston Index reported that he was "making the wilderness blossom as the rose." Cosgrove was credited with being instrumental in securing the location of the state university at Champaign, Illinois, where he was in the banking business. After he moved to Evanston in 1868 he became involved in real estate, platting the village of Ravenswood in Chicago and Cosgrove's Addition in Evanston. In 1873 he purchased a controlling interest in Northwestern Gas, Light and Coke Company. In 1875 he had another house built at 1416 Maple Avenue, just north of his own, which he sold the same year. In 1884 he sold his own house (replaced in 1889 by a house designed by Holabird & Roche) and moved a few blocks south. In 1886 he bought back the house at 1416 Maple Avenue where lived for the rest of his life. In 1894 his widow Sarah B. Cosgrove had the attic story added, changing the essentially cubic shape of the Italianate structure into the pitched roof and gables more typical of the Queen Anne. The window mouldings, however, betray the earlier origins of the house. Knowlton and Adelaide Ames (see no. 42) rented the house from 1898 to 1902; in 1902 it was moved to the lot that they bought at 1306 Oak Avenue. Although the moving permit was issued to architect George Lyons Harvey, he did not live in the house, either before or after it was moved.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

285. EMMANUEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1401 Oak Avenue--Burnham & Root, 1890-92

and

291. EMMANUEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE, 1417 Oak Avenue--Lindstrum & Johnson, masons, 1914. With the blessings of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a number of wealthy members left to establish a church nearer those who lived "on the west side." The church was an outgrowth of the Sunday School mission that Charles O. Boring (see no. 252) had started in 1889; and it was inspired by Dr. Sylvester F. Jones, the popular minister of First Methodist Episcopal Church and Emmanuel's first minister, who had seen Boston's Back Bay similarly neglected by the Methodists. Among those who gathered to organize the church in June 1890 were Harvey B. Hurd, John B. Kirk, Milton L. Record, and William H. Jones (all of whom lived in the district). They commissioned the firm of Burnham & Root to design this "petted daughter of the wealthy First Methodist Church." Although work was started in December 1890, because of delays from extremely cold weather the church was not finished until June 1892. It was one of John Wellborn Root's last designs; he died in January 1892. The church was expensively fitted inside and out, yet from peak membership of 500, the congregation dwindled to about 200 by the end of 1910. In 1913 they merged with First Methodist and sold the building to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church whose congregation had outgrown its 1876 brick building on the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Grove Street and was looking for larger quarters. Although they had already purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Grove Street and Maple Avenue, they seized the opportunity to buy the handsome Emmanuel Methodist building. With the money from the sale of the other lot they were able to build the parsonage, using the same Ashland stone as the church. When the parsonage was built, an entrance at the northwest corner of the church was removed; later the belfry was also removed.

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287. HUGH A. WHITE-WILLIAM S. MASON-LENOX R. LOHR HOUSE, 1404-1406 Oak Avenue--1867; John T. W. and Jennings, improvements, 1895; Otis & Clark, major remodeling, 1911.
290. GARAGE, 1412-14 Oak Avenue--Otis & Clark, 1911. In 1856 lawyer Hugh Alexander White (1830-94) came to Chicago. He practiced law until 1874 when throat problems and the large volume of office business led him to managing large estates. In 1860 he married Catherine McIntosh Sands of New York, the sister of Harvey B. Hurd's third wife. White assembled the land in 1865 and 1866 on which he had this house built in 1867. His gardens were "the pride and delight of the people of Evanston." After his death his widow donated his collection of law and rare books to the University of Chicago and sold the house to Mary and H. R. Lott, New York residents with Texas railroad interests. Catherine White moved into the north half of the double house that she had built at 1307-13 Ridge Avenue (no. 347). When William S. Mason (1867-1961) bought the house in 1911 he had it completely remodeled by Otis & Clark. Mason, who inherited \$10 million from his uncle James H. "Silent" Smith, founded the real estate firm of Smith, Morse & Mason in 1885 (which continues today as Heil, Heil, Smart & Golee). Before Mason left Evanston for a warmer climate, he donated land for three parks in Evanston, endowed a chair in history at Northwestern University, and donated his famous collection of works about Benjamin Franklin to Yale University. The house was occupied by a caretaker for several years until it was purchased in 1940 by Major Lenox Riley Lohr (1891-1968). He served thirteen years in the Army Corps of Engineers before coming to Chicago in 1929 to plan and direct the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition. In 1935 he became president of the National Broadcasting Company and went to New York; after he returned to Chicago in 1940 to become president of the Museum of Science and Industry, he bought this house. Although the house and garage have each been converted into two residences their exteriors are essentially unchanged since 1911.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

292. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1421 Oak Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1890-92  
ST. MARY'S PARISH HOUSE--J. H. MURPHY, 1904-1905; Morison & Wallace, porch, 1928; Maher & McGrew, improvement and addition, 1937. In July 1864 land at the southeast corner of Lake Street and Oak Avenue was purchased for a church site for the newly organized St. Mary's Catholic Church. In November 1865 they gave the contract for an \$850 small wooden building to parishioner James H. Kenney. A second larger frame structure was built three years later and served until the Lemont limestone Victorian Gothic church designed by parishioner Stephen A. Jennings was completed in 1892. Built at a cost of \$45,000, it has twin spires 100 feet tall, copied from St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia. A fire in 1908 destroyed much of the interior and the original stained glass windows; Gothic windows that once flanked the center entrance have been remodeled as doors. The parish house, built of matching Lemont limestone, replaced a frame one built in 1872. Originally constructed as a separate building, it was attached to the church in the remodeling. The rest of the St. Mary's complex is made up of the convent (no. 205) and the school (no. 261).

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293. JOHN W. LOW HOUSE, 1560 Oak Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1892. Designed for commission merchant John W. Low, this house is the sole survivor of the single-family residences that once lined this block and is now surrounded by apartment buildings. It was built at a cost of \$14,000 and described as "English Gothic style" with "main gable and various parts of the design treated with cement fiber," formed into decorative natural motifs in bas-relief. The steeply pitched gable, widely flared at the bottom, and the round corner tower with its conical roof are part of Stephen A. Jennings' personal Queen Anne vocabulary. The facade of the clapboard-covered frame structure is embraced by an elaborate porch whose piers and balustrade are of rusticated Bedford stone. The second owner Alfred Marshall, president of the Marshall & Huschart Machinery Company, sold the house in 1919 to the Evanston Catholic Woman's Club, which was organized in 1911. They adapted it for their clubhouse, changing some interior partitions; the exterior has remained virtually unchanged.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

294. DR. ORRIN T. MAXSON HOUSE, 906 Ridge Avenue--1885-86; Chatten & Hammond, alterations, 1912. Dr. Orrin Trall Maxson (1824-95) graduated from Rush Medical College in 1849. After practicing medicine for a year near Beloit, Wisconsin, he went to Nevada City, California, where he established a hospital. He later moved to the vicinity of the mouth of the St. Croix River and platted the town of Prescott, Wisconsin, where he lived for fifteen years. He was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1853 and served as chairman of the railroad committee; from 1853 to 1854 he served as County Judge of Pearce County, Wisconsin; and from 1855 to 1861 he was State Regent of the Normal Schools. After serving in the Civil War he established a medical practice in Waukegan, Illinois. In 1883 he moved to South Evanston, where he continued the practice of medicine, with offices in the Ducat Block. This house serves as the southern anchor of the district.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

298. GEORGE THOMPSON-DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM HOUSE, 921 Ridge Avenue--1884-85; improvement, 1923. Tea, coffee, and spice merchant George Thompson, who came to Evanston in 1878, had this large frame house built in 1884-85. Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham (1833-1912), noted physician, author, and suffrage worker, bought it in 1894. At the age of twenty she entered and worked her way through the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating in 1854. After she and her husband Dr. G. H. Stockham moved to Evanston, they had a house built at 222 Burnham Place (Evanston Lakeshore Historic District) in 1889-90, but she moved to Ridge Avenue when she bought this house. She was a eugenicist and social hygiene reformer and gave parlour talks to women. She was the author of several books: Tokology: A Book for Every Woman (1883), Koradine (1894), Karezza: Ethics of Marriage (1896), and Tolstoi: A Man of Peace (1900). She also wrote a pamphlet on sex, pregnancy, and childbirth for which she was arrested, charged with the misuse of the mails, convicted, and fined.

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301. WILLIAM H. McLEAN HOUSE, 930 Ridge Avenue--1885-86; porch, 1910. This house, built at the same time and just south of one built for William P. Marsh (see essay), was built for William H. McLean, who was with the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company; it was the smaller of the pair. They had similar decorative features: a corner pavilion set at an angle to the facades, patterned shingling, and brackets and bargeboards with incised motifs. The large porch that now wraps the facade replaced the original smaller one in 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

313. FRANCIS BARRY BYRNE HOUSE, 1013 Ridge Avenue--Thomas B. Carson, builder, 1907. One of many houses that Thomas B. Carson built for speculation all over Evanston, this was the home since 1957 of architect Francis Barry Byrne (1883-1967). Byrne entered Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park studio in 1902; during his six years there he worked on the Beachey house, the Tomek house, the Coonley house, and Unity Temple. In 1908 he worked briefly with Walter Burley Griffin and then moved to Seattle where he formed a partnership with Andrew Willatzen who had also worked for Wright. During 1911 Byrne lived in California where John and Lloyd Wright, sons of Frank Lloyd Wright, introduced him to sculptor Alfonso lanelli, with whom he would later collaborate, and architect Irving Gill. In 1913 Griffin asked Byrne to take over his Chicago practice when he went to Australia. Byrne established his own firm in 1917 and during the next seven years designed many of the Chicago buildings that brought him to national attention--St. Thomas Apostle Church, Immaculata High School, St. Francis Xavier School, and the Kenna Apartments. From 1932 to 1945 Byrne lived in New York; when work was scarce he wrote about his theories of architecture. At age sixty-two he returned to Chicago and continued to design churches in which spatial relationships expressed not only his architectural philosophies, but also the new liturgy. His last major commissions--the House of Studies, Holy Redeemer College in Windsor, Ontario, and St. Procopius College Library in Lisle, Illinois --were completed when he lived in this house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

318. FRANK H. ARMSTRONG HOUSE, 1030 Ridge Avenue--Chatten & Hammond, 1912

and

370. GARAGE, 1031 Ridge Court--Chatten & Hammond, 1913. After the death of pioneer Charles Crain in 1891, his widow Sarah Burroughs Crain subdivided the property. Just south of the Crain house this imposing manor house was built for Frank H. Armstrong (1853-1920), vice president of the wholesale grocery firm of Reid, Murdoch & Company. He was also on the boards of directors of the City National Bank of Evanston, the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and the Chicago Lying-In-Hospital. Brick on the lower story and stucco above, the house has a slate roof punctuated by gables, dormers, and massive chimneys. Roundels of art glass, gargoyles, and a richly designed entrance portal and porte-cochere complete the composition. The matching garage, which can be reached either through the estate or from Ridge Court, is now a residence.

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322. HOUSE FOR KNOWLTON L. AMES, 1041 Ridge Avenue--Tallmadge & Watson, 1911; improvement, 1927. This is another of the houses designed by Tallmadge & Watson for Knowlton L. Ames, president of Booth Fisheries (see nos. 20 and 323). Corner piers project slightly from the face of the house and wooden bands articulate the stuccoed surface of this two-story L-shaped house; the trapezoidal windows mark it as by Tallmadge & Watson.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

324. CHARLES CRAIN HOUSE, 1046 Ridge Avenue--1873  
Charles Crain (1822-91), one of the first settlers in the Grosse Point Territory, was born in New York; his father moved the family west to Ohio and then to Indiana. Charles Crain visited the Chicago area in 1840 and stayed several months with a cousin who had settled at Dutchman's Point. He returned to Indiana briefly, but came to settle in Grosse Point after the death of his mother in 1842. He learned the cooper's trade from John Foster in Niles Township and set up a cooperage business with his brother Osro. In 1846 Charles Crain married Sarah Burroughs, the daughter of pioneers David and Judith Burroughs and they lived in the cabin that her father rented when the family first arrived from Ohio. Tales of California's gold lured the Crain brothers west in 1850. When Charles Crain returned the following year with a fortune of \$1,600 he bought forty-four acres on the ridge. He farmed the land, marketing his produce in Evanston and Chicago. In 1872 he sold another 19½ acres at the northwest corner of Emerson Street and Wesley Avenue to General Julius White for \$10,000. In 1873 he had a new house built on the southwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Greenleaf Street. The house was stuccoed later, probably at the time that the garage designed by George W. Maher was built (1918); the original Italianate details of the house have given way to Prairie School banding like that on the garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

325. SITE OF THE PIONEER LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE PIONEER CEMETERY  
ALFRED H. GROSS HOUSE, 1100 Ridge Avenue--Flanders & Zimmerman, 1897; Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman, improvements, 1928. One of the first Georgian Revival designs in Evanston, this house was one of the last designs by the architectural partnership of John J. Flanders (1848-1914) and William Carby Zimmerman (1856-1932) who went their separate ways the following year. This was the first of several residences that brought together Zimmerman and the Rew-Gross family. This three-story shingle-clad house with a gambrel roof was designed for lawyer Alfred Herman Gross (1875-1946). His wife Anna Rew Gross became one of the most prominent civic leaders in Evanston. She was one of the founders and first president of the Garden Club of Evanston. Under her presidency the Raymond Park Garden Fair was started, an annual event since 1916; and largely through her efforts land was set aside on the Northwestern campus for the Jens Jensen-designed Shakespeare Garden. With her brother Irwin Rew, she established the first domestic science and manual training courses in the public schools, financing both the building and the equipment. She also donated a house and property for the Evanston Day Nursery, land in Chicago for the House of Happiness, and endowed the Three Sisters Ward at St. Francis Hospital in memory of her two sisters.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



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326. HORACE WHITE ARMSTRONG HOUSE, 1101 Ridge Avenue--Chatten & Hammond, 1911. For Horace White Armstrong, who became president of Reid, Murdoch & Company in 1920, Chatten & Hammond designed a small, unpretentious house that combines elements of the Prairie style and the growing interest in picturesque cottages. The general planarity of the L-shaped stuccoed house is punctuated by its fenestration and detailing. The second-story windows nestle under the eaves, which are supported by expressed purlins; where the second story projects over the first, the overhang is supported by paired knee-braced brackets. The entrance, set on an angle to the re-entrant angle, projects slightly to form a vestibule. The wooden string course over the lintels of the first story windows provides a unifying element.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

332. WILLIAM H. WARREN-SEWELL L. AVERY HOUSE, 1123 Ridge Avenue--Handy & Cady, 1901. This house was designed by the partnership of Frank W. Handy and Jeremiah Kiersted Cady, members of the Eighteen, the informal luncheon club that met monthly at the Bismarck to discuss architectural theory; among others it included Wright, Spencer, Perkins, Hunt, Heun, Schmidt, Garden, and the Ponds. This picturesque house of stucco and half-timbering with a plethora of late Gothic details was designed for William Herbert Warren (1854-1912), manufacturer of interior hardwood finishes and bank and office furniture and fixtures. He later organized the Warren Construction Company of which he was president. In 1913 it became the home of Sewell Lee Avery (1874-1960), the prominent industrialist who was president and chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward & Company and the United States Gypsum Company. He also served on the boards of directors of United States Steel Corporation, Peoples Light Gas and Coke Company, Armour and Company, Pure Oil Company, Northern Trust Company, et al.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

333. HENRY C. REW HOUSE, 1128 Ridge Avenue--William Carbys Zimmerman, 1898; Lowe & Bollenbacher, addition, 1923. Just after the house for Albert H. and Anna Rew Gross (no. 325) was completed, Zimmerman designed another house for her parents. It is a superbly detailed and proportioned Georgian Revival of cream pressed brick with a glazed terra cotta tile roof; it has a rich entablature and limestone lintels with carved corner inserts. Henry Cunningham Rew (1839-1900) started in the grain business in Albany, New York, in 1858. In 1883 he went into the natural gas business in Chicago. His son Irwin Rew (1868-1958), who was president of the Natural Gas & Water Company from 1896 to 1915, later lived here after his father's death.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

338. OSRO A. CRAIN HOUSE, 1205 Ridge Avenue--ca. 1867; addition, 1907. Osro Amandor Crain (1819-98) was the older brother of Charles Crain (see no. 324) and came to Evanston at the same time. In 1843 he married Olivia Hill, the daughter of pioneer Arunah Hill, who had lived in Major Edward Mulford's cabin for a time before building his own (see essay). On January 25, 1844, Osro Crain purchased twenty acres of land on the ridge for \$5.00 an acre where his first clapboard-covered cabin was built; it had six rooms and cost \$300 and "surpassed in size and pretension any other residence on the Ridge Road north of Chicago." Osro Crain made two trips out west to the gold fields and after amassing a fortune of \$6,000 returned to Ridgeville in 1856. After he built this house to replace the earlier one, in

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1869 he subdivided his land on the ridge and began selling lots. He continued to purchase land and at one time owned over 300 acres.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

339. CHANCELLOR L. JENKS, JR. HOUSE, 1217 Ridge Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1898; Ernest A. Mayo, addition, 1914. Myron Hunt's original design of this clapboard-covered frame structure with a double-pitched roof was typical of his early work, but was altered by the addition of the terrace and brick entrance porch with corbels that support a bold arched canopy. The house was built for lawyer Chancellor Livingston Jenks, Jr. (1863-1937), the son of the real estate mogul of North Evanston and Glencoe of the same name. He was president of the high school Board of Education from 1915 to 1927 and active in patriotic organizations. Chancellor Street in north Evanston was named for him when his father was developing the area.

343. WILLIAM H. JONES HOUSE, 1232 Ridge Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1894; Harry Bergen Wheelock, improvements, 1903. Described as "an American composite in its style of architecture," this twenty-room quarry-faced granite mansion is Stephen A. Jennings' masterpiece. He combined elements endemic to his personal style and achieved a beautiful synthesis of forms. Towers anchor the corners of the main facade--the one on the left is round with a conical roof, and the one on the right is octagonal. Between them in the upper story is a steep gable with parget work; on the ground level a broad porch surmounted by a decorative iron-work balcony bridges the facade and unites the composition. William Hugh Jones (1845-1916) was born in Wales and came with his family to Wisconsin in 1857. In 1866 he became an agent for the Dodge Reapers and Champion Mowers. He formed an association with E. H. Gammon in 1870 and sold Dodge Reapers and the Marsh Harvester. He first came to Evanston in April 1872, but moved to Minneapolis in 1878 where he had a wholesale implement business. In 1881 he organized the Plano Manufacturing Company in Plano, Illinois, and assumed its presidency. At the end of 1884 he moved back to Evanston and bought the Hiram Nelson Ballard house on Ridge Avenue (see no. 17). In 1893 his Company was so successful that he opened a new factory covering twenty-five acres in West Pullman, Illinois. In 1902 when International Harvester was organized he was made vice president. In 1904 Jones sold the house to William H. Redington, president of Sanford Manufacturing Company.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

347. CATHERINE M. WHITE DOUBLE HOUSE, 1307-13 Ridge Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1897; Myron Hunt, north porch, 1900; Ernest A. Mayo, south porch, 1903. Photographs of this long, horizontal, red brick, symmetrical double house with its peaked roof, wide eaves, and center galleries (now enclosed) are familiar to those interested in Prairie School architecture. Because of its prominent location at the northeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Dempster Street and its design, this house is familiar to passersby as well. In 1897 Catherine McIntosh Sands White, the widow of Hugh A. White, commissioned Myron Hunt to design this large double house for herself and her niece's family on a block that the Whites had owned since 1865 when they also bought part of the block north (see no. 287). Catherine White lived in this double house only about a year before her death in 1899; her niece's family lived in the south half about fifteen years. Catherine White left money to various educational institutions, churches, and hospitals, as well as to friends and relatives, but almost half of her property, including several paintings and large tracts of land in Evanston and Chicago, was left to the Art Institute of Chicago.

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348. GEORGE B. DRYDEN HOUSE, 1314 Ridge Avenue--George W. Maher, 1916

and

26. GEORGE B. DRYDEN GARAGE, 1311 Asbury Avenue--George W. Maher, 1916. LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ON DECEMBER 18, 1978.

When George Bascomb Dryden (1871-1950), a rubber magnate, bought the Buell house in 1911, he announced his intentions of building an even finer one, but lived in it another four years before he sold it to Richard S. Tuthill (see no. 221). Dryden's wife Ellen A. Andrus, a niece of George Eastman, wanted a house like "Uncle George's." Maher's handling of the Georgian Revival exterior is different from, but superior to the Eastman house in Rochester, New York; the interior with its central staircase resembles the Eastman house on a small scale. The Drydens lived here until their deaths. The property was left to Northwestern University who sold it to School District 65 for its administrative offices. Despite some insensitive alterations to the structures, the open space around them remains, retaining the sense of spaciousness and elegance of the last of the grand mansions to be built on Ridge Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

359. JAMES A. PATTEN FENCE, STEPS, AND PLANTERS, (surrounding the north half of the block, Ridge Avenue-Lake Street-Asbury Avenue)--George W. Maher, 1901. This is all that remains of the once magnificent estate of the "Wheat King," James A. Patten (1852-1928), mayor of Evanston 1901-1905 and multi-millionaire philanthropist. It was one of George W. Maher's most important commissions; every detail was carefully thought out and part of the overall design, in what he later called his "motif rhythm theory." Maher chose the thistle as the "decorative motive" of the Patten house for its "refinement of outline and a strong organic growth which could be most readily accommodated to the various materials that are employed in the construction of the building." For Scotsman Patten the thistle was both symbol of his ancestry and his belief that "to frugality of habit rather than to any unusual ability" went the credit for his success. After the death of Patten's widow in 1935, their children deeded the estate to Northwestern University, to whom the Pattens had given more than \$1,500,000 during their lifetimes. Despite Northwestern's promise to maintain the house in memory of Mrs. Patten, the half-million dollar house and six-car garage were sold in 1938 to a developer for a pittance of \$50,000 and demolished.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

361. JOHN B. KIRK-EDWARD HINES HOUSE, 1456 Ridge Avenue--Edbrooke & Burnham, 1884-85; sleeping porch 1916; H. P. Sturges, addition, 1916; Chatten & Hammond, improvement, 1924. The John B. Kirk mansion was built for the second of seven sons of James S. Kirk. The Kirks moved in 1859 from Utica, New York, to Chicago where James S. Kirk founded the soap company bearing his name. At his father's urging, John B. Kirk (1842-1904) entered the family business; after thorough training he was admitted to partnership, sharing management responsibility and assisting in the reorganization after the 1871 Chicago fire. He remained with the firm, which became the largest soap and perfumery manufacturer in the country, until after his father's death in 1886. From 1890 to 1894 John B. Kirk was president of American Exchange National Bank, but later returned to the family business. (James S. Kirk & Co. was acquired by Proctor & Gamble in 1930.) John B. Kirk lived here until his death in 1904. "The Maples, as the mansion was called, had an elaborate clapboard-covered first floor, shingled second story, and half-timbered eaves with cresting on the roof. A half-timbered barn faced Asbury Avenue (see no. 41).

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361. Lumber baron Edward Hines bought the property and in 1924 Chatten & Hammond undertook major alterations: the walls were stuccoed, the bargeboard and cresting removed, and the front porch and porte-cochere simplified.

Edward Hines (1863-1931) was born in Buffalo, New York, of Irish immigrant parents but grew up in Chicago. Beginning as an office boy, he worked his way up to become a partner in 1884 in the S.K. Martin Lumber Co. Hines remained there until 1892 when he began his own lumber firm serving as president, treasurer, and general manager. Hines made careful use of lumber by-products and suggested adoption of standard-sized lumber and the branding of lumber.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

363. CHARLES RAYMOND HOUSE, 1461 Ridge Avenue--1871. This T-shaped Victorian Gothic cottage of the Downing type was built for real estate developer Luther Leland Greenleaf (1822-1886) for whom Greenleaf streets in Evanston and in Chicago are named. Although there were three other Greenleaf houses on Ridge Avenue in the block north and several others nearby, this is the sole survivor. Its bargeboard and bay are intact although a single pane of glass replaces the original double-hung center window of the bay. The entrance porch probably dates from the 1890s.

Before the 1871 Chicago fire, Greenleaf, a partner in the Chicago firm that became Morse & Company, was a wealthy man who invested in local real estate. He built numerous "Greenleaf cottages" that dot the older sections of Evanston. He rarely owned property for long: he bought, built, and sold as rapidly as possible. He was a generous contributor to charities, but is most remembered for his 1869 donation to Northwestern University that enabled them to purchase the valuable 11,246-volume library of Dr. Johann Schulze, a member of the Prussian ministry of public instruction. Greenleaf's losses from the 1871 Chicago fire left him ruined mentally and physically and he moved to a farm near Beloit, Wisconsin, where he lived out his days in poverty.

Greenleaf sold this house to Charles Raymond (1834-1903) in 1871. Charles Raymond was born in New York and taught in Natchez, Mississippi, and Gloucester, Massachusetts, before coming to Evanston in 1869. For five years he was Superintendent of Schools here and is credited with being the first to establish grade levels in the Evanston schools. After four years as a high school principal in Princeton, Illinois, he returned to this house where he lived until 1900 and taught classes in his own small private school. Charles Raymond was the brother of Miner Raymond, a professor at Garrett Biblical Institute, for whom Raymond Park is named.

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64. GEORGE WATSON SMITH HOUSE, 1462 Ridge Avenue--Burnham & Root, 1883; Stephen A. Jennings, addition, 1893. In 1855, a year after Evanston was platted, Andrew J. Brown sold this block to Francis H. Benson who built his home on the north part. When John Hume Kedzie (1815-1903) moved to Evanston in 1861 he bought the entire block and moved into the Benson House. It was subsequently destroyed by fire as was the second house he had built on nearly the same site. In 1881 a large cream brick Italianate house (demolished) designed by Cass Chapman was built in the same location. On December 23, 1879, Kedzie's daughter Kate Isabella married George Watson Smith. In April 1882 she took title to the land at 1462 Ridge Avenue, but she died in May 1883 before the cream-colored brick house designed by Burnham & Root was finished. George Watson Smith, who was in real estate, subsequently remarried, living here until his death in 1937.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

56. ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1509-15 Ridge Avenue--Holabird & Roche, 1890-91; Holabird & Roche, parish house, 1904; Tallmadge & Watson, basement and first floor of south parish house wing, 1934; Suter & Sommerschild, second floor of south parish house wing, 1958-59. Founded as a parish in April 1864, St. Mark's moved from the twice-enlarged vertical board-and-batten church where its parishioners had worshipped since 1865 into this Joliet limestone early English Gothic building at the southeast corner of Ridge Avenue and Grove Street in 1891. The church and the 1904 parish house to the southeast were designed by Holabird & Roche. The marble altar and reredos and interior rebuilding of the church in 1904 were a gift of the children of Charles Comstock (1814-1895), the first senior warden, in memory of their parents and sister-in-law Eleanora K. Comstock (see Nos. 26 and 116).

In 1934 construction of the first phase--basement and first floor--of the Tallmadge & Watson parish house wing on the south was begun. The second-story classrooms, assembly hall, chapel, and rectory designed at the same time were never built. The present second floor classrooms were built in 1958-59 after designs by Suter and Sommerschild; the walls are quite similar to that portion of the Tallmadge & Watson plans.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM BLANCHARD, 1622 Ridge Avenue-1879-80; front porch, 1901.
8. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM BLANCHARD, 1628 Ridge Avenue--1879-80; improvements, 1899 and 1904. These two brick Italianate houses were built as rental property for William Blanchard (1826-1912) who lived in a large brick Italianate villa (demolished) on the site of Rotary International. Blanchard was born in New York and went to California for the Gold Rush. He came to Chicago in 1856 and became a lumber dealer. In partnership with John J. Borland in the 1860s he became the first lumber dealer to advance money to Wisconsin and Michigan lumber manufacturers on consignment contracts. A resident of Evanston since 1871, he and his sons owned Blanchard Lumber Company, later named Pearson Lumber Company, one of the most prosperous businesses in Evanston. The rowhouse on Maple Avenue (#240) was also built for Blanchard.

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70. GARAGE, 1031 Ridge Court, See #318, 1030 Ridge Avenue.
77. LOUIS A. FERGUSON HOUSE, 1601 Wesley Avenue--Holabird & Roche, 1915. Louis A. Ferguson (1867-1940), an electrical engineer who became vice president of Commonwealth Edison, lived across the street at 1401 Davis for twelve years before he purchased this property in 1911. He had the Easter house demolished (see essay) and in 1915 had built in its place the present brick Georgian Revival that faces Wesley Avenue, designed by Holabird and Roche.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

78. HOUSE FOR HARLOW HIGINBOTHAM, 1606 Wesley Avenue. See #152, 1401 Davis Street.
79. NELLIE HURD COMSTOCK HOUSE, 1612 Wesley Avenue--Asa Lyon, 1882; Charles R. Ayars, improvement, 1896; alterations, 1920; Allen & Webster, improvement, alterations, and additions, 1932; Mayo & Mayo, bay window, 1936. Harvey B. Hurd deeded this property to his daughter Nellie in 1882 at the time of her marriage to John Adams Comstock. Asa Lyon, prominent Evanston architect from 1881 to 1884, designed the house for the Comstocks. They lived here until 1898 when Nellie moved into her father's house for a short time before moving to California. Shortly after Harvey B. Hurd's death in 1906, a temporary permit was issued to "clear and excavate for two-story frame residence" but apparently this was not done, because a month later a permit was issued for a "two-story frame improvement." After substantial alterations in 1920, Allen & Webster further altered the house in 1932. After so many major alterations, the original house by Asa Lyon is no longer identifiable, but the half-timbered result has unusual coherence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. ARTHUR S. VAN DEUSEN HOUSE, 1621 Wesley--Myron Hunt, 1897; Charles R. Ayars, improvement, 1903. The year after the Hunt's own house (no. 383) was built, they sold the land south of their house to Arthur Stowe VanDeusen, for whom Myron Hunt designed this house. VanDeusen was a prominent Evanston grocer who later owned and operated a grocery store in Wilmette.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1624 Wesley Avenue--1868; William A. Otis, remodeling, 1907; Allen & Webster, interior improvements and addition, 1931. In 1868, a year after construction of the grout house on the corner (no. 384), Isabella R. Ludlam bought this house and lot from Harvey B. Hurd, who owned the north part of the block. After Amos J. Harding (1839-1912), general manager of Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, bought the house, in 1907 he had it extensively remodeled by William A. Otis. In 1931 Allen & Webster remodeled the interior and added a rear wing for Dr. Vernon C. David. Although the house bears little resemblance to its original design, it is nonetheless quite handsome.

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83. MYRON HUNT HOUSE, 1627 Wesley Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1896; dormer, 1906; Daniel C. Bryant, new entrance, 1947. This relatively tall frame structure is clad entirely in shingles and its hipped roof is slightly flared. A broad bay with diamond-paned leaded glass and string courses on both stories connecting the various window sills give horizontal emphasis.

Myron Hunt (1868-1952), born in Massachusetts, was a student at Northwestern University in 1888-90. After two years at MIT he returned to Evanston in 1895 and lived in a house across the street. The following year his wife Harriet Hunt inherited some money and bought two large lots at the southeast corner of Church Street and Wesley Avenue. The Hunts' own house was erected in the center of the lots, but Myron Hunt lived here only three years. Hunt moved in 1900 into the nearly completed Hereford apartments (demolished) he had designed and remained there until moving to Pasadena, California, in 1903.

Hunt, who shared space in Steinway Hall with Dwight Perkins, Robert C. Spencer, Jr., and Frank Lloyd Wright is best known as an eclectic architect who designed the Rose Bowl, H.E. Huntington Library, Occidental College, various California hotels, and other public buildings.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. HOUSE FOR CHARLES A. WIGHTMAN, 1743 Wesley Avenue--Robert C. Spencer, Jr., 1896. Charles Addison Wightman (1861-1934) was a Chicago real estate dealer who made a specialty of North Shore property. In the mid-1890s he developed this part of Wesley Avenue: all seven houses on the east side of the street north of the alley were built for him or his father-in-law. The house immediately south, his own, was the first one built; this house was built the following year. Designed by Robert Closson Spencer, Jr., (1865-1953), this tall clapboard-covered house with its steep roof is an early design and is typical neither of his half-timbered houses, nor of his later Prairie designs.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. WILLIAM STACEY HOUSE, 1805 Wesley Avenue--1887. William Stacey was born in England but brought his family to Evanston in 1869. When Charles J. Gilbert (see #77) was developing this part of his subdivision, William Stacey had this Stick Style house built and lived there about twenty years. Stacey was a painter and decorator, who worked for Joseph Hobbs before starting his own company. He served as Village Trustee from 1889-93.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. HOUSE FOR HARVEY B. HURD, 1632 Wesley Avenue--John Beck, builder, 1867. In 1867--the date is incised in the north gable--Harvey B. Hurd had built the first substantial house west of Wesley Avenue. Its seventeen-inch-thick walls are made of grout, a mixture of lake gravel, sand, and slaked lime poured in place between boards. When the grout hardened, the boards were repositioned and the process repeated. Portions below ground contained cement, an expensive material, as well as slaked lime. This is the only remaining grout house in Evanston. In 1875, two years after they married, Hurd's daughter, Eda and her husband George S. Lord moved into this house and lived here until their new house designed by Burnham & Root in 1883 was finished. They sold the grout house to George Robinson Jenkins (1841-1929), a dealer in wholesale oils, who lived here until 1911.

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## OTHER STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC

Contributing structures form a background consistent in size and scale with the major structures. They are often interesting in their own right and designed by well-known architects or builders, but their design may have been marred by inappropriate additions or subtractions. Neither the application of a coat of stucco nor artificial siding--asphalt, vinyl, or aluminum--has necessarily excluded a structure from this category if essential features, massing, and design are still evident; if some of these were restored, they might be considered significant.

6. Thomas F. White, Jr. House, 1127 Asbury Avenue--Allen & Webster, 1931. Cf. no. 220.
7. John Schwender House I, 1133 Asbury Avenue--William Carbys Zimmerman, 1901; Allen & Webster, attached garage and sleeping porch, 1927; Allen & Webster, front porch alteration, 1938.
8. Carl M. Plochman House, 1135 Asbury Avenue--Anderson & Ticknor, 1925.
10. C. Davis Beale House, 1144 Asbury Avenue--1889; Ernest A. Woodyatt, remodeling, 1911; Chester H. Walcott, improvement, 1926. The Beales had lived on this site since 1883, but built a new house and stable in 1889. A year later they sold the house to coal merchant Francis Stuyvesant Peabody, who called it "Oak End".
11. Edward B. Griswold House, 1145 Asbury Avenue--Charles R. Ayars, 1897; improvement, 1926; rear alterations, 1951 and 1954.
12. James H. McBride House, 1204 Asbury Avenue--1891; Lawrence G. Hallberg, remodeling and new front porch, 1909.
14. Leo M. O'Neill House, 1218 Asbury Avenue--Herman V. Von Holst, 1921..
15. C. Paul Parker House, 1222 Asbury Avenue--Herman V. Von Holst, 1921; garage extension, 1926; alteration, 1948.
19. James C. Rundall House, 1236 Asbury Avenue--Carl Nielsen, 1918.
22. J.S. Luchey House, 1242 Asbury Avenue--Edgar O. Blake, 1905; improvements, 1922 and 1973
23. House for Charles Comstock, 1250 Asbury Avenue--Asa Lyon, 1882; addition, 1915; alteration, 1916; repair fire loss, 1931. Moved from 1224 Greenwood in 1910 and remodeled for Dr. Arthur D. Black, Dean of the Northwestern University Dental School.
24. House for Charles Comstock, 1302 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1883-84. This house remained rental property until 1901 when it became the home of two of his children, Alphonso S. and Alice J. Comstock.
29. W. Irving Osborne Barn, 1321 Asbury Avenue--Jarvis Hunt, 1906; addition, 1912; improvement, 1950. This was one of the out-buildings of the Osborne estate, 1326 Ridge Avenue (demolished); it was moved on the estate in 1912 and converted to a residence.
31. Milton L. Record House, 1334 Asbury Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1895; dormer, 1908; Otis & Clark, bay windows, 1909.



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34. Winifred A. Erickson House, 1410 Asbury Avenue--Pond & Pond, 1912; alterations, (no permit
35. Jerome A. Smith House I, 1416 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1873; improvement, 1892; Allen & Webster, improvement, 1926. This unusual amalgam of two separate masses dates from before the turn of the century and may be the improvement named but not described in an 1892 newspaper account. Jerome A. Smith (1833-1921) came to Chicago originally in 1849 but left soon afterward. After the Civil War he returned and worked for S.D. Childs & Company, stationers, becoming a partner in 1869. He also married Childs' wife's sister. Smith moved to Evanston in 1873 and lived here until his new house at 1231 Maple Avenue was ready (no. 247).
38. House, 1430 Asbury Avenue--ca. 1870.  
William E. Dady, improvement, 1921. Moved from 1027 Davis Street in 1921 for Bessie Utley Oliver.
39. Charles Richardson Kappes House, 1432 Asbury Avenue--Weber & Morehouse, 1909; addition, 1930.
44. Arthur F. Towne House, 1500 Asbury Avenue--Charles A. Diekhart, 1898; Brown & Walcott, sleeping and living porch, 1916. The original porch has also been removed.
46. William J. Fabian House, 1509 Asbury Avenue--Henry Raeder, 1922; bay windows, 1945. After St. Mark's Episcopal Church purchased Fabian's first house at 1509 Ridge Avenue, designed by Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, Fabian had Raeder design this house one block west of the other site.
52. Henry J. Wallingford House, 1564 Asbury Avenue--Edgar O. Blake, 1908; improvement, 1916.
53. House for Mary Ann Wesley, 1570 Asbury Avenue--John H. Wesley, builder, ca. 1865-67; improvement, 1895.
54. House for Mary Ann Wesley, 1574 Asbury Avenue--John H. Wesley, builder, ca. 1865-67; remodeling, 1908; alterations, 1912.
61. John Dickinson House, 1700 Asbury Avenue--George Isaacson, 1888; Norman Schlossman, remodeling, 1927.
63. Henry Kerr Hinsdale House, 1713 Asbury Avenue--1881-82; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, remodeling, 1907.
65. Eliza J. Hinsdale House, 1719 Asbury Avenue--Charles R. Ayars, 1894; Trent E. Sanford, removal of front porch, 1947.
71. Harvey H. Reese House, 1735 Asbury Avenue--Beman & Parmentier, 1889; Stephen A. Jennings, barn, 1894. This is the only house in Evanston designed by the firm of W. Irving Beman (the brother of Solon Spencer Beman) and Fernand Parmentier. In 1893 Parmentier moved to Los Angeles.
74. Edward P. Prickett House, 1801 Asbury Avenue--Franklin P. Burnham, 1895. The original porch has been removed and replaced by a smaller one and the original clapboards covered with stucco.

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80. LeRoy C. Noble House, 1820 Asbury Avenue--Pond & Pond, 1899; two-story improvement, 1923; porch, 1925.
81. Charles J. Morse Library, 1821 Asbury Avenue--Albert B. Mills, 1910. This was built as an addition to 1825 Asbury Avenue (no. 82); in 1949 it became a separate, detached residence.
82. Elia Gilbert Williams House, 1825 Asbury Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1890; additions, 1898 and 1904; sleeping porch, 1908.
83. John R. Woodbridge House, 1827 Asbury Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1898-99.
85. Frank W. Pomeroy House, 1832 Asbury Avenue--Robert C. Fletcher, 1897.
87. Guy S. McCabe House, 1837 Asbury Avenue--1909.
88. Charles James Stokes House, 1840 Asbury Avenue--1888-89. The roof line was changed after a fire and the front porch has been removed. Once used as a nursing home, this is now the Child Care Center.
91. Charles J. Gilbert Double House, 1847-49 Asbury Avenue--Josiah C. Lane, 1893. Charles J. Gilbert (see no. 77), who developed the 1700 and 1800 blocks of Asbury Avenue, built this as his retirement home after his wife's death.
92. House for Eda Hurd Lord, 1550 Ashland Avenue--Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, 1912; Chester H. Walcott, improvement, 1925. Eda Hurd Lord lived here from 1916, when her husband died, until moving to California in 1921.
93. House for Chris Buill, 1555 Ashland Avenue--William C. Pocklington, 1899-1900; remodeling, 1912; attached garage, 1940; sunporch remodeled as part of the living room, 1956.
95. House for the Hurd Estate, 1564 Ashland Avenue--Connor & McCann, builders, 1909.
97. House for George S. Lord, 1575 Ashland Avenue--George W. Maher, 1911; attached garage, 1930.
101. House, 1608 Ashland Avenue--ca. 1873  
Moved here ca. 1891.
102. R. Roy Shuman House, 1610 Ashland Avenue--Peter C. Stewart, 1896; alterations, before 1941.
105. Henry S. Shedd House, 1619 Ashland Avenue--Charles R. Ayars, 1910.
106. Franklin Bliss Snyder House, 1624 Ashland Avenue--Robert S. DeGolyer, 1922.  
Snyder (1884-1958) was the president of Northwestern University from 1939 to 1949.
111. William H. Hill Garage, 1214 Church Street--John E. Youngberg, 1915. Built to complement the house that once stood at 1632 Ridge Avenue, which was demolished after extensive fire damage; it is now a residence.
113. Henry W. Hinsdale House, 1217 Church Street--1881; John T. Hetherington, remodeling, 1895; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, remodeling, 1907.
116. William C. Comstock House, 1314 Church Street--1868. Probably built as a wedding gift when the son of Charles Comstock married Eleanor K. Douglas.

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124. House for George R. Jenkins, 1414 Church Street--Myron Hunt, 1897; dormer, 1958. Jenkins had this house built on the rear of his property at 1632 Wesley Avenue.
125. House for Edward A. Coburn, 1415 Church Street--Robert C. Fletcher, 1893. This is one of the rental houses that Coburn had built behind his house at 1702 Wesley Avenue.
127. Daisy Sandidge House, 1510 Church Street--before 1908; Connor & McCann, builders, improvement, 1908; Lowe & Bollenbacher, improvement, 1921; alterations, 1977. This was the home of Evanston's first woman alderman; she lived here from 1921 until her death in 1947.
149. House for Charles A. Wightman, 1322 Davis Street--Charles J. Hancox, 1912.
150. House for Charles A. Wightman, 1326 Davis Street--Charles J. Hancox, 1912. This is a stuccoed version of the house at 1571 Wesley Avenue (no. 373).
153. Double house for Harlow N. Higinbotham, 1411-15 Davis Street--Myron Hunt, 1898-99; second floor porches, 1915. This is one of three houses built for Higinbotham at the northwest corner of Davis Street and Wesley Avenue.
154. House for George S. Lord, 1414 Davis Street--Connor & McCann, builders, 1908; improvement, 1922; Allen & Webster, improvement and garage addition, 1938.
155. Jeannie Wickes Lord Ayars House, 1420 Davis Street--Charles R. Ayars, 1899; Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, rear porch addition, 1914, rear porch enlarged, 1936; Johnson & Westerberg, improvements and rear addition, 1948. This house was designed by Charles R. Ayars, whose brother Harry M. Ayars married one of the daughters of Eda Hurd and George S. Lord.
157. William S. Young House, 1425 Davis Street--Charles R. Ayars, 1896; Ernest A. Woodyatt, porch extension, 1905; John A. Armstrong, addition and improvements, 1924. William S. Young married Eda Hurd Lord, daughter of Eda Hurd and George S. Lord.
163. Owen Jones House, 1030 Dempster Street--1891-92; Owen Jones, secretary of the Plano Manufacturing Company, was the brother of William H. Jones (no. 343).
169. House for George S. Lord, 1402 Elinor Place--Paul V. Hyland, 1910.
172. House for Eda Hurd Lord, 1421 Elinor Place--George W. Maher, 1909; J. Thomas Blount, bays, additions, and alterations, 1982.
173. House for George S. Lord, 1424 Elinor Place--Paul V. Hyland, 1910; John A. Armstrong, improvement, 1921; rear porch enclosed, 1974.
179. House for C.F. Cosling, 1225 Greenleaf Street--William C. Pocklington, 1895.
180. Barn for Towner Keeney Webster, 925 Greenwood Street--1885, Childs & Smith, addition, alteration, and conversion to a residence, 1913. Moved from behind Webster's house (no. 256) to face Greenwood Street.
181. St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, 1004 Greenwood Street--William C. Jones, 1922-23.
186. Millard R. Powers House, 1021 Greenwood Street--A. Judson York, 1881-82; George W. Maher, porch, 1899.
188. David A. Coe House, 1027 Greenwood Street--1884; addition and alteration, 1914; rear addition, 1929.

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189. Edwin Hinchliffe House, 1028 Greenwood Street--Edbrooke & Burnham, 1883; Mayo & Mayo, remodeling, 1926; Allen & Webster, porch, 1938. The Mayo & Mayo changes included removal of the original porch and stuccoing of the original clapboarding.
190. William O. Dean House, 1104 Greenwood Street--Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, 1892; Allen & Webster, remodeling, 1926. Allen & Webster removed the proch that extended across the front and sheathed the house with brick. The shingled barn on the rear of the property was designed by Raeder, Coffin & Crocker in 1893.
200. House for Russell Whitman, 1314 Greenwood Street--C.F. Baker, 1926. Whitman had this house built just behind his own at 1334 Asbury Avenue (no. 31).
201. House for Rudolph Williams, 1109 Grove Street--John S. Woollacott, 1904.
202. House for Rudolph Williams, 1111 Grove Street--John S. Woollacott, 1904.
203. House for Rudolph Williams, 1115 Grove Street--John S. Woollacott, 1904.
205. St. Mary's Convent, 1012 Lake Street--George Stanislaus Smith, 1930.
207. House for Charles W. Johnson, 1110 Lake Street--Charles W. Johnson, builder, 1923.
208. House for Charles W. Johnson, 1112 Lake Street--Charles W. Johnson, builder, 1923.
209. Frank Y. Norris House, 1115 Lake Street--ca. 1885-86.
210. Ralph A. Hunt House, 1118 Lake Street--Joseph H. Bristle, 1926.
211. John A. Connor Double House, 1119-21 Lake Street--Peter C. Stewart, 1894; (owner) Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, remodeling, 1911; porch and entrance alterations, 1935.
212. House for George E. Wegener, 1120 Lake Street--Benedict J. Bruns, 1926; enclosure of front porch, 1937. Cf. nos. 231, 310, 358.
220. Arthur W. Rogers House, 1313 Lake Street--Allen & Webster, 1926. Cf. no. 6.
227. Fred Johnson House, 1016 Lee Street--1905-1906.
229. House for Hiram Nelson Ballard, 1017 Lee Street--George Bradley, builder, 1875; additions and alterations, 1908 and 1930. See also nos. 5 and 17.
230. House for Hiram Nelson Ballard, 1021 Lee Street--George Bradley, builder, 1875; improvement, 1903; bay, 1908; porch alteration, 1960.
231. House for George E. Wegener, 1113 Lee Street--Maurice L. Bein, 1925. Cf. nos. 212, 310, 35
232. House for Mrs. Samuel I. Russell, 1115 Lee Street--Frederic B. Schmidt, 1928.
234. House for William Blanchard, Jr., 1317 Lyons Street--H.C. Ingham, 1924.
235. House for Thomas Daley, 1320 Lyons Street--Myron Hunt, 1897.
236. Francis S. Oliver House, 1202 Maple Avenue--Sylvester S. Neal, builder, 1889; Childs & Smith, porch and stuccoing, 1914.
237. Mary Wright Childs House, 1203 Maple Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1891. Built for the widow of Shubael D. Childs, this house, probably originally sheathed with clapboards, was stuccoed at a later date. It was the early home of architect Frank A. Childs (1875-1965), whose firm Childs & Smith designed many schools and residences on Chicago North Shore; with James Gamble Rogers, most of Northwestern University's Chicago campus; and banks and churches in the Midwest.

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239. House for Alfred F. McCarrell, 1208 Maple Avenue--1891-92; Childs & Smith, porch and stuccoing, 1915. McCarrell, director of the Evanston Musical Institute, married Eva S. Oliver and they lived with her family next door (no. 236).
240. Rowhouses for William Blanchard, 1209-17 Maple Avenue--Holabird & Roche, 1892. Several of the front porches have been remodeled.
241. Joseph M. Larimer House and Barn, 1214 Maple Avenue--Edbrooke & Burnham, 1884-85; improvement, 1923; changed to two-family dwelling, 1943.
244. Charles E. Morris House, 1223 Maple Avenue--1892.
245. House for Osro A. Crain Family, 1224 Maple Avenue--ca. 1879; improvements, 1906.
246. Claredon B. Eyer House, 1227 Maple Avenue--Sylvester S. Neal, builder, 1889-90.
247. Jerome A. Smith House II, 1231 Maple Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1889; bay, 1903; alterations to entrance, 1924; enclosed screened porch addition, 1929. See also no. 35
249. Nellie Olds Strudwick House, 1235 Maple Avenue--1893-94; front porch and chimney removed, new windows installed, 1943. This house was a gift from the uncle of Nellie Olds Strudwick upon her marriage to Dr. Arthur W. Cooper. In 1899 they moved into their new house at 1243 Maple Avenue (no. 253).
251. James Steele House, 1239 Maple Avenue--1873.
253. Dr. Arthur W. Cooper House, 1243 Maple Avenue--Charles R. Ayars, 1899; improvements, 1920 and 1922.
262. Thomas F. Wheeler House, 1421 Maple Avenue--1872; Harry B. Wheelock, alterations, 1907; repair fire loss, 1943.
272. Daniel McCann House, 1223 Oak Avenue--Connor & McCann, 1892; alterations, 1915 and 1923.
276. House for Daniel McCann, 1229 Oak Avenue--Connor & McCann, 1895; Connor & McCann, additions and alterations, 1902, 1914, 1916.
295. Harry B. Judson House, 910 Ridge Avenue--Lorin A. Rawson, 1908.
299. John Van Ommeren House, 926 Ridge Avenue--1885-86; improvements, 1933 and 1948.
310. House for George E. Wegener, 1000 Ridge Avenue--Maurice L. Bein, 1925. Cf. nos. 212, 231, 3
311. House for Charles W. Johnson, 1005 Ridge Avenue--A. G. Morphett, 1924.
312. Joseph Rushkewicz House, 1006 Ridge Avenue--S.O. Ablomowicz, 1924.
314. Dr. Oscar L. Rudersdorf House, 1016 Ridge Avenue--James Wigginton and the McCann Company, builders, 1925.
315. House for Thomas B. Carson, 1017 Ridge Avenue--Thomas B. Carson, builder, 1906.
316. William M. Riach House, 1022 Ridge Avenue--A.H. Morby, builder, 1925.
317. House for Annie C. Scott, 1027 Ridge Avenue--Chatten & Hammond, 1910.
319. House for Annie C. Scott, 1031 Ridge Avenue--Chatten & Hammond, 1910.
320. Isaak Anderson House, 1035 Ridge Avenue--1915.
321. Nathan Kalischer House, 1037 Ridge Avenue--Charles J. Hancox, 1909.

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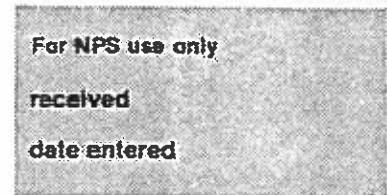
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323. House for Knowlton L. Ames, 1045 Ridge Avenue--Tallmadge & Watson, 1911.
327. House for Anna Rew Gross, 1110 Ridge Avenue--Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman, 1925; Howard Irwin, attached garage and family room, 1963.
334. Frederick Perry Vose House, 1131 Ridge Avenue--Phillips, Rogers & Woodyatt, 1905.
336. Clay Baird House, 1147 Ridge Avenue--Morison & Wallace, 1926.
340. Susan D. Childs House, 1220 Ridge Avenue--1885-86; Brown & Walcott, remodeling, 1915.
341. Judge Charles G. Neely House, 1225 Ridge Avenue--Harry B. Wheelock, 1897.
346. Philo N. Fox House, 1247 Ridge Avenue--1892; Ernest A. Mayo, addition, 1919.
349. William H. Fricke House, 1319 Ridge Avenue--George W. Klewer, 1925.
351. Norman Towne House, 1333 Ridge Avenue--M. Foley Company, builder, 1908.
355. House for Volney W. Foster, 1425 Ridge Avenue--Pond & Pond, 1900; Tallmadge & Watson, improvement, 1927. This house was built at 910 Greenwood Street for Volney W. Foster, well-known civic leader, president of the Union League Club (Chicago) in 1901, originator of the Back Lot Studies Club, and the "Father of Sheridan Road," who lived at 1014 Greenwood Street (demolished). The house was moved to Ridge Avenue on the remainder of the Kirkman estate and remodeled by Tallmadge & Watson for Robert Pettit, vice president of Toy Tinkers, the Evanston-based company that made tinker toys.
358. House for George E. Wegener, 1431 Ridge Avenue--Benedict J. Bruns, 1926. Cf. nos. 212, 231, 310.
360. House for John A. Connor, 1453 Ridge Avenue--1884-85; improvements, 1893 and 1902; (owner Dr. Alfred W. Hebert, alterations, 1912; rebuilding after fire, 1974.
369. Mrs. Samuel I. Russell House, 1001 Ridge Court--Fred V. Prather, 1930.
373. House for Charles A. Wightman, 1571 Wesley Avenue--Charles J. Hancox, 1912. This is a shingled version of no. 150.
376. House, 1584 Wesley Avenue--ca. 1870-71; alterations and improvements, 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1909. Moved here by 1894 for Harvey B. Hurd. Site of the Indian log hut with the straw roof mentioned in early accounts.
386. Sarah S. Linsley House, 1710 Wesley Avenue--Stephen A. Jennings, 1894; addition, 1907. The barn, built in 1893, was designed by George Lyons Harvey.
389. House for Charles A. Wightman, 1721 Wesley Avenue--Josiah C. Lane, 1896; addition, 1929.
390. House for Arthur W. Underwood, 1724 Wesley Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1898-99.
391. House for Thomas Daley, 1727 Wesley Avenue--Peter C. Stewart, 1901. Daley was Charles A. Wightman's father-in-law; together they developed most of this side of this block.
392. House for Charles A. Wightman, 1731 Wesley Avenue--Myron Hunt, 1895. This is Hunt's first known architectural commission.
393. Charles A. Wightman House, 1735 Wesley Avenue--Josiah C. Lane, 1894; rear addition, 1899. This was the first house on the block, built when Wightman married Cecelia A. Daley.
395. House for Thomas Daley, 1745 Wesley Avenue--Josiah C. Lane, 1897.
397. House for Mrs. William McGill, 1314 Wilder Street--N. Max Dunning, 1906. Moved from 1106 Crain Street in 1928.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Those older structures of a totally different character and scale from the others in the district or remodeled without regard to the original style or whose architectural fabric is totally obscured are considered non-contributing. Some may still be retrievable. Structures less than fifty years old that do not contribute to the historic significance of the district have been listed separately.

Non-Contributing Structures more than Fifty Years Old

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. 1240 Asbury Avenue       | 269. 1213-15 Oak Avenue |
| 37. 1426 Asbury Avenue       | 270. 1217 Oak Avenue    |
| 57. 1620 Asbury Avenue       | 271. 1219 Oak Avenue    |
| 58. 1625 Asbury Avenue       | 273. 1224 Oak Avenue    |
| 59. 1629 Asbury Avenue       | 274. 1225 Oak Avenue    |
| 60. 1633 Asbury Avenue       | 275. 1228 Oak Avenue    |
| 75. 1807 Asbury Avenue       | 277. 1231 Oak Avenue    |
| 76. 1809 Asbury Avenue       | 278. 1234 Oak Avenue    |
| 78. 1815 Asbury Avenue       | 279. 1235 Oak Avenue    |
| 84. 1828 Asbury Avenue       | 280. 1236 Oak Avenue    |
| 89. 1841 Asbury Avenue       | 281. 1238-40 Oak Avenue |
| 90. 1843 Asbury Avenue       | 282. 1239 Oak Avenue    |
| 110. 1632 Ashland Avenue     | 300. 927 Ridge Avenue   |
| 114. 1300 Church Street      | 308. 948 Ridge Avenue   |
| 117. 1315 Church Street      | 335. 1139 Ridge Avenue  |
| 119. 1319 Church Street      | 344. 1235 Ridge Avenue  |
| 120. 1327 Church Street      | 362. 1457 Ridge Avenue  |
| 123. 1411 Church Street      | 374. 1577 Wesley Avenue |
| 128. 1011 Crain Street       | 380. 1618 Wesley Avenue |
| 159. 1016 Dempster Street    | 385. 1702 Wesley Avenue |
| 160. 1020 Dempster Street    | 387. 1715 Wesley Avenue |
| 161. 1024 Dempster Street    | 388. 1720 Wesley Avenue |
| 162. 1028 Dempster Street    |                         |
| 164. 1100-02 Dempster Street |                         |
| 165. 1104 Dempster Street    |                         |
| 166. 1106 Dempster Street    |                         |
| 167. 1224 Dempster Street    |                         |
| 178. 1221 Greenleaf Street   |                         |
| 215. 1215 Lake Street        |                         |
| 224. 1323 Lake Street        |                         |
| 228. 1018 Lee Street         |                         |
| 242. 1219 Maple Avenue       |                         |

Non-Contributing Structures less than Fifty Years Old

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. 1123 Asbury Avenue  | 43. 1464 Asbury Avenue |
| 13. 1212 Asbury Avenue | 47. 1510 Asbury Avenue |
| 16. 1225 Asbury Avenue | 50. 1550 Asbury Avenue |
| 36. 1418 Asbury Avenue | 51. 1560 Asbury Avenue |

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|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------|
| 55.  | 1610 Asbury Avenue    | 296. | 912 Ridge Avenue   |
| 56.  | 1616 Asbury Avenue    | 297. | 920 Ridge Avenue   |
| 94.  | 1556 Ashland Avenue   | 302. | 933 Ridge Avenue   |
| 129. | 1200 Crain Street     | 303. | 936 Ridge Avenue   |
| 130. | 1202 Crain Street     | 304. | 937 Ridge Avenue   |
| 131. | 1204 Crain Street     | 305. | 940 Ridge Avenue   |
| 132. | 1205 Crain Street     | 306. | 941 Ridge Avenue   |
| 133. | 1206 Crain Street     | 307. | 945 Ridge Avenue   |
| 134. | 1212 Crain Street     | 309. | 949 Ridge Avenue   |
| 138. | 1201 Croft Lane       | 328. | 1111 Ridge Avenue  |
| 139. | 1206 Croft Lane       | 329. | 1116 Ridge Avenue  |
| 140. | 1212 Croft Lane       | 330. | 1118 Ridge Avenue  |
| 141. | 1215 Croft Lane       | 331. | 1120 Ridge Avenue  |
| 143. | 1301 Davis Street     | 337. | 1201 Ridge Avenue  |
| 145. | 1311 Davis Street     | 342. | 1229 Ridge Avenue  |
| 146. | 1314 Davis Street     | 345. | 1241 Ridge Avenue  |
| 156. | 1421 Davis Street     | 350. | 1330 Ridge Avenue  |
| 167. | 1224 Dempster Street  | 352. | 1408 Ridge Avenue  |
| 176. | 1211 Greenleaf Street | 353. | 1414 Ridge Avenue  |
| 182. | 1005 Greenwood Street | 354. | 1420 Ridge Avenue  |
| 183. | 1014 Greenwood Street | 356. | 1426 Ridge Avenue  |
| 185. | 1018 Greenwood Street | 357. | 1430 Ridge Avenue  |
| 192. | 1207 Greenwood Street | 365. | 1501 Ridge Avenue  |
| 193. | 1215 Greenwood Street | 371. | 1551 Wesley Avenue |
| 194. | 1219 Greenwood Street | 372. | 1570 Wesley Avenue |
| 195. | 1221 Greenwood Street | 375. | 1578 Wesley Avenue |
| 196. | 1222 Greenwood Street |      |                    |
| 197. | 1223 Greenwood Street |      |                    |
| 198. | 1225 Greenwood Street |      |                    |
| 199. | 1227 Greenwood Street |      |                    |
| 204. | 1311 Grove Street     |      |                    |
| 213. | 1210 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 214. | 1214 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 216. | 1216 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 217. | 1222 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 218. | 1224 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 219. | 1228 Lake Street      |      |                    |
| 255. | 1400 Maple Avenue     |      |                    |
| 257. | 1406 Maple Avenue     |      |                    |
| 259. | 1414 Maple Avenue     |      |                    |
| 261. | 1420 Maple Avenue     |      |                    |
| 284. | 1400 Oak Avenue       |      |                    |
| 286. | 1402 Oak Avenue       |      |                    |
| 288. | 1408 Oak Avenue       |      |                    |
| 289. | 1410 Oak Avenue       |      |                    |



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Album of Genealogy and Biography. Cook County, Illinois. 3rd ed., rev. and extended. Chicago: Calumet Book & Engraving Co., 1895.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 153.41 acres

Quadrangle name Evanston, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minutes

### UTM References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Commencing at the northeast corner of the property at 1847-49 Asbury Avenue, the boundary extends south, following the eastern property lines of the structures on the east side of Asbury, to the southeast corner of the property at 1719 Asbury Avenue. From this point

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

state	N.A.	code	county	code
-------	------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green and Anne O. Earle, Commissioners

organization Evanston Preservation Commission

date September 1982

street & number 2100 Ridge Avenue

telephone (312) 328-2100, ext.2260

city or town Evanston

state Illinois

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For NPS use only

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

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

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9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

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City of Evanston Building Records

Evanston Historical Society--files, photographs, maps, directories

Northwestern University Archives--pamphlet file

U.S. Census--1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

Personal files of the authors, compiled from published accounts and photographs in American Architect and Building News, Architectural Review, Architectural Record, Brickbuilder, Building Budget, Chicago Architectural Club Exhibition Catalogues, Economist, Evanston Index, Evanston Press, House Beautiful, Inland Architect, Ladies Home Journal, Prairie School Review.

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10. Boundary Description (continued)

the boundary turns east - southeast to follow the southern wall of the modern YWCA addition, (to exclude the modern portion but retain the older portion at 1215 Church Street), to the western curbline of Ridge Avenue roughly 150' north of Church Street. From this point the boundary runs south along the western curb of Ridge Avenue, past Church Street, to the southern edge of the property at 1622 Ridge Avenue. The boundary turns west, following this property line to the eastern curb of Asbury Avenue. The boundary then runs south following the eastern curbline of Asbury, past Davis Street, (excluding two large institutions), to the south side of Grove Street. The boundary then turns east to follow the southern curb of Grove Street to the eastern property line of 1513 Asbury; it then turns south, following this property line and the eastern property lines of 1501 and 1509 Asbury Avenue to the northwest corner of the property at 1462 Ridge. The boundary then runs east, following the northern property line of 1462 Ridge to the eastern curb of Ridge Avenue directly in front of St. Mark's Parish House, 1501 Ridge. (This excludes the modern development known as St. Mark's Court.) The boundary turns north, following the eastern curbline of Ridge Avenue, past St. Mark's Church, to the northern curb of Grove Street. The boundary then follows the northern curb of Grove Street east to the western property line of 1115 Grove Street. From this point it runs north to the northwest corner of the Catholic Woman's Club property at 1560 Oak Avenue, then turns east to follow the north property line of the Woman's Club property to the western curb of Oak Avenue, thence south along the western curb of Oak Avenue to the southern property line of the 1560 Oak property; thence west to the northeast corner of the property at 1109 Grove; thence south along the eastern edge of this property to the southern curb of Grove Street. The boundary then runs west along the southern curb-line of Grove Street to the western edge of the property at 1112 Grove Street, then south following the eastern edge of the alley to the northwest corner of the property at 1115 Lake; thence east following the northern line of this property to its eastern edge, thence south along its eastern edge to the south curb of Lake Street.

The boundary then runs east along the south curbline of Lake Street, past Oak and Maple avenues to the western curbline of Maple Avenue; thence south approximately 120 feet to a point corresponding to the northern edge of the property at 1425 Maple Avenue, following this line east across Maple Avenue to the alley east of Maple. (This excludes a City parking lot at Maple and Lake.) The boundary then runs south along the west side of the alley to the northern curbline of Greenwood Street; thence west along the northern curbline and across Maple Avenue to a point at the southeast corner of the property at 1400 Maple Avenue; thence south across Greenwood Street and following the western curbline of Maple Avenue past St. Paul's Lutheran Church (1004 Greenwood) and to the southern edge of the church property. The boundary then runs west along the southern edges of the properties at 1014, 1018, 1022, 1028, and 1104 Greenwood Street to the northeast corner of the property at 1319 Ridge Avenue. From this point the boundary runs south along the eastern edges of the properties at 1313 and 1319 Ridge to a point corresponding to the northern edge of the property at 1306 Oak Avenue; it then runs east, south and west along these property lines of 1306 Oak Avenue, (to include this structure), returning to a point on the eastern edge of the property at 1307 Ridge Avenue, and thence south across Dempster Street to the southern curbline of Dempster.

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10. Boundary Description (continued)

The boundary then turns east to follow the southern curblineline of Dempster Street, past Oak and Maple avenues, to the eastern edge of the property at 910 Dempster Street; thence south along this property line and west along its southern property line to the northeast corner of the property at 1239 Maple Avenue. The boundary then runs south along the west side of the alley to the northern curblineline of Crain Street, where it turns west to follow the northern curblineline of Crain past Maple Avenue and Larimer Park; thence south along a line corresponding to the east property lines of the properties at 1147 Ridge, 1139, 1131, and 1123 Ridge Avenue; thence east along the north property line of 1118 Oak Avenue to the east curblineline of Oak; thence north along the curblineline to the north edge of the property at 1119 Oak; thence east, south and west, encircling the properties at 1115 and 1119 Oak Avenue and ending at the west curblineline of Oak Avenue. The boundary then runs south along the west curblineline of Oak to the north curblineline of Greenleaf Street; thence west to the southeast corner of the property at 1101 Ridge Avenue; thence south, following the eastern edges of the properties at 1045, 1041, and 1035 Ridge Avenue; thence east following the southern property lines of 1028, 1026, 1022, 1020, and 1016 Greenleaf to the alley; thence south along the west side of this alley, past Lee Street, following the alley to the northern edge of Grey Park, thence east, south and west to circumscribe and include Grey Park, continuing west along the north curblineline of Main Street, past Ridge Avenue and to the west line of the property at 906 Ridge Avenue. The boundary then follows the east edge of the alley behind 906 Ridge north to Lee Street; it then follows the north curblineline of Lee Street west to the east curblineline of Ridge Court; thence north to the north line of the property at 1001 Ridge Court, thence east along this line to the southeast corner of the property at 1009-11 Ridge Court; thence north along the west lines of the properties at 1016, 1022, 1030, and 1046 Ridge Avenue, (including the property at 1031 Ridge Court), to the north curblineline of Greenleaf Street.

The boundary then runs west along the north curblineline of Greenleaf Street to the western line of the property at 1225 Greenleaf; it then follows this line north to the southern line of the property at 1117 Asbury Avenue, where it turns west and runs to the west curblineline of Asbury. It then jogs slightly south along this curblineline to the south edge of the property at 1112 Asbury, where it turns west and runs to the alley. It follows the east edge of the alley north to the north curblineline of Crain Street, following this curblineline west to the alley and then turning north to follow the east edge of this alley past Wilder Street, Dempster Street, and Greenwood Street to the northwest corner of the property at 1416 Asbury. From this point the boundary runs west to the southwest corner of the property at 1316 Lake Street, thence north along the west line of this property to the southeast corner of the property at 1322 Lake, thence west to the east curblineline of Wesley Avenue. The boundary follows the east curblineline north, past Lake Street, to a point approximately 75 feet north of the north curblineline of Grove Street, where it turns west to follow the southern property lines of 1402, 1416 and 1424 Elinor Place to the northeast corner of the property at 1555 Ashland Avenue; thence south along the east line of this property to the north curblineline of Grove Street, which it follows west to the southwest corner of the property at 1550 Ashland Avenue. From this point the boundary runs north, past Davis Street, to the northwest corner of the property at 1510 Church Street. It follows the south curblineline of Church Street east, past Ashland Avenue, to the northwest corner of the property at 1414 Church. Here it turns north, to follow the western property lines of 1415 Davis, 1710, 1720 and 1724 Wesley. The boundary turns east, running along the north line of the

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10. Boundary Description (continued)

property at 1724 Wesley to the east curblineline of Wesley Avenue; thence north along this curblineline, past Lyons Street, to the north line of the property at 1805 Wesley; thence east to the southwest corner of the property at 1812 Asbury Avenue; thence north along the western lines of the properties at 1812, 1820, 1828, 1832 and 1840 Asbury Avenue to the south curblineline of Emerson Street, which it follows east, past Asbury Avenue, to the northeast corner of the property at 1847-49 Asbury Avenue.